



# KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL  
SOCIETY, INC.

ISSN 0742-7654

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Society News/Society Library	3	1901 Lake Charles, La. City Directory	37
Calendar of Events	4	Lake Charles, La. Social Items	40
November Program - Dr. John Doucet	5	Jefferson Davis Parish, La. Cemeteries	43
Genetic Diseases & DNA Research	10	Cleaning Mother's House	46
January Program - SWLGS Members	13	Information from Exchanges	48
Women in Genealogy	15	Queries	49
Story of Hecker, La., 1886-1903	17	Computer Sites	51
Lumber Industry in SW Louisiana	22	Chart - Nadine Drost	52
Miscellaneous Records/Civil War Vets.	31	Index	53
WWI Discharges-Calcasieu Parish, La.	34	Officers, Patron Members	56



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

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

**SWLGS** holds its regular meetings on the 3rd Saturday of January, March, May, September and November at 10:00 A.M. in the 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.

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**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 \$1.50 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/mmoore/calcasie/swlgs.htm>>**

**MARK YOUR CALENDARS FOR UPCOMING SOCIETY MEETINGS**  
**Saturdays, 10 A.M. - March 15th, May 17th, September 20th and November 15th**

### **ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 2003**

Officers elected at the November meeting to serve in 2003 are:

President - PAT HUFFAKER	Vice-President - BETTY ZEIGLER
Recording Secretary - MYRA WHITLOW	Corresponding Secretary - JAN CRAVEN
Treasurer - ROSIE NEWHOUSE	

### **JANUARY MEETING**

The first meeting of 2003 was held on Saturday, January 18, at 10:00 A.M. in the Carnegie Library Meeting Room, 411 Pujos St., Lake Charles.

President Huffaker read a note from Oak Park Pantry thanking the SWLGS members for their monetary donation and their contribution of canned goods. Thanksgiving baskets were given to 185 families.

### **MARCH MEETING**

The next meeting will be on Saturday, March 15, at 10:00 A.M. in the Carnegie Library Meeting Room, 411 Pujos St., Lake Charles.

The program will be "Louisiana Purchase: The United States Buys an Empire" presented by member, MYRA WHITLOW.

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### **NEW MEMBERS**

- 1378/79 KENNETH & JOYCE TORRANCE, 812 Rhua Dr., Sulphur, LA 70663-5346
- 1380/81 BUFORD & BARBARA ALSTON, 145 Greenway St., Lake Charles, LA 70605-6821
- 1382. ALICE M. PIPPIN, 1703 Charles St., Sulphur, LA 70663
- 1383. BARBARA HEBERT DiBARTOLO, 6975 W. Savanna Lane, Lake Charles, LA 70605
- 1384. VICKI VERON LAMENDOLA, 2819 Kings Hill Dr. W., Mobile, AL 36693
- 1385. TEENA SMITH, 3474 Pete Seay Rd., Sulphur, LA 70665
- 1386. JOE A. HENSLEY, 4102 17th St. N., Texas City, TX 77590-4035
- 1387. DAVID GUILLORY, 2310 Lake St., Lake Charles, LA 70601-7108
- 1388/89 VERNON & CHARLOTTE McGUIRE, Jr., 316 Olin Rd., Westlake, LA 70669
- 1390. LISA BRIGGS REED, 290 Gulfway Dr., Hackberry, LA 70645-4908
- 1391. CAMERON PARISH LIBRARY, P. O. Box 1130, Camron, LA 70631-1130

Membership to Date: 260

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### **SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS**

*Archdiocese of New Orleans Sacramental Records, Vol. 17 (1826-1827)*

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### **IN MEMORIAM**

**CHARLES H. BARRON**  
**1924 - 2002**



## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

**2003**

**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"**

**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

**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. Conference fees for Friday and Saturday do not include lunch. The Holiday Inn will have a buffet available.

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.rootsweb.com/~la-lghs/seminar.htm> or write to Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Society, P. O. Box 82060, Baton Rouge, LA 70884-2060.

## MORE SOCIETY NEWS

**LIMITED QUANTITY.** There are only 28 copies remaining of the SWLGS book *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish*. There will be no reprints. Please reserve your copy now by sending your check for \$40.00 to the SWLGS at P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652 or by contacting President Pat Huffaker.

**NOTICE!!** *Subject Index III* is now available for *Kinfolks*, Vol. 23 (1999) through Vol. 25 (2002). Subjects in these volumes have been indexed and cross-indexed for easier access. Cost is \$5.00, which includes shipping and handling, for the 31 page index. Send your orders, along with checks, to SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652. Supplies are limited. *Subject Index I* for *Kinfolks*, Vol. I (1977) through Vol. 18 (1994) is still available, as is *Subject Index Vol. II*, which covers articles from Vol. 19 (1995) to Vol. 22 (1998). Cost for each volume is \$5.00.

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**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.**



## NOVEMBER PROGRAM

Dr. JOHN DOUCET, Assistant Professor of Biological Science and Director of the Molecular Genetics Section at Nicholls State University in Thibodaux, was the speaker at the November meeting of the SWLGS. He teaches genetics and genomics, and conducts research on genetic diseases and susceptibilities indigenous to Louisiana populations, particularly the Acadians. Dr. DOUCET is a member of the Executive Board of the Center for Acadian Genetics and Hereditary Healthcare, an educational outreach institution located at LSU Health Sciences Center in New Orleans, La. He is Editor of *Hereditary Healing*, a website reference specially designed to increase awareness of the unique genetic history of the Acadian people and the genetics that apparently predispose them to certain diseases. Contact them at [www.lsuhscc.edu/no/centers/genetics/LouisianaFamilies/](http://www.lsuhscc.edu/no/centers/genetics/LouisianaFamilies/).

The high incidence of genetic diseases among the Acadian population is a result of much intermarriage within small groups of people of Acadian descent. Although neither parent may show any evidence of mutated or defective genes, each may still be a carrier of an inherited defect, such as hearing loss or vision problems, or a serious genetic disease, such as ataxia. When the same defective or mutated genes are passed on from both parents, the offspring will inherit the defect or disease. Because of the random selection of genes, not all the children of a set of parents necessarily inherit both sets of defective genes; therefore, some of the children will not have the defect or disease, but may still be carriers. Some may have such slight evidence of the defect or disease that they are completely unaware of it.

STEPHANIE DiBARTOLO, an 8th grade student at St. Margaret Catholic School in Lake Charles, showed her poster exhibit on Charcot-Marie-Tooth, an Acadian disease.

### ACADIAN USHER SYNDROME: THE NATURAL HISTORY OF A GENETIC DISEASE IN LOUISIANA

**INTRODUCTION** Because much of early Louisiana history had allowed its settlers to dwell in relative peace and insulation, we in the twenty-first century can still recognize the strong cultural identities of descendants of early Louisiana settlers. The largest and perhaps most recognizable of these descendant groups is the *Cajun*, which largely descend from refugees of the mid-eighteenth century Acadian exile.

The Acadians have a remarkable history of familial and social cohesion. Both in ancestral *Acadie* of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and in Louisiana following the exile, Acadians were bound by common language, religion, and social background. Additionally, the urgency to create and maintain stable and sufficient frontier settlements in both territories resulted in large populations of interrelated families. The strength of this cohesion enhanced the insular nature of both the *Acadie* and Louisiana societies initially established by natural boundaries of their settlement regions. And the extent of this cohesion is observed nearly 350 years later in the nature of *Cajun* culture.

One remnant of the insular nature of historic Acadian society is common genetic inheritance. Like all groups that have remained historically cohesive, Acadian families are at increased risk for rare, genetic diseases. And like the Amish, the Ashkenazi-Jewish, and other groups, the Acadians are contributing to genetic research focused on discovering the causes of genetic diseases and remediating their consequences. One of these diseases is known as Usher Syndrome, and in Louisiana a rare variant of Usher Syndrome segregates among Acadians. In this report, the 34-year effort to discover the cause of Acadian Usher Syndrome is summarized, together with a prospectus for the future.

**WHAT IS A GENETIC DISEASE?** All humans are remarkably similar. Decoding the human genome has revealed that all humans are 99.9% similar, despite obvious differences in physical attributes like height, weight, intelligence, eye color, skin color, and responses to medicines. What makes all humans similar to one another is a chemical found in all cells of the body, called *DNA*. *DNA* is a very



long and complex chemical: Each time the body needs to make a new cell, the cell must conduct over three billion chemical reactions to make a new copy of DNA to place in the new cell. The billions of chemical reactions are carefully regulated by the cell to ensure that the DNA is copied as perfectly as possible. Given that the adult human is made of trillions of cells that live, die, and sometimes are replaced over the course of a lifetime, these billions of chemical reactions must occur perfectly for innumerable copies of DNA over many years.

The function of DNA is to serve as information for cell structure and function. It encodes information for the cell to make other chemicals that undertake functions. These other chemicals are called *proteins*. It is proteins that control height, weight, intelligence, and responses to medicines; it is proteins that determine eye color and skin color. Each cell ensures that DNA is copied accurately so that it can make all the proteins it requires to survive and contribute to the health of the human being. The specific part of DNA that makes a specific protein is called a *gene*, and humans have an estimated 35,000 genes.

Because human babies are conceived through the union of cells from parents (sperm cells and egg cells), DNA is carried from parent to baby through these cells. Another reason why it is important that DNA is copied accurately is to ensure the babies receive the DNA of their parents. Each baby receives two copies of DNA - one from each parent - and, because that DNA makes proteins, the cells of each baby will be making the proteins that it made for its parents. This is why babies resemble their parents.

But babies are neither identical to their parents nor identical to one another. In fact, no humans are identical. In the process of copying DNA for new cells, cells accidentally make mistakes in the DNA copies. These mistakes are very rare, and most of them don't affect genes or their ability to encode proteins. Even those mistakes that affect genes rarely affect proteins made from them. On very rare occasions, however, when a protein is affected, the function it carries out is affected, too. Such mistakes are called *mutations*, and sometimes mutations cause medical problems. If mutations occur in the DNA of sperm or egg cells of parents, the mutation has a chance of being transmitted from parents to each of their babies. The mutation will occur in the DNA of all cells of the baby as it becomes an adult, because all adult cells derive from the originating sperm and egg. Therefore, the mutation will be transmitted to consecutive generations. When a mutation causes a medical problem that is recognized in a family across several generations, physicians and scientists recognize the medical problem as a *genetic disease*.

Because humans receive two copies of DNA---one from the sperm cell and one from the egg cell---humans have two copies of each of the 35,000 genes. There are two general types of genetic disease, *dominant* and *recessive*. The difference between the two is a matter of the nature of the protein that results from the mutated gene causing the disease. Sometimes, one mutated gene makes a defective protein that causes a disease, despite the fact that the other gene makes a normal protein; this disease is called *dominant*. In other cases, one mutated gene causes no medical problems because the other gene makes sufficient normal protein for the cell to function normally. In this case, it would take two mutated genes, neither of which is making normal protein, to cause a disease; this type of disease is called *recessive*.

**WHAT IS USHER SYNDROME?** A syndrome is a medical situation that consists of one or more major problems. In the case of Usher Syndrome, the problems are deficits in the two major senses--hearing and vision. Usher Syndrome bears the name of CHARLES USHER, the British ophthalmologist who in 1914 recognized that the syndrome was inherited. A half-century earlier, German ophthalmologist ALBRECHT VON GRAEFE was first to identify the syndrome, noting in several patients the combination of deafness that occurred from birth (*congenital deafness*) and blindness that developed later in life (*progressive pigmentary retinopathy*, or *retinitis pigmentosa*). The nationalities of these two early physicians support the notion that generic diseases like Usher Syndrome occur worldwide.



Usher Syndrome accounts for the majority of persons in the U. S. who are both deaf and blind. The frequency of Usher Syndrome is estimated at about four persons in every 100,000, making it very rare. However, it is estimated that about 1 in 100 persons carries one defective gene. This discrepancy is in part due to the number of different types of Usher Syndrome; scientists and physicians have identified three clinical types, each of which is a recessive disease: Type I (with profound, congenital deafness and progressive blindness), Type II (with moderate, congenital deafness and progressive blindness), and Type III (with progressive deafness and progressive blindness). To date, ten different genes have been identified that when mutated can cause Usher Syndrome, any six of which can cause Type I disease. "Acadian" Usher Syndrome is called Type Ic disease to distinguish it from other Type I diseases.

**USHER SYNDROME IN LOUISIANA.** Usher Syndrome was first recognized in Louisiana in 1966, when New Orleans medical geneticist Dr. H. WARNER KLOEPFER discovered Usher Syndrome upon inspecting families and records of the State School for the Deaf in Baton Rouge. In the 1970's, Dr. MARY KAY PELIAS conducted genealogical research that revealed common ancestry among all patients affected with Usher Syndrome. These genealogical results are crucially important in confirming the type of inheritance that Usher Syndrome follows (recessive), the clinical type of Usher Syndrome among this population (Type I), and the extend of sampling and experimentation required to determine the mutated gene causing the disease. Beginning with Dr. PELIAS and continuing with Dr. BRONYA KEATS, a generation of young researchers contributed years of genetic analysis focused on determining the gene causing Type Ic Usher Syndrome. Finally, in September 2000, two groups of European scientists, in collaboration with Dr. KEATS, determined the mutated gene in several groups of patients, including Louisiana patients. They named the gene *Harmonin*, after the acoustical term "harmony." Because these groups of patients were unrelated, the scientist simultaneously revealed that Type 1c Usher Syndrome is not isolated to Acadians. However, inspection of the different mutations of harmonin that cause the Type Ic disease in these groups has revealed that Acadians have a unique mutation not found in other affected populations, a reflection of their history of social cohesion and insulation.

**WHY DO SOME ACADIAN DESCENDANTS HAVE USHER SYNDROME?** Like many groups, the Acadians lived in an insular society, bound by common customs and language. Unlike many groups in the rapidly maturing countryside, Acadians typically remained sedentary, lacking the means or desire to emigrate far from their original settlements. Successive generations of Acadians typically settled on land neighboring or divided from parental lands, creating a laminar geography and a large group of related individuals living in relatively close vicinity. This social behavior is not unique to Acadians and was common to many historical groups; what makes it special to Acadians is the strength of their cultural ties, which have succeeded in large to maintaining cultural, religious, linguistic, and marital ties well into the twentieth century.

Of the million or so Louisianians who can claim Acadian ancestry, only about 300 have been identified as Usher Syndrome patients. This small number illustrates an important point; even among Acadians, the genetic disease Acadian Usher Syndrome is still rare. Because the Usher Syndromes are recessive, patients must have inherited one mutated harmonin gene from each parent. Therefore, in a patient's cells there are no genes that can make the proper harmonin protein. If a patient's parents do not have Usher Syndrome, then each parent of the patient must have, in addition to the mutated gene passed on to their patient child, a normal gene that makes sufficient normal protein to allow proper vision and hearing. Such a parent is called a *carrier*, because his or her cells "carry" a defective gene. If each parent has one defective gene among his or her two genes, then the probability that any of their children will inherit one mutated gene from each parent is 25%.

Studies on the DNA of Type 1c Usher patients suggest that Acadian Usher Syndrome began as an accidental mutation in a common ancestor who lived fifteen generations ago in *Acadie*. Because this ancestor had one normal harmonin gene and one mutated harmonin gene, there was a 50:50 chance that any of his children would inherit the mutated gene; these children would be carriers and would



have normal vision and hearing, because the other copy of the harmonin gene, the one inherited from their other parent, was making sufficient harmonin protein. Logically assuming that the common ancestor had a large family---perhaps 10 children, by chance alone five of them may have carried the mutated harmonin gene. Now, in the seventeenth century Acadian population, there are five children of childbearing age who carry the mutated gene. If each of these, in turn, has two children each, each of them may likewise have five children carrying the mutated gene. So, in only two generations, there are now 25 persons carrying the defective gene. In just one more generation, there might be 625 carriers.

Because of importance of the extended family in ensuring subsistence and survival in frontier communities, adult children of each generation would likely settle on lands bordering their parents, and so these 625 cousins might live within a functional distance from one another. On the frontier, in both *Acadie* and Louisiana, these communities remained cohesive through the strength of common culture and insulated from neighboring peoples by its unique language, religion and customs, together with geographical features that segregated Acadians from rivals. Therefore, after several more generations, a large collection of carriers are living in an isolated, frontier community and a cohesive society, and the probability that any two carriers would enter marriage and conceive children is high. Each of these carrier parents would have carried one mutated harmonin gene and each would have contributed to the 25% risk that any of their children would have been born with Type Ic Usher Syndrome. Such a social framework is common to all historical cultures and, in fact, all of historical civilization, and this is why we see the variety of genetic disease in different cultures and in different populations around the world.

**WHAT CAUSES THE BLINDNESS AND DEAFNESS OF ACADIAN USHER SYNDROME?** The harmonin gene encodes a protein that is important in maintaining the structure and function of cells that comprise both the inner ear (which conduct and transform vibrations into impulses the brain can interpret as sound) and the retina (to the rear of the eye, which absorbs light and transforms it into impulses that the brain can interpret as vision). When the harmonin gene is mutated, the protein made from it is also mutated. In the case of Acadian Usher Syndrome, the mutation is so severe that no protein can be detected in the cells of these patients. Although much remains to be learned about the harmonin, it is obvious that the protein is essential for the proper health of both senses.

**WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF STUDYING ACADIAN USHER SYNDROME?** At first thought, studying such a small group of Acadians might not seem to have a large or global benefit for mankind. Despite the fact that vision and hearing are both important senses, there is little that is obvious in common between the ear and the eye. Discovering harmonin has taught us (I) that there is one and likely thousands of proteins that are common between the senses and (II) that defects in some of these thousands can cause problems in both senses. Further, there are many types of hearing and vision diseases and many types of hearing and vision loss, each of which is ultimately caused by problems with proteins in the eye and the ear. Many types of diseases and loss persist in society because medicine lacks sufficient knowledge about the proteins in the eye and the ear to fully protect them or repair them through clinical means. The discovery of harmonin, and the future discovery of all the proteins with which it interacts to allow vision and hearing, will help better understand vision and hearing for all people.

With regard to Acadians themselves, the benefits are more immediate. Knowing the gene that causes Type Ic Usher Syndrome means that it is now possible to unambiguously test if parents are carriers of the mutated harmonin. With this knowledge, parents can now make informed choices for having children based on their risk of transmitting Usher Syndrome to their babies. Further, with knowledge of harmonin and how it is defective, it may be possible in the future to remediate or repair the defective gene with some type of medical intervention, like gene therapy.

**OTHER GENETIC DISEASES AMONG ACADIANS.** Once again, Usher Syndrome is rare. Although it occurs more frequently in persons of Acadian ancestry, it is still rare among Acadians. Geneticists



have identified other genetic diseases among members of the Acadian population, and, in the case of two of these---Friedreich Ataxia and Oculopharyngeal Muscular Dystrophy---the mutated genes have been discovered. In the case of other diseases, like osteogenesis imperfecta, Maroteaux-Lamy syndrome, and others, the genes are currently being pursued. It is notable that none of these diseases is unique to Acadians and in fact occur in different people around the world. Because of their extended family structure and their history of strong cultural ties, it is likely that the types of mutations causing these diseases in Acadians are unique among all people who suffer from the diseases. And finally, it should be said that if humans have 35,000 genes and harmonin is just one of them, then even patients with Usher Syndrome have tens of thousands of genes making proper proteins. In fact, it is equally as probable of inheriting a mutated gene that causes an improvement in health as it is to inherit a disease like Usher Syndrome. As scientists and as individuals in society, we tend to recognize genetic diseases because of the obvious deficits they cause and because of our natural compassion for the suffering.

**WHO ARE THE CONTRIBUTORS TO GENETIC DISEASE RESEARCH?** The year 2000 marked the end of the 34-year search for the gene causing Acadian Usher Syndrome. Fortunately, the effort to decode the human genome and its subsequent technological improvements are making discovery of other genes and other diseases more feasible and efficient. From the advent of medical genetics until today, however, there remain three groups essential to gene discovery and the remediation of genetic diseases. First of these, of course, are the geneticists and researchers who work to identify the patients who suffer from and the genes that cause disease. Essential to this work, are the second group---the families who have members suffering from genetic disease. It is the selflessness of these families to share family history and to donate DNA samples for testing that form the fundamental basis of genetic research and any effort to remediate disease. In between researchers and patients, is the third group---those individuals whose vocation or avocation is to research family history---the genealogist. Through the work of genealogists, researchers are able to make conclusions about genetic disease that will limit their work from testing hundreds and thousands of individuals to sometimes testing only a handful. In this way, a genetic scientist can expect to make a substantial contribution to curing a genetic disease within the preciously short lifetime of both scientist and patient.

**CONCLUSION.** In the past decade, a major scientific study of the genetic disease Usher Syndrome among people of Acadiana has resulted in the discovery of a new human gene called harmonin. The protein encoded by the harmonin gene is crucial for the proper functioning of both retinal and inner ear cells that control proper vision and hearing, respectively. Two defective harmonin genes have been inherited in patients with Acadian Usher Syndrome, and the defective gene apparently fails to make harmonin protein, resulting in loss of hearing from birth and progressive loss of vision.

The discovery of harmonin and the demonstration of its defectiveness in Acadian Usher Syndrome culminate a 34-year study that was begun as a clinical assessment of patients and facilitated by both the selfless patients of Acadiana and the favorite avocation of their extended families and friends---genealogy. This three-part partnership---scientist, patient, and genealogist---is a remarkable and productive relationship that bridges both the modern sciences of molecular genetics and the human genome with the familial and cultural history of the patient. The discovery of harmonin culminates but does not conclude the study of Acadian Usher Syndrome, as we work to learn more about how the harmonin protein functions and how to replace that function when the inherited gene is defective. Those who stand to benefit from these discoveries are not only Acadians but also rather all persons who enjoy the benefits of vision and hearing and who need to learn how to preserve them. The contribution of the partnership to the science of genetics is a truly invaluable one.

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**CALCASIEU PARISH CENSUS 2000** numbers the population of the parish as 183,577 and the population of Lake Charles as 77,757.

## **GENETIC DISEASES & DNA RESEARCH**

### **CHARCOT-MARIE-TOOTH SYNDROME**

The strange sounding disease, Charcot-Marie-Tooth Syndrome (CMT), is an inherited neurological disease which leads to the deterioration of muscles in the feet, lower legs, hands and/or forearms. The disease is named for three doctors who described the disorder in 1880. Like Tay Sachs, CMT has been called the "Cajun Disease" because of its high incidence among those of Acadian descent. It is the most common form of peripheral neuropathy and is found in all races and ethnic groups.

A blood test can determine if a patient has the disease. With genealogical research and a blood test it is also possible to determine the people who are at risk. In many cases, parents who are unaffected or who had mild, undiagnosed cases of CMT can pass the disease on to their children. Many people who have been diagnosed as having muscular dystrophy are suspected to have CMT. Some symptoms of the disease may be corrected by braces or by orthopedic surgery, but there is no known cure for the crippling disease.

SOURCE: *Lagniappe* (1/20/1999)

### **FRIEDREICH'S ATAXIA**

Friedreich's Ataxia is one of the several genetic or inherited disorders that occur in families of Acadian descent. It is usually recognizable during the early teen-age years, although some cases have been diagnosed as early as the age of two or as late as the age of twenty-five. The first problems are difficulty with balance, impaired coordination of the legs or arms and slurred speech. As time goes by, the conditions usually worsen. Curvature of the spine, enlargement of the heart or other symptoms of heart trouble may occur. Some patients experience hearing loss and/or vision problems. An estimated one out of every one hundred ten people in the U. S. is a carrier of the altered gene which causes Friedreich's Ataxia; one of every fifty thousand people are affected by it. To inherit the disease you must have a "double dose" of the altered gene...one from each parent. Since the Acadians and other ethnic groups had frequent intermarriages within their group, the altered gene was passed through the generations and occurs in familial groups.

SOURCE: National Ataxia Foundation

### **TAY SACHS SYNDROME**

Once called the "Lazy Baby Disease," Tay Sachs Syndrome is a stealthy, fatal disease caused by the absence of a vital enzyme, or protein, called Hexosaminidase or Hex-A. Without Hex-A, a fatty substance of lipid builds up abnormally in the cells of the brain of the fetus early in pregnancy. The disease is not clinically apparent until the child is about six months old. The affected children lose mobility and muscle control and have seizures, and nearly always die before they reach the age of five. Tay Sachs is distinguishable to optometrists by a cherry-red spot which appears in the eyes.

In Louisiana, Tay Sachs is known as the "Cajun Disease." Twenty-seven percent of the victims of this disease are descended from French Acadian ancestors who brought the disease with them to Louisiana when they were expelled from Acadia. There are indications that most of those affected are descendants from French-Acadians who lived in the east St. Lawrence Valley of Quebec. However, descendants of Central and Eastern European Jews are also targets.

At-risk couples are those in which both are carriers of the disease; they have a twenty-five per cent chance of producing a child with Tay Sachs. However, the child must inherit the gene from **both** parents. Blood tests can determine Hex-A level, and can also confirm carrier status. Information on Tay Sachs can be found on the Internet.



SOURCE: *Lagniappe* (1/20/1999)

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### **YESTERDAY, TODAY & TOMORROW**

Locked inside of each of us are the secrets of history, the present, and quite probably, the future. Since everyone's DNA is different, we are all different. DNA is not only a blue print, it is also a trail to the past, perhaps our only legitimate trail. It is this profound heritage that makes us different and can only be traced by surname. It also seals the network of relationship of family ties. So, DNA is an effective and unique historic tool as it is for those presently living.

DNA markers are obtained from blood, saliva and hair samples. Each individual has his own unique 7-number DNA. By comparing DNA samples from different ancestors, it is possible to tell from which ancestor each of the marker numbers comes. DNA is good for about 10 generations. DNA can identify an individual, connect him to other family members and verify existing genealogies. DNA can tell an adopted person where to start looking for blood ancestors---a region or a city---when no other information is available. DNA can identify extended families, such as clan or tribe---Scandinavian, American Indian, Polynesian, etc.

The number of possible ancestors calculated for one person grows from one person to two ancestors over a period of 25 years to 40 ancestors with one trillion of their ancestors over 1,000 years. Since there were not one trillion people living 1,000 years ago, there had to be overlapping families, meaning many ancestors had the same ancestors further back.

The Brigham Young University Molecular Genealogy Research Group (MGRG) is in the process of constructing a genetic-genealogy database-molecular genealogy linking individuals' DNA. They collect samples at Family History fairs and other specifically scheduled events. For people not having access to such collection sites, sample kits are available, which can be completed and mailed back to the Group in Provo, Utah.

MGRG's goal is to collect blood samples from more than 100,000 people from at least 500 worldwide populations. The study is expected to take several years. One of the most interesting DNA's on file is that of King Tutankhamen. MGRG may be contacted as follows: Molecular Genealogy Research Group, 788 WIDB, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.

E-Mail: [molecular-genealogy@e-mail.byu.edu](mailto:molecular-genealogy@e-mail.byu.edu)

Website: <http://molecular-genealogy.byu.edu>

SOURCE: Foothills Gen. Soc., Lakewood, CO via *The Family Tree*, Moultrie, GA

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### **BYU MOLECULAR GENEALOGY**

Molecular genealogy links individuals together in "family trees" based on the unique identification of genetic markers. This is accomplished by using the information encoded in the DNA of an individual and/or population to determine the relatedness of individuals, families, tribal groups and populations. Pedigrees based on genetic markers can reveal relationships not detectable in genealogies based only on names, written records or oral traditions. The fact that DNA is inherited and that each individual is the product of his/her progenitors means that DNA can be used to not only create unique identifications, but also to identify members of the same family, clan, tribal group or population.

All persons receive genetic material from their biological parents. Because this process is repeated every generation, all individuals carry within their DNA a record of who they are and how they are

related to all of the other people on the earth. Autosomal genes carry non-sex chromosomes, the Y-chromosome (Y-es) and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA). While chromosomes exist in pairs in the nucleus of every cell, mtDNA is more numerous and is located outside the nucleus in the mitochondria. Chromosomes are subject to recombination or reshuffling every generation and are not inherited intact from generation to generation. This creates the diversity found among peoples and is responsible for the unique genetic identity that defines an individual. Y-es and mtDNA experience limited or no recombination. Y-es DNA is inherited from father to son and it has been noted to follow the transmission of surnames. mtDNA is inherited by all children from their biological mother, but only passed on through daughters. The process of molecular, or genetic, genealogy is able to reconstruct certain genealogies and determine relationships between individuals through the identification of absolutely unique genetic markers. A genetic marker represents a specific location on a chromosome where the basic genetic units exist in a variable number of repeated copies. It is possible to obtain DNA from any biological specimen. Commonly used sources include blood, saliva and hair.

You are invited to participate in a molecular genealogical research study primarily designed to link molecular information to known written genealogical pedigrees. The project is being jointly conducted by the Center of Molecular Genealogy at Brigham Young University and The Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation to identify how individuals and populations are genetically related, as well as to verify written genealogical pedigrees. If you decided to participate, you must supply a record of your genealogy, including at least four generations, along with a sample of your cells that will be used in the project. For more detailed information see *Genealogy Tips*. [For additional information on DNA, see *Kinfolks*, Vol. 24 #1, p. 17 (2000).]

SOURCE: *Genealogical Tips*, Vol. XXXX #3 (July/Aug./Sept. 2002, Tip-O-Texas Gen. Soc., Harlingen, TX

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**FAMILIAL** means that something "runs in a family," like maybe a gift for singing, or high intelligence, or short stature, and, of course, like genetic disease.

**HEREDITARY** means that something is transmitted from parent to child, specifically something genetic. It has the same root word as "inheritance." Something "hereditary" can also be called "familial."

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**IDENTITY THEFT!** Be aware that there is a new type of crime being perpetrated on the public...the theft of your identity! What does this mean? By accessing certain personal information, the thief can gain control of credit cards, financial information, family information, etc. Each of us should take measures to ensure that we do not become victims of these scams. Be suspicious of every call or e-mail asking questions on financial, family or personal matters. Give no personal information to strangers...by telephone, e-mail, or in person. For additional information, visit the website at [www.consumer.gov/idtheft/](http://www.consumer.gov/idtheft/)

**THE NAME OF AMERICA.** We were all taught that the name "America" came from the Italian explorer, AMERIGO VESPUCCI. However, there is now argument put forth by British writer, PETER MACDONALD, that America was named for a Welsh merchant, RICHARD AMERIKE, who gave a large amount of money to JOHN CABOT's 15th century voyage to the New World. CABOT sailed from Bristol, England, which was also AMERIKE's home and business headquarters. AMERIKE donated large oak trees from his estate to build CABOT's ships and provided CABOT's family with a home while the explorer sailed west. In exchange for his generosity, AMERIKE requested that CABOT name any newly-discovered lands for him. You can find more on this theory at [www.bbc.co.uk/history/idscovery/exploration/americaname\\_01.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/idscovery/exploration/americaname_01.shtml)

SOURCE: *Family Tree Magazine* (Feb. 2003)



## **JANUARY PROGRAM**

January is the traditional time for a Show and Tell program, which is presented by SWLGS Members. Speakers for this year were NADINE GRANGER DROST, who told of her ancestor, ANSELME RAVIER, and BILLIE SCHOOLSKY, who presented personal experiences in her genealogical research. Excerpts from their talks follow.

### **ANSELME RAVIER/RAVIA**

b. ca 1831, Bordeaux, France; d. 18 Nov. 1908, Sulphur, La.

m. 1) ca 1858, URANNIE VINCENT (b. ca 1840; d. after 1870; d/o FRANCOIS VINCENT, Sr. & SALVANIA/SYLVANIE TRAHAN)

m. 2) ca 1875, ELIZABETH LeDOUX (d/o ALEXANDRE LeDOUX & EZIMILY WEST)

My name is CORA NADINE GRANGER DROST. I was named Cora for my grandmother, and Nadine for the kind of face-powder my mother used. ANSELME RAVIER is my only great-grandparent who is not a Cajun. RAVIER is also seen as RAVIA in the old records, and the latter form is now in use. ANSELME is also seen as ANSELM.

Although I have not been able to trace his roots before he came to the U. S., the family story goes like this. When the military official came to Bordeaux, France to conscript men for the army in the mid-1800's, ANSELME's father did not want his boys to have to go. He took the official into the back yard and offered him the pick of his fighting cocks if he would pass over his two boys, ANSELME and HONORE. The deal was made. However, the neighbors were not happy because some of their sons were taken. In order to escape the wrath of the townspeople, the two boys decided to go to America and marry a rich black princess. On arriving in America, they found the African Americans were slaves. One rumor is that HONORE may have married an African American. Another rumor was that he returned to France.

ANSELME RAVIER had been educated in France and could read and write the French language. Records indicate that ANSELME was a shoemaker, and my mother gave me this old shoe-last that she said had belonged to her grandfather. [Mrs. DROST showed the old shoe-last on which she had mended her own shoes.]

The arrival of ANSELME RAVIER [male, age 25 (b. ca 1831), occupation shoemaker], HONORE RAVIER [male, age 29 (b. ca 1827)] and LOUISE RAVIER [female, age 29] is recorded on the passenger list of the *S. S. Protector*, which landed in New Orleans on 28 November 1856 from Bordeaux, France. They went to Custom House Room 219 on the second floor. There the record of LOUISE RAVIER ends. I did find a marriage license applied for in New Orleans 27 January 1888 by HELOISE RAVIER to LUCIEN SPORN (Vol. 26, page 046). I do not know if LOUISE and HONORE were twins, or husband and wife, or even if they gave their proper ages. HONORE RAVIA [age 42, white male (b. ca 1828)] appears in the 1870 census for the City of New Orleans, Ward 5 (roll 52, page 177). That was the last record found of him.

ANSELME gave his age as 25 years on 28 November 1856 (b. ca 1831) and 25 years again on the 1860 census in Calcasieu Parish. He is listed as 38 years old (b. ca 1832) in the 1870 Calcasieu Parish census and 46 years (b. ca 1834) in the 1880 Calcasieu Parish census. Since original records are often hard to read by transcribers, this could account for inaccurate dates; or the person giving the information may not have given the ages correctly. His birth date would be sometime between 1831 and 1834. URANNIE VINCENT was shown on the 1850 Calcasieu Parish census as 10 years old, living with her family (#315, page 765).

ANSELME RAVIER appears on the 1860 Calcasieu Parish census with his wife, URANNIE VINCENT (b. ca 1840; d. after 1870; d/o FRANCOIS VINCENT and SYLVANIE TRAHAN). SYLVANIE TRAHAN was the daughter of FRANCOISE HARGROVE, the oldest child of CATHERINE

GALMAN and her first husband, BENOIT HARGROVE. FRANCOIS VINCENT was the youngest child of CATHERINE GALMAN and her second husband, PIERRE VINCENT. FRANCOIS VINCENT married his half-niece. The 1860 census also showed EUGENIE RAVIA, age 6/12 (b. 24 Feb. 1860; d. 11 March 1939; m. JAMES CLARK), a daughter of ANSELME RAVIA and URANNIE VINCENT.

In 1865 ANSELME RAVIA was on the Calcasieu Parish tax roll as resident #851. In the 1870 census, ANSELME and URANNIE were listed with PASCAL (age 8), CHRISTINE (age 5), my grandfather, LEOPOLD (age 2), and ETIENNE (age 1/12). ETIENNE is not listed in FLAVIA REED's book *Pierre Vincent & Catherine Galman, Acadians*. It is possible that he, as well as URANNIE, died shortly after his birth.

By the 1880 Calcasieu Parish census ANSELME is married to ELIZABETH LeDOUX (d/o ALEXANDRE LeDOUX and EZIMILY WEST). ALEXANDRE LeDOUX was the son of ALEXANDRE LeDOUX and SUSAN CORMIER. EZIMILY WEST was the daughter of RICHARD WEST and his first wife, ANNE FOREMAN. The 1880 census lists the children of ANSELME RAVIA and ELIZABETH LeDOUX as DORISE (age 4), ARISE (age 2), and SARAH (age 5/12). Also listed in the census are children from ANSELME's first marriage...PASCAL, CHRISTINE and LEOPOLD.

ANSELME RAVIA's last child, DAVID CROCKET RAVIA, was born 28 June 1892. All of the male RAVIA descendants of ANSELME's first wife, URANNIE, are deceased; therefore, all current RAVIAs are descendants of his second wife, ELIZABETH LeDOUX, and of his youngest son, DAVID CROCKET RAVIA.

LEOPOLD RAVIA, my grandfather, was born 30 December 1867 (Abbeville Church Records, v. 3, p. 231). He died as LEO PAUL RAVIA on 20 August 1948, and is buried at Farquhar Cemetery, south of Sulphur, La. He married 18 June 1891 CORA VINCENT. She was born 3 January 1873 and was the daughter of ISAAC VINCENT and MARTHA LeDOUX. ISAAC VINCENT was the son of Pierre VINCENT, Jr. and SARAH CELESTE RYAN. MARTHA LeDOUX was the daughter of ALEXANDRE LeDOUX and EZIMILY WEST, sister of ELIZABETH WEST who married ANSELME RAVIA. CORA VINCENT RAVIA died 27 March 1950 and is also buried in Farquhar Cemetery. Grandpa LEO was a cattleman/farmer, and during my childhood he ran a meat market. I fell heir to his meat saw, butcher knives and the stone grinding mill that he used to sharpen his tools. [Mrs. DROST showed the old mill stone and various, well-sharpened old knives which her grandfather had used.]

#### DESCENT FROM ANSELME RAVIER/RAVIA

- I. ANSELME RAVIER/RAVIA (b. ca 1831, Bordeaux, France; d. 18 Nov. 1908, Sulphur, La.) m. 1st, ca 1858 MARGUERITE URANNIE VINCENT (b. ca 1840; d. after 1870; d/o FRANCOIS VINCENT, Sr. and SYLVANIE TRAHAN); m. 2nd. ca 1875, ELIZABETH LeDOUX (d/o CHARLES ALEXANDRE LeDOUX, Jr. AND EZIMILY WEST)
- II. LEOPOLD (LEO PAUL) RAVIA (b. 30 Dec. 1867; d. 20 Aug. 1948) m. 18 June 1891 CORA VINCENT (b. 3 Jan. 1873; d. 27 Mar. 1950; d/o ISAAC VINCENT and MARTHA LeDOUX)
- III. MINNIE RUTH RAVIA m. VERNON MICHAEL GRANGER, Sr.
- IV. CORA NADINE GRANGER m. BEHREND EVANS DROST

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BILLIE SCHOOLSKY told that, in her genealogical research, she had traveled to all parts of Louisiana, tramped through many grave yards, climbed fences, and was always scared of what she would find, so she always took someone with her. She talked to relatives, who gave many stories, some of which she learned were false. Computer research helped locate cousins who gave many pictures and stories of the past. She decided to write books for her family that made her ancestors seem alive and a book on the Colfax, Louisiana race riots from notes which she extracted from the journal of KATE KINGSTON BOYD GRANT. Mrs. SCHOOLSKY showed several family books that she had compiled.



## WOMEN IN GENEALOGY

March has been designated as Women's Month, so it is an appropriate time to remind genealogists of the importance of researching matriarchal lineage. Some genealogists are only interested in the direct male lines from which they receive their surname, yet some of the most interesting and important lineages descend through females.

In history, as well as genealogy, women have been sadly neglected. In many instances, documents do not even record their names. First, they are "daughter of" their fathers; then they are "wife of" their husbands; after being widowed they are either "relict of" their husbands or "mother of" their sons. But women shared in the history of the world. They shared the turmoil of their times; they dreamed and hoped, and were usually disappointed; they endured the same, or sometimes even worse, hardships as the men; they were the strength and guiding force behind their husbands and sons. The Latin motto "Dux femini facti" (A woman has inspired the deed) and the old adage "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world" pay tribute to the unseen power of women.

Until the present century women were often considered inferior creatures, mere chattels of their fathers and/or husbands. They were expected to share their fathers' and husbands' social status, religious beliefs and political inclinations, without argument or disagreement. Unmarried females were considered burdens, and to earn their keep were sent to the homes of relatives, unless they were wealthy enough to have private means of support.

Most women were engrossed in the problems, chores and pleasures of family life until a crisis such as widowhood or war took their men away. Then they were left to provide for their families. They took control of the family business or farm, sewed, nursed, taught and performed many other menial tasks necessary for existence. With grim courage women crossed the seas, followed husbands and fathers into unknown lands, conquered and civilized the frontiers, ministered to the sick and dying, nursed the young and elderly, took up arms to defend their homes against the Indians or other invaders, and met innumerable crises.

Indications of their lives endure in letters, diaries and journals, court records, family papers and manuscripts, but songs, recipes and crafts also show their courage and ingenuity. Women artists were few, but most women excelled at sewing, which was considered not only desirable, but a necessary skill. "A fine hand with a needle" was one of the most desirable skills that a woman could possess. From the earliest times girls were taught to spin, weave and sew as necessities for survival. Gradually, however, utilitarian sewing was adapted to a fine craft, such as embroidery and needlepoint. It was practiced by women of all social classes. Royal and noble ladies embroidered and sewed tapestries to beautify clothing and rooms, as well as to help pass the time. In colonial days girls embroidered samplers to show off their proficiency in sewing. Some of these are very old and valuable and can be seen in museums.

Before the mid-20th century, many women kept diaries and wrote letters to family members. Somehow, despite all their other daily chores, they took time out to record their thoughts and hopes, along with the mundane affairs of the household, the town gossip, the weather, the state of the crops, etc. They wrote of friends and relatives, of current events, of political news, of births, marriages and deaths. These letters and diaries are not only family treasures, but are significant in connecting the events and currents of history with the people who lived during the era. Many diaries, such as those depicting the Civil War, have been published. Others are in large libraries, museums or private collections.

Our forgotten ancestresses gave spiritual support and physical help to their families and friends. Women made many private and public contributions to our heritage, and helped write our history just as surely as did the men. We should not ignore them in our genealogical research.

## **A WELL KEPT SECRET OF THE CIVIL WAR**

A deception by an ordinary soldier at the siege of Vicksburg is perhaps one of the most interesting stories of the War Between the States. Sources prove that the soldier was enrolled under the name of ALBERT D. J. CASHIER in the 95th Illinois Infantry, one of the ten Federal units suffering the greatest casualties at Vicksburg. Later the 95th Illinois was engaged in the rout of Federal forces at Brice's crossroads in northern Mississippi, in which the unit lost several of its commanders. The regiment also participated in the Red River and Nashville Campaigns, and was at Mobile at the end of the war. It had traveled over 9,000 miles in its three years of service.

Private CASHIER was one of those in the regiment who did not fall to disease or wounds. Barely five feet tall, thin and laconic, CASHIER was a loner, preferring to sit alone and smoke a pipe. CASHIER was never sick, was capable of long marches and would trade tasks involving heavy labor for mending and sewing. At the war's end, CASHIER settled near Chicago, doing a variety of jobs. In 1899 CASHIER applied for a veteran's pension, and after being examined by three surgeons in connection with the claim, was deemed eligible.

"And now for the rest of the story," as Paul Harvey says. In 1911, almost fifty years after the Vicksburg campaign, CASHIER was struck by an automobile. CASHIER suffered a broken leg. The doctor in attendance, determined that CASHIER was a woman, but she prevailed upon the doctor to keep her secret! Within three months deteriorating health forced her to reside at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Quincy, Illinois, where she still clung to the fiction of masculinity. Later, however, she was confined to the insane asylum at Watertown, Illinois, where she was compelled to wear female clothing.

ALBERT D. J. CASHIER died 10 October 1915 and was provided with an impressive military funeral and headstone. In the 1980's measures were taken to correctly identify the grave site. Now there are two headstones in place...the original and a larger memorial stone which is inscribed:

ALBERT D. J. CASHIER  
Co. G 95 Ill. Inf. Civil War  
Born  
JENNIE HODGERS  
In Clogher Head, Ireland  
1843-1915

SOURCE: Brochure, Vicksburg, Miss. National Military Park

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**LAKE CHARLES BUSINESS IS 100 YEARS OLD.** Gayle's Hardware Co. is one of the oldest businesses in Lake Charles, and has recently celebrated its 100th anniversary. It was founded by WILLIAM JOSEPH GAYLE, who came to Lake Charles in 1883. GAYLE worked as a clerk in Murray Brooks Hardware Store until he went into business with JULIUS FRANK. The men opened a new hardware store called J. Frank Hardware Co. on Ryan Street, just north of Broad Street.

About 1902 FRANK sold his share of the store to GAYLE, who changed the name to Gayle's Hardware and General Store. In 1906 CHARLES T. GAYLE came to town to join his brother in business and several generations of the GAYLE family worked in the store. The store has changed ownership in recent years.

SOURCE: *American Press* (12/3/2002)

**THE BEST ANTIQUE IS AN OLD FRIEND.    The Family Tree**

## **A STORY OF HECKER, LOUISIANA: 1886-1953**

Contributed by I. L. "MIGGIE/MICKEY" HEBERT

[EDITOR'S NOTE: In the following article, Mr. HEBERT tells of a time gone by. If you had ancestors in southwest Louisiana who told you of the old times before the 1930's, or if you are a long-time resident of the area, you may share many of these reminiscences. In southwest Louisiana many of our ancestors were in some way involved with the lumber industry. Perhaps they were lumberjacks or rivermen who floated logs downstream; perhaps they worked in sawmills or turpentine plants; maybe they were accountants or salesmen for a lumber company or were employed in the myriad of other jobs generated by lumbering. One thing is certain; if your ancestors came to Louisiana before 1930, their home was probably made of wood. Before that time, lumber was in abundance and very few people lived in brick homes. The days of the lumber boom in southwest Louisiana have gone forever, and with them went a way of life.]

