



KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

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

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

SWLGS holds its regular meetings on the 3rd Saturday of January, March, May, September and November at 10:00 A.M. in the Carnegie Meeting Room of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St, Lake Charles, LA. Programs include a variety of topics to instruct and interest genealogists.

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

EDITORIAL POLICY - We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to southwest Louisiana.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

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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. II* (1988) \$21.95 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. III* (1991) \$25.00 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. IV* (1994) \$25.00 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. V* (1997) \$25.00 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. VI* (2000) \$22.00 ppd; *Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, LA* (Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron and Jefferson Davis Parishes) \$40.00 ppd; *Subject Index 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>>

SEPTEMBER MEETING

The meeting will be held on Saturday, September 20, 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

- 1395. BETTY MONK RYMAN, 2602 16th Ave. N, Texas City, TX 77590
- 1396. JERRY LEE BROUSSARD, 1512 Old Champion Rd., Orange, TX 77632
- 1397. ANNA CONNELL COLLETTE, 729 Iris St., Lake Charles, LA 70601
- 1398. ELAINE ARDOIN KEY, 5599 Quail Manor Ct. #46, Reno, NV 89511
- 1399. MICHELLE HAMMAD-CROWELL, 5623 Adobe Spring Way, Elk Grove, CA 95758
- 1400/01. NATHAN and MARGARET FOSTER CURTIS, 416 DeWald Ln., Lake Charles, LA 70605
- 1402/03. LYNN and SUZY LEE TRAHAN, 1505 Jennifer St., Lake Charles, LA 70605
- 1404. GERALDINE VERRET KYLE, 216 Cities Service Hwy, Sulphur, LA 70663
- 1405. JAMES ROBERT JACOBS, 2390 N. Park Lane, Lake Charles, LA 70611-3321

Membership to Date: 418

SOCIETY LIBRARY

Green, Linda. *Louisiana 1860 Agricultural Census, Vol. 1 and Vol. 2*

COMPUTER SITES

Wisconsin Name Index	www.wisconsinhistory.org/wni
Abbreviations Found in Genealogy	www.rootsweb.com/~nigenweb/abbrev.html
Historic New Orleans Collection	www.hnoc.org
Louisiana's Genealogy Search Engine	www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/la/lasearch.htm
U. S. A. Newspapers	www.usanewspapers.com
City Directories	www.uscitydirectories.com

IN MEMORIAM

MARILYN CRABTREE SANDERLIN
1922 - 2003

GLENN RUSSELL CONRAD
1932 - 2003

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

2003

SEPTEMBER 20 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 414 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
SPEAKER - Ms. PATI THREATT, McNEESE FRAZAR LIBRARY ARCHIVIST
PROGRAM - "NO MAN'S LAND"

October 23-25 - 2003 Creole Studies Conference, Radisson Inn, New Orleans, LA

NOVEMBER 15 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
SPEAKER - TO BE ANNOUNCED
PROGRAM - TO BE ANNOUNCED

2004

JANUARY 17 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 414 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
"SHOW AND TELL" by SWLGS Members

SEPTEMBER 8-11 - FGS NATIONAL CONFERENCE - Austin, TX

WE NEED THE HELP OF OUR WORLD WAR II VETERANS! In the coming issues of *Kinfolks* we hope to feature articles written by WWII veterans who are members of the SWLGS. Articles should be about 3-4 pages long. Don't worry if you feel that you can't write. We will help you with grammar and composition, but we can never duplicate your experiences. Please help us by contributing your memories of an unforgettable era.

HAVE YOU LOOKED AT YOUR ABSTRACT LATELY? Perhaps you are not aware that every abstract of title to a piece of real estate contains a vast amount of genealogical information. These land records play a great part in the history of an area, especially since the Fire of 1910 destroyed other records at the Lake Charles Court House. Please examine your abstract and extract the genealogical information for *Kinfolks*.

SHIRLEY BURWELL of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library announces the following:

August 10th - September 10th - The Louisiana Purchase Traveling Exhibit of the Louisiana State Museum will be open for viewing at the Central Library, 301 W. Claude St. in Lake Charles, during regular library hours. This exhibit is comprised of historic images and reproduced documents, and focuses and highlights the Louisiana Purchase in shaping our nation's identity.

September 13th - 9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. The Louisiana Purchase Bicentennial Celebration sponsored by the Calcasieu Parish Public Library will be a four part program. 1) The above mentioned Louisiana Purchase Traveling Exhibit; 2) A Vendor's Exhibit in which Louisiana publishers, books sellers, authors, etc. will be selling their wares. This event to be held at the Knights of Columbus Hall across from Central Library; 3) Story Telling Showcase featuring eight story tellers from across Louisiana; 4) Louisiana Author discussing their works, selling and autographing their works (10:00 A.M., 11:00 A.M., 2:00 P.M. and 3:00 P.M.).

MAY PROGRAM

STEVE McFARLAND was the speaker at the May meeting of the SWLGS. Mr. McFARLAND, who appeared in the costume of the times, presented two topics...the Lewis & Clark Expedition and the Western Mountain Men. He also showed many of the items of clothing of that period, including short, button-front britches, elk-skin moccasins and a buckskin-hunting jacket. The following articles are extracted from his lively talks.

LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION

There were many interesting things about the Lewis & Clark Expedition that can't be found in ordinary history books. This Corps of Discovery was comprised of men of all sorts...adventurers, soldiers, traders, cooks, frontiersmen, hunters, trappers, carpenters, ironworkers and others. LEWIS, President JEFFERSON's private secretary, was the untrained doctor of the expedition. CLARK was a military man. Most of the men were from Kentucky, but only seven were considered worthy hunters. They were issued 54-caliber rifles, but ninety percent of them couldn't shoot a rifle, and there were few marksmen. When they reached Wood River, Illinois, rifle practice began. The Corps of Discovery started off on the Illinois side of the river instead of the St. Louis side. They did not wish to announce that French territory was being bought by the U. S. and they didn't wish the French citizens of St. Louis to become alarmed about a U. S. expedition into French territory.

The men wore breeches, but canvas overalls were used for work. They had uniforms to impress the Indians, who were mostly friendly. The Indians didn't seem impressed by the uniforms, but wanted to trade for the fancy uniform buttons; they had never seen buttons, a device that held layers of cloth or leather closed. The men left in cloth clothing and jackets, but came back in buckskins. The frontier tore up just about every piece of cloth, so they made pants and jackets of buckskin. Besides, buckskin was too thick for mosquitoes to penetrate. Most of the men started out wearing one shirt, but added more layers as they went along. They rarely rolled up their sleeves because the mosquitoes were so fierce. One of the men, whose mosquito netting was torn, woke up with over three hundred mosquito bites acquired during the night. Many ticks and fleas also plagued the men. To protect themselves from these biting pests, they covered themselves in bear grease and tied bands around their sleeves and pant legs to keep the pests out of their clothing. They wore neck scarves, which were made of fine red trade wool; they used these scarves as napkins, slings, sweat cloths, potholders and sometimes tourniquets or bandages. The Indians liked the bright colors, so the trade wool was a popular item.

On the prairies and in the mountains the men saw all kinds of animals that white men had never encountered before. They found herds of buffalo; they ate the meat and sent some hides back to JEFFERSON. They found prairie dogs, and sent some to JEFFERSON. He kept one as a pet, and when it died had it stuffed and mounted. It is in the Jefferson collection at the Smithsonian Institute. They found magpies and rattlesnakes, and many other animals which were strange to them.

For breakfast they ate a mixture of cornmeal, leftover meat, a bit of grease, a little chocolate or sugar, and water. This mixture was cooked in their containers over or near the campfire and provided enough calories for their work day of 12½ to 16 hours; they didn't stop for a mid-day meal. Along with the provisions they had taken with them, they also ate wild game, berries and whatever they could find. They ate horses, dogs and even whale blubber, depending on the Indian tribe they were with. Sometimes they got so hungry and contemplated eating their own moccasins.

When they began their journey, like most white people in that period, the men wore shoes or boots that were square-toed or straight-lasted. This meant that you could wear your shoes on either foot, but, consequently, most of the shoes were uncomfortable. The Indians taught them how to make shoes designed specifically for the right or left foot, and the men learned to make moccasins of elk, deer or buffalo skins. At the end of a day's journey the soles of their moccasins would have holes in them, so they learned to wear several pairs at the same time. Some wore up to seven layers of leather. At the

end of the day each man would repair his moccasins by the campfire with his "housewife." A "housewife" was a necessity on the long journey. It was a sewing kit whose compartments contained scissors, needles of several sizes, thread, thimble and extra buttons. Regardless of the weather, the men had to start fires with flint and rock. Friction from rubbing the flint rock and steel together creates a small spark, and it was necessary to have dry tinder on hand to make the spark into a flame. Cotton, kept in a waterproof container was sometimes used as tinder.

The mission of the Lewis & Clark Expedition was to see the ocean and return. The men had signed on for a three to six month's tour, with \$5.00 a month as their pay. Instead, the journey took twenty-eight months! Despite the hardships and danger, only one man died, supposedly of appendicitis. Some men were dismissed because they disobeyed orders and could no longer be trusted; some deserted. Others stayed on in the West to become traders and trappers or the famed Western Mountain Men. Those who returned were given a "generous" bonus by Congress for their efforts. Their pay was doubled! Instead of \$5.00 per month, they were given \$10.00 for each month of the hazardous twenty-eight months of this voyage of discovery.

WESTERN MOUNTAIN MEN

Some of the men from the Lewis & Clark Expedition decided to stay in the western mountains and trap. The tales of the others who returned inspired some adventurers to go west to make their fortunes by trapping. Furs, particularly beaver, were highly desirable in the U. S. and Europe, where high-crowned beaver hats were in fashion. A beaver pelt was worth \$2.00 in trade goods, and it took two pelts to make a hat. (Stetson still makes beaver hats, but the cost is about \$295.00.) Indians did not want trespassers on their lands, and were not particularly friendly toward the trappers. Sometimes the Indians would bury a trapper up to his neck and leave him as an example to others to stay out of Indian territory.

Of necessity, the men worked together in a company or a brigade. Such an arrangement was necessary for protection against Indians, wild animals and the harsh winters, which sometimes got as cold as ten or twelve degrees below zero. Some of the men hunted, while others prepared the hides and skins. Usually the skinner was also the cook, and received three cents a day as wages. Trappers, who encountered more dangers, were paid seven to nine cents a day by the company for which they worked. They were given nine traps, two sets of clothing and a set amount of powder and lead; they had to furnish everything else themselves. Usually they had a horse or mule to carry their catch back to camp. A man could make good money, but the conditions were dangerous. Some men were killed by Indians, bears or other wild animals; some died from falling off a horse; many drowned. Others died of disease, of gangrene or animal bites. Many of them contracted rheumatoid arthritis and other diseases from the harsh outdoor life they led.

Trappers were tough, independent men. Many were Americans or French-Canadians; some were Mexican, but most were half-breed Indians. Contrary to Hollywood, most of them were clean-shaven, but sported long-handlebar mustaches, which were in fashion at that time. The men dipped them in bear grease and curled them. Once a year the Mountain Men got together at Rendezvous.

Rendezvous was the inspiration of the fur trader, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, who became a multi-millionaire. At a designated destination, ASTOR would bring fresh supplies and trade goods to the trappers, and would buy their pelts and skins. The result was a wild party-like atmosphere where tall tales were told, whiskey flowed and brawls were commonplace. Whiskey, a luxury to the Mountain Men, sold for \$5.00-\$6.00 a barrel, or \$1.00 a mug in trade goods. Coffee, another luxury, sold for \$5.00 a pound. At one Rendezvous, the brave wife of a missionary preached and was said to have gotten many converts to Christianity...at least, as long as she was in sight. Even the sight of a white woman was a luxury to these men.

Among the most famous Mountain Men were JOE MEEKS, HUGH GLASS, JOHN COULTER of

Kentucky who trapped beaver in Blackfoot Indian Territory and was the first white man to see Yellowstone, JEREMIAH JOHNSON was a pirate before becoming a mountain man, and JEDIDIAH STRONG SMITH of Ohio. The era of the Mountain Men lasted only about twelve years, but tales of their daring escapades linger on.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Additional articles about Lewis & Clark's Corps of Discovery regarding SACAJAWEA can be found in *Kinfolks*, Vol. 23 #4 and Vol. 26 #1.]

LOUISIANA PURCHASE BICENTENNIAL

This year begins the bi-centennial celebration of the Louisiana Purchase, which was one of the largest real estate deals in history. The events of two hundred years ago, when the United States was a young and growing country, changed the lives of our ancestors, as well as the history of our nation. However, the Louisiana Purchase was not an isolated event. There were many complex and interesting factors in Europe and America which brought it about.

While the United States was struggling for strength and stability, France had fought her own Revolution and also had established a new order, with the ambitious NAPOLEON BONAPARTE at its head. In our own country THOMAS JEFFERSON and AARON BURR were vying for the office of president; the men had opposing views on how the country should be governed. As a result, the presidential election of 1800 had been filled with corruption and back-handed dealings. JEFFERSON won but, because of the laws of the time, BURR, his bitter enemy, became vice-president.

At this time Americans were eager for more land; immigrants from Europe continued to pour in, and all the best land was already taken or worn out. Veterans of the Revolutionary War had been promised benefits, and land grants seemed to be the solution. Land grants would also make the settlers loyal to the government, and the veterans, who knew how to fight, would be able to protect the country's frontiers. Two kinds of veterans claimed the land---settlers and sellers. Those looking for a new start went to the frontier and settled; those looking for a fast buck sold their land grants to speculators, who bought great parcels of land cheaply to resell at a profit. Many states did not require occupancy of the land to claim a land grant, but proof of service was always required. During the War, records were haphazardly kept, so some legitimate claims could only be verified by affidavits from comrades-in-arms. Anyone could get an affidavit, and sometimes groups of men who were not veterans would sign for each other. There were more applications for land grants than there were soldiers who had served in the War.

With the new land grants, the borders of the country were pushed westward. By 1800 the original thirteen states had increased to sixteen; Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee had joined the Union. The population of the country was about 5,000,000; of these, about 1,000,000 were Negro slaves. The largest and most important city in the country was Philadelphia, with a population of about 70,000. New York had about 60,000 people, and Boston followed with about 25,000. The largest city in the "West" was Cincinnati, Ohio, which had about 15,000 people. In June of that year Washington City, a bare tract of swampy land beside the Potomac, had replaced Philadelphia as the nation's capital. Most people considered the town as unhealthy and crude, but there were many signs of growth. A dozen buildings, including the capitol and the White House, were being built on the dusty (or muddy, depending on the weather) paths which served as roads. Little did the Americans know that the whole future of their country was about to change because of a vast territory to the south and west---Louisiana!

France had held the Louisiana Territory since LaSALLE had claimed it in 1682, but little attention had been paid to this vast wilderness. France had enough problems in Europe, Canada and her other territorial possessions. In 1763, by terms of the Treaty of Paris which ended the Seven Years' War, France was forced to cede all her territory east of the Mississippi to Great Britain. Land west of the

Mississippi, the Louisiana Territory, including the "Isle of Orleans" (New Orleans), was ceded to Spain as part of her compensation for fighting on the French side in the late war. It also kept England from obtaining territory which would have given her dominance in the New World.

Spain held the land for almost forty years, and gave grants to encourage settlements; some of the land along Bayou Chico was given to American Revolutionary War veterans, but the land remained largely undeveloped. After the French victory at the Battle of Marengo, NAPOLEON decided to repossess the Louisiana Territory as part of his plan for colonial dominance. He demanded that the Spanish King, CARLOS IV, cede the land back to him. CARLOS had planned to give Louisiana to his daughter as part of her marriage settlement to the Duke of Parma. However, he was not strong enough to resist NAPOLEON's demands, and in 1800 by the Treaty of Ildefonso Spain secretly returned Louisiana to France, with the understanding that France would keep it forever. France did not occupy Louisiana, and for more than three years Spain retained control of the territory. NAPOLEON was planning for French domination of Europe and the New World, but his plans went awry.

In 1802 Spanish authorities closed the port of New Orleans to all American commerce, refusing to allow Americans to load and unload their boats, and withdrew the "right of deposit," which allowed storage of goods awaiting removal. Access to that city was necessary to protect the steady flow of American commerce that went down the Mississippi River from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Barges, flatboats, keelboats and vessels of all kinds had been floated down the river loaded with cotton, sugar, lumber, swine, bear grease, tallow, pelts, tobacco, meat, vegetables and other products. Perishable cargoes, which could not be unloaded and sold, had to be dumped into the river, and many men faced financial ruin. Americans were furious and had little patience with foreign interference! Farmers, fur traders, manufacturers and other businessmen along the Mississippi began pressuring the American government to guarantee them right of access to New Orleans...even if they had to fight for it.

By November 1802 over 500 boats had come down the Mississippi and had docked at Natchez, since they could not go on to New Orleans. Natchez, already a river port and frontier town that abounded with land speculators, gamblers, thieves, prostitutes and con-men, was overrun with boatmen, and became bawdier and rougher. It was impractical to try to return home by land with their goods. The only established route back home was the Natchez Trace, which was not safe to travel except in large, well-armed parties. The Trace, also known as the "Devil's Backbone," became even more dangerous as armed killers, such as the HARPE Gang and the MASON Gang, preyed on people coming to and from Natchez. These desperadoes had obtained passports from the Spanish government as a means of escaping American authorities. Hostile bands of Choctaws and Chickasaws who roamed the country added another element of danger for overland travelers. The river provided the quickest and safest access and needed to be kept open to Americans. Natchez and New Orleans became centers of plots and international intrigue.

Rumors of the secret treaty between Spain and France reached America. Everyone knew that the French were a greater threat than the less formidable Spanish, and it was feared that the closure of the port of New Orleans was only the beginning! There was a cry for war against France, and the "Westerners" of Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and western Pennsylvania, who were always spoiling for a fight, insisted that the U. S. take New Orleans by force if necessary. However, JEFFERSON hoped to avoid a foreign war, which he thought might bring about the ruination of the country, and warned Congress that the U. S. must build up her military forces before they could go to war.

In a diplomatic effort to solve the problem, JEFFERSON sent JAMES MONROE and ROBERT LIVINGSTON to France with the offer to purchase New Orleans. JEFFERSON wrote to LIVINGSTON in April 1802, "If there is on the globe one single spot, the possessor of which is our natural and habitual enemy, it is New Orleans." If that plan failed, the men were instructed to get permission for the Americans to build their own port opposite New Orleans. About this time JEFFERSON sent his personal secretary, MERIWETHER LEWIS and Captain WILLIAM CLARK to

explore the unknown and uncharted lands around the Missouri River and to the West, under the guise of establishing peaceful relations with the Indian tribes for commercial reasons; hopefully, the U. S. might be part of the lucrative fur trade. Actually, knowledge of the lands and peoples would help in the country's defense, as well as the possibility of its expansion.

JEFFERSON wanted to keep peace as long as possible, but began building more ships and preparing for war. It was rumored that NAPOLEON had a scheme to use Santo Domingo (Haiti) to launch his occupation of Louisiana. It was more than a rumor; it was his plan. NAPOLEON had signed the Peace of Amiens, and, at least temporarily, was not at war with England. This gave him an opportunity to turn his attention to his colonial ambitions. Baron JOSEPH de PONTALBA, a resident of New Orleans who was one of his staunchest supporters, encouraged NAPOLEON, assuring him that people of that city would welcome his rule. NAPOLEON continued with his plans to occupy Louisiana. He organized military and administrative bodies of the colony, and planned to send French criminals and unemployed persons to settle. He also arranged for trinkets and other gifts for the Indians; each chief would be presented with a medal upon which was the picture of the great French Emperor, NAPOLEON.

As time passed, the French still had not yet occupied New Orleans, and the Americans had built a large fleet of gunboats. Americans hoped that a show of force might convince the French to keep the port of New Orleans open. The boats patrolled the Gulf of Mexico and the mouth of the Mississippi, but the French fleet did not arrive...and never would. It was delayed by an unexpected event...a revolution in Santo Domingo. Without this revolution, Louisiana might have remained French, at least for a long time, and the history of our state and our nation would be different.

For years there had been trouble in Santo Domingo (now Haiti), the French-held section of the island of Hispaniola in the Caribbean Sea. The larger part of the island, the Dominican Republic, belonged to Spain. Santo Domingo was the one of the most valuable French colonies in the far-flung empire, and much of the wealth in France came from the little island. Most of its population were Negro slaves, with relatively few French people and Free Persons of Color (FPC). France had been occupied with her own problems and had paid little attention to Santo Domingo. First there was the French Revolution, then the Napoleonic Wars began, but France could not continue to ignore the problems on the island.

While the French Revolution was taking place, in August 1791, thousands of slaves revolted on San Domingue, massacring all the French and the Free People of Color they could find. Some escaped and made their way to New Orleans with tales of horror. The slaves burned the cities and chaos ruled the island until 1794, when the French government gave power to TOUSSAINT L'OVERTURE. He was a former slave, who became known as the "Black Napoleon," much to the chagrin of the French NAPOLEON. TOUSSAINT organized the slaves into an army and flexed his muscles. His ships attacked those of the U. S.; he expelled the French representative; he attacked the Spanish end of the island. In 1798 he had the audacity to send his representative to Washington to make a deal to exchange his nation's produce for American military supplies.

From the French point of view, the upstart was becoming too powerful. They sent a French fleet and thousands of troops to the island under the General CHARLES LeCLERC, the husband of NAPOLEON's sister, PAULINE. The fleet arrived in January 1802, and the French thought the island could be taken quickly. Instead, although the French won every battle, they lost thousands of men. They were lured deeper and deeper into the forests and jungles, as the black army resorted to guerrilla tactics, blending into the countryside and slaughtering the Frenchmen. More French troops were sent to Santo Domingo, but there was no decisive battle. Finally, TOUSSAINT was betrayed by a trusted aide, HENRI CHRISTOPHE, who had been promised a generalship in the French Army and the freedom of his people. TOUSSAINT was arrested and imprisoned in France, where he died a year later.

Naturally, NAPOLEON did not make CHRISTOPHE a general, nor did he honor the rest of the deal. He ordered LeCLERC to round up the Negroes and return them to slavery. Again the Negroes revolted, killing several thousand French troops. By September 1802 the French Army had lost 17,000 men...and then yellow fever struck! By the spring of 1803, about the time JAMES MONROE was sailing for Paris, approximately 50,000 Frenchmen had lost their lives on the island of San Domingue. CHRISTOPHE became the leader of the black army, and the great NAPOLEON never conquered the island.

None of NAPOLEON's schemes were working out well. His military forces and finances were stretched to the limit. France had lost the cream of her officers and soldiers, as well as millions of francs, during the Revolution and the current wars. The troops sent to Santo Domingo in anticipation of dominating the New World had been all but wiped out by rebellion and yellow fever; they could not be replaced, so his colonial ambitions were thwarted. France was deeply in debt because of her wars, and could not afford the money or manpower to develop and protect all of her overseas interests while fighting in Europe. NAPOLEON was personally in dire financial straits. His wife, JOSEPHINE, spent money lavishly and his family, whom he had set up as rulers in various countries, lived extravagantly. NAPOLEON was hard pressed for money and looking for a way out of his financial dilemmas.

Almost in answer to his prayers, the Americans offered to buy the city of New Orleans. Congress had appropriated \$2,000,000 for the purchase of the city, but at first NAPOLEON refused to sell. However, he knew he could not defend the Louisiana Territory, and either the U. S. or England would finally gain control of it. The ambitious NAPOLEON still plotted. Although in the treaty with Spain, he had promised to keep Louisiana, what was one more broken promise? He did not want to cede the land back to Spain and increase her power. The English Navy was the strongest in the world, so he would not let England gain more land and power in the New World. The new U. S. was not especially strong, so in the future there might be a chance of getting the land back. Besides, he was desperately in need of funds and he needed to concentrate on his European endeavor. Finally, without the consent of the Chambers, NAPOLEON sent his Minister of Foreign Affairs, CHARLES MAURICE de TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, with an offer to sell the U. S. all of Louisiana for 80,000,000 francs---about \$15,000,000! One-fourth of the money was designated to apply to the American claims against France. At the same time, the U. S. was trying to buy the Floridas from Spain, but CARLOS IV could not be persuaded to sell.

Arguments went back and forth...about the price to be paid, about boundaries of the land to be included, whether or not the U. S. really wanted all of Louisiana territory or just the port city of New Orleans. The details of the sale must be finalized before Spain heard of it. JEFFERSON authorized the purchase, and on 30 April 1803 documents were signed by MONROE and LIVINGSTON, while BARBE MARBOIS signed in behalf of France. The documents were still subject to JEFFERSON's approval. Two weeks later war between France and England broke out again, and the papers did not reach JEFFERSON until July. Then the Spanish ambassador, YRUJO, informed JEFFERSON that the sale was illegal on the grounds that NAPOLEON did not actually own Louisiana. The final papers transferring Louisiana from Spain to France had not yet been signed and were contingent on the French promise not to sell it. Trouble with Spain loomed on the horizon.

On 20 November 1803 JEFFERSON signed the final papers for the purchase of the Louisiana Territory. NAPOLEON had sold the territory without the permission of his government, and JEFFERSON had stretched his authority to buy it! JEFFERSON had not intended to buy such a vast territory, but when he was offered the land, he took advantage of the opportunity. Although the boundaries of this vast territory were only vaguely defined, it is certain that the U. S. paid less than four cents an acre for land which stretched from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. Opponents argued that the land was uncivilized and the purchase was unconstitutional. Some of the New England states threatened to secede over the issue of constitutionality.

To add to the troubles, war with Spain seemed inevitable. Within twenty days after Spanish flags were exchanged for French ones in Louisiana, they, in turn, were replaced by American flags. On 20 December 1803 American troops were sent to New Orleans to take part in the formal transfer of ownership to the U. S. WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE, former governor of the Mississippi Territory, was sent to govern the new Territory of Louisiana. Interestingly enough, WILLIAM CLAIBORNE was a relative of AUGUSTUS CLAIBORNE, a land speculator with whom JEFFERSON was a business partner. General JAMES WILKINSON was appointed governor of the District of Louisiana, although it was suspected that he was a Spanish agent.

Spanish troops remained in New Orleans, although they were asked to leave. The Spanish commander, the Marquis de CASA CALVO, was suspected of sending messages to the Spanish in Texas, Mexico and Pensacola concerning American military plans and exploration expeditions. Finally in 1805 the Spanish troops were sent to Pensacola, but still the Spanish officials remained until 1806 when de CASA CALVO was dismissed from Louisiana and went to Texas.

It was a time of armed neutrality, but no war actually occurred. Spanish warships were waiting at Havana to blockade the mouth of the Mississippi, the Potomac and the Delaware Rivers. Both sides had established forts along the Texas border, and reinforcements were sent to American forts along the Mississippi, especially to New Orleans. Several incidents broke out along the border in that part of southwestern Louisiana where the border with Texas was disputed. The incidents and disputes went on for many years. Spain did not cede the Florida Parishes, which stretched from Baton Rouge to Lake Pontchartrain, until 1817. The land from Mobile and the Pearl River was claimed by Spain. The land that made up the southwestern base of Louisiana's "heel" was not ceded until 1819.

The Americans now owned New Orleans, but the city presented a unique set of problems. It was below sea-level and flooded easily and often. It had a population of about 10,000-12,000, of whom about 40% were white; about 15% were Free People of Color (FPC), with slaves making up the rest. Although the city had been under Spanish control for thirty years, there were comparatively few Spanish residents. Most of the white population were French, and there were a few English, Irish, Scots and Americans. Three classes of French made up the residents; native Frenchmen (those born in France), French Creoles (people of French descent born in Louisiana or other French colonies) and a few Acadians (refugees from Acadia).

When the French government took over, the citizens of New Orleans were given permission to leave for other places, but few chose to do so. Most of the people were delighted when it was announced that they were to be under French rule, but this citizenship lasted only 20 days. Then they came under American rule, and the French and Creoles actively despised the Americans. They were used to harsh Spanish laws, and had never been governed by a democracy. For the most part, they had Latin ways and didn't speak or understand (or want to understand) the English language and American customs, which they considered crude. Religion presented another problem; the French and Spanish were Catholics, while the Americans were largely Protestant, and old animosities arose. Governor CLAIBORNE was attacked and insulted. Bonapartists prayed for a return to French rule, and some residents left for Spanish-held territories rather than live under American rule.

The population of the city of New Orleans and the rest of the Louisiana Territory grew rapidly, as Americans and immigrants from all parts of Europe poured in to the territory which was about five times the size of France. It offered business opportunities beyond belief, as well as a chance to settle or speculate in new lands. Trade, in legal and/or smuggled goods, offered an opportunity for enterprising men to become wealthy, and rich alluvial land beckoned to planters and farmers.

The Louisiana Territory was not unpopulated before the Purchase. The largest group of people living there were the many tribes of Indians, including the Aricaras, Attakapas, Biloxis, Caddos, Cherokees, Chicasaws, Chitamachas, Choctaws, Creeks, Houmas, Kansas, Illinois, Mandans, Miamis, Otos, Ouachitas, Panis, Poncas, Shawnees, Sioux, Tunicas and Wyandots. Most of them, except the Aricaras

and Mandans, were hostile to the white settlers. Movement to the south or west meant dangerous encounters with these tribes, who would allow no settlement on the lands. They outnumbered the white settlers and never hesitated to attack them. Other settlers in the territory were Acadians, French Canadian, Canary Islanders, German, Spanish and people of various other nationalities.

St. Louis was another major city on the Mississippi. Of the 900 people who lived there in 1803, about 600 were white, and most were either French Canadians or were of French-Canadian descent; the rest were Indians. It was the center of the fur trade, and a market center for farmers along the Mississippi. Lead mines were also in the area, and lead was in great demand in Europe and the U. S. Other settlements in the Louisiana Territory included Natchitoches, the Arkansas Post, St. Charles, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, the Opelousas Post, Attakapas Post, Opelousas, Cahokia, Kaskaskia, Detroit and forts and posts up and down the Mississippi, Missouri and other rivers.

The problems continued. People complained that the governors of such vast expanses had powers equal to a king's. Some thought that the citizens of the territory, most of whom were "foreign," should be treated like the citizens of a conquered nation. Others thought New Orleans should be well guarded, as it might be a stronghold for pirates. Still others feared if the vast territory were ever settled and farmed, their own states might be financially ruined. Early in 1804 a delegation proposed statehood for the area around the city of New Orleans; their request was refused. A year after the Louisiana Purchase, Congress divided the vast Louisiana Territory into the Orleans Territory, which was south from a line through what is now Dallas, and the Louisiana District, land which is north of that line.

The borders of the vast territory were ill-defined, and no one quite knew exactly how much territory JEFFERSON had bought. Everyone agreed that the Louisiana Territory was bordered on the north by Canada, on the South by the Gulf of Mexico and on the east by the Mississippi River, but where was the western boundary? This question resulted in many complex border disputes and boundary discrepancies between Spain and Mexico with the U. S., and later between Texas and Louisiana. It also led to the creation of an area known variously as the Neutral Territory, the Free State of Sabine or "No Man's Land," a lawless area on the Sabine River along the Texas-Louisiana border in Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish. "No Man's Land" was established in 1806 by an agreement between General JAMES WILKINSON of the U. S. and Mexico's Lt. Colonel SIMON de HERRERA. The U. S. claimed the west bank of the Sabine as Louisiana's border while the Mexican government claimed Texas' border was the east bank of the river; both sides claimed the entire river. Later WILKINSON became embroiled in the schemes of AARON BURR.

After BURR lost the election to JEFFERSON, he began to be involved in schemes for power. One of them, the so-called Burr Conspiracy, was a scheme to detach part of the Neutral Zone and combine it with other lands in Texas in order to establish an independent country which he would rule; or perhaps he planned to annex Texas and invade Mexico. The details of the plan were not clear, but it is known that BURR conspired with WILKINSON, who was working with the Spanish, perhaps as a double agent. Then rumors circulated that BURR was gathering an army in Natchez, Mississippi, and planned to take New Orleans. BURR, betrayed by WILKINSON, was captured in Richmond and tried for treason in one of the scandals of the era. However, he was acquitted, for lack of witnesses against him. BURR's career and political ambitions were over, and he died a broken man. It is said that he was one of the most brilliant men of his era, but he made too many political and personal enemies to succeed in politics.

The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the U. S., added great wealth, and paved the way for westward expansion. Out of the lands of the Louisiana Purchase came all or part of thirteen new states. It also created great diversity in the population as French, Spanish and Indian people who were residents of the area now found themselves under American authority. Many of these people owned African slaves, and these too added to the cultural diversity of the population. Their language, culture, traditions, art, architecture, music and cuisine became a part of the nation's ethnic diversity. This year,

as we celebrate the bi-centennial of the Louisiana Purchase, we should remember the many millions of people whose lives were touched and influenced by this great event. It affected the lives of our ancestors and has influenced our own lives in many ways.

SOURCES:

Lake Charles American Press (5/6/2002; 6/13/2002; 7/12/2002; 9/22/2002; 12/20/2002)

le Baton Rouge, Vol. XXII #4 (Winter 2002)

Chitwood, Owsley & Nixon. *The U. S. From Colony to World Power*

Clerens. *Buying Louisiana*

Guiteau. *History of the U. S.*

Kennedy. *Mr. Jefferson's Lost Cause*

Tallant. *The Louisiana Purchase*

WATER DAMAGE. Severe floods have often inundated Louisiana. In the southwest Louisiana area, the flood of 1953 was the worst in many years. In 1957 flood waters caused by the devastating Hurricane Audrey also wreaked havoc in southwest Louisiana. Floods also damaged property in October and November of 2002, and we can expect the rivers and bayous to rise in the annual spring floods each year. Floods cause damage to property, livestock and homes. Family heirlooms and other valuables are damaged by rain, rising water and the silt deposited by the water. The following recommendations may help clean, treat or restore water damaged items. However, there is no guarantee that any of these procedures will work in every case. Photographs and paper items are particularly vulnerable to water, and damage may be permanent. Patience and care are the key words for the cleaning process. Wear latex or rubber gloves while treating the water-damaged items; you do not know what germs may be lurking in the dirt or flood water.

1. Try to carefully clean off as much of the silt and water as possible. Rinse photographs with clear water, touching only the borders. Blot other wet items with paper towel, trying to get off as much grime as possible. Do not rub or scrub, as dirt may scratch items. Use a soft, wet rag or paper towel to clean objects, rinsing the cloth often. Blot again.
2. Air dry item face up, if possible, or dry with soft rags or paper towel. Avoid direct sunlight and high heat, which may fade, buckle or warp objects. Use fans, air conditioners and dehumidifiers to reduce humidity and prevent mold and mildew.
3. Do not store wet objects in plastic bags; this will cause mold and mildew. If it is necessary to transport the water-soaked item in a plastic container, do not seal the bag or box.
4. If the wet items begin to fall apart or break, put the pieces in carefully labeled, unsealed plastic bags. Do not try to repair or restore until items are completely dry. In some cases it may be necessary to consult a professional cleaner, restorer or conservator.
5. Documents and works of art should be removed from frames, if possible, and air-dried. If items need to be professionally restored, keep them in a refrigerator or freezer.
6. Except for household surfaces, avoid the use of disinfectants, which may stain or damage objects.

FEDERAL VETERANS CEMETERIES IN LOUISIANA

Alexandria National Cemetery
109 E. Shamrock St.
Pineville, LA 71360

Baton Rouge National Cemetery
220 N. 19th St.
Baton Rouge, LA 70806

Port Hudson National Cemetery
20978 Port Hickey Rd.
Zachary, LA 70791

THE TRAGEDY OF L'ILLE DERNIERE (LAST ISLAND)

Residents of the Gulf Coast are well aware of the danger, destruction of property and loss of life that accompany hurricanes. Today, because of the predictions by the National Weather Bureau and modern communications, we are warned of a hurricane long before it makes landfall. However, until about the mid-19th century violent hurricanes often struck without warning, and people were unprepared for the vast destructive forces of nature. On 10 August 1856 one of the most destructive hurricanes in recorded history struck the coast of Louisiana and destroyed L'Ille Derniere (Last Island) off the coast of Houma in Terrebonne Parish, near the mouth of Bayou LaFourche. Although all the details of the destruction of the island and the complete list of those who lost their lives will never be known, some survivors gave accounts of their experiences to newspapers. The story of Last Island is also immortalized in Lafacadio Hearn's novel, *Chita: A Memory of Last Island*.

L'Ille Derniere began as a small fishing village on a barrier island about twenty-five miles long and about a mile wide. Warm tropical waters of the Gulf of Mexico washed the golden sands of its beaches, and the island was discovered by sports fishermen and pleasure seekers. By the 1840's the island became a popular tourist resort for the elite families of Louisiana, especially those from the Teche country, from Assumption and LaFourche Parishes, Opelousas, New Orleans and other places along the Mississippi River. The island was remote and could only be reached by boat, so steamships made regular runs. The trip was scenic, the food served on the steamboats was plentiful and varied, and the social contacts pleasant. Cotillion bands were booked for the trip, and dances and other entertainments were held. An advertisement in the *Franklin Planter's Banner* in 1847 stated, "The steamboat *Meteor* No. 3, Captain FAUSSETT, planned to leave Franklin Saturday, July 13 for Last Island, offering a chance to the people to enjoy sea bathing and fishing." The *Meteor* could provide berths for sixty people, and could accommodate eighty people without crowding. It was to remain at the island for six days.

The arrival of a steamboat was a cause for celebration. It brought mail and supplies, but also brought friends and relatives to visit. Many prominent families from Louisiana owned summer homes or cottages on the island. Among them was the former governor of Louisiana, PAUL OCTAVE HEBERT. Some tourists stayed with friends or boarded with year-round residents, while others stayed at the large, timbered Muggah's Hotel. Captain MUGGAH also built a number of beach houses to supplement the hotel's accommodations. One account states that there was also a magnificent Trade Winds Hotel on the island, but most accounts confirm that this hotel was never built. Other businesses included a billiard parlor owned by the MUGGAH brothers, a store and some gambling establishments.

The exact number of summer cottages, which were on L'Ille Derniere, is not known. Estimates range from twenty-five to one hundred. Those known to have owned summer homes on the island in the mid-1800's were: Mrs. B. BEAUSERGENT (Terrebonne Parish); ELISHA BEERS; C. BETHEL; Mr. BIRET (St. Mary Parish); ANTOINE COMEAUX; Mr. CORNET (St. Mary Parish); LOUIS DESOBRY (Iberville Parish); FAUSTIN DUPUY (Iberville Parish); JOSEPH ACHILLE HEBERT (Iberville Parish); MICHEL HEBERT (Iberville Parish); Mrs. HUTCHINSON; THOMAS MAKELL; THOMAS MILLE (Iberville Parish); Mr. MILLER (Terrebonne Parish); Mr. MILLER (St. Mary Parish); JOHN MUGGAH; DAVID R. MUGGAH; Mr. NASH (St. Mary Parish); JOSHUA PARKER; MICHAEL SCHLATRE, Jr.; JOHN SMITH; and WASHINGTON SMITH. Ante-bellum Louisiana society flocked to the little island. Many brought servants or slaves with them. Some visitors spent the whole summer on the island, while others came to spend a week or two in the sand and surf. Some came to visit friends or family, while others came to escape the oppressive Louisiana heat or a possible yellow fever epidemic. August, the hottest month in Louisiana, was the peak month for vacationers, and they swelled the population of the tiny island to four or five hundred. Visitors came and went on the steamers, so the exact number of people on the island was never known.

The little island paradise was about to change drastically. A killer storm had formed in the extreme

southeastern part of the Gulf of Mexico and increased in strength as it moved to the northwest. Gaining in speed and velocity, the storm veered to the west and struck the Alabama coastline on August 9, 1856, striking Mobile with a glancing blow and causing destruction as it moved down the Louisiana coast. No one on L'Île Dernière was aware that Nature's fury was headed that way. On Saturday, August 9, the weather on the island was especially hot and muggy...even for August. The steamer *Southern Star* was overdue from her regular run to Bayou Boeuf. When she failed to arrive on the island that night, it was feared that she had run into some bad weather, had sought a safe mooring in the dark and would arrive in the morning hours. No one was very concerned.

Sunday, August 10, began as a gloomy, gray and rainy day. A summer squall was blowing out of the Gulf. This was a common occurrence, and was thought it might relieve the heat. The waves breaking along the beach were so large that even the strongest swimmers could not swim. No one was alarmed, although there was no way off the island until the *Southern Star* arrived. The buildings were solidly built and had weathered many storms, and the hotel was strong enough to withstand "a blow anything short of a tornado." Old timers and experienced seamen on the island had not predicted a bad storm, so there was no need to worry.

By mid-morning, much to the delight of the islanders, the *Star* arrived. Captain ABRAHAM SMITH, who commanded the vessel, fought his way to the island through ever-increasing winds and the churning waters of Caillou Bay. He won his race with the storm, but suddenly the wind veered and forced the *Star* aground near the hotel, destroying the only chance to leave the island until the storm subsided.

As the day wore on, the force of the wind increased, and the squall became a gale. People all over the island began making preparations for the coming storm. Ordinary precautions were taken; loose items were lashed down and animals were put into shelter. Still no one suspected a killer storm. The gray skies became even darker, as storm clouds whirled above and rain came down in torrents. Wind-driven sand and spray stung faces and eyes, making it almost impossible to see. By two o'clock the rising water of Caillou Bay to the north and turbulent waters of the Gulf of Mexico to the south had encroached on the island, covering more than half of it. The highest point on the coastal island was only five feet above sea level. The situation appeared serious, and all but the most optimistic of the vacationers began to worry. By late afternoon the wind had reached hurricane force and water covered the entire island. Heavy waves pounded the beaches, and the wind blew strongly and steadily. The storm winds had already blown down fences, ripped off roofs, uprooted huge trees, and blown down shacks and a few summer cottages. Wind-driven projectiles...fence posts, shingles from roofs, tree branches...were deadly missiles, capable of stunning, injuring or decapitating anyone in their path.