Hecker, Louisiana is situated on the Calcasieu River, about thirty-five miles by water and about twenty miles by dirt and gravel roads from Lake Charles. At Hecker, the river is about two hundred feet wide and eighteen to twenty feet deep. The highest bluff is about thirty feet above it. The forests along the river are made up of trees such as the swamp short leaf pine; white, red and pin oak; sweet, red, black and Tupelo gum; wild pecan (pig-nuts); hickory; beech; ironwood; holly; mayhaw; cypress; sassafras; dogwood; and willow. Spanish moss was abundant in trees. (Moss, to country boys, was excellent toilet tissue.) Vines were wild grape (Coon grape), muscadine, blackberry and honeysuckle. There was also some bamboo cane; it was said that many years before our time bamboo had been very prevalent, but for some reason, had mostly disappeared

A short way from the banks of the river the stands of magnificent long leaf yellow pine began. By the 1920's and 1930's all to be seen of this forest were blackened stumps and tree tops. The cut-over land grew new pine trees. Blackjack oaks and several kinds of bushes grew in some areas. Violets, dogwood and honeysuckles made beautiful flowers in the spring. Mayhaw trees were prolific, and their fruit, which resembled small apples, made excellent jelly. Dewberries, blackberries and huckleberries could be eaten raw or used in jellies and pies.

Fish in the river were blue, spotted, mud and Spoonbill catfish; gaspar--goo ( a drum fish); buffalo; small and large-mouthed bass; white perch; bream and many small perch; minnows (called shiners, used for fish-bait) and gar fish (a predator). Alligators, water moccasins, many kinds of snakes and eels, soft shell and loggerhead turtles were native to the waters, as was a fish called grinnel or Choupique, whose body had gristle in place of bone. Bull frogs were so plentiful that in the spring and summer a constant roar could be heard from their croaking and bellowing in the river swamp. Crawfish were plentiful, but were seldom caught to be eaten.

Deer, turkey and black bear, once common in the river woods, had been hunted out and were never seen during the time of our residence at Hecker from about 1913 to 1943. Raccoons, possums, squirrels, rabbits, skunks, mink, foxes and bobcats were native to this area. When we were small kids, we were told that someone had even seen a black panther. According to BILL LEMLEY, who lived near the bluff, there were otters in the river, though none were ever caught. Armadillos migrated from Texas in the late 1920s. Mosquitoes were always a pest and sand flies could cause much misery. Stings from wasps, bumblebees and yellow jackets could also be painful.

Quail, always hunted with dogs, were plentiful. Snipe and woodcock were also part of the bird population. Doves were mostly seen on the rice farms south and east of us. Wood ducks lived in the water swamps that we called "breaks." In the winter mallards and other ducks would alight on the river and in the "breaks," so we were often able to have duck gumbo. Many kinds of non-game birds, such as woodpeckers, yellow hammers, hoot and screech owls, hawks, crows, carrion crows (buzzards), mocking birds, blue jays, blackbirds, robins, egrets and black egrets, cranes, redbirds, hummingbirds, sparrows, field larks and starlings were all native to the area.



Several families lived at Hecker. Members of my HEBERT family who lived there from 1902 until 1943 are as follows:

FRANCOIS "TaTa" HEBERT, Grandpa	b. 1847	d. 1938
MARY P. LeBLEU HEBERT, Grandma	b. 1858	d. 1942
FRED HEBERT, Father	b. 1890	d. 1925
EMMA BULLER HEBERT, Mother	b. 1894	d. 1990

Children: ISIDORE C. "MIGGIE" HEBERT, FRED M. "MARVIN" HEBERT, EVELYN N. HEBERT, GENEVA HEBERT, ANNA BELLE HEBERT

Members of the GOOS family who lived at Hecker from 1919 to 1953 included:

ALBERT B. "AB" GOOS	b. 1889	d. 1953
ELSIE KELLY GOOS	b. 1905	d. 1995

Children: MARIE GOOS ERBELDING, MARGARET GOOS WATSON, ALBERT B. GOOS, Jr.

ADELINE HEBERT LEE and her husband, EARNEST LEE, lived about a half mile south and east of the bluff from the time of their marriage in 1904 until their move to Lockport, Louisiana, in 1920. Their children, who were born at Hecker, were: BESSIE, GLADYS, ROBERT "BUSTER," ELSIE, ENZA, VIOLET and LUCILLE. EDWIN and HAZEL were born at Lockport.

Other families in the area from 1920-1953 included those with the surnames of CATING, RYAN, MARTIN, FRUGE, FONTENOT, HUMPHREY, LEMLEY, PITRE, RYDER, PELOQUIN and PHARRIS.

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#### INFORMATION GLEANED FROM LAND RECORDS, SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 8 SOUTH RANGE 7 WEST, CALCASIEU PARISH, LA, now WARD 8

This land, mostly on the east side of the Calcasieu River, was known as "Jones' Bluff," about the turn of the 20th century, although records show no owner named Jones. This section was to become a busy place because of its high bluffs on the deep river, and eventually became known as Hecker. The bluffs were accessible to the many long leaf pine loggers, without the necessity of crossing the swamp lands. The river was ideal for tug boats to move large amounts of timber downstream to Lake Charles, a distance of about thirty-five miles.

In June of 1886 DORSILIE HEBERT purchased from the Calcasieu Parish Treasurer Lot No. 7 or the W ½ of SE ¼ of 16-8-7 (80 acres) for the sum of \$795.00, with \$79.50 cash and the balance to be paid in nine annual installments with 8% interest. (NOTE: Section 16's, when transferred to the states by the federal government, were reserved to the local school boards, though according to acts of the U. S. Congress of 1811 and 1824, those sections facing rivers, bayous and creeks could be sold if surveyed as lots. Therefore, this Section 16 was divided into eight lots of eighty acres each.)

On 11 June 1888 COLIN HEBERT bought Lot 7 from DORSILIE HEBERT for the sum of \$1,000.00; in September of the same year it was sold to LIZA MILLER HEBERT, the wife of DORSILIE, for the sum of \$1,000.00. [NOTE: DORSILIE and COLIN were the brothers of FRANCOIS "TaTa" HEBERT, Jr., who eventually was to become the owner of 320 acres, Lots 1, 2, 7, 8 Sec. 16 T8 S R7 W.]

WILLIAM B. NORRIS paid \$1900.00 cash to LIZA MILLER HEBERT for Lot 7, although LIZA reserved 200 deadened cypress trees. The sale to NORRIS is the first shown that includes improvements, and was consummated 25 February 1889. On that date the GUS LEWY Co. of Galveston, Texas, paid NORRIS \$950.00 for an undivided ½ interest in the lot. NORRIS sold his remaining ½ interest in Lot 7 to LEWY on 21 December 1893, the consideration being \$750.00; again buildings were shown as going with the land. The records show that LEWY neglected to pay the 1900 property taxes and the land was sold and transferred to the Calcasieu Parish School Board, with \$38.00 being school tax and \$3.13 being paid to the tax collector.

For the sum of \$320.00 FRANCOIS "TaTa" HEBERT, Jr. bought from LEWY the entire Lot 7, for which a deed was recorded 17 September 1902. The tax sale recorded against the LEWY property in October 1901 had apparently been paid, as it is not shown further.

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Lots 5 and 6 were sold on 19 July 1889 by HUTCHINS, the Parish Treasurer, to the Calcasieu Parish Lumber Co., for the sum of \$750.00, paid in cash. These two lots were transferred several times over the years, once to LEWIS PENAYER, then by him to the Bradley Ramsey Lumber Co. in January 1906. They were transferred by BRADLEY as part of a \$3,500,000.00 deal to Long Bell Lumber Co. on 30 October 1906. Then Long Bell transferred them to the Calcasieu Long Leaf Lumber Co. In August 1922 the Calcasieu Long Leaf Lumber Co. transferred them back to the Long Bell Lumber Co.

In March of 1925 JAMES GARDINER bought lots 5 and 6 (SW/4 of Sec. 16 T8S R7W) from the Long Bell Co.; the deed was not recorded until 6 December 1927. Mr. GARDINER died in the late 1920's and HARRY HANSZEN bought the property. HANSZEN later married KATHERINE BEL, the widow of JAMES GARDINER. The GARDINER's daughter, MARIE, married DAVID GARRISON, and their children are now the owners of Lots 5 and 6 by inheritance. Lots 1, 2, 7 and 8 remained the property of the HEBERTs until 1946.

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& Van Schack Lumber Company was located there, and the town was named for one of its owners. A road was built from DeRidder to Bon Ami and Ludington, which were only four miles apart. About 1905 there were three "fine autos" in town. By 1909 Ludington was a central shipping point for lumber on the Kansas City Southern Railroad. When the timber supply was depleted, like the people of other sawmilling towns, most of the residents of the town moved away.

Longville, a small town located in Beauregard Parish, was a "company town" built by the Long-Bell Lumber Co. About 1906, B. H. SMITH, Sr. was superintendent of the mill and HARRY ROBEL was its manager. The Longville Lumber Company mill was constructed in 1906-7 and burned in 1920; it was never rebuilt and after 1927, the once-thriving town of Longville became almost a ghost town.

Allen Parish also played a part in the lumbering industry. In 1896 the Calcasieu River Lumber Co. was built near Oakdale (also called Dunnville, and The Bay) by W. H. BROUGH & Son of Grand Rapids, Michigan. The Oakdale Lumber Co. was built in 1900 and in 1902 was purchased by the Industrial Lumber Co., which had mills in Vinton and the village of Calcasieu. At Oakdale it employed about 100 loggers. At Calcasieu it employed 175 millers and loggers, who lived in eighty tenant houses. J. H. SMITH was plant superintendent and FRANK DRAKE was woods and track foreman for both the Oakdale and Calcasieu Mills, which were served by a twenty-five mile long tram. In 1900 H. T. GRIFFITH was the sawmill foreman; WILLIAM TEMPNER was planing mill foreman; CHARLES STENLUX, yard foreman; M. JONES, sawyer; R. G. BROOKS, filer; E. F. NICHOLS, checker; O. J. MILLER, sawmill engineer; and R. A. FORBES, bookkeeper-timer. In 1905 CHARLES LEE was the sawmill foreman and R. H. HARNAG was the planer foreman of the Calcasieu River Lumber Co. F. A. CANNON was yard foreman; L. E. BAXTON, assistant yard foreman; C. W. PATTERSON, JIM CARSON, checkers; O. S. BROWN, sawmill engineer; K. C. BROOKS, filer; CLINT RIGSBY, sawyer; A. H. CUENOD, bookkeeper, S. R. WILLIAMS, timekeeper; and Dr. E. L. CLOUGH, mill physician. In 1907 Dr. S. M. SCOTT became physician at the Oakdale mill; Capt. JACK SMITH was promoted to superintendent of the Oakdale and Calcasieu mills, as well as the big new sawmill at Elizabeth. Then W. L. FORD became sawmill foreman at Calcasieu and R. A. FORBES, formerly the bookkeeper of the Oakdale mill, became superintendent of the mills at Oakdale and Calcasieu. Both mills were either dismantled or they burned sometime before 1920.

The Deutsh sawmill, owned by ALBERT DEUTSH, also operated near Oakdale. In 1919 the enterprises were merged to become the Hillyer-Deutsh-Edwards Lumber Co., the largest sawmill company in the state. By 1925 the Forest Lumber Co. was operating a sawmill, and the Bowman-Hicks sawmill was located southeast of the town. As the lumber industry developed, other sawmills were built, and logging became the principal industry of Oakdale and the surrounding area. Mab was another lumber town built for the employees of the Hillyer, Deutsch, Edwards Co.

The Industrial Lumber Co. bought mills and timberlands near Oakdale from the Calcasieu River Lumber Co. The largest of these mills was located at Elizabeth, Louisiana, and was built in 1906. Elizabeth was located on the Calcasieu River and on one tributary of the Whiskey Chitto Creek, and was served by the Santa Fe Railroad. Originally the company built about fifty houses for white workers on the southeast side of the mill and about thirty for black employees on the southwest side. The houses for the white workers were painted white and fenced in. Those for the black workers were shot-gun type and were painted red. Later another one hundred cottages were added. During the height of the depression, the sawmill at Elizabeth was hard hit. Elizabeth became the site of a paper mill.

Another sawmill town was Ward, located five miles south of Oakdale on Hickory Creek. In 1906, when the timber was all cut in southern Tyler Co., Texas, WILLIAM M. RICE and Col. JONAS SHEARN RICE moved their sawmill to a new location at Ward. (These men were nephews of WILLIAM MARSH RICE, who left his fortune to endow Rice University at Houston.) Key personnel at the Ward sawmill included W. P. CLEVELAND, secretary and general manager; R. A. DOLD, logging superintendent; JOHN WARD, Jr., bookkeeper; CECIL SMITH, timekeeper, postmaster and

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many years before. It was only after learning that the English word "hecker" meant "The Dweller Near the Gate to a Forest," and the same word in the German language meant "A Chopper of Vines" or "One Who Chops" that the thought occurred that some erudite postal bureaucrat had these meanings in mind when the word was submitted. The name was a perfect fit for the place; it was on the edge of a forest and there was much chopping and cutting of the abundant cypress and long leaf yellow pine timber. No record has been found of the purchase of the general merchandise store situated by the side of the river, but our mother said that CERRIOUS BULLER (our great uncle) sold the store to FRANCOIS "TaTa" HEBERT when they moved to the river. Many transactions of that time were done by merely paying cash, which produced little or no paper work. The post office was housed in the old store. ADELINE HEBERT married ERNEST LEE in 1904, and soon after that resigned as Postmistress. Then MARY P. LeBLEU HEBERT handled the mail until the post office was closed.

The old store, situated about 50 feet from the river, faced north, and was almost directly in front of FRANCOIS "TaTa" HEBERT's house. It was built of rough pine boards; the floors had a crack between each board. The ceiling was of the same materials and the roof was of split cypress shingles. There was a porch across the entire front, and only two windows with glass panes. There had been a ferry on the river, whose east ramp was no more than 75 feet from the front of the store. On the west side a road through the swamp ran upstream about two miles to what was known as Wood Yard, and from there northwest to the Topsy area. The people of that area utilized the road and ferry to cross over to the store and in going to Lake Charles.

Records show that a sale of one square acre of land in the southeast corner of Section 16 was made to the Calcasieu Parish School Board for the sum of \$1.00, and was recorded on 13 April 1905. At the time of this sale, FRANCOIS "TaTa" HEBERT owned one-half interest in the property from which the sale (donation) was made. He apparently was sure of buying the other half interest. A small, one-room schoolhouse was built and remained a school until 1927. All of the children of the area attended the school, from the first to sixth grade, and that, for many before our time, was the extent of their education. From 1927 Hecker children were bussed to Iowa and could finish high school.

On 28 August 1903 the Calcasieu Turpentine Co. entered into an agreement with FRANCOIS "TaTa" HEBERT for the rights to remove pine gum from the pine trees on 400 acres, which included land in Section 16 and Section 21. The lease apparently included the right of the company to build houses for the employees. As many as twelve to fifteen houses were built. Gradually, as the years passed, all of the houses, with the exception of the one in which we lived, were torn down.

To make turpentine and rosin, gum from pine trees was collected by making a cut on the trunk of the tree (a cat face) with a special tool. After the cat face was made, a galvanized shield, about 12-14 inches long and about 2 inches wide, was nailed in place. Then a galvanized removable container was put in place to catch the descending pine gum. From the containers the gum was poured into barrels resting on the horse-drawn wagons and was delivered to the still. Turpentine took much labor and many pine trees.

On 12 December 1911 for the sum of \$1,325.00 the Calcasieu Naval Store, successors to the Calcasieu Turpentine Co., sold to FRANCOIS HEBERT all their existing leases, the houses, the turpentine still and all tools and equipment. We were told that FRANCOIS "TaTa" and his son, FRED HEBERT, finished up the turpentine, then sold the still and equipment, but remnants of the old industry remained. When my brother and I were boys, we discovered a number of pitchpine crosses on the side of a small hill just outside one of our father's pasture fields. These crosses, we were told, were for several babies and for some of the adult employees of the Turpentine Co. Small pine trees were growing on the graves and the crosses had rotted off at the ground; no names were visible.

In the year 1900 Lake Charles was the site of seven large sawmills, and many of the logs to supply these mills were towed down the river from Hecker. Because of the depth and width of the stream, tugs did not venture much further up river than the Hecker bluffs. As children, we saw many wagons

transporting logs to the river in front of our house. Oxen were used sometimes, but when they were hot and tired, it was difficult to keep them out of the river where they would be in danger of drowning. Vehicles most used were eight-wheel log wagons pulled by six or eight horses or mules with the driver astride one of them.

Logs for a tow were hauled and stacked on the lower river banks to allow them to be easily rolled, by Cant Hook, into the water. After enough logs were stacked, cribs or rafts were made for towing. To make the cribs, long pine poles (saplings) were used across the logs and secured with a soft steel wire, about 12-14 gauge. Always the high-floating logs were tied next to one or two low floaters. Three sets of poles were usually tied very tightly across each crib. About 40-60 cribs would make up a tow. Often logs were placed in the water miles upriver, and high water was necessary for the cribs to reach Hecker, where timber was scaled and delivered to tugs to be towed to the mills.

Life was hard for the loggers, especially for those who worked and lived on the log floats for many days. It was said that upon receiving their pay in Lake Charles, many of them spent most of their money on liquor and in visiting those houses of ill repute, for which, in the earlier days, Lake Charles was notorious. Logs were paid for on the basis of 1,000 scaled feet, and the Calcasieu Scale was designed for large, long logs and was not noted for its generosity to the sellers. Together with such a tight scale and a good company bookkeeper's ability to "cook" the figures, it was said by many that more profit was made the mills in buying the logs than in manufacturing the lumber. The allegations of dishonesty by the mills did not apply to all, but there is no doubt that some did take advantage of the loggers, many of whom had little or no education.

In most cases, logs were scaled in the water. This was done with a measuring stick with an extension on one end and the inch figures above, so that when the extension was placed under the small end, the diameter could easily be read. By sight, the scaler could accurately estimate the length of the logs. The measurement of the diameter was always called first. For example, a thirty foot log with an eighteen inch diameter was called out by the scaler as 18-30; usually another man listed the scale. The board feet of each log size was listed in a scale book from which the footage of each log was listed; when all added together, a total was obtained to arrive at a price for the timber.

(To Be continued)

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### **DETERMINING RELATIONSHIP**

Are you often puzzled by your relationship to other family members? It's simple; count generations. The brothers of your father are your paternal uncles; the sisters of your father are your paternal aunts. the brothers of your mother are your maternal uncles; the sisters of your mother are your maternal aunts. Then come the next generations, the confusing part. The term "removed" denotes cousins in different generations. "Once removed" denotes cousins who are one generation apart, regardless of their ages.

The children of your brothers and sisters are your nephews and nieces. The children of your parents' siblings are your first cousins. Your children and the children of your first cousins are second cousins. The children of second cousins are third cousins, etc. The child of your first cousin is your first cousin once removed (a different generation), but is also your children's second cousin. A child of your first cousin once removed is your first cousin twice removed, is your children's second cousin once removed, and your grandchildren's third cousin.

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**IMPORTANT!!** If you move, please send us your new address. We would not want you to miss one of our interesting issues. And there is an additional expense involved in getting that issue to you.

## THE LUMBER INDUSTRY IN SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA

[Much of the information in the following article, especially names of company personnel, was extracted from articles which W. T. BLOCK (Member #676) has written on the lumber industry. Many of us who had ancestors in the lumbering industry of southwest Louisiana are grateful to Mr. BLOCK, Mr. DON MARLER of Dogwood Press, and Mr. JERRY WISE (Member #1026), publisher of the *Cameron Pilot*, who have graciously granted us permission to reprint this research.]

The forests of Louisiana were as old as time. When the French and Spanish arrived in the 1700's, some of the cypress trees were already 1,000 to 2,500 years old. Not long after their arrival the Europeans began cutting down the old giants of the forests for export, especially the cypress trees whose wood was considered "everlasting" because of its resistance to termites and rot. Felling and cutting the big trees presented problems for the men who had nothing but hand tools and rope with which to work. Getting the heavy, unmanageable trees from the swamps also required dangerous and hard work. With the Industrial Age came new inventions, and machines were used to harvest, mill and transport the heavy logs.

The timber industry in southwest Louisiana had its foundation in the mid-1850's when DANIEL GOOS arrived. He set up a steam sawmill and brought friends and family from the Frisian Islands as workers. They were skilled in lumbering and boat building and settled in a village just north of Lake Charles which they named Goosport. On his schooners GOOS took pine, oak and cypress to various destinations, including New Orleans and Galveston. He was joined in this endeavor by his son-in-law, GEORGE LOCK, who established the Lock Lumber Co. on Prien Lake in 1863. During the War Between the States both GOOS and LOCK were Confederate blockade runners.

Before the War the lumber industry of the area was limited to a few small sawmills which had water access to the Calcasieu or Sabine Rivers. One of the earliest lumber mills in the area was the Yankee Mill, so-called because it was constructed by a group of men from Vermont. Yankee Mill was located on the Calcasieu River, next to the property now owned by the Port of Lake Charles. In 1868 it was sold at sheriff's sale to LEMEUL C. DEES, and its name was changed to the Dees & Mearns Mill. Between 1865 and 1868 a small community around Yankee Mill was established. By 1885 DEES had built a combined school and Methodist Church, and had planted a profitable orange grove in the area. Later his mill became the Perkins Mill. About 1876 HARRISON C. DREW established a lumber company and steam-driven sawmill in Lake Charles. Another early mill was the Mount Hope Mill, located on the lake front. It later became a part of the Bradley-Ramsey Lumber Company.

As early as 1878 it became apparent that some unsavory dealings were going on in the area's lumber business. The following article was found in the "MAUDE REID Scrapbooks" and appeared in the *Lake Charles Echo* of 27 May 1878:

"(Note: We are permitted to publish the following from a private telegram to a resident of our town.)

### ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION

New Orleans, May 27, 1878

"J. J. GAINNEY, U. S. Deputy Marshal, lately in charge of Calcasieu logs and Barton's timber superintendent, attacked in the Custom House building, on the way from the investigation, H. F. SEWELL, son of General SEWELL, and junior counsel for the prosecution.

"GAINNEY was armed with a sword cane with which he made the attack, but it was wrested from his hands by young SEWELL, who broke the sword across his knee. GAINNEY then attempted to draw his pistol, but was secured by a bystander before he could use it. SEWELL was unarmed. It is supposed that GAINNEY attacked Mr. SEWELL in consequence of the cross examination yesterday."

A second article, dated 30 May 1878 appeared in the weekly *Lake Charles Echo*, and was extracted by MAUDE REID. It read:

## "THE CALCASIEU LOG SEIGNEURS"

### Investigation Resumed at New Orleans

"The investigation opened at Lake Charles was resumed at New Orleans last Thursday. Special Agent ADAMS produced and ordered to be filed, an affidavit of GEORGE H. WELLS, Esq., explanatory of the latter's testimony at Lake Charles.

"J. GAINEY was called as a witness for the defense when counsel for the prosecution filed a protest against his examination and against the reception of any other oral testimony whatever, except that of Judge BILLINGS and Marshal WHARTON, on the ground that to receive such oral testimony would be to contravene the official announcement by the commission at the opening of the investigation at Lake Charles, that it would take no testimony at New Orleans except that of Judge BILLINGS, Marshal WHARTON and the records of the U. S. Circuit Court, and in the Marshal's office; and on the further ground that to receive such oral testimony would deprive the prosecution of the right to rebut it by the only witnesses who could rebut it, namely witnesses residing in Calcasieu.

"It was also objected that GAINEY was before the commission at Lake Charles and might have given testimony there if he had not voluntarily ran away. The objections and protests were over-ruled and GAINEY took the stand and swore all over the case with the same lofty disbelief in a future state of rewards and punishments which he exhibited here as a witness on the trial of Capt. HORNE."

These newspaper items were followed by an article from the *New York Times*, dated 3 October 1878, which was also found in the MAUDE REID Scrapbooks, and which stated:

"Special Agent CARTER, against whom the timber ring in Louisiana brought several outrageous charges, has died of yellow fever.

"At the same time the report of the special agents sent out to examine into the timber depredations is received in Washington. This document shows that not only that CARTER's course was honest and inspired by a single desire to see the laws enforced, but that the extent of the spoilation on public lands have been under rated. In brief, it is said that stealing timber and working it up into exportable lumber has been the sole industry of several considerable communities for five or ten years. Private enterprise has robbed the public lands of their most valuable growth and the officers of the courts---state and nation---have thrown every possible impediment in the way of the agents sent out to protect the property of the Government.

"Congressman J. H. ACKLEN of Louisiana has been a zealous champion of the timber thieves. His virtuous indignation of their "wrongs" has always been on tap. Perhaps he is now too busy to explain the latest indictment against the so-called 'Calcasieu sufferers'."

A note made by Miss REID states, "This refers to the famous 'Log War' conducted by the Federal government to stop the depredations made on timber land owned by the government. Several present-day fortunes in our town owe their start to the sale of timber acquired in this fashion. Capt. GEORGE LOCK and Capt. NORRIS of Westlake were particularly aggressive grabbers of government timber and experienced some uneasy moments when a revenue cutter appeared one day on our lake with officers aboard to investigate their activities."

The virgin hardwood forests of tall pines, stately oaks and sturdy cypresses in southwest Louisiana were a virtually untapped natural resource until after the War Between the States. However, the only way to get the lumber out was by boat, so the next step was to build a railroad. Southwest Louisiana was only just recovering from a prolonged period of harsh Reconstruction. It was a frontier, lacking capital, labor and technical resources, but lumber was in great demand and, consequently, more sources of timber were sought. After the War Between the States many people from the North had moved to the South and many people from the South had moved West. In addition to this migration, there was a great influx of immigrants from Europe. The country was rebuilding after the war's devastation and there was a great need for wood. Buildings destroyed in the war needed to be replaced, and new homes and businesses were being built in all areas of the country. People needed jobs, and the lumber industry beckoned.



"Michigan men," entrepreneurs and timber barons who had devastated the forests of Wisconsin and Michigan in their quest for fortune, discovered the untouched hardwood forests and abundant waterways of southwest Louisiana and wanted them for their own profit. As a result, they began to buy large tracts of timberlands for as little as 25¢ an acre and began cutting the virgin timber on a grand scale. They erected sawmills, built log roads and brought in railroads to take the timber from the forests to the mills and markets. In 1881 the Louisiana Western Railroad was completed from Lake Charles to the Sabine River. Later the Louisiana Western was combined with other railroads to create the Southern Pacific Railroad, linking Lake Charles to the rest of the country. Now timber could be shipped out by rail, and lumbering began in earnest.

The familiar cry of **"Timber!"** rang throughout the forests of southwest Louisiana in the 1890's and early 1900's. People flocked to southwest Louisiana in the hope of finding a job in the lumber industry, swelling the population of Lake Charles and the surrounding area. New towns were built. Some of these were "sawmill towns" or "lumber towns," company-owned towns which provided housing, schools and stores for their workers.

As early as 1884 the Calcasieu Lumber Co. was established at Goosport, just outside of Lake Charles; it became the Bradley-Ramsey Lumber Co. in 1886. At first the company cut only cypress lumber, but about 1901, as cypress became scarce, it began cutting long-leaf pine. A second sawmill, the Mount Hope Mill, was acquired by the company; it was about a quarter of a mile away. They bought thousands of acres of long leaf pine lands north of Lake Charles. The Bradley-Ramsey Co. had its own tram road, the 36-mile-long Lake Charles and Leesville Railroad, which ran from Moose Bay to Bannister, north of Longville. Officers in the company were WILLIAM E. RAMSEY, President; C. W. PENOYER, vice president; and CHARLES RAMSEY, secretary-treasurer. In 1906 other key personnel were ANDREW CALDWELL, EDGAR IRWIN, bookkeepers; FRANK SHATTUCK, clerk; RAY MORSE, timekeeper, L. C. DEES, foreman for Mount Hope; JAMES A. GRAY, Goosport sawmill manager. Other employees included A. S. LaBESSE, Mount Hope planer foreman; LOUIS BOGART, Goosport planer foreman; ----- HOLLOMAN, saw filer at Mount Hope; C. T. MARTIN, band saw filer for Goosport; and PERRY BURR, circular saw filer at Goosport. The Loxley-Martin Tram Co. contracted to haul logs for the Bradley-Ramsey sawmill.

In 1886 GEORGE LOCK and CHARLES MOORE of Galveston formed the Lock-Moore Lumber Co. This firm was then combined with the Edgewood Land & Logging Co., which did the logging for the sawmill. The company was established by GEORGE LOCK, W. M. RYAN, A. W. WHERT and CHARLES MOORE. Much of its supply of timber came from Beauregard Parish on its C. V. & S. tram.

By 1901 four steam sawmills were located on the shores of Lake Charles. They were the Bradley-Ramsey Co., the J. A. Bel Co., Drew and Powell Lumber Co. and the Lake City Lumber Co. HARRISON C. DREW and J. G. POWELL formed the Drew Powell Lumber Co. The Bel-Bunker Lumber Co. was owned by JAMES ALBERT BEL and CHARLES BUNKER; BEL bought out his partner, and the mill became the J. A. Bel Lumber Co. By 1906 there were seven sawmills in the town...two mills of the Long-Bell Lumber Co.; the Hodge Fence & Lumber Co., with JAMES HODGES as owner; J. C. STOUT Lumber Co.; J. A. BEL Lumber Co.; L. B. MENELEE Lumber Co.; and J. G. POWELL Lumber Co.

In 1906 the Bradley-Ramsey Lumber Co. was sold to the Long-Bell Lumber Co. for \$4,000,000.00. The sale involved two sawmills, 105,000 acres of timberlands, the Lake Charles Chemical Co. and the Lake Charles and Leesville Railroad. Long-Bell already owned the Hudson River Lumber Co. of DeRidder and the King-Rider Lumber Co. at Bon Ami. The company was reorganized as the Calcasieu Long Leaf Lumber Co., with R. A. LONG as its president. C. B. SWEET as vice-president, F. J. BANNISTER as secretary and S. T. WOODRING as treasurer and general manager, all from Kansas City. Key personnel at the Goosport mill included S. T. WOODRING, general manager; WILLIAM PETERS, superintendent; C. S. RAGLAND, cashier; T. D. TENNANT, chief clerk; ROY

MORSE, purchasing agent; A. M. MYER, bookkeeper; J. T. GRAYE, sawmill foreman; ED. FARLOW, dry kiln foreman; J. M. SOWARD, shipping clerk; W. A. CALHOUN, OTIS PRAY, W. R. BRADLEY, checkers; C. P. MARTIN and W. PETERS, filers; CLARENCE BROWN, JESSE THOM, FRANK SHIELDERS, sawyers; SAM LYONS, master mechanic; WILLIAM RICH, B. SMITH, N. PURSON, millwrights; JOE STOUT, mill engineer; J. M. GLOVER planer engineer; and HARRY REESE, supply clerk. The company built a large export business, mainly sending railroad timbers to Mexico. It had 350 employees, whom, unlike the employees of many other mills who were paid in company script, received their wages in cash each Saturday night; they spent their money in the stores, saloons and bawdy houses of Lake Charles.

Across the river from Lake Charles, near present-day Westlake, were several sawmills. The Norris & Shattuck Shingle Mill was owned by W. B. NORRIS, SIMEON OSCEOLA SHATTUCK and his brother, BENJAMIN SHATTUCK. This sawmill had its own tram. It later became the Miller-Perkins Lumber Co., owned by CHARLES MILLER and ALLEN J. PERKINS. In the 1880's HIRAM MIMS operated a sawmill near the present-day Ward Four Riverside Park. In 1889 the mill was bought by DUDLEY CHASE GROUT, who converted it into a shingle mill. There was also the old SMART lumber mill, PETER PLATZ's sawmill and KING's sawmill.

About the turn of the century the Industrial Lumber Co., whose headquarters were in Beaumont, Texas, bought a mill and thousands of acres of long leaf pine timberlands near Vinton. At nearby Toomey, a town of about 200 people who worked in the logging industry, BRADY and STINE operated a sawmill.

Ragley, a small town north of Lake Charles, was also a lumber town. The Ragley Lumber Co., owned by J. B. EDWARDS, built a mill there about 1907, and W. G. RAGLEY of Dallas, for whom the town is named, built a mill there in 1913. As the forests were depleted, the town was virtually abandoned in 1926. Ragley was rebuilt during World War II---six miles from its original site!

Beauregard Parish became the heart of the lumbering industry. By 1895 the Southern Pacific Railroad arrived at DeRidder and the town was assured of becoming a thriving lumber town. By 1904 DeRidder had fulfilled its promise, and the town had 2,500 residents. The Hudson River Co. had a large sawmill. Officers of the company included the same Long-Bell directors at other subsidiary mills...R. A. LONG, president; C. B. SWEET, vice president; H. E. SWEET, secretary and general manager at DeRidder; and C. A. PAXSON, treasurer. Other company personnel at DeRidder were J. A. RING, sawmill foreman, S. P. GEBHART, planer foreman; E. W. GITTINS, salesman; C. A. PAXSON, bookkeeper; A. C. MURPHY, yard foreman; M. J. COSGROVE, filer; Mr. BROWN and Mr. BLANKENSHIP, sawyers; L. C. CONGDEN, commissary manager; WALTER TAYLOR, shipping clerk; S. A. CLAPP, woods superintendent; and Dr. F. W. DORSTIFF, mill physician.

By 1905 the Central Coal and Coke Co., which was based in the mid-West, had four sawmills near Neame and Carson. At Neame, a booming lumber town which was located just north of DeRidder, the company employed about 500 employees and owned 200 tenant houses, located in both the white and black sections of the town. In 1907-1908 the general manager of the mills was J. H. MORRISON, with H. T. RAND as superintendent; A. E. HICKERSON, assistant superintendent; FRED SIMPSON and L. L. BURNS, timekeepers; JOHN R. LETTS, stenographer; J. J. KISTLER, O. A. GISCH, sawmill foreman; A. V. CRUMP, E. E. HAYES, dry kiln foremen; J. E. MIXON, HENRY WAGNER, shipping clerks; WILLIAM FISHER, MARK SELLERS, woods foremen; FRANK BRUCE, checker; AL CONDON, ANDY DREW, filers; CHAT ANDREWS, G. GOODWIN, CHRIS ANDERSON, JOHN KESSLER, sawyers; JIM CRUMP and Mr. WEBSTER, mill engineers; L. M. McCONNELL, CHARLES SCHNEIDER, master mechanics; JIM THORNTON, round house foreman. Dr. A. T. O'CONNER was the mill physician and L. G. KING was the depot agent. In 1925 the sawmill at Neame burned and was never rebuilt. The town that thrived for less than a quarter of a century became a ghost town almost overnight as the people moved on to new places and new jobs. Only two old, untended cemeteries, covered with underbrush and pine needles, attest to its status as a lumbering

town.

The sawmill at Carson, between DeRidder and Singer in Beauregard Parish, was built in 1901 by the Central Coal & Coke Co. of Oklahoma, another one of the "cut out and get out" firms. It was destroyed by fire in 1904, but was quickly rebuilt, as there was a great demand for lumber at this time. In 1905 plant personnel included J. H. MORRISON, general manager; CHARLES SILLS, sawmill foreman; C. E. PATTON, planer foreman; W. H. MCGREGOR, woods foreman; F. E. CUNNINGHAM, plant engineer; W. E. GIBSON, depot agent; W. E. LAUTOR, shipping clerk; J. W. WARNE, cashier; J. E. BAKER, yard foreman; W. R. MONK, commissary manager, assisted by H. G. VAUGHAN and JAMES H. EMERY, grocery clerks; Miss HALLIE MARBURY, dry goods clerk; and ED BOTT, butcher. The company commissary had two delivery wagons for the convenience of its customers. In 1910 the plant foreman was JAMES CRAWFORD from Scotland. During World War I, the Carson plant was reorganized into the Delta Land and Timber Co., another of its parent company's subsidiaries, and worked night and day shifts to supply ship timbers for the war effort. It was destroyed by fire in 1922, but was quickly rebuilt. Then, at the beginning of the Depression, in 1927 the sawmill at Carson was offered for sale, and another once-thriving sawmill town all but vanished.

Near Singer were the sawmill towns of Seale, Juanita and Newlin. Seale was the southern-most of these towns and was the location of the Midway Lumber Company's sawmill, which was built about 1900. The company's officers were: A. B. SEALE, president; J. V. POLK, vice president; LEON SUGON, secretary; and T. S. REED, treasurer. Some of the officers lived in Beaumont. The mill burned in 1903. The company had no insurance, so the mill was forced to remain closed until the debts could be paid off; it was rebuilt in 1904. Key personnel in the mill were A. B. SEALE, for whom the town was named; J. A. WELKNER, general superintendent; HARRY MEECH, mill foreman and filer; C. K. McDONALD, sawyer; DICK SIMMS, block setter; CLARK MINTON, timekeeper and shipping clerk; D. D. HEREFORD, commissary clerk and justice of the peace; SAM CROUCH, blacksmith; JIM ROYER, team boss; P. O. BLOODWORTH, woods foreman; H. M. STANLEY, locomotive engineer; ROSS SIMMONS, mill engineer; and Mrs. B. B. SIMMONS, boarding house operator. An article of May 1908 reported that one hundred and four men were employed by the company. At that time C. A. MATOZA was the bookkeeper and commissary manager; N. A. JONES was woods foreman; W. A. JONES, locomotive engineer; R. W. WATSON, mill engineer; and ROSS SOMMONS, scaler. In 1908 L. P. SEALE had become superintendent and M. C. ALFORD was mill foreman and assistant superintendent. GEORGE NORSWORTHY was planer foreman. The sawmill industry at Seale ceased operations in 1925.

In 1899 the Sabine Tram Co. of Newton County, Texas, moved into Beauregard Parish, where it built a sawmill at Deweyville and bought a small sawmill at Juanita, just four miles south of Singer. It built logging camps at towns called Smith and Blewitt, between Bancroft and Bear Head Creek, and Smyth's Junction, a Kansas City Southern rail head near Oretta. In 1908 it was reported that Smith was home to 1,200 inhabitants, and had a church and school facilities.

In 1908 Blewitt had about 100 houses and 700 residents. Woods foreman of the Sabine Tram Co. was W. E. MAZILLEY. RAMSEY SMITH was team boss; WALTER BEAN, saw boss; W. F. BOYLE, scaler; D. H. WOMACK, skidder foreman; ISRAEL COLE, loader foreman; BRUSE SMITH, locomotive engineer; JIM BARNES, J. V. WRIGHT, switch engineers; JOHNSON LEWIS, commissary manager; ROBERT CAMPBELL, A. LEWIS, clerks; Dr. H. A. RICHARDSON, physician. In 1919 the Sabine Tram Co. sold its holdings to ANDERSON JASPER PEAVEY of Shreveport for \$4,000,000.00, and the PEAVEY operation became second only to the Long-Bell in southwest Louisiana. The sawmill at Juanita was soon closed.

The W. C. Strange Mill was organized in 1902 and by 1904 was operating a sawmill at Newlin, three miles north of Singer. Officers of the company included W. T. STRANGE, president; H. W. JACQUES of Kansas City, vice president; and J. A. YARBOROUGH, secretary. The company owned the commissary and twenty-five houses at Newlin, and employed seventy-five workers. In 1906 the

Strange Lumber Co. built another mill at Strange, Louisiana, but the location of the mill is not exactly known.

Merryville and the neighboring mill towns of Neale, Pujo, Sheam, and Graybow were also located in Beauregard Parish in the heart of the forest. Early lumber companies in the area included the American Lumber Co., which was built in 1904, and the Sherill Hardwood Lumber Co., which floated logs down the Sabine River to Orange, Texas; the trip took a week of difficult and dangerous work. By 1905 the C. L. SMITH Lumber Co. began construction of its sawmill; it owned 15,000 acres of prime pine land, 60 tenant houses, a commissary and a tram for hauling its logs. In 1906 Dr. A. KNIGHT was the mill physician, JAMES DURHAM was the firm's general manager and A. B. COLE was the mill foreman. In the financial panic of 1907 SMITH sold his sawmill to a Beaumont firm, but in 1908 the firm defaulted and the ownership of the mill returned to SMITH. By 1908 the C. L. SMITH Lumber Co. had 150 employees. J. R. DAVIDSON was superintendent; W. A. MOORE, bookkeeper; E. G. HART, timekeeper; BERT MARTIN, mill foreman; E. W. PATTON, planer foreman; E. N. McLEAN, yard foreman; W. E. SMITH, woods foreman; S. A. LANIER, mill engineer; J. D. MOBERLY, checker; J. B. FRANKLIN, planer engineer; WILLIAM BEAN, locomotive engineer; W. H. YAWN, sawyer; FRANK HUTCHINSON, filer; CLYDE SMITH, commissary manager; JIM PARKER, A. L. SMITH, JOHN FOSTER, clerks; and J. HENERSON, butcher. The Baxter sawmill, the J. E. M. HENNIGAN sawmill and the Sabine River Lumber Co. were also operating at Merryville by 1907.

In Beauregard Parish Camp Hoy (also known as Hoy or Old Hoy) was once a large logging camp and a small town with a post office, a commissary and homes for loggers and their families. Timber was cut and hauled to nearby sawmills at Carson, Bon Ami and Ludington. In addition to timber, naval stores and turpentine were products of the pine forests. As the timber was depleted in the original area, Camp Hoy was moved a little into the forest, and a new logging camp known as "New Hoy" was built. Once its usefulness was over, Camp Hoy was abandoned and only tree stumps and devastation mark its passing.

The Anacoco Lumber Company was located at Graybow, a small sawmill town between Merryville and DeRidder. On 7 July 1912 at Graybow a violent incident known as the Graybow Riot took place. A disagreement between the employees and officials of the Galloway Lumber Co. and strikers from the International Workers of the World (IWW), Brotherhood of Timber Workers culminated in a shoot-out. A. T. VINCENT, a company man, and two union men, DECATUR HALL and ZACHARIA MARTIN, were killed. Forty others were wounded. One of the wounded, PHILIP FARO, died later. Of the sixty-five men indicted for murder in connection with the riot, only nine were actually tried. Beginning on 7 October 1912 there was a three-weeks trial in which all of the defendants were found "non-guilty;" the district attorney then dropped the charges against the others. The violent clash between union and non-union men was the first strike in the U. S. associated with the timber industry and was part of the history of the timber era in southwest Louisiana. Plans are being made for an historical marker to mark the Graybow area.

The village of Slabtown was located on Six Mile Creek, between Pitkin and Old Fullerton in Beauregard Parish. It derived its name from the slabs of lumber stacked near a watermill located there. Slabtown is now a ghost town. Oretta was also a sawmill town in Beauregard Parish which lost most of its inhabitants after the timber was cut.

The Long-Bell Lumber Co. of Kansas City operated a string of mills and companies, including the King-Ryder Lumber Co. at Bon Ami, which was established in 1902, the Hudson River Lumber Co. at DeRidder, and the Rapides Lumber Co. at Woodworth. They also bought the Ludington sawmill, as well as thousands of acres of timberland. By 1913 the Long-Bell Co. had six sawmills in southwest Louisiana.

Ludington was a sawmill town located about three miles northeast of DeRidder. The Ludington, Wells



& Van Schack Lumber Company was located there, and the town was named for one of its owners. A road was built from DeRidder to Bon Ami and Ludington, which were only four miles apart. About 1905 there were three "fine autos" in town. By 1909 Ludington was a central shipping point for lumber on the Kansas City Southern Railroad. When the timber supply was depleted, like the people of other sawmilling towns, most of the residents of the town moved away.

Longville, a small town located in Beauregard Parish, was a "company town" built by the Long-Bell Lumber Co. About 1906, B. H. SMITH, Sr. was superintendent of the mill and HARRY ROBEL was its manager. The Longville Lumber Company mill was constructed in 1906-7 and burned in 1920; it was never rebuilt and after 1927, the once-thriving town of Longville became almost a ghost town.

Allen Parish also played a part in the lumbering industry. In 1896 the Calcasieu River Lumber Co. was built near Oakdale (also called Dunnville, and The Bay) by W. H. BROUGH & Son of Grand Rapids, Michigan. The Oakdale Lumber Co. was built in 1900 and in 1902 was purchased by the Industrial Lumber Co., which had mills in Vinton and the village of Calcasieu. At Oakdale it employed about 100 loggers. At Calcasieu it employed 175 millers and loggers, who lived in eighty tenant houses. J. H. SMITH was plant superintendent and FRANK DRAKE was woods and track foreman for both the Oakdale and Calcasieu Mills, which were served by a twenty-five mile long tram. In 1900 H. T. GRIFFITH was the sawmill foreman; WILLIAM TEMPNER was planing mill foreman; CHARLES STENLUX, yard foreman; M. JONES, sawyer; R. G. BROOKS, filer; E. F. NICHOLS, checker; O. J. MILLER, sawmill engineer; and R. A. FORBES, bookkeeper-timer. In 1905 CHARLES LEE was the sawmill foreman and R. H. HARNAG was the planer foreman of the Calcasieu River Lumber Co. F. A. CANNON was yard foreman; L. E. BAXTON, assistant yard foreman; C. W. PATTERSON, JIM CARSON, checkers; O. S. BROWN, sawmill engineer; K. C. BROOKS, filer; CLINT RIGSBY, sawyer; A. H. CUENOD, bookkeeper, S. R. WILLIAMS, timekeeper; and Dr. E. L. CLOUGH, mill physician. In 1907 Dr. S. M. SCOTT became physician at the Oakdale mill; Capt. JACK SMITH was promoted to superintendent of the Oakdale and Calcasieu mills, as well as the big new sawmill at Elizabeth. Then W. L. FORD became sawmill foreman at Calcasieu and R. A. FORBES, formerly the bookkeeper of the Oakdale mill, became superintendent of the mills at Oakdale and Calcasieu. Both mills were either dismantled or they burned sometime before 1920.

The Deutsh sawmill, owned by ALBERT DEUTSH, also operated near Oakdale. In 1919 the enterprises were merged to become the Hillyer-Deutsh-Edwards Lumber Co., the largest sawmill company in the state. By 1925 the Forest Lumber Co. was operating a sawmill, and the Bowman-Hicks sawmill was located southeast of the town. As the lumber industry developed, other sawmills were built, and logging became the principal industry of Oakdale and the surrounding area. Mab was another lumber town built for the employees of the Hillyer, Deutsch, Edwards Co.

The Industrial Lumber Co. bought mills and timberlands near Oakdale from the Calcasieu River Lumber Co. The largest of these mills was located at Elizabeth, Louisiana, and was built in 1906. Elizabeth was located on the Calcasieu River and on one tributary of the Whiskey Chitto Creek, and was served by the Santa Fe Railroad. Originally the company built about fifty houses for white workers on the southeast side of the mill and about thirty for black employees on the southwest side. The houses for the white workers were painted white and fenced in. Those for the black workers were shot-gun type and were painted red. Later another one hundred cottages were added. During the height of the depression, the sawmill at Elizabeth was hard hit. Elizabeth became the site of a paper mill.

Another sawmill town was Ward, located five miles south of Oakdale on Hickory Creek. In 1906, when the timber was all cut in southern Tyler Co., Texas, WILLIAM M. RICE and Col. JONAS SHEARN RICE moved their sawmill to a new location at Ward. (These men were nephews of WILLIAM MARSH RICE, who left his fortune to endow Rice University at Houston.) Key personnel at the Ward sawmill included W. P. CLEVELAND, secretary and general manager; R. A. DOLD, logging superintendent; JOHN WARD, Jr., bookkeeper; CECIL SMITH, timekeeper, postmaster and

depot agent; H. A. FULLER, sawmill foreman; J. R. LAND, yard foreman; J. B. GLOVER, woods foreman; S. P. CHAPPELL, E. A. SMITH, planer foremen; P. B. BURR, filer; J. T. FULLER, mill engineer; G. S. HANAN, shipping clerk; J. R. REYNOLDS, carpenter foreman; Z. B. TEAR, woods boss; BENNET PHILIPS, livestock corral boss; T. M. PHILIPS, commissary manager; G. C. SANDWICH, commissary clerk; J. C. PHILIPS, locomotive engineer; and Dr. D. A. MANN, physician. When the trees were gone, the town disappeared.

The Gulf Lumber Co. owned the second largest sawmill in the South. Located at Fullerton in Vernon Parish, the mill began cutting in 1907 and continued in operation for twenty years.

According to *Lagniappe* (1/20/1999) Tupelo gum trees were also milled in the Lake Charles area for furniture manufacturing and for carving of waterfowl decoys. Tupelo gums grew in swampy areas and were more difficult to fell and pull out to open water, so they were only harvested by a few skilled "swamp loggers." In the Lake Charles area the Harless Lumber Co., owned by IVAN HARLESS, was the only operation which logged, milled and dried Tupelo logs, but there was another one near the Mermentau River. The Tupelo gums were slow growing and were not replanted in the swamps, so they gradually disappeared, and the mills closed.

Lumbering was a strenuous job. Men, oxen and mules did the work before the days of power equipment. Lumbering required physical strength from the men to fell and cut the trees and from the oxen who hauled the gigantic logs to the mill. Wages were low, about ten cents an hour in the early years. By 1917 wages had doubled. In the early days only the choicest timber was cut. Each mill usually specialized in one kind of timber, since different machinery was required to manufacture pine than hardwoods. Sawmilling was quite wasteful. Small trees were fed into boilers or furnaces for fuel. Millions of dollars of sawdust or "slabs" were thrown away or left to rot. Stumps of great, old trees dotted the land, and the land could not be farmed until the stumps were removed...a daunting task.

The lumber industry reached its peak in the 1920's and by 1925-1927 the timber had all been cut from the immense forests of southwest Louisiana. The boom caused by the lumber industry in the area was over and the Depression began. The Mount Hope sawmill in Lake Charles was the first to close. The sawmill at Bon Ami then closed and was dismantled in 1925. The Longville plant, which made oak flooring, was moved to the Hudson plant at DeRidder about 1927, and Longville lost most of its population. The Ludington sawmill closed in 1928.

As the forests were overcut and sawmills closed, naval stores plants, such as turpentine and creosote factories, were built. At DeQuincy the Newport plant rendered pine stumps into pine oil, turpentine and other naval stores; DeQuincy was nicknamed "stump town" because of the industry which used the old stumps was located there. Creosote plants were built; bridge pilings, telephone poles, fence posts and railroad ties were among the creosoted products. Wood pulp and paper factories also sprang up. By 1932 an estimate stated that 9/10 of the state's original forest area of 22 million acres had been cut at least once. Today virgin forests are nonexistent. Only old pictures and photographs show the giant trees that were 15-17 feet in diameter and as much as 100 feet tall.

Lumber towns grew up around the sawmills. When the mills had exhausted their supplies of near-by timber, the mills closed down, machinery was dismantled and moved to new territory. Company houses were sold or moved to the new locations, and workers followed. Almost overnight many sawmill towns became ghost towns, but a few towns continued to thrive, finding new industries to take the place of lumber. Once trees were cut, it was possible to farm (although the land was poor) or raise sheep.

One of the most popular lodges in the area was Woodmen of the World (WOW), which required occupation in some phase of the lumber industry as a criteria for membership. The WOW held parties and dances as social activities, but membership in the organization also entitled men to buy cheaper insurance through a large group. In southwest Louisiana area the WOW was a prestigious and

powerful group, and many members had Woodmen of the World plaques on their tombstones. If your ancestor was employed in the lumber industry, the Modern Woodmen of the World may have information on him. Write to them at 1701 1st Ave., Rock Island, IL 61291, Attn. Historian.

The days of the lumber industry in southwest Louisiana are long past, but they are a vital part of the heritage and history of the area. Today few trees in Louisiana are older than 200 years. Much of the problems with wetland loss in the state has been because of the removal of the cypress forests from the swamps, but the land has been replanted with trees and a new crop of timber is growing. Someday the cry of **"Timber"** may be heard again in southwest Louisiana.

SOURCES: *Lake Charles American Press* (7/26/2002)

*Maude Reid Scrapbooks*

Beauregard Par. Historical Soc. *The History of Beauregard Parish*

Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. *Kinfolks*, Vol. 23 #2, "Logging Ghost Towns of Imperial Calcasieu Parish"

"The Lumber Industry & Tupelo Gum Sawmilling," *Lagniappe* (1/20/1999)

Block. *Early Sawmilling in Lake Charles, Early Sawmilling Towns of the Louisiana-Texas Border; The Industrial Lumber Co. Sawmills at Oakdale, Calcasieu & Elizabeth, La.; A Glimpse of Merryville, La. Between 1906-1908; The 4-C Mills: The Central Coal & Coke Co. Mills at Neame and Carson, La.; The Pearl of the Pineys: DeRidder; The Kansas City Southern Railroad Mills at Seale, Juanita, Newlin & Hawthorn, La..*

Kerr. *Tales of the Louisiana Forests*

McGinty. *A History of Louisiana*

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**WAS YOUR ANCESTOR A FLATHEAD?** "Flathead" was the term used to denote the lumbermen who sawed or cut the timber for the many mills in and around Lake Charles at the turn of the 20th century. These men worked from daylight until dark and earned about \$5 to \$10 a day, which was prime money for that time.

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**IF YOU CANNOT FIND THE TOWN** where your ancestors resided, perhaps it is no longer in existence. Many towns survived only as long as a local industry was in business. Just as the towns of the old West became ghost towns when the mining industry failed, logging and sawmill towns in southwest Louisiana were abandoned after the forests were cut; other towns died when the railroads passed them by. Old towns that no longer appear on maps can usually be found with the help of the historical society of the state in which they were once located. The Rand-McNally Map Co. has on its staff an archivist who will help locate old towns. For further information, write them at P. O. Box 7600, Chicago, IL 60680. Be sure to send an S.A.S.E. with your inquiry. <[www.randmcnally.com](http://www.randmcnally.com)>

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**CAJUN HUMOR** from *The Acadian Genealogical Exchange*, Vol. XXXI #2 (Oct. 2002)

Father Breaux and Monsignor Thibodeaux were fishing on the side of the road. They thoughtfully made a sign saying "De End is Near! Turn yourself around now before it's too late!" and shouted it to each passing car.

One passerby didn't appreciate the sign and was shouting at them, "Leave us alone, you religious nuts!" All of a sudden they heard a big splash and looked at each other. Then Father Breaux said, "You think we should just put up a sign that says 'Bridge Out' instead?"

## MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS OF POSSIBLE CIVIL WAR VETERANS

Continued from Vol. 26 No. 4

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.

### **KINGHAM, JOHN**

Birth: 24 Feb. 1836

Death: 30 Dec. 1915; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

### **KIPLINGER, JOSEPH C.**

Birth: 1842

Death: 1921; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Marriage: EMILY J. (b. 1845; d. 1939; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.)

Source: Tombstones

### **KUTTNER, J. H., Sr.**

Marriage: JULIAN T. AURRAN (b. 27 June 1836; d. Jan. 1904; buried Sallier Cem., Lake Charles, La.)

Source: Wife's tombstone

### **LaBAUVE, E. G.**

Marriage: NORA BUGG (b. 20 Dec. 1832; d. 12 March 1892; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.)

Source: Tombstone

### **LaBAUVE, EMILE**

Birth: 21 Jan. 1825

Marriage: 2 May 1850, NANCY GRIFFIN (b. 2 March 1829; d. 30 Nov. 1908)

Children: VIRGINIA (b. 25 Sept. 1866, Cameron, La.; d. 10 Sept. 1954; m. ADAM A. ROUX)

Source: *SWLGS Ancestor Charts, Vol. I*

### **LA FOSSE, JOSEPH**

Birth: 11 Feb. 1841

Death: 15 June 1950; buried Cheno Cem, Elton, La.

Source: Tombstone

### **LAMBERT, WILLIAM P.**

Birth: 22 Jan. 1830

Death: 30 Oct. 1904; buried Common St. Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

### **LAMBERT, NARCISSE**

Birth: ca 1830, New Iberia, La.



Death: 1940  
Children: 11  
Residence: Hayes and Iowa, La.  
Comment: Slave to DEROUEN family, north of Hayes, La. May have "homesteaded land from government after Civil War." One of the first blacks to own land in southwest La.  
Newspaper article, 1940 give age as 110 at death.  
Source: *Pioneers of Calcasieu Parish, Vol. II* (Ross)

**LAMBERTH, ISAAC**

Birth: 18 Feb. 1831  
Death: 3 March 1897; buried Anacoco Cem., Anacoco, La.  
Source: Tombstone

**LANDRY, FIRMIN**

Marriage: 31 May 1869, Calcasieu Par. (now Jeff Davis Par.), La., AMELIE BROUSSARD  
Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 7 #2

**LAWLER, LAWRENCE**

Birth: 9 March 1845  
Death: 11 Nov. 1921; buried Orange Gove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.  
Marriage: 1858, LILLIAN R. (18 Oct. 1869; d. 30 Sept. 1960); buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.)  
Source: Tombstone

**LeBLEU, JULES**

Birth: 6 March 1840  
Death: 5 Dec. 1924; buried LeBleu Cem., Chloe, La.  
Source: Tombstone

**LEE, MARK H.**

Birth: ca 1826  
Death: 2 May 1884, Lake Charles, La.  
Comment: D. at residence of son-in-law, D. FRANK LEVINGSTON  
Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 13 #3

**LIONBERGER, E.**

Birth: 9 April 1825  
Death: 10 March 1895; buried Big Woods, Edgerly, La.  
Source: Tombstone

**LITTLE, HENRY CLIFTON**

Birth: 1 May 1844  
Death: 21 Dec. 1869; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.  
Source: Tombstone

**LOGUE, EDMOND**

Death: 1868-69  
Marriage: MARY DELOME  
Children: FRANCOIS, HENRY, ELLEN, MARY, LOUISE, PAUL, ARTHEMISE  
Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 14 #1

**LONG, P. C.**

Birth: 1834  
Death: 1902, buried Creel Cem., Bel, La.

Source: Tombstone

**LOREE, WILLIAM M., Jr.**

Birth: 15 April 1834

Death: 29 Jan. 1903; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Marriage: JENNIE H. (b. 1834; d. 1918; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.)

Comment: Members of Episcopal Church, Lake Charles, La. Was formerly of state of Iowa. Home was called "Rose Cottage."

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 6 #3, Vol. 10 #4; tombstone

**LORRAIN, FRANCOIS**

Birth: France

Death: ca 1924; buried Lorrain-Derouen Cem., Hayes, La.

Marriage: AURELINE (b. 1834; d. 1934; buried Lorrain-Derouen Cem., Hayes, La.)

Source: Tombstones

**LORRAIN, LOUIS**

Birth: 1838

Death: 6 Aug. 1893; buried Lorrain-Derouen Cem., Hayes, La.

Source: Tombstone

**LYONS, OSCAR F.**

Birth: 3 or 5 March 1834; s/o SAMUEL LYONS and ADELLA STANTON

Death: 15 Feb. 1897; buried Big Woods Cem., Edgerly, La.

Marriage: TABITHIA LYONS (b. 5 Oct. 1836; d. 13 Jan. 1897)

Children: MARGUERITE A. (b. 3 April 1855, Choupique, La.; d. 23 Aug. 1889, Vincent Settlement, La.; m. HENRY W. JOHNSON)

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

**LYONS, TOMAS J.**

Birth: 10 Nov. 1815, St. Landry Par., La.

Death: 16 Oct. 1884; buried Corporation Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 13 #3; tombstone

**McGINTY, ALEXANDER**

Birth: 4 March 1840

Death: 2 July 1895; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

**McLEMORE, W. H.**

Birth: 16 June 1836

Death: 20 Aug. 1866; buried Anacoco Cem., Anacoco, La.

Source: Tombstone

**MAGILL, DAVID**

Birth: 22 April 1834

Death: 30 Sept. 1898; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

**MARTIN, ANTHONY**

Death: Succession 23 May 1885, ROBERT MANSFIELD, administrator

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 13 #4

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. 4

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 167 - RUDOLPH K. LAKE born at Republican City, MI. Enlisted at New Orleans, LA on 13 July 1917 at age 20. Discharged at New Orleans, LA on 16 June 1919. Occupation was that of bank clerk. Marital status single. Character (not shown). Color of eyes blue, color of hair dark brown, complexion red (as shown). Height 5' 8-3/4".

Book 1, page 168 - GLEN ANDREWS born at Hayes, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 5 Sep. 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 27 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair dark brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 9-3/4".

Book 1, page 169 - ORVAL A. WARREN born at Danforth, IL. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 5 Sep. 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 19 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion light. Height 5' 9-1/2".

Book 1, page 170 - ALTER JOHNSON born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 12 Dec. 1917 at age 28-4/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 5 July 1919. Occupation was that of cook. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 7½".

Book 1, page 171 - OLA SILCOTT (?) born at Vinton, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 28 May 1918 at age 23-1/6 (?). Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 23 May 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes fair (as shown), color of hair brown, complexion rudy (as shown). Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 172 - BELL PATTERNOSTRO born at Dallas, TX. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 16 July 1918 at age 23-9/12. Discharged at Camp Logan, TX on 25 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of railroad section foreman. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes dark brown, color of hair dark brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 173 - ROBERT L. PINDER born at Starks, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 18 Sep. 1917 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 23 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 10".

Book 1, page 174 - JAMES HERBERT born at Berwick, LA. Enlisted at Franklin, LA on 12 Sep. 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 7 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status married. Character very good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 6½".

Book 1, page 175 - JOHN MANCUSO born at Friedmore, MO. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 27 June 1919 at age 31-8/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 24 May 1919. Occupation was that of

butcher. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 1¼".

Book 1, page 176 - IVAN WATSON FISK born 25 Feb. 1896 at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Cincinnati, OH. Discharged at N. O. B. Hampton Roads, VA 13 Aug. 1919. Occupation was that of auto mechanic. Marital status (not shown). Character honest and faithful. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height 6' 7¼". Filed for record 29 Sep. 1919 bearing Clerk's File No. 51795. Recorded 29 Sep. 1919 in Book 174 of Conveyances, page 480.

Book 1, page 177 - JOHN P. GILLIS born at Starks, LA. Enlisted at Camp Beauregard, LA on 28 May 1918 at age 23-5/6. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 23 May 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion ruddy. Height 6' 0".

Book 1, page 178 - WALTER GOOS MOELING, Jr. discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 7 Oct. 1919. This officer has many talents that would render his service of great value. Filed for record 10 Oct. 1919 bearing Clerk's File No. 51987. Recorded 10 Oct. 1919 in Book 175 of Conveyances, page 389.

Book 1, page 179 - JAMES LAWRENCE McCABE born at Davenport, IA. enlisted at Gerstner Field, LA on 14 Dec. 1917 at age 24. Discharged at Gerstner Field, LA on 15 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of bookkeeper. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 3".

Book 1, page 180 - HENRY EDWARD born at Jeanerette, LA. Enlisted at Elizabeth, NJ on 3 Sep. 1918 at age 26. Discharged at Camp Nix, NJ on 5 Aug. 1919. Occupation was that of wood work. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 181 - ROBERT G. RUNTE born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 12 July 1919 (as shown) at age 19-3/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 5 July 1919 (as shown). Occupation was that of clerk. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 4".

Book 1, page 182 - JESSE C. ELENDER born at Sulphur, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 8 Aug. 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 10 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of teamster. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair dark brown, complexion dark. Height 5' (?)".

Book 1, page 183 - GOLDMAN LeDOUX born at Eunice, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 30 Oct. 1918 at age 22. Discharged at Camp Nicholls, LA on 7 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character honest and faithful. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 6½".

Book 1, page 184 - WARD RICKETTS born at Bartlesville, OK. Enlisted at Fort Logan, CO on 13 Apr. 1918 at age 19. Discharged at Fort Crockett, TX on 30 Sep. 1919. Occupation was that of chauffeur. Marital status married. Character good. Color of eyes dark blue, color of hair light brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 185 - WILLIE W. KOONCE born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Camp Nicholls, LA on 30 May 1917 at age 21. Discharged at Fort McPherson, GA on 17 Sept. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 186 - JOSEPH WILLIAM CLARK born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles,

LA on 28 May 1918 at age 20. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 3 May 1919. Occupation was that of switchman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair dark, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 4".

Book 1, page 187 - JOHN ORPHEY born at St. Martinville, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 27 Apr. 1918 at age 22. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 22 July 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 188 - ALBERT EMILE OLSEN born at Galveston, TX. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 17 Sep. 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Martin, LA on 10 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair light, complexion fair. Height 5' 7-3/4".

Book 1, page 189 - DEAN RAINWATER born at DeQuincy, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 5 Sep. 1918 at age 23-3/12. Discharged at Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN on 11 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of carpenter. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 11 1/4".

Book 1, page 190 - BARNIE McRICHARDSON born at Friendship, AK. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 5 July 1918 at age 31. Discharged at Camp Travis, TX on 28 May 1919. Occupation was that of painter. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy, Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 191 - EDGAR WILLIAMS born at Westlake, LA. Enlisted at Oberlin, LA on 18 June 1918 at age 25. Discharged at Camp Funston, KS on 30 Nov. 1918. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status married. Character good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 192 - COSSICK DeVERGE born at Chicago, IL. Enlisted at Opelousas, LA on 7 Nov. 1918 at age 38-7/12. Discharged at Grand Coteau, LA on 15 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of boatman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair light, complexion fair. Height 5' 9 1/2". (Notation on bottom of discharge - drowned at Hayes, LA 14 Dec. 1919.)

Book 1, page 193 - PAYTON SMITH born at DeQuincy, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 29 July 1918 at age 28. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 5 March 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair black, complexion brown. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 194 - ANDREW BRUNO born at Rayne, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 18 Nov. 1917 at age 26. Discharged at Camp Gordon, AL on 14 Nov. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 195 - CHARLES H. WINTERHALTER born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Camp Nicholls, LA on 24 May 1917 at age 19. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 18 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of clerk. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair light brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 11".

Book 1, page 196 - JAMES H. DODD born at Chester, MS. Enlisted at Ackerman, NIS on 28 May 1918 at age 26-4/12. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 22 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of post office clerk. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair dark, complexion dark. Height 6' 0".

(continued next issue)



## LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY - 1901

Continued from Vol. 26 No. 4

### P's - PAGE 117

PREAGER, LOUIS, bookkeeper, First Nat. Bank, 502 Hodges St.  
PRECOTT, FELIX, wks. Buck's brick yard, res. 927 R. R. Ave.  
PRESTRIDGE, T. J., wks. L. C. Rice Mill, res. 613 Jackson St.  
PRICE, FRED. H., carpenter and contractor, res. 1002 Iris St.  
PRICE, GEORGE D., contractor, res. 640 Lawrence St.  
PRICE, R. E., carpenter, res. 640 Lawrence St.  
PRICE, HARRY, carpenter, res. 718 Iris St.  
PRICE, T. E., publisher of *The Sunday Visitor*, res. 619 Broad St.  
PRICE, Mrs. A. E., tchr. Public School, res. 718 Iris St.

### ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 117

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

### PAGE 118

PRIDGEN, E. E., saloon keeper, res. 902 Division St.  
PRITCHARD, HENRY (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 914 Blake St.  
PROCTOR, JAMES (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1616 Commercial.  
PRUNELL (col.), wks. Pope's Mill, res. 1626 Fousuett St.  
PSHAW, L. (col.), lab. Powell's Mill, res. 618 Blake St.  
PULLEN, JOSEPH, wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1212 R. R. Ave.  
PUJO, MASIA (col.), washerwoman, res. 132 Reid St.  
PUJO, A. P., lawyer, 702½ Ryan St.  
PUJO, EVELINE F., sten. Pujo & Moss, res. 320 Mill St.  
PUJO, NOLAN (col.), lab., res. 614 Franklin St.  
PUJO, HAYWOOD (col.), lab., res. First Ave.  
PUJO, ESTER (col.), cook, res. First Ave.

### Q's - PAGE 118

QUEEN, BEVERLY, lab.  
QUEEN, WILLIE, lab.  
QUEEN, CHRIS, lab.  
QUEEN, BEAR, lab.  
QUEEN, TOM, lab.  
QUILTY, M. A., dealer in mules and horses, Ryan St.  
QUILTY, FRED, dealer in mules and horses, Ryan St.  
QUILTY, M. A., Jr., dealer in mules and horses, Ryan St.

### R's - PAGE 118

RACHAL, P. F., restaurant keeper, res. 412 Bilbo St.  
RACHAL, NELLIE, saleslady Wiener's Fashion Emporium, res. 412 Bilbo St.  
RACHAL, LILLIAN, student Central High School, res. 412 Bilbo St.  
RACHAL, W. F., restaurant keeper Coal Shute, res. 412 Bilbo St.  
RADFORD, G. R., saw filer, res. 604 Bilbo St.  
RAINEY, MARY (col.), wks. L. C. Steam Laundry, 508 Ryan St.  
RALPH, T. J., street cleaner, res. 710 Common St.  
RAMSAY, W. E., pres. Bradley-Ramsay Lbr. Co., res. 626 Broad St.  
RAMSEY, H. R., wks. K. C. W. & G. car shops, res. 1321 Ryan St.

RAMSEY, J. C., master mechanic K. C. W. & G. shops, res. 725 Broad St.  
 RAMSAY, CHAS S., sec-treas. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 603 Division St.  
 RAMSEY, H. KYLE, res. 725 Broad St.  
 RAMSEY, DAVELLA, student Central High School, res. 725 Broad St.  
 RANKIN, JULIUS, engineer Lakeside Steam Laundry, 121 Mill St.  
 RANKINS, EMMETT, bartender, res. 223 Broad St.  
 RANKINS, WILLIE, restaurant Emerald Saloon, 802 Ryan St.  
 RASS, ISAAC, floor walker, 808 Ryan St.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 118

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

#### PAGE 119

RASBERRY, W. B., lab. 230 Watkins St.  
 RASBERRY, J. W., fireman L. C. Mill. 230 Watkins St.  
 RATCLIFF, CHAS. (col.), lab., res. 215 Hodges St.  
 RATCLIFF, SIDNEY, telephone lineman, res. 212 St. Joseph St.  
 RAUCH, JOHN, vet. surgeon, res. 424 Bilbo St.  
 RAUCH, CHAS. J., of Carlson & Co., 823 Ryan St.  
 RAYMOND, HARRY (col.), carpenter, res. 207 Reid St.  
 RAYANS, NATHAN (col.), lab., res. 216 Banks St.  
 RAYANS, REBECCA (col.), washerwoman, res. 216 Banks St.  
 RAYANS, BERTHA (col.), seamstress, res. 216 Banks St.  
 RAYON, JOE (col.), lab. Stanford Brick Yard.  
 READ, S. D., lawyer, office 100 1-2 Old Court House Building.  
 READ, S. D., Ex-Judge, 413 Richard St.  
 READIR, JIM (col.), lab. Lake City Mill.  
 REDIR, GEORGE (col.) wks. Lake City Mill.  
 REED, SAM (col.), wks. J. G. Powell's Mill.  
 REESE, H. L., foreman Street Car Barns.  
 REEVES, ANNIE, clerk 910 Ryan St.  
 REEVES, ISAAC, mail carrier, res. 918 Nichols St.  
 REID, FRED, sawyer J. A. Bel Lbr. Co., Ltd.  
 REID, Mrs. MAMIE, widow, res. 403 Moss St.  
 REID, A. J., beer agt., res. 427 Moss St.  
 REID, D. J., life insurance agt, res. 505 Hodges St.  
 REID, WALTER, wks. Cut Rate Grocery, 726-728 Ryan St.  
 REID, DAN, lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co., res. 1724 South St.  
 REIMERS, P., grocer, 606 Division St.  
 REIMERS, DAVID, prop. Favorite Meat Market, res. 615 Ryan St.  
 REIMERS, HENRY, brick mason, res. 640 Iris St.  
 REINAUER, SOL., of I. Reinauer & Sons, 805 Ryan St., res. 224 Broad St.  
 REINAUER, LOUIS, of I. Reinauer & Sons, 805 Ryan St., res. 224 Broad St.  
 REINAUER, I., of I. Reinauer & Sons, 805 Ryan St., res. 224 Broad St.  
 REISER, C., machinist, 113 Pine St., res. 123 Pine St.  
 REISER, HERMAN, machinist, 113 Pine St., res. 123 Pine St.  
 REISER, JULIUS, machinist, 113 Pine St., res. 123 Pine St.  
 REISBECK, FRANK, butcher C. I. C. S. Co., Ltd. Cuduhay Pkg.,  
 REITZ, HENRY, pressman, Press Co., Ltd.  
 REMONTE, JOHN, tailor, res. 1322 Hodges St.  
 RESHARD, L. C., wks. B. R. Lbr. Co.  
 RESTOR, J. J., painter and paper hanger, res. 1237 Ryan St.  
 REYNOLDS, Capt. TOM, res. 1132 Kirkman St.

# ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 119

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

## PAGE 120

REYNOLDS, J. H., carpenter, res. 718 Iris St.  
 REYNOLDS, SUDIE, stenographer B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 624 Hodges St.  
 RHODRIGUEZ, I., teamster, res. 229 Moss St.  
 RHORER, SAM, dairyman, res. 1738 Granger St.  
 RHORER, JOHN W., parish surveyor, 809 Ryan St.  
 RIALS, T. J., carpenter, 406 cor. Prewitt and Cole Sts.  
 RICH, W. H., millwright B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1115 R. R. Ave.  
 RICHARD, C. BRENT, deputy tax assessor.  
 RICHARD, EWELL, wks. Porria's ins. office, 835 Ryan St.  
 RICHARD, F., wks. Bel's Mill, res. 1109 Cole St.  
 RICHARD, C. M., deputy sheriff, res. 1032 Ryan St.  
 RICHARD, RUDOLPH (col.), cook, res. 417 Louisiana Ave.  
 RICHARD, GEORGE, baker J. J. Rigmaiden & Co., res. 402 Cole St.  
 RICHARD, WILLIS, saloon clerk, res. 401 Cole St.  
 RICHARD, CLARENCE (col.), lab., res. 429 Hodges St.  
 RICHARD, FERD, bartender Bahel's Saloon, 812 R. R. Ave.  
 RICHARDS, GEORGE (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.  
 RICHARDS, EDWARD, sawyer, res. 402 Moss St.  
 RICHARDS, GUY, millwright, res. 402 Moss St.  
 RICHARDSON, C. L. physician and surgeon, res. 430 Hodges St.  
 RICHARDSON, C. LANIER, student University of Kansas, res. 430 Hodges St.  
 RICHARDSON, LESLEY, hack driver S. K. & Co. Livery Stable.  
 RICHARDSON, SAM (col.), wks. L. C. Rice Milling Co.  
 RICHARDSON, LEWIS (col.), lab. Mt. Hope Mill, res. 910 Belden St.  
 RICHARDSON, GRACE (col.), washerwoman, res. 910 Belden St.  
 RICHARDSON, W. E., boarding.  
 RICHARDSON, H. A. (col.), wks. Powell's Mill, res. 1007 Gallagher St.  
 RICHARDSON (col.), washerwoman, res. 1002 Gallagher St.  
 RICHISON, THOMAS (col.), lab., res. East Broad St.  
 RICHISON, PEARL (col.), cook, res. East Broad St.  
 RICHWOOD, FRANK, wks. L. C. Rice Milling Co., res. 622 Nichols St.  
 RIDDICK, E. L., mgr. L. C. Opera House, office 916 Ryan St.  
 RIGMAIDEN, A., parish treasurer, res. 603 Pujo St.  
 RINEY, HENRY (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.  
 RILEY, E., fruit and vegetable dealer, 236 Broad St.  
 RIVERS, WM. (col.), lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
 RIVERS, BILLIE (col.), lab., res. 311 Ann St.  
 ROACH, MIKE, engineer J. A. Bel Lbr. Co., Ltd.  
 ROBERTS, FRANK, cashier Cal. Nat. Bank, res. 703 Pujo St  
 ROBERTS, P. B., wks. CHAS FITZENREITER, res. 418 Moss St.  
 ROBERTSON, WM. (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.

# ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 120

Carlson & Co.; Consumers' Market; Cramer's

## PAGE 121

ROBERTSON, ED., bartender Club Saloon, res. 426 Moss St.  
 ROBINSON, STUART (col.), cook, res. 402 Ford.  
 ROBISON, LOUIS (col.), teamster, res. S. P. R. R.

(continued next issue)

## **LAKE CHARLES NEWS ITEMS FROM THE COMMERCIAL (10 July 1886)**

"Improvements are the order of the day in Lake Charles," states the paper. Prof. ALBERT's photograph gallery on Ryan Street has begun, with Messrs. DANIELS and WITHERS as builders. J. O. O'BRIEN was putting another story on his furniture store on Pujo Street. JAMES HOWARD was proceeding with the building of his large hotel on the corner of Pujo and Bilbo Streets. W. N. CARTER was erecting a two-story residence on the south end of Ryan, near the bridge. Lake Charles Fire Co. No. 1 has commenced building their engine house on the Public Square, corner of Ryan and South Court Streets. The city fathers were doing a good thing in having the grass and weeds cut down and the gutters cleaned on Ryan Street.

The Artesian Wells Co. was organized and the following officers were elected: WILLIAM H. HASKELL, President; HARRISON C. DREW, Vice-President; Dr. W. A. KNAPP, Secretary; A. C. GORDON, Treasurer. The following trustees were chosen: Dr. C. L. RICHARDSON, JOHN BURNETT and A. J. PERKINS. The purpose of the company is to sink artesian wells and thus procure an unlimited supply of pure water.

Deputy Sheriff J. J. LYONS arrested WESLEY KINCHEN, supposed to be one of the perpetrators of the outrage on Mr. GEORGE A. PEETE, manager of the Gullet Gin Manufacturing Co., Amite City, La. D. S. A. HARMON has been appointed constable for the Third Ward of Calcasieu Parish.

Prof. W. M. THOMPSON will open a new school for boys and girls on 30 August. Prof. THOMPSON had been a successful teacher here in 1883 and 1884, as principal of "Lake Charles Male School." The Commencement Exercises of the Myrtle Kennedie Institute were held last Tuesday evening at Fricke's Opera House; Miss M. BERT is the principal. Our "young laddies and lassies" were making progress in "tripping the light fantastic" under the guidance of Miss MINNIE HAYES.

Dr. L. G. ANDERSON left for Clinton, La. for a few days. A. P. PUJO left for Opelousas, to be present at the Supreme Court meeting. T. J. B. KELLIER from Ayersville, this parish, was in town. E. L. WELLS, Esq. went to the camp-meeting at Biloxi, Miss. SOL BLOCH, the popular young merchant, went to Opelousas, and from there to the Crescent City. B. A. TOUCHY returned home from several weeks' visit to Hot Springs, Arkansas, for his health. G. RAWITZKY left for Buffalo to visit his mother.

Messrs. ALBERT ROSTEET, W. O. WOOLLEY, and Dr. W. J. BROWN took a trip to the Crescent City. WILLIE MAYO, son of THAD MAYO, who had been attending the University at Baton Rouge, returned to Lake Charles to spend his summer vacation. The Fourth of July passed off here without so much as a firecracker being heard. Some of the "culled" folks celebrated the day by a steamboat excursion down the river as far as Rose Bluff.

Watermelons, peaches and nectarines are becoming quite plentiful in our town and are selling at reasonable prices. An advertisement from MICHEL HIRSCH states: "I wish to announce to my customers and the public that I have moved my Baker Shop from the Touchy Bakery to Fricke's Opera House." LEON GOTTHOLD advertised choice creamery butter, choice hams and a "fair assortment of stationery." F. DAWSON advertised that he had just received a large lot of all kinds of Crockeryware, which he is selling cheap. Swiss cheese, choice butter, new prunes and gilt edged butter were advertised by W. P. THOMAS. S. SIMON also advertised. F. CHAVANNE's Bakery on Ryan Street had "brand new Counter Scales and three large Show cases" for sale cheap, for cash: they also sold cakes, candies, fruits and fine tobacco. JOSEPH YOUTZ advertised a large assortment of cooking and heating stoves, tinware, stove pipes and elbows at his tin shop on Ryan Street. Furniture, house furnishing goods and crockery was advertised by R. H. SMITH on Ryan Street. Mrs. MULLER dealt in millinery, fans, parasols and other fancy goods.

GREN HALL, proprietor of the Lake House, which fronted the Public Square, told that everything was

new throughout the hotel and that the "table will be furnished with the best the markets afford." W. P. THOMAS & Co., whose owners were W. P. THOMAS and DAN MORAN, dealt in groceries, stationery of all kinds, glass, crockeryware and all the latest papers. M. J. ROSTEET and A. M. MOSS, proprietors of ROSTEET & MOSS at the corner of Ryan and Pujo Streets, were agents for the Galveston Artificial Stone Works; they also sold clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, groceries, wines, liquors, cigars and general merchandise. ALBERT ROSTEET and JOHN A. ROSTEET at A. ROSTEET & Bro. were dealers in grain of all kinds; hay, bran, oats and corn were always on hand. Sam's Saloon, whose proprietor was SAM KINDER, was on Ryan Street, next door to MUNDAY's Drug Store. The Sazarac Saloon, with FERDINAND RICHARD as proprietor, was also on Ryan Street, at the location of Fricke's Old Stand.

TAYLOR & BAILEY at Bryan's Corner in Lake Charles have reduced photographs to "New Orleans summer prices," one dozen Cabinets, \$3.00 and one dozen Cards, \$2.00. D. BLOCH advertised spring and summer merchandise and C. RAWITZKY advertised dry goods. Broad Street Undertaking advertised hacks, horse and buggies for hire at reasonable rates, as well as a large and fine stock of caskets. THAD MAYO advertised lots containing several arpents of prairie and wood land on the west side of Bayou Nez Pique, 12 miles north of Jennings.

"A large lot of valuable real estate, situated in and near the town of Lake Charles, and at the Sulphur Mines" was to be sold at public auction on 17 July 1886 at the residence of Dr. WILLIAM H. KIRKMAN in Lake Charles. The property was part of a succession sale of CECILIA C. WHITNEY, deceased wife of Dr. KIRKMAN.

The Succession Sale of F. A. GALLAUGHER (No. 535) was held on Thursday, 4 August 1886, with J. A. LANDRY as administrator. Mr. GALLAUGHER's estate included many lots in the Bilbo and Touchy subdivisions, as well as other property, an office desk, household and kitchen furniture, an iron safe, law books and other moveable effects. A Constable's Sale in the Third Justice Court of Calcasieu Parish was advertised for property between G. M. DEES, Agent, vs. JOS. HOLLY.

Died in this parish, on Wednesday, 3 July 1886, of congestive chill, PATON J. MOORE, son of RILEY MOORE and REBECCA JOHNSON, aged 13 years, 11 months and 7 days.

The Town Council met on 3 July 1886 with Mayor WILLIAM MEYER and Aldermen GEORGE W. RYAN, H. D. NIX, ROBERT KING and J. G. POWELL present; A. P. PUJO was absent. Among the accounts presented to the council were:

C. TOUCHY	Work on bridge, etc.	\$ 1.50
LANG CLARK	2 days labor @ \$3 a day	6.00
H. OLHOUSEN	Attention & board to pauper	6.00
A. ROSTEET & Bro.	Feed for mule	14.28
JNO. KLAIES	Replacing bridge on gully	2.00
JNO. VICKERY	6½ days labor @ \$1.50 a day	9.75
J. RALPH	7½ days labor @ \$1.50 a day	11.25
C. TOUCHY		2.75
JASPER NEWTON	hauling off cow	2.00

The List of Letters remaining at the Lake Charles Post Office for the week ending 3 July 1886 included the following:

#### LADIES' LIST

ALEXANDER, N. C. Mrs.  
ARGRAVE, A. Mrs.  
ARMSTRONG, R. Mrs.  
BARKER, CLARA Mrs.  
BRAZEE, P. Mrs.  
CLARK, KATE Mrs.

DENNIS, NANCY Mrs.  
GOUILLORY, LYDIA Mrs.  
LANDRY, CLARY Miss  
LEE, SUSAN Mrs.  
LYONS, AZELLE Mrs.  
MITCHELL, DINA Mrs.



REEVES, NANCY Mrs.  
RYAN, EMMA Miss  
SOVIA, JOSEPHINE Miss

STATTUCK, J. E. Miss  
STEVENS, ELIZA Miss  
THOMAS, E. Miss

#### GENTLEMEN'S LIST

ARLEAUGH, JULIAN  
BARNES, THOMAS B.  
BROUSSARD, JOSEPH  
CARPENTER, ANDREW  
COLLINS, N. S.  
COOPER, A. R.  
DELAFOSSÉ, OSCAR  
DORLEY, ORLANDO  
DUHON, NORBEAR  
FOREMAN, BUDDY  
FRENSLEY, J. M.  
GESSFORD, WILLIAM  
GODROIN, T. U.  
GOODMAN, THEODORE  
GORDON, D.  
GRANGER, MARTIN  
GRONSIEN, MARTIN  
HARRINGTON, HARRY  
HAWKINS, A. H.  
HEBERT, ARIOS  
HERBERT, F.  
HODGES, JAMES  
HUGENS, GEORGE  
JOHNSON, E. J.  
KELLER, JOHN  
KING, M. I.

McCARTHY, GEORGE W.  
McKAY, SAM  
MILLER, F.  
MITCHELL, GEORGE N.  
O'BRIEN, MARTIN  
O'SHEA, JAMES A.  
PEARMAN, J. T.  
PERKINS, ELI  
PERKINS, IRVIN A.  
POWERS, GREEN  
RAY, HENRY  
REAL, GREEN  
REGAN, W. W.  
REEVES, W. C.  
REID, FRED J.  
ROBERTSON, A.  
ROBERTSON, A. C.  
SHERWOOD, CHARLES  
SUTTON, ANDREW  
THIGPEN, JIM  
THORN, JOS.  
WEST, LEE  
WHITE, H. H.  
WHITNER, ED  
WHITTINALL, W. S.  
WILLIAMS, HENRY

Parties calling for these letters will please say "Advertised."

MARY J. LEVEQUE. P.M.

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### LOUISIANA'S CATTLE

People in different areas raise and handle animals in various ways. For example, in early Louisiana there were two systems of raising cattle, the Spanish system and the Anglo-Saxon method. The Spanish system was also used in Mexico, Texas and other parts of the west. The Anglo-Saxon method was transferred from the English colonies to our state.

Everything was different in the two systems. Saddles, bridles, ropes and even the clothing cattlemen wore were decidedly different. In general, Spaniards who raised cattle were ranchers, not farmers; Anglo-Saxons raised a few cattle as a part of their general farming. Spanish vaqueros looked only after the herd, while Anglo-Saxon farmers became "cowboys" only when it was necessary to round up and brand their cattle. Spanish ranchers grazed their cattle on grasslands; Anglo-Saxon cattle ran loose, sometimes in the woods, and ate what they could find. Spaniards imposed strict regulations on cattle and required them to be marked or branded by the time they were eighteen months old; they did not want the open range to be infested with wild, unclaimed animals. Anglo-Saxons were more lax about these policies. It is no wonder that Spanish cattle were better bred, healthier and brought more money on the market.

## **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. 4

### **JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH, LOUISIANA**

#### **ANDRUS COVE CEMETERY RECORDS**

(Located about 1½ miles East of Hwy. 26 & 3 miles North of Lake Arthur, La.)