Then came a little respite. By evening, although there had been some damage, some injuries and perhaps even a few deaths, the winds became calmer. It seemed that the worst was over, but it was probably the eye of the storm passing over the island. Several accounts of the storm mention an eerie sunset, a scarlet sun seen through a gap in the clouds, setting in a greenish sky. The island lay in the path of the vicious storm, in the northeast quadrant, the most destructive part of a hurricane. With the worst of the storm apparently over, the residents prepared to celebrate. Many islanders had taken refuge in the large, galleried hotel, which they thought would be stronger and safer than their homes. Every night there had been dancing in the hotel ballroom, and this night was no exception. Thinking that they were safe once again, music and entertainment proceeded. Clean-up plans were arranged, rendezvous were set between lovers and parties were scheduled for another day. Plans were made for a tomorrow that most of them would never see!

Suddenly the wind blew strongly from the east-southeast, even more intensely than it had done at the height of the storm. Huge waves crashed into the island and the waters rose to new heights. Fear turned into panic as water poured all over the dance floor. Cottages all over the island were blown down or washed into the sea, but the hotel stood, moaning and creaking as it was battered by the wind

and waves. Then there was a loud noise, like unbroken thunder. A tornado struck! The hotel disintegrated in the giant waves! The island that had been the favorite watering spot for all the wealth and beauty of the Creole parishes broke apart under the power of the wind-driven sea!

In the total darkness of the stormy night, panic and terror reigned. Jagged streaks of lightning punctuated the darkness and lit a nightmare scene. Screams rose over the sound of the wind. Some called for help, others called for loved ones. The island and all its inhabitants became a part of the churning sea. Women were prime victims of drowning. In this time, few women knew how to swim. Furthermore, they were hampered by the many layers of long petticoats and long skirts which fashion dictated; when wet, these garments became an anchor that pulled down even the strongest swimmer. Women who held children struggled in vain to stay afloat. Survivors clung to anything that would float...doors, window frames, furniture, lumber, trees. An unknown number of people were swept out to sea with the wreckage of the cottages and the hotel. It is estimated that in the space of five minutes at least two hundred persons lost their lives on the island

As the hotel broke apart, the *Star* fought for her life. Battered by the ferocious winds and gigantic waves, weather-wise Captain SMITH had the steamer stripped of her smokestacks, pilothouse and cabins. Only the bare hull of the *Star* was left to withstand the fury of the storm. Captain SMITH and his crew heroically saved many of those who were near enough to reach the beached boat. Many of the survivors were injured; all were dazed and shocked.

Each person...survivor or victim...went through his own nightmare of terror. Concern for family members was added to thoughts of personal safety. As in every crisis, the best and worst traits in mankind were brought out by the situation. Acts of heroism and self-sacrifice were almost commonplace, but cowardice and greed also reared their ugly heads. Tales of survivors were varied, and accounts of miraculous escapes from death filled the newspapers for many days after the "overflowing" of L'Ile Derniere.

After the storm passed the island, the water fell about as quickly as it had risen. About half of the people on the ill-fated island lost their lives that night. Some were drowned; some were swept out to sea or into the coastal marshes and swamps near the mainland; some were half-buried in the sand. Some bodies were found on the shell banks and chenieres; some were found hung on bushes or branches; some were found floating in the surf. Some people had simply vanished, their fate forever unknown. Many of the bodies could not be identified. The survivors began to search for family members and friends. Their bodies had been battered and injured by the storm, their clothes had been tattered and their minds had been almost paralyzed by the sights and sounds they had witnessed. These, coupled with the intense sunlight on the beaches and disabling thirst and hunger, compounded their misery. Grief and their sense of isolation from the rest of the world drove some of the survivors into deep depression.

As if things were not bad enough, in the wake of the hurricane came the vultures, both winged and in human form, hunting whatever plunder the storm had brought their way. Bands of "wreckers" inhabited the bayous and swamps along the coast and preyed on shipwrecks and other calamities. These scavengers were the first at the scene of the disaster at L'Ile Derniere. They found leather trunks full of expensive clothing, money and jewels, casks of wine, furniture and other possessions that had belonged to the wealthy victims of the storm. In their greed the looters often mutilated the dead bodies, fingers, which had swollen too much for rings to be easily removed, were ruthlessly chopped off. Jewelry, which might have been the only means of identifying the dead, vanished as the looters claimed their grizzly prizes. Looters even tried to board the *Star* to obtain more booty, but were prevented from doing so by Captain SMITH and his crew.

Newspapers all along the Gulf Coast were full of reports of the storm's violence. Crops were ruined; animals were drowned; buildings were blown down; ships were wrecked and many lives were lost. The sugar cane crop was completely gone and the cotton and corn crops were severely damaged. The

hurricane ravaged the shipping lanes, and the death toll at sea may have been as great as that on L'Île Dernière. The steamship *Nautilus*, with Captain JOHN C. THOMPSON in command, enroute from Galveston to New Orleans with the U. S. mail and thirty passengers, was sunk. The *Samuel Marsden* from Liverpool to New Orleans with thirty-three passengers, was in the path of the storm; only two crewmen survived. The *Manilla* from France, bound for New Orleans, was lost with ten of her crew. The schooner *Ellen*, commanded by Captain STEWART, was lost off the coast of Houma; his wife and children were aboard. Many other ships, towboats, flatboats and sailing vessels were damaged or destroyed, with partial or total loss of their crews and cargoes.

It was not until August 12th that reports of the tragedy of L'Île Dernière reached New Orleans, and in the confusion reports of the victims and survivors were often inaccurate, unreliable and difficult to evaluate. At first it was feared that everyone on the island had lost their lives, but other reports came in. Accounts of the survivors' trials and escapes from death competed with the grim tales of the deaths of loved ones. The steamers *Major Aubrey* and the *Archer* were sent to the relief of the survivors. They found about one hundred people aboard the beached *Star* and about that many more on what was left of the island. A group of men from nearby Franklin and the surrounding area was organized to search the swamps and bayous near the island for possible survivors, and to find and identify, if possible, bodies of the victims for burial. In addition, a group of vigilantes was formed to prevent further looting and to track down and punish those who were guilty of desecrating the dead. Tales these men told were hair-raising.

No one kept track of the comings and goings of the tourists and their guests, but from old newspaper accounts, letters and other records, we have lists of some of the victims and survivors of the storm that ravaged Last Island and other parts of the Louisiana Gulf Coast. However, many of the victims may never be known. It is possible that whole families, with all their guests and servants, were swept out to sea and were not mentioned among the missing. Slavery existed at that time, so the names of the slaves were often not known to anyone but the family they served. The death toll would have undoubtedly been much higher except for the fact that some families had already left the island because of an unusual invasion of gnats and mosquitoes.

Known survivors of the storm include the following: Dr. and Mrs. BAGLEY (Opelousas); Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES BAILLEY/BALLIS and child; Mr. BAPTISTE (The Island); Mr. and Mrs. DESIRE BERNARD and 2 children; Mr. BERREUX and family (Opelousas); Mrs. BIRDSALL and son; G. A. BRIANT; Miss BRUNETTE; A. B. CARY; 2 Misses CLEMENT (Plaquemine); ANTOINE COMEAUX, 2 children and 2 servants; Mrs. CRANK; Mrs. CROFTER and 2 sons (Bayou Goula); E. DAFONTA; Mrs. DARDENCE (Plaquemine); JOHN DAVIS and family (Assumption); Dr. DAY; Mr. DESOBRIIS and family (Plaquemine); Mrs. A. M. DICKINSON, 2 children and servant; Dr. DUPERIOR (Attakapas); Capt. THOMAS ELLIS (Planter-Terrebonne); Mr. and Mrs. J. ETIE/ETIER and his mother (Newton); Mr. and Mrs. A. M. FOLEY (LaFourche); Mr. and Mrs. FLASH; Capt. ALFRED GATES and wife, AMORET; Mrs. GIRARD/GIRAND; S. G. GOTTERMAN; LOUIS GREREINBER; Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM HART, 2 children and servant (Plaquemine); Miss C. HARTMAN; Mrs. HARRIS and child (New Orleans); Dr. and Mrs. HAWKINS, child and servant; Mr. and Mrs. I. HEBERT (Bayou Goula); BOWEN JACKSON (Opelousas); Mr. and Mrs. JACKSON and 4 children; Mrs. JOHN E. KING and sisters (Opelousas); Mrs. S. E. KING; Miss CAROLINE KING; L. LAFOREST (Newton); Mrs. MILDRED LAWES; A. LeBLANC (Napoleon); DESIRE LeBLANC (Napoleon); E. LACONA (Napoleon); Mrs. M. A. LEFTWICH; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. LEWIS and his mother (Bayou Goula); Dr. LYLE; Dr. and Mrs. LYMAN; T. LANDRY; Rev. McALLISTER; O. MALLASSON (Sheriff of Assumption); F. MARIONEAU; JONAS MARSH and daughter (Newton); Mrs. MASILL/MADSILL and 2 children (Franklin); Mrs. MARY MATHISON; Mr. MILLE; EMMA MILLE; Mr. and Mrs. HOMER MILLER; Capt. MURPHY (Napoleon); Capt. DAVID MUGGAH and family; HENRY MUGGAH; Mr. and Mrs. NASH and children (Bayou Goula); Miss NICHOLS; Dr. B. F. PREWITT (New Orleans); FRANKLIN PUGH; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. PUGH, 6 children and servant (Assumption); Mrs. RANTEE (Napoleon); A. C. REEDS; 2 Misses RENTROP and niece (Bayou Goula); V. H. RENTROP; CHARLES RHEN; Dr. and Mrs. ROADES (formerly of New Orleans, now

of Berwick); ADOLPHE ROCHELLE; WILLIAM ROCHELLE and servant; MICHAEL SCHALTRE, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. SIMS (Carroll Parish); J. K. SMITH; JOHN SMITH (The Island); Mr. and Mrs. A. TOFFIER (Bayou Goula); Mr. and Mrs. TROSCLAIR/TROXLER (Bayou Goula); A. E. TYLER; M. VOISIN; ALFRED WADSWORTH; Mr. WINTER; W. D. WINGER/WINTER and servant; Captain SMITH and crew of the *Star*; Negro servant of Mrs. HINES; 2 other servants.

The *New Orleans Crescent* of August 23, 1856, reported that twelve or more persons who were thought to have been among the victims of the Last Island catastrophe had been found alive. They included: Mrs. A. M. DICKINSON, two children and a servant; Mrs. M. A. LEFTWICH; Mr. and Mrs. HART, two children and a servant; and Mr. and Mrs. TROSLCAIR (or TROXLER) of Bayou Goula. On August 25 the *Crescent* reported that Mr. and Mrs. A. M. FOLEY of Lafourche, Mr. WILLIAM ROCHELLE, a Negro servant of Mr. HINES and several other servants had been found in the marsh near Last Island. They had subsisted on crabs, crawfish and rainwater since the storm.

A compilation of lists given in various sources show the following people known to be lost at L'Île Dernière: JEAN A. AVET (New Orleans); Mrs. ELOI BABIN; Mrs. EMILINE BABIN; Mrs. M. BABIN; JOHN BARLAFFEY; C. A. BARTILLEAU/BARRILLEAU and child; Dr. and Mrs. BATEY, 4 children and 2 servants; Mrs. BELL; child of E. BERNARD; Mrs. BORDIS and servant; Mrs. BOUDREAUX; 2 BOUTTTON children; servant of D. A. BRYAN; Mr. CASE; Mrs. A. COMEAUX, 5 children and 3 servants; Mrs. CROZIER and 3 servants; JOSEPH DUGAS; Mr. ELLIS; servant of THOMAS ELLIS; child of J. ETIE and servant; Miss FISHER; Col. FISHER; F. FITZPATRICK; Mrs. FLASH and child; her sister and child; Mr. and Mrs. ADRIEN FRERE and son; Mrs. GERAUD and child; SIMON GIMBLE; GABRIEL GREVEMBERG; Mr. HART; Mr. and Mrs. ACHILLE HEBERT, child and servant; Mrs. ELOI HEBERT; HOMER HEBERT; 2 HUDGINS children; HENRY LANDRY and 3 servants; MICHAEL LANDRY; Ms. TELEFARE LANDRY, 2 children and 4 servants; LEVI LOEP; AUGUSTIN MAGILL; IDA MAGILL; Mrs. THOMAS MASKELL, 3 children and 4 servants; Mr. MIDNIGHT; Mr. McDONALD; Mr. and Mrs. McRAE and child; Mr. and Mrs. HOMER MILLE, child and 2 servants; Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS MILLE and 2 servants; Mr. and Ms. OMISS MILLER and child; JAMES MUGGAH and son; Mr. and Mrs. JOHN MUGGAH, 2 children and 5 servants; T. H. PREWETT, Jr.; Mrs. B. A. PREWETT, 2 children and 2 servants; child of W. W. PUGH; GASPARD/CASPER RATIN; Mr. and Mrs. REED, child and 2 servants; Mrs. DARSINE RENTROP, daughter and servant; P. ROBINET; Mr. ROCHELLE; Mrs. ROUMAGE and servant; Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT ROYSTER; Mrs. MICHAEL SCHLATRE, Jr., 7 children and six servants; Dr. SCUDDY; ALEXANDER SEYMOUR (New Orleans); ULYSEE SIMONEAU; Mr. STEWART; JOHN SCHNEIDER; Mr. THIBEDOUX; the widow of CLAIBORNE THIBEDOUX; Mr. and Mrs. THOMPSON, 3 children; Mr. and Mrs. TURNER; Mrs. VOISIN and daughter. Servants belonging to the following persons were also known to have been lost: servants of Messrs. JOSHUA BAKER, WILLIAM BISLAND, D. BEROUD, G. A. BRIANT, ELLIS, CHENEY JOHNSON, Dr. HAWKINS, JONAS MARSH, DAVID MUGGAH, TROUSDALE, W. W. PUGH, Mrs. HARRIS and Mrs. MEADE. TOM, a free Negro, was also a victim of the storm.

MICHAEL SCHLATRE, Jr., a survivor of the storm, wrote an account of the Last Island disaster. SCHLATRE was commander of the steamer, *Blue Hammock*, and had purchased a summer house on the island. His wife, seven children and several servants drowned, but Capt. SCHLATRE and the elderly Mr. MILLE were washed into the marshes north of the island. They survived by holding on to a part of a house, by eating raw mussels and oysters and drinking rainwater. After more than a week they managed to paddle their "raft" towards the island, where they were rescued. Rescue came too late for Mr. MILLE, who died shortly after. Capt. SCHLATRE's account of his experiences can be found in the *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 20 (1937).

Today there is no sign of the fashionable Gulf resort island. The hurricane of 1856, which took such a heavy toll of human life, also destroyed the island. It was split in half by the tidal surge and was left devoid of vegetation. Now Last Island is a haven for pelicans and exists only as part of the chain of barrier islands that provide protection to the wetlands further inland. The tragedy of L'Île Dernière is

a testimony to the awesome power of the sea.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION: <<http://www.srh.noaa.gov/lch/research/late19th+htm>>

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LOUISIANA'S MONSTER SIGHTING OF 1856

Throughout the antebellum period American newspapers were full of tales of seamonster sightings. Most of these creatures could be identified as giant squid, manatees, manna rays or other marine animals, but the identity of the "sea serpent" killed in the breakers off the mouth of the Lafourche has still not been positively identified. Two major hurricanes, one of which destroyed Last Island, blew in from the eastern Gulf of Mexico during the late summer and early fall of 1856, and the strong waves and tidal surges possibly caused the creature to be washed out of its usual habitat. This "monster of the finny tribe" was killed by fisherman, MARTIAL ORGERON, as it was eating small fish along the bottom. Only two sea creatures could conceivably fit the detailed description ORGERON gave in the *Thibodaux Minerva*...a giant manta ray, or "devil fish," and a West Indian manatee, more commonly known as a sea cow. However, neither seemed to fit the description exactly. The length of the creature appeared too long for a manta ray, and manatees, which had not been sighted in Louisiana waters previously, were herbivores. The identity of Louisiana's "Sea Monster" of 1856 may never be known.

Source: Brasseaux & Hoese. *Regional Sea Stories-Close Encounter With A Creature of the Finny Tribe* <<http://www.browmarine.com/story06.htm>>

TAX RECORDS.

Tax records are not an ideal source of genealogical information, but may provide clues to other more genealogically rich records, such as land deeds. Tax records establish the time and place an individual bought or sold land in a certain place, and thereby can designate an approximate time period of his arrival in a certain area and/or his departure from it; sometimes the name of his destination is recorded. Delinquent taxes may be a sign that the person moved on, and taxes which appear in another person's name, perhaps his widow, oldest son or an executor, may indicate that the individual had died. Tax records, which show the number of acres owned, or the value of a home, and sometimes list number of livestock, indicate the wealth of the family.

Through the centuries many things have been taxed, although most taxes have been levied on land, livestock and slaves. Crops, especially tobacco and cotton in the South, have been taxed. Personal property, including furniture and jewelry, has also been taxed. Poll taxes or "head taxes" for each man were required to be able to vote. Chimneys, closets, fireplaces were among the items taxed.

Parish/county courthouses are repositories for local tax records, but in New England the records are kept in the town. Old tax records are sometimes found in state archives; some of these have been published. Currently many courthouses are microfilming their tax documents or putting them online. Check the Family History Center Catalog at <www.familysearch.org> to see if the tax records for your area of interest have been microfilmed; if so, they can be borrowed and read at a Family History Center near you

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 #2

Sometime in 1922 FRED HEBERT decided to build a new store. It was completed with all wood siding, sawn-wood shingle roofing, with interior walls and floors of pine. All except the floors and roof was painted with two coats of white paint. The paint, white lead, linseed oil and turpentine, was hand-mixed on the job. Shelves, tables and bins were all job-built. The bins were for rice, coffee beans, peas, etc. which were weighed out and given to the customers in paper bags tied with white cotton string. The new place had an underground gasoline tank and a pump with the ten-gallon glass container at the top. One could pump the gas into the container and then dispense it to the buyer by hose in the amount desired, up to ten gallons. A tank for the important kerosene was equipped with a pump that would measure a gallon in one complete circuit. The pump on the motor oil tank delivered one quart per circuit, and there was only one grade of oil available.

About 1922 a family named RICHARD moved into the area and, in competition with my father, opened a store about a mile and a half away. It was a foolhardy move on their part, as there was not enough business for one store. The RICHARD boys went to the little school house with us for about one term, and then the family moved away. Another of the projects to fail was the installation of a telephone system. This happened several years before the construction of the new store, possibly about 1918-1919. The phone lines were apparently improperly installed, and were often "down." Often when a call was made on the hand-crank and battery-operated phone, everyone on the line tried to answer or would hang on to listen in on the conversations. Only several months passed before the whole thing was abandoned.

The Bel Lumber Co. operation on the downriver bluff was conducted on part of Lots 5 and 6 of the SW ¼ of Section 16, the property of the Long Bel Lumber Co. It seems that some rental or lease agreement had been made between the companies. As previously mentioned, in March of 1925 the property had been bought by JAMES W. GARDINER, the husband of KATHERINE BEL, who was a daughter of J. A. BEL and DELLA GOOS. Therefore, Mrs. GARDINER was the first cousin of AB GOOS.

Soon after the land purchase, Mr. GARDINER had the house boat, the *LaSalle*, docked just below the workmen's house boats. With the exception of being towed to Lake Misere for duck hunting for a couple of years, the vessel remained on the river until some time in the 1950's. Another large house boat which belonged to the Union Sulphur Co. was, for a year or so, docked next to the *LaSalle* and both were under the care of AB GOOS. The president of the Union Sulphur Co., Mr. WHITING, came down to their house boat several times, and we often saw him late in the afternoon, rowing a boat alone, presumably for exercise.

The GARDINERs were seen frequently after the *LaSalle* was placed in the area. The girls, MARIE and KATHERINE, and their girl friends visited our store. JAMES, Jr., "Little Jimmie" as we called him,

was often given rides on my brother MARVIN's horse. In fact, there was some talk of the sale of the horse to JIMMIE, but MARVIN was a reluctant seller and Mr. GARDINER a reluctant buyer.

My father, FRED HEBERT, died 8 January 1925, leaving our mother with five children. I was the oldest and was a month past my eleventh birthday. FRED was only several months past the age of thirty-four, and my mother was only thirty. We were left the grocery store and four thousand dollars in life insurance, a portion of which had to be spent to pay the store debts.

In the spring and summer months the Louisiana Canal Co. pumping plant, situated on Bayou Serpent about one and a half miles southeast of our place, pumped water for the rice farmers, some of whom were located as much as twelve to fifteen miles to the east. The plant was operated with wood-burning boilers that furnished steam for the steam engine, which, with pulleys and ropes, turned the large wheel that pulled the pump. That wheel must have been at least twenty feet in diameter. The boiler took many cords of wood per season, and many of the local men made a living cutting and hauling for it the year round. The storage yard for wood covered about fifteen to twenty acres. During the pumping season, a team of horses on a wagon worked constantly, delivering the fuel from the yard to the boiler fire boxes. It was essential that water was delivered consistently to the rice farmers, so the plant operated day and night. Firemen, as they were called, worked on twelve hour shifts, and had to be young and strong; many of them were local black men. FRED DENISON, and later HORACE DENISON were superintendents for the entire canal system. MATT MARCANTEL was the local plant manager.

About 1929 HARRY CHALKLEY purchased the Louisiana Canal Co. and deepened the canals. He dismantled the wood-burning plant and installed an electrical pump, which used only one man per shift. This action created more unemployment for the area; there was no more use for the wood suppliers and other jobs at the plant. Eventually a gas-operated system replaced the electrical one, and in the late 1980's the whole irrigation system was abandoned when the farmers began using water from their own deep wells.

The J. A. BEL Lumber Co. operations terminated in early 1926, and soon ALBERT and JOHN KOONCE and LENO GOOS and their families left to find employment elsewhere. AB GOOS and family left late in 1926 for Sulphur Mines, Louisiana, where Mr. GOOS had a job through the auspices of Mr. WHITING of the Union Sulphur Co.

All the while that the logging and wood cutting occupations were disappearing, so was the business of our grocery store.

The HEBERT children, MARVIN, EVELYN, GENEVA, ANNA BELLE and I, the KOONCE boys and the local children continued attending the little one-room school. The RYAN, MARTIN, FONTENOT, PITRE, CATING, LOGAN, FRUGE and sometimes the FOREMAN children were also members of that school. For most of those years the school teachers boarded at our house.

The story of our time at Hecker would not be complete without telling of the time that PAT GOOS resided there. When he and LENA moved in, he took MARVIN and me under his wing and treated us like grownups, even though we were only eleven and thirteen. PAT could shoot a flying bumble bee out of the air with a twenty-two rifle. He taught us to butcher and clean hogs. He was a good fisherman and we had many picnics and fish fries with him. He loved parties and brewing home brew. An occupation that came into its own in 1919 due to the national liquor prohibition act was the making of bootleg whiskey. Most of the time we drank it before it was ready. Once, the home brew, bottled before its time and left in the house on a hot day, exploded, and there was brew and shattered glass all over the place. In early 1931 PAT and LENA GOOS and their two children left the Bluff. JIM PRETTY bought sugar and corn chops from FRED HEBERT's store, and made and sold whiskey until the repeal of the law in 1933.

Coming upstream from the lower bluff, the river made a bend to the north and proceeded that way past our house, and then made a bend to the west. Just before the bend, a stream ran directly north into a bay about a half-mile long, which ended in a swamp drainage. No one now alive has any idea why this body of water was called Wells Bay. In the early years the bay had been used by MARTIN's tram road. The people had driven pilings into the stream bed and on them built the tram tracks, from which logs were unloaded into the water. MARTIN's tram must have been established many years before the land was sold out of the public domain, as the pilings were rotting and the bed of the tram tracks were already heavily wooded. This is an instance of the common events of a not-too-distant time being "long in the mists of antiquity."

Near the north end and on the east side of Wells Bay, Mr. HOOVER and Dr. BORDELON, with Grandpa FRANCOIS ("TaTa") HEBERT's permission, built a fishing camp. A little later Dr. FORD, Mr. STUBBS and Mr. SWIFT had camps built. All of these men were from Lake Charles, and their camps remained on the bay until FRANCOIS HEBERT's estate was sold. Never during the whole time that the camps remained on the HEBERT property were any of the owners asked to pay rent. The camps did supply employment to SEVERIN FONTENOT, and occasionally to his son, ALLEN, and other local men.

Mr. FLASH was allowed to build a shack on the high bluff of the bay, just a little south of the fish camps. FLASH's hut had a dirt floor, and he used to feed and pet our pigs until we found that their living in the dust of that floor was killing them. Then we had to insist that FLASH keep the animals out of his hut. Another off-and-on resident of the bay area was JIM FONTENOT. He would build a shack and live there for a while, then move. Another of the river squatters was Mr. MITCHELL, who said that he was from the state of Iowa. He lived on a house boat under the wing of AB GOOS. With the help of AB GOOS and his brother WALTER, who was a Police Juror, Mr. MITCHELL was made caretaker of the public White Oak Park.

Sometime in 1929 the United Gas Co. started laying a pipeline from Texas to east Louisiana. The line crossed the river about a half mile below the GOOS residence, and ran across our land, then crossed the main road just a few hundred feet south of the now abandoned school. Though some work was generated for the men of the area, the gas for heating and cooking in Lake Charles eliminated local wood cutting jobs. The United Gas pipeline jobs paid 25¢ per hour.

In 1931 PAT GOOS left Hecker. AB GOOS and his family moved back. I graduated from Iowa High School. Mother's store went bankrupt. The national depression was going on full blast, though it now seems that the nation was suffering only what the people of our area had been enduring for years. AB GOOS had a job which included housing and an automobile. MATT MARCANTEL and a couple of other men were employed by the Canal Co., and the rest of the area men had several years of unemployment and hard times. The early thirties were hard times for the residents of the Hecker area. No jobs were available until the fall of 1932 when government relief jobs at \$1.50 a day became available. Employment was limited to three days for a family of six. MARVIN and I did hitches with the Civilian Conservation Corps, the CCC. (See *Kinfolks* Vol. 26 #3, 2002.) By 1938 my three sisters were married, and MARVIN and I got steady jobs, although we were away from home.

On 16 December 1938 Grandpa, FRANCOIS "TaTa" HEBERT, died, and that was the beginning of the end of the HEBERTs as residents of Hecker. "TaTa" and our grandmother had seen the logging and turpentine industries come and go. On 14 February 1942 Grandma, MARY P. LeBLEU HEBERT, passed away. After Grandma's funeral, our Aunt DELL (Mrs. EARNEST LEE) and her family moved into the old FRANCOIS HEBERT house and remained there until early 1946. In early 1943 our mother left the bluff for a job in Lake Charles. World War II was on, and MARVIN and I were in the Army, where we remained until the latter part of 1945. We never again lived in the old house that had been home for so many years.

One of the stories that Grandpa FRANCOIS HEBERT told must be passed on. He said that years

before he moved to the Hecker bluff there had been a log war between the U. S. government and the loggers who were stealing timber off land that belonged to the government. He said that it had gotten so bad that the U. S. Army was placed in charge. Immediately, a blockade was placed on the stream at the bend just above what was to become Hecker Bluff. This boom left the mouth of Wells Bay open, as presumably no logs could be floated into it from upriver. Although the soldiers did not know it, Wells Bay, on the west side, came within two hundred feet of another bay with access to the river in two places, Horseshoe Bay. It was filled with logs, and the timber men (or thieves) cut a ditch from Horseshoe Bay to Wells Bay, so as to expedite the theft of logs to be hidden in Wells. The log wars took place in 1877. The ditch that was cut then to connect the two bays is still there.

The loggers who could not prove ownership of land had their timber confiscated. All logs were sized and stamped "USA," deeply into the wood. We saw many of the stamps on "sinkers" that were later raised. Several years after the trouble, the government began selling the timber land to the sawmill companies. I was told that some land sold for a "Bit" (twelve and a half cents) an acre; much of it was sold for twenty-five cents per acre.

In the spring of 1946 FRANCOIS "TaTa" HEBERT's heirs agreed to sell the 320 acres of his estate. In October of that year the sale became final. HARRY HANSZEN, DAVID GARRISON, Sr. and MARIE GARDINER GARRISON became the sole owners of the Hecker Bluff. Within several years the public road to the bluff was abandoned by Calcasieu Parish, and a fence enclosed the entire property. The camps at the bay were either abandoned, demolished or moved to Cedric's Bay (Old Lock Moore camp).

In May of 1953 the highest water ever known inundated Hecker and the entire area near it. Our old house was flooded, as it had been in 1913. Grandpa FRANCOIS "TaTa" HEBERT's house, which had been spared in '13, had about two feet of water above its floors. The AB GOOS house barely escaped. It was estimated that the water rose twenty feet above normal.

Not any of the residents of the Hecker area of our time now reside there. AB GOOS was shot to death just a short way from the bluff on 2 June 1953 by a black trespasser who was later electrocuted for the crime. On 19 June, after the death of his father, ALBERT GOOS, Jr. and his mother moved to Lake Charles. The old FRANCOIS "TaTa" HEBERT house was repaired and remodeled, and is now the GARRISON's vacation house. The old turpentine house in which we lived from 1913 to 1943 was demolished sometime around 1990. The last to leave were OPAL and VESTER LEMLEY. Gone also are BILL EMLEY, his wife and son, BUCK; the FRUGE boys, AMOS, ASA and EVERETTE; ASA, JACK, BOB, W. L. and HOWARD RYAN; SEVERINE FONTENOT, his wife and son, ALLEN; LEO KOONCE, LEON KOONCE, BILL and LIB LOGAN; the wives of Ed and WESLEY CATING; DUDLEY PITRE; and MARIE GOOS. Some have gone not only from Hecker, but from this earthly life.

In mid-1946 MARVIN and I set up a small sawmill on our property near the United Gas Pipeline. We had never operated a sawmill, but with some help from ROY HAY, a cousin who had once operated a mill, the venture was successful. Much of the success was due to the Hecker workmen. ED CATING, with his team in the woods, loaded the truck for ALLEN FONTENOT. Logs were cut by SIDNEY CATING and BUCK LEMLEY, the "flat heads." At the mill BILL LOGAN, WESLEY CATING, JUNIOR FONTENOT and CLIFF HUMPHREY were the basic crew, with others coming and going until the mill was shut down in November of 1950.

In the years since we left the river bluffs of Hecker, I have come to feel, more than ever before, admiration, respect and affection for the honest, hard-working, responsible people of the area. It was a privilege to have known and grown up with them. Therefore, it is fitting that this narrative of my remembrances is dedicated to them.

AFTERWARD

Not having been specific about the various self-employment occupations of the men of Hecker during those years mentioned, it might enlighten the reader to describe them.

Fishing was an occupation for some. Trout lines, with baited hooks spaced along them and weighted down, caught mostly catfish. Hoop nets were also used, and they caught Buffalo and Gaspar-goo fish. Bass, white perch, etc. could not be sold to commercial fish markets. The problem with commercial fishing, other than making the catch, was that the fish had to be delivered to the markets in Lake Charles; once there, the price offered would almost of a necessity have to be accepted, as the fish would spoil for lack of refrigeration. We were told that several times the fishermen were so disgusted with the offered price that they took the fish to the Goosport area and peddled them to both black and white residents for whatever they could get...which was more than the market would pay.

During the winter, the season for trapping fur-bearing animals, some area men set trap lines in the west swamps to catch raccoons and mink. Opossums generally were caught on high land. Occasionally one would be so unfortunate as to catch a skunk. In the mid-1930's my brother and I had a line of traps, and we also hunted at night with our old dog, Rex. The animal fur brought little, although a good mink skin could bring \$3.00 to \$5.00. Coons brought about \$1.50 to \$2.50; possums, about 50¢ to \$1.25. We caught a few coons and an occasional mink and many possums. All worked hard for a few, much needed dollars.

Most of the residents of the area had gardens and raised chickens and hogs. Our family owned cattle and a milk-cow, so we had milk, eggs, chicken and fresh meat. After 1932 the Relief Agency aided families in acquiring pressure cookers to make canning meat and vegetables easier and to lower the chance of food poisoning.

Most of the "sinker" logs that we saw were raised by ASA RYAN. He used a barge-like device with the center open, and a large, wooden, hand-operated winch which was supported by a heavy and braced timber on both sides of the barge. The raising equipment was held stationary by a strong rope anchored on both sides of the river. The rope was used to move the winch-barge across the water a few feet at a time, so the workmen could feel the bottom of the stream with a long pike pole. The pike pole was equipped with a hollow pointed spike, so that a sample of wood proved the "sinker" was pine or cypress, a rope with tongs attached was lowered into the water, and the tongs latched onto the timber. Once the tongs were firmly set, the winch was rotated, taking up slack and putting pressure to raise the log. Often, so much pressure was applied before the log came out of the mud that the barge would be pulled down into the water, almost to the point of swamping it. Often the spoke of the winch was tied down and left to set with the great pressure being exerted on the piece of timber. Generally, after a time it would pop out, causing the barge to almost jump out of the water. Many of the logs thus brought to the surface had been in the water for years; some of them were chopped down before the advent of the cross-cut saw. Some of the relics of the log war of 1877 were raised, with the "USA" which had been stamped on them still being plainly visible. "Sinker-raising" ceased when the timber business stopped using the river. The pay derived from the occupation was meager, as it always had been in the river logging industry.

A few men, not of the immediate area (money hunters) would appear occasionally and rent boats to go to some place where they felt sure they would be able to recover some buried treasure. They had maps and dug holes in various places on the river banks. Apparently no treasure was ever found.

In the summer of 1923 the Powell Lumber Co. hired CHARLIE HAY to build about ten "dugouts" for them. "Dugouts" are boats hewn in one piece from a cypress log. These crafts are not to be confused with pirogues. They were called "dugouts" because the inside of the log had to be literally chopped, burned and hewn out; the outside was rounded out. The finished canoe was not a stable craft, but, for those who were experienced in using it, it was very useful in the heavily timbered swamps.

The timber industry and all the people we knew in the Hecker area from 1902 until 1953 are gone, and with them went a way of life.

FRANCOIS HEBERT

Born April 18, 1821

Died July 3, 1914

From *The Daily American Press* (Fri. July 3, 1914)

At Hebert Settlement near Hecker at 5:30 A.M. today occurred the death of FRANCOIS HEBERT, probably the oldest resident of Calcasieu Parish. While Mr. HEBERT was in his 94th year, he was quite active until comparatively recent years. His physical power failed within the last few years, however, and his death was not unexpected. He passed from earth fortified by the last sacraments of the Catholic Church of which he was a lifelong member. The funeral will take place from his late home tomorrow at 9 A.M., Rev. Father CRAMERS officiating, burial being at the Hebert settlement near Bayou Serpent where his father and his wife's father, JOHN MILLER, both lie in that last sleep.

FRANCOIS HEBERT was born in St. Landry Parish, April 18, 1821. In the early '40's the family moved to Calcasieu, near where Fenton was built later, and 65 years ago Mr. HEBERT settled in what is known as the Hebert settlement, where he spent the rest of his long and useful life.

Mr. HEBERT was married at the age of 19 to Miss DEMMIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN MILLER, pioneer settlers of Bayou Arsene, who preceded him into eternity by eighteen years. Of their eight children, all except Mrs. ANDREW BULLER are now living. Not content with caring for their own flock, Mr. and Mrs. HEBERT brought up Mr. HEBERT's half-sister, Mrs. HAY and later her son JOHN, ADOLPH GORDON and his sister, Mrs. THEODORE FONTENOT. The surviving children are ACHILLE, ALFRED, AMADIE and ERNEST HEBERT, ALFRED and ERNEST being residents of Lake Charles; Mrs. JULES LeBLEU of Lake Charles; Mrs. I. RHODRIGUEZ and Mrs. JOHN HAGAN. His descendants also include 37 grandchildren, 27 great-grandchildren, and 8 great-great-grandchildren, making with their matrimonial alliances, one of the largest family connections in the parish.

FRANCOIS HEBERT, PIONEER RESIDENT OF HECKER, DIES

From *The Lake Charles American Press* (Dec. 17, 1938)

FRANCOIS HEBERT, 91, known in the community as "Uncle Tate," died in his home at Hecker Friday afternoon. Mr. HEBERT was born at Hecker, in what was then known as "Old Imperial Calcasieu" and spent his entire life in that section, being one of the prominent timbermen, stockmen and farmers of that community. He was one of the original pioneers, a leader of his community, a Confederate veteran, whose death removes one of the few remaining figures connected with the early history of the parish. Funeral services were to be held from the family residence at Hecker Saturday afternoon at 2:30, interment taking place in the Hebert Family Cemetery near Iowa, with Burke Funeral Home in charge.

Survivors are six children, CLOPHA HEBERT of Fenton, SIMON HEBERT of Lake Charles, RAYMOND HEBERT of Woodlawn, Mrs. E. L. LEE of Westlake, Mrs. JOHN HAY and Mrs. W. M. CORBELLO, both of Iowa; two sisters, Mrs. JOE C. LeBLEU of Chloe and Mrs. EUGENE LEGER of Iowa; 40 grandchildren and 31 great-grandchildren.

**"WE BELIEVE THAT ALL THE TIES OF FRIENDSHIP AND AFFECTION,
WHICH KNOT US AS ONE THROUGH OUR LIVES
DO NOT UNRAVEL WITH DEATH."**

LOCKPORT, A SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GHOST TOWN

The small community of Lockport was founded across the river from Prien Lake, on the west side of the Calcasieu River. The settlement was located northwest of Lake Charles, on the "Old River" where the PPG plant now stands, near the present Interstate 210 on Prien Lake. It was founded by GEORGE LOCK, a schooner captain who turned to the booming lumber industry of southwest Louisiana to make his fortune. At its heyday Lockport was a thriving community of about fifty houses.

LOCK, a native of England, went to sea when he was about 14 years of age, sailing the Gulf Coast from Galveston to New Orleans. Within a few years he became a schooner captain and met DANIEL GOOS, a lumberman and schooner captain from the Lake Charles area. GOOS convinced LOCK of the opportunities, which southwest Louisiana afforded, and LOCK settled in the area. Both GOOS and LOCK were Confederate blockade runners, taking their schooners as far as Mexico to buy and sell supplies. In 1869 LOCK married GOOS' daughter, ELLEN. He built a home and sawmill at a point on the eastern shore of Prien Lake called Bellview. Sawmills were fire hazards, and the Bellview sawmill, like many others, burned in the late 1870's. After this, LOCK was employed by PETER PLATZ and Dr. A. H. MOSS, who owned a sawmill in Bagdad (Westlake).

LOCK and C. H. MOORE, a businessman from California, built the Lock-Moore sawmill at Lockport. It became one of the major mills of the area. LOCK built a home at Lockport and moved his family there, and other families settled there. By the turn of the century there were about 50 houses, a church, a one-room schoolhouse, a large, two-story commissary and large hotel. During the lumber boom, the Lockport sawmill employed about 200 men. PIERRE COCO, a native of Avoyelles Parish, was one of the first employees of the Lockport commissary. The Lockport Hotel was run by Mrs. McGINTY, and later Mrs. GUS MACK.

The family of Captain GEORGE LOCK and ELLEN GOOS consisted of four children...DANIEL, FRED, LETITIA (married MILNER PARET) and GEORGE T. LOCK (born ca 1884). GEORGE T. LOCK was killed in an auto accident in 1916, when he was about 32 years old. When Captain LOCK was 71 years old, he and his wife moved to Lake Charles and lived at the corner of Broad and Reid Streets. GEORGE LOCK died in 1917, leaving a considerable estate. ELLEN GOOS LOCK donated land on Ryan Street to be used for a playground and city park, which was named Lock Park in honor of the family.

In the early 1900's the Clooney Shipyards were located at Lockport. During World War I the Clooney Shipyards built wooden ships for the war effort. The "Old River" circled Clooney Island near Lockport. Although the location was not ideal for navigation, it was useful in floating logs to the sawmill. The Hurricane of 1918, which damaged so much of Lake Charles and other parts of southwest Louisiana, destroyed the sawmill at Lockport. It was rebuilt, but was closed five years later when the timber supply was depleted. When the timber was depleted, oil and gas were discovered at Lockport, and the site became the location of the Lockport Oil and Gas Company. The oil field was the property of the Magnolia Oil Company, and later the Mobil Oil Company and is still producing. In the 1930's the land where Lockport had been located was sold to Olin Mathieson Chemical Company. During World War II, a magnesium plant was built on part of the land. After the war, the old plant became part of the holdings of PPG.

The Verdine Cemetery was located at Lockport, but was moved, perhaps when the railroad was built in the area. A listing of the graves which were known to have been there follows this article. Verdine Bayou, known locally as "Stinky Bayou" because of the chemical waste dumped into it, is near PPG and the old site of Lockport.

Families who lived in the old town of Lockport included those with the surnames of: COCO, DESHOTEL, ELLENDER, GAMMAGE, HAWKINS, HURLEY, IKLEBERG, JOHNSON, JONES, MATIZZA, RACHEL, SLACK, SYKES, VERRET, WILLIAMS and YAW.

Sources: Ross. *Lake Charles American Press*

VERDINE CEMETERY

West of La. 275 - Carlyss, Louisiana

Submitted by Rhonda Stokes

VERDEN, THEODORE

VINCENT, DELIA E.

VERDINE, ANNIE C., w/o PAUL FRELOW, b. 28 Nov. 1875; d. 26 Apr. 1904

VERDINE, ALEXANDER, b. 15 May 1839; d. 18 Mar. 1908

VERDINE, LILLIE, d/o L. & M. VERDINE, b. 16 Nov. 1901

VERDINE, ELIZA, b. 15 June 1849; d. 14 May 1922

LINAROSE, ALVIN, b. 20 Dec. 1910; d. 14 Jan. 1918

DEROSIER, MARY LOUISE ANTOINETTE, b. 15 July 1886, d. 23 Apr. 1910

HUNT, WALTER, b. 17 Apr. 1889; d. 16 July 1905

DOIRON, ROSAMOND, b. --; d. 3 Oct. 1890

VIROINIE, d/o ALEXIS J. & AGNES VIROINIE

OBERLEY, JOHN, b. 20 June 1905; d. 20 Aug. 1905

DOIRON, JOHN C., b. 20 Mar. 1873; d. 3 Nov. 1886

DOIRON, LOUISA, b. --; d. 3 July 1886

VERDINE, DAVID, b. 9 Jan. 1852; d. 30 May 1925

VERDINE, Mrs. DAVID, b. 23 Apr. 1855; d. 28 Mar. 1909 (52 yrs. 1 mo. 5 days)

DOIRON, CELESTINE, b. 2 July 1849; d. 21 Jan. 1914

VERDINE, ELIZA, b. 28 Feb. 1894; d. 23 June 1910

VERDINE, ROSA M., b. 28 Jan. 1870; d. 28 Nov. 1913

DOIRON, AUGUSTINE, b. 25 May 1882; d. 19 Aug. 1905

VERDINE, EDGAR, b. 18 Mar. 1886; d. 10 Dec. 1928

VERDINE, JOSEPH, b. 25 July 1847; d. 11 July 1918

DOIRON, LOUISON, w/o JOSEPH VERDINE, b. 12 Mar. 1856; d. 26 July 1934

DOIRON, ROSEMOND, b. 30 Oct. 1877; d. 5 Oct. 1927

HEBERT, REAH DOLORES, b. 29 Sept. 1915; d. 13 May 1918

DOIRON, VALMON, Co. A, Tex. Cav., C.S.A.

DOIRON, J. VILMORE, b. 3 Mar. 1879; d. 10 Apr. 1931 (age 52 yrs.)

DOIRON, VALMOND, b. 20 Feb. 1841; d. 7 Oct. 1922 (81 yrs. 7 mos., 17 days)

DOIRON, H. L.

DOIRON, P. L.

DOIRON, L. C.

DOIRON. O.

(About 58 unmarked graves are in the back of the cemetery in rows of six.)

(5 markers without names)

DID YOU KNOW?

Women were not on COLUMBUS' first and second voyages. The first women colonists appeared in 1498 when COLUMBUS was allowed to recruit one woman for every ten emigrants on his third voyage. On his second voyage in 1493, the "Grand Fleet" consisted of seventeen ships and twelve hundred men. COLUMBUS brought horses to the New World on his second voyage.

The Family Tree (April/May 2003), Moultrie, GA

"The bitterest tears shed over graves are for words left unsaid and deeds left undone."

—Harriet Beecher Stowe

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS OF POSSIBLE CIVIL WAR VETERANS

Continued from Vol. 27 No. 2

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

SAUNIER, VALENTINE

Marriage: 17 July 1867, Calcasieu Par. (now Jeff Davis Par.), La., ROSALIE GARY

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 7 #2

SAVOY, JOSEPH

Marriage: 4 Mar. 1867, Calcasieu Par. (now Jeff Davis Par.), La., FELICIANA LeBLANC

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 7 #2

SCHINDLER, JOHN CASPER

Birth: 27 Aug. 1821

Death: 4 May 1895; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

SEVERANCE, A. (Rev.)

Birth: 30 Nov. 1832

Death: 8 Nov. 1904; buried Anacoco Cem., Anacoco, La.

Marriage: NANCY ANN (b. 19 May 1841; d. 23 Dec. 1897; buried Anacoco Cem., Anacoco, La.)

Source: Tombstones

SHERARD, JAMES W.

Marriage: ELIZABETH ANN TAYLOR (b. 21 Feb. 1837; d. 13 Oct. 1906; buried Magnolia Cem., Westlake, La.)

Children: MAGGIE (b. 5 July 1872; d. 19 Oct. 1940; buried Magnolia Cem., Westlake, La.)

Source: Tombstones

SHOWS, J. N.

Birth: 1827

Death: 1928; buried Rigmaiden Cem., DeQuincy, La.

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 9 #4

SHUTTLES, J. G.

Marriage: MAGGIE R. (b. 20 June 1853; d. 12 June 1894; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.)

Source: Tombstone

SIEGLER, JAMES M.

Birth: 18 Nov. 1822

Death: 24 Dec. 1892; buried Old Camp Ground Cem., Sugartown, La.

Source: Tombstone

SIMMONS, ABNER "JAMES"

Birth: 1833, Calcasieu Par., La., s/o JAMES SIMMONS, Jr. and NANCY SULLIVAN

Death: After 1891, Beauregard Par., La.; buried Pleasant Hill Cem., DeRidder, La.

Marriage: 1st, JEMIMA COLE (b. ca 1831; d. ca 1856, Beauregard Par., La.);

m. 2nd, ELIZA BARRENTINE

Children: 9, including: JAMES R., MARY, MARTIN, EMILY and JOSEPH

Residence: Sugartown, La.

Occupation: Planter/stock raiser

Comment: Baptist

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

SIMMONS, JAMES**SIMMONS, RALPH**

Birth: 22 March 1830

Marriage: MARY ASLIE LYONS (b. 27 Jan. 1835; d. 13 Dec. 1912, Sulphur, La.)

Children: TABITHA (b. 18 Oct. 1853, Sulphur, La; d. 19 Feb. 1923, Sulphur, La.;

m. THOMAS ESCOUBAS)

Source: *SWLGS Ancestor Charts*, Vol. I

SIMMONS, VALENTINE

Birth: 1827, St. Landry Par. La., s/o DAVID D. SIMMONS and MARY COLE

Death: 15 Aug. 1885, Tenmile, La.; buried Shiloh Cem., Grant, La.

Marriage: 1st, ANN SIMMONS: 2nd, ca 1859, HARRIET GREEN (b. 1843, La.;

d. 1868, Allen Par., La.); 3rd, SARAH DOWIES

Children: MARTHA (b. 10 Feb. 1862, Allen Par., La.; m. JOHN IRVIN HAMILTON)

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

SLAYDON, WILLIAM J.

Birth: 21 July 1824, La.; s/o ARTHUR SLAYDON and MARY BELL

Death: Oct. 1891, Singer, La.

Marriage: 17 Dec. 1863, ARRENA PIERCE (b. ca 1835, Ala.; d. ca 1882, Beauregard Par., La.)

Children: RACHEL E. SLAYDON (b. 20 Jan. 1872, Calcasieu Par., La.;

m. JEFFERSON RANKIN HAVENS)

Source: *SWLGS Ancestor Charts*, Vol. I

STAFFORD, ALBERT H.

Birth: 27 March 1815

Death: 27 Nov. 1884; buried McCall Cem., Grand Chenier, La.

Source: Tombstone

STANTON, OLIVER C.

Birth: 1854

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

Source: Tombstone

STEWART, CHARLES

Birth: ca 1844

Death: Age 61; 17 July 1905

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

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 6 #3

STURLESE, JOSEPH A.

Birth: 2 Aug. 1837

Death: 2 Dec. 1874; buried McCall Cem., Grand Chenier, La.

Source: Tombstone

SULLIVAN, DANIEL

Birth: 22 July 1837

Death: 8 Feb. 1884; buried Catholic Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Marriage: MARGARET McGAUGHEY (b. ca 1837, Ireland; d. 6 Feb. 1893, age 56;
buried Catholic Cem., Lake Charles, La.)

Source: Tombstones

TAYLOR, WILLARD M.

Birth: 23 July 1832

Death: 1 Dec. 1914, Jennings, La.

Marriage: NANCY WARRINER (b. 27 May 1837)

Child: CLARA LOUISE (b. 1861; d. 1926, Jennings, La.; m. JAMES WILSON RITTER)

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

TERRY, A. J. (Rev.)

Birth: 23 April 1846

Death: 10 Sept. 1883; buried Corporation Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Comment: Pastor, 1st Baptist Church, Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

THERIOT, CHARLES

Marriage: 28 Sept. 1868, Calcasieu Par. (now Jeff Davis Par.), La., SILVANIE SAVOY

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 7 #2

THERIOT, CHARLES

Birth: 1846

Death: 1940; buried Chenier Perdue Cem., Cameron, La.

Source: Tombstone

THERIOT, GEORGE ADOLPH

Birth: 1834

Death: 1889; buried Chenier Perdue Cem., Cameron, La.

Marriage: (Probably) CLARAN SAVOIE (b. 1835; d. 1902)

Source: Tombstones

THOMPSON, THOMAS

Birth: 2 May 1844

Death: 13 July 1949; buried Dutch Cove Cem., Sulphur, La.

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 11 #4

TIERNEY, W. M.

Marriage: MARGARET HAYES (b. 16 Dec. 1831; d. 27 March 1901;
buried Catholic Cem., Lake Charles, La.)

Source: Tombstone

TRAHAN, JOSEPH

Marriage: 24 Sept. 1866, Calcasieu Par. (now Jeff Davis Par.), La., ELINA HEBERT

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 7 #2

TREME, ANTOINE

Birth: 19 Oct. 1845

Death: 27 May 1918; buried Cheno Cem., Elton, La.

Source: Tombstone

TURNBULL, EDWIN

Birth: ca 1826

Death: Buried 6 Jan. 1912, age 86, Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

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

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 6 #3

VERDINE ALEXANDER

Birth: 15 May 1839

Death: 18 March 1908; buried Verdine Cem., Carlyss, La.

Source: Tombstone

VINCENT, FERRELL

Birth: 12 Feb. 1829

Death: 1 Jan. 1879; buried McCall Cem., Grand Chenier, La.

Source: Tombstone

VINCENT, SIMEON

Birth: 31 March 1820, s/o PIERRE VINCENT and SALLY RYAN

Death: 27 May 1888; buried Farquhar Cem., Sulphur, La.

Marriage: 29 June 1839, TABITHA LYONS (b. 1 Oct. 1820; d. 11 July 1882;
buried Farquhar Cem., Sulphur, La.)

Children: NATHANIEL (b. 4 Jan. 1842; d. 5 Sept. 1927; m. SARAH LeDOUX);
HENRIETTA "HETTY" (b. 6 May 1843; d. 31 Oct. 1933; m. 13 Dec. 1860,
ARSENE SALLIER); JOSEPH MARTIN (b. 5 March 1847; d. 13 Feb. 1907;
m. 20 June 1867, JOSEPHINE ELLENDER); JOHN A. (b. 15 June 1850;
m. 1st, ARTEMESE REON)

Source: *Descendants of Pierre Vincent; Kinfolks*, Vol. 14 #1; *Lake Charles Weekly American Press*
7/16/1887; 6/8/1923; tombstone

VOUDY, JOHN

Birth: 16 Sept. 1832

Death: 14 Dec. 1878; buried Corporation Cem., Lake Charles, La.; Masonic marker

Source: Tombstone

WATERS, EDMOND

Birth: 1822, London, England

Death: 1894, Lake Charles, La.

Marriage: ELIZABETH BLAND (b. 1826)

Children: ADELAIDE L. (b. 6 Oct. 1861, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; d. 5 Sept. 1952, Lake Charles, , La.;
m. Dr. ALMON NATHAN PIERCE)

Source: *SWLGS Ancestor Charts*, Vol. I

WELDON, A. J. (Rev.)

Birth: 28 Aug. 1837

Death: 26 Sept. 1898; buried Mitchell Cem., Anacoco, La.

Source: Tombstone

WELLS, JACOB

Birth: 29 Dec. 1845

Death: 20 May 1917; buried LeBleu Cem., Chloe, La.

Source: Tombstone

WEST, ABEL

Birth: 9 May 1825

Death: 16 Jan. 1905; buried Farquhar Cem., Sulphur, La.

Marriage: (Probably) AZANA (b. 5 Dec. 1827; d. 16 Jan. 1905; buried Farquhar Cem., Sulphur, La.)

Source: *Lake Charles Daily American* 6/17/1905; tombstones

WILCOX, JOHN

Birth: 27 Jan. 1829

Death: 26 Jan. 1912; buried Orange Grove/Graceland, Lake Charles, La.

Marriage: SUSAN EMILY (b. 15 June 1838; d. 22 June 1916)

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

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 6 #3

WILLIAMS, HENRY ABBOT

Birth: 13 Nov. 1823

Death: 3 Aug. 1881; buried Lyles Cem., near Oberlin, Allen Parish, La.

Marriage: LUCINDA ADALINE LYLES (b. 18 April 1838; d. 27 Dec. 1892)

Children: WILLIAM W. (b. 23 Aug. 1858); HENRY H. (b. 28 Jan. 1862);

REUBEN RAY (b. 22 June 1865); GEORGIA A. (b. 8 Sept. 1869; m. E. A. DUNNEHOO);

SARAH E. C. (b. 28 May 1873); CORA BELE (b. 10 July 1876; d. 14 April 1958;

m. E. F. DONNEHOO, Jr.)

Source: Family records; tombstones

WILKINSON, A. ASHBURY (Rev.)

Birth: 4 Sept. 1818, Kent Co., Del.

Death: 2 Feb. 1907

Marriage: MARY ANN BESWICK (b. 30 April 1825, Laconia, Ind.; d. 3 July 1892;

buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.)

Source: Tombstone

YOUNG, THOMAS

Birth: ca 1822

Death: Buried 14 Dec. 1913, age 81, Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

This concludes these records

OLD LAKE CHARLES CORPORATION CEMETERY BEING RESTORED

The Corporation Cemetery, one of the oldest cemeteries in the Lake Charles area, is being restored after years of neglect. Located just north of Interstate 10, the old cemetery is the final resting place of some of Lake Charles' pioneer families and over a dozen Confederate veterans. Corporation Cemetery was the result of a town council meeting on 12 January 1869, when the need for a Protestant cemetery for the area was discussed. The Catholic Cemetery had been established on Iris Street, but, except for private family cemeteries, no burial ground existed for Protestants. Mayor BRYAN appointed W. G. KIBBE and JOSEPH BILBO to select appropriate land for this purpose.

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. 2

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

Book 1, page 240 - LEONARD DOGET born at St. Landry Parish, LA. Enlisted at Jennings, LA on 17 Dec. 1917 at age 26. Discharged at Camp Gordon, GA on 21 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of engineer. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes dark brown, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' (?)½".

Book 1, page 241 - CLARENCE MILLER born at Welsh, LA. Enlisted at Jackson Barracks, LA on 26 June 1918 at age 18-1/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 18 Aug. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion fair. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 242 - DORISE MILLER born at Woodlawn, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 19 June 1918 at age 20. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 14 April 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status (not shown). Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 243 - WILLIAM B. JOHNSON born at DeQuincy, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 5 Sept. 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 4 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair light, complexion fair. Height 6' ½".

Book 1, page 244 - LUKE E. MANCUSO born at Colonne, Italy. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 28 May 1918 at age 22. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 25 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 245 - BYRON KIRK CARR born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, LA. Discharged Gerstner Field, LA on 13 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 6½".

Book 1, page 246 - LEE GRANGER born at Vinton, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 20 May 1918 at age 29. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 23 May 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair light, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 247 - POLK E. PUGH born at Grand Cane, LA. Enlisted at DeRidder, LA on 1 Apr. 1918 at age 29. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 21 May 1919. Occupation was that of mechanic. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair dark brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 10".

Book 1, page 248- ELTON H. LYONS enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 16 May 1918. Discharged on 4 Aug. 1919. THIS CERTIFICATE ISSUED IN LIEU OF LOST OR DESTROYED DISCHARGE. ISSUED BY SECRETARY OF WAR DEPARTMENT 25 Oct. 1924.

Book 1, page 249 - SKIPPED IN ERROR BY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Book 1, page 250 - HENRY WITHERWAX born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 14 Aug. 1914 at age 20-5/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 25 July 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes grey, color of hair dark, complexion fair. Height 5' 4½".

Book 1, page 251 - WILLIAM J. SALLING born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 5 Sept. 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 18 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion light. Height 5' 10½".

Book 1, page 252 - GABRIEL BROUSSARD born at Dasperd, LA. Enlisted at Cameron, LA on 16 June 1918 at age 24. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 16 June 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes dark, color of hair dark, complexion fair. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 253 - LOUIS MOISE born at Loreauville, LA. Enlisted at New Iberia, LA on 27 Apr. 1919 at age 26. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 26 July 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 6' 0".

Book 1, page 254 - WALTER JAMES born at Dubois, LA. Enlisted at New Iberia, LA on (not shown) at age 21-6/12. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 22 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 3/4".

Book 1, page 255 - WILFRED D'ARMAND KNAPP born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 16 July 1917 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 10 May 1919. Occupation was that of bookkeeper. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair light, complexion fair. Height 5' 11".

Book 1, page 256 - MURPHY J. MATERNE born at New Harrisburg, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 28 May 1918 at age 26. Discharged at Camp Travis, TX on 8 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of carpenter. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 2".

Book 1, page 257 - WARLAND BURKE born at Mereadenthe, AR. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 28 May 1918 at age 29. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 14 June 1919. Occupation was that of salesman. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair light, complexion fair. Height 5' 5½".

Book 1, page 258 - GEORGE CLARK born at Big Cane, LA. Enlisted at Eunice, LA on 24 June 1918 at age 22. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 28 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 259 - COLUMBUS H. ALLEN born at New Orleans, LA. Enlisted at Jackson Barracks, LA on 5 Apr. 1917 at age 19. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 20 Feb. 1919. Occupation was that of civil engineer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 260 - JULIUS BROUSSARD born at Sweetlake, LA. Enlisted at Sweetlake, LA on 19 Sept. 1917 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 24 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 261 - NICK GULOTTA born at Sicily, Italy. Enlisted in Franklin, LA on 6 Sept. 1918 at age 25. Discharged at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, IN on 12 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of chauffeur. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 3".

Book 1, page 262 - ROBERT CHAVANNE born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 2 Apr. 1921 at age 30. Discharged at New Orleans, LA on 3 Jan. 1923. Occupation was that of bank clerk. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair light, complexion fair. Height 5' 10".

Book 1, page 263 - DOUGLAS BARTIE born at Van Ausline, TX. Enlisted at Durant, OK on 20 May 1918 at age 28. Discharged at Camp Funston, KS on 14 June 1919. Occupation was that of brakeman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 11".

Book 1, page 264 - JONAS JONES born at Franklin, LA. Enlisted at Franklin, LA on 1 Sept. 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 16 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status married. Character good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion black. Height 5' 4".

Book 1, page 265 - RICHARD YANCY YOUNG born at Jonesville, LA. Enlisted at Camp Beauregard, LA on 29 July 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Travis, TX on 9 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of rice farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair dark, complexion fair. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 266 - FRED L. GREENLEAF born at Calcasieu, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 14 Dec. 1917 at age 21-11/12. Discharged at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, LA on 23 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of cook. Marital status married. Character good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 267 - JACKSON LeBLEU born at Goosport, LA. Enlisted at Jackson Barracks, LA on 26 Apr. 1918 at age 27. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 20 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 8½".

Book 1, page 268 - JOSEPH L. LeBLEU born at Lake Charles, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 5 July 1918 at age 27. Discharged at Camp Logan, TX on 25 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character very good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair light, complexion light. Height 5' 10½".

Book 1, page 269 - JOHN H. TUTTLE, Jr. born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lafayette, LA on 30 Dec. 1918 at age 18. Discharged at Lafayette, LA. Occupation was that of student. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 6¼".

Book 1, page 270 - OLIN W. MOSS born at San Antonio, TX. Enlisted at New Orleans, LA on 15 Dec. 1917 at age 25-5/12. Discharged at New Orleans, LA on 21 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of medical student. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair light, complexion fair. Height 5' 6-3/4".

Book 1, page 271 - IRVIN RYAN born at Sulphur, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 23 Aug. 1918 at age 24. Discharged at Camp Travis, TX on 13 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion black. Height 5' 9-3/4".

Book 1, page 272 - THOMAS BELL born at Glencoe, LA. Enlisted at Franklin, LA on 26 Oct. 1917 at age 28-1/12. Discharged at Camp Upton, NY on 28 Mar. 1918. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status married. Character very good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion (not shown). Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 273 - SKIPPED IN ERROR BY THE CLERK'S OFFICE.

Book 1, page 274 - MART DUGAS born at Rayne, LA. Enlisted at Abbeville, LA on 19 Sept. 1918 at age (not shown). Discharged at Camp Martin, LA on 9 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of engineer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 10¼".

Book 1, page 275 - ALBERT NIELE born at St. Martinville, LA. enlisted at New Iberia, LA on 5 Sept. 1917 at age 26. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 26 June 1919. Occupation was that of barber. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 276 - JOSEPH NATALI born at (not shown). Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 13 Aug. 1918 at age 21-5/12. Discharged at Ft. Hancock, NJ on 14 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion fair. Height 5' 4".

Book 1, page 277 - MOSE GALLIAN born at Lafayette, LA. Enlisted at Lafayette, LA on 24 Apr. 1918 at age 20-10/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 25 July 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status (not shown). Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5'.

Book 1, page 278 - JOHN MANSFIELD born at Alexandria, LA. Enlisted at Jackson Barracks, LA on 11 Jan. 1918 at age 18. Discharged at Camp Hill, Newport News, VA on 5 Apr. 1918. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 10".

Book 1, page 279 - THOMAS KAOUGH born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Alexandria, LA on 19 Sept. 1917 at age 23-5/12. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 18 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of saw milling. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 10½".

Book 1, page 280 - ANDREW L. LAZINE born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 16 July 1918 at age 22-1/12. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 15 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of chauffeur. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 6' 3".

(continued next issue)

"The voyage of discovery is not in seeking new landscapes but in having new eyes."

— Marcel Proust

LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY - 1901

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SMITH, JOSEPH (col.), wks. Pope's Mill, res. 1219 R. R. Ave.
SMITH, MATT. (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.
SMITH (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.
SMITH, J. W., clerk Racket Store, res. 419 Richard St.
SMITH, ROSANA (col.), washerwoman, East Knappville.
SMITH, JAMES (col.), lab., res. Nix St.
SMITH, EMMA (col.), washerwoman, res. 730 North St.
SMITH, IRVIN (col.), lab., res. 825 Hodges St.
SMITH, MAMIE (col.), seamstress, res. 825 Hodges St.
SMITH, MARY (col.), wks. P. B. ROBERTS, 418 Moss St.
SMITH, WM. (col.), wks. Fence Factory, res. 409 Louisiana Ave.
SMITH, WM., Jr., wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 409 Louisiana Ave.
SMITH, KID, conductor K. C. G. R. R., res. 414 Ryan St.
SMITH, R. H., fish dealer Elstner & Martin Wharf, res. 216 Clarence St.

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

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SLOANE, R. C., wks. City Council, res. 620 Iris St.
SMITH, J., singer, music dealer, 720 Ryan St.
SMITH, FRANK, tailor, 818 Ryan St.
SMITH, RICHARD, res. 216 Clarence St.
SMITH, JOHNNY, lab., 921 Ryan St.
SMITH, J. (col.), wks. J. G. Powell's Mill.
SMITH, J. W., carpenter, res. 1024 Nichols St.
SMITH, E. P. (col.), wks. J. G. Powell's Mill.
SMITH, WM. (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 321 Blake St.
SMITH, H. (col.), wks. J. G. Powell's Mill.
SMITH, L. H., bartender, 802 Ryan St.
SNACK, JOHN, butcher C. I. & C. S. Co., Ltd. Cuduhay Pkg Co., 822 Ryan St.
SOLOMON, L. (col.), nurse, res. 402 Ford St.
SOLOMON, H. C., wks. S. P. R. R., res. 230 Gray St.
SOLOMON, GODFREY, wks. S.P. R. R., res. 122 Gray St.
SOLOMON, N., liquor dealer, 807 Ryan St.
SOLOMON, BEN, clerk, 807 Ryan St.
SOMPAYRAC, P. A., attorney, office 822 1-2 Ryan St.
SOTHERLAND, J. T., wks. S. P. R. R., res. 320 R. R. Ave.
SOUTHERLAND, LOUVINA, wks. F. CHAVANNE, res. 1825 Hodges St.
SNYER, ED. (col.), lab., res. East Knappville.
SPARKS, VERNER, wks. L. RUNTE, 629 Ryan St.
SPARKS, T. P., policeman, res. 1127 Cole St.
SPENCE, J. E., restaurant keeper, 817 Ryan St.
SPENCE, S. E., restaurant keeper, 817 Ryan St.
SPENCE, J. E., restaurant keeper, res. North St.
SPENCE, S. E., restaurant keeper, res. Eighth Ave.
SPENCER, ED., wks. Pope's Mill, res. 304 Gray St.
SPENCER, THOMAS, wks. S. P. R. R., bds. Nix St.
SPICER, J. L., sign writer, res. 201 Kirkman St.

SPICER, J. C., cook, res. 201 Kirkman St.
 SPICER, MARIE, seamstress, res. 201 Kirkman St.
 SPILLAR, J., wks. Waters Pierce Oil Co.
 SPOONER, ALLEN D., saw filer B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 820 Broad St.
 STAFFORD, JOHN M., officer, res. 122 Bonaparte St.
 STAFFORD, FRANK, wks. JOHN O'BRIEN, res. 712 Clarence St.
 STAFFORD, H. S., teamster, res. 122 Bonaparte St.
 STANLEY, C. R., brick mason, res. 304 Gray St.
 STANMEYER, A. B., wks. L. C. Rice Mill, res. 413 Louisiana Ave.
 STANFORD, G. D. (col.), mgr. and prop. Brick and Tile Factory, res. 925 Mill St.

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STANFORD, P. (col.), supt. Stanford Brick and Tile Factory.
 STARKS, ISAH (col.), lab. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1628 Cressford St.
 STARKS, EDWARD (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 920 Blake St.
 STEELY, C. M., wks. C. I. & C. S. Co., Ltd., 822 Ryan St.
 STEIDLEY, J. J., job printer Press Co., Ltd.
 STEIDLEY, W. A., pres. Press Co., Ltd., res. 1014 Kirby St.
 STEIN, STEPHEN E., lab. 1917 Ryan St.
 STEVE, SCOTT (col.), wks. L. C. Rice Milling Co.
 STEVENS, FRANK, baker, 825 Ryan St.
 STEVENS, RANDAL (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 712 Goss St.
 STEVISON, A., wks. Pope's Mill, res. 725 Nichols St.
 STEWART, CHAS., wks. Pope's Mill, res. 710 Lyons St.
 STEWART, E. L., mgr. L. C. Bottling Works, 312 Ryan St.
 STEWART, J. T., engineer, res. 619 Belden St.
 STEWART, E. L., bottler, res. 407 Belden St.
 STINE, STEPHEN, wks. C. H. WINTERHALLER, 631 Ryan St.
 ST. DAZIER, OMER, fireman, res. 403 Bilbo St.
 ST. DIEZIER, ALBERT, wks. Press Co., Ltd.
 ST. GAUDAIN, A. J., bartender, R. R. Ave.
 ST. JULIAN, AUSKER (col.), wks. brick yard, res. 229 Kirkman St.
 ST. JULIAN, O. (col.), lab. Stanford Brick and Tile Factory
 ST. JACKQUIN (col.), barber, 638 R. R. Ave.
 STODARD, JOSEPH, wks. Poe's Shingle Mill, res. 1019 Lawrence St.
 STODARD, JOS. R., wks. Poe's Shingle Mill, res. 322 Ryan St.
 STODDARD, P. L., wks. Lakeside Laundry, res. 231 Broad St.
 STODDARD, LUELLA, wks. Lakeside Steam Laundry, 121 Mill St.
 STOKES, ANDERSON (col.), gardener, res. 709 Pine St.
 STOKES, NANCY (col.), cook, res. 709 Pine St.
 STONE, ROBT. R., lawyer, 822 1-2 Ryan St.
 STONE, W. D., treas. C. I. & C. S. Co., Ltd., Cuduhay Pkg Co. 822 1-2 Ryan St.
 STORZBACH, FRED, baker, res. 319 Hodge St.
 STOUT, E. F., wks. Poe's Shingle Mill, res. Cressford St.
 STOUT, JOSEPH, wks. Mt. Hope Mill, res. 1408 Commercial St.
 STOUT, GEORGE, lab. Poe Shingle Mill Co., 322 Ryan St.
 STRAUSS, C. F., car inspector S. P. R. R., res. 110 Ford St.
 STRONEY, JOHN, tailor, 818 Ryan St.
 STROUSS, FELIX (col.), lab., res. 1214 Pine St.
 STUBBS, ED. L., clerk U. S. Postoffice, 839 Ryan St.
 SUDDITH, STELLA, clerk J. S. SMITH, 720 Ryan St.

SUDDETH, LUTHER, hack driver, res. 307 Ford St.
SUDDUTH, H. W., wks. Kelly, Weber Co., res. 412 Peake St.

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

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SUGAR, VETO, clk. G. Cassara, Gray St.
SUGAR, LEON, lawyer, office 1013 Ryan St., res. 1136 Ryan St.
SUIT, JAMES W. (col.), wks. Fence Factory, res. 322 Franklin St.
SMITH, VAN (col.), wks. Powell's Mill, res. 1522 Fousuett St.
SMITH, CHAS., wks. S. P. R. R., res. 218 Rock St.
SULLIVAN, ELIZA (col.), washerwoman, res. 515 Jackson St.
SULLIVAN, J. F., ticket agent, S. P. Depot.
SULLIVAN, PAUL, painter and decorator, res. 416 Iris St.
SUMRALL, HENRY (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. East Boulevard.
SUMMER, B. (col.), lab., res. 724 Ford St.
SUMMERS, BAZILE (col.), lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.
SUTHERLAND, J. C., clk. W. F. Rachal's Restaurant, 1412 R. R. Ave.
SUTHERLAND, WILLIAM, clk. Rachal's Restaurant, 1412 R. R. Ave.
SUTHERLAND, R. J., blacksmith K. C. W. & G. car shops, res. 222 Clarence St.
SUTTLE, Mrs. MAMIE, widow, res. 622 Mill St.
SWEATT, E. L. (col.), music teacher, res. 740 Kirkman St.
SWEENEY, J. H., wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 707 Jackson St.
SWIFT, R. R. (col.), lab. Stanford Brick and Tile Factory.
SYKES, BAT. (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co. 502 Franklin St.
SYKES, A., compositor, L. C. Printing Co.
SYRES, ELI (col.), wks. L. C. Rice Milling Co.
SYZE, LIZZIE (col.), washerwoman, 715 Boulevard.

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TABOR, J. A., wks. Rouss Racket Store, 914-918 Ryan St.
TAILOR, LIZZIE (col.), restaurant keeper, 916 R. R. Ave.
TAILOR, WILLIE (col.), lab., res. 916 R. R. Ave.
TAILOR, NATHAN (col.), wks. Fence Factory, res. 927 R. R. Ave.
TAILOR, JOSEPH (col.), lab., res. 916 R. R. Ave.
TAILOR, NATHAN (col.), lab. res. 916 R. R. Ave.
TALLES, W. (col.), wks. J. G. Powell's Mill.
TALLES, W. (col.), wks. J. G. Powell's Mill.
TANIO, TONEY, carpenter, 906 R. R. Ave.
TANNER, FRANK, lab., res. 408 Jackson St.
TANNER, MARY (col.), washerwoman, res. 431 Franklin St.
TARLTON, R. L., wks. Pope's mill, res. 424 Bilbo St.
TATE, WM. (col.), wks. Mail Boat, res. 114 Moss St.
TAWN, Y. S., carpenter, res. 1222 Common St.
TAYLOR, LEE (col.), wks. Elstner Grocery Co, res. 1103 Kirkman.
TAYLOR, GEO. S., lawyer, res. 815 Moss St.
TAYLOR, T. T., lawyer, res. 815 Moss St.
TAYLOR, ALFONSE (col.), porter, 809 Ryan St.

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(continued next issue)

CALCASIEU PARISH

From *The American* (September 30, 1896)

Information Contributed by MICK HENDRIX (Member #1296)

Calcasieu Parish, of which Lake Charles is the parish seat, lies in the extreme western part of Louisiana. It is the largest territory of any in the State, and with the exception of a few mountain counties, perhaps the largest parish or county in the United States, being about sixty miles wide, from east to west, and seventy miles long, from north to south. It is drained by the Sabine River and its branches on the west, the Mermentau River and its branches on the east, and the Calcasieu River and its branches in the center. All these rivers and several of their branches are fine navigable streams, and are filled with the finest of fish. The surface of the country is level, except in the northern part, which is rolling and, in some instances, hilly. A little more than half of the parish is covered with the forest of pine, cypress, magnolia, oak, ash and other timber. The south part of the parish is beautiful prairie land. The Southern Pacific Railway traverses the parish from east to west a little south of the center. The Kansas City Watkins & Gulf Railway runs from Lake Charles to the north boundary of the parish east of the center. The Kansas City Southern & Gulf Railway is under construction from the north through the western portion of the parish. Thus the three rivers and their navigable branches and the three railroads give splendid transportation facilities to the entire parish.

LAKE CHARLES

Lake Charles, the parish seat, is a beautiful little city of ten thousand inhabitants, situated upon the lake of the same name, which is drained by the Calcasieu River. Lake Charles is the center of the largest lumber manufacturing industry in the state, and also contains two large rice mills, the car shops of the K. C. W. & G. Railway, one of the best sugar mills in the state, and other manufacturing establishments.

Among the public buildings in Lake Charles is our large and fine court house. Here are found the commodious court room, jury rooms, judges room, sheriffs', clerks', treasurer's, district attorney's and assessor's offices. The court house was built in 1890 by Mr. H. L. ROBINSON, and cost about \$30,000. Hon. P. CROWLEY is the efficient mayor of the city and looks well after all the interests involved. The Judge of our District Court is STEPHEN D. READ who presides in the court of Calcasieu, Cameron and Vernon Parishes ably and impartially.

A. R. MITCHELL is District Attorney and does all in his power to bring the guilty to punishment. A. L. LYONS was elected sheriff at the April election and is already making a fine record as an efficient officer. H. C. GILL, who was re-elected District Clerk at our last election, is efficient and popular. J. W. ROSTEET, our handsome parish treasurer, may be found at his post in the court house. FELIX PERKINS, our genial assessor, is ready at all times to give all the information in his power concerning the wealth and resources of Calcasieu Parish. Dr. J. G. MARTIN, our efficient coroner, looks well after the interests of his office.

The principal towns of the parish outside of Lake Charles are:

Jennings---a beautiful town of 1,000 or more inhabitants in the eastern part of the parish. It is surrounded by a fine prairie region which is occupied by a large number of enterprising farmers.

Roanoak---a small place five miles west of Jennings.

Welsh---with four hundred inhabitants, five miles west of Roanoak.

Iowa---which is near the Junction of the K. C. W. & G. and S. P. Railways.

Westlake---is a town of 800 inhabitants, on the west side of Lake Charles.

Sulphur City---near the sulphur mines.

Edgerly and Vinton---thriving towns on the S. P. Railroad.

On the K. C. W. & G. Railway, we find the following towns:

Iowa Junction, Fenton, where a rice mill is located; Kinder, near which is located a saw mill; Oberlin, a beautiful and thriving town which does a large business; and Oakdale, where a large saw mill and

cotton gin are located. Besides these railroad towns we have located in the bounds of the Parish, Sugartown, Merryville and some small trading places. Calcasieu contains upwards of 30,000 inhabitants and is rapidly developing in all directions. Possessing as it does, almost unlimited resources, Calcasieu Parish is destined in the near future to become one of the richest portions of the earth, and will furnish homes for hundreds of thousands of people.

THE POLICE JURY

The Police Jury is the legislative body of the parish. It holds the same relation to the parish that county commissioners or township supervisors do to the county in other states. Our parish is divided into eight police jury wards, each of which elects one of the police jury, except ward three, which elects two jurors. At the first meeting of the jury after the election, one of their number is elected president, and a clerk is selected outside of their body. The present police jury, which was elected April 21, 1896, consists of the following: First ward, JOHN CHAUMONT; Second ward, JASPER PITRE; Third ward, ADOLPH MEYER and J. C. LeBLEU; Fourth ward, W. A. VINCENT; Fifth ward, WM. DUNN; Sixth ward, J. C. MEADOWS; Seventh ward, R. E. SIGLER; Eighth ward, W. J. PRATER. ADOLPH MEYER is president and AUGUSTUS LYONS is the clerk.

On Friday, September 11, the police jury met and proceeded to divide the police jury wards into voting precincts and polling places as follows:

Ward 1---First, Oakdale, store of WM. DUNN; second, China, house of WM. JACKSON; third, home of PETER NEVILLS; fourth, home of CALEB SIMMONS; fifth, Oberlin, in J. W. MOORE's store-room; sixth, Kinder, in MERCANTEL's store.

Ward 2---First, Jennings; second, Welsh; third, Lake Arthur; fourth, Raymond; fifth, house of ARSENE LeBLEU.

Ward 3---First, Lake Charles, court house; second, CLEBERT DEROUEN's store; third, Iowa; fourth, BURLESON's school house; fifth, store of GEO. PADRASKY in Lake Charles.

Ward 4---First, store of MATHIEU VINCENT; second, Sulphur; third, Westlake.

Ward 5---First, Edgerly; second, Vinton; third, Pine Hill.

Ward 6---First, house of JOSEPH WHITMAN; second, E. McMAHON's store; third, Miersburg; fourth, Mystic.

Ward 7---First, Sugartown; second, Clear Creek; third, GEO. W. CORKRAN's store; fourth, residence of W. J. DOWIES.

Ward 8---First, I. A. PERKINS' store; second, WM. CONE's residence; third, Union school house.

NEWS ITEMS FROM THE AMERICAN (SEPTEMBER 30, 1896) Information Contributed by M. E. "MICK" HENDRIX, Member #1296

LAKE CHARLES

[Editor's Note: In 1896, following the Panic of 1893, the country was in its third year of depression. Debts, business failures and unemployment were compounded by labor unrest, and in southwest Louisiana, by crop failures due to the long drought. This presented the scene for a bitter presidential campaign between the Republican candidate, WILLIAM McKINLEY, and the great Democratic orator, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN. On the volatile currency question McKINLEY advocated "sound money" based on the gold standard, while BRYAN favored "free silver," which the Republicans called "cheap money." BRYAN's supporters came from the West and the South, and were workingmen and farmers who opposed concentrated wealth and its control of government. The arguments over the opposing philosophies grew ever more bitter as Republicans and "Gold Bugs" faced a crisis which, according to MARGARET LEECH, they considered more serious than the Civil War. They were firmly entrenched in their belief that "free silver" would cause the rise of bankruptcy, the ruination of the country and anarchy---Red Revolution! However, most people in southwest Louisiana were

Democrats and supported BRYAN; in fact, there was no Republican ticket. Besides, BRYAN was from Nebraska, and many residents of southwest Louisiana had familial or business ties with Nebraska and the Midwest. This was the political situation which faced our ancestors in 1896.]

In Lake Charles it was announced that the Bradley-Ramsey Mill would remain closed for a week or ten days. The Lake Charles Rice Mill started up last week, and the Westlake Rice Mill will commence work sometime next week. FRANK SILING was building a real estate office for S. A. KNAPP in the rear of the Calcasieu Bank building. D. H. SUTHERLAND is building a new market building on Ryan Street near Lowenstein's confectionery and fruit store. The second crop of tobacco grown in Professor THOMPSON's garden was curing up nicely. Mrs. KATIE PARVIN returned from her eastern trip and has once more assumed the management of the DEES Cottage Boarding House, corner of Hodges and Division Streets. FRED E. SAUNDERS who has been conductor on the dummy train for the past year, leaves for Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he will enter Eastman's Commercial College; he will be succeeded by LOUIS WHITE, a well known and popular young man. Rev. WILLIAM PERKINS was in the city, shaking hands with his friends. J. D. CLINE, of the law firm of Cline & Cline, left for Houston where he will assist the proprietors of the *Daily Age* in putting that paper on its feet; JERRY does not sever his connection with the law firm, which will be run by his brother in his absence.

The prospects are good for immigration to southwest Louisiana the coming fall and winter. G. H. HELDEN of Hutchinson, Kansas, has already come, and Rev. D. L. HUGHES, D. D. has come to spend the winter with his daughters, Mrs. ROCK and Mrs. KINNEY. Other visitors to the city include A. B. MEAD's daughter and mother from Webster City, Iowa; P. E. SMITH of Cameron; Professor P. H. PHILBRICK; Mrs. J. V. RICHARD of Oberlin; and J. L. JOHNSON, traveling salesman for the Graham Paper Co. J. G. MOSS, who has been teaching at Dry Creek, came home for a short visit and will return next week. Mr. and Mrs. ARAD THOMPSON are returning home from the North. H. W. REED returned from the North after a few weeks' visit. Miss HATTIE DEES returned from Bear, La., where she has just completed a very successful term of school.

Mrs. W. E. LEE visited friends in Oberlin last week. Mr. BEL and family spent last Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. WILCOX south of town. EARNEST BAKER and J. M. REASONER start soon for Wichita, Kansas, where they will attend school. JIM BRYAN started for Yale College.

A few of the young people of the south side gathered at the home of Miss MAUDE MASON last Saturday night and "music and spicy conversation was indulged in until a late hour." [MAUD GERTRUDE REID, whose stepfather was J. M. MASON.] Another enjoyable social was given by the Baptist choir at the residence of Professor J. E. KEENEY. As the guests arrived they were ushered into the kitchen where they participated in a real good squeeze---a lemon squeeze. While the seeds were being counted, guests found amusement on the lighted lawns and in pleasant parlors. Miss MAGGIE HARROP's lemon contained the largest number of seeds, and the first prize, a necktie, was awarded to her. Mr. TROTTI won the "booby prize."

The Literary Society of the Calcasieu Academy was recently organized with G. H. BURRIS as president; Miss GERTRUDE BEARDSLEY, vice-president; and Miss ROSE HETTRICK, secretary. It will hold its first meeting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. WHITE on Clarence Street. The following program will be offered: Recitation, Miss MABEL MOSES; Essay, J. R. JONES; Reading, Mr. SHATTUCK; Essay, Mr. LeBLANC; Paper, Miss ROSE HETTRICK. Debate---Question, "Resolved, That fire is more destructive than water." Affirmative: GUY ELLIS, Miss BERTHA MARSH. Negative: G. H. BURRIS, Miss LILLIE BELDEN.