Taken on March 17, 1957

CRADER, Mrs. NEVILLE, b. 1899, d. 1953  
CRADER, PLACIDE (child)  
CROSS, HARRY, b. 1911, d. 1920  
DAIGLE, ATTIE, b. 24 Jan. 1896, d. 10 May 1913  
DAIGLE, DUPRE (adult), d. 25 Nov. 1951  
DELCOMBRE, JO ANN, b. 27 July 1948, d. 28 July 1948  
DAIGLE, FELICIA, b. 1873, d. 1955  
DERKS, Mrs. BEATRICE, b. 10 Nov. 1913, d. 16 Mar. 1946  
DERKS, JOHN G., b. 28 July 1866, d. 25 Oct. 1945; wife - BEATRICE DERKS  
DESESSARTS, R. A. (adult)  
DESHOTEL, FELICION A., b. 27 Dec. 1880, d. 5 Feb. 1955  
DOUCET, FELIDIE, b. 12 Dec. 1898, d. 24 Sept. 1953  
DOUSAY, Mrs. MELAINE, b. 1873, d. 1916  
DUBOIS, Mrs. EVAT, b. 1 Mar. 1883, d. 12 Jan. 1948; husband - ISRIAL DUBOIS  
DUBOIS, ISRIAL, b. 26 Oct. 1881, d. 7 Aug. 1948; wife - EVAT  
DUGAS, ALCEE, b. 29 April 1875, d. 25 July 1926  
DUGAS, ALCIDE, b. 24 Aug. 1924, d. 15 July 1956  
DUGAS, ANASTAINE, b. 1848, d. 1923  
DUHON, Mrs. ELODIE, b. 7 July 1857, d. 1 Feb. 1929  
DUHON, HURBERTA ARLINE, b. 29 May 1939, d. 28 Oct. 1943  
DUHON, NUMA, b. 6 Oct. 1869, d. 18 Jan. 1946  
DUHON, VICTORIA, b. 2 Mar. 1894, d. 24 Dec. 1910  
DUPRE, CLARENCE (adult), d. 11 July 1922  
DUPRE, GLEVENIA, b. 26 Aug. 1851, d. 26 Jan. 1887  
DUPRE, Mrs. MELIZEA, d. 14 Aug. 1940; husband - DEARBEST TRAHAN  
DUPRIE, JAMES A., b. 6 Dec. 1865, d. 26 Sept. 1928  
DUPRIE, NUMA (adult), d. 16 Jan. 1931  
DUPRIE, NUMA Jr., b. 20 Feb. 1894, d. 28 Nov. 1946  
DUPUIS, M. ADVELINE (infant)  
DUPUIS, ELLA, b. 8 Apr. 1911, d. 8 Nov. 1931  
DUPUIS, LENARD, b. 3 Mar. 1870, d. 29 Jan. 1952  
DUPUIS, MITCHELL, b. 23 Feb. 1897, d. 9 Feb. 1932  
DUPUIS, PEGGY MARIE, b. 27 Mar. 1954, d. 13 Feb. 1955  
EWING, ALIDA LOPEZ (adult)  
EWING, ARSON (adult)  
EWING, B. M. (Buddy), b. 16 July 1931, d. 23 Mar. 1952  
EWING, JUSTIN (adult)  
FAULK, WILBERT, b. 3 Feb. 1919, d. 10 Apr. 1941

FREMEAUX, PAUL, b. 1854, d. 1941  
 FRUGE (Infant daughter), d. 24 Jan. 1939; parents - Mr. & Mrs. JEFF FRUGE  
 GIBBS, MARY, b. 21 Nov. 1872, d. 12 Feb. 1890  
 GRANGER, MARCEL, d. 20 Mar. 1880 (38 yrs. old)  
 GROSS, MARIA MAE (child), d. 1 Feb. 1926  
 GUIDRY, ALBERT, b. 16 Apr. 1873, d. 24 Aug. 1944; wife - EMILY BERTRAND  
 GUIDRY, ALDON Jr., b. 1909, d. 1936  
 GUIDRY, AMBROSE, b. 10 Mar. 1905, d. 14 Nov. 1944  
 GUIDRY, AMEDEA, b. 15 Mar. 1907, d. 22 Dec. 1907  
 GUIDRY, Mrs. AMELIA DUGAS, d. Apr. 1950  
 GUIDRY, DOMINIC, b. 16 Dec. 1902, d. 16 July 1928  
 GUIDRY, EDGAR, b. 19 Mar. 1865, d. 14 July 1921  
 GUIDRY, EUGENE (child), d. 17 Dec. 1932  
 GUIDRY, EVA (child)  
 GUIDRY, HOMER (adult)  
 GUIDRY, HOWARD J., b. 15 May 1909, d. 25 Feb. 1954  
 GUIDRY, J. ALLEN (infant)  
 GUIDRY, JOE CORMIER, b. 12 Feb. 1907, d. 26 Dec. 1953  
 GUIDRY, LENIUS, b. 1866  
 GUIDRY, LOUISA, b. 6 May 1901, d. 19 Sept. 1931  
 GUIDRY, MAUDESTE, b. 13 Apr. 1895, d. 13 Aug. 1927  
 GUIDRY, OLEMENTS (son), b. 11 Dec. 1879, d. 14 Jan. 1881; parents - N. M. & MARY GUIDRY  
 GUIDRY, RHULE, b. 3 Jan. 1895, d. 6 Oct. 1948  
 GUIDRY, VERLIE ROSE, b. 17 Sept. 1929, d. 20 Feb. 1930  
 GUIDRY, SEULAN, b. 26 Sept. 1922, d. 17 Dec. 1924  
 GUIDRY, VIRGINIA, b. 7 Aug. 1894, d. 6 Jan. 1951  
 HANKS, EMILE, b. 1866, d. 1920  
 HANKS, MAE. LOUVIERE, b. 1890, d. 1953  
 HANKS, MORISE (infant), b. 15 May 1931, d. 16 May 1931  
 HEBERT, E. J. DANE, b. 24 July 1880, d. 5 Oct. 1955  
 HEBERT, ELAIR, b. 1858, d. 1928  
 HEBERT, EVELINE, b. 13 Mar. 1819, d. 7 Nov. 1894; husband - PLACIDE HEBERT  
 HEBERT, Mrs. HELAINE, b. 1861, d. 1914; husband - LOUIS VALDETERO  
 HEBERT, OLADE (baby), b. Oct. 1902, d. 7 Aug. 1903  
 HEBERT, PLACIDE, b. 5 Mar. 1804, d. 27 June 1885; wife - EVELINE  
 HOWARD, J. J. (child)  
 HUSERS, J. H. (adult), d. 21 Jan. 1931  
 ISTRE, ALCIDE, b. 7 Jan. 1892, d. 8 Mar. 1954  
 JOHNSON, FRANK, b. 27 Sept. 1895, d. 6 Dec. 1951  
 JOHNSON, Mrs. FROZINE, b. 11 Sept. 1869, d. 6 Mar. 1951  
 JOHNSON, Mrs. ZORA, b. 26 Sept. 1917, d. 21 Aug. 1950  
 JOSEPH, ROBERT, b. 1920, d. 1941  
 KIMLEY, DOROTHY JANE (infant), d. 1942  
 KRATZER, LLOYD EARL Jr., b. 12 Apr. 1940, d. 4 Dec. 1940  
 LANDRY, A. LEON (adult)  
 LANDRY, ALICE, b. 8 Aug. 1905, d. 12 Feb. 1942  
 LANDRY, ACLEE, b. 16 Nov. 1905, d. 18 Nov. 1912  
 LANDRY, DOVIE (child)  
 LANDRY, EDMAZIE (child)  
 LANDRY, Mrs. ELI, b. 1874, d. 1952  
 LANDRY, ELMER WILLIAM (child), d. 15 Mar. 1950  
 LANDRY, EVE, d. 12 Jan. 1913; husband - ALDEN LeJUNE  
 LANDRY, GABRIEL, b. 8 Feb. 1888, d. 2 Mar. 1940  
 LANDRY, HENRY, b. 25 Jan. 1917, d. 11 Mar. 1934

LANDRY, JAMES T., b. 4 July 1932, d. 30 Nov. 1939  
 LANDRY, LEOPHA, b. 25 Aug. 1814, d. 29 May 1943  
 LANGLEY, ANGELINE M. (adult), d. 9 Dec. 1933  
 LANGLEY, K. W. (adult)  
 LANGLEY, LILLIAN M., b. 4 May 1937, d. 9 June 1937; parents - Mr. & Mrs. E. F. LANGLEY  
 LANGLEY, LILLIE MAE, b. 3 Dec. 1945, d. 8 Feb. 1954; parents - Mr. & Mrs. LESTER LANGLEY  
 LANGLEY, VALENTINE, b. 4 Feb. 1893, d. 29 Dec. 1945  
 LAVOILETTE, RICHARD, b. 23 Feb. 1878, d. 24 Dec. 1938  
 LeBLANCE, CALICE, b. 2 Dec. 1905, d. 3 Mar. 1936  
 LeBLANCE, NORBERT, d. 1896  
 LEGERS, WILLIE JAMES (infant), b. 21 Nov. 1940, d. 24 Nov. 1940  
 LEGOIN, ORELIAN, b. 21 Oct. 1894, d. 23 July 1952  
 LEGRO, ARMOGEN, b. 13 Sept. 1874, d. 16 July 1927; wife - JOSEPHINE B.  
 LEGRO, DOLAN, d. 6 July 1934  
 LEGRO, Mrs. JOSEPHINE, b. 20 Mar. 1874; husband - ARMOGEN LEGRO  
 LeGROS, Mrs. CLARA, b. 25 Aug. 1882, d. 25 Feb. 1956  
 LeGROS, ETHEL, b. 1917, d. 1918  
 LeGROS, IRENE BETTY, b. 18 Aug. 1910, d. 2 July 1913; parents - P. M. & CLARA LeGROS  
 LeGROS, JOHN LEE (Nick), b. 1918, d. 1943  
 LeGROS, LAURA DAN, b. 17 Apr. 1909, d. 14 Sept. 1909; parents - P. M. & CLARA LeGROS  
 LeGROS, LIZA HENRY, b. 5 Mar. 1891, d. 14 Apr. 1944; husband - ONEAL LeGROS  
 LeGROS, MARY PEARC, b. 16 Dec. 1913, d. 10 Feb. 1920; parents - P. M. & CLARA LeGROS  
 LeGROS, ONEAL, b. 26 Feb. 1883, d. 11 Nov. 1951; wife - LIZA HENRY  
 LeGROS, PIERRE WALTER, b. 19 Feb. 1905, d. 28 Jan. 1918; parents - P. M. & CLARA LeGROS  
 LeGROS, PLACIDE, b. 1851, d. 11 June 1913  
 LeGROS, SELMA HEBERT, b. 1852, d. 15 May 1939  
 LeJEUNE, FRANCES (infant), b. & d. 1928  
 LEJEUNE, ESTELLE, b. 1892, d. 1955  
 LEJEUNE, ELOIS DANIEL, b. 20 Feb. 1924, d. 8 Jan. 1951  
 LEJUNE, BERNISE B., b. Mar. 1919, d. 9 Sept. 1933  
 LEJUNE, HORACE  
 LEJUNE, MARCHEL  
 LEJUNE, MARY  
 LESPO, HOMER (adult), d. 11 Nov. 1951  
 LOGNION, Mrs. ABOOLON, d. May 1954  
 LOGNION, O'NEAL, b. 10 Dec. 1859, d. 11 Dec. 1954  
 LOGNION, PHELIBERT, b. 15 Aug. 1889, d. 15 May 1951; wife - EVA  
 McCERA, J. B., b. 10 Apr. 1866, d. 3 July 1923; wife - Mrs. J. B. McCERA  
 McCERA, Mrs. J. B., b. 1864, d. 1945  
 McLAN, JERRY J., b. 23 Jan. 1930, d. 1 Mar. 1954  
 McLEAN, HARRISON (adult)  
 McLEAN, MARCEL, b. 16 Mar. 1909, d. 10 Apr. 1945  
 MALLET, ANTON  
 MALLET, F. (adult)  
 MALLET, FELICITE  
 MALLET, Mrs. JULIA (adult)  
 MALLET, OPHY, b. 1926, d. 1955  
 MALLET, THOLINE  
 MALLET, VORISE, b. 22 Nov. 1950, d. 27 Dec. 1950  
 MALLETT, CHARLES ROY, b. 22 Oct. 1952, d. 25 Oct. 1955  
 MALLETT, CELESTINE, b. 1887, d. 1950  
 MALLETT, DAMOVILLE (adult)  
 MALLETT, Mrs. DEMOVICE

(continued next issue)

## **CLEANING MOTHER'S HOUSE**

by **MICHAEL JOHN NEILL**

It has been nearly a year since fictional genealogist Barbara passed away. Her daughter Charlene reflects upon that year in a letter to her friend Karen. Charlene truly has been busy. Barbara is probably rolling over in her grave.

Karen,

As usual, my cards are late. It has been a busy year.

We spent much of the year settling up Mother's estate. The house sold well, but cleaning it took longer than we expected.

You are probably the only person who did not know Mother was a genealogy buff. She told practically every human she encountered, I'm convinced that genealogy "nut" was the most accurate phrase. The stuff was all over the house. The inheritance would have been enough to pay for my new Mercedes had she not insisted on spending money on that blasted hobby. I don't know why she couldn't be more like Tom's mother. Nadine spends her day doing needlepoint and watching reruns of 50s television shows. Tom just does not realize how lucky he is, but men never do. My mother had to run off to cemeteries and courthouses. She even went to a conference in Davenport, Iowa, last year! Can you imagine? Davenport, Iowa! After she got back, she was so excited about all that she had learned and all the fun she had. She was planning on going to another one in California this year. Well the grim reaper took care of that.

Because of my promotion to head of knick knack sales at Garbageforless.com, I had not been home for several years. I was appalled to learn that Mother had converted my old bedroom into her family history "headquarters." My shelves of Teen Beat and other magazines documenting my adolescence had been replaced with old family photographs, copies of old documents, and something called family group sheets. She even got rid of the pants I wore to my first junior high dance, I cried at the thought.

I could not bear to go in the room and be reminded that my childhood had been stripped from me and replaced with an obsession with the past. I told the children that if they would clean the room and prepare the items for the garage (should I say "garbage"?) sale they could have the proceeds. I learned what true entrepreneurs they are.

Kenny stripped Mother's hard drive in under ten minutes. I kept hearing him say "GedCom is GedGone...GedCom is GedGone..." I have no idea what it meant, but the computer fetched a good price. Before he unplugged the computer, he erased all Mom's floppy disks and downloaded public domain games. He sold these at a nominal price.

Susan took the old photographs to a flea market and was able to sell many of them. Some special labels had to be taken off and we had to take them out of protective envelopes, Mother had written the names on the back of many of them. At least none of these pictures of depressing old dead people had our last name written on them. I don't want to be associated with such sour people.

Mother had some type of old plat book -- whatever that is. Kenny tore out the pages individually and sold them separately on Ebay. It was so clever. His dad said he got much more than if he had left the book in one piece.

Susan didn't tear the Bibles apart though. I thought that showed tremendously good sense. She's learning that not everything can be marketed in the same way. The 1790 Bible brought her a good penny, but she couldn't get the one from 1900 to bring more than fifty cents. She donated it to a local church, and here is where I am so proud of her. We can write it off as a charitable deduction.



Someone had written what they had paid for the bible on the back cover. Susan converted that to 2001 dollars and will use that for our tax deduction amount. I've already enrolled Susan in tax lawyer summer camp this coming August.

There was some old large certificates written on heavy paper. The silly thing wasn't even in English, so why would Mother keep it? Kenny used the other side to keep track of the things he had sold. Waste not, want not. When we were finished we put the paper in the recycling bin.

The kids put an old wedding dress from the 1870s in the washer to get the stains out. It was terribly filthy. The worthless thing didn't even survive the extra long cycle and the half-gallon of bleach. It's doubtful we can even use it for cleaning rags.

The dress was in some kind of old trunk. I'm not certain what it was for, but it had a name stenciled on the front in huge letters along with the name of a town. Susan gave it a good coating of red paint and sold it as a toy box.

The filing cabinets were emptied of their contents, as were the three shelves of binders. Kenny got the bright idea to shred the paper and sell it in bags as New Year's confetti. The file folders were too heavy to shred.

The baby did not react well to any of this. She cried and fussed almost the entire time. Kenny thought she wanted tea, which made no sense to me at all. As she cried, it sounded like she was saying "family tee." She can't even talk yet and I think Kenny was hearing things. The baby does look exactly like my mother though, it's the oddest thing. The fussing didn't stop until she spit up an entire bottle of strained prunes on my junior high jeans, which we did find in the basement. They were ruined -- it was the one real loss. Now my past has really been taken from me -- magazines and all.

Charlene

Whether you have a child like Charlene or not, have you thought about what might happen to your genealogy collection upon your demise?

SOURCE: "This article originally appeared in the Ancestry Daily News in 2002 and is copyrighted by MyFamily.Com. It is reprinted here with the permission of the author who maintains a website at <[www.rootdig.com](http://www.rootdig.com)>

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**BORDER CHANGES.** Genealogists are constantly being warned to take possible border changes into consideration in their research. The borders of counties, provinces, territories, states and countries changed after various wars and as a result of legislation. Even today border changes are still taking place in the world. Currently there is a border dispute between Rapides and Grant Parishes in Louisiana. About 12,000 acres of land and several businesses in Rapides Parish might be affected if the District Judge rules in favor of Grant Parish. About 500 students and numerous residents could also be affected. Lost tax money and lost enrollment could adversely affect Rapides Parish if the court rules in favor of Grant Parish.

**SETTLEMENT PATTERNS.** If your ancestors settled in Kentucky immediately after the Revolutionary War, they may have had bounty lands from service in Virginia. If they had bounty lands in Tennessee, they probably served from North Carolina. People who settled in Arkansas, Missouri or Illinois about 1816-1817 and had 80 or 160 acres of land probably served in the War of 1812.

*The Family Tree* (Oct./Nov. 2002)

**FLOOR:** The place for storing our priceless genealogy records.

## INFORMATION FROM EXCHANGES

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

**ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU FRANCE** tells of the French Archival System and gives descriptions of the various types of archives in France, as well as defined some of the French archival terms. One of the unique sources was the "Statements of Pregnancy," which was enacted in 1556 by edict of Henri II, against the concealment of pregnancies and deliveries. It was ordered that any unmarried girl and any widow who was awaiting birth must report their pregnancies under penalty of death. Outside of Paris, this admission had to be accomplished at the registry or before a judge, and it had to be received without any charge. Officials could not force the woman to name the father, but it was required that they do so in order that they could appear before the court. After February 1668 it was no longer mandatory for midwives to report any women they assisted, this being a means of averting the women from delivering themselves.

*American-Canadian Genealogist*, Vol. 24 #2, #3 (1998), American-Canadian Genealogy Society, Manchester, NH

**RAPIDES PARISH, LA IN THE CIVIL WAR** tells of importance of the central part of the state during the war. There were valuable plantations, much stock and many slaves in the area, as well as river and overland connections to the rest of the state. Alexandria was the key to the Red River, and the Old Military Road which linked southwest Louisiana and Texas to the northern part of the state was of great importance; without supply routes being kept open, Confederate forces were in jeopardy. Both Confederate and Union forces used the town as a staging area. In 1863 Alexandria was occupied by Federal troops in the second Red River Expedition, but skirmishes and fighting continued around Alexandria. BANKS' forces numbered 31,000 while TAYLOR's Confederates were about 7,000. Surprise attacks and guerrilla warfare were the Confederates' main weapons against the USA Army and Navy. On 13 May 1864 Alexandria was burned by Federal troops; only a very few buildings survived. General A. L. SMITH, a subordinate of General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, whose scorched earth policy was well known in Georgia, is given the blame for the event. Heat from the fire was so intense that Yankee boats nearby had to back off from their moorings. Two months after LEE surrendered in 1865, various Unionists were named to public positions by the military, and Reconstruction began.

*Central Louisiana Genealogical Quarterly*, Vol. 16 #3 (Summer 2002), Alexandria, LA

**AN ARM & A LEG** In GEORGE WASHINGTON's days, there were no cameras. One's image was either sculpted or painted. Some paintings of WASHINGTON showed him standing behind a desk with one arm behind his back, while others showed both legs and both arms. Prices charged by a painter were not based on how many people were to be painted, but how many "limbs" were to be painted. Arms and legs are "limbs," therefore, painting them would cost the buyer more. Hence the expression, "It will cost you an arm and a leg."

*Central La. Genealogical Quarterly*, (Winter 2003), Alexandria, LA

**BIG WIG** In by-gone days, incredible as it sounds, most men and women took baths only twice a year---in May and October. Women always kept their hair covered, while men shaved their heads (because of lice and bugs) and wore wigs. Wealthy men could afford good wigs. The wigs couldn't be washed, so to clean them, they would carve out a loaf of bread, put the wig in the shell and bake it for 30 minutes. The heat killed the bugs, and would make the wig big and fluffy; hence the term "Big Wig." Today we often use the term "Big Wig" to denote someone powerful and wealthy.

*Central La. Genealogical Quarterly*, (Winter 2003), Alexandria, LA

## HAVE YOU PAID YOUR 2003 DUES???

## **"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.

### **CONNER, FREDERICK, BASSIGALOPPIE/BACCIGALOPPI, RICHARD, TRAHAN, VINCENT, BOUDOIN, PRIMEAUX**

Need information on the following people:

- (1) EDOUARD/EDWARD CONNER (b. 14 Jan. 1804) m. EMERENTHE FREDERICK, 26 Jan. 1829
- (2) BARTHOLOMEY BASSIGALOPPIE/BACCIGALOPPI b. 9 Aug. 1831, Italy; d. 1914; buried Chenier Perdue) and MARIE SCHOLASTIQUE "COLASTIE" EMMA RICHARD (b. 24 June 1841; d. ca 1883 or 1900)
- (3) ONESIME TRAHAN, Sr. (b. 25 June 1855; d. 5 Dec. 1918) and CELESTINE VINCENT (b. 30 Oct. 1858; d. 18 Dec. 1924)
- (4) PIERRE BELONIE BOUDOIN, Sr. (b. May 1823; d. 19 Dec. 1909) and 2nd wife MARIE IRMA PRIMEAUX

LaDONNA DENISE CONNER LANDRY, 1869 E. Creole Hwy., Creole, LA 70632-3048 or e-mail <landry1d@yahoo.com>

### **GORDON, BUSHNELL, LORMAND, LEJEUNE, FONTENOT, MARCANTEL**

Need information on the above families.

ETHEL FONTENOT SACKER, P. O. Box 179, Kinder, LA 70648 or <paulsacker@centurytel.net>

### **TRAHAN, GUILBEAUX, CORMIER, AUCOIN, PITRE**

How are NANETTE (NANTA) TRAHAN and JOSEPH TRAHAN, Sr. related? NANETTE TRAHAN m. CHARLES GUILBEAUX and they had a daughter, LUDVINE GUILBEAUX, who m. MICHEL CORMIER II on 9 Jan. 1793. JOSEPH TRAHAN, Sr. (b. Acadia) and ELIZABETH AUCOIN (b. Acadia) were parents of JOSEPH TRAHAN, Jr. (b. ca 1762; m. 24 June 1782 at Opelousas, La., FRANCOISE PITRE).

MICHAEL BABB NUNEZ, 1007 Durham Dr., Austin, TX 78753-5815 or <miken51@hotmail.com>

### **PROHOR**

Need the translation of "PROHOR," which is probably Polish, to English. This is the first name of an uncle born in the Duluth, MN area in 1922. His last name was ZWADUK.

JOYCE ANN ZWADUK TORRANCE, 8112 Rhua Dr., Sulphur, LA 70663-5346

### **MORGAN, SANDERS, PERKINS**

Searching for information on CELIA MORGAN (b. ca 1818, Washington Par., La.), w/o WILLIAM SANDERS (b. ca 1810). They were in the 1860 Calcasieu Par. census. By 1870 their children, MARY, JOSEPH, CARROLL M. (b. 1861), were living with the PERKINS family in Calcasieu. JUNE RAIMER POOLE, 5229 Eden Roc Dr., Marrero, LA 70072 or <juneRP56@aol.com>

### **PLEDGE, CANNON, CHILDERS, THURMOND, POINDEXTER, CREASY, JOHNSON, MOSS, LYONS, HAYES, RYAN, WEST, COLE, ETC.**

Am preparing a genealogy on the PLEDGE family. Descendants of NICOLAS PLEDGE (in Henrico Co., Vir. in 1636) married into CANNON, CHILDERS, THURMOND, POINDEXTR, CREASY, JOHNSON and MOSS families. Some settled in southwest La. in the 1780's and early 1800's, including NATHANIEL MOSS (m. JOANNA JOHNSON); JOSEPH VALENTINE MOSS, Lake Charles; JOHN JOHNSON MOSS, Galveston Co., Tex., m. MARTHA LYONS); HENRY MOSS and ANN RYAN; ELLEN HARRIETT MOSS (m. RICHARD LYONS WEST); WILLIAM R. COLE (m. EMILY MOSS); ALEXANDER MOSS (m. 1828, Lafayette, La., ELIZABETH HAYES). Other surnames of descendants include PROCK, WOOD, HARRIS, MONTGOMERY, FLOURNOY, DAVIS,

IRWIN, YANCEY, FIELD, EAST, CARROLL, PETTIT, STOKESBERRY, REYNOLDS, LAFFOON, EDDS, ROSE, CRIDER, BRANSTETTER, BRASHER, LOVILL, IRVINE, BRANSON, CLINGMAN and APPERSON.

RICHARD D. CULBERTSON, 6428 Arthur, Fort Worth, TX 76134 or <RCulbe6428@aol.com>

### **RUE/ROUX, AMY, TOBEY**

Would appreciate help on my RUE/ROUX family. ARTHUR RUE/ROUX had 3 children:

- (1) ALZINA RUE (b. 23 Nov. 1872, near Pecan Island, La.; m. JAMES AMY)
- (2) ARISTIDE "SONO" RUE (b. 30 Aug. 1874, Lewisburg, La.; m. MARTHA ANN TOBEY)
- (3) AMIDEE RUE (lived in Lake Charles, La.)

ELAINE GAIL MORGAN MOLAISSON, 126 Sigma St., Belle Chasse, LA 70037

### **GLONDE, THIBODEAUX**

Need information on CLEMENTINE GLONDE, mother of JEAN O'NEIL THIBODEAUX.

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

### **RIGGS, THRESTON, HARTMAN, NEVARD, KLAIES**

Seeking information on the above families.

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

### **LeBLEU, LYLE, BALLANCE, PENNEL**

Looking for any information on:

- (1) Marriage of ROSA BALLANCE LYLE to L. CARLOS LeBLEU, ca 1888.
- (2) Marriage of ROSE ANN PENNEL to RAYFORD C. BALLANCE, ca 1839, Natchez, Miss.

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

### **McCONATHY**

Researching the McCONATHYs from Lauren, S. C. who came to La. via Ala. ca 1854. Need verification of children of SAMUEL E. McCONATHY, particularly JOHN THOMAS McCONATHY, Sr. (b. Talledega Co., Ala., 1838, according to Confederate pension application). Interested in contacting fellow McCONATHY researchers.

BRENDA L. KELLEY, 621 Hudson Dr., Westlake, LA 70669

### **ELLENDER**

My grandmother, HILDA MARIE OLESEN ELLENDER, used to talk about Lockport, an area near Lake Charles. Apparently a ship docked there, bringing in immigrants. Where is Lockport, is there a cemetery, and what is there now?

PAUL TRAVIS ELLENDER, 1463 Stoneberg Ave., Baton Rouge, LA 70816

### **THIBODEAUX, LeBLANC/LeBRUN, CLEMENT**

Need burial of THERESA TYSON THIBODEAUX (spelled ZOLADA). In 1870 census she was living with granddaughter, EVELINE (m. LOUIS LeBLANC/LeBRUN). THERESA's daughter was CLEMENCE CLEMENT (m. JOSEPH CLEMENT of France). They possibly lived in the Niblett's Bluff area.

JUANITA DICKERSON MILLAR, 2229 Gholson Rd. - FM 933, Waco, TX 76705-5336 or

<JDMillar@msn.com>

### **BOUDREAUX**

Need parents and grandparents for ROBERT BOUDREAUX, Abbeville, La.

MARY GRACE BREAUX SIMON, 1189 Sailfish Dr., Bayou Vista, TX 77562-2712

### **COLE**

Need any information on family of SAMUEL COLE, listed in 1860 census in Sugartown, La. SAMUEL COLE (b. 1828) m. CATHERINE \_\_\_\_\_ (b. 1830). Children: SAMUEL (b. 1850),

SUSAN (b. 1852), JOSIAH (b. 1856), REES (b. 1858). Unable to find any record of these children. Gavesites would be helpful.  
ORA COLE PERKINS, P. O. Box 914, DeQuincy, LA 70633

**COOLEY, YOUNG/LeJEUNE, DOGUET**

Requesting information on the above families.

KATHY LAVINIA HUDDLESTON, 73 Bolling Circle, Palmyra, VA 22963-3251 or  
<Huddcooley@aol.com>

**LEE, WHITE, ABSHIRE, MEED/WEED**

Looking for parents of ALFRED LEE (s/o JOHN LEE and SUSAN WHITE), m. 16 July 1833, Lafayette Par., La. ALEZENITH ABSHIRE (d/o BENJAMIN ABSHIRE and HANNAH L. MEED/WEED).

HAROLD PREJEAN, 115 S. Girouard Rd., Apt. M3, Broussard, LA 70518-4127 or  
<P021743@aol.com>

**CRANFORD, MARCANTEL**

Seeking any information on WILLIAM DENERE CRANFORD (b. ca 1848; d. before 1900) and wife, DENISE MARCANTEL (b. Nov. 1855; d. 9 Jan. 1924). Both buried at Indian Village Cemetery, Allen Parish, La.

BILL B. FAWCETT, 613 Second Ave., Kinder, LA 70648-3502 or <suebillfawcett@centurytel.net>

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**COMPUTER SITES**

**1880 U. S. CENSUS, 1881 BRITISH & CANADIAN RECORDS ONLINE.** The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints has added several new searchable databases to its Family Search web site at <[www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)> There is now free access to the 1880 U. S. Census, the 1881 British census and the 1881 Canadian census. These records were previously available on CD-ROMS.

**BURKE'S PEERAGE ONLINE.** A major source of genealogy for titled and untitled families in the British Isles is *Burke's Peerage*, which now has a Web site at <[www.burkespeerage.com](http://www.burkespeerage.com)>, *Burke's Landed Gentry, Ireland*, which features centuries of records for significant, but non-titled Irish landowners, is also online at <[www.burkes-ireland.com](http://www.burkes-ireland.com)>. To use these facilities there is an annual subscription fee.

**OLD ENGLISH DOCUMENTS** dating from 1170 to 1888, consisting of deeds, manor rolls, chancery writs, etc., may be found at the Harvard University Law Library web site, <[www.law.harvard.edu/library/](http://www.law.harvard.edu/library/)>. Documents include information such as the date created, the royal reign in which the document was issued, a summary of content, witnesses, names contained within the document, counties and shires, names of the great homes, castles and keeps, and type of document (deed, probate, etc.). The site may be searched by name or other pertinent information. (*Crossroads of South Texas*, Vol. XXIII #2 (Summer 2002), Victoria, TX)

**LOUISIANA ACADIAN CONFEDERATE ANCESTORS.**

e-mail <[SACornier@acadiansingray.com](mailto:SACornier@acadiansingray.com)> or <[www.acadiansingray.com](http://www.acadiansingray.com)>

**CONFEDERATE & UNION PRISONERS OF WAR** - listed by surname or prison camp.  
<[pacivilwar.com/pow/](http://pacivilwar.com/pow/)>

**FOUNDATION FOR MEDIEVAL GENEALOGY** - a new non-profit organization based in Great Britain and devoted to Medieval Genealogy. <[fmg.ac/](http://fmg.ac/)>

**MEMBER #1210**  
 Name of Compiler Nadine G. DROST  
 Address 515 Sayles St.  
 City, State Sulphur, LA 70665  
 Date February 2003

## 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 **GRANGER, Frank, Sr.**  
 (Father of No. 2)  
 b. 22 Nov. 1873  
 p.b. Orangefield, Tx.  
 m. 24 Apr. 1901 - La.  
 d. 21 Mar. 1947  
 p.d. Sulphur, La.

2 **GRANGER, Vernon Michael, Sr.**  
 (Father of No. 1)  
 b. 28 Nov. 1903  
 p.b. Hackberry, La.  
 m. 4 June 1924  
 d. 28 May 1973  
 p.d. Houston, Tx.

5 **DUHON, Tazie**  
 (Mother of No. 2)  
 b. 8 Aug. 1880  
 p.b. Cameron Par., La.  
 d. 30 Dec. 1952  
 p.d. Sulphur, La.

1 **GRANGER, Cora Nadine**  
 b.  
 p.b.  
 m.  
 d.  
 p.d.

6 **RAVIA, Leo Paul**  
 (Father of No. 3)  
 b. 30 Dec. 1867  
 p.b. Sulphur, La.  
 m. 18 June 1891  
 d. 20 Aug. 1948  
 p.d. Sulphur, La.

3 **RAVIA, Minnie Ruth**  
 (Mother of No. 1)  
 b. 24 Nov. 1903  
 p.b. Sulphur, La.  
 d. 4 Sep. 1987  
 p.d. Sulphur, La.

7 **VINCENT, Cora**  
 (Mother of No. 3)  
 b. 3 Jan. 1873  
 p.b. Sulphur, La.  
 d. 27 Mar. 1950  
 p.d. Sulphur, La.

**DROST, Behrend Evans**  
 (Spouse of No. 1)

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

8 **GRANGER, Tresimond**  
 (Father of No. 4)  
 b. 9 Mar. 1847  
 p.b. Calcasieu Par., La.  
 m. 31 Jan. 1866  
 d. 21 Apr. 1916  
 p.d. Orangefield, Tx.

9 **CHIASSON, Caroline Elvie**  
 (Mother of No. 4)  
 b. 4 Feb. 1848  
 p.b. Orange, Tx.  
 d. 18 Mar. 1889  
 p.d. Olia, Tx.

10 **DUHON, Cyprien**  
 (Father of No. 5)  
 b. 26 Dec. 1847  
 p.b. Calcasieu Par., La.  
 m. 11 Apr. 1893  
 d. 1 Nov. 1920  
 p.d. Lake Charles, La.

11 **PEVETO, Amalova**  
 (Mother of No. 5)  
 b. 14 Dec. 1848  
 p.b. Cameron Par., La.  
 d. 29 Dec. 1922  
 p.d. Lake Charles, La.

12 **RAVIER, Anseleme**  
 (Father of No. 6)  
 b. ca 1831  
 p.b. Bordeaux, France ?  
 m. ca 1858  
 d. 18 Nov. 1908  
 p.d. Calcasieu Par., La.

13 **VINCENT, Urannie**  
 (Mother of No. 6)  
 b. ca 1842  
 p.b.  
 d. before 1776  
 p.d. Calcasieu Par., La.

14 **VINCENT, Isaac**  
 (Father of No. 7)  
 b. 1 Feb. 1824  
 p.b. Lafayette, La.  
 m. 29 June 1839  
 d. 2 May 1898  
 p.d. Calcasieu Par., La.

15 **LeDOUX, Martha**  
 (Mother of No. 7)  
 b. ca 1847  
 p.b.  
 d. 23 Oct. 1886  
 p.d.

16 **GRANGER, Jean Treville**  
 (Father of No. 8,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. 15 Nov. 1805  
 m. 14 May 1831  
 d. 9 Dec. 1881

17 **LeBLEU, Modeste**  
 (Mother of No. 8,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. 29 Aug. 1816  
 d. before 1860

18 **CHIASSON, Joseph Euphrosin**  
 (Father of No. 9,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. 8 July 1819  
 m. 8 Jan. 1840  
 d. ca 1876

19 **GAAT, Magdeleine**  
 (No. 9,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. 10 Jan. 1820  
 d. after 1910

20 **DUHON, Clairville**  
 (Father of No. 10,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. 2 Feb. 1827  
 m. ca 1847  
 d. 24 Jan. 1893

21 **ELENDER, Marguerite Amelie**  
 (Mother of No. 10,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. 4 June 1830  
 d. 27 Mar. 1909

22 **PEVETO, Michel**  
 (Father of No. 11,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. 4 Feb. 1799  
 m. 5 Sep. 1843  
 d. 12 Dec. 1881

23 **ARTHUR, Caroline Milberry**  
 (Mother of No. 11,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. 21 June 1827  
 d. 1 Jan. 1911

24  
 b. (Father of No. 12,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 m.  
 d.

25  
 b. (Mother of No. 12,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 d.

26 **VINCENT, Francois, Sr.**  
 (Father of No. 13,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. 15 May 1802  
 m. before 1850  
 d. before 1860

27 **TRAHAN, Sylvania**  
 (Mother of No. 13,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. ca 1822  
 d. 19 Jan. 1888

28 **VINCENT, Pierre, Jr.**  
 (Father of No. 14,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. 3 Mar. 1795  
 m. 16 Oct. 1815  
 d. 29 Apr. 1852

29 **RYAN, Sarah Celeste**  
 (Mother of No. 14,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. 8 Mar. 1801  
 d. 29 Apr. 1852

30 **LeDOUX, Charles Alexandre Jr.**  
 (Father of No. 15,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. 25 Aug. 1817  
 m. ca 1847

31 **WEST, Ezimily**  
 (Mother of No. 15,  
 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 b. ca 1825  
 d. before 1850



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

Abshire 51	Brazee 41	Craven 3	Edwards 25	Granger 13,14,42,
Acklen 23	Breaux 50	Crawford 26	Elender 35,52	44,52
Adams 23	Briggs 3	Creasy 49	Ellender 50	Grant 14
Albert 40	Brinley 43	Crider 50	Emery 26	Gray 19,24
Alexander 41	Brooks 28	Cross 43	Erbelding 18	Graye 25
Alford 26	Brough 28	Crouch 26	Ewing 43	Griffin 31
Alston 3	Broussard 32,42	Crump 25		Griffith 28
Amerike 12	Brown 25,28,40	Cuenod 28	Farlow 25	Gronsien 42
Amy 50	Bruce 25	Culbertson 50	Faro 27	Gross 44
Anderson 25,40	Bruno 36	Cunningham 26	Faulk 43	Grout 25
Andrews 25,34	Bugg 31		Fawcett 51	Guidry 44
Apperson 50	Buller 18,20	Daigle 43	Field 50	Guilbeaux 49
Argrave 41	Bunker 24	Daniels 40	Fisher 25	Guillory 3
Arleough 42	Burnett 40	Davidson 27	Fisk 35	
Armstrong 41	Burns 25	Davis 49	Fitzenreiter 39	Hall 27,40
Arthur 52	Burr 24,29	Dawson 40	Flournoy 49	Hanan 29
Aucoin 49	Bushnell 49	DeBerardinis 4	Fontenot 18,49	Hanks 44
Aurran 31		DeVergue 36	Forbes 28	Hanszen 19
	Cabot 12	Dees 22,24,41	Ford 28	Hargrove 13,14
Babb 49	Caldwell 24	Delafosse 42	Foreman 14,42	Harless 29
Baccigalopi 49	Calhoun 25	Delcombre 43	Foster 27	Harmon 40
Bailey 41	Campbell 26	Delome 32	Frank 16	Harnag 28
Baker 26	Cannon 28,49	Dennis 41	Franklin 27	Harrington 42
Ballance 50	Carpenter 42	Derks 43	Frederick 49	Harris 49
Banks 48	Carroll 50	Derouen 32	Fremaux 44	Hart 27
Bannister 24	Carson 28	Desessarts 43	Frensley 42	Hartman 50
Barker 41	Carter 23,40	Deshotel 43	Fruge 18,44	Haskell 19,40
Barnes 26,42	Cashier 16	Deutsh 28	Fuller 29	Hawkins 42
Barron 3	Cating 18	DiBartolo 3,5		Hayes 25,40,49
Bassigaloppie 49	Chappell 29	Dickerson 50	Gaat 52	Hebert 3,17-20,42,
Baxton 28	Chavanne 40	Dodd 36	Gainey 22,23	44,45
Bean 26,27	Chiasson 52	Doguet 51	Gallaughier 41	Henerson 27
Bel 19,24	Childers 49	Dold 28	Galman 14	Hennigan 27
Bert 40	Clapp 25	Dorley 42	Gardiner 19	Henry 45
Bertrand 44	Clark 14,35,41	Dorstiff 25	Garrison 19	Hensley 3
Bettag 4	Clement 50	Doucet 5,43	Gayle 16	Herbert 34,42
Billings 23	Cleveland 28	Dousay 43	Gebhart 25	Hereford 26
Blankenship 25	Clingman 50	Drake 28	Gessford 42	Hickerson 25
Bloch 40,41	Clough 28	Drew 22,24,25,40	Gibbs 44	Hirsch 40
Block 22	Cole 26,27,	Drost 13,14,52	Gibson 26	Hodgers 16
Bloodworth 26	49-51	Dubois 43	Gillis 35	Hodges 24,42
Bogart 24	Collins 42	Dugas 43,44	Gisch 25	Holloman 24
Bott 26	Condon 25	Duhon 42,43,52	Gittins 25	Holly 41
Boudoin 49	Condrey 4	Dupre 43	Glonde 50	Horne 23
Boudreaux 50	Congden 25	Duprie 43	Glover 25,29	Howard 40,44
Boyd 14	Conner 49	Dupuis 43	Godroin 42	Huddleston 51
Boyle 26	Cooley 51	Durham 27	Goodman 42	Huffaker 3
Bradley 19,25	Cooper 42		Goodwin 25	Hugens 42
Brady 25	Cormier 14,49	East 50	Goos 18,22	Humphrey 18
Branson 50	Cosgrove 25	Eberwine 4	Gordon 40,42,49	Husers 44
Branstetter 50	Crader 43	Edds 50	Gotthold 40	Hutchins 19
Brasher 50	Cranford 51	Edward 35	Gouillory 41	Hutchinson 27

Irvine 50	LeGros 45	McGregor 26	Osborn 4	Radford 37
Irwin 24,49	LeJeune 45,49,51	McGuire 3		Ragland 24
Istre 44	LeJune 44,45	McKay 42	Parker 27	Ragley 25
	Lee 18,20,28,32,41,51	McLan 45	Patternostro 34	Raimer 49
Jacques 26	Legers 45	McLean 27,45	Patterson 28	Rainey 37
Johnson 33,34,41,42,44,49	Legoin 45	McLemore 33	Patton 26,27	Rainwater 36
Jones 26,28	Legro 45	McRichardson 36	Paxson 25	Ralph 37,41
Joseph 44	Lemley 17,18	Meech 26	Pearman 42	Ramsay 37,38
	Lespo 45	Menefee 24	Peavey 26	Ramsey 24,37,38
Keats 7	Letts 25	Meyer 41	Peete 40	Rand 25
Keller 42	Leveque 42	Mhire 50	Pelias 7	Rankin 38
Kelley 50	Levingston 32	Millar 50	Peloquin 18	Rankins 38
Kellier 40	Lewis 26	Miller 18,25,28,42,50	Penayer 19	Rasberry 38
Kessler 25	Lewy 18,19	Mills 4	Pennel 50	Rass 38
Kimley 44	Lionberger 32	Mims 25	Penoyer 24	Ratcliff 38
Kinchen 40	Little 32	Minton 26	Perkins 25,40,42,49,51	Rauch 38
Kinder 41	Lock 22-24	Mire 4	Peters 24,25	Ravia 13,14,52
King 25,41,42	Lognion 45	Mitchell 41,42	Pettit 50	Ravier 13,14,52
Kingham 31	Logue 32	Mixon 25	Peveto 52	Rawitzky 40,41
Kiplinger 31	Long 24,25,32	Moberly 27	Pharris 18	Ray 42
Kirkman 41	Lopez 43	Moeling 35	Philips 29	Rayans 38
Kistler 25	Loree 33	Molaison 50	Pinder 34	Raymond 38
Klaies 41,50	Lormand 49	Monk 26	Pippin 3	Rayon 38
Kloepfer 7	Lorrain 33	Montgomery 49	Pitre 18,49	Read 38
Knapp 40	Louviere 44	Moore 24,27,41	Platz 25	Readir 38
Knight 27	Lovill 50	Moran 41	Pledge 49	Real 42
Koonce 35	Lyle 50	Morgan 49,50	Poindexter 49	Redir 38
Kratzer 44	Lyons 25,33,40,41,49	Morrison 25,26	Polk 26	Reed 3,14,26,38
Kuttner 31		Morse 24,25	Poole 49	Reese 25,38
LaBauve 31		Moss 41,49	Powell 24,41	Reeves 38,42
LaBesse 24		Muller 40	Powers 42	Regan 42
LaFleur 19	Macdonald 12	Munday 41	Pray 25	Reid 22,23,38,42
LaFosse 31	Magill 3	Murphy 25	Preager 37	Reimers 38
Laffoon 50	Mallet 45	Myer 25	Precott 37	Reinauer 38
Lake 34	Mallett 45		Prejean 51	Reisbeck 38
Lambert 31	Mancuso 34	Neill 46	Prestridge 37	Reiser 38
Lamberth 32	Mann 29	Nevard 50	Price 37	Reitz 38
Lamendola 3	Mansfield 33	Newhouse 3	Pridgen 37	Remonte 38
Land 29	Marbury 26	Newton 41	Primeaux 49	Reshard 38
Landry 32,41,44,45,49	Marcantel 49,51	Nichols 28	Pritchard 37	Restor 38
Langley 45	Marler 22	Nix 41	Prock 49	Reynolds 29,38,39,50
Lanier 27	Martin 18,24,25,27,33	Norris 18,19,23,25	Proctor 37	Rhodriguez 39
Lautor 26	Matoza 26	Norsworthy 26	Prohor 49	Rhorer 39
Lavoilette 45	Mayo 40,41	Nunez 49	Prunell 37	Rials 39
Lawler 32	Mazilley 26		Pshaw 37	Rice 28
LeBlanc 50	McCabe 35	O'Brien 40,42	Pujo 37,40,41	Rich 25,39
LeBlance 45	McCarthy 42	O'Conner 25	Pullen 37	Richard 39,41,49
LeBleu 19,20,32,50,52	McCera 45	O'Shea 42	Purson 25	Richards 39
LeBrun 50	McConathy 50	Olhousen 41		Richardson 26,39,40
LeDoux 13,14,35,52	McConnell 25	Olsen 36	Queen 37	Richison 39
	McDonald 26	Onofry 50	Quilty 37	Richwood 39
	McGinty 33	Orpheus 36	Rachal 37	Ricketts 35

Riddick 39	Schneider 25	Stine 25	Usher 5	Whitner 42
Riggs 50	Schoolsky 13,14	Stokesberry 50		Whitney 41
Rigmaiden 39	Scott 28	Stout 24,25	Vaughan 26	Whittinall 42
Rigsby 28	Seale 26	Strange 26	Valdetero 44	Williams 28,36,42
Riley 39	Sellers 25	Sugon 26	Veron 3	Winterhalter 36
Riney 39	Sewell 22	Sutton 42	Vespucci 12	Wise 22
Ring 25	Shattuck 24,25,42	Sweet 24,25	Vickery 41	Withers 40
Rivers 39	Sherman 48		Vincent 13,14,27, 49,52	Womack 26
Roach 39	Sherwood 42	Taylor 25,41,48	Von Graefe 5	Wood 49
Robel 28	Shielders 25	Tear 29		Woodring 24
Roberts 39	Silcott 34	Tempner 28		Woodward 4
Robertson 39,42	Sills 26	Tennant 24	Wagner 25	Woolley 40
Robinson 39	Simmons 26	Thibodeaux 50	Ward 28	Wright 26
Robison 39	Simms 26	Thigpen 42	Warne 26	
Rose 50	Simon 40,50	Thom 25	Warren 34	Yancey 50
Rosteet 40,41	Simpson 25	Thomas 40-42	Washington 48	Yarborough 26
Roux 31,50	Smart 25	Thompson 40	Watson 18,26	Yawn 27
Royer 26	Smith 3,25-29, 36,40,48	Thorn 42	Webster 25	Young 51
Rue 50	Sommons 26	Thornton 25	Weed 51	Youtz 40
Runte 35	Sovia 42	Threston 50	Welkner 26	
Ryan 14,18,24, 41,42,49,52	Soward 25	Thurmond 49	Wells 23,40	Zeigler 3,34
Ryder 18	Sporn 13	Tobey 50	West 13,14,42,49, 52	Zwaduk 49
	Stanley 26	Torrance 3,49		
Sacker 49	Stanton 33	Touchy 40,41	Wharton 23	
Sanders 34,49	Stenlux 28	Trahan 13,14,43, 49,52	Whert 24	
Sandwich 29	Stevens 42		White 42,51	
			Whitlow 3,4	

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**CEMETERY OR CHURCHYARD?** According to Webster's Dictionary, the word "cemetery" comes from the Greek "Koiman," which means to put to sleep. A "cemetery" is the place of burial for the dead. However, in the United Kingdom a "cemetery" denotes a municipal burying ground for the internment of people of any religious denomination or of no religion at all. Most of these cemeteries date back to the 1850's and 1860's. Some are quite large, containing tens of thousands of graves. Sometimes there is a nondenominational chapel on site, where funeral services can be held.