Work is progressing on the new Episcopal Church. W. H. CLINE preached at the M. E. Church on Hodges Street Sunday. S. E. PENDLETON preached an able sermon at the Broad Street M. E. Church, South. The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet with Mrs. ELLSTNER. Everyone who is in the habit of using bad language should go to hear Rev. CLAUD JONES preach next Sunday on "the profanity of Lake Charles." Rev. JONES will also lead the prayer service at the

Sunday School convention in the Christian Church. Others who will take part in the program include: Hon. GEORGE H. WELLS, Mrs. BARTEAU, Dr. B. C. MILLS, Gen. T. T. TAYLOR, C. E. HICKMAN, WILLIE HEBERT (Lacasine), ISAAC STANSBURY, A. A. STRONG (Iowa), Mrs. F. K. WHITE, Mrs. S. M. DAVIDSON, Mrs. J. W. McKEAN, Rev. HARRIS, and Rev. ROBERT P. HOWELL.

Marriage licenses were issued to the following for the week ending 29 September 1896:

September 24 - THEODULE LEOERGUE and Miss ELIZABETH FONTENOT.

September 28 - BRITTON L. J. LONG and Miss WINNIE I. J. WHITE.

Professor SHADDOCK sent a fine box of native persimmons to *The American*. Professor H. Q. WARD has a banana tree which bore a fine bunch of bananas this year. C. W. STANEART of Oberlin, an old-time Republican from Iowa who is now enthusiastic for BRYAN and "free silver," called at the offices of *The American*. A mass meeting of the citizens of Sugartown and Oberlin will be held; speakers will be Hon. R. BROUSSARD, C. A. McCOY and the editor of *The American*. The silver campaign is progressing favorably.

J. HOFFMAN is remodeling his house inside and painting the outside. Mr. H.E. PRICE is improving the looks of his property by building a fence and digging a well. Mr. and Mrs. B. SNYDER arrived from New York and are now at the Hotel Howard; Mr. SNYDER is bookkeeper for the rice mill. C. BRYER, living south of town, had a mule to die a few days ago. J. H. TUTTLE has built an addition on his barn.

HAMILTON PIPER is on the sick list. A team of ALCIDE COLLET's horses ran away and threw his daughter out of the wagon, breaking both bones in her arm. FRANK SHUTTS is out again after a severe spell of brain fever, which confined him to bed for seven weeks. Miss GRACE HARRIS is confined to bed with fever. Miss LENA and Rev. HARRIS have also had attacks of fever.

Professor J. L. JOHNSON was arrested Friday on a charge of assault and battery upon HENRY WAITT. JOHNSON waived examination, and the case was sent to the district court. Supt. McNEESE, Prof. J. E. KEENY and other members of the board of education went his bond. Kinder had a little horse-stealing affair last Thursday night. Dr. ODOM had two horses stolen. The telegraph wires out of Kinder had been cut, presumably by the thief. No clue as yet to the thief.

NORTH SIDE & GOOSPORT

CHARLES S. RAMSEY has returned from his northern trip and is now at his post in the office. The Bradley-Ramsey Mill has shut down to repair the slab-burner. J. G. POWELL's dry shed is near completion; he will put dressed lumber in it.

Miss ANNA CARTER from New Iberia is visiting her aunt, Mrs. HAYES. Mrs. F. A. STITT visited Goosport, as did FRED SAUNDERS. Mrs. JAMES WILSON left on the Southern Pacific train to visit her sister three miles from Edgerly. HERMAN ROCK continues to take those morning rides on the dummy. Mr. FAUKER has been sick from fever for some days; he took a trip up in the woods to search for health and kill a few squirrels. Miss CHARLOTTE McLEOD has been sick for some days. Miss MAMIE SILING has been teaching in her place.

R. L. FAULKNER has a fine puppy sent to him by his brother in San Antonio. Capt. JOHN BURLEY (col.) has a graphophone that plays fourteen pieces, and he serenades all the people. The favorite tune seems to be "Put Me Off At Buffalo." Mr. CLINGO and M. CHANNELL have traded horses. Mr. CHANNELL has commenced to put lumber on his lot, where he will build a fine residence. Everyone has commenced getting out their winter clothes, as winter is coming fast.

(Signed) "GOOSPORT GANDER"

ALL OVER THE PARISH

FENTON

GUY DECKER and JOSIE MILLS spent Sunday with RUSSELL DAVIS of Meadow Prairie. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. MILLER and Mr. and Mrs. CHARLEY COWAN spent Sunday with S. W. DAY. The bridge gang of the K. C. W. & G. Railway was boarding at S. J. FENTON's while putting in the bridge at Bayou Serpent. J. J. MILLS went to Lake Charles on business, as Mills Bros. intend to commence rice milling in a few days. Harvesting rice is almost over in this locality, owing to the short crop. The man that has got rice this year will get a good price for it.

(Signed) "PICKUP"

FOREST HILL

During the past two weeks considerable cotton has been marketed here, and indications are that about the same number of bales will be handled as last year. F. F. ROGERS went to Alexandria. JNO. HOUSTON came up Saturday from his spur and spent the day with his many friends in Iowa. Miss MARY RANDOLPH entertained a number of her friends. F. B. OSBORNE of Alexandria visited friends in the country.

(Signed) "CASSINS"

GRAND LAKE

W. J. KINGSBURY and wife and Mrs. A. O. KINGSBURY were visitors at Lake Charles. Miss LORENA HEBERT came home with them and spent the Sabbath with her many friends here. Mrs. PRYOR and children came out from Lake Charles to hear her father, Father WILKINSON preach. She was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. FAIRCHILD and Mr. DICKINSON. Elder JONES of Lake Charles preached in the church Monday night. M. D. HEBERT and A. O. KINGSBURY took the "Pentecostal Tent" to Lake Charles and shipped it to Pipeville whose people are not afraid of having a full salvation preached. O. DEROUEN and WILLIAM LOVELL were at Cameron this week, and J. W. McKEAN will go there next week to complete his term of school. MARTIN HEBERT will close his term of school here, to the regret of his many friends.

(Signed) "SCRIBE"

VINTON

There is not a good deal of money in circulation, but times seem to be lively. All the stores are doing well. In view of the business depression and general distress everywhere, we have no right to complain. Sheriff LYONS was in town. C. A. McCOY addressed the Ryan & Sewall Club. Those at the meeting include: Chairman VINCENT, J. H. POE, Mr. PATRICK, and W. B. NORRIS. JOHN LIGHTNER of Iowa Station and A. M. MAYO of Lake Charles attended the Sunday school convention here. Mrs. BEULAH PEVETO, Miss ADA PEVETO and the bright little children of Mrs. PEVETO of Orange are the guests of Juror DUNN's family. JAY BROWN, who taught school here last year, has again assumed control. C. P. HAMPTON, accompanied by his little daughter, NELLIE, went to Baton Rouge. Mrs. WILLIE PATRICK seems weaker than last week.

(Signed) "TWILIGHT"

FRIEN LAKE

We had a little cold snap, so it makes you feel like it was winter. But it aint, you know, never is here. We are having an abundance of rain here now. What a pity it could not have come before and gladdened the poor planter's heart. Some little rice is being stacked, but the weather is so very unsettled it is dangerous to venture out. No early rice will be threshed until the bulk is ready. Services were not held here as announced, due to inclement weather. ADOLPH ESCLAVON returned home from Beaumont. Dr. HUTCHINS has a patient and is consequently seen here quite often. JOHN IHLE went to Big Lake. Mr. PAYTON left for Mermentau, where he is in charge of a log lifting flat. Mrs. H. B. CARY spent Friday afternoon with J. C. BAKER. Miss KEARSE's school is progressing nicely. Mr. and Mrs. GRAHAM of Nason Villa drove out; they brought dog and gun along, and indulged in a little hunt while out here.

(Signed) "AGRICOLA"

MARSHFIELD

Rice cutting is nearly over for us, but some late rice has to be cut. Miss HATTIE READ is teaching the fall school at Black Bayou. The school has 16 pupils and will probably have 20 in a week or two. Professor SHADDOCK is enjoying fresh, homegrown cantaloupes and expects to have a fine crop of watermelons.

(Signed) "SENEX"

CHINA

The rice crop in this immediate neighborhood is a complete failure, while corn made an average crop, and if we have good rains from now on sweet and fall Irish potatoes will make a fair crop. This very minute the clouds are falling gently down, but not since last March have we had a rain heavy enough to soak the work land so that a plow would not turn up hard dry lumps. Cattle in this part of the parish have suffered for want of good water and grass this summer, and are consequently not in marketable condition. DAN WILLIAMS, one of our resident China boys, has disposed of his personal property and has gone to visit his uncle in Kansas. If Kansas suits him, he will make it his future home; if not, he will go to the mines of Colorado. HENRY GARDENER threshed 198 sacks of 1895 rice this week, which will net him more than double what the same rice would have one year ago.

CITIZENS CELEBRATE THEIR BIRTHDAYS

From the *Lake Charles American Press*, 2/27/1947 (Reprinted 2/27/1997)

The birthday boys are WILLIAM B. HASKELL, 88, CHARLES A McCOY, 78, and PHILLIP CHAVANNE, 74. HASKELL, a former city judge, was born in 1859 on the lake front. McCOY, an attorney, was born in 1869 in Fairfield, Iowa, and then moved to Lake Charles in 1894. CHAVANNE was born at Niblett's Bluff in western Calcasieu Parish in 1878 and moved to Lake Charles when he was two years old.

HASKELL and his wife have lived 62 years at their 730 Common St. address, the first house on the street. McCOY was a captain in the Spanish-American War. He claims that Louisiana sent more men into that war than any other state, in proportion to the population, by order of the president of the U. S. McCOY explains that it was thought that people from the Gulf coast were immune to yellow fever.

Mrs. CHAVANNE will host tonight's party for all three men born on Feb. 27.

TATER PEOPLE

Some people never seem motivated to participate, but are just content to watch while others do the work. They are the *Speck Taters*. Some people never do anything to help, but are gifted at finding fault with the way others do the work. They are the *Comment Taters*. Some people are very bossy and like to tell others what to do, but don't want to soil their own hands. They are the *Dick Taters*. Some people are always looking to cause problems by asking others to agree with them. It is too hot or too cold, too sour or too sweet. They are the *Agie Taters*. There are those who say they will help, but somehow just never get around to it. They are called *Hezzie Taters*. Some people can put up a front and pretend to be someone they are not. They are called *Emma Taters*. Then there are those who are always prepared to stop whatever they are doing and lend a helping hand. They bring sunshine into the lives of others. They are called *Sweet Taters*. Are you a Sweet Tater??
The Journal, Vol. XV #1 (2003), Friends of Genealogy, Shreveport, La.

GENEALOGY - A SEARCH FOR THE GREATEST TREASURES - OUR ANCESTORS.

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. 2

JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH, LOUISIANA

BERTRAND FAMILY CEMETERY RECORDS

(Located about 4 mi. E. of Hathaway, La.)

Taken on May 25, 1957

GARY, GEAN ARVILLIEN, b. 13 July 1879
GARY, JOHN, b. 6 Feb. 1950, d. 3 Oct. 1952
GARY, Mr. JOSEPH, d. -- Oct. 1943 (age 66 yrs.)
GARY, KERMITLES, b. 25 Dec. 1939, d. 10 June 1940
GARY, LESTER PETER, b. 30 Dec. 1940, d. 19 Dec. 1955
GARY, LUMAN, d. 2 Apr. 1927
GARY, MASSIE MARIE, b. 25 June 1914, d. 6 Aug. 1944
GARY, Mrs. ONGEL, b. 13 May 1862, d. 10 Apr. 1938 (age 75 yrs.)
GARY, OZEMA, b. 15 Dec. 1895, d. 15 June 1920 (age 25 yrs.)
GARY, PETER, d. 3 Oct. 1932 (age 109 yrs.)
GARY, Mrs. STANISLAS, b. 20 Dec. 1888, d. 2 Feb. 1949
GARY, STANISLAS, b. 6 May 1857, d. 29 Sept. 1932 (age 75 yrs.)
GILLARD, GABERIAL, b. 16 Aug. 1906, d. 29 July 1948
GILLORY, MARIE AULIA, b. 10 Feb. 1892, d. 1902
GRANGER, DESIRE, b. 21 May 1848, d. 6 June 1921
GRANGER, Mr. DESIRE, b. 21 May 1848, d. 6 Feb. 1921
GRANGER, Mrs. DESIRE, b. 16 Jan. 1871, d. 25 July 1953
GRANGER, Mr. JULES, b. 1 Oct. 1892, d. 1 Dec. 1955
GRANGER, MARGIE MAE, b. 9 Jan. 1925, d. 21 July 1928
GUIDRY, Mrs. HORACE, b. 12 Nov. 1862, d. 5 Mar. 1956 (age 93 yrs. 4 mos. 23 days)
GUILLORY, ELVINA, b. 8 Apr. 1906, d. 4 Nov. 1946
GUILLORY, LENUS J., b. 19 Oct. 1920, d. 18 Feb. 1945
GUILLORY, MARIE OCTAVIE, b. 5 June 1888, d. 10 May 1921
GUILLORY, MARY LILLIAN, b. 12 Dec. 1907, d. 29 Feb. 1908
GUILLORY, MATTIE, b. 6 June 1909, d. 20 June 1931
GUILLORY, OCTAVE, b. 15 Aug. 1885, d. 30 Apr. 1933
GUILLORY, OLAN, b. 24 March 1859, d. 10 Jan. 1941
GUILLORY, ONOUA, b. 4 Nov. 1892, d. 17 Oct. 1946
GUILLORY, Mr. SOLANCE, d. 12 Feb. 1953
GUILLOTTE, THEOPILE (adult)
GUILLOTTE, Mrs. THEOPILE
GUILLOTTE, THEOPHILE, b. 27 Aug. 1896, d. 10 May 1952
HEBERT, BETTY LOU, b. & d. 9 May 1935
HEBERT, JOSEPH STAFORD, b. 20 June 1903, d. 19 June 1923
HEBERT, MARTIN, b. 12 Nov. 1902, d. 1904
LaBOVE, LORZIA, b. 3 Aug. 1905, d. 29 Apr. 1952
LANDRY, EMILE, b. 1872, d. 1956
LANDRY, LULA (child)

LANTZ, Mrs. ISREAL, b. 24 Jan. 1888, d. 7 Feb. 1955
 LBBEYT, Miss ALICE, d. 3 Oct. 1939
 LeBLANC, ADULES, b. 6 Dec. 1871, d. 5 Feb. 1950
 LeBLANC, Mrs. AGRICOLE, d. 29 Sept. 1926
 LeBLANC, CARY NORRIS, b. 15 Aug. 1939, d. 17 Dec. 1939 (5 mos. 22 days)
 LeBLANC, CLYDE, b. 10 Oct. 1897
 LeBLANC, DUCRET MATHEIS, b. 20 Sept. 1893
 LeBLANC, EDMAESY, b. 23 Oct. 1909
 LeBLANC, ELDRIDGE (infant)
 LeBLANC, ERICK JAMES, b. 10 Jan. 1947, d. 10 Jan. 1947
 LeBLANC, JOHN EDWARD, b. 18 Oct. 1935, d. 6 July 1956
 LeBLANC, JOSEPH (child), d. 30 Jan. 1949
 LeBLANC, MAUISE, b. 1912, d. 15 Sept. 1923
 LeBLANC, CEPREYSEN (adult)
 LeBLANC, HAZEL, b. 16 Mar. 1916, d. 16 June 1932 (age 16 yrs. 32 mos. 22 days.)
 LeBLANC, MILIA PIERCE, b. 24 Nov. 1890, d. 29 Oct. 1917
 LeBLANC, ALLEN, b. 11 Mar. 1922, d. 19 May 1928
 LeJEUNE, CLAUDE LeROY, b. 1925, d. 1948
 LeJEUNE, EURSIN, d. 19 Dec. 1914 (62 yrs.)
 LeJEUNE, Mrs. EURSIN, d. 8 June 1929 (70 yrs.)
 LeJEUNE, FRANCES, b. 21 July 1924, d. 11 Sept. 1926
 LeJEUNE, HAZLE, b. 3 Dec. 1918, d. 1 May 1919
 LeJEUNE, JACQUELIN, b. 6 Dec. 1951, d. 7 Dec. 1951
 LeJEUNE, MARIE MAY, b. & d. 8 Dec. 1922
 LOPEZ, AMY (child), b. 1917, d. 1918
 LOPEZ, JENNIE, b. 17 July 1894, d. 6 Feb. 1929 (34 yrs. 9 mos. 11 days)
 LOPEZ, MARGRET, d. 27 Sept. 1932 (age 64 yrs.)
 LOPEZ, MARIE SADIE, b. 1927, d. 1928
 LOPEZ, MART ALIMEZE, b. 15 Dec. 1874, d. 19 Feb. 1934 (age 39 yrs. 2 mos.)
 LOPEZ, MARTHA D., b. 18 Oct. 1875, La., d. 3 Oct. 1938 (age 43 yrs.)
 LOPEZ, REMIE, b. 7 Apr. 1911, d. 15 Aug. 1953
 LOPEZ, THOMAS J., b. 18 Apr. 1875, d. 8 July 1918; child of ANTOIN LOPEZ
 LOPEZ, VALSIN, d. 3 Oct. 1941
 LOPEZ, WASEY (child), b. 1915, d. 1918
 MEAUX, ALCE, b. 1876, Abbeville, La., d. 14 Aug. 1916 (age 61 yrs.)
 MEAUX, ARZARIE (adult)
 MEAUX, AZEMA (adult), d. 10 Feb. 1928
 MILLER, LORISE, b. 8 May 1924, d. 5 July 1924
 MYERS, OUSLILIA, b. 1870, d. 11 Dec. 1937 (age 67 yrs.)
 PIERCE, MARIE T., b. 2 May 1887, d. 11 Sept. 1952
 RANCET, ROSE, b. 6 May 1900, d. 12 Nov. 1937
 RANGET, MELTON, b. 14 June 1932, d. 21 July 1932
 ROMERO, EDOLIE (adult)
 ROMERO, J. V., b. 13 June 1882, d. 25 Dec. 1956
 ROMERO, VITAL, b. 13 Nov. 1882, d. 22 Aug. 1955
 ST. GERMAIN, ALDON J., b. 12 Feb. 1930, d. 10 Mar. 1951
 ST. GERMAIN, Mrs. BATES, b. 1856, d. 11 Dec. 1933
 ST. GERMAIN, FELEIAN, b. 12 May 1877, d. 27 Aug. 1954 (age 77 yrs.)
 ST. GERMAIN, JOHN B., b. 22 May (no date), d. 13 Mar. 1843 (99 yrs.)
 ST. GERMAIN, VICTORIA, b. 11 Nov. 1876, d. 2 May 1956
 SIMON, Mrs. ALICIA G., b. 12 Mar. 1881, d. 12 July 1956
 SIMON, LOVRTIE, b. 1 June 1879, d. 7 Jan. 1948
 SONNIER, ALVON GARY FORD, b. 24 Aug. 1937, d. 20 Sept. 1937
 SONNIER, ANDRUS, b. 1 Feb. 1902, d. 11 Jan. 1950

SONNIER, EUPRANOND, b. 11 Oct. 1872, d. 27 June 1947
TATE, OMERINE GUILLORY, b. 17 Oct. 1880, d. 3 Dec. 1950; husband - ONEZIME TATE
THIBODEAUX, ALCEE, b. 23 Sept. 1877, d. 26 Oct. 1951
TUNE_____, BERTHA, b. 9 Oct. 1934, d. 2 June 1935 (age 7 mos. 2 days)

BROUSSARD FAMILY CEMETERY

(Located 6 mi. SE of Lacassine, La. on Hwy. 90)
Recorded on May 19, 1957 - 76 names

ARCENEAUX, ALEXSON, b. 25 Feb. 1862, d. 12 Feb. 1933
ARCENEAUX, MARGRET (Infant)
ARCENEAUX, JOSEPH, d. 10 Nov. 1918
ARCENEAUX, ALLIE BABE (child)
ARCENEAUX, THEOTISE, b. 21 Mar. 1899, d. 10 July 1931 (age 33 yrs.)
BOURGEOIS, DONTILE, b. 1876, d. 28 Feb. 1908 (age 36 yrs.)
BOURGEOIS, MAC, b. April 1870, d. July 1899
BOURGEOIS, ROSEMOND (adult)
BOURGEOIS, UALERY (infant)
BREAUX, EMMA, b. 8 Aug. 1845, d. 2 Sept. 1894; husband - VICTOR V. VERRET
BROUSSARD (infant); parents - Mr. & Mrs. MARCEL BROUSSARD
BROUSSARD (infant); parents - Mr. & Mrs. MARCEL BROUSSARD
BROUSSARD, Mrs. ALBERT (adult)
BROUSSARD, AMEDA (infant)
BROUSSARD, Mrs. LAZIMA, (age 74 yrs.)
BROUSSARD, MARCEL, b. 17 May 1858, d. 15 Dec. 1915; wife - JULIA MALLET
CHAISSON, ELA BELL (infant)
COMEAX, (3 infants); parents - Mr. & Mrs. ALEX COMEAUX
COMEAX, ALEX, b. 1895, d. 1935
COMEAX, Mr. ONESIME, b. 1858, d. 1908
COMEAX, Mrs. ONESIME, b. 1865, d. 1944
DAIGLE, DELUC, b. 1 Mar. 1864, d. 1 Feb. 1930 (age 66 yrs.)
DAVIS, BERTHA (adult)
DEMREST, MARIE DOLIE, b. 29 Aug. 1861, d. 4 Mar. 1917 (age 55 yrs.); husband - E. T. LOVELL
DEROUN, ELIAS (adult)
DEROUN, JUEL (adult)
DEROUN, WILLIAM (adult)
FOREMAN (infant), d. 6 June 1955
FOREMAN (infant girl), b. & d. 13 Sept. 1955
FOREMAN, ALICE DUHAM, b. 9 Nov. 1865, d. 15 Apr. 1934; husband - ISMA FOREMAN
FOREMAN, BETTY JOE, b. 9 Oct. 1956, d. 11 Oct. 1956
FOREMAN, ELTIE, b. April 1911, d. Mar. 1931
FOREMAN, ISMA, b. 5 July 1851, d. 6 May 1930; wife - ALICE DUHAM
FOREMAN, ISMA, b. 2 Nov. 1873, d. 3 Mar. 1956; wife - OLEVIA NORRIS
FOREMAN, JOHN EDWARD, b. 30 June 1935, d. 19 Jan. 1937
FOREMAN, JOSEPHINE VERRET, b. 1852, d. 1881
FOREMAN, MABLE, b. 27 Apr. 1919, d. 9 Aug. 1949
FOREMAN, NETTIE, b. 26 Mar. 1909, d. 17 Oct. 1924
FOREMAN, RENNIE, b. 25 July 1913, d. 25 Nov. 1915
HEBERT, DOMETELE (adult)
LANDRY, JULIA, d. 27 Feb. 1899 (61 yrs.)
LeBLANC, ADAM O., b. 1 July 1885, d. 2 Sept. 1950
LOUVIERE (infant), b. & d. 18 Feb. 1955
LOUVIERE, BOBBIE ANN (child)

(continued next issue)

TEN TIPS FOR GENEALOGISTS

Genealogists should always remember that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Genealogists should be careful when sharing information. If you do not want personal information passed on or put on the Internet, please specify that to each person with whom you send family data. There are many legitimate uses for putting genealogical information on the Internet, but there are also many scams that result in too much personal information being given out, including use of the mother's maiden name for identifying bank accounts and social security accounts. (Yes, crooks can get that information from other sources, but don't make it easy for them.)

9. Genealogists use the Internet, but should be aware that anybody can put anything on it...without giving sources or proof. Always check your findings with other sources and original records. Remember, just because someone does not have a Website or an e-mail address does not mean they do not exist. Take time to write a letter; you may get an answer. (Older people are often the ones with the most accurate family information; some of them do not use or own computers, but will gladly answer correspondence, especially if you include a self-addressed, stamped envelope or S.A.S.E.)

10. Genealogists should remember that no record will give all of the answers. Some may supply useless information, while others may only give clues for further investigation or may simply inspire questions. Genealogy is like a crossword puzzle. One bit of information gives a clue to another part of the puzzle and all the pieces makes it easier to understand the whole picture. (With good research practices and procedures, you should have luck with your genealogical research.)

The trail is the thing, not the end of the trail. Travel too fast and you miss all you are traveling for."
—Louis L'Amour

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

THE POPULATION OF LOUISIANA IN 1802 was estimated at 50,000. By 1810, the year of the first federal census, the Territory of Orleans, which included most of what would become the State of Louisiana, had a population of 76,556. Of this total, 34,311 were white and 42,245 were black. This does not include the Florida Parishes, which in 1810, still belonged to Spain. The current issue of the quarterly is devoted to articles and information on Louisiana at the time of the Louisiana Purchase. *Le Raconteur*, Vol. XXIII #1 (April 2003), Le Comite' des Archives de la Louisiane, Baton Rouge, La.

PASSENGER LISTS OF VESSELS ARRIVING AT NEW ORLEANS, 1820 -1902 gives the name of each passenger, his/her age, sex, occupation and country from which he/she came. The majority came from Germany, but many also came from France. Others came from Italy; a few came from Holland and England and the islands of the Caribbean.

NATURALIZATIONS FOR NEW ORLEANS (1874-1878), Second Court of Minors, will be of interest to those whose ancestors came through New Orleans. *L'Heritage*, Vol. 26 #101 (Jan. 2003), St. Bernard Genealogical Society, Chalmette, La.

"LAST WIDOW OF A UNION VETERAN DIES" is reported by the *Los Angeles Times* on 20 January 2003. Mrs. GERTRUDE JANEWAY, widow of Union veteran JOHN JANEWAY, died at the age of 93 in their home, a three-room cabin near Blaine, Tennessee. In 1927, at the age of 18, she had married JANEWAY, who was 81. He died in 1937 at the age of 91. Since that time she has received a widow's pension of \$70. GERTRUDE JANEWAY's death leaves ALBERTA MARTIN, 95, of Alabama as the only surviving widow of a Civil War veteran; her husband was a veteran of the Confederate Army. Elderly veterans often married young wives, and the federal government paid widow's pensions many years after a war ended. According to the VA, the last pension for service in the Revolutionary War was paid in the early 20th century. The last pension related to the War of 1812 was paid in 1946, and the last Civil War pension was paid in 2002 or 2003. Since the federal government did not pay pensions to Confederate veterans or their widows, the books can finally be closed on Civil War pensions, nearly 140 years after the conflict ended. *The Family Tree* (April/May 2003), Odom Library, Moultrie, Ga.

FORT BUTLER—THE FORGOTTEN FORT tells the story of a brutal Civil War battle which took place in the town of Donaldsonville, Louisiana, on 28 June 1863. Although there is no sign of Fort Butler today, the fort had been built on the Mississippi River by the Union army and was manned mostly by black soldiers who were freed slaves. The fort prevented any Confederate attempt to reclaim New Orleans or to end the siege of Vicksburg. General ALFRED MOUTON ordered Confederate troops who were stationed in Louisiana to capture the fort in order to disrupt communication between Union General BANKS and New Orleans. The men were from Louisiana, Texas and Arizona. There was a fierce assault by the Confederate army, but they could not take the fort. Thirty-one Confederates died and were buried in a mass grave. Wounded were 114 Confederates and 107 were missing. The United Daughters of the Confederacy dedicated a monument to the soldiers who died at Fort Butler, with the name and rank of every soldier who fell there. *Jefferson Genealogical Society Newsletter*, Vol. XVIII #3 (May/June 2003), Metairie, La.

HELPFUL HINT: Be sure to copy information from a Bible, tombstone, census, legal document, letter or other record **exactly** as it was written. Any other information or comments should be enclosed in brackets or included in footnotes or endnotes. Do not use parentheses for these purposes, as the original often includes parenthetical information. There should be no doubt as to what information was contained in the original record.

"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.

CHOOT/CHOATE, BRYAN, LaPOINTE, LANDRY

Looking for information on DAVID CHOOT/CHOATE (s/o JOHN CHOATE and CATHERINE BRYAN) m. 14 Jan. 1839, Lafayette Par., La., to DOMICILE LaPOINTE (d/o PIERRE LaPOINTE, Sr. and ELLEN/HELENE LANDRY). This couple was not in Lafayette Parish after the marriage date. Where did they go?

HAROLD PREJEAN, Jr., 115 S. Girouard Rd. Apt. M3, Broussard, LA 70518-4127

BOOK REVIEWS

Books reviewed are complimentary from the publisher/author and are placed in the SWLGS Library. Some of them will later be donated to the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library in Lake Charles, while others will remain in the Society Library. The following books were presented for review by Heritage Books, Inc., 1540 Pointer Ridge Place #E, Bowie, MD 20716. Website <http://www.heritagebooks.com>

LOUISIANA AGRICULTURAL CENSUS, 1860 - Vols. I & II. Linda L. Green. 2003, surname index, paperback. This census names only the heads of the household. Sometimes an individual who was missed in the regular U. S. Census might appear on the agricultural census. Although these records do not contain a great deal of genealogical information, they establish the location of a family just before the Civil War began and yield unique information about how people lived. The original census listed 46 columns of information, six of which are transcribed in the books. They are: name of farmer; amount of improved acreage; amount of unimproved acreage; cash value of the farm; value of farm implements and machinery; and value of livestock. Records are presented in order by the name of the parish. Volume I covers Ascension through Madison Parishes and contains 254 pages (Item #G0862, cost \$31.00 plus S/H.) Volume II covers Morehouse through Winn Parishes and contains 254 pages. (Item #G0861, cost \$28.00 plus S/H.) Shipping and handling charges are \$4.00 for the first book and \$1.00 for each additional book. Send order to Heritage Books, Inc. (See address above.)

The following names listed in Volume I for Calcasieu Parish might be familiar to those doing research in southwest Louisiana; these listings do not include all of the enries. They are: LEOPOLD MUDD, JAMES WELSH, THOMAS CARR, RALPH RUTHERFORD, GEORGE WAKEFIELD, LOUIS LEBOUEFF, JONATHAN WING, CLARVILLE DUHON, ARVILLIEN FARQUE, LASTIE HEBERT, PAUL AUGUSTIN, Jr., WILLIAM HAYS, ISAAC REEVES, ABNER COLE, DON LOUIS DUGAT, PLACIDE HEBERT, CHARLES ANDREUS, Mrs. PIERRE VINCENT, WILLIAM FARQUHAR, DEMSEY ILER [sic ILES], MOISE LeBLEU, JAMES PERKINS, HAMPTON PRATER, WILLAM E. GILL, THOMAS REGENARDEN [sic RIGMAIDEN], HENRY MOSS, CRYPERIEN DUHON, J. W. DUNN, W. C. POOL, JAMES S. RAY, JAMES SPIKES, Jr., WILLIAM HARGROVES and JOHN GRAY. For additional names and information, consult these agricultural census books.

"The secret of getting ahead is getting started. The secret of getting started is breaking your complex overwhelming tasks into small manageable tasks, and then starting on the first one."

— Mark Twain

Member #1296

Name of Compiler: M. E. "MICK" HENDRIX

Address 725 Tallow Rd.

City, State Lake Charles, LA 70607

Date 13 July 2003

Ancestor Chart

p.v. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 HENDRIX, John Willis

(Father of No. 2)

b. 6 Sep. 1888
p.b. Byron, Neb.
m. — 1911 - Neb.
d. 30 Aug. 1960
p.d. Oroville, Ca.

2 HENDRIX, George Richard

(Father of No. 1)

b. 19 Jan. 1927
p.b. Artesia, Ca.
m. 7 June 1952
d. 3 Jan. 1992
p.d. Stockton, Ca.

5 KREMER, Mary Marie

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 29 Jan. 1889
p.b. Gandy, Neb.
d. 23 Apr. 1965
p.d. Santa Rosa, Ca.

1 HENDRIX, Marion Eugene (Mick)

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

8 GRAMPS, Charles Buren

(Father of No. 3)

b. 6 Oct. 1888
p.b. Pulga, Ca.
m. — 1926
d. — Jan. 1972
p.d. Paradise, Ca.

3 GRAMPS, Iola Mae

(Mother of No. 1)

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

7 MULLINS, Nina Alice

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 12 Sep. 1903
p.b. Moortown, Ca.
d. 17 Mar. 1995
p.d. Paradise, Ca.

JOHNSON, Muriel Elizabeth

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
p.b.

d.
p.d.

8 HENDRIX, Andrew Jackson

(Father of No. 4)

b. 6 Sep. 1865
p.b. Tennessee
m. 12 July 1887
d. 22 Jan. 1935
p.d. Chico, Ca.

9 NORRIS, Olevia Ann

(Mother of No. 4)

b. 18 Nov. 1870
p.b. Coshocton Co., Oh.
d. 29 June 1955
p.d. Auburn, Ca.

10 KREMER, John Baptiste

(Father of No. 5)

b. 20 Sep. 1858
p.b. Hamm, Luxembourg
m. — 1888 - Neb.
d. 2 Apr. 1928
p.d. Burwell, Neb.

11 STUTZ, Sophia

(Mother of No. 5)

b. 15 May 1860
p.b. Pirmasens
d. 22 Sept. 1946
p.d. Eruta, Co.

12 GRAMPS, Henry Christian

(Father of No. 8)

b. ca Oct. 1867
p.b. California
m. — 1887 - Ca.
d. 2 Jan. 1943
p.d. Pulga, Ca.

13 CAYAN, Mollie Florance

(Mother of No. 6)

b. 18 Apr. 1869
p.b. French Creek, Ca.
d. 16 May 1958
p.d. Pulga, Ca.

14 MULLINS, John Quincy

(Father of No. 7)

b. 16 Feb. 1876
p.b. Moortown, Ca.
m.
d. 16 Aug. 1943
p.d. Moortown, Ca.

15 "ELEANOR" 4/4 Concow Maidu

(Mother of No. 7)

b. (Indian Tribe)
p.b. Moortown, Ca.
d. — 1915
p.d.

16 HENDRIX, Jeremiah Wafford

b. ca 1813 - S.C.
m. 16 Sep. 1860 - Tn.
d. 28 Dec. 1878 - Mo.
p.d. LINCOLN, Martha A.

17 LINCOLN, Martha A.

b. ca 1842 - Tn.
d.

18 NORRIS, David Ruben

b. — 1844 - Oh.
m. 23 Apr. 1863 - Oh.
d. 6 Jan. 1871 - Oh.

19 JONES, Martha Jane

b. 12 June 1844
d. 21 Oct. 1921

KREMER, Peter

b. 9 Apr. 1814 - Luxembourg

m.
d. 21 Mar. 1867

21 RUCKERT, Anne Susanne

b. 8 Oct. 1817 - Luxembourg
d.

22 STUTZ, Godfrey

b. ca 1834

m. ca 1892-1898

23 GROSS, Marie

b. ca 1836
d. ca 1892-1898

24 GRAMPS, Martin D.

b. — Jan. 1832 - Bavaria
m. ca 1865

25 "ELIZA" 4/4 Concow Maidu

b. — Feb. 1830
d. — 1907

26 CAYAN, Joe

b.
m. — 1898

27 WAH'DAI "ANNIE"

b. 4/4 Concow Maidu
d. — 1913

28 MULLINS, GEORGE W.

b. probably Kentucky

29 "JEANIE" 4/4 Concow Maidu

b.
d.

30 4/4 Concow Maidu

b.
d.

31 4/4 Concow Maidu

b.
d.

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DID YOU KNOW that the first income tax was imposed by the North during the War Between the States? In 1862 the tax rate was set at 3% on incomes over \$600 and 5% on incomes above \$10,000, but later in the war the rates were increased. The tax was repealed in 1872, but the Internal Revenue Department remained. In 1894 a tax of 2% on incomes over \$4,000 was again imposed, but the Supreme Court decided that it was unconstitutional. The Sixteenth Amendment providing for the taxing of income was enacted, and in 1913 federal law required a tax of 1% on incomes above \$4,000 with graduated rates on higher incomes. Most Americans did not pay income taxes.

INTERESTING STATISTICS FROM THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. The number of letters found in surnames follows this pattern:

25 surnames consisting of just 1 letter	31,255 surnames consisting of just 4 letters
253 surnames consisting of just 2 letters	143,078 surnames consisting of just 5 letters
3,634 surnames consisting of just 3 letters	

84% of all surnames in America have more than 6 letters

Source: *The Family Tree* (April/May 2003)

COMPUTER HUMOR from *The Family Tree* (April/May 2003)

Home is where you hang your @.

Fax is stronger than fiction.

The e-mail of the species is more deadly than the mail.

You can't teach an old mouse new clicks.

A user and his leisure time are soon parted.

Give a man a fish and you will feed him for a day; teach him to use the Net and he won't bother you for weeks.

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KINFOLKS

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Vol. 27 No. 3

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SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

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

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

SWLGS holds its regular meetings on the 3rd Saturday of January, March, May, September and November at 10:00 A.M. in the Carnegie Meeting Room of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St, Lake Charles, LA. Programs include a variety of topics to instruct and interest genealogists.

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

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

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

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

SOCIETY ITEMS FOR SALE - *Ancestor Charts, Vol. I (1985) \$21.95 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. II (1988) \$21.95 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. III (1991) \$25.00 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. IV (1994) \$25.00 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. V (1997) \$25.00 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. VI (2000) \$22.00 ppd; Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, LA (Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron and Jefferson Davis Parishes) \$40.00 ppd; Subject Index 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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SEPTEMBER MEETING

The meeting will be held on Saturday, November 15, 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.

We will be celebrating the Society's **30th Anniversary**.

The program will be on "Shaking the Females Out of Your Family Tree" presented by CINDY HOFMEISTER of Lafayette.

REMEMBER!! Bring canned goods/monetary contribution for the Oak Park Pantry Thanksgiving Baskets. In September, Oak Park Pantry served 120 families.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1406. PAMELA ANN CAMERON, 1234 Big Canyon Place, San Pedro, CA 90732-3224
- 1407. ANNE WINFREE, 58940 Wynden Way, Beaumont, TX 77706
- 1408. BARBARA NEWHOUSE, 694 Felice Cutoff Rd., Ragley, LA 70657
- 1409. RODIE KELLEY, 1205 N. Perkins Ferry Rd. #12, Lake Charles, LA 70611
- 1410. JOAN WILLIAMS-HARMAN, 408 E. 46th St., Long Beach, CA 90807-1425
- 1411. TED R. DUPUY, 953 Arleen Ave., Zachary, LA 70791-8323

Membership to Date: 427

SOCIETY LIBRARY

Womack, Annette Carpenter. *The Men Who Built Fort Claiborne in Natchitoches, Louisiana: Captain Edward D. Turner's Co. of the 2nd Regiment of the U. S. Army*

COMPUTER SITES

International Genealogical Index (IGI)	www.familysearch.org
LDS Censuses (includes 1880 U.S. Census & 1881 Census for Canada and Great Britain)	www.familysearch.org
National Genealogical Society Books	www.ngsgenealogy.org/libprecat.htm
Barbour Genealogy Collection	www.genealogical.com
La. Parish Formation Maps/Census Maps	www.segenealogy.com/louisiana/la_maps.htm

THANKSGIVING DAYS

Since the Reformation in Europe, days of Thanksgiving had been set aside to give thanks for bountiful harvests. However, the first Thanksgiving Day celebrated in the New World by English colonists was not only a day of gratitude for deliverance, but also a time of recreation. Although the exact date of this celebration is not known, it took place in late November or early December of 1621, and lasted about a week. There were competitions in running and leaping and other skills. Stool ball, an ancient form of croquet, was played by both sexes. On 22 February 1630 the first public Thanksgiving Day was held in the Massachusetts Bay colony (now Boston).

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

2003

NOVEMBER 15 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
SPEAKER - CINDY HOFMEISTER of Lafayette, LA
PROGRAM - "SHAKING THE FEMALES OUT OF YOUR FAMILY TREE"

2004

JANUARY 17 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 414 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
"SHOW AND TELL" by SWLGS Members

JANUARY 24 - SATURDAY - GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE - LAFAYETTE, LA
"Turning Hearts of the Children" is a **FREE** genealogical conference presented by the Lafayette Family History Center (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints), 116 E. Bluebird Dr., Lafayette, LA.
9:00 to 3:30. Lunch will be provided for a minimal fee.
20 different lectures on a variety of different genealogical topics. Classes range from the beginner to the advanced genealogist - such as Where Do I Begin?, Using the Internet, Free Men of Color, Tax List, Reading Old Hand Writing, Louisiana Court Houses, Organizing Your Paper Files, etc.
Arrive early to register, get your syllabus and to pick classes you will be attending.

SEPTEMBER 8-11 - FGS NATIONAL CONFERENCE - Austin, TX

2003 SWLGS MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY OUR MEMBERSHIP OF 427 IS FOUND IN THE FOLLOWING STATES

ALABAMA	1	MICHIGAN	2	SOUTH CAROLINA	3
ARIZONA	1	MISSISSIPPI	6	TENNESSEE	2
ARKANSAS	1	MISSOURI	2	TEXAS	72
CALIFORNIA	7	NEVADA	3	UTAH	1
COLORADO	2	NEW JERSEY	1	VIRGINIA	2
FLORIDA	3	NEW MEXICO	2	WASHINGTON,DC	1
GEORGIA	2	OKLAHOMA	1	WISCONSIN	2
INDIANA	1	OREGON	2		
LOUISIANA	300	PENNSYLVANIA	3		
MARYLAND	4				

MAKE GOOD USE OF YOUR POSTAGE. WHEN SENDING IN YOUR 2004 DUES, USE THE SAME POSTAGE STAMP AND ENVELOPE TO INCLUDE QUERIES, OLD BIBLE RECORDS, INTERESTING ANCESTOR STORIES, AND HUMOROUS INCIDENTS IN GENEALOGY.
WE THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTINUED SUPPORT.

MEMBERSHIP WILL BE CONSIDERED DELINQUENT AFTER MARCH 20, 2004.

THE SWLGS CELEBRATES 30th ANNIVERSARY

November 2003 marks the 30th anniversary of the organization of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society. The Society was established in 1973 as a non-profit, educational organization whose goals were to gather, process and preserve genealogical data, as well as to promote interest in genealogy. Charter members of the SWLGS were:

ADAMS, L. HARVEY	GUIDROZ, Mrs. YVONNE	ROSTEET, Mrs. BETTY
ALLEN, Mrs. R. CARROLL	HANCHEY, Mrs. LOUISE E.	SABATIER, ADA M.
BAEDER, FALBA	HOWARD, CHARLES B.	SARVAUNT, R. L.
BARHAM, Mrs. G. E.	HUFFAKER, Mrs. PAT	SIMMONS, Mrs. W. C.
BONO, Mrs. MITCHELL J.	JEFFRIES, DOUGLAS	SLACK, REBECCA A.
BRYAN, ELSIE	JEFFRIES, Mrs. DOUGLAS	STACEY, TRUMAN
CAGNON, Mrs. W. T.	KHOURY, NANCY L.	TALBOT, Mrs. A. J.
COLE, Mrs. G. R.	KHIEL, HELEN	THOMAS, Mrs. F. J.
COOPER, CLARENCE L.	LAND, Mrs. RECTOR E.	TRAHAN, Mrs. LOUIS
DOUCET, H. P.	McMAHON, GERALD S.	TUCKER, CHARLOTTE
FELLENSTEIN, CORA M.	MILLER, EUNICE	TWATCHMAN, CAROL
FORD, G. W.	MILTNER, J. G.	WATKINS, Mrs. JAMES
FORD, Mrs. G. W.	MILTNER, Mrs. J. G.	WISE, Gen. ERBON
FORD, Mrs. IDA LEE	PEACE, CORRINE	ZEIGLER, Mrs. BETTY
GRAY, JOHN P.	PENDARVIS, DAVID R.	

TRUMAN STACEY acted as temporary chairman of the Society until Mrs. RECTOR E. (NETTIE) LAND was elected as the first president. Past presidents include Mrs. J. G. (MARY) MILTNER, Mrs. SIDNEY (GWEN) BARRAS, Miss KATHLEEN STAGG, J. H. IGLEHART and MIKE JONES. The current president is Mrs. PAT HUFFAKER.

In May 1977 the SWLGS began publishing *Kinfolks*, a two-page mimeographed newsletter. In 1978 there was not enough money in the treasury to pay for the publication and other projects, so the Society held a garage sale to raise money. Subsequently, money to publish *Kinfolks* was raised by raffles and private donations. The Society became self-supporting, and by the time *Kinfolks* was ten years old, it had grown to twenty-eight pages. When it was twenty years old, it was a forty-four page publication, and now at thirty years *Kinfolks* has grown to a fifty-six page quarterly. Past editors were VIDA NORWOOD and GWEN BARRAS. The current editor is BETTY TYLER ROSTEET.

The second and third issues of the first volume of *Kinfolks* contained an ancestor chart of a member. From that time we have collected hundreds of ancestor charts, which have been indexed and filed with the Society and also at the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library at the Carnegie Library in Lake Charles. The Society has published six volumes of *Ancestor Charts and Tables* and is currently working on the seventh volume. We have also published a reference book entitled *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish* and three volumes of *Subject Indexes to Kinfolks*.

To benefit our members and to help expand our resources, the SWLGS began exchanging periodicals with other genealogical societies in 1978. Today we exchange publications with approximately seventy other genealogical societies from all over the nation, and our publication may be found in most of the major libraries. We maintain a Society Library on Louisiana books, which local members are allowed to borrow. We have also made donations of many periodicals, books, CDs, and microfilms to the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library.

The following charter members still belong to the SWLGS: HARVEY L. ADAMS, Mrs. G. R. (ADELAIDE) COLE, Mrs. YVONNE GUIDROZ, Mrs. PAT HUFFAKER, GERALD S. McMAHON, Mrs. BETTY ROSTEET and Mrs. BETTY ZEIGLER. Current membership in the SWLGS is 427. We continue to grow and improve!

A GREAT BIG THANKS!

- *To all those who have supported the SWLGS in our many endeavors throughout the years.
- *To patron members, whose contributions have made many projects possible.
- *To those who have contributed time and effort to make our Society work.
- *To those who have contributed articles and ideas for *Kinfolks*.
- *To the current officers of the SWLGS, without whom we could not function: PAT HUFFAKER, BETTY ZEIGLER, MYRA WHITLOW, ROSIE NEWHOUSE, JAN CRAVEN and EMMA WEEKS.
- *To committee members, past and present, who have telephoned and greeted fellow members of the SWLGS. Current committee members include: RUBY ADEE, LOIS BERGERON, BEVERLY DELANEY, CORREZE RAY, LOUISE HANCHEY, MAUDE JOBE, JOYCE TORRANCE, TAIMER PIZANIE, BRENDA REED, RUTH RICE, LARRY SMITH, MARY POLLET, MYRA WHITLOW, EVELYN GARRETT, ELIZABETH FETNER, GLORIA ARDOIN and MERLE BUNCH.
- *To ANNA HAYES, who files and indexes membership charts for the SWLGS.
- *To MARGARET MOORE, who maintains the Society's website.
- *To *Kinfolks* Editor, BETTY TYLER ROSTEET, and her staff, BETTY ZEIGLER, PAT HUFFAKER, ANNA HAYES, MAUDE and JAY JOBE, DEIDRE JOHNSON and MICK HENDRIX.
- *To Society Librarian, YVONNE GUIDROZ, who graciously uses her home to house our books.
- *To the staff of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library: SHIRLEY BURWELL, JEANNE FARQUE, LINDA GILL and ARMAJEAN DECLOUET.
- *To everyone who has helped to make our Society so successful throughout the years.

THE LAND AT SAM HOUSTON JONES PARK

[The following is abstracted from a letter by LOUISE HANCHEY (Member #37), printed in the *Lake Charles American Press* of 28 July 2002.]

The land at Sam Houston Jones Park is not just like all the other land in Southwest Louisiana. DARWIN SPEARING, a research geologist, wrote about the park in his book *Roadside Geology*, "Its sandy hills give the park its distinctive character amid the surrounding flat land of the Prairie Complex. If you look at this sand with a magnifying glass, the grains are almost all glassy quartz. It looks like the sand along coastal beaches and barrier islands. This is because this park was a coastal barrier island 120,000-130,000 years ago, that ran from the park site to Galveston Bay."

The natural habitat of the park is outstanding in its diversity and beauty. It contains seven of the eight different land types that are found in Louisiana, and also contains varied plant life. The park has a lot of historical background. As late as the 1800s, there were no formal roads in Southwest Louisiana. Travel was mostly by water or Indian trails, as was shown on maps as late as 1806-1821. The park site is at the intersection of two of those Indian trails, one coming from the east going into Texas. Later this trail became known as the Old Spanish Trail. The other Indian trail went north to Natchitoches and the Red River. Any persons, going overland to carry on trade in Texas or to the east at Baton Rouge or New Orleans, had to use the old east-west Indian trail. These would have been people such as the BOWIE brothers, the LAFITTEs, or SAM HOUSTON.

ADDRESS CHANGES ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MEMBER. PLEASE NOTIFY THE SOCIETY OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. MAILING LABELS ARE PREPARED 2-3 WEEKS BEFORE MAILING DATE. RETURNED KINFOLKS REPRESENT AN ADDITIONAL EXPENSE TO THE SOCIETY. PLEASE HELP US KEEP MAILING EXPENSES AT A MINIMUM.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE AND THE NEUTRAL TERRITORY

By PATRICIA A. THREATT

[The speaker for the September meeting of the SWLGS was PATRICIA A. THREATT, Assistant Archivist of Frazar Memorial Library at McNeese State University. Miss THREATT's talk included background information on the Louisiana Purchase, but also contained interesting stories on No Man's Land, the Neutral Territory of which Southwest Louisiana was a part.]

Louisiana is a unique place. Where else in North America can one find the rich cultural lineage that Louisiana enjoys? A mixture of European, Mediterranean, African, and Caribbean peoples came together to leave a significant mark on the cultural landscape that makes Louisiana special. The great southern novelist JAMES STREET wrote of Louisiana, "She's the strange sister of the family, the Frenchy one, and never quite accepted in the household, and yet never denied because she is so rich, so different, and so much fun."

What part does Southwest Louisiana play in shaping the vast cultural landscape of our state? While not necessarily a part of the initial Louisiana Purchase, Southwest Louisiana plays an important role in the creation of the state of Louisiana, as well as an important place in the diplomatic relations between the United States and other foreign powers.

To aid this discussion of Southwest Louisiana and the Louisiana Purchase, I have included a timeline. [See timeline at the end of the article.] As you can see from the timeline, the problem of the Neutral Territory began in 1762 when France gave Louisiana to Spain. Lawyers and politicians back then were not the lawyers and politicians of today. The official documents ceding Louisiana to Spain failed to specify what exactly "Louisiana" meant. An exact definition of "Louisiana" at this point did not matter, since Spain already held the land to the west and was simply annexing the land called Louisiana. This is a little like putting a handful of your M&Ms into someone else's bowl of M&Ms. If you ask for your M&Ms back later, you'll have a tough time proving which M&Ms were yours in the first place.

In 1800, Spain gives Louisiana back to France, who then turns around and sells it to the United States in 1803. Now the issue of the western boundary of Louisiana becomes more important, as it is now the new boundary between Spain and the U. S. However, **no one** has ever defined "Louisiana" in geographical terms. This led to a somewhat comical exchange between ROBERT LIVINGSTON, the U. S. Minister to France, and CHARLES de TALLEYRAND, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. TALLEYRAND was a snobbish man and was exasperated with the "uncouth" Americans. He, of course, did not know any more than anyone else about where the borders were. TALLEYRAND was evasive and dismissive when asked for details. But the Americans really needed to know. Finally TALLEYRAND told LIVINGSTON, "You must take it as we received it." LIVINGSTON asked, "But what did you mean to take?" TALLEYRAND replied, "I do not know." LIVINGSTON, still trying to understand the situation, says, "Then you mean that we shall construe it our own way?" TALLEYRAND firmly says, "I can give you no direction. You have made a noble bargain for yourselves, and I suppose you will make the most of it."

So the U. S. snatching the biggest handful of M&Ms it could, claimed that "Louisiana" extended all the way to the Rio Grande. The Spanish, understandably, disputed this claim. However, both nations agreed not to police the area until they could settle the issue. Furthermore, since no government ruled the land, no government could issue land grants, which in turn meant that no new families could claim land or settle in the area. In fact, in 1810, the U. S. and Spain united to evict anyone who did not hold a legal, written claim to his land.

Although Louisiana became a state in 1812, the land east of the Mermentau River was in dispute until 1819 when the U. S. ratified a treaty recognizing the Sabine River as the western boundary. Spain stalled for a while, but finally ratified the treaty of 1821. As a result, no one really had legitimate

control over this area until at least 1819.

Since neither the United States nor the Spanish policed the Neutral Territory and few people actually lived in it, the area became a haven for criminals and runaways from both countries. Feuds erupted throughout the territory and it quickly became an unsafe place to both live in and travel through. Most travelers heading west would stop on the fringes of the territory and wait for other travelers to form a group before heading into the dangerous land. Only the very, very brave or the very, very foolish attempted to cross the territory alone.

ROSS PHARES, author of *Reverend Devil*, a biography of the notorious outlaw, JOHN A. MURRELL, writes of the Neutral Territory:

"It seemed that geography had gone mad, for here in an already unruly region where two wild frontiers met, was established a sanctuary for all those who hated law and order. No flag waved over this 'No Man's Land;' no law was binding. Soon the riffraff of the earth came pouring in, outcasts of all countries, fugitives from justice, thieves, robbers, desperadoes of all varieties. It was an outlaw's Utopia. For once within the bounds of this neutral zone he was free of pursuit. No law could touch him from here; he might laugh at all laws."

Who lived in this strange land? I will illustrate some of the people and events that shaped the history of the Neutral Territory. Although some of these events took place during the actual time of neutrality, others occurred after the United States acquired the region officially. However, they are all distinct to this unique region.

AARON BURR

One of the most intriguing stories of the Neutral Territory involves the notorious AARON BURR. At the beginning of the 1800s, BURR was on the outs in American politics. He lost the presidential election to JEFFERSON. Although he served as Vice President, he never received any support from JEFFERSON. After killing HAMILTON in their much-publicized duel, BURR became an outcast in Washington, and some went so far as to claim that BURR murdered HAMILTON. During this time, BURR began to formulate "Burr's Filibuster" or "The Affair."

BURR realized that people in Louisiana and some of the other Mississippi Valley states resented Washington, D.C. wielding its control from afar. BURR believed that these areas, as well as Spanish-controlled Mexico, should form their own countries and governments. To do this, BURR needed many factors to come into place.

First, BURR needed support. He needed assurance that if war broke out in the region, he would have men to fight on his side. To do this he enlisted the help of General JAMES WILKINSON, commander of the United States military and based out of Louisiana. WILKINSON was a first-rate con artist. He convinced President JEFFERSON to put him in charge of the U. S. military, while at the same time he worked for the Spanish government. BURR also was unaware of WILKINSON's dealings with the Spanish, although he did know that the General knew a few unscrupulous characters and had no love for the President. WILKINSON agreed to assist BURR in an exploration for the liberation of Mexico. To do so would increase WILKINSON's chance of running a country of his own and making a little extra cash.

BURR also traveled the Midwest and South, gathering support from men who swore to assist him in the liberation of the West. As BURR traveled the country, he began to enlist more and more support for his plans. To do this, he would meet with influential men and feel out their political leanings. If they did not seem receptive to BURR's ideas, he politely moved along. If the prospective ally seemed to share BURR's views, he enlisted that man for his campaign. The only problem with this strategy is that BURR left behind quite a bit of talk and conjecture. Soon news that BURR was planning something big began arriving in Washington from all directions.

Before any of his plans could seriously begin, though, BURR needed the United States and Spain to go to war. War between the two countries would spark revolution in Mexico, he believed, and allow him to step in and gain control of an upset populace. Unfortunately for BURR, though, this never happened.

This could be the reason that WILKINSON, amid clouds of distrust coming from the Jefferson Administration, decided to turn on BURR and charge that he was attempting to overthrow the U. S. government. WILKINSON's claims did hold some validity. On many occasions BURR made the claim that with 500 men he could completely take out the Executive Branch, and that he had enough support in the Legislature and the Supreme Court to back him as the new President. Again BURR's mouth got him in trouble. He bragged to anyone and everyone how easily he could take over the U. S. or start a country of his own.

BURR's actual motives became very unclear as "The Affair" moved along. Some believed that BURR and WILKINSON were working with the Spanish to help them gain control of the West for Spain only. Others felt that since BURR was planning to amass men at Fort Adams, near Natchez, then his plan must have been to lay siege to New Orleans, thereby assuring himself control over the Louisiana Territory. Still others believed that BURR's main goal was only to pass through Louisiana on his way to run the Spanish out of Mexico. Either way, BURR had a plan in motion, but no one seemed aware of its intended results.

How this mess relates to the Neutral Territory is relatively simple. If anyone seriously attempted to overthrow Mexico, the coup would have to begin in Louisiana on the outskirts of the Neutral Territory. BURR was hoping to ready troops at Fort Adams and eventually make his way up the Red River to Natchitoches, across the Neutral Territory into Mexico and eventually to Mexico City. Even if the overthrow of New Orleans was on his agenda, the move towards Natchitoches would have been the next logical step. The liberation of Mexico would have made him an important man worldwide. Unfortunately, though, the affair only made him lose what little respect his colleagues in Washington had for him.

While in Kentucky, BURR was ordered to stand trial for organizing his expedition against Mexico, with plans to then disband the Union of the United States. BURR countered that he had no plans to do anything against the United States and that his expedition against Mexico was approved from high up in the administration. With no one able to put forth any real evidence, only hearsay, the grand jury found "no true bill," stating that BURR planned nothing "improper or injurious to the interest of the government of the United States or contrary to the laws thereof."

BURR then made his way down the Ohio River and on to the Mississippi headed to Natchez, trying to gather more support for his expedition along the way. He still believed that General WILKINSON was working for him. When news arrived that WILKINSON had met with Spanish officials at the Sabine River and had come to terms over the disputed territory-the newly created Neutral Territory-BURR wrote it off as WILKINSON just following orders from Washington. When the time was right, even if war was temporarily averted, BURR believed WILKINSON would commandeer the army for his own and BURR's purposes. He could not have been more wrong.

WILKINSON had lost all faith in BURR and his expedition. In order to get out without implicating himself, the General made peace with the Spanish over the western border. He deduced that history, instead of branding him a traitor, would consider him a hero. Eventually, BURR stood trial for high treason. WILKINSON testified against him, producing some of their coded letters to one another, although never implicating himself in the conspiracy. After a month-long trial, BURR and some of his associates were found not guilty of treason, again because the government lacked solid evidence. BURR then testified in General WILKINSON's espionage trial. Somehow, the conniving General was able to convince a jury that he was not a Spanish agent, and he too escaped a judgment of guilt. Ironically, not long after the Burr Affair, SAM HOUSTON did exactly what BURR attempted to do.

HOUSTON and a group of Americans headed to Texas, liberated it from Mexico at the Battle of San Jacinto, and created an independent nation with HOUSTON in control. For this, history made him a hero.

One of the aforementioned scoundrels that roamed the countryside of the Neutral Territory was JOHN A. MURRELL. The good-looking and silver-tongued MURRELL soon earned the nickname "Reverend Devil." Born in Tennessee, he was the son of a Methodist preacher and a boarding house proprietor. He repeatedly said of his parents: "My father was an honest man, I expect, and tried to raise me honest, but I think none the less of him for that....My Mother was one of the true grit; she learned me and all her children to steal as soon as we could walk....Whatever we stole she hid for us, and dared my father to touch us for it."

Although MURRELL showed contempt for his father's honesty, he did receive his father's natural inclination to preach. Today's televangelists could learn a thing or two from the younger MURRELL. He used his skills as a preacher to get the crowds to give up all of their money. If he could not get them to part with their cash willingly, he simply stole from them. He also was quite the counterfeiter, distributing bad paper money throughout the Neutral Territory. Oddly though, he saw no irony in his joint profession of preacher and thief. "In all the route I only robbed eleven men," he reportedly claimed, "but I preached some mighty fine sermons, saved a good many souls, and scattered a good deal of counterfeit United States paper money among the brethren." MURRELL roamed this area in the 1820s and 1830s, after the United States and Spain resolved their dispute, but during the continued rise of criminal activity in the area. He supposedly took part in horse thieving, slave insurrections, slave trading, and other activities that made just about everyone hate and fear him.

As with all good legends, no one really knows how MURRELL died. Some say that he was killed in Rapides Parish. Others claim that his own men turned on him near Kisatchie, thinking he was planning to steal their loot and kill them. Others think he died near the Sabine River while stealing horses or that soldiers from Fort Jessup or a posse killed him. The most plausible story, though, was that MURRELL died from tuberculosis in 1844 after release from prison in Tennessee. While not nearly as glamorous a death, it is most likely the most accurate of all the legends. There is also some doubt as to whether the JOHN A. MURRELL that lived in the area was the same JOHN A. MURRELL who enjoyed preaching and stealing. Stories conflict as to when and where he was and whom his crimes affected. Either way, JOHN A. MURRELL has earned his place as one of the most ruthless criminals to roam Western Louisiana.

REDBONES

Another interesting aspect of the Neutral Territory comes in the shape of the people known as Redbones. Their actual ancestry is still a mystery. Some suggest that they come from a group of Indians who made their way over from the Carolinas in the 1750s. "Redbone" is a common term in South Carolina today. Others claim that the Redbones of Louisiana also have a mixture of Mediterranean or Middle Eastern blood. Some believe that they also contain ancestors of African extraction. Whatever the ancestral line of the Redbone people, what does not come into question is their behavior. From all accounts, the Redbones of Louisiana lived together mainly along the Calcasieu River and in relative obscurity from the rest of the world. They enjoyed the peace and tranquility of life without outside interference and vehemently opposed anyone who encroached upon their homes.

WESTPORT FIGHT

The Westport fight took place in the Calcasieu River area between the Redbones and the white settlers. Although the fight took place later in the 19th century, the enmity between the two groups really began during the late 18th century when Europeans came to the Neutral Territory. What was once an isolated area where the Redbones lived in peace soon became the wild and wooly Neutral Territory. The root causes of the Westport Fight began more than a century before the first punch occurred.

The problems between the fiercely independent Redbones and the white settlers came to a head in the winter of 1881. Several incidents occurred that put even more strain on the already tense atmosphere between the two groups. These incidents eventually led to bloodshed. The events took place in Westport, in the Cherry Winche area not far from Hineston, Louisiana. WEBSTER TALMA CRAWFORD first told the story of the riot in 1932. Mr. CRAWFORD formed the story by stitching together several accounts from different people to create the fictional "Frank Taylor," a supposedly unwitting participant in the fight.

The problems began when GORDON MUSGROVE insulted a group of Redbones by equating them with African Americans. Some time later, near Christmas, a Redbone, HENRY PERKINS, and a white settler, BUCK DAVIS, held a horse race. With no neutral observer to referee the close outcome, each side claimed victory. Arguments occurred, but miraculously, the two groups did not resort to bloodshed. Then on December 23, MUSGROVE and BUCK DAVIS, the rider of the losing horse in the race, were hanging out in the town's store. They insulted the Redbone rider, HENRY PERKINS, just as his brother MARION PERKINS walked up. MUSGROVE told DAVIS that had he been riding the horse, he would have "whipped HENRY PERKINS." MARION PERKINS, standing up for his brother, asked MUSGROVE if he would like to whip his brother instead. The fight started instantly. The fight went back and forth, and a crowd began to grow around them. Just as PERKINS was gaining the upper hand on MUSGROVE, JOHN WATSON kicked him off MUSGROVE and threw him into the street. He then ordered PERKINS to stay down.

Some men fetched the town doctor, and he, the shopkeeper, and WATSON discussed how best to handle the situation. They eventually ordered PERKINS to go into the store and hide upstairs promising him, according to Mr. TAYLOR, his safety. Eventually PERKINS' father, TOM PERKINS, arrived at the store. He had heard about the fight and wanted to see his son. The men assured him that MARION would be safely let out the back of the store when the crowd calmed down. TOM PERKINS decided instead to instigate a riot. He left the store, rode back to where the Redbone men gathered, and told them that the white men were holding MARION prisoner and would kill him.

A large group of Redbones, men and women came riding up to the store, armed. Very quickly, the shooting began with shots coming from both outside and inside the store. Eventually the Redbones began to lose ground, as the men inside the store had ample supplies and two young boys were serving up plenty of "liquid courage." After a while, one by one, the Redbones retreated to their homesteads. By evening, the Redbones all returned to their homes and the white men were able to escape the store. Both sides agreed to a tentative cease-fire, but over the next few years, many of the white men involved were killed and their homes or businesses were destroyed. Eventually any white settlers in the area left, and the Redbone people were back to living their lives in relative obscurity.

CONCLUSION

Although this event took place in the late 1800s, it offers an interesting picture of the types of people who made up the disputed areas of the Louisiana Purchase. Many were unsure of the influence of the United States in this region. They were happy to live quietly in isolation, and enjoyed the lives they had made under French and Spanish rule. The encroachment of the American settlers into the area made the residents ill at ease. The area of the Neutral Territory and the Louisiana Purchase created a distinct region that American history has never duplicated. The western part of Louisiana boasts many interesting historical events and colorful characters that helped shape Louisiana into the special and unique place we enjoy today.

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[EDITOR'S NOTE: The "Redbones" are associated with, or are a part of, the Melungeons, a group of immigrants who came from the Carolinas to settle in southwestern Louisiana. The origins of the Melungeons are unclear, rooted in legend and family stories, but science has now taken a hand in seeking their roots. For further information on the Melungeons, see *Kinfolks*, Vol. 14 #1; 18 #2; 18 #4; 20 #1; 20 #2; 20 #4; 21 #1; 21 #3; 21 #4; 23 #2; and 25 #4. The McNeese Library contains many books on the Neutral Zone and the people who occupied it.

An article on "The Neutral Zone" appeared in *Kinfolks*, Vol. 20 #4 and an article about Aaron Burr appeared in *Kinfolks*, Vol. 26 #2.]

NEUTRAL TERRITORY (NO MAN'S LAND) TIMELINE

November 3, 1762 France cedes a sizeable portion of land to Spain but defines it only as the "Province of Louisiana," with no geographical boundaries.

February 10, 1763 Great Britain and France sign the First Treaty of Paris, establishing the western boundary of British territory as the Mississippi River.

October 1, 1800 The Secret Treaty of San Ildefonso returns Louisiana to the French from Spain. It states that France will regain the same land that Spain received in 1762, but still does not give any geographical guidelines.

April 30, 1803 France sells Louisiana to the U. S. for \$15 million or 3 cents an acre. The Louisiana Purchase again gives no actual geographic boundaries. Spain, Louisiana's western neighbor at that time, and the U. S. dispute the western boundary of Louisiana.

January 28, 1805 JAMES MONROE, Plenipotentiary for the U. S. and Spanish Foreign Minister, JUAN PEDRO CEVALLOS, begin discussions on the boundary of Louisiana.

November 5, 1806 General SIMON HERRERRA of Spanish Texas and General JAMES WILKINSON of Louisiana agree to designate the "Neutral Strip" to remain free of military occupation or law enforcement by anyone.

April 30, 1812 Louisiana officially becomes a state, but statehood documents do not include the region in dispute ("No Man's Land").

June 10, 1816 MONROE, now Secretary of State, claims the western boundary of Louisiana extends to the Rio Grande. Spanish minister, LOUIS ONIS, rejects this claim, stating that the Texas territory was never part of the "Province of Louisiana."

October 24, 1818 ONIS writes the new Secretary of State, JOHN Q. ADAMS, suggesting that the boundary line between Spanish territory and the U. S. begin at the Gulf of Mexico, run north between the Mermentau and Calcasieu Rivers, and end at the Red River.

October 31, 1818 ADAMS suggests the Sabine River as the western-most boundary.

November 16, 1818 ONIS agrees to the Sabine River as western boundary, but challenges northern boundary.

November 30, 1818 ADAMS rescinds all commitments made by the U. S.

February 1819 HYDE De NEUVILLE temporarily replaces Ambassador ONIS. NEUVILLE tells ADAMS that ONIS will not cede to U. S. demands for fear of humiliating Spain. They agree to the Sabine River as western boundary, but argue over ownership of islands in the river.

February 20, 1819 ONIS agrees to a treaty with ADAMS claiming western bank of the Sabine River as the boundary.

February 22, 1821 Spain delays ratification for two years, but finally ratifies treaty on this day.

FORT DEPOSIT on the Natchez Trace between Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, was the site of a collection depot for supplies for the BURR Conspiracy.

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Then in 1988, I became very ill. Several years of puzzling exhaustion had suddenly erupted into a debilitating disease resembling Rocky Mountain spotted fever. I couldn't get out of bed, was covered with whelps, and had a temperature of 103. The diagnosis was "erythema nodosum sarcoidosis". Doctors did not know the cause and there was no known cure. There's no known treatment other than anti-inflammatory drugs and steroids to alleviate the pain and swelling. Investigations by my wife and me found that sarcoidosis is primarily a Middle Eastern and Mediterranean disease. In this country, the majority of victims are Appalachian whites and African-Americans who live in the southeastern U. S. Six months after that initial bout, I entered into remission. Then I decided to try to find out what was going on in the family.

For instance, we were told that great-great-grandfather once held the deed to 6,000 acres of land in Virginia. However, he was a bad guy and drank and gambled it away. Great-grandfather, FLOYD NASH, was considered "too dark" to own it and the land was confiscated. Great-grandfather NASH was considered "too dark" to vote. My fourth great-grandmother said she was "Portyghee;" in mid-life, she was "Portyghee-Indian"; she was buried as a Cherokee. Why? The family had learned to hide the truth. There was concern that they might not be "all white."

The truth is thought to go back thousands of years. Central Asians migrated east and became Turks and Muslims. In early 700's, Muslim armies captured Spain and Portugal and controlled most of the Iberian Peninsula for six hundred years. About 1200 A.D., the Spanish and Portuguese retook the land. Most Arab leadership fled, but some Arabs and Berbers remained and intermarried, converted to

THE SABINE RIVER BOUNDARY

Contributed by WILLIAM T. BLOCK, Member #676

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Treaties between Mexico and the Republic of Texas continued to uphold the old treaty about territorial water with Spain--that the waters of the Sabine River belonged to the United States and the State of Louisiana. In October 1839, both the United States and the Republic of Texas appointed commissioners to survey, mark and take celestial bearings along the Sabine River. The U. S. Commission consisted of JOHN OVERTON, chairman; Major J. D. GRAHAM; Lt. THOMAS LEE; and GEORGE GORDON MEADE, a West Point graduate. All were military or civilian engineers. In July 1863 the same GEORGE MEADE was commander of the army of the Potomac and became General ROBERT E. LEE's "nemesis" at the Battle of Gettysburg. The Texas Commission consisted of GEORGE W. SMYTH, Sr. of Jasper County, chairman; Capt. P. J. PILLANS; Lt. A. B. GRAY; and DAN C. WILBUR. All were Texas army and civilian engineers.

On May 22, 1840, the boundary commission left Orange aboard the cotton steamer *Albert Gallatin* bound for the site of present day Logansport. Each evening the steamboat would stop on the Louisiana side of the Sabine River, while the engineers took celestial bearings for the commission's journal. Progress was indeed slow, about 30 miles daily, because of the very serpentine crooks and turns of the river and the occasional need to blow up logjams that prevented the steamer from moving forward. On the evening of May 26, 1840, the steamboat tied up at a place near Burr's Ferry, where, a month earlier, a huge tornado had prostrated all the virgin pine forests near the river along a track 400 yards wide.

After reaching a point slightly west of Logansport, the boundary commission erected the official concrete boundary marker, the site of which was soon lost, and the boundary marker was not "rediscovered" until about 1970. After debarking from the *Albert Gallatin* and surveying the boundary north of the Red River, the commission discovered that there was a six-mile error in what had been previously believed to be the boundary line. Many early log cabin settlers who thought they were living in Louisiana were actually living in Texas. Today copies of the boundary commission's journal and the official Sabine River Boundary Map of May 1840 can be found in the Texas Archives in Austin or in the National Archives.

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Christianity, and adopted Spanish and Portuguese names. These became known as Moors. By the 1400 and 1500's the Spanish and Portuguese Inquisitions strove to eliminate Moors and Jews from their lands. Large numbers were permitted to immigrate to the Canary Islands. Others made their way to France or Tunisia and Morocco in North Africa. The ones in France blended with the French Huguenots and later migrated to the Americas. Some who went to North Africa became pirates, known as the "Barbary Pirates," and attacked the coasts of southern Spain and Portugal.

In 1566 Captain JUAN PARDO recruited men to settle in America. They settled in Santa Elena in South Carolina and were then assigned to a series of forts in northern Georgia, western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee. These were likely of mixed Berber, Jewish, and Basque heritage. Seventy-five percent of settlers that came to the New World were men and boys. Who did they marry? Many men married Native American women.

In 1586 Sir FRANCIS DRAKE captured a great number of Moors, Turks, South American Indians, Spanish and Portuguese soldiers, and a small number of Negro slaves during his South American expedition. He planned to take them to Cuba. However, because of storms, he couldn't make it to Cuba and stopped in Florida where he picked up an additional 200 Moors, and then sailed to Roanoke Island, just off the North Carolina shores. There he was met by English soldiers who implored him to take them home to England. In order to make room on his ships for the English garrison, it is believed that DRAKE may have deposited most of his captives on the island or nearby coast. He returned six months later to check on the colony and found nobody was there. They probably went to the mainland and intermarried with Native Americans.

In 1607 when Jamestown, Virginia, was settled, the English found people they did not expect to see. These people were dark, had European features, and spoke broken English. I contend that the remnants of these refugees eventually became the reclusive Melungeons. The Turkish/Moorish element was probably the predominant one, explaining why the Turkish term "Melungeon" came to be associated with the various populations regardless of their location. These people built cabins, tilled the land and were practicing Christians.

From 1750 to 1790 native Europeans came to America to settle the country for England. Many were Scots and Irish. They found a dark-skinned people, who claimed to be Portuguese, already settled on the best land. As the Europeans' numbers increased, it was decided that something had to be done about the "Melungeons." The first U. S. censuses, beginning in 1790, provided them with the means to do this. Faced with an inability to classify the Melungeons into any of the four available legal categories (White, Indian, Negro, or Mulatto), they developed a new term, "Free Persons of Color," and used it to strip the Melungeons of their lands, their right to be represented in court, their right to vote, and their right to public education. The term "FPC" soon became "Mulatto" to describe any person of darker complexion regardless of ethnic origin. Native Americans were eventually lumped into the "Mulatto" class. These actions are referred to as "ethnic cleansing."

By 1834 Melungeons had been stripped of most rights of citizenship in Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Hundreds, if not thousands, migrated westward, mostly to Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and California. Forty per cent of the men at the Alamo were Melungeons. Others made their way to Maryland and Ohio. Those who could "pass for white" intermarried with the Scots-Irish and English. Those who couldn't, and who wouldn't move west, retreated to the mountain tops.

So the question arises---who are the Melungeons? Physical characteristics include olive, ruddy and copper-colored skins; blue or brown eyes; wavy and straight black, as well as reddish-tinted, hair. However, culturally, genetically, and medically we are multi-racial, yet there is no such thing as race. We are all one human family. The Melungeon Heritage Association's motto is "One people-all colors." They are working on a DNA project to identify health problems associated with geographical locations. Dr. KENNEDY has written *The Melungeons---The Resurrection of a Proud People*. Proceeds from the book go to the Association.

Courtesy, honor, and ethics are a necessity in sharing genealogical information.

A STRANGE NAME? In some areas children were given the surname of the doctor who delivered them. So, if you find a strange middle name and can make no family connection, find the name of the neighborhood doctor.

The Family Tree, Moultrie, GA

Christmas lasts a whole month in Sweden...from December 13 to January 13, beginning with the celebration of St. Lucia. Tradition dictated that the blondest daughter of a family, dressed in a white gown with a crown of candles, prepared fresh coffee and buns and carried a breakfast tray to every bedside. She was a symbol of light, for soon the dark days would begin to grow longer. Strangely enough, the chosen girl sang the Swedish Yule song to the tune of the old Neapolitan boat song, "Santa Lucia," which told of a Sicilian maiden who died a martyr's death during the last days of the Roman Empire. Vikings brought her story back to Sweden, and her saint day has been observed ever since. Legend says that St. Lucia saved the Swedes from a famine.

SWEDISH CHRISTMAS

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS has a new program called "Ask A Librarian" in which librarians in selected Library of Congress reading rooms (including the Local History and Genealogy Department) will conduct live chat rooms each weekday from 2:00 to 3:00 P.M. (EST). Log on to www.loc.gov/t/asklib to ask research questions; you will receive answers by e-mail.

[EDITORS NOTE: Other articles about the Melungeons can be found in *Kinfolks*, Vol. 14 #1, 18 #2, 18 #4, 20 #1, 20 #2, 20 #4, 21 #4, 23 #2, and 25 #4.]

Looking at the maternal lines of the Melungeons who were tested, a considerable variation in ethnicity was found among the samples, but the "majority of those Melungeon-derived sequences were European in origin." While Melungeons are predominantly European in their genetic backgrounds, they are indeed tri-racial. There appears to be a small percentage of both Native American and African-American sequences in there too, although they are in the minority. The long-held belief that the Melungeons originated in Portugal is neither borne out nor negated by the research. The theory cannot be dismissed, but at the moment additional support for it cannot be provided.

DNA results have confirmed that the Melungeons have European, African, and Native American ancestry, as well as genetic similarities with populations in Turkey and northern India. Most surprising, however, is the fact that some of these Turkish and northern Indian-like sequences have been passed through the Melungeon's maternal lines, indicating that their overseas ancestors included not only male sailors and explorers, but females as well. The presence of Turkish and northern Indian samples taken from modern-day Melungeons indicates that women of European/Asian origin were a part of the original mixture that made up the Melungeon ancestry. Mitochondrial DNA comes from the female side of an individual's ancestry. Previous researchers had assumed that European males intermarried with Native American and African-Americans to produce the Melungeons. Although Native American and African genes are definitely a part of the Melungeon genetic mix, women were among the overseas settlers who contributed to the Melungeon gene pool.

MELUNGEON DNA REPORT

[Extracted from a press release of the Melungeon Heritage Association, printed in *Bluegrass Roots*, Vol. 29 #3, Kentucky Genealogical Society.]

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During the Spanish-American boundary negotiations for the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, Spain still considered Texas' eastern boundary to be the Arroyo Hondo or Calcasieu River, whereas the United States held out for the Neches River as the true boundary. The two negotiators finally agreed on the Sabine River as the boundary, with U. S. territorial waters extending to landfall on the west bank of the Sabine River, Lake and Pass. That agreement on the territorial waters almost resulted in a customs war in Sabine Lake in 1844 between the U. S. and the Republic of Texas. In that year the Texas customhouse at Sabine Pass began firing cannonballs at the New Orleans cotton schooners and requiring them to pay tonnage fees.

Treaties between Mexico and the Republic of Texas continued to uphold the old treaty about territorial water with Spain--that the waters of the Sabine River belonged to the United States and the State of Louisiana. In October 1839, both the United States and the Republic of Texas appointed commissioners to survey, mark and take celestial bearings along the Sabine River. The U. S. Commission consisted of JOHN OVERTON, chairman; Major J. D. GRAHAM; Lt. THOMAS LEE; and GEORGE GORDON MEADE, a West Point graduate. All were military or civilian engineers. In July 1863 the same GEORGE MEADE was commander of the army of the Potomac and became General ROBERT E. LEE's "nemesis" at the Battle of Gettysburg. The Texas Commission consisted of GEORGE W. SMYTH, Sr. of Jasper County, chairman; Capt. P. J. PILLANS; Lt. A. B. GRAY; and DAN C. WILBUR. All were Texas army and civilian engineers.

On May 22, 1840, the boundary commission left Orange aboard the cotton steamer *Albert Gallatin* bound for the site of present day Logansport. Each evening the steamboat would stop on the Louisiana side of the Sabine River, while the engineers took celestial bearings for the commission's journal. Progress was indeed slow, about 30 miles daily, because of the very serpentine crooks and turns of the river and the occasional need to blow up logjams that prevented the steamer from moving forward. On the evening of May 26, 1840, the steamboat tied up at a place near Burr's Ferry, where, a month earlier, a huge tornado had prostrated all the virgin pine forests near the river along a track 400 yards wide.

After reaching a point slightly west of Logansport, the boundary commission erected the official concrete boundary marker, the site of which was soon lost, and the boundary marker was not "rediscovered" until about 1970. After debarking from the *Albert Gallatin* and surveying the boundary north of the Red River, the commission discovered that there was a six-mile error in what had been previously believed to be the boundary line. Many early log cabin settlers who thought they were living in Louisiana were actually living in Texas. Today copies of the boundary commission's journal and the official Sabine River Boundary Map of May 1840 can be found in the Texas Archives in Austin or in the National Archives.

One aspect of the Louisiana-Texas boundary line was not finally settled until only a few decades ago, probably due to the value of underwater oil and gas fields. The official boundary, which once was at landfall on the Texas side, has since been placed at midstream in the Sabine River, Lake and Pass.

OAK GROVE, LA HISTORY OAK GROVE SETTLED IN 1803

The west end of Oak Grove was first settled around 1803 by the DEMOSTHENE LaBAUVE family near the present drainage canal, originally known as LaBauve's Bayou. There were 14 children, who are the ancestors of the present LaBOVE family. At that time there was nothing but a solid forest of oak trees all the way to Cameron. These were cut down and cleared to plant cotton and lost to the ravages of disease and animals.

The east end of Oak Grove was settled around 1840 by Mrs. MARTHA YOCUM RUTHERFORD, a son (RALPH) and 2 daughters (MARTHA and ELIZA) and 13 slaves. The RUTHERFORDs came from Rutherford County, Tennessee (Murfresborough), and headed for the coast to cure cholera that the slaves had contracted in Tennessee, and to hunt a place to grow cotton. Mr. RUTHERFORD died on the way with yellow fever. The remainder of the family reached the town of Cameron (Leesburg) by way of the Calcasieu River and made their way to Oak Grove to settle and homestead.

Mrs. RUTHERFORD established a cotton farm (farming sea island cotton) where the JAMES and JOHNNY MEAUX homes are now located. ZACHARIA JONES and PETER SELLS were shipwrecked on Hackberry beach and made their way to her home. Mr. JONES stayed to become her foreman and she married him. Mr. SELLS married OLIVIA LaBAUVE, daughter of DOMESTHENE, and they reared a family. One of the children was JOHN SELLS whose descendants still reside in Cameron.

"Grandma JONES" home became the center of all activities on the front ridge, as she was a very civic minded person. After the Civil War the "Regulators" passed through the country pillaging the countryside and shot out all the window lights (panes) in her home. The family sought refuge under the beds. "Regulators" were southern carpetbaggers who came from around Lafayette and passed through the whole parish from Grand Chenier to the Texas border after the Civil War, leaving destruction behind.

"Grandma JONES" was born in 1805 and is buried in the Rutherford Cemetery on Oak Grove adjacent to the JOE RUTHERFORD home.

Old "Grandpa" WELCH was the captain of a schooner and established orange groves and farmed cotton at the "Bluff" near the Mermentau River. He was also one of the first representatives from Cameron Parish to serve in the Louisiana Legislature. He was grandfather to the Oak Grove WELCHes, MEAUXs, and GRIFFITHs.

At one time the chief source of income on Oak Grove was sea island cotton and oranges. Great orange groves flourished. This was in addition to the cattle industry. The land was patented from 1858-1864 and surveyed by S. P. HENRY. It was sold for 50 cents an acre.

SOURCE: *The Cameron Parish Pilot* (1/8/1970 and 1/16/2003)

NO DAY IN WHICH YOU LEARN SOMETHING IS A COMPLETE LOSS.