A "churchyard" is a burial ground on church land, which usually surrounds the church itself. Some of the old graves in England go as far back as the 12th century, but most of the gravestones survive only from the 17th or 18th century. "Churchyards" are usually for burial of members of that church.

English churches or chapels other than those of the established Church of England (Episcopal) often have graveyards around them. These are called "chapel yards" and date from about the first half of the 19th century.

Some large cities have cemeteries, churchyards and chapel yards. If you need to write to England about a burial place, be sure to use the right term. Don't use "cemetery" for "churchyard" or "chapel yard."  
SOURCE: *The Family Tree* (Apr./May 2002), Moultrie, GA

**100 PLACE TO START.** *The Family Tree Magazine* (Feb. 2003) gives the "top" 100 Web sites for genealogical research. These are divided into state, regional and national categories.

**S.A.S.E.** To insure a reply, genealogist should send a self-addressed, stamped envelope (S.A.S.E.) with every query.



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**KINFOLKS**

**56**

**Vol. 27 No. 1**

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# KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL  
SOCIETY, INC.

ISSN 0742-7654

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Society News	59	Early SW La. Marriage Dispensations	83
Calendar of Events	60	Miscellaneous Records/Civil War Vets.	86
Ancestor Charts/Tables - Vol. VII	61	WWI Discharges-Calcasieu Parish, La.	90
Lest We Forget	63	1901 Lake Charles, La. City Directory	94
March Program - Myra Whitlow	64	Lake Charles, La. Social Items	98
Genetics	69	Jefferson Davis Parish, La. Cemeteries	102
Contagious Diseases & Epidemics	71	Exchange Information/Queries	106
History of Hecker, La. 1886-1953	74	Chart - John Hayes	108
Some Logging Railroads of Western La.	78	Index	109
The Sanders-Trotti Tram Co.	81	Officers, Patron Members	112



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

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

**SWLGS** holds its regular meetings on the 3rd Saturday of January, March, May, September and November at 10:00 A.M. in the 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 I - 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; Subject Index III includes Vol. 23 (1999) through Vol. 26 (2002) \$5.00 ppd.* Order from SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652.

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## **SOCIETY NEWS**

**NEW!!!** SWLGS Web Site - <http://www.rootsweb.com/~laslgs/swlgs.htm>

### **MAY MEETING**

The meeting will be held on Saturday, May 18, 2003, at 10:00 A.M. in the Carnegie Meeting Room of SW LA Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles. Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 A.M. Guests are always welcome.

The program will be on "No Man's Land" presented by Ms. PATI THREATT of the McNeese Frazar Library Archives.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **NEW MEMBERS**

1392. LYNDA JEANE MITCHELL, 400 Lonnie Jeane Loop, Leesville, LA 71446

1393. MARGARET E. SLAYDON, 805 Bagdad Rd., Westlake, LA 70669

1394. DORIS A. DENNY, 610 W. Ottawa St., Apt. 612, Lansing, MI 48933

Membership to Date: 393

\*\*\*\*\*

### **NEWS FROM THE SW LA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY**

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

Saturday, June 21 - Introduction to genealogy - how to begin, where to look for information, use of a time line, how to use library resources - books, files, microfilm, CDs and computers.

Saturday, July 19 - Organizing and preserving records - numbering of charts, color coding, documenting and preserving original records.

Saturday, August 16 - Computer programs and Internet access for genealogy.

Sign up for individual computer use for genealogists after last workshop.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **COMPUTER SITES**

Ellis Island Passenger Manifests  
Surname Navigator  
Ships' Passenger Lists to Louisiana  
Find a Grave  
Library of Congress Online Catalog

[www.ellislandrecords.org/](http://www.ellislandrecords.org/)  
[www.rat.de/knijsten/navigator](http://www.rat.de/knijsten/navigator)  
[olivetreegenealogy.com/ships/tousa\\_la.shtml](http://olivetreegenealogy.com/ships/tousa_la.shtml)  
[www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com)  
[catalog.loc.gov](http://catalog.loc.gov)

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### **IN MEMORIAM**

**HELEN GAIL DUPLÉCHIN FUSILIER**  
1940 - 2003

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

**2003**

**MAY 17 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.**  
**CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 414 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA**  
**SPEAKER - PATI THREATT, McNEESE FRAZAR LIBRARY ARCHIVIST**  
**PROGRAM: "NO MAN'S LAND"**

**June 28 - Saturday - ARMAND DUPLANTIER FAMILY REUNION**  
Magnolia Mound Plantation, Baton Rouge, LA  
Contact: MARGO DUPLANTIER RHINEHART, 712 Carondelet St., Mandeville, LA 70448 or  
e-mail [Margo92802@aol.com](mailto:Margo92802@aol.com) or web site [www.duplantier.org](http://www.duplantier.org)  
Allied family names are: FAVROT, PENISTON, REYNAUD, TOCA, HATKINSON, FORTIN,  
LAQUIER, AUCOIN, MEFFRE-KOUZAN, KLIENPETER, BURKE, RANDOLPH, D'ARMOND,  
HATHORN, NOLAND, LAMON and others.

**July 24-26 - 7th Annual Angelina College Genealogy Conference**  
Angelina College Conference Center, P. O. Box 1768, Lufkin, TX 75902-1768  
Contact: [abrowning@angelina.edu](mailto:abrowning@angelina.edu) [sreyes@angelina.edu](mailto:sreyes@angelina.edu) or [www.angelina.edu](http://www.angelina.edu)

**SEPTEMBER 20 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10 A.M.**  
**CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 414 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA**  
**SPEAKER - TO BE ANNOUNCED**  
**PROGRAM - TO BE ANNOUNCED**

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### LOUISIANA'S OLDEST MUSEUM

Louisiana's oldest museum, the Confederate Hall Museum in New Orleans, was dedicated 8 January 1891 and is acknowledged to hold one of the world's finest collections of Civil War memorabilia. Only the Confederate Museum in Richmond has a more extensive collection of Civil War artifacts. In its early days, the museum was also a meeting hall for the Confederate soldiers of New Orleans, many of whom donated their war memorabilia to the museum. The body of Confederate President JEFFERSON DAVIS lay in state in the museum before he was temporarily buried in New Orleans. More than 60,000 paid their respects to DAVIS in the day-and-a-half while his remains were in the museum. Later DAVIS was buried in the Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia. Included in the museum's collection are many items donated by the DAVIS family, including the Crown of Thorns woven by Pope Pius IX for DAVIS in the immediate postwar period; the flag that the Tiger Rifles carried at the First Battle of Manassas, which is stained with the blood of Major CHATHAM ROBERDEAU WHEAT; the uniform of General P. G. T. BEAUREGARD; a cannon and artifacts of the Washington Artillery; the sword of General ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON; 51 Confederate battle flags; 58 Confederate swords and sabers; 49 Confederate uniforms and hats; and numerous personal relics of Confederate soldiers.

The museum has recently published a book entitled *Confederate Memorial Hall Museum: The Battle Abbey of the South*, which contains dozens of color photographs of artifacts in the museum, including flags, uniforms, period photographs, weapons and works of art. It is available from the museum gift shop at 929 Camp St., New Orleans, LA 70130 or from their web site [www.confederatemuseum.com](http://www.confederatemuseum.com)

SOURCE: Jones. LCAP (1/19/2003)

## ANCESTOR CHARTS AND TABLES, VOLUME VII - 2003

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

Those who have INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIPS may submit only one five-generation ancestor chart or an Ahnentafel (Table of Direct Ancestors) for the appropriate generations. PATRON and FAMILY MEMBERS may submit one five-generation chart or an Ahnentafel of two generations each for a husband and wife. If you have an Individual Membership and wish your spouse's chart to appear in this publication, you may upgrade your membership to a Family or Patron Membership. We will not include charts for deceased or inactive members. Therefore, it is important that you keep your membership current for the year 2003. The deadline for submitting your charts or Ahnentafels for inclusion in this publication is September 1, 2003. All charts and Ahnentafels will be retyped for publication, so it is urgent that we receive them as soon as possible.

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

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

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

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

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

Please use the following criteria when submitting charts for publication:

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

This publication is a fund raiser for the SWLGS. The selling price will depend on the publication cost and the member's response. **We must have at least 100 Charts and Tables to print Vol. VII.** Information on the publication date will be included in the last issue of *Kinfolks* for 2003.

Please send your charts or Ahnentafels (Tables of Direct Ancestors) as soon as possible to SWLGS. P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652, or to PAT HUFFAKER, or BETTY ROSTEET. Any questions concerning the charts and Ahnentafels should be directed to PAT (337/477-3087 or e-mail: phuffaker@xspedius.net), or BETTY (337/625-4740). Remember to check your mailing label on this *Kinfolks* for the generations you should submit for publication.

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

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

**WHAT IN THE WORLD IS GENEALOGY COMING TO?** A modern mother was explaining to her little girl the pictures in the family photo album. This is the geneticist with your surrogate mother, and here's your sperm donor and your father's clone. This is me holding you when you were just a frozen embryo. The lady with the troubled look on her face is your aunt...a genealogist!

SOURCE: *The Herald*, Montgomery County Genealogical Society, Conroe, TX

## LEST WE FORGET

**APRIL IS CONFEDERATE HISTORY MONTH.** Many men from Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish fought in the war, and after the war men who had fought on the Union side came to make their homes in southwest Louisiana. There are many veterans buried in Lake Charles cemeteries. There are 31 Confederate graves in the old Catholic Cemetery on Iris Street, 12 in Bilbo Cemetery on the Lake front, 17 in Corporation Cemetery off Interstate 10, 20 in Sallier Cemetery on South Ryan Street, 3 in Goos Cemetery and almost 100 in Orange Grove and Graceland Cemeteries on Broad Street.

**MEMORIAL DAY.** During the War Between the States more than 620,000 Americans, men and women from the North and from the South, lost their lives. They died in many ways and in many places. Some of them fell in battle; others were lost to disease or the ravages of prison camps; still others were victims of invading armies. Many of them were buried where they fell, without markers to denote their final resting place. Others were buried far from home, in graveyards where their families would never visit. About a year after the war ended, on April 25, 1866, some Confederate widows in Columbus, Mississippi, placed flowers on the graves of their former enemies. This compassionate act inspired others, and on May 5, 1868, the commander of the GAR, an organization composed of former Union veterans, proclaimed May 20th as Decoration Day and ordered his post to decorate the graves of all veterans with "the choicest flowers of springtime." From that time Decoration Day was celebrated to honor the Civil War dead until 1971, when Congress expanded the Memorial Day tradition to include veterans of all wars who had given their lives for our country. On this Memorial Day, as we face the combined threat of terrorism and war, let us honor those fallen heroes who paid such a great price for our freedom.

**JUNE TEENTH** is the oldest known celebration of the ending of slavery. Although General ROBERT E. LEE had surrendered to General ULYSSES S. GRANT on April 8, 1865, and the official ceremony of the Confederate surrender took place on April 12, 1865, transportation was slow and communication was poor, so it took time for the news to reach other parts of the country. On June 19, 1865, Major General GORDON GRANGER landed at Galveston, Texas, with the news that the war was over and that all slaves were free. Since that time, June 10, called "June Teenth," has been a day of celebration by African Americans.

\*\*\*\*\*

**MAJOR EXHIBIT IN NEW ORLEANS.** A collection of artifacts gathered by the New Orleans from museums, government agencies, archives, libraries and private collections in the United States and France will be on exhibit from April 1 to August 31. Entitled "Jefferson's American & Napoleon's France," the items will provide a detailed account of the Louisiana Purchase and the men and women involved in it. On display will be the Treaty of San Ildefonso, the exchange copy of the Louisiana Purchase signed by JEFFERSON and NAPOLEON, the official report of the transfer of the Louisiana Territory; personal objects which belonged to JEFFERSON, NAPOLEON and JOSEPHINE BONAPARTE; rare Native American artifacts collected by early French explorers; a virtual image of Monticello and other items.

**LINCOLN-LEE CONNECTION.** ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ROBERT E. LEE, leaders of opposing forces in the War Between the States, were cousins. Their lineages have been traced to a common ancestor. Col. RICHARD LEE, who arrived in Virginia in 1642 and died in 1664. LINCOLN's branch of the family descended from WILLIAM LEE, while LEE's family was descended from RICHARD LEE, both of whom were sons of the Col. RICHARD LEE.

SOURCE: *The Kentucky Explorer* via *The Family Tree*

**CIVIL WAR INCOME TAX** records may provide information on people who were in the North during the war. The federal government passed the Internal Revenue Act of 1862 to finance the war. The tax was in effect for ten years. These tax records can be found in the National Archives.

## **MARCH PROGRAM**

"THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE STORY - JEFFERSON, NAPOLEON, and the LETTER THAT BOUGHT A CONTINENT" was a video presentation enjoyed by the members. If you would like to purchase this video, contact the New Orleans Museum of Art at [www.noma.org/html\\_docs/shop.html](http://www.noma.org/html_docs/shop.html)

### **LOUISIANA PURCHASE: THE UNITED STATES BUYS AN EMPIRE**

Contributed by MYRA WHITLOW, Member #852

The early years of 1800 were an ominous time in America. The new era for the United States began with the organization of our Constitution, which was ratified in 1788. The leadership of GEORGE WASHINGTON brought strength and stability to the nation.

In Europe, the French Revolution broke out in 1789. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, Emperor of France and leader of the greatest military power in the world, determined his intentions of restoring a French Colonial Empire in North America, with the Treaty of San Ildefonso, which was signed in late 1800. In this treaty Spain "retroceded" all of the province West of the Mississippi and the possession of the port of New Orleans, to France. Spain found their holdings in America had been unprofitable, as the administrative costs had been far more than revenues received, and they realized that the population was predominately French. This was an alarming development. Evidence of this agreement reached the American government within a few months, and our leaders realized it meant that the United States was to acquire a far more aggressive and formidable neighbor.

All commerce of the United States west of the Appalachian Mountains moved on streams and rivers that led into the Mississippi, and half of the nation's produce was stored and transported through New Orleans to market. The situation worsened with the news that Spain was to withdraw the United States' "right of deposit," which granted permission for storage of goods awaiting export. This closure shocked the country, disturbed the government, and infuriated many citizens --- some of whom demanded retaliation.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE was also having difficulties in Santo Domingo, the West Indies Island off the coast of the Floridas, which was the base from which he would take forces to occupy Louisiana. A serious revolt developed and rocked Santo Domingo when France attempted to end the intense Negro insurrection under leadership of General TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE. The French troops were overcome by guerrilla warfare and a severe epidemic of yellow fever, and met with total defeat.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States, was aware of the emergency situation that existed in French affairs. He wrote a letter to the United States Minister to France, ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON stating "the day that France takes possession of New Orleans fixes the sentence which is to restrain her forever within her low water mark." The President urged Mr. LIVINGSTON to immediately begin negotiations for the purchase of New Orleans and the colonies of East and West Florida. President JEFFERSON contacted his Virginia friend, JAMES MONROE, and named him Minister Extraordinary & Envoy Plenipotentiary. He instructed him to sail to France to assist Minister LIVINGSTON with the purchase of the large French Empire. The success of their mission, President JEFFERSON told Mr. MONROE, depended on "the future destiny of this republic."

The President then boldly sent a confidential message to Congress asking for backing of an expedition into the unexplored territory west of the Mississippi River in an effort to increase geographic and scientific knowledge. In his effort to persuade Congress to accept this challenge he outlined the commercial advantages alluding to the prosperous fur trade the Indian tribes located on the Missouri River had developed with England. Thus the LEWIS and CLARK Expedition was funded, and the "Corps of Discovery" made plans to travel to explore the undeveloped western territory.

In France, NAPOLEON was furious and quite upset when he learned of the loss of 50,000 lives in

Santo Domingo, and felt his dream of settlement of France in North America would never be realized. He also became aware that the treaty with Spain did not include East and West Florida. He declared "I renounce Louisiana." This visionary leader determined a role for the troublesome wilderness province - one he knew could help fund his European conquest. He decided that he would not just sell the port city of New Orleans, which he felt was now "entirely lost," but the entire province! BONAPARTE determined that, at least in the hands of the United States, it would be more useful to his policies, and to the commercial advantage of France.

Though he knew that Mr. MONROE was to arrive in Paris, the short tempered Emperor grew impatient and ordered his Minister of Finance, MAURICE de TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD to "not even wait for the arrival of Mr. MONROE" and "have an interview with Mr. LIVINGSTON this very day." For several months Mr. LIVINGSTON had been stalling, or ignoring the many attempts for an agreement of the transaction. He assumed that the meeting held on April 11, 1803, would be only another routine discussion when TALLEYRAND, to his complete astonishment, inquired "What would you give for the whole?" Mr. MONROE arrived in Paris the very next day but neither he nor LIVINGSTON had authority to buy more than New Orleans and the Floridas.

NAPOLEON left negotiations for the sale to Foreign Minister of France, Marquis FRANCOIS de BARBE-MARBOIS, who had lived in the United States. Boldly, Mr. MADISON and Mr. LIVINGSTON assumed the responsibility for the Louisiana Purchase, "an event so portentous" HENRY ADAMS, would later write to President JEFFERSON, "as to defy measurement." The treaty was dated on April 30, 1803, and signed on May 2, 1803. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE gloatingly said "this accession of territory has strengthened, forever, the power of the United States and I have given to England a maritime rival that sooner or later will humble her pride."

Into the domain of the U. S., for a meager 15 million dollars, was now acquired more than 830,000 square miles, or 600 million acres...the rivers, mountains, valleys, forests, ports, prairies and wildlife of a region of immeasurable wealth and of unimaginable wonders! At less than 3 cents an acre it is recorded as one of the greatest real estate investments in history.

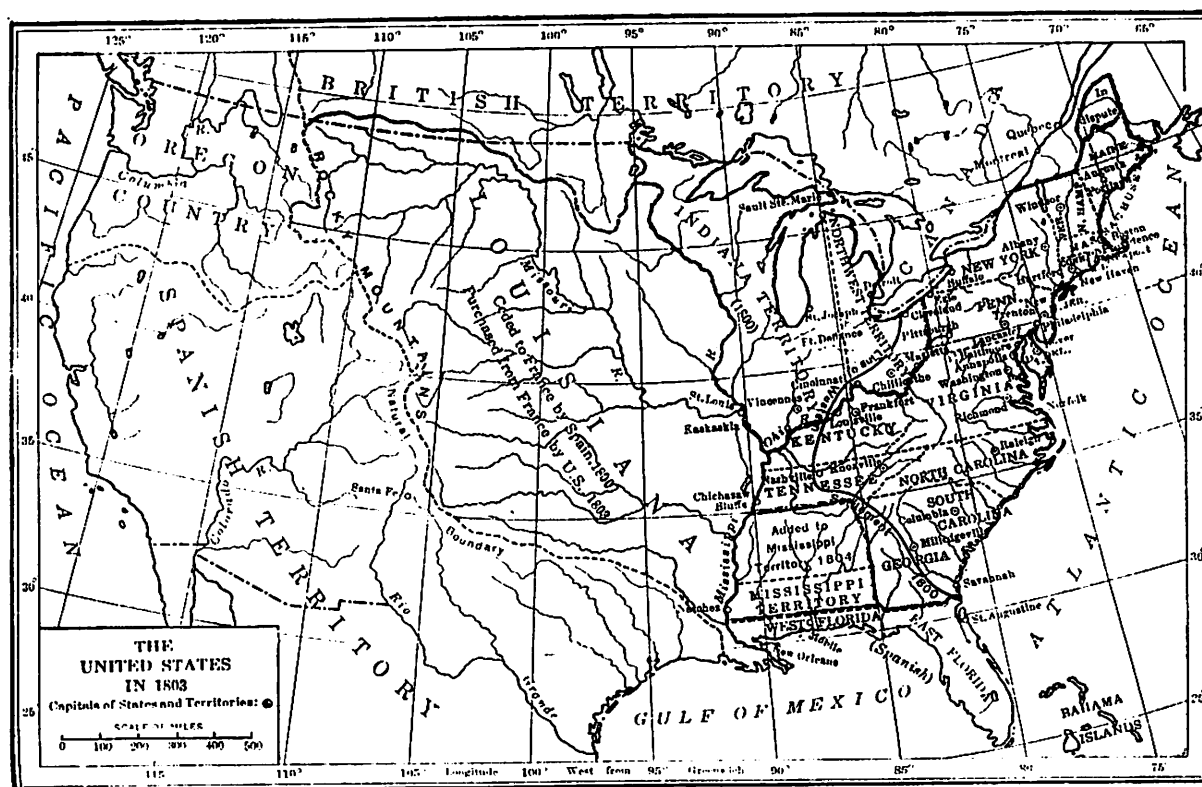
To make certain the treaty reached the United States safely, three couriers took copies, sailing aboard three separate ships. Mr. JEFFERSON never dreamed of buying all of Louisiana but when he was informed of the news he called it "a transaction replete with blessing of unborn millions of men." The treaty consists of three separate agreements; a treaty of cession and two providing for exchange of monies in the transaction.

On October 20, 1803, the Senate ratified the Treaty, doubling the size of the United States. The territory extended from the east bank of the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and from Northern Texas to just beyond the Canadian border. This area developed into thirteen states: Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Colorado and Montana. The Louisiana Purchase changed the nature of the LEWIS and CLARK Expedition from a secret intelligence mission to a dedicated journey intent on development of commerce, settlements and military defense. "Let the land rejoice for you have bought Louisiana for a Song!" was written in a letter to President THOMAS JEFFERSON by General HORATIO GATES on July 18, 1803.

We "rejoice" as we celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. The documents are preserved and displayed at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. A re-enactment of the signing of this treaty will be held on December 20, 2003, at the Cabildo in New Orleans. This ceremony will be attended by the President of the United States, GEORGE W. BUSH, the President of France and the King of Spain. Many other spectacular events are scheduled throughout the state in observance of this celebration.



## THE UNITED STATES IN 1803



**LOUISIANA PURCHASE ART EXHIBITS.** Many of Europe's finest art treasures are being brought to Louisiana for the celebration of the Louisiana Purchase. Among these are the masterpieces of such artists as Cezanne, Monet, Manet, Degas, whose masterpieces will be shown at the University Art Museum in Lafayette on 20 December 2003. The sculptures of Rodin will be on display at the Acadiana Center for the Arts at Lafayette from 20 September 2003 to 4 January 2004. The Heart of Spain exhibit opens in the Alexandria Museum of Art on Labor Day, 2003. This display will feature works from pre-Columbian, Byzantine and Gothic eras and includes paintings by El Greco and Goya.

A display of some items of the personal life of Napoleon will be displayed from October 2003 to 1 February 2004 at the Louisiana Arts and Science Museum at Baton Rouge. The exhibit is entitled "Josephine, Le Grand Amour de Napoleon." One of the items of interest is the cradle of Josephine's granddaughter, which is called the "Cradle of the World" because children who were rocked in it later became rulers of many countries in Europe, including Sweden, Norway, Greece, Denmark and Belgium.

Exhibits in New Orleans include:

"One Nation Under God: The Church, the State and the Louisiana Purchase" - features 18th and 19th century religious articles - from 17 October 2003 to 18 April 2004 at the Louisiana State Museum at the Cabildo.

"Jazz Exhibit by Henri Matisse" - to 12 January 2004 at the U. S. Mint in the French Quarter.

"Jefferson's America, Napoleon's France: - shows personal elements of the two leaders, including Napoleon's ornate throne - opens April 2003 - New Orleans Museum of Arts.

"Virtual Monticello" - a virtual display of Jefferson's home - New Orleans Museum of Art

"A Fusion of Nations, A Fusion of Cultures: Spain, France, the U. S. and the Louisiana Purchase" - features documents and maps - Historic New Orleans Collection.

## **FLAGS OVER LOUISIANA**

Submitted by MYRA WHITLOW, Member #852

As we celebrate the Bicentennial of the Louisiana Purchase in 2003, we find our colorful history of Louisiana reflected in the flags that have flown over it! The banners include those of Spain, France, Great Britain, the Republic of West Florida and the United States.

### **SPAIN: The Flag of Castille and Leon - 1492-1541**

The first European flag to "fly in the coastal breeze" was borne on the masthead of the ships of the first explorers. The Conquistador of Spain, ALVAREEZ de PINEDA cruised past the mouth of the Mississippi River in 1519, in search of gold and silver. It is almost certain that LUIS de MOSCOSO, having given up the futile quest for these precious metals, carried the Spanish banner in his boats, as the remnants of DeSOTO's expedition, as they sailed down the Mississippi in 1543.

### **FRANCE: The Lilies of Bourbon - 1672-1762**

The first flag officially flown over Louisiana was the flag of France, which was erected on April 9, 1682, by RENE ROBERT CAVELIER, Sieur de LaSALLE, when he planted the "golden lilies" (White Fleur de Lis) of the Bourbons on the banks of the Mississippi River. He claimed all the lands drained by the great river for France and its Sun King, Louis XIV. LaSALLE's attempt at colonization of Louisiana in 1684 failed, but PIERRE LeMOYNE, Sieur d'IBERVILLE, established a colony in 1699 and raised the flag of Bourbon France over Louisiana. The capital, first at Biloxi, then at Mobile, was moved to New Orleans after IBERVILLE's brother, JEAN-BAPTISTE LeMOYNE, Sieur de BIENVILLE founded the city in 1718.

### **SPAIN: The Flag of Bourbon Spain - 1769-1803**

Louis XV of France and Charles III of Spain, royal cousins of the Bourbon line, suffered disastrous losses in America in the Seven Years' War. Canada and all of Louisiana east of the Mississippi River, except New Orleans and "the island upon which it stands," was surrendered by France to Great Britain. Spain lost Florida and West Florida to the British. To compensate his Spanish cousin for his loss, and to divest himself of a constant drain on the treasury of France, Louis XV presented Charles III of Spain with Louisiana. The flag of Bourbon Spain then waved over the colony for thirty-four years.

### **ENGLAND: The Union Jack of George III - 1763-1779**

From 1763 to 1779, the Union Jack of Great Britain flew over West Florida at the Mississippi River posts of Baton Rouge and Manchac, and Anglo-Americans flocked into the new territory. At the onset of the American Revolution, West Florida became a haven for Loyalists to King George III. In 1779, after Spain declared war on Great Britain, the Spanish Governor, BERNARDO de GALVEZ, marched with 667 Louisiana troops, including many Acadians, and captured both Manchac and Baton Rouge.

### **FRANCE: The Republican Tricolor - 1803**

By secret Treaty of San Ildelfonso, in 1800, Spain was persuaded by NAPOLEON BONAPARTE to return Louisiana to France. However, Spain continued to administer the colony until the last day of November 1803. By then, BONAPARTE had sold Louisiana to the United States. CLEMENT de LAUSSAT received the colony and passed it on to the Americans. The rule of Republican France over the old colony of the Bourbon king lasted less than three weeks. LAUSSET received Louisiana from Spain on November 30, 1803, and on December 20, 1803, he transferred it to the United States.

### **UNITED STATES: The U. S. Flag (15 Stars and Fifteen Stripes) - 1803-1861**

President THOMAS JEFFERSON disliked the idea that the mouth of the Mississippi River was in foreign hands, so he requested the French to sell New Orleans. The United States envoys in Paris, France, ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON and JAMES MONROE, were authorized to pay \$2 million for New Orleans. To their surprise, all of the territory of Louisiana was offered; they exceeded their authority and purchased the vast empire for \$15 million. On December 20, 1803, Governor WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE of the Mississippi Territory and General JAMES WILKINSON took possession of

Louisiana from the French Prefect LAUSSAT. This part of the colorful history of Louisiana is celebrated in 2003.

**WEST FLORIDA: The Lone Star Flag - "The Bonnie Blue" - 1810**

At the time of the Louisiana Purchase, the majority of settlers in Spanish West Florida were Americans. Many felt the district was included in the Louisiana Purchase and desired to be out from under Spanish rule. Seven years later, on September 23, 1810, a rebellion broke out in West Florida. Rebels captured Baton Rouge, proclaimed the Republic of West Florida, and raised the Lone Star Flag. The territory, which included what we now call the Florida Parishes, was independent for seventy- four days before it was annexed to the Territory of Orleans.

**LOUISIANA: The Pelican Flag - 1861**

On January 26, 1861, Louisiana seceded from the union by a convention vote of 113 to 17, and as soon as it was proclaimed "a free, sovereign, and independent power," it embraced the traditional state Pelican Flag. The national standard portrayed a mother pelican feeding her brood. The first governor of the independent republic of Louisiana was WILLIAM CHARLES COLE CLAIBORNE.

**LOUISIANA: The National Flag of Louisiana (Multicolored Banner) - 1861**

It was the sentiment of the Secession Convention that Louisiana, as a new nation, needed a new national standard despite the popularity of the Pelican Flag. No time was wasted in designing a banner to fit the state's new status as an independent republic. It consisted of 13 alternate blue, white and red stripes with a single yellow star in a red field. On February 12, 1861, the new Louisiana Flag was unfurled in New Orleans on the flagpole at city hall, with a 21 gun salute from the Washington Artillery.

**CONFEDERATE STATES: Stars & Bars of the Battle Flag - 1861**

Delegates from Louisiana helped establish the Confederate States of America in Montgomery early in 1861. The six southern states that comprised the original CSA had adopted a constitution which Louisiana, by an overwhelming vote, approved on March 21, 1861. As a full fledged member of the Confederate States of America, Louisiana acquired a new national flag, the Stars and Bars, the first of three national standards adopted by the Confederacy. The original flag had seven stars, and more were added as additional states joined the cause. After the Battle of Manassas, when the Stars and Bars was confused with the Union's Star Spangled Banner, General P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, designed the Confederate Battle Flag. The Battle Flag was square and is universally considered as the Confederate flag today, but it never was the Confederacy's national banner.

**UNITED STATES: Old Glory - 1818 - PRESENT**

In 1818, five stars were added to our National Emblem, representing Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Ohio and Tennessee. The Flag of the United States of America, the Stars and Stripes, or "Old Glory," as it is generally called, is recognized as our national emblem. Fifty stars are now represented in the symbolic field of blue.

**LOUISIANA STATE FLAG - 1912 - PRESENT**

In 1912 the Louisiana State Legislature officially adopted the present Louisiana State Flag, depicting the state bird, the Eastern Brown Pelican and the state motto, "Union, Justice and Confidence." The Louisiana Pledge is: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the state of Louisiana and to the motto for which it stands: a state, under God, united in purpose and ideals, confident that justice shall prevail for all those abiding here."

**SOURCE:** *Lafayette Daily Advertiser*, Lafayette, Louisiana  
Frois. *Flags Over Louisiana*  
Smith. *Flag Book of the United States*

## GENETICS

People do not grow on family trees. They are individuals with both individual and familial characteristics and traits, influenced by heredity and environment. As most of us realize, it is impossible to separate genealogy and heredity. Family traits and physical characteristics define and determine who and what we are, just as surnames identify us. Although many facts of heredity are unknown, scientific research is making important discoveries about heritage and lineage.

It has long been known that physical appearance and certain characteristics were inherited, but the study of genetics now has proven that inherited factors also play a part in our health and medical disorders. Tendencies, such as left-handedness and baldness, were known to have been "handed-down," just as blue eyes and curly hair were known to be family traits. Research shows that certain diseases or defects that cause diseases can also be inherited. Over 1,500 genetically caused diseases exist; these include hemophilia, cystic fibrosis, Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, some forms of cancer and mental illness, allergies, blood disorders, muscular dystrophy and many other diseases. Some are identified with ethnic groups. For example, Tay-Sachs disease seems to be associated with eastern Jewish ancestry and most sickle cell anemia victims come from West African black ancestors. Descendants of Acadians have predispositions to several diseases.

There are 23 pairs of chromosomes in the nucleus of every human cell. These are minute strands which contain the DNA, or human cell blue-print, from which we inherit physical traits, characteristics and the tendency toward certain diseases. A child inherits one-half of its genes from each parent, who has inherited them from ancestors as far removed as 17 generations. Some of these genes are dominant; some are recessive. Who hasn't heard the remark, "Where did you get a red-headed child when all the family have always been brunettes?" But no matter how many children are in a family, there are never two who are completely alike because of the variety of genes they inherit. There are approximately 70 trillion possible combinations of chromosomes which a child can inherit. Even if you are genetically disposed toward certain illnesses, environment and lifestyle affect this trend.

Genealogists should be aware of a few elementary terms relating to genetics. For example, a CONGENITAL defect is one which exists at time of birth, usually resulting from its environment, such as nutritional effects, injuries at birth, effects of alcohol or smoking, etc. A HEREDITARY trait or defect is one which is inherited and may be passed on to future generations. A RECESSIVE trait or characteristic comes from an inherited gene that is masked by a dominant gene (a red-headed child in a brunette family). A DOMINANT trait or characteristic is a trait that is prevalent on both sides of a family (a blond child in a blond family). CARRIERS are individuals who carry one copy of a recessive gene for a trait which they do not express, but are capable of passing on to future generations. CONSANGUINITY exists in the mating of blood relatives, and increases the possibility of the appearance of recessive genes, also called inbreeding. GENE is the fundamental unit of heredity, which is part of the structure of a chromosome, an inherited factor that determines a trait or condition. GENETICS is the study of genes and heredity.

We are constantly learning more about the link between our genes and our health. As a genealogist, it is important to collect and record all known data about your family's medical problems and health. Find out what illnesses and causes of death may run in your family. Collect death certificates which give a cause of death. Create a 'genogram', or family health chart which lists each ancestor, his physical traits and as much medical information as is known. Include siblings, for they inherit the same genes. List chronic illnesses, such as ulcers and allergies, as well as the more serious diseases, such as strokes and cancer. Also include any contributing factors in lifestyle, such as excessive alcohol consumption, which may have led to the final illness. Knowing the genetic heritage of a family can act as a diagnostic tool and can sound an alert for the predisposition to a disease. Marriage between people with close family ties, such as first cousins, increases the risk of inheriting genetic problems. Ethnic background should also be considered, since persons of certain races are more prone to specific diseases.

In addition to information from family members, sources of health information include coroner or medical reports, death certificates, mortality schedules, military service or pension records, insurance records, family papers, diaries, obituaries, private pension records, orphanage or children's home records (specifying why a parent could not care for a child), Eugenics Record Office, etc. Although they are difficult to find, there are medical records for military service personnel and others in the National Archives which may provide a rich source of family medical data. Some of these records include: U. S. Army, Navy & Coast Guard records, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Records of the Public Health Service, Records of the Field Offices of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, War Dept. Collection of Confederate Records, Records of the Office of the Surgeon General (Army), Records of the Commissary General of Prisoners (Confederate Prisoners), Records of the St. Elizabeth's Hospital (1855-1950, for insane of the U. S. Army and Navy, and the District of Columbia).

From 1904 until 1944 the Eugenics Record Office (ERO) created and collected records to study human genetics and to use this knowledge to reduce heritable problems in the human species. Information was gathered from genealogical columns of major newspapers, clippings of marriages and obituaries, and from thousands of individuals who volunteered familial information. Information on these records included such things as: names, vital statistics, names of children, date and cause of death, occupations, physical description, talents, birthmarks, etc., as well as information on collateral relatives. These records have recently been microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah.

In southwest Louisiana several genetic diseases occur among Acadian descendants due to the high incidence of intermarriage among their ancestors. Some of these are Usher Syndrome, Friedreich's Ataxia and Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, the so-called "Cajun diseases." Usher Syndrome is an inherited disease causing blindness and deafness, and in many cases, death. Friedreich's Ataxia is a disease of the muscles, which usually leads to crippling and even death. Charcot-Marie-Tooth is a degenerative nerve disease that leads to increasing weakness of the feet, hands and legs. It has often been misdiagnosed as muscular dystrophy and sometimes mimics polio or leprosy. (See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 27 #1 (2003).

Genetics is an exciting new field in which many discoveries are being made. Gene therapy has already been used, and scientists are trying to learn to repair or replace defective chromosomes to prevent or cure inherited disease. The recent discovery of DNA, gene therapy and cloning have produced miracles, but these discoveries are only the beginning of new medical technologies. In the future we may be able to conquer inherited diseases. Your contribution to family health data may aid in diagnosing a family illness, for in studying the family patterns of the past we can learn much about the possible medical problems that our families face in the future.

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### **BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS**

The first blood transfusions took place in Italy in 1628, but since blood types were unknown and medical science was unsophisticated, many people died. In the 1850's, because of the high incidence of childbirth-related deaths due to hemorrhages, blood transfusions were tried again. Still there were many fatal consequences. It was not until the beginning of World War II that scientists discovered the different blood types.

The Basque people who live in the Pyrenees region between northwest Spain and France are the only people in Europe whose blood type is overwhelmingly in the "A" group. The Basques are unique in other ways. They have a common language known as "Euskara," which has no linguistic connection with any other modern language in western Europe, which all belong to the Indo-European family of languages.

SOURCE: Sykes. *The Seven Daughters of Eve: The Science That Reveals Our Genetic Ancestry*

## CONTAGIOUS DISEASES & EPIDEMICS

As always, "dangerous and malignant diseases" were rampant in some parts of Louisiana in the 19th century, and precautions were taken to prevent their spread. On September 12, 1829, the Opelousas Board of Police enacted a drastic ordinance forbidding, between August 1 and November 1 of each year, the importing into town of any "goods or merchandise of any description" from New Orleans, the "coast of Mississippi, or any other places where dangerous and malignant diseases prevail," unless the owners allowed a licensed physician to examine the goods.

The owners of the goods, or those who were in charge of them, were also required to have the steamboat, wagon, cart or other carrier examined by a physician licensed in St. Landry Parish. The fine for violation was set at \$25 for "each bale, barrel, hogshead, box, trunk bag, keg, crate, cask, or package, or for each piece." Furthermore, any person coming from New Orleans or the Mississippi coast, along with their wearing apparel, bedding and furniture had to be examined by a physician within six hours of his/her arrival. If the physician considered them dangerous or contagious, the constable was to remove them and their goods "beyond the limits of the said town." Even a resident of the town, stricken with such a disease, could be removed along with any of his belongings which were considered dangerous. The board ordered about 100 copies of the quarantine ordinance, printed in both French and English, to be posted about the town and distributed to all tavern and boarding house owners.

A terrible epidemic of yellow fever struck St. Landry Parish in August 1853. Washington, La., was decimated, death was everywhere and every resident who could, fled from that town and from Opelousas. Some 20 persons had died in Opelousas, but in every case they had contracted the disease in Washington. It was also the worst yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans history, with the daily toll reaching over 400 persons at times.

The following account is a part of the report of *The Opelousas Courier* of November 1, 1853.

"On Aug. 12, 1853, there arrived in Washington a stranger named VALET DESIRE and who stayed at the hotel of Mr. QUATREVAUX. He had been ill during the passage, and his symptoms so resembled yellow fever that he was asked---and readily agreed---to go within three hours of his arrival to his brother's home several miles in the country."

A yellow fever panic that gripped Opelousas was reported in *The Courier* on Sept. 24, 1853, with this editorial:

"Unhappily we have assisted more than once in great disasters and great public calamities, but we have never seen such a panic as the one that pervales [sic] in our village for the last two weeks. More than three-fourths of our dwelling houses are abandoned, the stores are all shut up except one, and two groceries. The neighboring planters forbid their slaves from coming among us with vegetables, milk, etc. From four regular bakers, only one is furnishing bread to the community.

"Thank God, it is the only thing we have to dread of, for our town has never been so healthy as during this season of the year. Only two cases of yellow fever, both mortal though, have been signalized in our village, and both came from Washington. We advise though, all our emigrant population to stay away until next frost."

News sent from Thibodaux to *The Courier* by the deputy postmaster says: "Yellow fever still raging. Two hundred sick; seventy deaths up to this morning, the 9th. Hardly enough of us well to tend the sick."

On Sept. 21, 1853, *The Courier* reported that Dr. WILLIAM J. DIGGES, age 34, had died of yellow fever which he contracted while tending his brother-in-law, Dr. HEARD, who also died of it. It deeply regretted that his wife and children were "left isolated." Other deaths during the week prior to Sept. 21 included: FRANKLIN B. REEVES, 30, of Beaver Creek; Dr. E. J. HEARD, 30, in Washington; SALLY SCRIBNER, 6, daughter of T. H. SCRIBNER, in Washington; BENJAMIN LINTON

LASTRAPES, 11 months, son of LOUIS and SYLVIE LASTRAPES; and HENRY B. LASTRAPES, 6, son of ALPHONSE LASTRAPES and MARY ANN BULLARD. By this week the fever had so abated in New Orleans that "it could hardly be called an epidemic."

On Oct. 1, 1853, *The Courier* reported that the Howard Association of New Orleans had sent several doctors and nurses to the aid of Washington, but that their boat had become hopelessly grounded in Lake Verret, so they were forced to turn back to New Orleans and were being dispatched by another route. The newspaper listed the following yellow fever deaths: At Washington, ERNEST GAUDAIN, 21; ROMAIN DELAFOSSE, 33; F. C. KAUFMANN, 40; Miss MARIE OCTAVIE, 28. Persons who contracted the disease at Washington, but had died at Opelousas and elsewhere included: BENJAMIN CARATIN, LOUIS LAMBERT, AUGUSTE B. FONTENOT, AUGUSTE B. FONTENOT Jr., J. B. FONTENOT, Mrs. A. B. FONTENOT, ROSEMOND DOUCET, BENJAMIN PERRODIN, THEODORE PERRODIN, ADOLPHE CAHANIN, Dr. DIGGES, Mrs. ALEXIS COURVILLE, FRANK MILLER, Mrs. FRANK NEYLAND and a "Daughter of Carmelite."

By Oct. 8 most residents had returned to Opelousas, but *The Courier* reported that there were still four cases of yellow fever in Washington. The fever was reported raging in Pt. Coupee, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Iberville, Baton Rouge, Bayou Sara and several other places in the state. The recommended treatment for the fever was quinine and calomel.

The steamer *Opelousas* resumed its runs between Washington and New Orleans on Oct. 9. However, Vermilionville (Lafayette) seemed to be in a panic similar to that in Opelousas and the correspondent reported that "the town is a plain desert." There were several yellow fever deaths in St. Martin Parish.

On Oct. 29 these headlines appeared in *The Courier*:

FROST! FROST! FROST!

"We have been visited by a heavy frost on Thursday last, 25th instant. We now invite all our friends to come back home. Yellow fever is gone! gone! gone!"

*The Courier* of Jan. 1, 1854, recounted the terrible yellow fever epidemic in Washington, stating that it had reported that more than 400 persons contracted the disease, all but two of whom had caught it in Washington, and that "at least" 100 persons had died from it. The newspaper listed all those known to have died in the epidemic.

Further quarantines were put into effect in August 1866 when, it was learned, New York as well as New Orleans had an outbreak of Asiatic Cholera. Persons from the New Orleans area were expressly forbidden to enter Opelousas until ten days after they had arrived in the district, and their goods and belongings were required to be "thoroughly ventilated for three days outside the town." The fine for violating this was \$50. Persons from Opelousas going into infected areas were also forbidden to return to the town within ten days of exposure, "ministers of the Gospel, Physicians and nurses excepted." Bodies of those who died outside the town could not be brought into town; those that died in the town were required to be buried as quickly as possible.

To deal with the problems of a possible epidemic in 1866, the Opelousas Board of Police appointed itself as a Board of Health to take measures to clean up possible sources of contagion, to enforce quarantines, to supervise the hasty burial of bodies and to enforce a "quarantine tax" of 25¢ per \$100 of property evaluation "for the purpose of defraying the expense of quarantine and other sanitary precautions."

In August 1867 yellow fever existed in New Orleans, New Iberia and other parts of the state, and the threat of the disease struck fear into the citizens of Opelousas. Quarantines were strengthened and strictly enforced against people or goods coming from infected areas. A "yellow fever tax" of 20¢ per \$100 of property was enacted.



SOURCES: "Early Opelousas Council Had Problems", *Daily World*  
 St. Landry Parish 150th Anniversary Edition, 1955  
 Ruth R. and Mary Alice Fontenot, *Some History of St. Landry Parish*

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### DATES OF REQUIRED BIRTH & DEATH RECORDS

Mandatory records of birth and death were required in Massachusetts as early as 1841, but were not required in other states until later. Washington, D. C. required death records in 1855, but did not require birth records until 1871. It was not until 1931 that the U. S. Territory of Puerto Rico required birth and death records. The following list provides dates of mandatory vital records.

STATE	RECORDS	STATE	RECORDS
Alabama	1908	Nebraska	1905
Alaska	1913	Nevada	1911
Arizona	1909	New Hampshire	1905
Arkansas	1914	New Jersey	1843
California	1905	New Mexico	1919
Colorado	1907	New York	1880
Connecticut	1897	North Carolina	1913
Delaware	1881	North Dakota	1908
Florida	1915	Ohio	1909
Georgia	1919	Oklahoma	1908
Hawaii	1896	Oregon	1903
Idaho	1911	Pennsylvania	1906
Illinois	1916	Rhode Island	1852
Indiana	1882	South Carolina	1915
Iowa	1880	South Dakota	1905
Kansas	1911	Tennessee	1914
Kentucky	1911	Texas	1903
Louisiana	1914	Utah	1905
Maine	1892	Vermont	1857
Maryland	1898	Virginia	1912
Massachusetts	1841	Washington	1907
Michigan	1867	West Virginia	1917
Minnesota	1900	Wisconsin	1907
Mississippi	1912	Wyoming	1909
Missouri	1910		
Montana	1907		

[Dates extracted from *Heir Mail* (Fall 2002), Crow Wing Genealogical Society, Brainerd, MN]

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**OLD MEASUREMENTS.** When looking at old documents and recipes, we see measurements and terms of currency that are unknown to us. The following measurements and their modern equivalents were given by the New Hampshire Society of Genealogists: 1 "pottle" equals 2 quarts; 1 "runlet" equals 18 gallons; 1 "coomb" is 4 bushels; 1 "tierce" is 42 gallons; 1 "firkin" equals 9 gallons; 1 "last" is 88 bushels; 1 "pipe" is 2 hogsheads (usually of wine or spirits); 1 "butt" is 108 gallons; 1 "wey" is 40 bushels; 1 "puncheon" is 84 gallons; and 1 "anker" is 10 gallons.

SOURCE: *The Family Tree* (Aug./Sept. 2000)

## **A STORY OF HECKER, LOUISIANA: 1886-1953**

Contributed by I. L. "MIGGIE/MICKEY" HEBERT

[EDITOR'S NOTE: In the following article, Mr. HEBERT tells of a time gone by. If you had ancestors in southwest Louisiana who told you of the old times before the 1930's, or if you are a long-time resident of the area, you may share many of these reminiscences. In southwest Louisiana many of our ancestors were in some way involved with the lumber industry. Perhaps they were lumberjacks or rivermen who floated logs downstream; perhaps they worked in sawmills or turpentine plants; maybe they were accountants or salesmen for a lumber company or were employed in the myriad of other jobs generated by lumbering. One thing is certain; if your ancestors came to Louisiana before 1930, their home was probably made of wood. Before that time, lumber was in abundance and very few people lived in brick homes. The days of the lumber boom in southwest Louisiana have gone forever, and with them went a way of life.]

Continued from Vol. 27 #1

Imperial Calcasieu Parish was broken up into five parishes in 1912...Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron and Jeff Davis Parishes. Immediately after the separation, Calcasieu Parish began a road-building program. The old short-cut wagon trails were abandoned, and new roads were built along section lines. Many bridges had to be built, and many stumps and trees had to be removed from the road beds. Once the tree stumps were removed, in the level areas mule-drawn graders were utilized to build a raised road bed, and at the same time, provide for drainage. A pair of mules hooked onto a scoop-like device of metal with two-wooden handles was pulled through plowed earth until it was full, then pulled to the area to be filled. At the correct place, the teamster would quickly raise the wooden handles, causing the device to turn over, spilling the fill dirt. The device was called a "slip" and was widely used in road, canal and railroad building.

The supervision of the road building in the Hecker area was given to my father, FRED HEBERT, by MICHEL LeBLEU, Ward Eight Police Juror. Many large stumps had to be removed from the road bed. The use of dynamite was necessary to uproot the stumps. Holes were drilled below ground level, and dynamite was inserted into the cavity, together with a detonating cap and an igniting fuse. Several stumps were prepared with various lengths of fuse. Then the dynamiter would light them in sequence so that the one which was the greatest distance from him would be the first to detonate; that way he would have ample time to be out of range before the last explosion. A young man, JAMES MATERNE, was a dynamiter who was severely injured when he was checking a stump for an unexploded charge; miraculously, MATERNE survived, but for some time had small pine splinters migrating out of the skin on his head.

The houses built by the Turpentine Company for the blacks were all in a group called "The Quarters." Residences for the general manager and the white employees were larger, but the most that could be said for them were that they were shelter. There were no screens on windows or doors. They had rough, pine lumber floors with many cracks and walls of rough 1 by 4 batten, with very few studs and ceiling joists. They had cypress shingles on the roof, and there was not one speck of paint anywhere and nothing resembling a closet. There was no plumbing and no electricity. Water was drawn from wells; wood was burned for cooking and heating. Some houses had wood-burning heaters, but many had dirt chimneys. Our house and Grandpa FRANCOIS "TaTa" HEBERT's house had brick chimneys. Light was from kerosene lamps.

A carpenter, Mr. BRITTAIN, was hired in 1919-20 by my father to renovate our old turpentine house. Studs were added to the walls and ceilings joists were added, making possible the installation of a pressed board called "Beaver Board." After the board was put in place, a lattice strip was placed over the joints, and all was painted with two coats. The old rough flooring was replaced with a high grade milled flooring, screens were put on the windows, screen doors were added and new porch flooring and steps were built. The outside walls, too rough to paint, were white-washed. With the exception of

"TaTa" HEBERT's house, we had the most comfortable residence of any in the area. Folks for miles around visited us to view the great improvements that had been made.

In addition to running the old store, FRED HEBERT was engaged in the business of furnishing fire wood to the woods yards in Lake Charles. Great quantities of wood were necessary in the town for heat and cooking, as oil burners and natural gas were not available. He had many of the local men cutting and hauling wood for him. They would haul it to the higher river banks, where it was stacked until a large barge load was accumulated. Then a tug and barge came up the river to be loaded with four-foot long pieces of pine, oak and some "pine knots," rich pine from the charred old yellow pine tops and limbs which were the remnants of the cut-over forests. The wood was loaded on the barge by a wooden chute, which was always kept wet to keep it slick, with men on the bank shoving it down and men on the barge to stack the wood. Oak brought one price, pine another, and the rich pine knots still another; but it was all sold by the cord. Four feet wide, four feet high and eight feet long or any other size made a cord of wood, as long as it came to one hundred twenty-eight cubic feet.

FROGGIE BROWN was the owner and operator of the tug that towed FRED HEBERT's wood to Lake Charles, and the children of the HEBERT family often visited with him and his wife on the tug. Later, we received a great shock when Mrs. BROWN was found floating in the river near the end of Ryan Street where the tug and barges docked when in port. FROGGIE was charged with murder and went to trial. He was acquitted when it was found that the woman was drunk that night and possibly hit her head on the side of the barge as she fell into the water. In any event, FROGGIE was never seen again.

The years from 1903 to 1911, when large numbers of people were employed in the turpentine and timber business, must have been the most profitable for the HEBERT's general merchandise store. It was the only place in the area to purchase groceries and supplies. It carried rope, chain, wire, cross-cut saws, axes, peaveys, cant hooks, wagon parts, harness for the mule and horse teams, nails and carpenters' tools. There were work shoes, work clothes, cloth by the yard off of bolts, thread for machines and crocheting, together with staples such as rice, dried beans, sugar and flour in 12, 24 or 48 pound sacks, plain or self-rising. Green Rio or Peaberry Brazilian coffee was kept in stock, as were canned goods, baking powder, chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, cigars, candy, and later, ready-rolled cigarettes and many other items. Kerosene (called "coal oil" by most) and gasoline were kept in fifty-five gallon drums, and were dispensed with hand-pumps. Quinine and many patent medicines were sold.

Before the roads were built, goods and supplies for the store were transported by wagon. Once my father used boat and barge for the purpose, but soon began using the Model-T truck. The four real wheels of the first truck were equipped with non-pneumatic tires (hard rubber); because of that they gave very little traction on a wet road. FRED HEBERT was not long in divesting himself of this, all but useless, vehicle. Even after trucks had pneumatic tires, often mules and a wagon were used.

On 6 August 1918, the day long remembered as the day of "The Hurricane," the house that we lived in was not damaged, but many trees were blown down. Lake Charles and Sulphur were devastated. That day after the rain and wind had started, our neighbors, the FRUGES and their three boys, came to our house to ride out the storm. We boys were never very concerned, but the furious winds made our parents worry that the house might be demolished. All that we knew was that there was a hurricane; there was no advance warning. In fact, there was no Weather Bureau and, of course, no radio.

All of the activity of the turpentine and logging business brought many men to the area looking for employment. Some of these men were drifters and moved on to other areas as the timber business diminished. Several men who came to the Hecker area with the advent of the turpentine business had been engaged in Mississippi in that endeavor. These men married local young women, and now their names are scattered widely over the area of southwest Louisiana.

In the early 1920's, as the timber industry dwindled, the people of the area became much interested in

the oil industry. Stories abounded of people becoming rich from an oil well on even a small piece of land. The oil companies leased much land in the area. They hired seismograph crews who had German nationals as advisors. It was said that the Germans had learned much of the new technology of seismography from the great explosions made by the shells shot in World War I. Crews were dispatched far and wide with large amounts of dynamite, which, when detonated, made large holes and loud explosions; stumps, dirt and small trees were blown high. Once, when a "shot" was to be made not far from our little school, the teacher dismissed the class for a time so that we could listen and watch. It caused great excitement, but we were more intrigued by the Germans on the crews; they talked funny, but they didn't look much different from the other men on the crews. In the 1980's two wells were drilled and produced for a short time, but they made no one a millionaire. Over the years, however, the land owners have received many dollars from leases and seismograph tests.

Records show that LEWIS PENOYER bought lots 5 and 6 from the Calcasieu Lumber Co. on 24 March 1887, in a deed that was not recorded until 1903. This sale specifically mentions "booms," "boom structures" and "Riparian Rights" (the right to use the water for logging, etc.). The mention of "booms" places the time of the construction of them some time during or before 1887, and, therefore, explains that they were still there and were used by Bel Lumber Co. in its operation from 1918 until 1927.

A "boom" was made of high-floating pine logs held together by strong, steel pins driven into the log and secured by chains to each other and to pilings driven into the west side of the river bed. The upper end of a "boom" closed off the river so that the logs floating down river would be trapped between the boom and the river bank. After being "cribbed," the lower end of the "boom" would be opened and the logs towed by tugboat to the mills. Some one was always available to move the boom so that other river traffic might pass. To move this obstruction to the other side of the river, a rope was tied on the end and anchored on the east bank. This rope was coiled around a device, called a "windlass," and was located on one end of an oar-propelled work boat. As this boat was rowed across the river, the rope from the windlass unwound. When the west side of the river was reached, the front end of the craft was tied to a strong tree. The riverman used the spoke-like pipe of the windlass, turning it and thereby rewinding the rope and pulling the boom to him. To close, the same method was done from the other side of the stream. The heavy, strong work boats were widely used to move logs, cribs, barges and all floating objects.

Approximately a mile and a half downstream on the east side of the river from Jones' Bluff, was Cedick's or Cedric's Bluff, the site of the Locke Moore Lumber Co. logging camp. Timber was supplied to this location by a small railway, commonly called a tram road. Locke Moore owned several thousand acres of long leaf pine timber land, and their tram road ran about 10 or 12 miles northeast of Hecker and their lumber camp. At that time Cedric's Bluff was occupied by about 20 houses, a company commissary and a dance hall. There was a company physician by the name of Dr. DENDY.

A tram engine was a small wood-burning steam locomotive which would pull several long flat-bed railroad cars to the woods empty, and then would go back to camp loaded with logs. At the highest bluff, workmen rolled the logs off and they fell into the water, there to be cribbed and towed to the mill at Lockport across the lake from Lake Charles. The log cars were loaded by a device called a "Skidder," a wood-burning, steam-powered machine that pulled the logs from where they had been felled. A long steel cable with tongs on the end was hauled out to the cut timber by a man astride a large horse. Once the tongs were attached to logs, the cable was reeled in and the logs were loaded onto the cars. "Skidder" horses had to be large and well fed, and due to the strenuous work, the horse and the rider were spelled every two or three hours. The operation continued even after the tram departed with its load.

Trees were felled by two men with a six-foot long cross-cut saw. These men were called "Flat Heads," for the obvious reason that if they were not adept in their work, they could get their heads flattened.

One of the most necessary things that the men needed (other than a saw, ax and file to keep the saw sharp) was a bottle of kerosene which had pine straw stuffed in the neck, so that the saw could be sprinkled often to keep it from becoming sticky from the pine gum. Stories told that some of the log cutters were so expert at felling trees they could drive a stake into the ground by dropping a tree directly on it.

Sometime in the early months of 1919, ALBERT B. GOOS, Sr. visited our house and said that he was going to take over as the river superintendent for the J. A. Bel Lumber Company's log operation. Mr. GOOS, who was known as "AB," was in his World War I uniform, apparently just having been discharged from the army. "AB" took over the job that was being handled by Mr. JOHN COLE, a widower who, with his four children, was living on the bluff downstream from us. Mr. GOOS was in his middle-thirties and was single at the time of his employment. He married ELSIE KELLY in February 1921. A new house had been built for GOOS and his new wife. Their first child, MARIE, was born 20 October 1921. ALBERT, Jr. came along on 31 August 1923 and MARGARET was born on 4 September 1926.

ALBERT KOONCE and his wife, KATHERINE GOOS ("AB's" sister), moved to the Bluff and resided in a house-boat with their sons LEO and LEON. A daughter, MABEL KOONCE, was born while they were there in 1920. LENO GOOS ("AB's" brother) married EDNA KELLY (ELSIE's sister). He was also employed by the Bel Lumber Co. This family also lived on a house-boat, just downstream from the ALBERT KOONCE family. Another Bel Lumber Co. employee, JOHN KOONCE (brother of ALBERT) married VERGIE LYLES. They resided in the house-boat situated just below the LENO GOOS boat.

ALBERT and JOHN KOONCE and LENO GOOS were the river men that finally cribbed together the long leaf pine logs that free-floated down river from what was called "Bel's Dump," which was situated about seven miles upriver from the Hecker boom. Almost every day "AB" made the trip to the operation with his boat, which was powered by an Elco outboard motor. The Elco had a two-cycle engine, and the electrical power was furnished by a dry cell battery. It was started with a cord wrapped around the fly wheel, which was situated at the top of the motor; at full throttle it delivered about ten horse power. Anything that might hinder the flow of logs...tree tops, snags, etc...was removed from the water.

Pine timber was delivered to the dump by a tram on a road that snaked through several miles of timberland on the west side of the river. Logs on the cars were dumped directly into the river to begin their trip to the boom and eventually to the J. A. Bel sawmill at Lake Charles. Those logs dumped into the river were, as a general rule, good floaters, but some sank on their way downstream and were known as "sinkers." Raising the "sinkers" was hard work for small pay; it took special skill and equipment.

(To Be Continued)

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### SLABS FROM THE SAWMILLS

Slabs were scrap wood left over from the "first cuts" of logs. "First cuts" were thin slices, cutting bark from the log, and were known as "slabs." Slabs were used to patch barns, outhouses, chicken coops and houses. Slabs came in handy during the hard times caused by the Great Depression.

SOURCE: Kingery, *Lake Charles American Press* (2/7/2003)

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NOTE: Be aware that some signatures found on records at the Court House may be written by clerks who copied the information from the Original documents.

Book 1, page 217 - RUDOLPH E. KRAUSE born at Westlake, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 1 Oct. 1918 at age 20. Discharged at Camp Martin, LA on 21 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of student. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair light, complexion fair. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 218 - CHRISTIAN JOHNSON born at Cameron, LA. Enlisted at Jackson Barracks, LA on 7 June 1917 at age 25. Discharged at Camp Gordon, GA on 21 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair flaxen, complexion fair. Height 5' 9-3/4".

Book 1, page 219 - ALBERT VONDERN [sic - VAN DORN] ROSTEET born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at New Orleans, LA on 17 May 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Portsmouth, VA on 12 Dec. 1918. Occupation (not shown). Marital status (not shown). Character (not shown). Color of eyes brown, color of hair dark brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 220 - CHARLES NORWOOD born at Carlyss, LA. Enlisted in Lake Charles, LA on 18 Sept. 1917 at age 23-7/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 5 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 221 - ADOLPH SIMS MARX discharged at Camp Wadsworth, SC on 12 Dec. 1918. (This is all the information shown).

Book 1, page 222 - TORBERT SLACK born at Tallulah, LA. Enlisted at Tallulah, LA on 15 June 1918 at age 24. Discharged at Camp Martin, LA on 10 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of entomologist. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair sandy, complexion fair. Height 5' 9-3/4".

Book 1, page 223 - WILLIAM C. PAWKETT born at Palestine, TX. Inducted at Port Arthur, TX on 4 July 1918 at age 25-1/12. Discharged at Camp Logan, TX on 18 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of auto mechanic. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 6-3/4".

Book 1, page 224 - ADOLPH SIMS MARKS discharged at Camp Wadsworth, SC on 12 Dec. 1918.

Book 1, page 225 - PAUL LEWIS born at St. Martinville, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 27 Apr. 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 27 Jan. (not shown). Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 5-3/4".

Book 1, page 226 - CHARLES B. KAUFMAN born at Washington, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 16 May 1918 at age 31-9/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 3 July 1919. Occupation was that of salesman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion light. Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 227 - SELCER S. BATTS born at Nettie, LA. Enlisted at New Orleans, LA on 25 Sept. 1917 at age 23-10/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 25 June 1919. Occupation was that of railroad fireman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair dark brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 7¼"

Book 1, page 228 - JOSH TILLMAN born at Westlake, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 30 Mar. 1918 at age 22-8/12. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 2 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status married. Character very good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion black. Height 5' 6".

One of the most necessary things that the men needed (other than a saw, ax and file to keep the saw sharp) was a bottle of kerosene which had pinestraw stuffed in the neck, so that the saw could be sprinkled often to keep it from becoming sticky from the pine gum. Stories told that some of the log cutters were so expert at felling trees they could drive a stake into the ground by dropping a tree directly on it.

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## **SOME LOGGING RAILROADS OF WESTERN LOUISIANA**

Contributed by W. T. BLOCK, Member #676

Between 1888-1890, when the first rumors that Kansas City Southern and the "Watkins Road" (St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, later Missouri Pacific) were planning to lay trackage to Lake Charles, many wealthy lumber companies from the North rushed into Southwest Louisiana to buy up cheap timberlands before the rails arrived. These included Ludington Lumber Co. of Michigan; also W. R. Pickering Lumber Co., Frost-Trigg Lumber Co., Central Coal and Coke Co., and Long-Bell Lumber Co. of Kansas City. The largest purchaser in Vernon, Rapides, and Calcasieu parishes was Wright-Blodgett Lumber Co. of Illinois, which firm never owned any Louisiana sawmills, but made a huge fortune selling its 250,000 acres of timberlands to other companies. And even today, as a person walks in the Kisatchie forest lands, one might find a rail levee, a rotting cross tie, or even a rusting rail spike from one of the old tram railroads.

The Kansas City Southern and St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern companies never operated any sawmills, so far as is known, but each made a fortune carrying lumber. At first organized as the Kansas City, Pittsburgh and Gulf, and better known by its nickname, the "Peegee," the K. C. Southern was also known as a "Dutch-American" railroad, because of the Dutch capital and manpower used to build it. Although unable to buy right-of-way at first to Cameron, La. as was planned, and later to Sabine Pass, Tx., the Kansas City Southern eventually built the new city of Port Arthur and terminated its line there.

Lake Charles' first railroad was the Louisiana Western, which was completed to the Sabine River early in 1881. By July of that year, through trains moved between Houston and New Orleans. Later E. P. HUNTINGTON combined the Louisiana Western with other lines to create the transcontinental line known as Southern Pacific.

By 1905 there were a dozen "short lines" in Southwest Louisiana that became known as "tram roads," because they hauled logs to sawmills. Many of them became "common carriers" as well, meaning that they hauled mail, freight and passengers also.

Another early road was originally chartered as the Lake Charles and Leesville, a 36-mile line that ran from Moose Bay on the Calcasieu to Bannister, north of Longville. It originally belonged to Bradley-Ramsey Lumber Co. of Lake Charles. After its sale to Long-Bell Lumber Co. in March, 1906, the line was extended to DeRidder and was renamed the Lake Charles Northern. In 1907 the LCN owned seven locomotives and 120 tram cars.

In 1905, the Louisiana Central Railroad consisted of 59 miles of trackage in two sections, Barham to Toro and from Pickering to Cravens. W. R. Pickering Co. operated three large sawmills at Barham, Pickering, and Cravens. By mutual agreement, the LC road used the KCS trackage between Barham and Pickering to connect both sections. The Louisiana Central Railroad owned 8 large locomotives and 120 tram cars in 1906.

The Victoria, Fisher and Western Railroad was the 53-mile tram road of the "4-L" (Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Co.). The "4-L" company owned three sawmills, a pine mill at Victoria, on the Texas and Pacific near Provencal, and a pine and a hardwood mill at Fisher. The mills logged east of Fisher near Fort Jessup and Bellwood and west of Fisher to Negreet. In 1907 the VFW line owned four large locomotives and 80 tram cars.

Between 1907 and 1915, the Louisiana and Pacific Railroad operated in three sections, all of which connected with the Lake Charles and Northern. The LP line belonged to Longville Lumber Co., a subsidiary of Long-Bell. The first section connected Longville with Newlin on the KCS. Other sections connected DeRidder with Sugartown and Hoy and Carson Junction with Dry Creek. In 1907 the Louisiana and Pacific used two 43-ton Baldwin locomotives and 80 log cars at Longville, but its

rolling stock of later dates is unknown.

The Neame, Carson, and Southern Railroad belonged to Central Coal and Coke Co. of Kansas City. Originally organized about 1902 as the Missouri and Louisiana Railroad, the NCS carried about 400,000 feet of scaled logs daily to its sawmills at Neame and Carson. The NCS was also divided into two sections, one set of rails running northwest from Neame to Camp Baker and intersecting the Gulf and Sabine River rails, and the southern section connected Carson with Grabow on the northwest and Carson Junction on the Lake Charles and Northern. The NCS owned one Baldwin mainliner, two other large locomotives and 80 tram cars.

The Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe, also known as the Jasper and Eastern Railroad, with its junctions at Oakdale, DeRidder and Kirbyville, Texas, was a principal east-west carrier. Built in 1905, the GC and SF served the sawmill towns of Merryville, Neale, Pujoe, Grabow, DeRidder, Cravens, Pitkin, Elizabeth, and Oakdale. The writer knows of no sawmills owned in Louisiana by the GC and Santa Fe, but about 1933 the Santa Fe owned the many Kirby sawmills in East Texas. The Jasper and Eastern Railroad was abandoned during the Great Depression.

The Zwolle and Eastern Railroad was built about 1903 to connect the big Sabine Lumber Co. sawmill at Zwolle with its log camp at Blue Lake near the Sabine River. The tram line owned 18 miles of rails, over which three locomotives and 65 tram cars carried 200,000 feet of scaled logs to the sawmills' log pond. The locomotive engineers on the Zwolle and Eastern were J. T. SIMPSON, F. TERRY, and J. M. BOONE.

The Gulf and Sabine River Railroad was the tram road owned by the big Fullerton sawmill and was also divided into two sections. The first section ran ten miles from its sawmill at Stables (now Newllano), southwest toward Evans, and intersecting the NCS rails. The second section ran from Cravens through Rustville to Fullerton and extended 16 miles into Fullerton's 140,000 acres of Wright-Blodgett timberlands south of the Fort Polk reservation. The GSR railroad owned three 60-ton Baldwin locomotives, seven Shay locomotives and 130 log cars to move 450,000 scaled feet of logs daily. The railroad was abandoned after the Fullerton sawmill shut down in May, 1927.

An entire book has been published about the Red River and Gulf Railroad, which extended from Kurthwood east to LeCompte, and the writer can add nothing to the book. Along the way, the Red River line served the big Crowell sawmill at Long Leaf, the Kurth sawmill at Kurthwood, and several other mills and log camps in between. The Red River and Gulf also owned several large locomotives, tram cars, and passenger cars during those years that it operated, but the exact count is unknown to this writer.

The writer knows very little about the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern (the "Watkins"), later Missouri Pacific, except that most of its construction between Alexandria and Lake Charles occurred in 1893. During the "sawdust era" between 1895 and 1930, the line spawned many major lumber towns, including Kinder, Edna, Oberlin, Oakdale, Glenmora, Long Leaf, and McNary.

Another tram road, the Mansfield Railway and Transportation, was built in 1905 by the Mansfield Logging Co. to serve the big sawmill of DeSoto Land and Lumber Co. at Mansfield (both owned by Frost-Trigg Lumber Co. of Shreveport). The line extended 18 miles to the west to the firm's logging front near Logansport. In 1908 several of the Frost-Trigg management team at Mansfield, including ANDERSON JASPER PEAVY, R. J. WILSON, GEORGE BYRNES, R. T. MOORE and others, organized at Shreveport the large PEAVY syndicate, which eventually owned 250,000 acres of timberlands and seven large sawmills in three states, including those at Kinder, Peason, and Wynfield, La.

Another tram road of 1908 was the Lake Charles Railroad and Navigation Co., operated by J. G. Powell Lumber Co., which owned 30,000 acres of pine lands southwest of Kinder and sawmills at

Edna and Lake Charles. Powell Lumber Co. owned 17 miles of rails extending from its log front west of Edna to its Calcasieu River log skidway at Hecker's Bluff. Three locomotives pulled trains of logs daily to the skidway, from whence two Powell steam tugboats toward the log circle booms to the Lake Charles sawmill.

The old tram roads, mail and passenger cars in the Southwest Louisiana of yesteryear are now only dim memories for those old enough to remember. They were evidences of an age and society perhaps much friendlier and slower-paced than that of today, and of a life much simpler and less complicated.

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**CARSON.** This small Beauregard Parish town is located south of Bon Ami, near the source of Hickory Creek, and about ten miles south of DeRidder. It was built about 1903 by the Central Coal & Coke Co. of Oklahoma. There was also a planer mill, dry kilns, lumber yard, machine shop and a large mill pond, which is now known as Carson Lake. Its capacity was about 100,000 board feet of lumber a day.

According to the 1910 census the population of Carson was approximately 160 households with almost 1,000 residents. In 1910 the plant foreman was JAMES CRAWFORD from Scotland. Mr. IVY SWEENEY was the teacher; JEFF SPENSER was the fireman for the town; and ERNEST FAIRBANKS served as postmaster. After WWII the large Oklahoma concern was reorganized and the properties of Carson were renamed "The Delta Land & Timber Co." About 1923 the mill burned, but was apparently rebuilt and continued to operate until 1926 when operations ceased on Thanksgiving Day. Again it was the old story. The timber had all been cut, and the once thriving little town quickly became lost to the pages of history.

From that time onward Carson became known as "Carson Ranch."

SOURCE: *The History of Beauregard Parish*, Beauregard Historical Society (1986)

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**TOOMEY.** Located southwest of Vinton in Calcasieu Parish, the town was a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad. The post office there was called Jacksonville for T. J. JACKSON, an early resident "until the office closed." After 1900 the settlement began to grow. A school was built in 1906 on land owned by MANNA SONNIER. The first teacher at the school was Mrs. JENNIE HAMPTON SUTTON, who lived in Vinton. Today there is a marker located near the rest area on U. S. 90 near Toomey designating the site of the old schoolhouse. BRADY and STINE operated a sawmill near the town and about 200 residents worked there. Jacksonville had a general store operated by PERRY LANGDON, whose building also housed the post office and saloon and served as the train depot. Dr. ILES of Sugartown was the first resident doctor; he also was the first to own and drive an automobile in the area. There was also a Catholic Church in the early 1900's, with a priest who came from Lake Charles for services. When and why the name was changed to Toomey is not known. It is thought that the name was changed because mail addressed to Jacksonville, La., was often confused with that addressed to Jacksonville, Tex. It is believed that the town was renamed for a railroad employee who lived in the town.

SOURCE: *Lake Charles American Press* (1/23/1933; 7/20/1966)

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**SUBJECT INDEX III**, which indexes and cross-indexes articles from *Kinfolks*, Vol. 23 (1999) through Vol. 26 (2002), is now available. 31 pages, \$5.00 (includes s/h). Order from SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652.

**THE SANDERS-TROTTI TRAM COMPANY AND  
THE GULF, SABINE AND RED RIVER RAILROAD**  
Contributed by W. T. BLOCK, Member #676

Before the Kansas City Southern Railroad built south from Shreveport to DeQuincy about 1895, western Louisiana had old-growth pine timberlands totaling 25,000 square miles, with no rail transportation available to carry finished lumber to market. Loggers floated timber down the Calcasieu and Sabine Rivers to sawmills at Lake Charles and Orange, but that activity would prove to be peanuts compared to the payrolls that sawmills in the Louisiana pineries would subsequently offer. Today the names of the ghost towns spawned by those magnificent forests are scarcely remembered and their histories all but forgotten.

In 1905 the Sanders-Trotti Tram Company at Fields and Starks was southwest Louisiana's largest logging firm, and the 100-mile long Gulf, Sabine and Red River Railroad was perhaps the longest logging tram road in the South. The need arose for it in 1877, when two Pennsylvania lumbermen, H. J. LUTCHER and G. BEDELL MOORE, moved to Orange to open a sawmill. Their first mill there was quite modest but very quickly it became wholly dependent upon the erratic movement of saw logs floated down the Sabine River. As the years passed, Lutchter and Moore Lumber Company purchased huge blocks of Louisiana timberlands, 260,000 acres in north Calcasieu and south Beauregard Parishes, 60,000 acres of cypress swamplands near Lutchter in St. James Parish, as well as 100,000 acres in north Newton County, Texas.

In 1884 Lutchter-Moore began building the Gulf, Sabine and Red River Railroad east from Niblett's Bluff, La., north of Orange, and to that end, they completed twenty miles of a logging tram road at first. In that year, they also shipped three locomotives and 40 log cars by steamboat from Orange to Niblett's Bluff, to haul logs to be skidded into the Sabine River and floated down to Orange. In 1888 the company was using three locomotives, 175 loggers, and 80 tram cars to haul 800 logs to the river daily. By 1900 the loggers were consuming all the marketable timber on 25 acres of forest each day.

By 1894 the Lutchter-Moore Lumber Company owned a "lower mill," which cut 125,000 feet of lumber daily, and soon afterward, they added the "upper mill," with the company's daily appetite for logs increasing to 250,000 feet daily. The owners not only continued to buy whatever logs were available from the private contractors on the river, but they also tired of doing their own logging in Louisiana. Hence, they contracted in 1894 with J. E. CRADDOCK and J. C. ARBOGAST, a firm which supplied Calcasieu Parish logs to the two Orange sawmills until 1903.

In that year, W. J. SANDERS, W. J. POWELL, E. C. HART and others organized the Sanders-Trotti Tram Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, with intent to replace the previous contractor, CRADDOCK and ARBOGAST. At that time, there were two logging camps at Fields and Starks (known originally as "Stark") scattered along the Gulf, Sabine and Red River rails. Company headquarters was maintained at Fields at first, along with the commissary, tenant houses, boarding house, blacksmith and machine shops, and school. In 1905 the headquarters and other buildings were transferred to Starks.

Only rarely was machinery sent away for repairs. Not only did the blacksmithing and machine departments build their own tram cars, they also repaired all locomotives and steam machinery. Loggers were not hired if they drank, and hence, saloons were taboo.

By 1905 the Red River main line trackage had increased to 100 miles, and additional miles of spur lines crowfooted out in all directions. By then there were ten locomotives and 161 tram cars in use on the line. The owners also used 15 teams of mules and 80 oxen for hauling logs on the eight-wheeled wagons to the steam log loader. A team of oxen consisted of four yokes of eight oxen. Later a steam rehaul skidder was also used.

The operating department at Sanders-Trotti included W. T. SANDERS, general manager; E. G. HART, secretary and bookkeeper; W. C. SMITH, commissary manager; Dr. J. H. THOMPSON, tram physician; W. J. BILBO, woods foreman; ARTHUR McMAHON, team foreman; FRANK SMITH, track foreman; SAM ISBELL, saw foreman; ADAM MITCHELL, V. CARTER, MARION ASHWORTH and CHARLIE MOLANDER, engineers; W. T. HANTZ, chief machinist; and C. T. HEREFORD, chief blacksmith.

As of 1905, Sanders-Trotti was supplying about two-thirds of the logs needed at the Orange mills. They employed 160 men in the forests, who sawed 160,000 feet of pine stumpage (log measure) daily. Logs were then hauled to the Niblett's Bluff skidway, where each log was branded with the Lutch-Moore log brand before being skidded into the Sabine River. The monthly payroll was \$8,500, and many of the loggers lived either in the boarding house or in the 35 company tenant houses at Fields. The commissary there stocked \$7,500 worth of inventory at one time.

After being moved to Starks in 1905, the company headquarters remained there for many years. Logging on the Gulf, Sabine and Red River line continued at full pace until 1920, after which the daily rate was reduced, but its eventual doom was already foretold. After the Great Depression began in 1929 and lumber demand plummeted to a low ebb, the big band saws at the two Lutch mills screeched to a halt for the last time, and the big lumber company sputtered and gave up the ghost. Later all remaining timber on the company lands was sold to the nearby Louisiana sawmills at Singer and DeQuincy. A photograph that the author prizes shows the last lot of logs being rafted down the Sabine River in 1930 by the Lutch-Moore raftsmen.

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#### **TIMBER RESOURCES OF SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA**

*From New Orleans Lumberman via The Weekly American (8/5/1896)*

Beginning at Lake Charles and extending west beyond Beaumont, Texas, are those great forests of long leaf pine which have furnished the basis for the vast and expanding industries of Lake Charles, Orange and Beaumont. These splendid forests would seem to offer tempting opportunities to the practical man familiar with any of those industries into which wood enters largely. Stumpage is cheap, the facilities for reaching the large body of consumers unexcelled, labor reasonable and the conditions of life pleasant. Practically the vast timber resources of the region referred to are undeveloped, for aside from the millions of feet of lumber turned out by the mills, the product is not utilized. Cooperage, wagon stock, furniture and almost unlimited variety of by-products which have large commercial value and are in constant and profitable demand in the markets of this country and the world, could be manufactured at a percentage of expense less in proportion to the selling price than anywhere else, and could be remuneratively sold all through the South and Northwest, practically without competition from the distant Northern plants handicapped by long freight hauls and more expensive raw material. The day of this development is near at hand, and needs only the stimulus of enterprise and intelligent direction to make it an assured fact.

The Kansas City, Watkins & Gulf Railway, running from Lake Charles, La., to Alexandria, La., has some well equipped mills sawing long leaf yellow pine. The combined cut of these mills is about 250,000 feet daily. Lake Charles, the southern terminus of the road, is one of the largest lumber-producing points west of the Mississippi River. Much of this yellow pine is virgin timber, and immediately tributary to this road are 1,500,000 acres of timber lands.

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**ONE PERSON'S MESS IS MERELY ANOTHER PERSON'S FILING SYSTEM.**

**--- MARGO KAUFMAN**

## EARLY SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA MARRIAGE DISPENSATIONS

Many old records have been lost and destroyed through time; some are illegible, due to faded ink or deteriorating paper. Some of the earliest existing Catholic Church records are marriage dispensations under the Spanish Regime, some of which were granted to the residents of the Opelousas and Attakapas Posts in southwest Louisiana. The following records were extracted from *Marriage Dispensations in the Diocese of Louisiana and the Floridas: 1786-1803* by SHIRLEY C. BOUQUARD (New Orleans, Polyanthos, 1980). Although most of the applicants were French, their names were given in the Spanish form. For example, Louis was given as Luis, Marie as Maria, Joseph as Jose, Charles as Carlos, Jean as Juan, etc.

July 6, 1786 - Havana

Bishop of the Cathedral of Santiago de Cuba grants dispensation of consanguinity impediment in the second grade [First Cousins] to LOUIS FONTENEAU, resident of Opelousas, and MARIA JOSEPHA FONTENEAU of the same place.

October 12, 1795

THEOFILO BROUSARD, age 21, from the Parish of Attakapas, requests dispensation to marry VICTORIA LANDRY of the same parish. He gives the relationship as follows:

THEOFILO is the legitimate son of FRANCOIS BROUSARD and PELAGIA LANDRY. VICTORIA LANDRY, his intended wife, is the legitimate daughter of ARMANDO LANDRY and MARGARITA MELANSON. PELAGIA LANDRY, THEOFILO's mother, is the legitimate daughter of PEDRO LANDRY and CARLOTA LANDRY. ARMANDO LANDRY, father of VICTORIA, is the legitimate son of CARLOS LANDRY and MARGARITA EBERT. PEDRO LANDRY, his paternal grandfather, and CARLOS LANDRY, the paternal grandfather of his intended wife, are legitimate children of FRANCISCO LANDRY and ANNA BRAUD.

Witnesses: PEDRO FILIBERT, age 38, and PIERRE MICHEL, age 60. Granted.

August 29, 1796 - Attakapas, La.

MIGUEL TRAHAN, widower of MARGARITA FORTIN and resident of the Parish of St. Martin of Attakapas, appears to obtain a dispensation of a double impediment existing between him and RAYNA (ELENA) TRAHAN. He gives the following information:

(1) The great-grandfather of RAYNA TRAHAN was the brother of MIGUEL TRAHAN's grandfather.

(2) RAYNA'S grandfather and MIGUEL's father were first cousins.

(3) MIGUEL is a second cousin of RAYNA's father so they are related in the third and fourth degrees and asks for a dispensation from the fourth degree of affinity because MIGUEL was married to MARGARITA FORTIN, deceased, who was the first cousin of RAYNA, so they ask for dispensation from the second degree of affinity [Second Cousin].

MIGUEL is not wealthy but [Father] BARRIERE thinks he could make an offering such as is made by the poor of the parish.

MARGARITA MONTE also asks for a dispensation as a pauper from the third degree of consanguinity existing between her and PAULO TRAHAN, whom she wishes to marry. There are no other impediments.

JEAN BERNARD signs for MIGUEL TRAHAN and BERARD, fils signs for REAINE TARON (TRAHAN).

Witnesses: GABRIEL FUSELIER and ORIEN BERARD.

September 9, 1796

Dispensation asked by JOSE BRUSARD, age 22, single, from the impediment of consanguinity in the third grade [Second Cousins] to marry JULIA BRUSARD. JOSE BRUSARD, sometimes called Beau Soleil, and JULIA BRUSARD, both natives of the Parish of St. Martin of Attakapas, state they wish to



marry but found they are related in the third grade as their grandfathers were brothers. Their fathers were first cousins, so the petitioners are second cousins. JOSE BRUSARD asks [Bishop] PENALVER to receive the testimony of witnesses on these points.

He is a native and resident of Attakapas, son of MARGARITA SAVOIE and JOSE BRUSARD, son of JOSE BRUSARD, son of MIGUEL BRUSARD.

JULIA BRUSARD, a native and resident of the same parish, daughter of MARGARITA VESATURE (?) and SIMON BRUSARD, son of ALEXANDRO BRUSARD, son of MIGUEL BRUSARD. (In this document JULIA's mother's family name is spelled VISATIL.).

JULIA's mother is dead and her father is a paralytic and unable to manage his interests. All of the families in the parish are related, and JOSE begs PENALVER to grant this dispensation.

Witnesses: PEDRO DUGAS, 48, and CARLOS HEBERT, age 54.

November 6, 1797

Dispensation asked by PEDRO THIBODEAU, 20, from the impediment of relationship in the third grade [Second Cousins] with MARGARITA RICHARD. THIBODEAU, a native and resident of the parish of St. Landry in Opelousas, desires to marry MARGARITA RICHARD of the same parish. He is the son of MAGDALENA SONGRE and PEDRO THIBODEAU, son of JUAN THIBODEAU. MARGARITA RICHARD is the daughter of VICTOR RICHARD and MARIA BROSE, daughter of CARLOS BROSE and MARIA MAGDALENA THIBODEAU. He had visited his fiancée's house for three years with the idea of marrying her. The district is settled by Acadians who are all related so that it would be impossible to marry anyone not related.

Witnesses: JEAN COMO, age 33, and PIERRE ARSENEAU, age 25. Granted.

August 27, 1798

Dispensation requested by JOSE TIBAUDAU, native and resident of the Church of San Martin de Atacapas [sic] from the third and fourth grades of relationship in order to marry PELAGIA BRUSARD, JOSE, age 21, is the son of ROSALIA GILBAUD and PEDRO TIBAUDAU, the son of CLAUDIO TIBAUDAU, son of another TIBAUDAU whose name is unknown as he died in Acadia. PELAGIA is a native and resident of the same parish, daughter of FRANCISCO BRUSARD and PELAGIA LANDRY. FRANCISCO is the son of JOSE BRUSARD and ANA TIBAUDAU, daughter of JUAN TIBAUDAU, son of the TIBAUDAU whose name is unknown. The families of TIBAUDAU and BRUSARD are so extensive in the parish that almost all are related.

Witnesses: RENATO ARNAUD, age 35, (signs as RENE ARNAUD) and JUAN BAPTISTA OLIVIER, age 33 (signs as JEAN BAPTISTE OLIVIER). Granted.

November 30, 1798

JOSE BROUSARD, 21 and single, a native and resident of St. Martin of Attakapas, requests dispensation from the third and fourth grades to marry MARIA TIBAUDAU. He is the son of PELAGIA LANDRY and FRANCISCO BROUSARD, son of JOSE BROUSARD and ANA TIBAUDAU, daughter of JUAN TIBAUDAU, son of another TIBAUDAU, name unknown, who died in Acadia. MARIA TIBAUDAU of the same parish is the daughter of ROSALIA GILBAUD and PABLO TIBAUDAU, son of CLAUDIO TIBAUDAU, son of the same unknown TIBAUDAU. The parents of MARIA are very poor, the father partly paralyzed with nine children.

Witnesses: PEDRO MIGUEL, age 73, and RENE ARNAUD, age 37. Granted

April 4, 1800

ALEXANDRE BRUSARD wishes a dispensation from the third grade of relationship [Second Cousins] to marry ANA BRUSARD. They are both natives of St. Martin Parish of Attakapas. He is the son of SIMON BRUSARD, and MARGARITA BLANCHARD. ANA is the daughter of ARMAND BRUSARD and ANA BENOIT. ALEXANDRE BRUSARD, grandfather of ALEXANDRE, and JOSEF BRUSARD, grandfather of ANA, were brothers, sons of N. BRUSARD. The family of BRUSARDS is very large and comprise a great portion of the parish. Almost all are related.

Witnesses: FRANCOIS GILBAUD, age 50, and JOSE MELANSON, age 54. Granted.

May 19, 1800

Dispensation asked by ELOY BROUSARD in order to marry MARGARITA THIBODEAU. He is a resident of St. Martin of Attakapas, and is the son of JOSEF BROUSARD and MARGARITA SAVOYE. MARGARITA, of the same parish is the daughter of ANSELME THIBODEAU and MARGARITA MELANSON. They are related in the third grade [Second Cousins]. CARLOS THIBODEAU and AGNES THIBODEAU are brother and sister. CARLOS is the father of ANSELME and AGNES is the mother of JOSEF, father of ELOY. The families of BROUSARD and THIBODEAU are so large they almost all are related.

ELOY cannot appear in person because he is the only support of his 61 year old mother. JOSEPH BROUSARD, his brother, went down to the city two years ago for a dispensation and died on the return trip. Now his mother says if ELOY does go down, the same thing will happen to him. They are related to BRUNETE's majordomo, JUAN BAUTISTA BROUSARD.

Witness: JUAN BAUTISTA VERAR of Attakapas appeared and stated that ELOY BROUSARD is the son of JOSEF BROUSARD, son of IGNES [sic-AGNES] TIBAUDAU, daughter of N. TIBAUDAU. MARGARITA TIBAUDAU is the daughter of ANSELMO TIBAUDAU, son of CARLOS TIBAUDAU, son of the above N. TIBAUDAU, the common stock. MARGARITA's mother is dead and her father has many children, so that MARGARITA and another son by his first marriage could only find another home by marrying. VERAR sign as JEAN BERARD. Granted.