David Eddings

THE GRASS WAS NOT GREENER ACROSS THE SABINE RIVER
by GENE THIBODEAUX

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For me, genealogy is more than the collecting of dead people's names; it is the attempt to put a real face upon a long-gone ancestor and to try to understand his life by understanding the historical events that affected it. I recently read a book, *Lost Spanish Towns: Atascosito and Trinidad de Salcedo* by JEAN L. EPPERSON, that shed light upon an emigration of nearly two hundred years ago that must have had a dramatic and traumatic effect upon a number of Louisiana families whose descendants still inhabit this area. It also proves the old adage, "the grass only seems greener on the other side of the fence."

The United States purchased Louisiana in 1803. Except for the brief period when France's Emperor Napoleon owned and then sold the colony, Louisiana had been ruled and administered by Spain since 1766. While the Spanish were not exactly loved, they represented a known element to the inhabitants, instead of this strange, new and frightening government of the United States of America with its alien concept of democracy. Understandably, many former Spanish citizens of Louisiana were not exactly thrilled. This fear was egged on by the last Spanish governor, the Marquis of CASA CALVO, who remained in now-American Louisiana and attempted to convince Louisianians to move to still-Spanish Texas.

In 1805, fourteen families arrived in Atascosito, a tiny Spanish outpost lying about halfway between the present-day cities of Houston and Beaumont, Texas. Many were related to one another by blood or marriage. What fears led these people to abandon their homes and friends for the wilds of Texas? Though some of these families came from the area around what is now Lake Charles, at least one came from the Pointe Noire neighborhood between present-day Branch and Church Point. The church and civil records for these families were recorded in Opelousas, regardless of actual homesite, because St. Landry Parish (or Opelousas County, as it was called at the time) then stretched all the way to the Texas border. The families were:

1. CHARLES SALLIER and his wife, CATHERINE LeBLEU. SALLIER lived at the site of the future Lake Charles and the lake, and the resulting city were actually named after him.
2. BLAISE LEJEUNE and his wife, ADELAIDE QUINTERO. LEJEUNE lived on Bayou Plaquemine Brulee in today's Acadia Parish, and his wife was the daughter of a Spanish soldier stationed in Louisiana. With them was BLAISE's brother JEAN BAPTISTE. Strangely missing from the census was their daughter, MARGUERITE, who would later marry CATHERINE LeBLEU SALLIER's brother, JEAN BAPTISTE LeBLEU.
3. AUGUSTIN REMI BOUDREAUX, widower of JUDITH MARTIN.
4. MARIE MAGDELEINE BENOIT, widow of ANDRE FAVRON.
5. SEBASTIEN BENOIT and his wife, HYPOLITE LeBLEU. HYPOLITE was the sister of CATHERINE LeBLEU SALLIER.
6. FREDERICK STOCKMAN and his wife, CATHERINE DESPONETE.
7. JOSEPH GIROUT and his wife, CELESTE ROBERTSON.
8. ANSELM DOUCET and his wife, MARIE ANGELLE LEJEUNE. MARIE ANGELLE was the sister of BLAISE LEJEUNE.

9. JOHN AARON DRAKE, Sr. and his wife, CHARITY SMITH.
10. JOHN AARON DRAKE, Jr. and his wife, ROSALIE ABSHIRE.
11. JACOB McLAUGHLIN and his wife, MARY THOMPSON.
12. PIERRE FRUGE and his wife, SUZANNE BURNS.
13. FRANCOIS MARCANTEL and his wife, JOSEPHINE FRUGE. Madame MARCANTEL was the daughter of PIERRE FRUGE.
14. DANIEL BOONE (nephew of the famous frontiersman with the same name) and his wife, ANNE BOUDREAUX.

Most of these settlers were back in Louisiana within a few years. For various reasons, Texas was far from being the Promised Land. The FRUGE, MARCANTEL, FAVRON and STOCKMAN families were expelled by the Spanish authorities while records in Opelousas show that the SALLIER, LEJEUNE, GIROUT, DRAKE, BOUDREAUX and DOUCET clans also later returned home. The widower AUGUSTIN REMI BOUDREAUX married the widow MARIE MAGDELEINE BENOIT FAVRON in Opelousas in 1815. Even the family of DANIEL BOONE, who stayed in Texas for many years, moved back to Louisiana after his death.

Why was Texas such a disappointment? Aside from those expelled, why did the other families return to Louisiana? Since few of their friends and relatives followed in their wake, loneliness was obviously a factor. After reading the history books, a more likely reason was that great disrupter of human lives: War.

The Mexican revolution against Imperial Spain began in 1810, and under-populated Texas received more than its fair share of bloodshed. The rebel leader, JUAN BAUTISTA de las CASAS, quickly conquered Texas in 1811 but was defeated and executed a few months later by Royalist forces under JUAN MANUEL ZAMBRANO. Another rebel takeover of the province occurred the next year, led by BERNARDO GUTIERREZ and AUGUSTUS MAGEE with a heavily American force, and it was likewise defeated by Royalists JOSE JOAQUIN ARRENDONDO and IGNACIO ELIZONDO. The triumphant Spanish bloodily re-established control over Texas with mass executions of rebels and their sympathizers. This was no place for settlers from Louisiana to raise a family. Though the Mexicans eventually ousted the Spanish once and for all, the majority of the settlers were by that time safe and sound in American Louisiana.

Learning of this short Texas adventure brought me a little more understanding of the lives and personalities of two of my ancestors, BLAISE LEJEUNE and ADELAIDE QUINTERO.

COUSINS BY THE DOZENS!! Some of the following terms may be confusing to family researchers when "counting cousins." *First cousin, full cousin or cousin-german* are terms for the children of a parent's brothers and/or sister. These cousins share one set of grandparents. *Double first cousins* are children of two members of one family who marry two members of a second family, i.e. two brothers marry two sisters. The cousins share both sets of grandparents. *First cousin once removed* indicates the relationship between you and the child of your first cousin, but your children and the children of your first cousins are called *second cousins*. They share a common set of great-grandparents. *Second cousins once removed* indicates the relationship between a person and the child of a second cousin. *Third cousins* are the children of second cousins. They have a set of great great-grandparents in common. *In-laws* are family acquired by marriage. Although your sister's husband is your brother-in-law, none of the rest of his family is considered in-laws. They are *family connections*.

HISTORY OF DeRIDDER, LOUISIANA

The town of DeRidder, located about fifty-two miles northwest of Lake Charles in present-day Beauregard Parish, is celebrating its centennial anniversary this year. It was once a part of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, and is in the heart of the pinewoods which contributed to its growth. The town was variously named Miersburg in honor of ELIAS MIERS, its first postmaster; Schovall, for M. L. SCHOVALL, an official of the Kansas City Southern Railroad; and DeKidder, for another railroad official. Its name was finally changed to DeRidder in 1899, when it was named for ELIZABETH "ELLA" DeRIDDER as part of a financial arrangement with Dutch financiers to build the Kansas City Southern Railroad. In return for the Dutch money, towns all along the tracks were named in honor of the family. Two other towns named in this way were Vanderwort and Mena, Arkansas.

DeRidder had its beginnings in 1897 when the right-of-way for the Kansas City Southern Railroad reached what would become the downtown area. DeRidder became an important station on the Kansas City Southern. In January 1894 CALVIN SHIRLEY had homesteaded about 160 acres; he applied for a land patent and filed a plat of the subdivided property with the Calcasieu Parish Clerk of Court in November 1897. In October 1901 SHIRLEY was given the authority to subdivide and sell property which had formerly been public land, and a town site was laid out.

The first permanent settler in the town was probably GEORGE W. HEARD, who later built the Heard Hotel. M. H. WEST built the first hotel. JOHN E. MIERS built the first store. A. K. STEWART built the first livery stable. G. W. CORKAN built the first painted residence. About 1898 the family of JAMES S. ROBERTS moved from Slabtown. ROBERTS built a home and in 1903 built the Bessie Lee Hotel, which he named for his daughter BESSIE LEE, who married CHARLES E. TOOKE. The popular Bessie Lee Hotel was built at a cost of \$17,333.33 and during the timber boom became a gathering place for members of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers.

In 1902 ROBERT ALEXANDER LONG of the Long Bell Lumber Company began clearing land for a sawmill and planing mill at DeRidder. The mills began operation in 1903, and workers began to come to the town. By 1903 DeRidder had a population large enough to be incorporated into a town. The first City Council was composed of A. C. SHAW, J. E. McMAHON, T. F. NICHOLS, Professor J. O. STEWART and JAMES S. ROBERTS. ROBERTS also was the founder of the DeRidder State Bank, which later became the First National Bank. Officers of the early bank were JAMES S. ROBERTS, president; J. E. McMAHON, Vice-President; W. K. FORD, Secretary; and P. G. PAGE, Cashier. The Board of Directors included JAMES S. ROBERTS, J. E. McMAHON, ROBERT JONES, W. K. FORD, J. H. LEWIS and J. O. STEWART.

FRANK MITCHELL "MITCH" ROBERTS, son of J. S. ROBERTS, established the first funeral parlor in town and later operated a furniture and hardware store. "MITCH" married ROVENIA SINGLETON. Another of ROBERTS' sons was Dr. SAM T. ROBERTS, an early physician in the horse-and-buggy days of the town. He married FLORENCE McMAHON. Many of the cases he treated were the result of logging accidents, in the days when the timber business was thriving in southwest Louisiana. Dr. ROBERTS had also treated the victims of the shooting of the Grabow Riot which was on the edge of DeRidder in 1912.

Sawmills swelled the population of the little village and brought prosperity. In 1903 the Hudson River Lumber Co., a branch of the Long Bell Lumber Co., was established at DeRidder; it had a sawmill and a large acreage of standing timber. The W. O. Brice mill also operated from DeRidder, and exported peeled pilings to Vera Cruz, Mexico, and all over the world. The King-Rider Lumber Co. at Bon Ami, just seven miles from DeRidder, and the Longville Lumber Co. brought people and business to nearby DeRidder. In the early years, the hourly wage was about 10¢ an hour; by 1917 it had increased to about 20¢ an hour.

Prior to the arrival of the sawmills, DeRidder was part of the Rio Hondo Territory, a lawless strip of

land in southwestern Louisiana that was also called "No Man's Land" or the "Neutral Strip." Lawmen, judges and jails were far away...in Lake Charles...too far away to really enforce justice, and the residents of the area lived in a wild-west atmosphere where the gun was the law. When the sawmills came about the turn of the century, it became necessary to establish law and order. They built a small wooden jail, which burned in the fire of 1904. In February 1908 the *DeRidder Enterprise* reported that a committee composed of C. A. PAXSON, JIM NICHOLS and M. J. KOHLER awarded a contract to Z. G. STEWART to build a new brick jail.

According to the *Beaumont Enterprise* of 19 November 1904, the population of the town had reached 2,500. DeRidder was the center of excellent farming country and was one of the largest wool centers in Louisiana, as well as a large cotton and sheep producing area. It also grew ribbon cane and made molasses. Cotton prices ranged from nine to ten cents a pound. Bacon sold for fourteen cents a pound, eggs were twenty-seven cents per dozen and sugar was thirty cents a pound.

The town contained seven general stores and an "elegant \$10,000 school house." The Nelson Hotel served the traveling public. On 18 March 1904 the town suffered a large fire. Most of the homes and other buildings had been built almost entirely of wood, much of it highly flammable pine. Losses amounted to about \$40,000, a large sum in those days. Arson was suspected, and enough evidence was gathered for the Grand Jury to indict GEORGE SMITH, a gambler, for setting the fire. As a result of the fire, new methods of construction took place, especially in the downtown area. Brick buildings were erected to take the places of "shacks that were."

In 1904 The DeRidder Foundry & Repair Co., Ltd. was incorporated for \$20,000, and, when running full time, employed ten men. J. W. TERRY was its president, with D. L. PEYTON, manager, and L. SESSIONS, secretary. The town also had an ice plant, and electric lights were installed in part of the town. The Santa Fe Railroad was on the eve of building in the town.

In 1905 Prof. A. E. PHILLIPS was principal of the school. Mr. GLASSEN, formerly of the Live Oak Hotel in Lake Arthur, opened a new brick hotel with forty rooms. Businessmen of the town in 1905 included J. H. McMAHON, J. E. McMAHON, A. B. PYE, W. K. FORD, BURT LONDON, E. A. DREEBEN, PHIL SIMON, W. O. BRICE, J. E. LeRAY, FRED JOHNSON, G. W. HEARD, J. M. NICHOLS, W. A. MARTIN, J. M. ROBERTS, Dr. S. T. ROBERTS, Dr. CANNON, H. E. SWEET, L. C. CONGDON, G. B. HENNINGAN, L. A. CREWS, J. DURHAM, H. A. TIBBITS, and Dr. W. H. DEAR and Dr. LOVE, dentists. J. J. STEIDLEY and Mr. LOFTIN were editors of the newspapers, the *Enterprise* and the *Messenger*. FRANK E. POWELL was a young attorney. Municipal officers in 1905 included W. J. SAILOR, mayor; A. B. PYE, C. A. PAXSON, J. M. NICHOLS, M. J. KOHLER, H. R. PITMAN, councilmen; W. T. H. FEARS, marshal.

On 1 January 1913 the Parish of Beauregard was carved from Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish. The parish was named in honor of Louisiana's Confederate General, P. G. T. BEAUREGARD. A heated election was held between the towns of Singer and DeRidder to determine a permanent parish seat; DeRidder won. The town now needed a court house and larger jail. An acre tract was donated to the town by the Hudson River Lumber Company, and the newly formed Beauregard Police Jury bought an adjoining piece of property from the Methodist Church for \$7,500. The church building was used temporarily as a court house until new buildings could be built. The "Collegiate Gothic" design of the structure was unique in its day, and was made of reinforced concrete with a blasted finish. Thirteen prisoners could be held in the jail, which was likened to a clubhouse. Each cell had its own toilet, shower, lavatory and a window...other unique features for the penal system of the time.

The jail became a landmark known as "The Hanging Jail" because of a double hanging. On 28 August 1926, J. J. BREVELE, a DeRidder taxi driver, was murdered. JOE GENNA, HARVEY PERKINS, KATE and EDNA SADLER were arrested as suspects in Orange, Texas. MOLTON BRASSEAU was arrested in Sulphur. Charges of murder were filed against GENNA and BRASSEAU, while PERKINS and the SADLERs were held as material witnesses. The crime was

vicious and received much attention from the public. GENNA and BRASSEAU were found guilty and were sentenced to hang for their crime. They were led to the platform by Deputy JIM CRUMPLER. The "Hanging Jail" was replaced in 1984 by the present jail.

In the DeRidder area the supply of timber from the virgin forests which covered the land seemed to be inexhaustible, but it took only about twenty-five years to cut down all the trees and turn a wooded paradise into a wasteland. After the timberlands were cut over, most of the sawmills and their workers moved on, without a thought to the devastated lands they had left behind. Where tall longleaf pine trees once stood, now gray, ragged stumps dotted the countryside. Some farmers removed the stumps from the land and turned to agriculture. Stumping was difficult and dangerous work. The stumps must be pulled from the ground with a team of horses or a tractor, and in those days tractors were not very powerful. The Long Bell Lumber Co. had established the Long Bell Farm south of DeRidder to see which crops would prosper in the local soil, and some farmers began to plant these crops. Later the operation was taken over by the International Paper Co.

During the depression, as part of a work-making project in 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) under the Emergency Relief Authority began clearing away the old stumps. It was found that the stumps represented a financial resource, and could be used for making turpentine and resin. Just before the beginning of World War II the Crosby Chemical Plant began using the old stumps to make naval stores, and the economy of the DeRidder area became more prosperous.

At the beginning of World War II the federal government built a large air base on a 4,000 acre piece of land. On 17 March 1942 the 317th Air Base Squadron was sent to activate the DeRidder Army Air Base. The men flew, manned and maintained aircraft, such as the B25, B17, P40 and the 022 reconnaissance planes. The patriotic citizens of DeRidder organized and built the first United Service Organization (USO), which stayed open seven days a week during World War II and provided services and entertainment for the soldiers at the local base and from Fort Polk in nearby Leesville. After the war, the land and buildings were given to the parish by the government. Part of the land is leased for agricultural purposes, and part is planted in pine trees.

The town of DeRidder has had seventeen mayors in the hundred years of its history. They are: G. W. HEARD (1903-1908); WILLIAM SAILOR (1908-1910); J. M. NICHOLS (1910-1912); E. F. PRESSLEY (1912-1914); J. M. COX (1914-1916); C. C. DAVIS (1916-1918); N. A. JONES (1918-1922); NYE PATTERSON (1922-1926); W. R. MIDDLETON (1926-1934); E. M. ROBERTS (1934-1940); CECIL MIDDLETON (1940-1946, 1958-1962); A. L. STEWART (1946-1954); JOHN WOOTEN (1954-1958); B. BLANKENSHIP (1962-1970); FRANK DELIA, Jr. (1970-1978); CREIGHTON PUGH (1978-1986); GERALD JOHNSON (1986-Present).

Today DeRidder is a prosperous small town. The forests are being replanted and acres of small pine trees may be seen in the area. Sometime in the future tall pines may once again provide beauty and industry to the area. [Editor's Note: Also see "The End of King Lumber Gave DeRidder the Pickles," *Kinfolks*, Vol. 26 #2. p. 82.]

SOURCES:

Beaumont Enterprise (11/19/1904)

Lake Charles Daily American (11/29/1902; 3/24/1904; 2/22/1905)

Lake Charles American Press "Centennial Special" (4/1/2003)

Block. *Early Sawmill Towns of the Louisiana, Texas Borderlands*

Ross. "Pioneer James S. Roberts", *LCAP* (2/25/1990)

OTHER THINGS MAY CHANGE US, BUT WE START AND END WITH FAMILY.

— Anthony Brandt

THE WPA PROJECTS & GENEALOGY

The Works Project Administration (WPA) was a part of the federal government's effort to provide work relief for unemployed persons during the Great Depression of the 1930's. The Depression actually began in October 1929 when the stock market crashed and virtually affected everyone and everything in the country. Prices fell, and the falling prices on agricultural products ruined farmers. Prices also dropped on manufactured goods and destroyed profits; workers were laid off and factories and businesses closed. Banks foreclosed on mortgages when people could no longer meet their obligations. Millions were unemployed, and there were no jobs to be had. Many lost their homes and now were hungry and homeless! The country was in desperate straits, but all over the world people were suffering the same fate. To further complicate matters, the lands which several generations had exploited and abused on the Great Plains of Kansas and Nebraska had created the Dust Bowl.

In 1932 the newly elected president, FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, embarked on his New Deal, a program that was designed to create employment for the needy and improve the country. These projects would employ both skilled and unskilled workers. Included in this program was the WPA directed by HAROLD ICKES that would construct dams, roads, bridges and public buildings and replant the cut-over forests. The Civilian Conservation Corps was created to employ young men to work on these projects. (See *Kinfolks*, Vols. 24 #2; 26 #3 & 26 #4) About the same time the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) was created to find employment for "white collar" workers and was under the direction of HARRY HOPKINS.

The WPA put the unemployed to work. Craftsmen, artists, teachers, clerks, seamstresses, construction workers, farmers all had jobs. They built parks and playgrounds, public libraries, sidewalks, roads and levees, and rebuilt old historic buildings, such as the Cabildo in New Orleans. They established museums, such as the Osage Indian Museum. Louisiana benefited from the program with commodity distribution, road and street construction, adult education classes and, importantly, mosquito control. The WPA sponsored research projects, such as identifying fossil remains and various types of rocks. Mail delivery, especially in the rural areas, was extended. School lunch programs were begun, but only for the needy. Vocational training, such as the training of nurses and defense factory workers, was begun. Airports were constructed and improved. Handicraft and sewing projects were created. Cultural projects were subsidized; actors, writers, musicians, artists were put to work. Music lessons were provided for the poor; work was given to music teachers, instrumentalists, singers, composers, and others in the music industry. To promote an interest in music, free concerts were given and music appreciation was taught in public schools. It is estimated that from 25,000-40,000 workers were employed by the WPA each month.

Some WPA programs also helped today's genealogists and family historians. Federal aid was provided to libraries. WPA workers were instrumental in clipping and indexing newspaper articles. They made an Historical Records Survey in 1935, inventorying and describing all town and county records in New England, as well as a subject index of 800 foreign language newspapers and periodicals in Chicago. There was also the Federal Writers' Project, which paid professional writers to record folklore, poetry, legends, prose and slave interviews. The Historical Records survey recorded and described all books in libraries; inventoried manuscripts and personal papers in libraries; made surveys of church archives; recorded information from tombstones and graveyards; cataloged customs records; indexed newspaper files; compiled biographies of American authors and accomplished other tasks. WPA workers transcribed firsthand slave narratives, as well as other stories told by older people. They created the Soundex Index to the U. S. Federal Censuses for 1880, 1900, 1910 and 1920 and the Soundex Index to Naturalization Petitions for the U. S. District and Circuit Courts, Northern District of Illinois and Immigration and Naturalization Service District #9, 1840-1850. This index includes more than 1.5 million index cards for naturalizations that took place in Chicago and northern Illinois, as well as parts of Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin. The WPA also compiled the Soundex Name Index to New England Naturalization Petitions, 1790-1906 and the Index to Naturalization Petitions of the U. S. District Court for the Eastern Division of New York, 1865-1957.

In Louisiana WPA workers restored the famous Pontalba Building and the French Market in New Orleans and the Jackson Barracks in Baton Rouge. They built dormitories at the state college in Lafayette and constructed buildings at LSU in Baton Rouge. They terraced land in north Louisiana and installed drainage in the southern part of the state. They built many recreational centers and parks, including City Park in New Orleans. During the Flood of 1937 they built levees and during the severe freeze that year workers helped to harvest the sugar cane. They provided aid to the victims of the Hurricane of 1940. In 1939 almost half the population (47%) of the state of Louisiana was illiterate, and WPA workers provided instruction in many fields, including domestic services, and extended library services.

In 1939 the WPA was required to submit to Congress a list of names, addresses, positions and wages of all persons from all the states making \$1,200 a year or more...a lot of money at that time. The Congressional Record of 9 May 1939 stated that New York City had over 6,000 employees making at least that amount; Ohio came in next with 5,475, followed by Pennsylvania and Illinois. The average monthly earnings of WPA workers in Louisiana was \$34.23 in 1926; in 1942 this was increased to \$54.33.

The Great Depression lasted until WWII, when the demand for war goods sparked the economy. The depression had an impact on the Army. Military service proved an outlet for many unemployed men, and many in the standing Army were still serving when the war began. It had an affect on Trade Unions. After the Depression many joined the Unions with the hope that their jobs would be better protected, and the Unions grew in numbers and power. The Depression emphasized radical views of Communists, and their party membership grew.

The Southwest Louisiana Historical & Genealogical Library has the following books authored by the WPA: *History of Louisiana, A Guide to the State and Inventory of the Parish Archives, Calcasieu Book #10.*

SOURCES: Bloxom. *Pixaxe and Pencil*, Library of Congress (1982)
Bordelon. *The Works Progress Administration in La.*, LSU Thesis (1971)
Howard. *The WPA & Federal Relief Policy*, Russell Sage Foundation (1942)
Jimsey. *Harry Hopkins*, Harvard University Press (1987)

INDEX TO THE OKLAHOMA INDIAN-PIONEER PAPERS

In the 1930's the Works Progress Administration (WPA) sponsored interviews with early pioneers and settlers of Oklahoma, creating about 11,000 oral histories. These interviews are on microfiche, with complete collections located at the Oklahoma Historical Society, University of Oklahoma Library and McFarlain Library/University of Tulsa. The interviews focused on living conditions, daily life and experiences during the settlement of Oklahoma and the Indian Territories. For a fee, copies of these interviews can be obtained from the entities with a copy of the complete collection. The interviews are being indexed in the *Oklahoma Genealogical Quarterly*, Oklahoma City, OK. The index begins in Vol. 48 #1 (2003).

MINING OPERATION THREATENS BATTLE SITE. A lignite mining corporation is endangering the site of the battle of Mansfield, Louisiana, where one of the largest battles in the western sphere of the Civil War was fought. On 8 and 9 April 1864, almost 30,000 Confederate and Union soldiers fought several times over 4,000 to 5,000 acres from Mansfield to Pleasant Hill. Several thousand soldiers died on each side, and most them were buried where they fell. The Battle of Mansfield was one of the last Confederate victories.

THE LAKE CHARLES HIGH SCHOOL KILTIES

From 1939 until 1983 the Lake Charles High School Kilties were a distinctive and well recognized girls' drill team which marched in parades and at football games. They were known for precision drills and intricate maneuvers, while marching to a rapid cadence of about 200 steps a minute. According to papers found in the McNeese State Archives, the Kilties were formed in 1939 when the principal of Lake Charles High, G. W. FORD, wanted a girls' organization to eliminate exclusive "cliques" of students, to unify the school body, and to promote school spirit. He assigned the task to Miss BEATRICE FIELD, the Latin teacher, and Miss GRACE ULMER, who taught American History at the school. The ladies had seen a Texas group that had an Irish motif, and they adopted a similar style, but with a Scottish motif. The group became the Lake Charles High School Kilties, the oldest drill team in Louisiana.

The Kilties acted as a pep squad, as well as a marching unit at football games and in parades. They performed many acts of community service, including collecting money for war bonds, the Red Cross, the Community Chest, the March of Dimes, handicapped children, the Heart Drive, Forget-Me-Not sales for the V.F.W., White Clover sales for the Amvets, and various other charitable drives. Selling red poppies to aid disabled veterans was also an annual service.

The girls wore uniforms reminiscent of Scottish Highlander marching groups. Pleated skirts, like kilts, and scarves that went over one shoulder were originally made from the red and blue plaid of the McDuff clan, which reflected the school's colors. These were later changed to the red and blue Prince Charles tartan. The plaid scarves were caught with silver buckles. Scarlet tunics piped with white cord were held at the waist by a Tom Browne belt. Heads were topped by a blue Glengarry overseas cap diced with tartan and spiked with a red feather. White leggings with a tartan strip were worn over black low-heeled shoes. Hands were covered with white gloves; they could be patched, but they must be sparkling clean. Girls in the Kilties had to maintain a "C" grade average.

The Kilties grew in fame and numbers. In 1939, when the Kilties began, there were sixty-five members in the marching group and six girls in the drum corps. In 1963-1964, when the Kilties celebrated their 25th anniversary, there were one hundred two marchers in the field, including twenty-three drummers. Many of the Freshmen girls were substitutes. Marching colonels, Senior class girls who were elected by the entire group, led the Kilties. The girls in the Drum Corps were selected by the other Kilties in that group and were led by a Drum Colonel, who was elected from the drummers. The first Drum Colonel was JOYCE KURTZ, who served in the 1945-1946 season. The drummers had to be proficient in the rapid cadences to which the Kilties marched. They carried drums painted white with red and blue stripes, and hung by white slings. The Drum Corps consisted of twenty-four members. There were two who carried big bass drums; four who played tenor drums, seventeen snare drummers and one who played the cymbals.

Three flag bearers were chosen from the Freshman class each spring. The girl with the most votes carried the American flag. The others carried the Louisiana State flag and the Lake Charles High School flag. In 1941 Swiss Flag Twirlers were introduced into the Kilties. They were twelve girls selected by the entire group. They were led by VIRGINIA LAMB and directed by VERA DUGGER, and later were directed by Miss RUTH CLARK.

Directors of the Kilties included BEATRICE FIELD (1939-1940), KATHLEEN THORNTON (1939-1942), PATRICIA CATLETT (1942), IRIS MURPHY (1942-1965), LUCILLE LEATON (1942-1965), LeANN HORN (1965-1966), TONI REGAN (1965-1966), TILLIE HICKMAN (1966-1967) and TONI REGAN again 1966-1967). It was under the direction of Miss IRIS MURPHY that the Kilties achieved their fame. She also designed the Kiltie Flag, which was carried for the first time in 1959-1960.

The McNeese State Archives has an extensive collection on the Kilties, including *The Wildcat*, the LCHS newspaper and the *Catalog*, the LCHS yearbook, which contain pictures with names of most of

the Kilties. However, if a girl was not in the picture, her name may be omitted in the following lists. The following lists include girls who were members of the first ten years of the Kiltie group.

In 1939 the first student leader of the Kilties was PAULA PARTRIDGE. Flag bearers for 1939-1940 were BETTY JEAN LUMBLEY, American flag; ELEANOR RUTH SHUTTS, Louisiana flag and NANCY STONE, Lake Charles High flag. Members of the first Kiltie marching unit for 1939-1940 included the following: BETTY LOU AUSTIN, RUTH BEATTIE, ANNE BONHAM, LAURIE LEE BRAME, FRANCES BROUSSARD, AILEEN BYLER, LOREE BYLER, LOU ANN CAMPBELL, CONNIE CLARK, PAULA CARMOUCHE, JUANITA COLLINS, PHOEBE RUTH DAVIS, MARTHA ANN FORD, BILLIE GARRETT, JOYCE GAULT, FRANCES GENNUSO, BETTY RUTH GOODE, RUTH GREIN, MARGIE GRISSOM, MARGUERITE SUE GROSZE, NATALIE HEBERT, BETTY JEAN HENRY, DOROTHY HILLIARD, JULIA HIMEL, MARJORIE NELL HOUSTON, DOROTHY ANN HOWE, PEGGY JEFFRIES, MARY JEAN KEITH, GLORIA KIPLINGER, FRITZI KRAUSE, MARIE LANDRY, LAVERNE LITTON, MARJORIE McINNIS, ELAINE McKELLAR, JEAN MAHONEY, JEAN MANAGAN, GENEVIEVE MANCUSO, CAROLYN MAURER, LYNELL MORRIS, ROSEMARY MORRIS, BETTY NELSON, HELEN NEY, BETTY SUE NORMAN, MARION NORTH, MARJORIE NORTH, MILDRED PARKER, KATHRYN PLAUCHE, BETTY JANE POE, ONA MARIE PRICE, JEANNE RIVES, MARCELINE RHORER, MARJORIE SEE, LUCILLE SILCHENSTEDT, ELIZABETH SHUTTS, VIRGINIA SHUTTS, SHIRLEY SLACK, EUNICE SMITH, FRANCES SPENCER, ELDRIDGE MAE STINE, DAPHNE TATE, RUBY TAYLOR, LOYCE TERRAL and ANNE WATKINS.

Kiltie leaders for 1940-1941 were FRITZI KRAUSE and ELAYNE DUGAN. Flag bearers were MARY JOYCE SLOAN, American flag; PEGGY FLANDERS, Louisiana flag; and MARY JANE LAMB, school flag. Girls in the marching group included: BERTA WETONA ANDERSON, CECILIA JANE BARNHILL, SHIRLEY JANE BEATTY, DORALEE BORDELON, LAURIE LEE BRAME, PATRICIA BROWNE, BILLIE RUTH BRYANT, MARY BURCH, AILEEN CALDWELL, CONNIE CLARK, NELDA COOLEY, LEATRICE CORBELLO, JUANITA DARK, PATTIE RUTH DAUGHENBAUGH, MARY LOUISE ELKINS, GERTRUDE FISH, BILLIE GARRETT, MARGARET GIBSON, BETTY GLUSMAN, MARGUERITE SUE GROSZE, JOYCE GAULT, BETTY GUNN, JOY HEBERT, NATALIE HEBERT, BETTY JEAN HENRY, JO ANN HERTFELDER, HENRIETTA HOUSE, MARGIE NELL HOUSTON, DOROTHY ANN HOWE, PEGGY HUBER, GLORIA KIPLINGER, VIRGINIA LAMB, MARGARET LARSON, LOLA LeBLANC, LAVERNE LITTON, MYRNA JO LYLES, JEAN MAHONEY, ADRIENNE MANAGAN, JEAN MANAGAN, MARTHA MANAGAN, GENEVIEVE MANCUSO, MENA LEE MARTIN, GLORIA MINER, LYNELL MORRIS, ROSEMARY MORRIS, PEGGY NEELY, DELLA MAE NELSON, HELEN NEY, MARION NORTH, BETTY JANE POE, JOSEPHINE RAWLINS, GENEVIEVE RHORER, JEANNE RIVES, CARNELL SCOGGINS, BETTY SHEA, ELEANOR RUTH SHUTTS, REBECCA SLACK, ANNE SNOW, FRANCES SPENCER, ELDRIDGE MAE STINE, NANCY STONE, ANNE WATKINS and ELEANOR WATSON.

Colonels for 1941-1942 were CARNELL SCOGGINS and JEANNE RIVES. Flag bearers were BARBARA DOLBY, American flag; NANETTE NORMAN, state flag; and HELEN HOPE JOHNS, school flag. The Swiss Flag Twirlers were introduced as part of the Kilties. They were a group of twelve girls, elected by the Kilties, and were led by VERA DUGGER. Members of the Kilties for this year included: BERTA WETONA ANDERSON, DOROTHY ANDREVA, JOYCE ANDRUS, CECILIA BARNHILL, RUTH BEATTIE, SHIRLEY JANE BEATTY, CAROL BLAIR, BILLIE BLANKENSHIP, ALMALEE BORDELON, DORALEE BORDELON, MARY BELLE BURCH, VIVIAN CANNON, DOROTHY CLOONEY, LUNA LEE COLE, LEATRICE CORBELLO, BARBARA DIES, MELDA FAYE DIETZ, NONA DEMERITT, MARY LOUISE ELKINS, PEGGY FLANDERS, BLAIR FOSTER, LUCILLE FRANQUES, MARGARET GIBSON, JEAN GOFORTH, RENEE GOUDEAU, BETTY GUNN, BETTY GLUSMAN, BETTY JEAN HENRY, ANN HERTFELDER, MARIE HIMEL, PEGGY HUBER, FLORENCE KNAPP, MARY JANE LAMB, WILLOWDEAN LITTON, BETTY JEAN LUMBLEY, MYRNA JO LYLES, JOLINE McMAHON,

ADRIENNE MANAGAN, MARILYN MANAGAN, MARTHA MANAGAN, GENEVIEVE MANCUSO, ANNIE LAURIE MILLER, DORIS MILLER, VIRGINIA MILLER, CAMILLE MOSS, PEGGY NEELY, DELLA MAE NELSON, MARIE PEDERSON, CHARLENE PERKINS, ELIZABETH PIRARA, MARY LEE PITTMAN, GENEVIEVE RHORER, DORIS ANN SEE, DOROTHY SCOGGINS, GRETCHEN SEISS, BETTY JO SHEA, REBECCA SLACK, MARY JOYCE SLOAN, ANNE SNOW, JEAN SUTTON, GLORIA THOMASINI, VIRGINIA VAN ARNAM, CHARLENE WARD, ELEANOR WATSON and GARY YOUNG.

For the years 1942-1943 PEGGY HUBER and BETTY JEAN LUMBLEY led the Kilties. ANN WATKINS led the Swiss Flag Twirlers. LOUISE BOWDON carried the American flag; HELEN McCORQUODALE bore the state flag and CATHERINE JOHNSON held the school flag. The Kilties consisted of the following girls: BERTA WETONA ANDERSON, JOYCE ANDRUS, JENELLE BARNHILL, CAROL BLAIR, ALMALEE BORDELON, PATSY RUTH BRADFORD, MILDRED BROUSSARD, JEAN MARIE BROWNE, RUTH BROWNE, VIRGINIA CANNON, VITA MAE COLLETTA, BARBARA DOLBY, PAULA FOLEY, CHARLOTTE FRANKE, LUCILLE FRANQUES, RUTH FRY, MARGARET GIBSON, RENEE GOUDEAU, BETTY GUNN, MARY HELEN HARPER, WANDA RAE HEBERT, KATHRYN HENRY, LOZELLE HERLONG, PATSY KAOUGH, JOYCE KURTZ, VIRGINIA LATORIE, MYRNA JO LYLES, MARIAN McCANNE, JEANNE McCLAIN, BETTY McGINNIS, JOLINE McMAHON, JULIE ANN MARX, MARJORIE MATTINGLY, MARY ANN MAXFIELD, DOROTHY MELTON, ANNIE LAURIE MILLER, DORIS MILLER, BETTY JANE MOSELEY, NANCY MUTERSBAUGH, BETTY NORTON, PATRICIA PAISLEY, JO PETERS, PATTY LOU POTTER, JOSEPHINE RAWLINS, JOYCE ROBINSON, DORIS SCHAUER, DOROTHY SCOGGINS, MILDRED SCOTT, DORIS ANN SEE, EVELYN SHADDOCK, REBECCA SLACK, BETTY SMITH, ANNE SNOW, JEAN SUTTON, PEGGY VESTAL, DOROTHY WILSON, ELSIE WINTER and GARY YOUNG.

Kiltie colonels for 1943-1944 were JUANITA DARK and JOYCE ANDRUS. ADRIENNE MANAGAN led the Swiss Flag Twirlers. FRANCES WATKINS bore the American flag; DELLA KRAUSE carried the state flag and BARBARA JEANNE LACEY held the school colors. No membership list or picture could be found of Kiltie members for that year, but an awards list was found. Girls receiving Four Year Awards were JUANITA DARK, BETTY GLUSMAN, ADRIENNE MANAGAN, MARTHA MANAGAN, DOROTHY SCOGGINS and GENEVIEVE RHORER. Third Year Awards were given to: JOYCE ANDRUS, ALMALEE BORDELON, VIVIAN CANNON, RENEE GOUDEAU, WANDA RAE HEBERT, JOLINE McMAHON, MARILYN MANAGAN, ANNIE LAURIE MILLER, DORIS MILLER, DORIS SEE, JEAN SUTTON and GARY YOUNG. Those who received Second Year Awards were: JENELLE BARNHILL, LOUISE BOWDON, PATSY RUTH BRADFORD, VITA MAE COLLETTA, PAULA FOLEY, RUTH FRY, MARY HELEN HARPER, KATHRYN HENRY, CATHERINE JOHNSON, PAT KAOUGH, JOYCE KURTZ, HELEN McCORQUODALE, BETTY McGINNIS, JULIE ANN MARX, MARJORIE MATTINGLY, MARY ANN MAXFIELD, BETTY JANE MOSELEY, NANCY MUTERSBAUGH, NANETTE NORMAN, BETTY NORTON, JO PETERS, PAT POTTER, JOYCE ROBINSON, MILDRED SCOTT, EVELYN SHADDOCK, BETTY SMITH and ELSIE WINTER. First year Awards were presented to: MARILYN ANDERSON, LOUISE AYER, FRANCES BARTON, ELIZABETH BRANDAU, MILDRED CLARK, ELAINE CLOONEY, PEGGY DEROUEN, MOLLY GILPIN, WILMA LEE HENRY, RAMONA HERRON, ANITA HUDSON, DELLA KRAUSE, BARBARA LACEY, GLORIA LATHAM, MARY LeBLANC, HULDA LEHMANN, JEANNE LITTLE, BETTY CLAIRE LYONS, GIOVANNA MANCUSO, JEANNE McCLAIN, BETTY MILLER, JEAN MOELLER, JEAN ANN MOUNCE, BARBARA MYLIUS, BILLIE JO NELSON, HELEN PENTECOST, MARGARET PETTY, JEANINE PAINTER, JERRY ROBINSON, ADRIENNE ROSNER, BILLIE JEWEL TRAHAN, JEAN ANN SMITH, LETTY JANE SWAN, DRUE TERRELL, THERESA VIDRINE, FRANCES WATKINS, JULIA WEST and BETTY WOOLMAN.

In 1944-1945 Kiltie colonels were NANETTE NORMAN and JOYCE ANDRUS. Colonel of the Swiss Flags Twirlers was MARILYN MANAGAN. Flag bearers were WANDA SCOGGINS, PAT CHENET

and BILLIE RUTH EVANS. The Kilties included the following girls: LOUISE AYER, JENELLE BARNHILL, BARBARA BASHAM, KATHERINE BERGER, PATSY RUTH BERTRAND, LOUISE BOWDON, BETTY BRANDAU, RUTH ANN BROUSSARD, VIVIAN CANNON, JO ANN CLINE, ELAINE CLOONEY, VITA MAE COLLETTA, MYRA MAE COOLEY, PEGGY DEROUEN, DOROTHY DeWITT, SHIRLEY DOAN, MARGARET FIELD, PAULA FOLEY, RUTH FRY, ELEANOR GAYLE, EVELYN GOEN, NADIA GOODLOE, LAVERNE GROSZE, VERNA HAMILTON, LUCRETIA "SALLY" HEITZLER, CAROL HENDRICKSON, WILMA LEE HENRY, RAMONA HERRON, CATHERINE JOHNSON, ELEANOR KAOUGH, DELLA KRAUSE, JOYCE KURTZ, JEANNE LITTLE, HELEN McCORQUODALE, JANET McGINTY, JOLINE McMAHON, GIOVANNA MANCUSO, JO ANN MARTIN, MARJORIE MATTINGLY, MARY ANN MAXFIELD, ANNIE LAURIE MILLER, JEAN MOELLER, JEAN MORENCE, BETTY JANE MOSELEY, BARBARA MYLIUS, BILLIE JO NELSON, BETTY NORTON, MARGARET PETTY, MARGARET PFOERTURE (?), PATTY LOU POTTER, FRANCES ROBINSON, JERRY ROBINSON, ADRIENNE ROSNER, ELODIE SHATTUCK, CONNIE SUE SHEPPARD, BETTY SMITH, JEAN ANN SMITH, GEORGIANNA SPINKS, BILLIE JEWEL TRAHAN, BETTY RAE TROTTER, FRANCES WATKINS, EDNA RUTH WHITE, JEANNINE WILKERSON, ELSIE WINTER and BETTY WOOLMAN.

Marching colonels for 1945-1946 were PATSY KAOUGH and MARY ANN MAXFIELD. The Swiss Flag Twirlers were disbanded, and JOYCE KURTZ was the first colonel elected from the Drum Corps. Flag bearers were MARTHA HATCHETTE, BETTY JANE VAN HOOK and MARGARET WATKINS. Kilties were: MARY JANE ABATE, DOROTHY AKINS, LOUISE AYER, MARLOU BAYS, KATHERINE BERGER, LOUISE BOWDON, JOAN CARNAHAN, PAT CHENET, JO ANN CLINE, ELAINE CLOONEY, MYRA MAE COOLEY, BETTY SUE COLLIER, LOUISE COX, GAY DAY, FRANCES DEAR, PEGGY DEROUEN, DOROTHY DeWITT, SHIRLEY DOAN, FRANCES EDELSTIEN, EUNICE EDEN, BILLIE RUTH EVANS, MARGARET FIELD, ELEANOR GAYLE, SHEILA GLEASON, EVELYN GOEN, NADIA GOODLOE, VERNA HAMILTON, RAMONA HERRON, LUCRETIA "SALLY" HEITZLER, PAT HELMS, CAROL HENDRICKSON, WILMA LEE HENRY, CATHERINE JOHNSON, ELEANOR KAOUGH, JEANNE LITTLE, HELEN McCORQUODALE, JO ANN MARTIN, MARJORIE MATTINGLY, BETTY MILLER, CAROLYN MILLER, JEAN MOELLER, BETTY JANE MOSELEY, BILLIE JO NELSON, BETTY NORTON, MARIAN PAUL, PATTY LOU POTTER, ERLENE PRESTON, JERRY ROBINSON, WANDA SCOGGINS, EVELYN SHADDOCK, ELODIE SHATTUCK, CONNIE SUE SHEPPARD, BETTY SMITH, JEAN ANN SMITH, GEORGIANNA SPINKS, MARGARET STOUGH, FRANCES TANNER, JO ANN THORSON, BILLIE JEWEL TRAHAN, BETTY RAE TROTTER, BETTY WADE, FRANCES WATKINS, MARLENE WHEELER, BETTY WINDHAM and BETTY WOOLMAN. Sub-Freshman girls (8th graders who were in Lake Charles High at that time) were substitutes in the Kilties and marched when uniforms were available. Their pictures were not taken and their name were not listed, but the following girls were known to have been Sub-Freshman substitutes: SONYA DAVIDSON, PEGGY FULTON, GANEL GUILLORY, RAMONA MURRAY, BEVERLY RASMUSSEN, EDWINA RIQUELMY, MARY ELLEN SPILLER, MARJORIE TANNER, BETTY JO TYLER, BARBARA WEGENER and EVELYN YOUNG.

In the 1946-47 school year the Kilties were led by BILLIE JEWEL TRAHAN, JERRY ROBINSON and NADIA GOODLOE, Drum Colonel. Carrying the flags were EDWINA RIQUELMY, JOELLEN GOODE and ANDRE GOUDEAU. The Kilties were: DOROTHY AKINS, BARBARA ALLEN, CAROLYN ALLEN, LOIS ALLEN, MARLOU BAYS, KATHERINE BERGER, PATSY BERTRAND, LOUISE BOWDON, BETTY BRANDAU, RUTH ANN BROUSSARD, JOAN CARNAHAN, PAT CHENET, JO ANN CLINE, BETTY SUE COLLIER, MYRA MAE COOLEY, SONYA DAVIDSON, GAY DAY, PAULINE DAY, PEGGY DEROUEN, SHIRLEY DOAN, PATTY EAVES, FRANCES EDELSTIEN, EUNICE EDEN, MARGARET FIELD, KAY FOX, PEGGY FULTON, ELEANOR GAYLE, EVELYN GOEN, VERNA HAMILTON, MARTHA HATCHETTE, SALLY HEITZLER, PAT HELMS, CAROL HENDRICKSON, WILMA LEE HENRY, RAMONA HERRON, SHEILA GLEASON, ELEANOR KAOUGH, DELLA KRAUSE, NOLA LeBATO, JEANNE LITTLE, JO ANN MARTIN, BETTY MILLER, CAROLYN MILLER, DOROTHY MILNER, RAMONA MURRAY,

MARIAN PAUL, ERLINE PRESTON, LILA RAHBANY, GENEVIEVE SADLER, WANDA SCOGGINS, ELODIE SHATTUCK, CONNIE SUE SHEPPARD, MARY ELLEN SPILLER, GEORGIANA SPINKS, BARBARA STEVENSON, MARGARET STOUGH, JOYCE TRAHAN, JANE THOMAS, JO ANN THORSON, MARIE TRAMONTE, BETTY RAE TROTTER, BETTY JO TYLER, LOUISE VITELLO, BETTY WADE, MARGARET WATKINS, BARBARA WEGENER, MARLENE WHEELER, JEANNINE WILKERSON and GAYLE YOUNG.

Colonels for 1947-1948 were PAT HELMS and BETTY SUE COLLIER. SHIRLEY DOAN was Drum Colonel. Flag bearers were JANET RAWLS, JEAN DOSHER and JOAN DOSHER. In 1947 the Kilties received 103 new uniforms, just in time to perform at the International Rice Festival at Crowley. Kilties were: MARY JANE ABATE, CHARLICE ADAMS, DOROTHY AKINS, BARBARA ALLEN, CAROLYN ALLEN, LOIS ALLEN, RAMONA ARMENTOR, PEGGY ARNWINE, KATHERINE BERGER, RUTH ANN BROUSSARD, MILDRED BUTCHEE, JOYCE CADY, JERRYLEEN CARETHERS, JOAN CARNAHAN, PAT CHENET, FRANCES CHRIST, MARILYN CLEMENS, MYRA MAE COOLEY, JUANITA CRETINI, MARY LOUISE CUNNINGHAM, PHYLLIS ABADIE, JO ANN DALOVISIO, SONYA DAVIDSON, GAY DAY, PEGGY DeVILLIER, CARITA DOBBERTINE, ELIZABETH DOYLE, PATTY EAVES, FRANCES EDELSTIEN, EUNICE EDEN, ELAINE ERNST, DOT FENNER, MARLENE FONTENOT, MARY BETH FORTENBERRY, KAY FOX, PEGGY FULTON, GLORIA GAUDET, ELEANOR GAYLE, EVELYN GOEN, JOELLEN GOODE, ANDRE GOUDEAU, GANEL GUILLORY, VERA HAMILTON, MARTHA HATCHETTE, WANDA HEBERT, GAYNELL HINES, DOROTHY HORN, MARY ANN JOHNSON, ELEANOR KAUGH, STEPHANIE KELLER, EDITH ANN MAGRAW, YVONNE MAGEE, ANNA LOUISE McINNIS, FLORENCE MARIOTTI, MARJORIE MARX, CAROLYN MILLER, DOROTHY MILNER, JACQUELINE MOELLER, RAMONA MURRAY, BETTYE RUTH NORMAND, PAT OLMSTEAD, JACKIE PARRISH, HARRIET PAYNE, GERMAINE PHILLIPS, HILDA RUTH PRATER, ERLINE PRESTON, LILA RAHBANY, BARBARA RANDALL, BEVERLY RASMUSSEN, PATSY REDDELL, MARY FRANCES REGAN, EDWINA RIQUELMY, GENEVIEVE SADLER, WANDA SCOGGINS, AGNES SELF, MARY LOUISE SEVERS, CONNIE SUE SHEPPARD, MARY ELLEN SPILLER, GEORGIANA SPINKS, JOAN STEEN, BARBARA STEVENSON, CHERIE STONE, MARGARET STOUGH, RACHEL TANKEL, FRANCES TANNER, MARJORIE TANNER, JANE THOMAS, PEGGY THOMPSON, BERTHA THOMPSON, BERTHA TOERNER, BETTY RAE TROTTER, BETTY JO TYLER, DOROTHY JEAN VAN NORMAN, LOUISE VITELLO, LAURA VOGUE, BETTY WADE, MARGARET WATKINS, BARBARA WEGENER, JEAN WILLIAMSON, DOROTHY WINDHAM, ELIZABETH WOOSLEY, WINIFRED WRIGHT, EVELYN YOUNG and GAYLE YOUNG.

MARTHA HATCHETTE and LOIS ALLEN were Marching Colonels in 1948-1949. MARGARET WATKINS was the Drum Colonel. Flag bearers were KAY KRAUSE, JO ANN LaRAVIA and PATSY BOUDREAU. Dr. STAKELY HATCHETTE and the Amvets each presented a set of bagpipes to the Kilties. Although attempts were made to play the pipes, the girls did not have the power to produce the tones. In 1948 the Kilties had 125 members; 100 of these were regular marchers, the others were alternates because there were only a limited number of uniforms. This season they marched at the International Rice Festival at Crowley and at the Sugar Bowl game in New Orleans. Kilties were: PHYLLIS ABADIE, CHARLICE ADAMS, AGNES AKINS, BETTY ARMENTOR, FERN ARMENTOR, RAMONA ARMENTOR, BETTY GAYLE ARMSTRONG, PEGGY ARNWINE, ELWIN BROWN, MILDRED BUTCHEE, CAROLYN ALLEN, JOYCE CADY, MARY KATHERINE CESSFORD, LU ANN CHAFFEE, FRANCES CHRIST, MARILYN CLEMENS, JOIE COCKE, JUANITA CRETINI, MARY LOUISE CUNNINGHAM, JO ANN DALOVISIO, SONYA DAVIDSON, GLENDA DAY, HAZEL DeVILLIER, PEGGY DeVILLIER, CARITA DOBBERTINE, JEAN DOSHER, JOAN DOSHER, ELIZABETH DOYLE, MICKEY DOYLE, PATTY EAVES, COLEEN ELKINS, ELAINE ERNST, RENA LEE FAULK, PATSY FENNER, MARLENE FONTENOT, DAWN FOREMAN, ETHELEEN FOREMAN, MARY BETH FORTENBERRY, KAY FRANCES FOX, PATRICIA FREEMAN, JOYCE FRYE, PEGGY FULTON, SHERRY GILMORE, JOELLEN GOODE, ANDREE GOUDEAU, MARTHA GREEN, GANEL GUILLORY, WANDA HEBERT, BARBARA

HENSHAW, GAYNELL HINES, DOT HORN, LeANN HORN, RAYMA HUNTER, MARY ANN JOHNSON, BETTY JOLLY, NANCY KEEFE, STEPHANIE KELLER, FREDa LAND, JUDY LACY, ANNA McINNIS, YVONNE MAGEE, KATHERINE MALLOY, FLORENCE MARIOTTI, TENNIE LOUISE MARLIN, MARJORIE MARX, VIRGINIA MAXFIELD, KATE MILLER, DOROTHY MILNER, PAULA MIXON, JACQUELINE MOELLER, SARA ANN MONTICELLO, GLENDOLYN MOSS, RAMONA MURRAY, ANN NASH, BETTY RUTH NORMAND, BARBARA OGEA, PAT OLMSTEAD, HARRIET PAYNE, JACKIE PARRISH, WRAY PEARSON, JEANETTE PLAUCHE, LILA RAHBANY, BARBARA RANDALL, BEVERLY RASMUSSEN, JANET RAWLS, MARY FRANCES REGAN, PATSY REDDELL, PATTIE RICHIE, EDWINA RIQUELMY, MARGARET RUSH, GENEVIEVE SADLER, JANET SCROGGS, AGNES SELF, MARY LOUISE SEVERS, EDDYE SHREVE, JOAN STEEN, BARBARA STEVENSON, CHERIE STONE, RACHELLE TANKEL, JANE THOMAS, BETTY JO TYLER, DOROTHY VAN NORMAN, LOUISE VITELLO, LAURA VOGUE, BETTY WEEKS, BARBARA WEGENER, MARIE WEGENER, NORMA JEAN WILLIAMSON, DOROTHY WINDHAM, ELIZABETH WOOSLEY, and WINIFRED "WINKIE" WRIGHT.

Marching Colonels for 1949-1950 were EDWINA RIQUELMY and GANEL GUILLORY, and JACQUELINE MOELLER was Drum Colonel. Flag bearers were MARY ALEXANDER, VERA CLARKE and OLIVE WEST. Out of town performances included the Yambilee parade at Opelousas. Kilties included: CHARLENE ADAMS, AGNES AKINS, BETTY ARMENTOR, FERN ARMENTOR, RAMONA ARMENTOR, BETTY GAYLE ARMSTRONG, DOLORES ARMSTRONG, BARBARA BAYS, MARLOU BAYS, PATSY BOUDREAU, MILDRED BUTCHEE, JOYCE CADY, DORIS CARNAHAN, LU ANN CHAFEE, MARILYN CLEMENS, JOIE COCKE, PEGGY COLEMAN, JUANITA CRETINI, MARY LOUISE CUNNINGAM, SONYA DAVIDSON, GLENDA DAY, HAZEL DeVILLIER, PEGGY DeVILLIER, CARITA DOBBERTINE, JEAN DOSHER, JOAN DOSHER, ELIZABETH DOYLE, MICKEY DOYLE, COLEEN ELKINS, DOT FENNER, PATSY FENNER, MARLENE FONTENOT, DAWN FOREMAN, CATHERINE FOREMAN, MARY BETH FORTENBERRY, PATSY FREEMAN, JOYCE FRYE, PEGGY FULTON, SHERRY GILMORE, JOELLEN GOODE, ANDRE GOUDEAU, MARTHA GREEN, WANDA HEBERT, BARBARA HENSHAW, GAYNELL HINES, MARY HOOKER, DOT HORN, LeANN HORN, RAYMA HUNTER, NANCY KEEFE, MARY ANN JOHNSON, CAROLYN JONES, IDA SUE JONES, KAY KRAUSE, STEPHANIE KELLER, JUDY LACY, FREDa LAND, JO ANN LaRAVIA, EDITH MAGRAW, ANNA LOUISE McINNIS, KATHERINE MALLOY, MIMI MARX, VIRGINIA MAXFIELD, KATE MILLER, DOROTHY MILNER, PAULA MIXON, SARA ANN MONTICELLO, DOLORIS MORESCO, MARYLE MORGAN, WANDA MORGAN, RAMONA MURRAY, ANN NASH, BARBARA OGEA, PEGGY OLMSTEAD, JACKIE PARRISH, HARRIET PAYNE, WRAY PEARSON, JEANETTE PLAUCHE, BEVERLY RASMUSSEN, PATSY REDDELL, PATTY RICHIE, IRIS ROBERTS, JERRY ROBINSON, JANET SCROGGS, ELEANOR SHAFER, EDDYE SHREVE, RACHELLE TANKEL, ANTOINETTE TRAMONTE, BETTY JO TYLER, DOROTHY JEAN VAN NORMAN, BARBARA WEGENER, MARIE WEGENER, JEAN WILLIAMSON, DOT WINDHAM and ELIZABETH WOOSLEY.

In 1963, when the Kilties celebrated their 25th anniversary, Lake Charles Mayor ALFRED E. ROBERTS, stated, "This continuous program for young girls in the Lake Charles City schools has served to emphasize scholarship and conduct...Approximately 1,000 young girls have participated in this unique program. Kilties 'put Lake Charles on the map' with their many trips to distant cities by their marches of precision, their immaculate appearances, generation of good spirit and spotless personal conduct." One of the highlights of the Kilties was their invitation to march at the Sugar Bowl in New Orleans on 2 January 1949. They performed before 85,000 fans. Once again on 14 October 1961 the Kilties performed in New Orleans when they marched during half-time at the Tulane-Virginia Tech game. In 1963 the Kilties were in the Cotton Bowl in Dallas, Texas, at the game between the Dallas Cowboys and the Washington Redskins. The Kilties were featured in many newspaper articles and several publications, including a Greyhound Bus Lines publication in 1949 and the Gulf States Utilities publication, *Plain Talk* in 1952-53. A colored picture of the marching groups was featured on

the Mobil Oil calendar in October, 1960.

Membership in the Kilties was free and was an important part of the LCHS experience for hundreds of girls. It taught us leadership, co-operation, courtesy, team spirit, discipline, how to follow directions and how to behave in various situations. It gave us many new experiences. For those who took part in war bond drives, it was a chance to help in the war effort. For those who stood on the streets asking for donations for various charitable causes, it was a lesson in life; some people gave courteously, if only a small amount, while others acted as if we were invisible. Some of us saw our first glimpse of television at the Sugar Bowl in 1949. Most of us made life-long friends with fellow Kilties. The Kilties were disbanded in 1983.

School newspapers and yearbooks are always interesting, but they will be a treasure for future genealogists. Pictures, lists and biographies will be gleaned from the old records of our passing...but they tell only part of the story. The memories are always the best!

SOURCES: Various identified photos and scrapbook pages, McNeese University Archives.

Beaumont Enterprise (10/31/1963)

Lake Charles American Press (11/30/1945; 11/19/1948; 8/28/1949; 10/13/1963; 10/19/1963; 5/21/2003)

Dixie Photo Magazine, New Orleans Times Picayune (11/17/1963)

Southwest News (10/19/1947; 1/9/1949)

KILTIE COLONELS & COLOR GUARD

The following were Kiltie colonels and flag bearers in the years mentioned:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1950-1951 | MARIE WEGENER, ANNA LOUISE McINNIS; FREDa LAND, Drum Colonel.
BROWNIE ALFORD, LaVERNE STEEN, BETTY GILLENWATER, flags. |
| 1951-1952 | PATSY BOUDREAU, KAY KRAUSE; LeANN HORN, Drum Colonel.
THERESA BROWN, PEGGY ELLIS, PATSY MANINO, flags. |
| 1952-1953 | MARY ALFORD, BONNIE ALFORD; OLIVE MOSS, Drum Colonel.
DONNA BAILEY, JOAN DITTMAN, DOROTHY DURHAM, flags. |
| 1953-1954 | CAROLYN PRITCHARD, FRANCES THOMPSON, JANICE McBRIDE,
NANCY SHEPARD, ELEANOR GREESON, SARAH QUINN, flags. |
| 1954-1955 | JULIE CHRIST, JUNE DITTMAN; SHIRLEY DeVILLIER, drums.
PAT DOLBY, MIMI MOSS, FRAN PICARAZZI, flags. |
| 1955-1956 | DENA CHRIST, SARAH QUINN; CAROLYN CORLEY, drums.
SALLYE LEWIS, MARCIA HARTMAN, ANNE COLEMAN, flags. |
| 1956-1957 | MARY WATKINS, MIMI MOSS; JAN ALLEN, drums.
PRISCILLA FENNER, EILEEN COLE, VALERIE SYLVESTER, flags. |
| 1957-1958 | BRENT FENET, SALLYE LEWIS; SANDY LANDRY, drums.
MARTHA ANN GILL, JO LYNNE WARDEN, ELLEN KESTER, flags. |
| 1958-1959 | GLENDA BOURQUE, LYNDA REICHLEY; BETTY ELWELL, drums.
SHIRLEY GAYLE, NANCY HOSKINS, BETTY REICHLEY, flags. |
| 1959-1960 | JUDY ELWELL, CAROL WISE; MARY ANN DOMINICK, drums
CISSIE CLARKE, PAM McCOY, JERIANNE HEIMENDINGER, flags. |
| 1960-1961 | JEANNE BEL, STEPHANIE LUTRING; EMILY JONES, drums.
ANNE LaGRANGE, DOTTIE GAYLE, SUE SMITH, flags. |
| 1961-1962 | PAM McCOY, GAYE REVELLE; MARY BRUFF FOLSE, drums.
KEMPA PERRIN, CINDY ROY, JAN CAGLE, flags. |
| 1962-1963 | ANNE LaGRANGE, CAROL MORIARITY; EVVA SMITH, drums.
MARCIA MORGAN, JANE GERARD, JACKIE PORTER, flags. |

- 1963-1964** SUE CAGLE, DIANN QUAID; SUSAN CHASE, drums.
JUDY DiGIGLIA, DIANE CARDONE, CHARLOTTE THERIOT, flags.
- 1964-1965** SHARON DOWTY, JACKIE PORTER; LINDA HENSHAW, drums.
SUSAN BRASHEAR, WILLIE RUTH LANDRY, CAROLYN WOOSLEY, flags.
- 1965-1966** DARLENE BERNARD, LOTTIE SIMS; JANE ROUYER, drums.
ANNE ELLENDER, CHARLOTTE MERICLE, LAUREN MICELLE, flags.
- 1966-1967** ELLEN GARBER, KATHY MICELLE; JOY JOHNSON, drums.
MARCIA OWENS, BRENDA MAHOUT, SUSAN HALL, flags.

LAKE CHARLES HIGH SCHOOL CHEERLEADERS

The Cheerleaders for Lake Charles High School were directed by Miss LUCILLE LEATON, who also taught English and Spanish. Cheerleaders included:

- 1939-1940** MARTHA JANE MOORE, CLEARY YEATMAN,
HORACE LYONS, HARCOURT STEBBINS.
- 1940-1941** JEANNE KIRKPATRICK, RUTH GREIN, JOE HOBBY, KELLY DEAN.
- 1941-1942** BETTY WATERS, LOLA LeBLANC, BILLY SHIRLEY, CHARLES DODD.
- 1942-1943** ELEANOR WATSON, BETTY WATERS, NANCY SCHINDLER,
CHARLES FAUST, SAMMY GENNUSO, TED PRICE.
- 1943-1944** ELEANOR WATSON, BARBARA DOLBY,
MICKEY SWANN, GEORGE ALEXANDER, WALTER AUSTIN.
- 1944-1945** KATHRYN HENRY, BARBARA DOLBY, JEAN SUTTON,
TONY LUSBY, RICHARD MORIARTY, WILL COX.
- 1945-1946** KATHRYN HENRY, DELLA KRAUSE, EDNA RUTH WHITE,
ARTHUR HOLLINS, C. B. NEWLAND.
- 1946-1947** JEAN MOELLER, EDNA RUTH WHITE, BILLIE RUTH EVANS,
JERRY FLETCHER, C. B. NEWLAND, JOE WALKER.
- 1946-1947** BILLIE RUTH EVANS, JEAN MOELLER, EDNA RUTH WHITE,
JOE WALKER, CHARLEY BILL NEWLAND, JERRY FLETCHER.
- 1947-1948** MARY FRANCES BULBER, PAULINE DAY, BILLIE RUTH EVANS,
PAUL MONTALBANO, CHARLES TOLBERT, JOE WALKER.
- 1948-1949** MARY ELLEN SPILLER, PAULINE DAY, BARBARA ALLEN,
DICK McCAUGHAN, PAUL MONTALBANO, TOMMY WHITE.
- 1949-1950** MARY ELLEN SPILLER, JANET RAWLS, JO ANN DALOVISIO,
MICKEY ROYER, DICK McCAUGHAN, JIMMY de CORDOVA.
- 1950-1951** JANET RAWLS, MILDRED BUTCHEE, SARA MONTICELLO,
C. J. HEBERT, PAUL HANNEN, CHARLES GOEN.
- 1951-1952** DALE ANN LEAMAN, SARA MONTICELLO, GLENDOLYN MOSS,
CHARLES GOEN, LLOYD HENNIGAN, ED REISER.
- 1952-1953** JEANINE PORTER, DALE ANN LEAMAN, PEGGY ELLIS,
ED REISER. FREDDIE HOUSTON, JAY SVOBODA.
- 1953-1954** PEGGY ELLIS, ANN LOWTHER, ANN SIMS,
JAY SVOBODA, JOHNNY MOFFETT, CHRIS MUGLER.
- 1954-1955** ANN SIMS, MISSY WHARTON, ELEANOR GREESON,
CHRIS MUGLER, BOBBY GOUGH, ANDRE GOUAUX.
- 1955-1956** ELEANOR GREESON, NANCY SHEPARD, FRAN PICARAZZI,
ANDRE GOUAUX, SHELBY BARTELS, FRED MUGLER.
- 1956-1957** FRAN PICARAZZI, NOELIE SEMPLE, ANNE COLEMAN,
BLAKE PATTERSON, WILLIE CORCORAN, BUDDY HODGKINS.
- 1957-1958** ANNE COLEMAN, LINDA GUEDRY, EILEEN COLE,
BUDDY HODGKINS, DAVID REINAUER, RICHARD TRAHAN.
- 1958-1959** SANDRA NARANS, NANCY MAGEE, EILEEN COLE, CONNIE MAGEE,
RICHARD TRAHAN, JIMMY GREESON.

1959-1960 SANDRA NARANS, BONNIE CASE, BETTY REICHLEY (KITTY TROJAN),
CONNIE MAGEE, HARRY CASTLE, DONNIE BRITT.
1960-1961 BETTY REICHLEY, KAREN VIDRINE, LINDA NARANS,
BOBBY LeBLANC, TOMMY QUAID, MIKE PENDLEY.
1961-1962 JEANNE DRONET, LINDA NARANS, CAROLYN O'BRYAN,
RICKEY DYER, BOBBY LeBLANC, TOMMY QUAID.
1962-1963 DOTTIE GAYLE, SUE SMITH, PAM WATSON,
FRANK ASSUNTO, DANNY CALLOURA, DAVID TRAHAN.
1963-1964 PAM WATSON, CHARLOTTE DUMATRAIT, LAURA EAGLE,
DAVID TRAHAN, PAUL DeMARY, BUBBA FLOURNOY.
1964-1965 LAURA EAGLE, JANE GERARD, JUDY EAGLE,
RICHEL BAWCOM, GEORGE FLOURNOY, JOHN KNIPMEYER.
1965-1966 JUDY EAGLE, DIANE CARDONE, WILLIE RUTH LANDRY,
TOMMY PATIN, ALAN GUEDRY, CHARLES RICHARD.
1966-1967 WILLIE RUTH LANDRY, LOLLY RICHARD, CHARLOTTE MERICLE,
JIM PAULEY, BILLY STRATTON, MIKE BLEVINS.

OLD LAKE CHARLES CORPORATION CEMETERY BEING RESTORED

The Corporation Cemetery, one of the oldest cemeteries in the Lake Charles area, is being restored after years of neglect. Located just north of Interstate 10, the old cemetery is the final resting place of some of Lake Charles' pioneer families and over a dozen Confederate veterans. Corporation Cemetery was the result of a town council meeting on 12 January 1869, when the need for a Protestant Cemetery for the area was discussed. The Catholic Cemetery had been established on Iris Street, but, except, for private family cemeteries, no burial ground existed for Protestants. Mayor BRYAN appointed W. G. KIBBE and JOSEPH BILBO to select appropriate land for this purpose.

The land they selected was filled with stately oak and magnolia trees. It was located at the corner of Belden and Church Streets and belonged to JOSEPH L. BILBO. It consisted of 1.5 acres, for which BILBO was paid \$150. Called the Corporation Cemetery, it was used for Protestant burial until 1894, when it was completely occupied and was ordered closed by city officials. Time and neglect took their toll. Wooden markers rotted away in the damp climate; gravestones broke and were not replaced; ornate tombstones became covered with weeds and underbrush. In 1963 the Interstate 10 was built on the very edge of the old graveyard.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy is working to restore the old cemetery and to mark the graves of the Confederate veterans. If you are a descendant of, or have information on any of the men listed below please contact JAN CRAVEN at 337-855-4465 or LISA REED at 337-762-4757; SIDNEY H. BARTEAU, JAMES E. BRADLEY, Dr. JAMES E. GOODLET, JACOB HANSEN, JOHN A. F. HAWKINS, CHRISTIAN M. JANSEN, SAMUEL F. JINKS, THOMAS J. LYONS, Capt. E. H. NICHOLS, DAVID J. REID, NATHAN P. SMART, FLORENCE N. STOUT, Rev. A. J. TERRY and JOHN VONDY (VOUDY).

THE CENSUS. Census taker: "Good morning, madam; I'm taking the census." Old Lady: "The what?" Census Taker: "The c-e-n-s-u-s!" Old Lady: "For lands' sakes! What with the tramps takin' everything they kin lay their han's on, young folks taking fotygraphs of ye without so much as askin', and impudent fellows comin' roun' as want ter take yer senses, pretty soon they won't be nothin' left ter take, I'm thinkin'."

Genealogical Tips, Vol. XXXX #3, Tip-O-Texas Genealogical Society, Harlingen, TX

LATE OLIVER RYAN MOSS' LIFE IDENTIFIED WITH PROGRESS

From the *Lake Charles American Press*, Friday, March 16, 1928

Contributed by SHIRLEY C. SMITH, Member #980

[EDITOR'S NOTE: OLIVER RYAN MOSS died March 1, 1928, and his obituary appeared in the LCWAP Friday, March 2, 1928 (Reel 118, p. 6). Two weeks later the following article appeared.]

Calcasieu lost one of her pioneers in the passing of the late OLIVER RYAN MOSS. His life's history was closely related to all the events of note in the early development of the parish. He was born on August 12, 1836, when Calcasieu was still a part of St. Landry Parish. So he really witnessed the creation of Calcasieu on down to the present day's splendid achievements.

ANDREW JACKSON was president when OLIVER MOSS was born, and to those students of political history, it will be interesting to recall that when President JACKSON was nominated for re-election, the first Democratic National Convention was held and the two parties, Democratic and Republican, were established on their permanent foundations. Mr. MOSS was a loyal Democrat all his life. He lived through 23 presidential administrations, saw many Indian uprisings, the Mexican War, the Civil War in which he fought from the outbreak to the surrender, the Spanish-American War and the World War. This in itself will give a clear idea of the historical happenings during his life.

OLIVER RYAN MOSS was born at the old MOSS Home near Sulphur, Mossville now occupying a portion of the estate. The entire country was one vast primeval forest at that time. Indians skirmished around, hunted game, traded in their primitive fashion and the country was what might well be called wild. As a lad, he hunted with an Indian whose name was LO. Whether he bore any relation to the LO of ancient [sic] fame is unknown, but that was his name and he was a powerful hunter. He was able to carry on his broad shoulders two deer, and the spoils of the chase did not tax his strength to capacity. The hounds used by OLIVER MOSS and LO were named Bill and Zero.

The first school in Calcasieu, taught by an Englishman named THOMAS MOORE ROWE, was among the early recollections of OLIVER MOSS. So also were the first visits of Rev. QUINN, a Methodist circuit rider who came to blaze the trail for the followers of his faith in Calcasieu. Father PARISO, a Catholic priest, came in those days from Texas to look after the followers of his faith and administer the rites of the church to all who could be reached. These courageous men braved the wilderness to carry the message of their respective churches to the people, and the hardships they endured proved their faith by their works.

The creation of Imperial Calcasieu as a parish, the establishing of the parish seat at Old Town and its subsequent removal to Lake Charles all came within the memory of OLIVER MOSS. In the years just preceding the Civil War OLIVER MOSS and his brother, ALFRED, owned and operated a sawmill on what was then called Little Lake Trahan. This lovely lake was [re]named for the brothers and now in 1928, everyone knows Moss Lake as a deservedly popular summer resort. Later OLIVER MOSS became engaged in the livestock business, which he followed, in connection with the mercantile business, during his active life.

Driving cattle to New Orleans and other coast towns was a part of the every-day business of life and OLIVER MOSS drove his herds to the city or whatever market offered the best prices. Weeks and weeks were required to make such journeys and the hardships encountered were enough to discourage a less valiant spirit. Yellow fever, smallpox and cholera were all too frequent in those days, and far more fatal than now, so one can see that exposure to the elements was only a minor consideration in these trips to coastal towns.

That the past century has been perhaps the most interesting in the history of the United States, no one will deny. All the marvels of electricity which are now enjoyed were introduced, perfected and brought into everyday use during the life of OLIVER MOSS. He saw the first kerosene lamp used in

this section. Compared to candles a kerosene lamp was a marvel. The railroads came through, supplanting the ox wagon and horseback riding. Prior to the advent of the railroads all supplies used by the people of this community were shipped by boat from New Orleans, Galveston or other Gulf ports.

The site on which Lake Charles now stands was then a thickly wooded spot and the population was sparse. Among the citizens of that time might be mentioned JOE BILBO. His home was where BEL's mill now stands and the old family cemetery, just near the offices of the Bel Lumber Company, can be seen today by any who wish to have a glimpse into past history. JOE FARQUE lived where the Long-Bell mill now stands, and JACOB RYAN lived on the lake front. CHARLES SALLIER lived on Shell Beach and so did LOUIS LaFRANCE. SOULANGE CORSE had his home on Contraband Bayou, that spot which still claims so many colorful legends of the early days. MICHEL TRAHAN, who was a soldier under NAPOLEON the Great, made his home on JOHNSON's place. It must have been interesting repartee when these pioneers got together for an evening's conversation. Just a little while later HILLAIRE ESCOUBAS and AMEDE PUJO came to settle among the people in southwest Louisiana, and together with the foregoing, they helped make the town a flourishing little village. Their names are frequently encountered in local history and their descendants are carrying on the tasks begun by their ancestors almost a century ago.

When the Civil War began OLIVER MOSS enlisted in Company K of the Tenth Louisiana Regiment. He served during this war between the states and was never wounded. He followed General LEE and could recall many intimate and interesting events about camp life. He knew STONEWALL JACKSON intimately and he had the pleasantest memories of General J. E. B. STUART, whose charm of manner endeared him to all the soldiers. General STUART had a pleasing voice and would sit around the camp fires and sing to the accompaniment of his banjo, entertaining the weary men and making bright spots in the drab existence of those terrible days. Throughout the war OLIVER MOSS followed his commander, serving loyally. He was captured and taken prisoner by the federal troops at Point Lookout. He was paroled and was on his way home, making the journey on foot, when he heard of General LEE's surrender. He had reached Mississippi when the news greeted him.

After the war Mr. MOSS assumed his business and was one of the most active stock men in this section. He was united in marriage to Miss ROSE MARGARET PUJO, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. AMEDE PUJO, and they made their home at Rose Bluff on the Calcasieu. This beautiful bluff, one of the most charming points on the river, made an ideal setting for their home and they lived there for many years, bringing up their family in the ideal country fashion of a few decades ago.

All movements for the improvement of the community were dear to the heart of OLIVER MOSS and he served his people as police juror for Ward 3 for many years, giving them loyal and competent administrations. He always believed in the town as a port and his vision of the port was strong, clear and full of faith long before others recognized these possibilities. He worked untiringly with Hon. LEON LOCKE on the first intracoastal [sic] canal project. Discouragement, defeat, delay and the countless handicaps encountered in this work did not destroy his faith in the ultimate issue, and he carried on, living to see the realization of his dreams---a ship in Port Lake Charles.

When the last chapter is written of a man and his noble deeds, his unselfishness and services are recorded for all who loved him to read; fortunate is that man whose life's history can show so many splendid achievements. OLIVER MOSS loved his country and served gallantly all through the Civil War; he was devoted to his church and lived and died a devoted Catholic; he was a good citizen, as his services to his community attest; he was a devoted husband and father. He loved his home and cherished the highest ideals of home. The regret at his passing is assuaged when his family and friends recall his life of unselfishness and splendid service.

The wise man must remember that while he is a descendant of the past, he is a parent of the future.
—Herbert Spencer

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. 3

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

Book 1, page 281 - ABE WARE born at Lake, MS. Enlisted at Ville Platte, LA on 26 Apr. 1918 at age 26. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 24 June 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status married. Character good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion black. Height 5' 5-3/4".

Book 1, page 282 - FRANCIS RICHMOND LAWLER born at Patterson, LA. Enlisted at Opelousas, LA on 26 Oct. 1918 at age 20-2/12. Discharged at Grand Coteau, LA on 15 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of civil engineer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair black, complexion fair. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 283 - CLYDE KING born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 23 July 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 19 Feb. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 284 - SKEEN LeBLEU born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Jackson Barracks, LA 16 Apr. 1917 at age 20-6/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 26 Sep. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 1½".

Book 1, page 285 - EDGAR GEORGE WAIT born at Odabolt, IA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 1 Dec. 1917 at age 30. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 26 Feb. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair dark, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 286 - EDWARD EDWIN PARKER born at Napoleonville, LA. Enlisted at Franklin, LA on 16 July 1918 at age 26-1/12. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 8 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of musician. Marital status single. Character good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 4".

Book 1, page 287 - JAMES LUCIUS GUIDRY born at Calcasieu Parish, LA. Inducted at Camp Beauregard, LA on 5 Sep. 1918 at age (not shown). Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 18 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of chauffeur. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 288 - GEORGE W. WHITE born at Boyce, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 18 Sep. 1917 at age 24. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 20 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of switchman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 6½".

Book 1, page 289 - EDWARD J. RIPLEY born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, LA on 7 Jan. 1917 at age 23-4/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 5 Aug. 1919. Occupation was

that of carpenter. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair black, complexion fair. Height 5' 10½"

Book 1, page 290 - DANIEL J. BURKS born at Newton, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 24 Jan. 1916 at age 29. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 25 May 1919. Occupation was that of lumberjack. Marital status (not shown). Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair brown, complexion light. Height 6' 1½".

Book 1, page 291 - CLARENCE G. GRANGER born at Sweetlake, LA. Enlisted at Cameron, LA on 16 June 1918 at age 23-7/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 28 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 9¼".

Book 1, page 292 - CHARLES A. HEBERT born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 18 Sep. 1917 at age 29-11/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 20 May 1919. Occupation was that of machinist helper. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair brown, complexion light. Height 5' 1½".

Book 1, page 293 - ADRIAN M. SPILLER born at Laredo, TX. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 5 Sep. 1918 at age 29. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 5 Feb. 1919. Occupation was that of boiler maker. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair brown, complexion medium. Height 5' 4¼".

Book 1, page 294 - JOSEPH A. DesJARDINS born at Badaxe, MI. Enlisted at Camp Beauregard, LA on 28 May 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 18 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion fair. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 295 - ADELTE ARDOIN born at Iota, LA. Enlisted Oberlin, LA on 18 Sep. 1917 at age 26. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 2 Mar. 1918. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes light, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 296 - DUVAL BELANGAY born at Erath, LA. Enlisted at Erath, LA on 18 Sep. 1917 at age 21-7/12. Discharged at Camp Gordon, GA on 14 Nov. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair brown, complexion light. Height 5' 4".

Book 1, page 297 - IVORY EVANS born at Shepherd, TX. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 23 Apr. 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 1 July 1918. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion black. Height 5' 4-3/4".

Book 1, page 298 - (SKIPPED IN ERROR BY CLERK'S OFFICE)

Book 1, page 299 - PEARL GEAREN born at DeQuincy, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 27 June 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 24 June 1919. Occupation was that of auto mechanic. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 6-3/4".

Book 1, page 300 - WILLIAM V. STODDARD born at Vinton, LA. Enlisted at Ft. Douglas, UT on 15 Dec. 1917 at age 24-8/12. Discharged at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, LA on 21 June 1919. Occupation was that of mechanic. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 2".

Book 1, page 301 - AUGUSTUS RUDOLPH HERR born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 13 Aug. 1918 at age 22. Discharged at Camp Zachary Taylor, KY on 17 Dec. 1919. Occupation was that of operator. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 302 - LEON REED born at Vinton, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 26 Apr. 1918 at age 25-4/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 5 Aug. 1919. Occupation was that of log sawyer (as shown). Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 10½".

Book 1, page 303 - PLACIDE OBLANC born at Hayes, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 18 Sep. 1917 at age 22. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 16 Aug. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 4½".

Book 1, page 304 - LUCAS LANDRY born at Sulphur, LA. Enlisted at Anderouvch, GERMANY on 31 July 1919 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 5 Sep. 1920. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 8¼".

Book 1, page 305 - LUCAS LANDRY born at Sulphur, LA. Drafted at Lake Charles, LA on 18 Sep. 1917 at age 21-4/12. Discharged at Anderneach, GERMANY on 30 July 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 8¼".

Book 1, page 306 - WILLIAM GLENN THOM born at Orange, TX. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 3 Sep. 1918 at age 22-8/12. Discharged at Camp Bowie, TX on 1 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of lumberman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair dark brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 307 - LEVI GOSSETT born at Bell City, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 28 May 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 14 June 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 308 - DAVID J. FOREMAN born at Welsh, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 28 May 1918 at age 24-1/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 14 April 1919. Occupation was that of barber. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair dark, complexion dark. Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 309 - EDWARD G. STINE born at Grand Chenier, LA. Enlisted at Port Arthur, TX on 23 June 1916 at age 30. Discharged at Port Arthur, TX on 25 July 1916. Occupation was that of local engineer. Marital status single. Character good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair dark, complexion dark. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 310 - JOSEPH W. LEE born at Sunset, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 1 Aug. 1917 at age 22-1/6 (as shown). Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 24 June 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 311 - ALADIN MILLER born at Lake Charles, LA. enlisted at Monroe, LA on 4 Apr. 1917 at age 18-7/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 23 May 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair dark brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 6".
(continued next issue)

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TAYLOR, JAMES, lab., res. 305 Pujo St.
TAYLOR, JAMES, wks. N. A. L. & T. Co., 703 Bilbo St.
TAYLOR, LEOLA (col.), wks. L. KAUFMAN, res. 431 Franklin St.
TAYLOR, ERNEST, wks. Wall Rice Mill Co., Ltd., 620 Ryan St.
TAYLOR, J. B. clerk Rouss Racket Store, res. 628 Broad St.
TAYLOR, CHARLES, clerk S. P. Freight Office, res. 414 Ann St.
TAYLOR, D. C., cabinet maker, res. 423 Washington Ave.
TEALL, WILLIAM, tailor, res. 316 Cole St.
TESSELL, CHAS. (col.), preacher, res. 130 Gray St.
TEVIS, SAMUEL C., mgr. Lake City Mill.
TEVIS, J. LAWRENCE, office assistant, Lake City Mill.
TEXADA, W. G., wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1209 Nichols St.
TEXADA, WELCH, wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1115 Nichols St.
THEAUX, P., prop., Hotel Howard, res. 1108 Ryan St.
THERRIEN, F. N., engineer, res. 125 Rock St.
THOMAS, MOSE (col.), lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.
THOMAS, MATHIEU (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1010 Gallagher.
THOMAS, FRANK (col.), lab., res. 1724 South St.
THOMAS, A. W. (col.), teamster, 204 Church St.
THOMAS, FRANK, lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.
THOMAS, MANUEL, lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.
THOMAS, LIZZIE (col.), cook East Knappville.
THOMAS, K. D. (col.), lab. res. 1525 Gallagher St.
THOMAS, SILISTINE (col.), washerwoman, res. 324 Broad St.
THOMAS, ELIZA (col.), washerwoman, res. 231 Bank St.
THOMAS, HENRY, wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 330 Franklin St.
THOMAS, ALBERT (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1618 Commercial St.
THOMAS, RALLO, lab., 101 Lawrence St.
THOMSON, A., vice-president K. C. W. & G. R. R., res. Broad St.
THOMSON, AMANDY (col.), washerwoman, res. 139 Banks St.
THOMSON, EVA (col.), washerwoman, res. 139 Banks St.
THOMSON, MILLIE (col.), washerwoman, res. Reid St.
THOMSON, ZENA, stenographer and bookkeeper A. L. WATKINS, res. 530 Broad St.
THOMPSON, W. H., wks. L. C. Grocery, Ryan St.
THOMPSON, JAMES (col.), cook, 812 Ryan St.
THOMSON, J. STUART, postmaster, res. 525 Ryan St.
THOMPSON, ARAD, res. 432 Kirkman St.
THOMPSON, HENRY, clerk Lake C. Del., res. 417 Peake St.
THOMPSON, J. W., wks. L. C. Mill, res. East St.
THOMPSON, FULLER (col.), carpenter, res. S. P. R. R.