March 18, 1803

JUAN LUIS GUILLORY, age 21, wishes a dispensation to marry LUCIA GUILLORY. They are both from Opelousas and are related in the second degree [First Cousins]. He is the son of LUIS GUILLORY and JUANA FONTENEAU. LUCIA is the daughter of PEDRO GUILLORY and MARIA JOSEPHA FONTENEAU. His father and LUCIA's father are sons of JOSEPH GUILLORY and MARIA LACAZE.

Witnesses: FRANCISCO PITRE, age 28, and DIEGO LA FLEUR, age 28. Granted

May 13, 1803

JUAN BAUTISTA SOILEAU, single and 22, requests dispensation to marry MARIA FAIDEL GUILLORY, both residents of St. Landry of Opelousas. They are related in the third degree [Second Cousins]. He is the son of MANUEL SOILEAU and ANGELA FONTENEAU, daughter of PEDRO FONTENEAU and MARIA LUISA DUSE. MARIA is the daughter of LUIS GUILLORY and MARIA FONTENEAU, daughter of JOSE FONTENAUT and MARIA BENAC. VALENTIN DELMAS signs at SOILEAU's request.

Witnesses: FELIPE JUAN LUIS FONTENEAU, age 25, of Opelousas appeared and stated MARIA's and SOILEAU's mother are first cousins. LUIS REON, age 25, also testified. Granted.

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**FOOTNOTE OF HISTORY.** Riding with QUANTRILL's Rangers taught many lessons, and the men accustomed to such violent living found it hard to adjust to a dull, peaceful life after the war. Many of them became outlaws and died violent deaths. Among those who turned outlaw were JAMES and COLE YOUNGER and FRANK and JESSE JAMES, who along with OLIVER SHEPHERD, another QUANTRILL man, committed the first daytime robbery in the history of the U. S. when they robbed the bank at Liberty, Missouri, in February 1866.

**CONFEDERATE PENSIONS APPLICATIONS** can be found in the state where the veteran or his widow was residing at the time of filing. Confederate pensions were paid by the states of the former Confederacy, and not by the federal government. After the war the states were financially stressed and could only pay small pensions. Check indexes for remarried widows. When you can't find the woman you are seeking, look under "M" for her first initial; sometimes clerks who were unsure of a first name would list a woman under "M" for "Mrs."

## MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS OF POSSIBLE CIVIL WAR VETERANS

Continued from Vol. 27 No. 1

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

### **MEYER, WILLIAM**

Birth: 1836, France, s/o WILLIAM MEYER and JOSEPHINE LEICHLY

Death: After 1891

Marriage: Lake Charles, La. EMMA NETTERODE

Children: E. W., KATIE

Occupation: Pharmacist; Justice of the Peace; Mayor of Lake Charles, La.

Comment: Member, Catholic Church, Lake Charles, La. Brother, ADOLPH MEYER.

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

### **MILLER, ELLENDER**

Birth: 4 Jan. 1831

Death: 19 March 1912; buried Lindsey Cem., Dry Creek, La.

Source: Tombstone

### **MITCHELL, WILLIAM**

Birth: ca 1824

Death: 3 Oct. 1900, age 76, Lake Charles, La.; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

### **MORSE, FRANK JOSEPH**

Birth: 1837

Death: 1908; buried 18 Feb. 1908, Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

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

Sources: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 6 #3; tombstone

### **NELSON, CHARLES F.**

Birth: 16 Oct. 1839

Death: 12 Feb. 1925; buried Dutch Cove Cem., Sulphur, La.

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 11 #4

### **NELSON, S. M.**

Birth: 1 Oct. 1831

Death: 7 March 1910; buried Dutch Cove Cem., Sulphur, La.

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 11 #4

### **NEWHOUSE, JAMES MILTON**

Birth: 11 June 1838, Ind.

Death: Aug. 1920, Lake Charles, La.

Marriage: 25 Oct. 1860, NANCY ELLEN PEARSON (b. 4 March 1843, Mo.; d. 3 March 1907, Lake Charles, La; d/o JAMES PEARSON and FRANCES DEMPSEY)  
Residence: Lake Charles, La.  
Source: *SWLGS Ancestor Charts, Vol. I*

**NORTON, JAMES**

Birth: 13 March 1838, Cleveland, Ohio  
Death: 12 Jan. 1886; buried Catholic Cem., Lake Charles, La.  
Source: Tombstone

**NORWOOD, C. L.**

Birth: 1831  
Death: 1932; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.  
Source: Tombstone

**OQUIN/AUCOIN/OQUAIN, PAUL**

Birth: ca 1834; bapt. 13 July 1839, age 5, Calcasieu Par., La.; s/o TREVILLE OCOIN/AUCOIN and MARY ELENDER  
Marriage: 3 March 1862, ELIZABETH HOFFPAUIR (b. 6 Aug. 1844, St. Landry Par., La.; d. 14 April 1930, Liberty Co., Tex.)  
Children: EMIDA MARTEL (b. 5 Nov. 1865, Hardin Co., Tex.; m. JOHANETTIE ISABEL STENGLER)  
Source: *SWLGS Ancestor Charts, Vol. I*

**PATELLA, JOHN**

Birth: 12 June 1835  
Death: 21 July 1895; buried Catholic Cem., Lake Charles, La.  
Source: Tombstone

**PERKINS, P. D.**

Birth: 20 July 1825  
Death: 24 Aug. 1914; buried Merryville, La.  
Source: Tombstone

**PERRY, RICHMOND L.**

Birth: 26 Oct. 1847  
Death: 6 Aug. 1908; buried Big Woods Cem., Edgerly, La.  
Source: Tombstone

**PESHOFF, EDWARD**

Birth: 1842  
Death: 22 March 1913; buried Peshoff Cem., Cameron, La.  
Marriage: LAURMIE DAIGLE (b. 1846-50; d. 4 March 1925)  
Children: JOHN MARCELIUS (b. 24 June 1871, Cameron, La.; d. 12 April 1936, Cameron, La.; m. ELIZAETH BREAUX)  
Comment: This may be EDWARD PISHOOF listed in *SWLGS CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF OLD IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH, LA*  
Sources: *SWLGS ANCESTOR CHARTS, Vol. I*; tombstone

**PETERS, JOHN**

Birth: ca 1841  
Death: 21 Jan. 1904, age 63; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.  
Comments: Members, Episcopal Church, Lake Charles, La.  
Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 6 #3

**PEVOTO, MICHEL**

Death: 12 Dec. 1881

Marriage: 1st, RACHAEL HARGROVE; 2nd, CAROLINE MILBERRY

Children: 1st m., JOSEPH, JOHN, PLIAZENE, LYEDE (m. JAMES EAVES); 2nd m., GILLE, OLIZEME, F. G., LUCINDY (m. \_\_\_\_\_ JOHNSON), ELIZABETH (m. MICHEL GRANGER), MALANIE (m. CYPRIEN DUHON), TAZIE (m. D. A. SMITH), DENISE (m. F. P. GATLEN), SAVAN, OZANA

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 14 #1

**PIERCE, SULLIVAN W.**

Birth: 1835

Death: 10 April 1877; Hagar Cem., Starks, La.

Source: Tombstone

**PITRE, SOLOMON**

Birth: 1828, s/o LOUIS PITRE, Jr. and MARIE ADELE VIGE

Marriage: MARY ANN LANGLEY (b. 1828)

Children: MARIE SELIMA (b. 14 Nov. 1850; d. Feb. 1927, DeQuincy, La.; m. MARTIN WHITE)

Source: *SWLGS ANCESTOR CHARTS*, Vol. I

**PLATZ, PETER**

Birth: 24 March 1834

Death: 26 Sept. 1911; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Marriage: AGATHA MARIA BROTHERSON (d. 28 Nov. 1884, Lake Charles, La.)

Residence: Westlake, La.

Sources: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 13 #3; tombstone

**POOLE, MATHEW**

Birth: 15 July 1845

Death: 14 Dec. 1928; buried Miller Cem., Starks, La.

Source: Tombstone

**POWERS, E. M.**

Birth: 23 Nov. 1843, Maine, s/o AMBROSE POWERS and HULDA FROST

Death: After 1891

Marriage: 1868, Miss., JULIET BANCROFT (d/o JOHN BANCROFT)

Occupation: Farmer

Comment: 1870-1884, farmed in Iowa; 1884, moved to Calcasieu Par., La.

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

**PRENTICE, NATHANIEL**

Birth: Feb. 1823, Vermont, s/o ISAAC PRENTICE and SARAH STANLEY

Death: After 1891

Marriage: 1st, 1844, N. Y., MARIA WEST (d. 1871, Iowa); 2nd, SARAH BANCROFT

Children: 1st m., CHARLES, RILEY, ELIAS, HOSIA, JAMES, ORRIN, HORATIO, ISAAC (d. in infancy), SARAH (m. in Wis.), PRUDENCE (m. R. P. WILLARD), NETTIE E., (m. JAMES HARRIMAN), ROSE (m. A. N. KELLY) and MARIA (deceased by 1891);  
2nd m., MARK and Baby (d. in infancy)

Residence: Welsh, La.

Occupation: Farmer

Comment: Was farmer in Wisc. and Iowa until 1886

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

**REED, JAMES**

Birth: 25 Jan. 1845

Death: 5 Aug. 1926; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

**REIMER(S), PETER**

Birth: 5 Sept. 1840

Death: 14 Jan. 1905; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

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

Sources: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 6 #3; tombstone

**RICHARDSON, THOMAS, H. J.**

Birth: 22 June 1832

Death: 24 April 1924; buried Anacoco Cem., Anacoco, La.

Source: Tombstone

**RICKER, H. W.**

Birth: 15 July 1844

Death: 26 March 1919; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

**RITTER, SAMUEL A.**

Birth: 28 Nov. 1822

Death: 8 March 1901, Jennings, La.

Marriage: ELIZABETH McLUCAS (d. 1902)

Children: JAMES WILSON (b. 23 Dec. 1861, Ind.; m. CLARA LOUISE TAYLOR)

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

**ROGERS, BEN FOSTER**

Birth: 9 June 1817, Adams Co., Ohio, s/o NATHAN FOSTER ROGERS and AGNES WAUGH

Death: 28 Aug. 1879, Calcasieu Par., La.

Marriage: 1841, MARTHA DAVIS (b. 20 Oct. 1823, Ga.; d. 22 Dec. 1899, Calcasieu Par., La.

Children: JANETTE ELIZABETH (b. 17 Jan. 1845, Jasper Co., Tex.; d. 20 March 1914, Beauregard Par., La. m. JOSEPH ADAM WHITMAN)

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

**ROGERS, J. T.**

Birth: 1830

Death: 1914; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

**ROOT, JAMES**

Birth: 3 Jan. 1833

Death: 27 Jan. 1895; buried Dutch Cove Cem., Sulphur, La.

Marriage: SARAH

Children: JAMES L. (d. 19 June 1891; buried Dutch Cove Cem., Sulphur, La.; m. ROSA STEINS);

MARGARET C. (b. 26 March 1864; d. 3 July 1891; m. ANTOINE BAHANSEN)

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 11 #4

**ROY, ANDREW**

Birth: 10 May 1836

Death: 9 Feb. 1881; buried McCall Cem., Grand Chenier, La.

Source: Tombstone

(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. 27 No. 1

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 197 - IDEE HERFORD born at Vernon Parish, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 22 July 1918 at age 21. Discharged at National Soldiers Home, VA on 27 Jan. 1920. Occupation was that of skater (saw mill skidder). Marital status single. Character good. Color of eyes blue, color of hair dark brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 10½".

Book 1, page 198 - JOHN BROWN born at New Iberia, LA. Enlisted at Port Arthur, TX on 29 July 1918 at age 27-¾ (?). Discharged at Camp Logan, TX on 11 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 8-¾".

Book 1, page 199 - RAYMOND C. WILLRICK born at Sabine Pass, TX. Enlisted at Ellington Field, TX on 6 Aug. 1918 at age 20. Discharged at Ellington Field, TX on 24 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of machanist. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 7½".

Book 1, page 200 - FRANK THOMAS born at Opelousas, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 30 Mar. 1918 at age 22. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 4 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 201 (THIS PAGE SKIPPED IN ERROR BY CLERK'S OFFICE)

Book 1, page 202 - JOSEPH LeBOUEF born at Grand Lake, LA. Enlisted at Cameron, LA on 26 June 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 7 May 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital staus single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 10".

Book 1, page 203 - WILLIAM T. ROLLO born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lafayette, LA on 14 Oct. 1918 at age 18. Discharged at Lafayette, LA on 15 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of student. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 7½".

Book 1, page 204 - GEORGE TILLEY born at New Iberia, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 12 Nov. 1917 at age 19-2/12. Discharged at Mitchell Field, LI, NY on 23 Aug. 1919. Occupation was that of painter. Marital status single. Character good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair light brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 205 - LLOYD R. MITCHELL born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 20 June 1916 at age 18-6/12. Discharged at Mitchell Field, LI, NY on 11 July 1919. Occupation was that of student. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair dark, complexion fair. Height 5' 6-¾".

Book 1, page 206 - LEE WILLIAMS born at Cheneyville, LA. Enlisted at Center, TX on 29 Mar. 1918 at age 26-5/6 (as shown). Discharged at Camp Bowie, TX on 19 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of barber. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 3".

Book 1, page 207 - EUGENE BOWSER born at Butter County, PA. Enlisted at Pittsburg, PA on 19 Jan. 1918 at age 20. Discharged at Camp Sherman, OH on 29 May 1919. Occupation was that of machinist. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 4½".

Book 1, page 208 - RALEIGH BROWN born at Rapides Parish, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 30 Mar. 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 11 July 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion mullato (as shown). Height 5' 9-3/4".

Book 1, page 209 - IGNACE CASTILLE born at Lafayette, LA. Enlisted at New Orleans, LA on 15 June 1917 at age 25. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 28 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of ship builder. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair light brown, complexion medium fair. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 210 - ALLEN V. JOHNSTON born at Iowa, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 5 Sept. 1918 at age 26. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 10 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 211 - CHARLES W. CATING born at Calcasieu, LA. Enlisted at Jennings, LA on 27 June 1918 at age 23-10/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 21 July 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair auburn, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 9½".

Book 1, page 212 - GEORGE H. HERFORD born at Coluesreil (?), TX. Inducted at DeRidder, LA on 26 Apr. 1918 at age 25-7/12. Discharged at Fort Oglethorpe (Camp Greenleaf), GA on 10 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of clerk. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion fair. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 213 - ASA SONIER born at Vinton, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 27 June 1918 at age 26. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 17 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 11¼".

Book 1, page 214 - 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, complexion colored. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 215 - NORMAN W. GILLIS born at Starks, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 5 Sept. 1918 at age 21-8/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 4 Aug. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion light. Height 5' 7¼".

Book 1, page 216 - DONALD P. HEBERT born at Jeanerette, LA. Enlisted at Baton Rouge, LA on 8 Apr. 1917 at age 19. Discharged at Army & Navy Government Hospital, Hot Springs, AR on 10 May 1919. Occupation was that of brick layer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 217 - RUDOLPH E. KRAUSE born at Westlake, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 1 Oct. 1918 at age 20. Discharged at Camp Martin, LA on 21 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of student. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair light, complexion fair. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 218 - CHRISTIAN JOHNSON born at Cameron, LA. Enlisted at Jackson Barracks, LA on 7 June 1917 at age 25. Discharged at Camp Gordon, GA on 21 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair flaxen, complexion fair. Height 5' 9-3/4".

Book 1, page 219 - ALBERT VONDERN [sic - VAN DORN] ROSTEET born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at New Orleans, LA on 17 May 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Portsmouth, VA on 12 Dec. 1918. Occupation (not shown). Marital status (not shown). Character (not shown). Color of eyes brown, color of hair dark brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 220 - CHARLES NORWOOD born at Carlyss, LA. Enlisted in Lake Charles, LA on 18 Sept. 1917 at age 23-7/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 5 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 221 - ADOLPH SIMS MARX discharged at Camp Wadsworth, SC on 12 Dec. 1918. (This is all the information shown).

Book 1, page 222 - TORBERT SLACK born at Tallulah, LA. Enlisted at Tallulah, LA on 15 June 1918 at age 24. Discharged at Camp Martin, LA on 10 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of entomologist. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair sandy, complexion fair. Height 5' 9-3/4".

Book 1, page 223 - WILLIAM C. PAWKETT born at Palestine, TX. Inducted at Port Arthur, TX on 4 July 1918 at age 25-1/12. Discharged at Camp Logan, TX on 18 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of auto mechanic. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 6-3/4".

Book 1, page 224 - ADOLPH SIMS MARKS discharged at Camp Wadsworth, SC on 12 Dec. 1918.

Book 1, page 225 - PAUL LEWIS born at St. Martinville, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 27 Apr. 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 27 Jan. (not shown). Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 5-3/4".

Book 1, page 226 - CHARLES B. KAUFMAN born at Washington, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 16 May 1918 at age 31-9/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 3 July 1919. Occupation was that of salesman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion light. Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 227 - SELCER S. BATTS born at Nettie, LA. Enlisted at New Orleans, LA on 25 Sept. 1917 at age 23-10/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 25 June 1919. Occupation was that of railroad fireman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair dark brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 7 1/4"

Book 1, page 228 - JOSH TILLMAN born at Westlake, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 30 Mar. 1918 at age 22-8/12. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 2 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status married. Character very good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion black. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 229 - BENOIT C. DUGAS born at Belle Rose, LA. Enlisted at Napoleonville, LA on 26 Apr. 1918 at age 25. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 5 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of student. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 4".

Book 1, page 230 - JOHNIE J. JONES born at Carlyss. Enlisted at Lake Charles on 20 Sept. 1917 at age 23-1/2. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 30 Aug. 1918. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 9½".

Book 1, page 231 - JEAN LaFITTE SPILLER born at Starks, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 19 Jan. 1918 at age 21-4/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 12 June 1919. Occupation was that of fireman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 232 - THOMAS HARDING CROWLEY born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 19 Sept. 1918 at age 20. Discharged at Camp Martin, LA on 9 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of mail carrier. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair dark brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 11½".

Book 1, page 233 - ROMEL FOUNTAIN born at Hempstead, TX. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 28 May 1918 at age 24. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 28 Feb. 1919. Occupation was that of transfer business man. Marital status (not shown). Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair light brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 234 - AUGUST R. HUBER born at Perryville, MO. Enlisted at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, LA on 28 Mar. 1918 at age 29-9/12. Discharged at Washington, DC on 23 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of salesman and clerk. Marital status single. Color of eyes gray, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 235 - WILLIAM E. GUILLOTTE born at New Iberia, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 1 Apr. 1918 at age 23. Discharged at General Hospital, Stantan Island, NY on 21 Oct. 1919. Occupation was that of machinist. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes gray, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 236 - ROBERT A. GAUNT born at Houston, TX. Enlisted at Detroit, MI on 20 Nov. 1919 at age 26-5/12. Discharged at Camp Morrison, VA on 17 Dec. 1918 (as shown). Occupation was that of machinist. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair dark brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 10½".

Book 1, page 237 - BEN F. FOSTER born at Starks, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 28 May 1918 at age 27-10/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 20 May 1919. Occupation was that of lumberman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair light brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 10".

Book 1, page 238 - ANTHONY GORDON born at Rapides Parish, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 27 Apr. 1918 at age (not shown). Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 22 July 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 4-3/4".

Book 1, page 239 - CLEMENTS A. HELBING born at Memphis, TN. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 2 Mar. 1918 at age 28-3/12. Discharged at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, LA on 1 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of bookkeeper. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 6' 0".

(continued next issue)

## LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY - 1901

Continued from Vol. 27 No. 1

### R's - PAGE 121

ROBISON, MACK (col.), lab., res. Rock St.  
ROBINSON, JACK, bartender Club Saloon, 831 Ryan St.  
ROBINSON, ALEC (col.), lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
ROBINSON, B., (col.), lab. res. 101 Hodges St.  
ROBINSON, MALINDA (col.), seamstress, res. 1219 R. R. Ave.  
ROBINSON, CHAS. (col.), lab., res. 1219 R. R. Ave  
ROBINSON, LEN, hack driver, S. K. & Co., res. 406 Hodges St.  
ROBINSON, W. A., blacksmith, res. 406 Hodges St.  
ROBINSON, LYNN, hack driver S. K. & Co., res. 406 Hodges St.  
ROBINSON, J. B., farmer, 323 Helen St.  
ROBINSON, TOM, cook, 817 Ryan St.  
ROBINSON, J. N., asst. jailor, res. 211 S. Division St.  
ROCK, G. T., pres. and treas. G. T. Rock Hdw. Co., Ltd. 214 Pujo St.  
ROCK, GEORGE, sec. G. T. Rock Hdw. Co., 214 Pujo St.  
ROCK, RAYMOND, clerk G. T. Rock Hdw. Co., 214 Pujo St.  
ROCK, HAROLD, wks. Cal. Nat. Bank, res. 714 Pujo St.  
ROCK, HERMAN W., sec. Hodge Fence and Lumber Co., res. 627 Pujo St.  
ROCKER, LEWIS, wks. Powell's Mill, res. 927 Blake St.  
ROCHON, GILBERT (col.), carpenter, res. 207 Reid St.  
ROCHON, CHAS. (col.), carpenter, res. 207 Reid St.  
RODGERS, J. W., wks. K. C. W. & G. car shops, res. 1139 Front St.  
RODGENS, E. B., carpenter, res. 1139 Front St  
RODRIGUE, DANTILE, res. 414 Belden St.  
ROGERS, WALTER, lab., res. 1745 Madison St.  
ROLLO, THOMAS (col.), lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
ROLLO, ROSA, wks. L. C. Steam Laundry, 508 Ryan St.  
ROLLINS, JOSEPH (col.), teamster, res. 307 Blake St.  
ROMONNA, MITCHEL, oyster opener, res. 1109 Mill St.  
ROONEY, JOHN, wks. Wall Rice Mill, 620 Front St.  
ROONEY, JAMES, wks. Wall Rice Mill. 620 Front St.  
ROSE, FRANK, bartender, res. 213 Clarence St.  
ROSETTO, JOE, fruit dealer, 522 N. Ryan St., res. the same.  
ROSENTHAL, R., merchant, R. R. Ave., res. 107 Ford St.  
ROSENTHAL, MAURICE, clerk R. Rosenthal, res. 107 Ford St.  
ROSS, W. M. (col.), lab. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1124 Mill St.  
ROSS, ED. (col.), wks. Bel's Mill, res. 1220 Geiffers St.  
ROSTEET, M. J., retired merchant, res. 838 Bilbo St.

### ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 121

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

### PAGE 122

ROSTEET, J. H., bookkeeper L. C. Rice Mill, res. 838 Bilbo St.  
ROTHKAMM, FRED, stableman S. K. & Co. Livery Stable.  
ROTHKAMN, ELINER, clerk, 701-703 Ryan St.  
ROUX, JOE, wks. K. C. W. & G. car shops, res. 819 Hodges St.  
ROX, GANVILLE (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1525 Fousuett St.  
ROY, E. W., painter, res 813 Belden St.  
ROY, H. D., res. 334 Kirby St.

RUEEN, WILLIAMS (col.), lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
 RUNTE, LOUIS, harness maker, Ryan St., res. 928 Mill St.  
 RUTH, ABE. (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 320 Haskell St.  
 RYAN, B. (col.), Stanford Brick Yard.  
 RYAN, KAGE (col.), wks. L. C. Sugar Co., res. 717 Louisiana Ave.  
 RYAN, CAVNOR (col.), printer, res. 717 Louisiana Ave.  
 RYAN, BEN, driver, res. 231 Broad St.  
 RYAN, ED., packer Poe Shingle Mill Co., res. 231 Broad St.  
 RYAN, PRESTON, wks. Poe Shingle Mill Co., 322 Ryan St.  
 RYAN, ED, wks. Poe Shingle Mill Co., 322 Ryan St.  
 RYAN, DAN W., res. 817 Front St.  
 RYAN, BUS, lab. Poe Shingle Mill Co., 322 Ryan St.  
 RYAN, GEO W., saw filer Poe's Shingle Mill, res. 1005 Mill St.  
 RYAN, HENRY (col.), lab., trucker Lake City Mill.  
 RYAN, DAVE, moulder helper C. I. Works, 312 Ryan St.  
 RYAN, JOSEPH engineer Tug Boat *Lenore*.  
 RYAN, VANDER (col.), wks. Stanford's Brick Yard, res. 230 Reid.  
 RYAN, GEO (col.), carpenter, 233 Kirkman St.  
 RYAN, JACKSON (col.), carpenter, res. 233 Kirkman St.

#### S's - PAGE 122

SABLE, THOMAS (col.), lab. 109 Belden St.  
 SABLETH, MACK, calker, res. 1751 South St.  
 SABLICH, MIKE, res. 1157 South St.  
 SAGER, W. P., lab., res. 411 Hodges St.  
 SALER, JAMES, barber, 821 Ryan St.  
 SALE, A. P., freight agent S. P., cor. Division St. and Ann St.  
 SALLIA, T. (col.), wks. F. TRIPLETT, res. 511 Louisiana Ave.  
 SALLIER, JOSEPH, wks. Tug Boat *Lenore*.  
 SALLIER, THEODORE (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.  
 SALLIER, R., lab., res. 808 Front St.  
 SALTING, ELIZA (col.), cook, res. 515 Hodges St.  
 SALTER, ALAC (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 320 Haskell St.  
 SALTING, LILLA (col.), washerwoman, res. 515 Hodges St.  
 SAMS, OSILIA (col.), washerwoman, res. 128 Banks St.  
 SAMS, RADDISIC (col.), lab., res. 128 Banks St.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 122

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

#### PAGE 123

SAMS, JOHN, wks. Powell's Mill, res. 131 Franklin St.  
 SANTO, C., shoemaker and fruit dealer, 934 Ryan St., res. same.  
 SANDELL, JOHN, wks. S. P. R. R., res. 119 Franklin St.  
 SAPP, LULU, printer and retoucher, Barnett's Photo Gallery, 908 1-2 Ryan St.  
 SARVAUNT, THOMAS, wks. S. P. R. R., res. 212 Gray St.  
 SAUCIER, HARVY S., mgr. Jac. Brokenofhr, Wholesale Fruit and Produce House, cor. Ryan and S. Court Sts.  
 SAUNDERS, ROBERT (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 601 Geiffers St.  
 SAUNDERS, WILLIE (col.), wks. Mt. Hope Mill, res. 601 Geiffers St.  
 SAUNDERS, FRANK (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 601 Geiffers St.  
 SAYS, OFFORD, wks. Mt. Hope Mill, res. 118 Bonaparte St.



SAYS, H., wks. Mt. Hope Mill, res. 122 Bonaparte St.  
 SAVOIR, ESAU, blacksmith, 707 R. R. Ave.  
 SAVOIR, P. D., carpenter, res. 707 R. R. Ave.  
 SAVOIR, ANELE, lab., res. 707 R. R. Ave.  
 SAVAN, FELIX (col.), lab., res. 429 Haskell St.  
 SAVANT, RICHARD, wks. Williams Restaurant, R. R. Ave.  
 SCALLY, HATTIE, milliner, 313 Moss St.  
 SCALLY, HANNAH, milliner, 811 Ryan St.  
 SCARLOTT, T. W., lab., res. 124 Boulevard.  
 SCHAFFER, JOHN, wks. C. I & C. S. Co., Ltd., 822 Ryan St.  
 SCHERUMER, FRANK, baker, 825 Ryan St.  
 SCHEXNAYDER, MARY (col.), cook, res. 724 Ford St.  
 SCHILO, PHELIX (col.), gardener, res. 725 Iris St.  
 SCHIEDRICK, CHARLES,, baker, 719 Ryan St.  
 SCHMIDT, WM., printer, res. 2155 Clarence St.  
 SCHMIDT, L. A., res. 425 Pujo St.  
 SCHINDLER, ERNEST, wks. Eddy Bros. Dry Goods Co., 208 Pujo St.  
 SCHINDLER, O. F., ship carpenter, res. 518 Pujo St.  
 SCHOCHET, M., merchant, res. 608 R. R. Ave.  
 SCHWAB, W. A., watchmaker, Carlson & Co., 823 Ryan St.  
 SCHWING, W. F., attorney, res. 830 Bilbo St.  
 SCHWING, ORYL, wks. L. C. Steam Laundry, 508 Ryan St.  
 SCOTT, ELIZABETH (col.), washerwoman, res. 1027 R. R. Ave.  
 SCOTT, SANDERS (col.), wks. Jones Mill, res. 1027 R. R. Ave.  
 SCOTT, C. E., merchant, res. 1411 Hodge St.  
 SCOTT, B. (col.), wks. L. C. Rice Milling Co.  
 SCOTT, RACHET (col.), cook, East Knappville.  
 SCOTT, SANDERS (col.), lab., J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
 SCOTT, C. D., lab., res. 422 Peake St.  
 SCOTT, STEPHEN (col.), wks. Pope's Mill, res. 1211 R. R. Ave.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 123

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

#### PAGE 124

SCOTT, CLARA (col.), washerwoman, res. 1211 R. R. Ave.  
 SCOTT, Mrs. M. A., widow, res. 422 Peake St.  
 SCOTT, THOMAS (col.), carpenter, res. 332 Lyons St.  
 SCOTT, J. E., merchant, res. 641 Cleveland St.  
 SCOTT, DONIA (col.), washerwoman, res. 121 Hodges St.  
 SEALES, LOUIS (col.), wks. Powell's Mill, res. 307 Boulevard.  
 SEALES, T. (col.), wks. J. G. Powell's Mill.  
 SEARY, H. J., bookkeeper H. C. Drew, office 1018 Ryan St.  
 SEARIGHT, S., barber, 827 Ryan St.  
 SEIFE, MIKE, merchant, 724 Rail Road Ave.  
 SELS, THOMAS (col.), wks. Powell's Mill, res. 1608 Gallagher St.  
 SEMO, JOSEPH, grocer, 1005 Ryan St.  
 SENAT, JOHN, wks. Cold Storage, res. 1323 Common St.  
 SERRILLE, NEUMA, cook, 817 Ryan St.  
 STEVENS, FRANK, baker J. J. Rigmaiden & Co., res. 711 R. R. Ave.  
 SHARP, T. E., bookkeeper J. C. Elstner Grocery Co., Ltd., 208 Broad St.  
 SHATTUCK, CHAS., clk. J. T. Martin Lunch Room, res. Tenth Ave.  
 SHATTUCK, S. O., reporter *Daily Press*.  
 SHATTUCK, Mrs. J. E., boarding house keeper, 703 Hodges St.

SHATTUCK, FRANK, student Central High School, res. 703 Hodges St.  
 SHATTUCK, JOHN, wks. L. C. Mill, 220 Foster St.  
 SHAW, L. C. (col.), wks. Mt. Hope Mill, res. 622 Hutchens St.  
 SHELBY, EDMOND (col.), lab., res. 1317 Common St.  
 SHELBY, WILLIAM (col.), lab., res. 1317 Common St.  
 SHEPARD, JERRY (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., bds. 206 St. Joseph St.  
 SHEPHERD, SETH, electrician, res. 327 Church St.  
 SHEPHARD, LAWRENCE (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., bds. 206 St. Joseph St.  
 SHERMAN, L. W., teamster, res. 1631 Martha St.  
 SHERMAN, MASK, blacksmith, 207 Kirkman St.  
 SHILO, MARY (col.), cook W. J. GAYLE, res. 614 Bilbo St.  
 SHIELD, Mrs. D., widow, res. 613 Division St.  
 SHORTS, GUSS (col.), wks. Pope's Mill, res. 509 Nix St.  
 SHORTEN, SHERMAN (col.), wks. Buck's Brick Yard, res. 715 Iris St.  
 SHORTLEY, SHERMAN (col.), lab. Stanford Brick and Tile Factory.  
 SHUPE, D. R., wks. Lakeside Laundry, res. 414 Ryan St.  
 SHUPPE, D. R., wks. Lakeside Steam Laundry, 121 Mill St.  
 SHROPULOS, PETER, confectioner, 813 Ryan St.  
 SHROPULOS, GEORGE, clerk P. Schropulos, 813 Ryan St.  
 SHROPULOS, P. B., clerk P. Schropulos, 813 Ryan St.  
 SIGO, ANO (col.), lab., res. 917 Belden St.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS - PAGE 124

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

#### PAGE 125

SILING, F. M., contractor, res. 1113 Reid St.  
 SIMSON, FRED (col.), lab., res. 138 Franklin St.  
 SIMPSON, A. B., bartender, 810 Ryan St., res. 206 S. Court St.  
 SIMPSON, CHAS. F., bartender, res. 206 S. Court St.  
 SIMPSON, J. W., bartender, res. 925 Front St.  
 SIMON, A. (col.), wks. J. G. Powell's Mill.  
 SIMON, COLUMBIA (col.), lab., res. 728 Kirkman St.  
 SIMMONS, ELI (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.  
 SIMMONS, CLEM (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 617 Blake St.  
 SINGLETON, LARRY, wks. Emerald Saloon, 802 Ryan St.  
 SINGLETON, L. F., lab. K. C. G. car shops, res. 223 Broad St.  
 SINGLETON, H. A., conductor dummy, res. 223 Broad St.  
 SINGLETON, T. M., res. 223 Broad St.  
 SISTER MARY of ST. PAULINUS, Convent, 933 Ryan St.  
 SISTER MARY of ST. JUSTIN, Convent, 933 Ryan St.  
 SISTER MARY of ST. DENIS, Convent, 933 Ryan St.  
 SISTER MARY of ST. RAPHAEL, Convent, 933 Ryan St.  
 SISTER MARY of ST. LEONIDE, Convent, 933 Ryan St.  
 SISTER MARY of ST. CYRIL, Convent, 933 Ryan St.  
 SISTER MARY of ST. ESTELLE, Convent, 933 Ryan St.  
 SINETTE, V. (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.  
 SIZE, ELI (col.), wks. L. C. Rice Mill, res. 217 Louisiana Ave.  
 SMART, LEWIS, carpenter, 211 Ann St.  
 SMART, THOMAS, wks. S. P. R. R., res. 119 Franklin St.  
 SMIDTH, JESSE (col.), janitor Public School, res. 743 Clarence St.  
 SMITH, SHALTON, lab., res. 719 Belden St.  
 SMITH, wks. Pope's Mill, res. 725 R. R. Ave.

(continued next issue)

## **LAKE CHARLES SOCIAL ITEMS (THE AMERICAN, 23 Sept. 1896)**

Researched by M. E. "MICK" HENDRIX, Member #1296

Nationally, feelings were strong over the gold versus silver standard for U. S. currency. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN was the candidate for the presidency supported by most of the political leaders in the area. Locally, times were hard. The rice crop had been damaged by the long drought. However, the price of rice was better than last year, so the farmers would realize nearly as much for their rice as they did last year. Exhibits of southwest Louisiana produce had been sent to the fair at Springfield, Illinois, to prove that this area was indeed a paradise. Included were the following: Corn-J. H. SHAFFER, M. E. SHADDOCK, A. P. BAKER; Egyptian corn-E. R. FERGUSON; Sugar cane-T. N. BAKER, M. E. SHADDOCK, WM. HARRIS; Sorghum, amber-T. N. BAKER, Grasses-T. N. BAKER; Marsh grass-M. E. SHADDOCK; Cotton-M. E. SHADDOCK, B. L. CHADWELL, Cameron; Pears-T. N. BAKER; Chinese quinces-W. H. CLINE; Rice-J. G. HAUCK, J. H. SHAFFER; Alligators (two) and alligator eggs, H. H. HOCKEY; Peanuts (large)-J. H. SHAFFER, Peanuts (Spanish)-T. N. BAKER; Sweet potatoes-A. G. EGGLESTON, T. N. BAKER; Salt-Nyles & Co., Avery Island; Lumber-DREW & POWELL, JAMES WALKER, GRANT MUTERSBAUGH; Cow peas-T. N. BAKER, M. E. SHADDOCK; Tobacco-R. EDGAR, KAYE RYAN; Chincapins-KAYE RYAN; Japanese persimmons-Prof. A. THOMPSON. Palmettos and moss were sent for decorating.

F. A. PEAKE moved his picture gallery. H. W. REED bought the feed business of GEORGE & SWIFT and will move his store into the room formerly occupied by them for the feed business. The harness stock of GEORGE & SWIFT was moved to the Lake Charles Carriage and Implement Building. H. C. LAKE returned from Republican City, Nebraska, and will begin making plans for a rice mill in Westlake.

Visitors to the town included Mr. JENKINS of Jennings, J. M. HOUSTON of Forest Hill and C. H. GOETHE of Houston, FRED CORDSEN of the Schooner *Marie Isabelle* and his wife arrived from Galveston. R. S. PRICE, the clothing man of Waco, Texas, was in town on business. CARR TAYLOR, representing Deering Harvesting Co. of Chicago, was in town and will go to Welsh. Residents returning to the town included Mrs. T. A. FOLEY and children, who arrived home after a visit of several weeks with friends and relatives in Canada. W. E. LEE and C. W. HOLE arrived home from Crush, Texas, where they went to see the "head end collision." CHARLES HAZZARD returned home after a five weeks' visit with his folks at Monticello, Illinois. Mrs. Dr. RICHARDSON, after a two months visit with her daughter at Meridan, Kansas, arrived home over the Watkins Route.

HARRY REED was visiting in Illinois. Lawyer LEON SUGAR went to Lafayette to attend to legal business. E. B. MILLER, cashier of Watkins Banking Co., expects to take a trip north next month; he will be accompanied by his wife and son, and will visit friends in Lawrence, Kansas, and St. Louis. JERRY CLINE has accepted a position as editor of the *Houston Daily Age*. Mr. and Mrs. H. M. CHITWOOD and Misses CHITWOOD and WATSON tried their luck at fishing Friday night.

CHARLES BOTHWELL has moved into his handsome new residence on the Boulevard. E. N. HAZZARD has moved into Professor A. THOMPSON's house on East Broad St. Mr. HADLEY improved the looks of his place in Central Place by placing a nice fence around it. A. B. MEAD improved the looks of his place by building a fence and also putting some finishing touches on his house. L. B. KIRKMAN, city clerk, is erecting a two-story, eight-room residence in Central Place.

Rev. S. H. BARTEAU, pastor of the Congregational Church was seriously ill. Miss GRACE HARRIS is convalescing. Miss LENA HARRIS had been detained from the Calcasieu Academy on account of the severe illness of her sister. WILL STITTS had the misfortune of severily (sic) cutting his hand with a butcher knife. WILLIS IRVING, a young man employed at J. H. POE's shingle mill, received severe injuries about the head a few days ago.

News from the local churches was always important. A number of children received their first baby

communion Sunday at the Catholic Church. It was announced that Confirmation in the Catholic Church next Sunday would be administered by most Rev. I. JANSENS, Arch Bishop of New Orleans. The ladies of the Methodist-Episcopal Church announced a 10-cent lunch at the home of Gen. and Mrs. T. T. TAYLOR. The special meetings of the Hodges Street M-E Church were well attended each night last week and will continue this week. Preachers were: Rev. HARRIS, Rev. HARP and Rev. S. E. PENDLETON, former pastor.

The Lake Charles Chapter of the Louisiana Women's Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U.) met at their headquarters on Broad Street, west of Ryan Street. Local officers were: MRS. S. M. DAVIDSON, president and Mrs. ALICE B. HAUPT, Mrs. F. K. WHITE and Miss ALICE PARRY. A lengthy article followed, extolling the fact that during the current hard times, when so many other businesses were failing, the liquor firms were prospering. It also told of the rapid increase of drunkenness in Russia and "degenerates" produced by the "use of tobacco and other poisons." The paper stated that in a past issue of the *Signal Union* an article appeared in which a clergyman was quoted as saying that women are responsible for the low standard among men. The article ended with the statement, "The young women of this country hold the destiny of the young men and the coming generations in their hands. How will they discharge the responsibility?"

Wedding bells rang for A. MITCHELL, section foreman on the K. C. W. & G. Railway at Oberlin, and Miss LUCY SAVOIN. They were married last Wednesday evening at the REYNOLDS House in this city. P. VAN ZANDT, agent for the K. C. W. & G. Railway at Oberlin will be married tomorrow to Miss FONTENOT of that place. Marriage licenses were issued the week ending 12 September 1896 to: LAURENCE M. GUZMAN and Miss IDA DAWDEN; JAMES WILLIAMS and Miss ANGELINE MARK; CAVANGNOIE SONNIER and Miss ANGELINE DANGIE; FRANK P. BLACKBURN and Miss EMMA L. CANFIELD.

A "Big Time" was had at Kinder when over a hundred of Louisiana's patriotic citizens assembled to eat, drink and listen to political speeches by orators. The meeting was called to order by Mr. PHILBRICK. Capt. BRYAN was elected chairman, and P. B. MOORE was chosen secretary. Judge FOURNET made the opening speech in French. After Judge FOURNET's able speech, Mr. CLINE made a fine speech in English. About two o'clock the baskets were brought out, and the way in which pies, cakes, chickens and two beaves, which had been roasted for the occasion, disappeared was a mystery (sic). Shortly after dinner the train came along and bore the speakers away all too soon. Capt. BRYAN lingered a little too long on the grounds, and had to run to catch the train, and was partly overcome by the heat and fainted away. But kind hands soon brought him back to consciousness. Other political news was the opening speech of the campaign of Hon. R. BROUSSARD, candidate for Congress; the speech was delivered in the opera house.

Home seekers' excursion rates were advertised for trips from all points in the Northwestern states to Lake Charles. The rate was one fare, plus two dollars for the round trip. Other advertisements include "A Fine Opportunity for a Good Baker who has a little Cash to invest." LEVI & BENDEL, the "Leading Clothiers," offered fine goods and low prices. Beautiful building lots were offered by the Cincinnati & Lake Charles Land Co., ADOLPH MEYER, Agent. C. B. LAKE & Co. at Westlake had a rice mill and stated, "Rice growers will find it greatly to their advantage to see us before disposing of their rice." They could be contacted at Dees Telephone No. 132. EDDY Bros. Dry Goods Co., Ltd. advertised a new line of "White Muslin Underwear" and a "large line of Ladies Muslin skirts." They were having a midsummer sale, and were selling dimity, which regularly sold for 20 cents a yard, for 12½ cents a yard and figured lawn, regularly priced at 25 cents a yard, for 15 cents a yard. Mrs. S. HARTER was in charge of their millinery department and "will surprise you with low prices and artistic styles."

The Calcasieu Academy, a "Day and Boarding School for Both Sexes," offered, besides the "common branches," instruction in Greek, Latin, French, German, Book-keeping, Algebra, Plane and Solid Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Analytical Geometry, Mechanics, Painting, Drawing, Music, the

Sciences, Literature, History, Elocution, Physical Culture and Military Tactics. H. Q. WARD was principal. The pupils of the Calcasieu Academy were entertained by Prof. WARD and his wife at their residence on the Boulevard. The wide verandas were hung with Japanese lanterns, which lit up the croquet ground on the front lawn for games. Inside the house, tests in mind reading, electric shocks, and other scientific experiments were carried on. Charades and refreshment followed. The Lake Charles College advertised Classical Latin, Scientific and Literary Courses in the College Department, and Good English, Normal and Business Courses in the Preparatory Department. HENRY L. HUBBELL was president. THOMAS HUMPHREY, janitor of the college, was a fine gardener.

The paper reported that M. J. ROSTEET is "very wrath." Linemen of the great Southern Telephone Co. have been trimming the branches of his oak trees along Pujo Street. He insists that his "pets" have been greatly injured thereby, and himself financially damaged to a considerable sum, which he proposes to recover from the company by an action at law.

The honorable district court now in session has a great deal of important business at hand, part of it devoted to the trial of JAMES JOHNSTON for the murder of a Mr. TUCKER last May. The verdict of the jury was guilty, without capital punishment. This fixes his sentence at confinement in the penitentiary for life. Several of the witnesses in the case had to be brought to court "by attachment" last week. They live conveniently on the parish line, and when they learned that summonses were out for them, they went on a visit to Rapides [Parish]. The sheriff was sent with a writ of arrest, and then the witnesses came to town. A Constable's Sale for the Third Justice's Court, No. 45 offered a parcel of land to the highest bidder in the case of WM. H. HASKELL vs. W. B. NORRIS, agent. L. C. DEES was the Constable.

#### ADVERTISED LETTERS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, 19 Sept. 1896

##### LADIES' LIST

ANNIS, Miss M.  
BARNES, Miss MARIA  
BRAGGS, Mrs. C. W.  
BRYANT, LIZER  
CLARK, Miss MARY  
COOPER, Mrs. BETTIE  
DEON, Mrs. MELLY  
ELLIS, Mrs. MARY

FLYNN, Mrs. MARY  
GORMLY, Mrs. OPHELIA  
GUIDRY, Mrs. LIZABETH  
HEWETT, Mrs. FRANK  
JAMES, Miss CAROLINE  
LANGES, Miss PERSILLAS  
LAREO, Mrs. E.  
PICKENS, Miss JULIA

RIEVE, Mrs. SUZIA  
SACSHA, Miss ELLEN  
STRISTURE, Miss MARY  
TROATE, Miss JOSEPHINE  
WILSON, Mrs. LILLIE  
YOUNG, Miss OGESTLING  
YOUNG, Mrs. S. E.

##### GENTLEMEN'S LIST

BAKER, E. W.  
BAUDY, ARTHUR  
BECKETT, R. A.  
BIGGS, E. W.  
BONT, HENRY  
CHENIERRE, O.  
CLARK, J. A.  
CRAIG, J. P.  
DAVIS, WILLIS

GOSS, GEORGE  
GROWVIONE, FRED  
GUIDRY, L. O.  
LADMUS, WILLIAM  
McBRIDE, CHARLES  
MOORE, FRANK  
MOORE, M. B.  
PARKER, GEORGE A.  
PICKENS, JULIUS

PRIM, WILLIAM  
PSALTER, ALECK  
REED, LENLON  
RICHWOOD, S. F.  
ROSEMAN, W.  
SIMAN, Rev. L. C.  
STODDER, O. C.  
TAYLOR, BURKE  
WALKER, EDWARD T.

Say "advertised" when calling for the above letters. J. P. GEARY, Postmaster.

#### NORTH SIDE & GOOSPORT NEWS

The electric lights had not been burning for a few days, but they were fixed and now they give good light. JAMES A. GRAYE has purchased a neat phaeton. HERMAN ROCK takes an early ride on the dummy every morning; there must be some attraction. J. SIM FOSTER had a Dees phone put in his residence. JAMES FANT and wife went up to Alexandria on the excursion Sunday and returned on

the same day. There were twenty-five people, white and colored, who went on the excursion.

There was a social given at the residence of Capt. GOOS. Quite a large crowd attended, mostly from the city. Misses ROSA, ANNIE and KATE GREEN went to Walnut Grove on a picnic given by the Rebekah Lodge of Lake Charles. Mrs. E. J. CHAVANNE visited her daughter, Mrs. C. V. JONTE on Monday evening. The Bradley-Ramsey Lumber Co. was making plans to build a new dry kiln. Mr. ABBIE DEES was staying at the office at night. Mr. DODD, sawyer at the mill moved from Orange, Texas, into the house recently occupied by JAMES TITUS. Mrs. JAMES TITUS moved out in the country, about three miles from Goosport.

### **SOUTH SIDE NOTES**

Last Monday evening Walnut Grove was the scene of a merry picnic crowd, given by the Rebekah Lodge. Miss LETA LUCAS visited friends in Westlake last week. Mrs. G. M. GOSSETT left for Crocket, Texas, to visit her sister who is dangerously ill. Miss GRACE FRIERSON, an accomplished society belle of Amite City, La., was visiting Mrs. D. C. TAYLOR. Editor McALPIN of the *Vernon News* passed through the city on his way to his home in Leesville from Denver, where he attended a press convention.

Misses MAY GANAWAY and ZENOBIA SHATTUCK have stopped school on account of sickness. M. T. DOZIER has been sick for two days with chills and fevers, but is around again. JOHN TIERNEY's son WILLIE has been sick with the chills for some days, but is improving. Miss IDELIA SILAS has been sick with fever for the past week, but is getting well now.

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

#### **RAYMOND**

Stock water is scarce and of poor quality. Wells that have never failed are going dry. Some farmers have a little rice that will pay to cut and thresh, but more of it is worth nothing except for feed. Corn stood the drought better than anything else, and some good crops were raised. HARRY PATTRIDGE is working for PETER ECLES, who has a fine crop of irrigated rice. The Jennings Fair will open next month, and it is hoped that farmers will take an interest in it. RALPH BROWN took the train for Baldwin, Kansas, where he will attend college. MYRTLE and HARRY TAYLOR are going to school in Jennings. JOHN YORK is back from the western part of the parish, where he worked at freighting for the new railroad. (Signed) "UNO"

#### **VINTON**

Born on Wednesday, the 16th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. J. LEE VINCENT, a bouncing baby boy. Mother and child are doing well, the father wears a smile a foot wide, and Grandpa ALADAN is duly elated. Mrs. D. A. KELLY is home after a weeks' visit to her father's home in Lake Charles. Miss MABEL McCLANAHAN of Orange is visiting Miss ROSE FAIRCHILD. The Misses FANCHER of Edgerly were visitors here. Miss LETA LUCAS of Lake Charles was the guest of Miss GARNETT PETERS; her visit was ended by a telegram containing news of illness in her family. MAX SCHAUMAN of the terpentine [sic] works returned from a business trip to Orange. F. R. BARTLETT, principal of the school, resigned owing principally to ill health. Miss NANNIE PINDER has charge of the primary classes. Mrs. R. M. DAVIS has been suffering intensely from asthma. Mrs. J. H. COOLEY was taken suddenly ill in church Sunday, but is improving.

On Saturday 19th inst., 45 citizens of this precinct met and organized a BRYAN & SEWALL Club. ALADAN VINCENT was elected chairman and J. L. PATRICK, secretary. J. E. MURPHY made a burning and patriotic address in favor of W. J. BRYAN and free coinage of silver. The Committee on Resolutions consisted of: ED SAYERS, J. E. MURPHY, WM. DUNN, S. A. FAIRCHILD and A. L. PERRY. The program committee included: J. L. PATRICK, J. G. STANTON and W. A. PEARIE, who were instructed to invite Hon. WM. PERKINS, W. B. NORRIS and Candidate BROUSSARD to speak at the next meeting. (continued next issue)



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

Supervised by LORINE BRINLEY; Research Director, Houston State Genealogical Committee

Filmed by the Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah, in August 1959

(Permission to print granted by Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah)

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

Continued from Vol. 27 No. 1

### **JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH, LOUISIANA**

#### **ANDRUS COVE CEMETERY RECORDS**

(Located about 1½ miles East of Hwy. 26 & 3 miles North of Lake Arthur, La.)

Taken on March 17, 1957

MALLETT, DUPRE (adult)

MALLETT, DUPRE (child)

MALLETT, ELINA MARLE, b. 1909, d. 1935

MALLETT, ELLEN DALE, b. 9 May 1946, d. 13 Apr. 1951; parents - Mr. & Mrs. ROY MALLETT

MALLETT, FELIAM (adult), husband - METZIM MALLETT

MALLETT, JOSEPH

MALLETT, MAGIE (adult), d. 29 Apr. 1923

MALLETT, METZIM, wife - FELIAM

MALLETT, NANCY

MALLETT, NANCY ANN (child)

MALLETT, OLIVA

MALLETT, OLIVE

MALLETT, ONAZINE, b. 1 Sept. 1879, d. 8 Jan. 1954

MALLETT, OZIE (adult)

MANUEL, AUSTIN, b. 3 Aug. 1923, d. 11 Apr. 1941

MARCEAUX, CORA LEE B., b. 1864, d. 2 Mar. 1951

MARCEAUX, ODELON, b. 5 Jan. 1907, d. 18 Aug. 1940

MARTIN (Infant), father - ASA A. MARTIN

MARTIN, EDWARD M., b. 29 Aug. 1924, d. 25 Jan. 1944

MARTIN, PIERRE, d. 23 Nov. 1931 (48 years)

MARTIN, WILLIE MAE (infant), d. 16 Apr. 1937

MATTHEWS, MARY LOU, d. 16 Aug. 1946 (16 years)

MELEAN, ERNEST (child)

MELEAN, PIERRE (adult), d. May 1937

MELEAN, Mrs. PIERRE, d. July 1937

MIGUES, HENRIETTA, b. 3 Jan. 1897, d. 19 Feb. 1953

MILLER, ANDIOLE (adult)

MILLER, MARIE DRESILE, b. 9 Jan. 1874, d. 22 Feb. 1937

MIRES, LOUIS J., b. 30 Oct. 1896, d. 3 Sept. 1947

MIRES, RILEY H., b. 2 July 1930, d. 8 May 1955

MONCEAUX, NESEA (adult)

MONCEAUX, Mrs. OVEY, b. 30 June 1882, d. 15 Jan. 1950

MOORE, CLARICE, b. 12 Mar. 1892, d. 26 Oct. 1951

MOORE, JOSEPH, b. 15 Jan. 1888, d. 21 Apr. 1945

MORGAN, ROSE BENOIT, b. 23 Dec. 1929, d. 25 Apr. 1956

MYERS, ZORA, b. 10 Oct. 1914, d. 1926,

PEAJOIN, CLEHEMINE VIRGINIE, b. 12 Feb. 1859, d. 15 July 1941

PLAISANCE, LEO, b. 1884, d. 1955

PUHON, LOUISTINE, d. 9 mon. old  
 RAVEY, EVA, b. 18 Oct. 1873, d. 2 Feb. 1920  
 RAVEY, OCTAVE, b. 1826, d. 1916  
 RICHARD, (infant daughter), d. 29 Aug. 1954; parents - Mr. & Mrs. ALVIN RICHARD  
 RICHARD, CHARLES, b. 9 Sept. 1939, d. 6 Dec. 1939  
 RICHARD, DESIRE (child)  
 ROY, ELAND, b. 11 June 1894, d. 26 Dec. 1946  
 ROYER, A. J., b. 1932, d. 1954  
 RYDER, DEWEY, b. 19 Sept. 1915, d. 21 Sept. 1945  
 RYDER, THOMAS (adult)  
 \_\_\_\_\_, SANCIRE, b. \_\_\_\_\_ 1861, d. 1 Feb. 1925  
 SIMPSON, DANIEL (adult), d. 11 Dec. 1915  
 SUIRE, DUFFY, b. 5 Nov. 1912, d. 21 Apr. 1949  
 TAVENEY, ELMER L., b. 18 Feb. 1920, d. 21 Jan. 1948  
 TEAL, OPHEL, b. 30 Dec. 1869, d. 9 Nov. 1954  
 THEROIT, Mrs. ARTHUR, b. 1900, d. 1939  
 TIBEAHEAUX, HEBERT (adult), d. 5 Sept. 1949  
 TOOPS, AZELIA, d. 15 Feb. 1936 (age 94 yrs.)  
 TRAHAN, ALICE, b. 21 July 1921, d. 4 July 1928  
 TRAHAN, ALENA HEARD, d. age 55 yrs.; husband - JOE TRAHAN  
 TRAHAN, ALZINA, b. 12 Jan. 1877, d. 24 Feb. 1923  
 TRAHAN, AMELIA B., b. 31 July 1862, d. 1891 (age 29 yrs.); husband - OCTAV RAVEY  
 TRAHAN, BARRY LYNN, b. 30 July \_\_\_\_\_. d. 1956  
 TRAHAN, CAMILLE - adult  
 TRAHAN, Mrs. CAMILLE, b. 10 Mar. 1909, d. 19 Dec. 1944  
 TRAHAN, CLARPHY, b. 9 June 1881, d. 19 Nov. 1952  
 TRAHAN, CLEMENTINE, b. 17 Mar. 1864, d. 8 June 1910  
 TRAHAN, CLEMENTINE, b. 1838, d. 1917; husband - DEMOSTEN CONNOR  
 TRAHAN, CLEO B., b. 14 April 1890, d. 26 Oct. 1951  
 TRAHAN, Mrs. CURTIS  
 TRAHAN, DEARBEST (adult), d. 23 June 1949 (91 yrs.)  
 TRAHAN, DOROTHY MAY, b. 2 Dec. 1931, d. 1 Feb. 1932  
 TRAHAN, EDGAR, b. 6 Aug. 1897, d. 7 Jan., 1949  
 TRAHAN, EDMEA, b. 1909, d. 1955  
 TRAHAN, ELDESEN, b. 10 Oct. 1911  
 TRAHAN, ELODES, b. 4 Mar. 1903, d. 10 Jan. 1906  
 TRAHAN, EMILIA, b. 4. Mar. 1891, d. 10 Apr. 1921  
 TRAHAN, ERNEST (child)  
 TRAHAN, EUPHEL, b. 2 Oct. 1884, d. 9 Dec. 1939  
 TRAHAN, GERTRUDE Infant, b. 28 Feb. 1941, d. 7 Mar. 1941  
 TRAHAN, GILBERT (adult), d. 1903  
 TRAHAN, JOE (adult)  
 TRAHAN, JOHN DEWEY, b. 1908, d. 1952  
 TRAHAN, JOSEPH - 2 yrs.  
 TRAHAN, LACAY MARIE, b. 3 Sept. 1933, d. 19 Apr. 1939  
 TRAHAN, LAURA GUIDRY (adult)  
 TRAHAN, LOUISE (adult)  
 TRAHAN, MARY, b. 22 June 1923, d. 23 June 1923  
 TRAHAN, ONEZINE (adult)  
 TRAHAN, Mrs. ONTIME, b. 1869, d. 12 Jan. 1940 (age 72 yrs.)  
 TRAHAN, PHILOZIE, d. 19 Apr. 1935  
 TRAHAN, PIERRE, b. 8 June 1861, d. 24 May 1942  
 TRAHAN, PIERRE Infant, b. 8 June 1942, d. 4 May 1943  
 TRAHAN, SAMUEL LOUIS, b. 23 Aug. 1930, d. 25 Aug. 1933

TRAHAN, ROSA, b. 8 June 1865, d. 10 July 1928  
 TRAHAN, SWTINE, b. 4 April 1934, d. 5 Aug. 1949  
 TRAHAN, TARRANCE (adult)  
 TRAHAN, THEO, b. 1 Jan. 1873, d. 4 June 1956  
 TRAHAN, TROVILLE (adult)  
 TRAHAN, VALSIN, b. 23 Sept. 1896, d. 16 Sept. 1954  
 TRAHAN, VIRGINIA (child)  
 TRAHAN, ZEDOR, b. 10 Oct. 1899, d. 14 June 1941  
 TRAHAN, ZORA MAY, b. 26 May 1930, d. 9 Feb. 1955  
 VALDETERO, ANGELINA (infant twin), parents - JOSEPH & LUCINDA VALDETERO  
 VALDETERO, ELIZA, b. 7 Oct. 1886, d. 15 Sept. 1917  
 VALDETERO, JOSEPH, b. 6 Dec. 1856, d. 1 Jan. 1917; wife - LUCINDA VALDETERO  
 VALDETERO, JOSEPH (infant twin), s/o JOSEPH & LUCINDA VALDETERO  
 VALDETERO, LUCINDA, b. 6 July 1858, d. 3 Apr. 1931; husband - JOSEPH VALDETERO  
 VALDETERO, M., b. 3 Feb. 1876, d. 25 Dec. 1900  
 VALDETERO, RAYMON, b. 4 Sept. 1883, d. 23 Jan. 1901; s/o JOSEPH & LUCINDA VALDETERO  
 VERRET, JULIAN, b. 14 Jan. 1883, d. 5 Mar. 1949  
 VINCENT, LACREGG (infant), d. 1939  
 VINCENT, TINA, b. 1871  
 VINCENT, VINCE N., b. 24 Mar. 1947, d. 28 Mar. 1947  
 WHITMAN, BELLE ANN, b. 17 July 1951, d. 30 Dec. 1952  
 WILKS, RAMSEY, b. 3 Feb. 1896, d. 16 Nov. 1942  
 YOUNG, GARFIELD F., b. 1891, d. 1953

#### **BERTRAND FAMILY CEMETERY RECORDS**

(located about 4 mi. E. of Hathaway, La.)

Taken on May 25, 1957

BABINEAUX, ROSETTRITA, b. 1911, d. 26 June 1911  
 BABINEO, ONILE, b. Jan. 1861 (age 63 yrs.)  
 BERTRAND, DAVASE, b. 17 Feb. 1875, d. 22 Jan. 1924  
 BERTRAND, DAVIS, d. 21 Oct. 1936  
 BERTRAND, DOLINA B., b. 8 May 1886, d. 15 May 1956  
 BERTRAND, HARRISON, b. 20 Aug. 1876, d. 24 Jan. 1937  
 BERTRAND, JAMES CARL, b. 9 Dec. 1940, d. 11 Apr. 1944; s/o Mr. & Mrs. ALLEN BERTRAND  
 BERTRAND, LORENA, d. 8 July 1924 (age 21 yrs.)  
 BERTRAND, LUDIE, b. 15 Jan. 1908, d. 8 Apr. 1948  
 BERTRAND, LOUIS J., b. & d. 21 Dec. 1948  
 BERTRAND, RONALD LOUIS, b. 8 May 1951, d. 9 May 1951  
 BOBINEAUX, MERELLIA, b. 29 Feb. 1885, d. 30 Mar. 1940 (age 55 yrs.)  
 BOMON, JASMA (adult), d. 10 Nov. 1924  
 BREAUX, ALLADER, b. 18 Sept. 1875, d. 28 July 1952  
 BREAUX, Mrs. ALZINA, d. 1916; husband - CLOUDICE BREAUX  
 BREAUX, BEATRICE, b. 8 Sept. 1936, d. 3 Nov. 1937  
 BREAUX, CLIFORD, b. 26 Nov. 1942, d. 26 Dec. 1942  
 BREAUX CLOUDICE, d. 1955; wife - ALZINA D.  
 BREAUX, DARRELL LYNN, b. 24 Aug. 1950, d. 5 Sept. 1950  
 BREAUX, EUGENIE, d. 24 Nov. 1941  
 BREAUX, HEPOLETE, b. 18 Sept. 1850, d. 4 May 1932  
 BREAUX, JOSEPH LEE, b. 23 Sept. 1955, d. 27 Sept. 1955  
 BREAUX, LADIOS, d. 28 Dec. 1939 (age 38 yrs.)  
 BREAUX, LOUDICE, b. 9 Nov. 1907, d. 15 Oct. 1952  
 BREAUX, NOLBERT, b. 3 Oct. 1885, d. 4 June 1948 (62 yrs.)  
 BREAUX, ORELIVA (child), d. 1934

BREAU, OZA, b. 2 Feb. 1861, d. 12 Jan. 1947  
 BREAU, SOZAR, d. 21 Apr. 1938 (age 61 yrs.)  
 BROUSSARD, ADA (child), d. 29 June 1945  
 BROUSSARD, ANTOINE (adult), d. 6 Aug. 1941  
 BROUSSARD, CAMILE, d. 19 July 1953 (age 87 yrs.)  
 BROUSSARD, Mrs. JOE, b. 20 Oct. 1882, d. 2 July 1954  
 BROUSSARD, Mrs. ORELIA CARRY, b. 4 July 1882, d. 9 Jan. 1953  
 BROUSSARD, PHLOZIE (adult)  
 BROUSSARD, Mrs. PHLOZIE, d. 1928 (72 yrs.); husband - PHLOZIE BROUSSARD  
 BROWN, Mrs. CELESTINE, b. 16 June 1879, d. 8 Sept. 1956  
 CLEMENT, HENRY, Jr., b. 22 July 1933, d. 19 Nov. 1933 (4 mo.)  
 CLEMENT, LEON, b. 18 Aug. 1883, d. 7 Oct. 1939  
 CROCHET, AGUSTINE, d. 12 Jan. 1924 (57 yrs.)  
 CROCHET, ALCOE JOSEPH, b. 2 April 1929, d. 3 Feb. 1939  
 CROCHET, Mr. CAMILE  
 CROCHET, Mrs. CAMILE  
 CROCHET, CLARENCE, b. 1909, d. 1956  
 CROCHET, CLARPHY (adult)  
 CROCHET, CLENNY J., b. 28 Dec. 1910, d. 14 Mar. 1953  
 CROCHET, EDIA, b. 5 Feb. 1887, d. 5 Feb. 1929  
 CROCHET, EMERENT O., b. 26 Apr. 1849, d. 17 Mar. 1941 (age 93 yrs.)  
 CROCHET, EMERSON, b. 24 June 1915, d. Mar. 1916  
 CROCHET, EVELYN G., b. 26 Jan. 1902, d. 12 Mar. 1954; husband - MARIUS CROCHET  
 CROCHET, GERARD, b. 1877, d. 10 Nov. 1942 (age 66 yrs.)  
 CROCHET, IDA MAE, b. 13 Feb. 1927, d. 11 July 1929  
 CROCHET, IVAN JOSEPH, b. 16 Aug. 1924, d. 3 Sept. 1950  
 CROCHET, IVIE, b. 11 Nov. 1927, d. 13 Apr. 1928  
 CROCHET, LARRY DALE, b. & d. 17 Sept. 1950  
 CROCHET, LEO, b. 22 May 1907, d. 5 Nov. 1953  
 CROCHET, MAURICE (adult), d. 25 July 1940  
 CROCHET, MIRANDA IASIE (infant girl), d. 23 July 1941  
 CROCHET, NORRENE, b. 18 Feb. 1882, d. 21 Feb. 1941  
 CROCHET, THOMAS, b. & d. 2 Dec. 1940  
 DEMARY, Mrs. GILBERT, b. 22 Apr. 1879, d. 23 Oct. 1955  
 DODUAN, ODOLE, b. 18 Mar. 1891, d. 23 Dec. 1930  
 DUHON, ALDICE, b. 1 June 1869, d. 7 Feb. 1954  
 DUHON, C. E., Jr., b. & d. 1945  
 DUHON, HOWARD ADAM, b. 8 June 1931, d. 9 Apr. 1955  
 DUHON, Mrs. JOICE, b. 1929, d. 1949  
 DUHON, LONIE, b. 28 July 1911, d. 23 Oct. 1933 (22 yrs.)  
 FONTENOT, LOUIS, b. 25 June 1897, d. 10 Mar. 1945  
 FOURNERAT, ALICE CORMIER, b. 2 Oct. 1876, d. 9 May 1951  
 FOX, Mrs. ERNESTINE GILLARD, b. 22 May 1908, d. 11 Jan. 1941  
 FREDRICK (infant son), b. 5 Feb. 1928, d. 17 Mar. 1928; father - B. F. FREDRICK  
 FREDRICK, JOSEPH, d. 2 Aug. 1921 (age 36 yrs.)  
 FRUGE, C. EDGAR, b. 5 Nov. 1893, d. 9 Jan. 1948  
 FRUGE, Mrs. CECILIA, b. 4 Nov. 1887, d. 3 Oct. 1946  
 FRUGE, CHARLIE (adult)  
 FRUGE, FREDRICK, b. 21 May 1897, d. 5 July 1946  
 GARY (infant son), father - ARVILIAN GARY  
 GARY, ARVAY, b. 28 June 1915, d. 7 Dec. 1944  
 GARY, DOMINOUE, b. 28 Feb. 1877, d. 26 Oct. 1934  
 GARY, ELIA (child), d. 26 Aug. 1939

(continued next issue)

## INFORMATION FROM EXCHANGES

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

**JOSEPH WILLIS, APOSTLE TO THE OPELOUSAS: FIRST BAPTIST PREACHER WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI** tells the remarkable story of a man who was born a slave (probably Lumbee Indian) to his own father about 1755 in North Carolina and became an early Baptist missionary in the "No Man's Land" in Louisiana. Indians at that period in North Carolina were called "mulattos," and, like black people, could own no property or hold no position of authority. Although his father arranged to free him and make him his heir, it was against the laws of North Carolina to do so at the time; by law, his uncle inherited the property. JOSEPH joined FRANCIS MARION, "The Swamp Fox" and fought the British during the Revolutionary War. Soon after the war he married RACHEL BRADFORD, and by the 1790 census they were in South Carolina. RACHEL died about 1794, and JOSEPH WILLIS then married an Irish woman named SARAH. In South Carolina he became active in the Baptist Church, and about 1797 made his first trip to Mississippi. It was the custom of the time to find a place to live, then return with one's family. The exact date on which JOSEPH WILLIS first preached west of the Mississippi is not known, but it was probably before 1 October 1800, the date when NAPOLEON secured Louisiana from Spain. WILLIS' missionary work was dangerous; not only was the land unsettled and wild, but there was strong prejudice in all circles against non-whites holding positions in white churches. JOSEPH was rejected by the Baptist church near Woodville, Mississippi. He then made his way to Louisiana, which had been a state for barely seven months, and was still in a state of turmoil. He was at Bayou Chicot, Louisiana, where a church had been established, as early as 1805. JOSEPH WILLIS' second wife died between 1799 and 1802, and he married a third time, to a woman whose name was probably SARAH JOHNSON. A fourth wife was ELVY SWET. Children were born of all these marriages. JOSEPH moved to Spring Creek near Glenmora and began to establish churches in the area. This early missionary died in 1854 and has many descendants in southwest Louisiana.

*The Louisiana Genealogical Register*, Vol. 49 #4 (Dec. 2002), Baton Rouge, LA

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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.

#### ADDRESS CORRECTION:

**CONNER, FREDERICK, BASSIGALOPPIE/BACCIGALOPPI, RICHARD, TRAHAN, VINCENT, BOUDOIN, PRIMEAUX**

LaDONNA DENISE CONNER LANDRY, 1860 E. Creole Hwy., Creole, LA 70632-3048 or e-mail  
<landry1d@yahoo.com>

#### McCLUNG, BROWN

Seeking any information on EMMA McCLUNG BROWN (b. 1869, Ind.; d. ca 1900, Midland/Mermentau, La.; m. 11 Jan. 1887, Hindsburg, Douglas Co., Ill. to MELVIN ELMER BROWN). They lived in Newman, Douglas Co., Ill. until after last child was born in 1897, then moved to southwest La.

Mr/Mrs. LARRY IVEN SMITH, 1697 E. Pinemeadows Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70611 or  
<smiths847@aol.com>

**HUGHES, RYAN, REEVES**

Would like to hear from anyone related to WILLIAM (BILL) HUGHES in the MARY ANN RYAN REEVES family.

GLADYS GREEN DOYLE, 4320 Bluecrest Rd., Las Vegas, NV 89121

**VICTORINE**

Searching for VICTORINE, a full-blooded Chocaw who was in Hickory Creek, La. in 1860 and in Lake Charles in 1870. Not sure if VICTORINE is a first or last name.

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

**BOUTTE, PHILLIPS**

Need information on BOUTTE family. LUCILLE MARIE BOUTTE (b. 9 June 1910, New Iberia, La.; d. 4 Aug. 1974; m. 6 Sept. 1927, Orange, Tex., to ARTHUR DEAN PHILLIPS). They lived in West Orange all their married life, except for a short time in Port Arthur. They had 8 children. We know of 3 sisters: EDNA BOUTTE (m. JOE FUSELIER; living in St. Martinville, La., Aug. 1974); FELICIA BOUTTE (m.----- CORMIER; living in Port Arthur, Tx., Aug. 1974); HENERIETTA BOUTTE (m. -?-DEMAKY; living in Franklin, La., Aug. 1974). Interested in obtaining a copy of the BOUTTE book.

NELDA PHILLIPS, 4309 Killarmet Dr., Corpus Christi, TX; e-mail <wnpmncp@juno.com>

**HAY/HAYES, BERWICK, COMSTOCK**

Seeking parentage of MARY ZELPHA HAY/HAYES (m. 1860, ELI HILLAIRE BERWICK as 2nd wife). Her mother married a COMSTOCK as her second husband. Would like to contact a genealogical researcher in S. W. La.

ROBERT CARL DEMLER, Jr., U. S. Treasury, P. O. Box 12627, Arlington, VA 22219-2627;

e-mail <redemler@aol.com>

**DARWIN, PLATT**

Looking for information on C. B. DARWIN (resident of Ohio; s/o ANDREW DARWIN and ANN DARWIN) and wife MARY A. PLATT (resident of Lorien Co., Ohio; d/o L. B. PLATT and WTZY PLATT).

HAROLD PREJEAN, Jr., 115 S. Girouard Rd., Apt. M3, Broussard, LA 70518-4127

**BROWN, DUDLEY, GANEY, PHENNEL, WALLS/WECERLE**

Need information on the following:

(1) JENNIE VIOLA BROWN (b. 18 Aug. 1872 m. in Ark. to WILLIAM ANDERSON "ANCE" DUDLEY (b. 26 Mar. 1867).

(2) NANCY ELLEN PHENNEL (b. ca 1871, Ala.) m. in Ala. to JOSEPH J. GANEY (b. 17 Mar. 1861).

(3) JOSEPH WALLS/WECERLE (b.. 31 Oct. 1829, France). Stowed away on a ship, possibly with a brother or two. Stranded on island in Central America. Served in the Mexican War.

CINDY DUDLEY TRUMBLE, 1075 St. Charles, Vidor, TX 77662-5925 or

e-mail <cidtr@wmconnect.com>

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**WIDOW IN WHITE.** I lost my sweetheart a year ago to cancer. I grieved for him and would go to the cemetery day and night to sit by his grave. One night last fall I had to the urge to go to visit his grave and didn't bother getting dressed. I drove there in my long-sleeved white nightgown, and I have white hair. I was crying beside his grave and the wind was blowing. My voice must have carried to a party of teenagers who were partying nearby in the cemetery. Can you picture a person grieving, dressed in all white flowing from head to toe? Well, I sure scared them They flew out of the graveyard leaving their beer behind. We've had no vandalism or thefts from the graves in over a year.

SOURCE: *The Prospector*, Clark County Nevada Genealogical Society, Las Vegas, NV

MEMBER NO. 260-A

Name of Compiler Simon John HAYES

Address 134 Silvia Lane

City, State Lake Charles, LA 70611

Date April 2002 updated

## Ancestor Chart

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. \_\_\_\_\_ on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_.

Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

b. Date of Birth  
p.b. Place of Birth  
m. Date of Marriage  
d. Date of Death  
p.d. Place of Death

### 4 HAYES, Offord

(Father of No. 2)  
b. 23 July 1878/1879  
p.b. Indian Bayou, La.  
m. 5 May 1898  
d. 17 July 1952  
p.d. Acadia Par., La.

### 2 HAYES, Cecil Offord

(Father of No. 1)  
b. 18 July 1917  
p.b. Indian Bayou, La.  
m. 7 July 1946  
d. 27 Nov. 1998  
p.d. Crowley, La.

### 5 MORGAN, Delphine

(Mother of No. 2)  
b. 7 May 1883  
p.b. Louisiana  
d. 9 July 1969  
p.d. Acadia Par., La.

### 1 HAYES, Simon John

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

### 6 HOLLIER, Simon John

(Father of No. 3)  
b. 7 Sep. 1897  
p.b. Leonville, La.  
m. 5 Jan. 1919  
d. 12 Aug. 1945  
p.d. Hot Springs, Ar.

### 3 HOLLIER, Marguerite Emma

(Mother of No. 1)  
b. 22 Aug. 1925  
p.b. Crowley, La.  
d. 8 Aug. 2000  
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

### 7 AUDIBERT, Mary

(Mother of No. 3)  
b. 7 Aug. 1897  
p.b. New Iberia, La.  
d. 16 Nov. 1958  
p.d. Crowley, La.

### SILVIA, Anna Marie

(Spouse of No. 1)

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

### 8 HAYES, George

(Father of No. 4)  
b. 3 Oct. 1854  
p.b. St. Landry Par., La.  
m. 6 Dec. 1871  
d. 31 Oct. 1930  
p.d. Indian Bayou, La.

### 9 HOFFPAUIT, Matilda

(Mother of No. 4)  
b. 1 Jan. 1854  
p.b. Louisiana  
d. 21 Nov. 1925/1927  
p.d. Louisiana

### 10 MORGAN, Preston

(Father of No. 5)  
b. — Oct. 1852  
p.b. Louisiana  
m. ca 1873  
d. 28 July 1935  
p.d. Lafayette Par., La.

### 11 FLETCHER, Mary

(Mother of No. 5)  
b. — Feb. 1855  
p.b. Arkansas  
d. 23 Jan. 1942  
p.d. Indian Bayou, La.

### 12 HOLLIER, Isadore

(Father of No. 6)  
b. 13 Aug. 1856  
p.b. St. Landry Par., La.  
m. 25 Nov. 1879  
d. 14 Nov. 1927  
p.d. Crowley, La.

### 13 ARNAUD, Marguerite Emma

(Mother of No. 6)  
b. 3 Nov. 1861  
p.b. Louisiana  
d. 8 May 1925  
p.d. Crowley, La.

### 14

(Father of No. 7)  
b.  
p.b.  
m.  
d.  
p.d.

### 15 AUDIBERT, Bertha

(Mother of No. 7)  
b. 31 Aug. 1873  
p.b. Iberia Par., La.  
d. 23 Apr. 1943  
p.d. Crowley, La.

### 16 HAYES, Uriah Ferguson

(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. ca 1834/1836  
m. 23 Aug. 1852  
d. 1894/1895

### 17 SARVER, Emily Carmelite

(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. 30 Oct. 1834  
d. ca 1900-1918

### 18 HOFFPAUIT, Thomas

(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. ca 1811 - La.  
m. 23 Feb. 1832  
d.

### 19 MORGAN, Mary

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

### 20 MORGAN, John

(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. — June 1826  
m. — 1847  
d.

### 21 HOFFPAUIT, Sara Ann

(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. — Apr. 1831  
d.

### 22 FLETCHER, Clark

(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. ca 1828 - Ar.  
m.  
d.

### 23 CHILDRESS, Tabitha S.

(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. ca 1833 - Ar.  
d. 17 Nov. 1874 - La.

### 24 HOLLIER, Octave

(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. 5 Oct. 1819  
m. 11 Nov. 1845  
d.

### 25 GUILBERT, Celestine

(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. 3 Apr. 1820  
d. Louisiana

### 26 ARNAUD, Anatole

(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. 2 Sep. 1841  
m. 15 Feb. 1860  
d.

### 27 TAYLOR, Marie Louisiane

(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. 26 Jan. 1840  
d. Louisiana

### 28

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

### 29

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

### 30 AUDIBERT, Jean Pierre

(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. 24 Dec. 1844  
m. 14 Feb. 1870  
d. 9 Aug. 1922 - La.

### 31 MIGUES, Marie Edmasie

(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. 22 Sep. 1849  
d. 8 May 1934 - La.



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

Adams 65	Braud 83	Crowley 93	Ellis 100	Green 101,107
Annis 100	Breaux 87,104, 105	D'Iberville 67	Fairbanks 80	Growvione 100
Arbogast 81	Brinley 102	Daigle 87	Fairchild 101	Guidry 100,103
Arnaud 84,108	Brittain 74	Dangie 99	Fancher 101	Guilbert 108
Arseneau 84	Brose 84	Darwin 107	Fant 100	Guillory 85
Ashworth 82	Brotherson 88	Davidson 99	Ferguson 98	Guillotte 93
Aucoin 87	Brousard 83-85	Davis 60,89,100, 101	Filibert 83	Guzman 99
Audibert 108	Broussard 99,101, 105	Dawden 99	Fletcher 108	Hadley 98
Baineaux 104	Brown 75,90,91, 101,105-107	de Barbe 65	Flynn 100	Hampton 80
Babineo 104	Brunete 85	de Bienville 67	Foley 98	Hantz 82
Baccigalopi 106	Brusard 83,84	de Galvez 67	Fontenau 83,85	Hargrove 88
Bahansen 89	Bryan 98,99,101	de LaSalle 67	Fontenaut 85	Harp 99
Baker 98, 100	Bryant 100	de Laussat 67	Fontenot 72,99, 105	Harriman 88
Bancroft 88	Bullard 72	de Moscoso 67	Fortin 83	Harris 98,99
Barbe 65	Burwell 59	de Pineda 67	Foster 93,100	Hart 81,82
Barnes 100	Bush 65	de Soto 67	Fountain 93	Harter 99
Barriere 83	Byrnes 79	de Talleyrand 65	Fournier 105	Haskell 100
Barteau 98	Cahanin 72	Dees 100,101	Fournet 99	Hauck 98
Bartlett 101	Canfield 99	Delafosse 72	Fox 105	Haupt 99
Bassigaloppie 106	Caratin 72	Delmas 85	Frederick 106	Hay 107
Batts 92	Caratyn 105	Demaky 107	Fredrick 105	Hayes 107,108
Baudy 100	Carter 82	Demary 105	Frierson 101	Hazzard 98
Beauregard 60,68	Castille 91	Demler 107	Frost 88	Heard 71
Beckett 100	Cating 91	Dempsey 87	Frige 75,105	Hebert 74,75,84,91
Benac 85	Cavelier 67	Dendy 76	Fuselier 83,107	Helbing 93
Bendel 99	Chadwell 98	Denny 59	Fusilier 59	Hendrix 98
Benoit 84,102	Chavanne 101	Deon 100	Ganaway 101	Hereford 82
Berard 83,85	Chenierre 100	Desire 71	Ganey 107	Herford 90,91
Bernard 83	Childress 108	Digges 71,72	Gary 105	Hewett 100
Bertrand 104	Chitwood 98	Dodd 101	Gates 65	Hockey 98
Berwick 107	Claiborne 67,68	Doduan 105	Gatlen 88	Hoffpauir 87,108
Bienville 67	Clark 64,65,100	Doucet 72	Gaudain 72	Hole 98
Biggs 100	Clement 105	Doyle 107	Gaunt 93	Hollier 108
Bilbo 82	Cline 98,99	Dozier 101	Geary 100	Houston 98
Blackburn 99	Cole 77	Drew 98	George 98	Hubbell 100
Blanchard 84	Como 84	Dudley 107	Geyen 91	Huber 93
Block 78,81	Comstock 107	Dugas 84, 93	Gilbau 84	Huffaker 62
Bobineaux 104	Conner 106	Duhon 88,105	Gilbaud 84	Hughes 107
Bomon 104	Connor 103	Dunn 101	Gillard 105	Humphrey 100
Bonaparte 63-65, 67	Cooley 101	Duplantier 60	Gillis 91	Huntington 78
Bont 100	Cooper 100	Duplechin 59	Goethe 98	Iles 80
Boone 79	Cordsen 98	Duse 85	Goos 77,101	Irving 98
Bothwell 98	Cormier 105,107	Eaves 88	Gordon 93	Isbell 82
Boudoin 106	Courville 72	Ebert 83	Gormly 100	Jackson 80
Bouquard 83	Craddock 81	Ecles 101	Goss 100	James 85,100
Boutte 107	Craig 100	Eddy 99	Gossett 101	Jansens 99
Bowser 91	Crawford 80	Edgar 98	Granger 63,88	Jeane 59
Bradford 106	Crochet 105	Eggleston 98	Grant 63	Jefferson 63-65,67
Brady 80		Elender 87	Graye 100	Jenkins 98
Braggs 100				

Johnson 60,88,92, 106	McBride 100	Pearie 101	Robinson 94	Savant 96
Johnston 91,100	McClanahan 101	Pearson 87	Robison 94	Savoie 84
Jones 93	McClung 106	Peavy 79	Rochon 94	Savoio 99
Jonte 101	McLucas 89	Penalver 84	Rock 94,100	Savoir 96
	McMahon 82	Pendleton 99	Rocker 94	Savoie 85
Kaufman 92	Mead 98	Penoyer 76	Rodgens 94	Sayers 101
Kaufmann 72	Melanson 83-85	Perigord 65	Rodgers 94	Says 95,96
Kelly 77,88,101	Melean 102	Perkins 87,101	Rodrigue 94	Scally 96
Kirkman 98	Meyer 86,99	Perrodin 72	Rogers 89,94	Scarlott 96
Koonce 77	Michel 83	Perry 87,101	Rollins 94	Schaffer 96
Krause 92	Miguel 84	Peshoff 87	Rollo 90,94	Schauman 101
	Migues 102,108	Peters 87,101	Romonna 94	Scherumer 96
L'Ouverture 64	Milberry 88	Pevoto 88	Rooney 94	Schexnayder 96
LaFleur 85	Miller 72,86,98, 102	Phennel 107	Root 89	Schiedrick 96
LaSalle 67	Mires 102	Philbrick 99	Rose 94	Schilo 96
Lacaze 85	Mitchell 59,82,86, 90,99	Phillips 107	Roseman 100	Schindler 96
Ladmus 100	Molander 82	Pickens 100	Rosenthal 94	Schmidt 96
Lake 98,99	Monceaux 102	Pierce 88	Rosetto 94	Schochet 96
Lambert 72	Monroe 64,65,67	Pinder 101	Ross 94	Schunior 107
Landry 83,84,106	Monte 83	Pineda 67	Rosteet 62,92,94, 100	Schwab 96
Langdon 80	Moore 79,81,99, 100,102	Pishoof 87	Rothkamm 94	Schwing 96
Langes 100	Morgan 102,108	Pitre 85,88	Rothkamm 94	Scott 96
Langley 88	Morse 86	Plaisance 102	Roux 94	Scribner 71
Lareo 100	Moscoco 67	Platt 107	Rox 94	Seales 96
Lastrapes 72	Murphy 101	Platz 88	Roy 89,94,103	Searight 96
Laussat 68	Mutersbaugh 98	Poe 98	Royer 103	Searly 96
LeBleu 74	Myers 102	Poole 88	Rueen 95	Seife 96
LeBouef 90		Powell 81,98	Runte 95	Sels 96
LeMoyné 67	Napoleon 63-65,67	Powers 88	Ruth 95	Semo 96
Lee 63,98	Nelson 86	Prejean 107	Ryan 95,98,107	Senat 96
Leichly 86	Netterode 86	Prentice 88	Ryder 103	Serrille 96
Levi 99	Newhouse 86	Price 98		Sewall 101
Lewis 64,65,92	Neyland 72	Prim 100	Sable 95	Shaddock 98
Lincoln 63	Norris 100,101	Primeaux 106	Sableth 95	Shaffer 98
Livingston 64,65, 67	Norton 87	Psalter 100	Sablich 95	Sharp 96
Lucas 101	Norwood 87,92	Puhon 103	Sacsha 100	Shattuck 96,97,101
Lutcher 81			Sager 95	Shaw 97
Lyles 77	Ocoin 87	Quatravaux 71	Sale 95	Shelby 97
	Octavie 72		Saler 95	Shepard 97
Madison 65	Olivier 84	Ravey 103	Sallia 95	Shephard 97
Mallett 102	O'Quain 87	Reed 89,98,100	Sallier 95	Shepherd 85,97
Manuel 102	O'Quin 87	Reeves 71,107	Salter 95	Sherman 97
Marbois 65		Reimer(s) 89	Salting 95	Shield 97
Marceaux 102	Parker 100	Reon 85	Sams 95	Shilo 97
Marion 106	Parry 99	Reynolds 99	Sandell 95	Shorts 97
Mark 99	Patella 87	Rhinehart 60	Sanders 81,82,90	Shorten 97
Marks 92	Patrick 101	Richard 84,103, 106	Santo 95	Shortley 97
Martin 102	Patridge 101	Richardson 89,98	Sapp 95	Shropulos 97
Marx 92	Pawkett 92	Richwood 100	Sarvaunt 95	Shupe 97
Materne 74	Peajoin 102	Ricker 89	Sarver 108	Shuppe 97
Matthews 102	Peake 98	Rieve 100	Saucier 95	Sigo 97
McAlpin 101		Ritter 89	Saunders 95	Silas 101
			Savan 96	Siling 97
				Silvia 108

Siman 100	Stanton 101	Theroit 103	Verret 104	Wilks 104
Simmons 97	Steins 89	Thibodeau 84,85	Vesature 84	Willard 88
Simon 97	Stengler 87	Thomas 90	Victorine 107	Williams 91,99
Simpson 79,97, 103	Stevens 96	Thompson 82,98	Vige 88	Willis 106
Simson 97	Stine 80	Threatt 59,60	Vincent 101,104, 106	Willrick 90
Sinette 97	Stitts 98	Tibaudau 84,85	Visatil 84	Wilson 79,100
Singleton 97	Stodder 100	Tibeacheaux 103		
Size 97	Stristure 100	Tierney 101		York 101
Slack 92	Sugar 98	Tilley 90	Walker 98,100	Young 100,104
Slaydon 59	Suire 103	Tillman 92	Wallis 107	Younger 85
Smart 97	Sutton 80	Titus 101	Ward 100	
Smidth 97	Sweeney 80	Toops 103	Wartell 107	Zeigler 90
Smith 82,88,97, 106	Swet 106	Trahan 83,103, 104,106	Washington 64	
Smith 82,88,97, 106	Swift 98	Triplett 95	Watson 98	
Soileau 85	Talleyrand 65	Troate 100	Waugh 89	
Songre 84	Taron 83	Trumble 107	Wecerle 107	
Sonier 91	Taveney 103	Tucker 100	West 88	
Sonnier 80,99	Taylor 89,98,99, 100,101,108	Valdetero 104	Wheat 60	
Spenser 80	Teal 103	Van Zandt 99	White 88,99	
Spiller 93	Terry 79	Verar 85	Whitlow 64,67	
Stanley 88			Whitman 89,104	
			Wilkinson 67	

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### MURPHY'S LAW

The will you need is in a safe onboard the Titanic.

You finally find the wedding record for your gggrandfather only to discover he married Mary Smith whose father was John Smith and mother was Mary Jones!

You have finally found the information you needed to solve the family mystery you have been working on for 2 years and your elderly aunt says "I could have told you that!"

You find an old family photo album and upon close examination, there are no names on the pictures.

You learn that your great grandmother's family bible (passed down through the family for 3 generations) was sold at an estate sale in New York City.

You find your family in the census and write to the county where they lived for 40 years, only to receive a letter stating all the county records burned.

You learn there is a county history on microfilm of the county where your ancestor originally lived. It has 16,000 pages and is not indexed.

The public ceremony in which your distinguished ancestor participated and at which the platform collapsed under him, turned out to be a hanging.

You rub the magic lamp and to your wondrous eyes a magical genie appears. He agrees to grant you one wish! Without a second thought, you ask him to restore the 1890 census.

Whoever said "Seek and ye shall find" was not a genealogist.



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112

Vol. 27 No. 2

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