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

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The Sunday Visitor

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THORTON, MANUEL (col.) wks. Lake City Mill.
THORN, J. I., lab., res. 316 Kirkman St.
THRONTON, NUALYOR (col.), cook, res. 115 Hodges St.
TIERNEY, JOHN, wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 611 Haskell St.
TIERNEY, WILLIAM A., wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 611 Haskell St.
TILBETS, A., wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., bds. 904 Lyons St.
TILLMAN, ALEX (col.), wks. Mt. Hope Mill, res. 203 Lyons St.
TIGNOR, F. G., harness maker, 624 Ryan St.
TOLAR, CHARLEY (col.), lab. Bel's Mill.
TOLER, CHAS. (col.), lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.
TOLBERT, Geo. (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 411 Gray St.
TOLBERT, DAVID (col.), carpenter, res. 411 Gray St.
TOMPKINS, Mrs., widow, res. 203 Canal St.
TOMPKINS, WILLIE, lab., res. 203 Canal St.
TOMPKINS, LOUIS, lab., res. Canal St.
TOMBORDINO, SAM, baker G. Cassar.
TOOMER, J. SHELDON, mgr. L. C. Opera House, office 916 Ryan St.
TOWNS, S. E., res. 919 Front St.
TOWNSEND, L. N., res. 403 Ryan St.
TONIAT, OLYMPE, pupil boarder, Convent, 933 Ryan St.
TONETTE, J., res. 408 Lawrence St.
TOURAN, A. (col.), carpenter, res. East Knappville.
TOUCHY, VICTOR, res. Front St.
TUCKER, R. W., pastor M. E. Church, South, res. 412 Broad St.
TUCKER, RICHARD (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 321 Gray St.
TUCKER, J. W., wks. S. P. Freight office, Division St.
TURNER, ARTHUR, tailor, res. 1028 Kirkman St.
TURNER, W. O., wks. K. C. S. R. R.
TURNOVER, FRANK, merchant, res. 111 Gray St.
TUTTLE, J. H., blacksmith, res. 1009 Cole St.
TRAILOS, ISAAC (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 201 Haskell St.
TRILOT, C. (col.), engineer Stanford Brick and Tile Factory.
TRIPLETT, F., grocer, 909 Lawrence St.
TROTTI, J. A., bookkeeper S. K. & Co., res. 607 Hodges St.
TROTTER, DUKE (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 219 Rock St.
TROTTER, WINSOR, wks. Kelly, Weber & Co., res. 1028 Boulevard.
TROTTER, W. F., mechanic, res. 1028 Boulevard.
TROTTER, W. E., wks. car shops, res. 1028 Boulevard.
TYLER, THOS S., bookkeeper Wall Rice Mill Co., Ltd., office 620 Front St.

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UNSWORTH, B., wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1113 Nichols St.
USHER, ELLA, tchr. stenography, res. 511 Moss St.

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

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VALLIA, CELIA (col.), washerwoman, res. 417 Louisiana Ave.
VALIER, A. (col.), lab. Stanford Brick and Tile Factory.
VALLIRE, JOHN, wks. Powell's Mill, res. 1105 Nichols St.

VALVONIC, J. O., res. 201 Foster St.
 VAN de VEN, C., rector Church Immaculate Conception, 925 Ryan.
 VANDERVOORT, J. W., Mrs., dressmaker, res. Kirby St.
 VANRIGHT, IRENE (col.), cook, 137 Front St.
 VANRIGHT, EDWARD (col.), wks. Bel's Mill.
 VANRIGHT, BABE (col.), lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.
 VANSON, H. P., sexton Church, 925 Ryan St.
 VENICE, ALEC (col.), cook Tug Boat *Ernest*.
 VICCELLIO, H. J., barber, 815 1-2 Ryan St.
 VILTZ, JACOB (col.), lab. res. East Knappville.
 VILTZ, EVALINE (col.), washerwoman, res. East Knappville.
 VINCENT, NEWTON, clerk Rosenthal, res. 142 Ford St.
 VINCENT, Mrs. M., teacher Public School, res. 620 Hodges St.
 VINCENT, Mrs. H., widow, res. 631 Lawrence St.
 VINCENT, DOSITE, farmer, res. 142 Ford St.
 VINCENT, BAILEY, stockman, res. 516 Reid St.
 VINCENT, PRESTON, clerk Rosenthal, res. 142 Ford St.
 VITERBO, L., wks. L. C. Rice Milling Co.
 VOLQUARSEN, B. M., carpenter, res. 710 Iris St.
 VOLTZ, Mrs. CLARA, widow, res. 314 Mill St.
 VON PHUL, FRANK A., druggist, prop. L. C. Drug Store, 901-903 Ryan St.

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WAH, CHARLEY, laundryman, 617 Ryan St.
 WAGNER, LOUIS, restaurant keeper, 715 R. R. Ave.
 WAGONER, LEWIS, restaurant keeper, 802 Ryan St.
 WAITT, H., engineer Wall Rice Mill Co., Ltd., 834 Bilbo St.
 WAITT, HARRY, wks. Wall Rice Mill Co., Ltd., 834 Bilbo St.
 WAINRIGHT, V., deep well borer, res. 404 Oakland St.
 WAKEFIELD, DICK, contactor, res. 118 Pujo St., cor. Pithon.
 WALLS, GEO., wks. Pope's Mill.
 WALL, W. C., sec. and treas. Wall Rice Mill Co., Ltd., office 620 Front St.
 WALL, W. B., salesman Wall Rice Mill Co., Ltd., 620 Front St.
 WALL, C. J., vice-pres. and supt. Wall Rice Mill Co., Ltd., 620 Front.
 WALL, SHELDON (col.), porter, res. 326 Boulevard.
 WALKER, JOSEPH, prop. Walker House, 909 Ryan St.
 WALLACE, SIDNEY (col.), wks. L. C. Rice Milling Co.
 WALLACE, WM., (col.), wks. L. C. Rice Milling Co.

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

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WALKER, BOB., res. 1009 Front St.
 WALKER, BOB (col.), cook, 909 Ryan St.
 WALKER, GEORGE, wks. C. I. Works, 312 Ryan St.
 WALKER, R. B., freight and passenger agent K. C. S. R. R., office 232 Lawrence, cor. Ryan St.,
 res. 411 Front St.
 WALKER, J. B., salesman L. C. C. I. Co. Ltd., 528-532 Ryan St.
 WALLACE (col.), lab., res. First Ave.
 WALKER, J. W., wks. S. P. R. R., res. 1129 Broad St.
 WALTON, T. H., lumberman, res. 824 Bilbo St.

(continued next issue)

LAKE CHARLES, LA SOCIAL NEWS ITEMS

From the Lake Charles Weekly *American*, October 7, 1896
Newspaper researched by MICK HENDRIX, Member #1296

The harvest season was well underway. The rice crop was short because of the drought, but the price was very good. Game was plentiful on the prairie. The football season had opened and some of the boys from Lake Charles had begun to practice for the upcoming contests.

Business news included the opening of Eddy Brothers millinery department and the new schedule for the steamer *Hazel*. Mr. POE's shingle mill had not been running for a few days due to a scarcity of logs. C. F. FENTON, Jr. of Fenton accepted a position with the Lake Charles Carriage & Implement Co. in their branch house at Beaumont. Mrs. R. OPPENHEIMER left for New Orleans, where she will purchase a large stock of fall and winter goods for her store on Railroad Avenue.

The "Merchants of Bagdad" of the Odd Fellows announced their journey down the gang-plank onto the steamer *Hazel*, and thence by way of the Calcasieu to the Gulf. Invitations are on sale for \$1.00 a ticket in Lake Charles from J. W. WEBSTER, L. P. DAVIS, ALEX HYMES, W. P. RUSSELL, Jr., J. H. GRAYE; in Westlake, from RUDOLPH KRAUSE, W. A. STEIDLEY, J. J. GOSS, G. T. LOCK. G. W. SCOTT.

Visitors to the town included Hon. JAMES WELCH of Grand Chenier; WILLIAM CASEY of the *Oberlin News*; ED WALKER from Welsh; HENRY MUNSY and family; S. H. FENTON; Miss MABEL EGGLESTON; Mr. and Mrs. Y. S. PHILLIPS and baby; A. H. ANDERSON, Postmaster at China, La.; GEORGE KING of Vinton; and E. ROBERTSON of Pineville.

Residents were visiting friends and relatives in other places. A. F. BOLTON and Prof. A. THOMSON were in New Orleans. J. S. THOMSON went to Welsh. FRED SAUNDERS left for the East. Capt. W. H. ALBERTSON went to Edgerly. Dr. HUBBELL and a few friends drove over to the Sulphur Mines, while Miss ETHEL GUILD returned from there. RALPH CALHOUN went to Woodlawn on business. Mrs. A. P. PUJO returned from Colorado and A. A. LEWIS returned home from his contract work on the new road. J. M. MASON returned from the state of Iowa. Miss JULIA GORHAM returned to Sophie-Newcomb College in New Orleans. E. R. MILLER and family left over the Watkins route for Lawrence, Kansas, where they will visit Mr. MILLER's mother. G. H. BURRIS will leave for college in Kansas City.

The fine residence of J. L. LAWTON, which was built by contractor HUGHES, is ready to be occupied. E. W. CHANNELL, foreman at the Hodge Fence Co., is building a new residence. C. W. HOLE, who for so long has been a resident of Nason Villa, has gone to housekeeping in Central Place. Contractor BOAZ is pushing the work on the Marsh residence on Kelly Street, and ere long it will be ready to be occupied by its owners. L. J. CORRELL is building a new addition to his house, and Mr. POPE of the Hodge Fence Co. is erecting a new barn at his lot on Ford Street. C. G. GUILD is painting his residence on the boulevard. N. SOLOMON could not stand the pressure of seeing neighbor BLOCH's house newly painted, and has begun to apply the brush to his own house on Division Street. Just keep the good work going and soon Lake Charles will have a dignified look.

Churches in the area were active. The Episcopal Church choir was being organized, getting in trim for the new church, with ARAD THOMPSON in charge. A Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized by the Presbyterians, who chose the following as officers: Miss MAUDE HUSTON, Miss FINLINSON, Miss NANNIE HAMMAND, ALLEN SPOONER and HERMAN ROCK.

The Epworth League of the Hodges Street M. E. Church met at Bro. FERGUSON's home on Richard Street. The first fall meeting of the Ladies' Review Club was held at the residence of Mrs. CHESTER BROWN on Broad Street. The Literary Society of the Calcasieu Academy will meet at the home of

D. W. WHITE. A reception for T.H.E. Club was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. LOXLEY on Pujo Street, in honor of Miss HELEN DEES who had just returned from her school in Bear, Calcasieu Parish. Among those present were Misses NANNA and EMMA HOWARD, MAUD EDDY, BERTHA MOSS, MINNIE KENNEDY, HATTIE DEES, HELEN SALISBURY, STELLA STONE, LELA HOWARD, Dr. and ETHEL EDGAR, D. Z. THOMSON, LEO LOXLEY, GERTRUDE and LEE BEARDSLEY, S. ARTHUR KNAPP, Dr. WATKINS, FRANK HOWARD, ALLEN SPOONER, HARRY ELGINFRITZ, CLARENCE EDDY, GEORGE TAYLOR, ROBERT STONE and HERMAN ROCK.

Some young people on the South Side went to spend the evening with friends in the country. Mr. REED's feed wagon conveyed the jolly crowd to the home of Mr. BAKER, three miles south of town. Those who enjoyed the pleasant ride were: Misses CHITWOOD, REED, WATSON, WEBER and CLINE, EMMA and NANNA HOWARD, DAISY and BERTHA BAKER; Messrs. MASON, WEBER, BARNETT and H. A. and E. G. WATSON. Also entertaining friends were FRED and Miss MIRA WEBER.

Political news included the fact that Gov. FOSTER had appointed J. T. WAKEFIELD as clerk of registration for the parish of Calcasieu. E. S. CLEMENT received the appointment of postmaster at Oberlin. A rousing political meeting was held in Westlake by the silver men. It was addressed by Hon. H. F. BROUSSARD, candidate for Congress from this district, and A. S. RICHARD and P. A. SOMPAYRAC of this city.

There was considerable sickness in the town. Miss McCLOUD was on the sick list; her place at the Goosport school is being filled by Miss MAYME SILING. Mrs. FRANK SILING was sick with the fever. Miss GRACE HARRIS was improving rapidly, and Miss LENA HARRIS was better. Rev. HARRIS returned to the pulpit, after being ill. L. W. GRANGER, freight agent for the K. C. W. & G. Ry., Dr. JAMES A WARE and BEN BEARDSLEY were on the sick list. O. L. ECKLES was very sick with Bright's disease. Mr. HEBERT, who lived thirty miles up in the piney woods, had the bones of his right leg set by Drs. MOSS and MOSS. The death of W. D. SMITH, store keeper for Roberts Bros. and ticket agent for the K. C. W. & G. Ry. at Woodworth, La. was reported; he died from malarial fever. People who live on Hodges Street were inclined to believe that the health of the people who live south of the Christian Church would be improved if the ditch was opened so the stagnant water which stands in large quantities in the gutter could pass off. "The abominable ditch," an expression used in the city papers, refers to the pest-hole on Hodges Street.

There was a runaway or accident in which someone ran into WILLIS WEBER's buggy, which was standing in front of the M. E. Church. The accident overturned the buggy and bent both axles.

Marriage licenses for the week ending October 6 were issued to: JAMES N. BERRY and ANNIE L. GENDRY; ARSIN CONNER and EMMA GRANGER; ADONIS H. GERMEAIN and Mrs. JULIA GARY; JAMES B. FORD and MARTHA J. WRIGHT; JOHN RICHARD ADAMS and HARRIET A. SESSION; HENRY GEORGE CHALKLEY and MARY PAYNE BRADLEY. A very quiet wedding took place on Tuesday, October 6, 1896 at 8:30 in the morning at the home of the bride's mother on Kirby Street. HARRY G. CHALKLEY and Miss MARY R. BRADLEY were the contracting parties who were united in marriage by Rev. ROBERT HARP of the M. E. Church, South. The groom was attended by Prof. W. B. HALE. The bride was accompanied by her brother and her bridesmaid, Miss SUSIE BRADLEY. Mr. CHALKLEY, formerly of London, was connected with the WATKINS interests. The bride, was a photographer for the K. C. W. & G. Ry. Mr. CHALKLEY has a nice home in readiness on Kirby Street.

The proud father, STUART THOMSON, came running down the street, all exhausted, and as soon as he could catch his breath, he said: "I tell you, boys, that baby of mine smiled at her papa this morning for the first time." Then he fainted away and MOSES and WENTZ turned the contents of the water cooler onto him, and in a few moments he was able to be about again.

News from Calcasieu Academy tells that attendance is good and most of their sick scholars are convalescing. Two new scholars enrolled this week. ELLIS was showing the chemistry class how to make gunpowder, and after mixing the proper ingredients, told that he could prove it was what he said it was. He lit a match, and now he is asking the class what happened and how far he went. If any unusual noises are heard out this way, don't be alarmed; it's simply the young ladies cheering after winning a game of croquet. Miss HETRICK has introduced a new language; she calls it Latin. She has one student and says she can accommodate more. Miss MARSH says algebra is all right in its place, but that place is in the book case.

The Bicycle Club rode to Crowley. D. C. WILLIAMSON took the lead, followed by ARTHUR HOLLINS, MORRIS ROSENTHAL, LOUIS PREGER, THOMAS BELDEN, LOUIS RUNTE and CHARLES LEVY. They took breakfast at Welsh, then started out again. At least, WILLIAMSON, HOLLINS and ROSENTHAL did...the other boys took the train from Welsh to Jennings, thence came from Esterwood to Crowley by buggies. They have had enough of long journeys.

Advertisements included the following: Arrangements have been perfected for the Homeseekers Excursion rates to be in force on the dates named in this paper, from Cincinnati, Ohio via New Orleans and Alexandria, to Lake Charles, at one fare plus \$2 for the round trip. S. ARTHUR KNAPP advertised free homes by homesteading 100 acres of government land in Caldwell Parish. He also advertised small farms in the "town of Iowa, eleven miles east of Lake Charles on Southern Pacific and K. C. W. & G. Railways, is platted in blocks of six acres. It is choice prairie land. Every inhabitant of the town is from the North. You can buy one of these blocks, close to the station for \$200, payable in five years from purchase. Grapes, figs, peaches, pears, strawberries and truck gardens a specialty. Choice farm lands within two miles of station in tracts to suit at lower prices."

SOUTH SIDE NEWS

Mr. OSBORNE had a telephone put in his residence. Sheriff LYONS was out hunting jurymen in South side last week. ALLEN ANDRUS was in the city, in attendance at court. ROBERT EDGAR returned from Jennings where he has been employed in the new rice mill. Mrs. A. E. MAGEE returned from east Louisiana. Mr. GOODRICH and Capt. T. C. McCAIN, master of the steamer *Edna*, were over from Mermentau visiting friends and family. E. E. BARNETT is nursing a large carbuncle on his head. A blind horse, owned by BRENT RICHARD, fell and broke his leg while trying to cross a trestle on the Watkins line.

NORTH SIDE & GOOSPORT

S. T. CRUIKSHANK accepted a position with H. W. REED, the feed dealer. W. S. CRUIKSHANK has taken a position as watchman at the Hansen Shingle Mill. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. MILLER and baby visited Mrs. CRUIKSHANK. WILLIE CRUIKSHANK returned from visiting in Alexandria. Mrs. J. D. BLOSSAT and Mrs. W. J. CRUIKSHANK took the dummy line to the city [Lake Charles]. Mrs. BLOSSAT's son, WILLIE, had been sick with fever, but is all right again. Mr. DOZIER and Mr. FALKER are confined to bed on account of sickness.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. FOSTER visited Mr. and Mrs. SIM FOSTER. Miss KIRKMAN visited Miss MAY GARROWAY. Mrs. R. L. FAULKNER visited her sister, Mrs. E. B. MILLER. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. NEIBERT, who were out riding, passed through Goosport. HEBERT BULL made a trip to Iowa. A millinery store was being erected on the corner of Mr. BARNES' yard. Mrs. GODARD is to be the milliner.

(continued next issue)

HISTORY IS THE SHIP CARRYING LIVING MEMORIES TO THE FUTURE.

—Stephen Spender

MEMBERSHIP IN SWLGS WOULD MAKE A NICE CHRISTMAS GIFT.

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. 3

JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH, LOUISIANA

BROUSSARD FAMILY CEMETERY

(Located 6 mi. SE of Lacassine, La. on Hwy. 90)

Recorded on May 19, 1957 - 76 names

LOUVIERE, DOROTHY MAE (child)
LOUVIERE, THEODULE (child)
McFARLAND (infant), b. 18 June 1953, d. 28 June 1953
MALLETT (child); father - LOUIS MALLETT
MALLETT, ADAM, b. 4 Apr. 1892, d. 20 Jan. 1953
MALLETT, BARBARA ANN, b. 26 Mar. 1948, d. 14 Aug. 1952
MALLETT, ELLA (adult)
MALLETT, ERASTE, b. 30 May 1891, d. 17 Oct. 1956
MALLETT, FAYMOND (child)
MALLETT, JULIA, b. 17 Nov. 1867, d. 23 July 1949; husband - MARCEL BROUSSARD
MALLETT, MARIE (child)
MALLETT, ALBERT (adult)
MALLETT, AMEY (infant)
MALLETT, DUPREVILLE (adult)
MALLETT, EDDIE (infant)
MALLETT, EUGENE (infant)
MALLETT, LEMEL (infant)
MALLETT, LILLIE, b. 22 July 1926, d. 6 Aug. 1926
MALLETT, MARTIN (infant)
MALLETT, ROSE (infant)
MORRIS, EMELLIEN (adult)
MORRIS, VANNIS (infant)
NORRIS, ELLEN, b. 18 Nov. 1885, d. 6 July 1942; husband - JOSEPH LOUVIER
NORRIS, OLIVIA, b. 20 Oct. 1884, d. 27 Sept. 1921; husband - ISMA FOREMAN
OGEA & BROUSSARD Baby Boy; parents - THOMAS OGEA & ELMAY BROUSSARD
OGEA (baby girl); parents - THOMAS OGEA & ELMAY BROUSSARD
ROBIDEAUX, CLYDE JOSEPH, b. 22 Oct. 1934, d. 2 Mar. 1935;
 parents - Mr. & Mrs. XAVIER ROBIDEAUX
SORMEAUX (baby girl), parents - ALEBRDE SORMEAUX & EVA BROUSSARD
DAVID, THEOPHILE
DAVID, Mrs. THEOPHILE
VERRET, MATTIE ((adult)
VERRET, VICTOR V., b. 5 Mar. 1846, d. 7 Aug. 1923; wife - EMMA BREAU

DOUCETT FAMILY CEMETERY RECORDS

(Located 3 miles NW of Jennings, La.)

ADAM, D. (adult), d. 21 Mar. 1936

ARDOIN, ALIA, b. 1877, d. 1950; husband - LEON LEBOUVE
 BERTRAND, ADALS, d. 22 June 1912
 BROUSSARD, ANTOINE (infant), b. & d. 13 Dec. 1938
 BROUSSARD, SELMA, d. 23 Feb. 1936; husband - ARDIN LaBOVE
 CLEMENT, Mrs. HARRY (SALLIE LaBOVE), b. 11 Aug. 1916, d. 16 Jan. 1943
 CLEMENT, Mrs. ORELIAN
 DEGEYSTER, MARGARET EVE, b. 21 Mar. 1953, d. 25 Mar. 1953
 DeMARY, GRACE MARIE, b. 28 Oct. 1946, d. 13 Oct. 1947
 DEMREST, Mrs. J. B., b. 15 Sept. 1853, d. 7 Nov. 1920
 DOUCETT, ALEXINA (adult), b. 11 Oct. 1869
 DOUCETT, EURPEL, b. 19 Sept. 1923, d. 21 Dec. 1923
 DOUCETT, JUSTARE, b. 28 Jan. 1865, d. 6 Aug. 1935
 DOUCETT, PIERCE, b. 25 Jan. 1903, d. 25 Dec. 1940
 DOUCET, ARES, b. 1876, d. 1928
 DOUCET, FERDENON, b. Dec. 1894
 DOUCET, MARY, b. & d. 1895
 DOUCETT, CLOHHA, b. 1 Jan. 1898, d. 5 Dec. 1938
 DOUCETT, HERMAN LEE, b. 22 Nov. 1934, d. 2 Sept. 1949
 DOUCETT, JEROME, b. 1899, d. 1950
 DOUCETT, ORISE, b. 13 Mar. 1891, d. 9 Dec. 1950
 DOUCETT, THIODORE, d. 23 ____, 1930 (age 71); wife - Mrs. THIODORE DOUCETT
 DOUCETT, Mrs. THIODORE, b. 2 Mar. 1886, d. 21 Nov. 1950 (age 84 yrs.);
 husband - THIODORE DOUCETT
 EWINGS, ALIA, b. 17 May 1909, d. 13 Feb. 1946; husband - CLEBERE DeMARY
 GARY, ALEXIS, b. 8 April 1881, d. 22 Dec. 1936
 GARY, ELMER, b. 30 July 1931, d. 23 May 1933
 GARY, ESTER (adult)
 GARY, EURRADINE, b. 31 Dec. 1888, d. 16 June 1939
 GARY, JEANK, b. 28 Feb. 1877, d. 1 June 1933
 GARY, LARRY J., b. 1949, d. 1951
 GARY, Mrs. LIZZIE, b. 27 April ____, d. 19 Dec. 1947
 GARY, LORENA, b. 31 Dec. 1902, d. 1 Mar. 1904
 GARY, LOUISE (adult)
 GARY, LUCINE, b. 29 Jan. 1872, d. 28 Jan. 1935
 GARY, MARIE ROSE, b. 14 Dec. 1857, d. 15 Jan. 1926
 GARY, MARY (adult)
 GARY, PATRICA ANN (infant)
 GARY, PAULINE, b. 19 Mar. 1917, d. 11 Sept. 1945; husband - RAYMOND LANDRY
 GARY, SAM, b. 21 April 1901, d. 28 Apr. 1957
 GARY, SIMEON, b. 18 Feb. 1885, d. 9 July 1944
 GARY, Mrs. SIMEON, b. 15 Aug. 1863, d. 1 Apr. 1947; husband - SIMEON GARY
 GARY, WILLIS, b. 21 Oct. 1910, d. 8 Nov. 1923
 GRAY, DON LOUIS, b. 1875, d. June 1899; wife - Mrs. DON LOUIS GRAY
 GUILLORY, MARTIE O., b. 14 Nov. 1899, d. 2 Oct. 1925
 GUILLOTTE, CELESTA, b. 20 Sept. 1885, d. 22 Mar. 1954
 LaBOVE, AVSON, d. 26 Oct. 1922
 LaBOVE, JOHN, b. 23 Aug. 1886, d. 20 Jan. 1944
 LaBOVE, L., b. 1907, d. 11 Aug. 1913
 LaBOVE, REDDEM, d. 11 May 1911
 LANDRY, ALFRED, b. 29 July 1890, d. 21 June 1943
 LANDRY, ARISTILE, b. 26 April 1886, d. 24 Mar. 1942
 LANDRY, CAMILLE, b. 10 May 1881, d. 7 Jan. 1933
 LANDRY, CLAUD (infant), d. 11 April 1933
 LANDRY, M. EMILE

LANDRY, DUPLESSIE, b. 15 July 1898, d. 2 Nov. 1938
 LANDRY, Mrs. EMILE
 LANDRY, Mrs. GILBERT, b. 26 Feb. 1862, d. 27 June 1940
 LANDRY, HAZEL (infant), b. & d. 28 Oct. 1920
 LANDRY, MARIE, b. 1887, d. 1911
 LANDRY, PAULINE, b. 7 Oct. 1896, d. 7 May 1937
 LANDRY, PAULINE (child), b. & d. 10 Jan. 1942
 LANDRY, ROY, b. 2 Apr. 1920, d. July 1920
 LANDRY, TRAVEL, b. 1861, d. Jan. 1935 (age 74 yrs.)
 LAUBOVE, LEON, b. 26 June 1872, d. 5 Nov. 1940
 LAVEGNE, THEODAL, b. 25 Feb. 1862, d. 20 Dec. 1941
 LAVERON, Mrs. CLARA, b. 1 June 1900, d. 15 Nov. 1916
 LeBLANC, RICHARD DALE, b. 23 Dec. 1948, d. 24 Jan. 1956;
 parents - Mr. & Mrs. WALTER LeBLANC
 LeBOVE, BELESAIRE, b. 25 Dec. 1885, d. 30 Dec. 1952
 LeBOVE, ELIZABETH (adult)
 LeBOVE, GARY ORORA, b. 20 Nov. 1885, d. 3 Feb. 1956
 LeBOVE, MARIE, b. 22 May 1834, d. 1929
 LeBOVE, ORIL, b. Nov. 18__, d. 29 Dec. 1905
 LeJEUNE, S., b. 1922, d. 1931
 LeJEUNE, TORDEOULE, b. 1885, d. 6 Mar. 1936
 LEVENGENE, ____, d. 29 Dec. 1941
 LEVENGENE, CARLEE, b. 21 July 1897, d. 18 July 1920
 LEVENGENE, HOMER, b. 25 Jan. 1880, d. 21 June 1942
 LEVENGENE, JOSEPH, b. 8 Oct. 1876, d. 12 Oct. 1925
 LEVENGENE, LAWRENCE, b. 6 July 1927, d. 27 Aug. 1950
 LEVENGENE, MARGARET (infant), d. 10 June 1911
 LEVENGENE, PHILOMON, b. 18 Apr. 1888, d. 11 Apr. 1950
 LOPEZ Infant
 LOPEZ, DAVIDSON, b. 1867, d. 1922
 LOPEZ, MARY (adult)
 LOPEZ, MARY ANN, b. 1912, d. 1921
 LOPEZ, VICTOR TAN (adult)
 LOUVIRE, CORA (infant), b. & d. 12 July 1932
 LOUVIRE, Mrs. CORA, b. 6 July 1871, d. 14 Sept. 1941
 LOUVIER, ELAINE, b. 7 July 1940, d. 7 ____ 1940
 LOUVIER, MYRTLE, b. & d. 22 July 1935
 MOTT, COLBURT, b. 7 Aug. 1912, d. 25 Apr. 1954
 MYER, OSEAR (adult), wife - Mrs. OSEAR MYER
 MYER, Mrs. OSEAR (adult)
 NRAAVANT, AUTHEON, d. 26 June 1954
 ST. JERMAIN, ODLA, b. 1876, d. 15 Dec. 1913
 SIMON, DAVID, b. 1882, d. 1951
 SONIER, ERMA (child), d. 1935
 SONNIER, DELLA, b. & d. 31 June 1935
 SONNIER, Mrs. A., b. 9 Aug. 1897, d. 10 Nov. 1943
 SONNIER, JOHN FERDINAND, b. 18 March 1889, d. 3 June 1936
 SONNIER, OULIEN, b. Nov. 1891, d. 8 Jan. 1911
 THERIOT, MARIE (adult)
 TRAHAN, PIERRE, b. 2 Sept. 1889, d. 3 Sept. 1946
 WHITTINGTON, SALLIE, b. 20 Feb. 1883, d. 2 May 1902
 YOUNG, ARULIA, b. 8 July 1910, d. 11 Mar. 1917
 YOUNG, J. B. (infant)

(continued next issue)

WHAT DO I DO WITH ALL THIS STUFF?

One of the first things that you must decide when doing family research is whether you wish your ancestry project to deal with ascending ancestors or descending descendants. Ascendancy is probably the most popular of the two methods. It begins with one particular person, often yourself, and continues backward in time with his/her ancestors. Descendancy starts with a known ancestor and brings his descendants forward in time.

Genealogical research generates a vast amount of paper. In fact, boxes and many stacks of paper stored in corners and on tables might overwhelm the genealogist, but can annoy his/her spouse. It is, therefore, wise to find a system to organize your research. Whatever method you use to store your research, it is important to be able to retrieve the data. If you are using a computer, make sure that you have an index so that you can easily analyze what you find.

If you are using paper records and documents, be sure that your filing system makes sense to someone else. File papers in folders by surname or subject. Arrange them in alphabetical order. If you decide to file separate generations of the same family in their own individual folders, file them chronologically. A filing system should not only help you put the papers in the proper place, but should also enable you to find them again. Suggested subjects that might be used for filing include: information on books, catalogs & publications; cemeteries/tombstones; census records; charts; computer addresses/Email; correspondence; forms; land records; local history; maps, migration routes/trails; military records; naturalization records; newspaper articles; pensions; probates/wills; religion/churches; tax information; and wars. Use index cards as an index to your files and computer programs.

File items periodically so that you do not get so many "stacks" that you or your descendant become frustrated. Otherwise, a disinterested descendant may not take time to look through "all that junk." Store important records and documents, such as birth, marriage and death certificates in a safe-deposit bank vault or in a fireproof strong box. Each of your family lines have more deceased members than living members. Don't let all the records generated in your search for these deceased members overwhelm the living who fall heir to your research. Organize your research!

GENEALOGY DO'S AND DON'TS

Do contact all your family members and ask them for information regarding the family history.
Don't delay until they are all gone.

Do write everything down as it is told to you, always being sure dates and places are included, as well as the name of your source and the date of the interview.
Don't trust your memory, and don't use scraps of paper. Keep a notebook for this purpose. Consider making a video or audio tape if the person you are interviewing is comfortable with that.

Do keep a record of family traditions, legends, stories. etc.
Don't believe these stories and legends to be absolutely factual until you prove them to be true.

Do become familiar with your local genealogical libraries and archives and learn to use their computerized (or card) catalogs and their holdings.
Don't expect the library staff to do your research or your thinking for you.

SOURCE: STAR *St. Tammany Ancestral Roots*, Vol. XV, No. 1, March 2003

SWLGS IS NOW ACCEPTING 2004 DUES.

INFORMATION FROM EXCHANGES

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

HOW THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE MIGHT HAVE AFFECTED THE BAYOU COUNTRY gives insight into changes made in agriculture, government, population, education, and many other aspects of life. Some of the changes are still continuing.

Terrebonne Life Lines, Vol. 22 #2 (Summer 2003), Terrebonne Genealogical Society, Houma, LA

LA CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN NORTHERN PRISONS at Alton and Rock Island, IL, Annapolis and Ft. McHenry, MD and various other prison camps are listed. Members of the 8th La. Infantry, CSA, comprised of Co. A (Creole Guards), East Baton Rouge Parish; Co. B (Bienville Rifles), Orleans Parish; Co. C (Attakapas Guards), St. Martin Parish; Co. D (Sumter Guards), Orleans Parish; Co. E (Franklin Sharpshooters), Franklin Parish; Co. F (Opelousas Guards), St. Landry Parish; Co. G (Minden Blues), Claiborne & Webster Parishes; Co. H (Cheneyville Rifles), Rapides Parish; Co. I (Rapides Invincibles), Rapides Parish; Co. K (Phoenix Co.), Ascension & Assumption Parishes are listed.

The Louisiana Genealogical Register, Vol. L #2 (June 2003), Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Society, Baton Rouge, LA

THE AGE OF MAJORITY IN QUEBEC from 1609 to the present is discussed. The age of majority is understood to be the age of maturity, when one has the maturity of mind and judgment to take care of oneself and to administer one's assets. Formerly in France, the children of the poor reached the age of majority at 14 years for males and at 12 years for females. Noblemen reached majority at 21 years and noblewomen at 14 years. There were a few exceptions, as in Maine, Anjou and Normandy, where the age of majority was 20 years. Then during the Middle Ages the French laws were codified, and the person became liberated from parental control at 25 years of age, by obtaining letters of emancipation or by marrying. As long as Quebec was controlled by the French, the people abided by French laws, and the age of majority for Quebec was 25 years. As a part of the peace settlement of 1763, Great Britain acquired Canada, and British laws applied. In 1764 the age of majority for Canadians was fixed at 21 years.

American-Canadian Genealogist, Issue #96, Vol. 29 (2nd Quarter, 2003), American-Canadian Genealogical Society, Manchester, NH.

WARNINGS OUT FROM TOWN COUNCIL MEETINGS give information about a class of people in early New England who rarely appear in any other records. Before there was any centralized welfare legislation for dealing with the indigent, each town was responsible for caring for its poor. The town council tried to limit its liability by refusing to support those who had not gained a "legal settlement" in the town. A "legal settlement" could be gained in several ways, including birth in the town, birth of a spouse, owning land, etc. Since the laws were complicated, there were often disputes between towns over who was responsible for a poor family. An overseer of the poor was appointed to report the existence of any person who moved into his area who was not a legal resident of the town. The town could remove any person who had not gained a "legal settlement." Citizens of the town were obligated to notify the town council before taking in residents of other towns. Failure to do so would result in being fined. Racial prejudice is very evident in these records. "Persons of color" were often ordered out of town with no reason given; in many cases, they were not even named in the records. White people who were warned out were always named. Although any stranger in the town was likely to be warned out or asked for information about the last legal settlement, more warnings were issued to transients who moved from town to town seeking work. They usually did not register their marriages or births of their children, and before 1850 rarely appeared on census records because they were not heads-of-households; they were usually boarding with the family for which they were laboring. The

article continues with warning out records from the Coventry Town Council Minutes.
Rhode Island Roots, Vol. 29 #1 (March 2003), Rhode Island Genealogical Society, Greenville, RI

BOOK REVIEW

Books reviewed are complimentary from the publisher/author and are placed in the SWLGS Library. Some of them will later be donated to the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library in Lake Charles, while others will remain in the Society Library. The following book was presented for review by Heritage Books, Inc., 1540 Pointer Ridge Place #E, Bowie, MD 20716. Website <http://www.heritagebooks.com>

THE MEN WHO BUILT FORT CLAIBORNE IN NATCHITOCHES, LOUISIANA: Captain Edward D. Turner's Co. of the 2nd Regiment of the U. S. Army. Annette Carpenter Womack. 2000, reprinted 2003, bibliography, maps, index, 199 pp., paperback. Item #WO815, Cost \$37.00 plus \$4.00 S/H.

This book begins with a short biography of Captain EDWARD DUMARESQUE TURNER. The men of his company built Fort Claiborne, which is located in the old part of present-day Natchitoches, Louisiana. The fort was located on a hilly ridge overlooking the Red River (now called the Cane River). At this time the U. S. had just purchased the Louisiana Territory, and the borders between it and the Spanish territory of Texas were indefinite and strongly disputed. War threatened at every turn. Fort Claiborne, which was known as a "Barrier Post," was essential for preventing Indian attacks, for keeping the Spanish out of the territory and for preventing their return to Los Adias.

Muster rolls and payroll records from 1802 to 1805 for this company of infantrymen have been transcribed from original records and documents found in the National Archives. Facsimiles of these records are also included. Information includes names; date joined, re-joined or discharged; promoted or demoted; fit for duty, sick or dead (with date of death); and place of duty if on detachment, with whom and where. Muster rolls took place in encampments that were chiefly located in the present state of Louisiana, which at that time was known as the Territory of Orleans. However, other locations range as far as Nashville, Tennessee; Natchez, Mississippi; San Antonio, Texas; and Pensacola, Florida. Included are 21 muster rolls and 5 payrolls; compiled statistical sketches of the men; listings of men who deserted, died, discharged, transferred or resigned; short descriptions of forts, posts, and other locations noted; maps; abstracts from the letter books of Gov. W. C. C. CLAIBORNE; a bibliography; and an index of full names and subjects.

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS BY LOUISIANA GOV. WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE

[CLAIBORNE's letters illustrated the critical situation existing on the western borders of the Louisiana Purchase Territory. Portions of these documents have been extracted from *The Men Who Built Fort Claiborne in Natchitoches, Louisiana* by Annette Carpenter Womack.]

13 May 1804, to EDWARD TURNER

"...In all your intercourse with the Spanish Authorities in your vicinity, you will manifest a friendly disposition, and I particularly request that you would restrain the American Citizens from passing into the adjacent Spanish provinces, with a design to take Horses.

"...I believe the limits of Louisiana are not clearly ascertained, nor do I yet know how far the claims of the United States westwardly will extend."

9 June 1804, to JAMES MADISON

"...I learn that the Spanish are strengthening the garrison at Nacogdoches [Texas], that all persons from Louisiana are prohibited from settling on this side of the St. Antonio, and no repairs or augmentations of Buildings are to take place until further notice."

1 August 1804, to EDWARD TURNER

"...a Contest with Spain has not been contemplated, but the moment a gun is fired on your command by Spanish Troops, the War is begun, and you may readily predict how it may terminate."

25 September 1804, to JAMES MADISON

"...I fear Some of the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi are disposed to be troublesome, and if as Stated they are encouraged by the Spaniards to War against the United States, there is no doubt but the lives and property of the Citizens on our extreme Frontiers will be somewhat insecure."

28 September 1804, to EDWARD TURNER

"...An Indian War would be peculiarly embarrassing to our Frontier States, and would be attended with injury and expensed to the United States.

"...How far the Spaniard may encourage to Hostilities, time will evince. But my impression is that Secretly they will offer the United States all the injury in their power."

30 October 1804, to Marquis of CASA CALVO

"I have received recent Dispatches from Natchitoches which announce the desertion of nine Slaves (the property of the citizens of the United States) to Nacogdoches, and the arrest of many others who formed a determination to desert, and repair to that post in full expectation of protection from the Spanish government.

"...If the protection be offered by the Commandant of Nacogdoches to a Single Slave deserting the service of his master, the consequences, which will ensue, may readily be anticipated."

1 November 1804 to EDWARD BUTLER

"...Attempts have recently been made by subjects of His Catholic Majesty to excite certain Indian Tribes West of the Mississippi to wage war against the United States. - In this state of things I have deemed it my duty to suggest to you the propriety of sending a small reinforcement to Natchitoches: It is at present a Barrier Post: on our most exposed Frontier, and liable to sudden attack by Indians- I am inclined to think that a detachment from Troops now at Attakapas and Appalousas as with the propriety might be ordered to Natchitoches..."

"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.

SANDERS, CAGLE, PERKINS, MORGAN

Need information on CARROLL M. SANDERS, s/o WM. SANDERS (b. 1811, La.) and CELIA MORGAN (b. 1818, La.). He was b. 1862, Calcasieu Parish, La.; d. 1934; m. JUDITH ALICE CAGLE, d. 1900. WILLIAM and CELIA MORGAN SANDERS are not found after 1860 census. In 1870 census, CARROLL M. SANDERS, MARY JANE and JOSEPH SANDERS; are found in the household of WILLIAM and MINERVA PERKINS. Another brother, THOMAS (b. 1847), is working as a stockman for a PERKINS family. Appreciate any information about them or their families. JUNE RAIMER POOLE, 5229 Eden Roc Dr., Marrero, LA 70072 or JuneRP56@aol.com

I HAVE BUT ONE LAMP BY WHICH MY FEET ARE GUIDED, AND THAT IS THE LAMP OF EXPERIENCE. I KNOW NO WAY OF JUDGING OF THE FUTURE BUT BY THE PAST.

—PATRICK HENRY

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