



KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

ISSN 0742-7654

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

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

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EDITORIAL POLICY - We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to southwest Louisiana.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

The meeting will be held on Saturday, March 20, 2004, 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 the "New Orleans Obit Index Project" presented by GERALD PATOUT of the Williams Research Center of the Historic New Orleans Collection.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1412. I. L. HEBERT, 204 Brundrette, Lake Charles, LA 70605-1604
- 1413. PEGGY McCROSKEY BROOKS, Rt. 2, Box 9, Newton, TX 75966
- 1414. LaVAUGHN H. HAYES, 2021 Biltmore Dr., Fayetteville, NC 28304
- 1415. TONY LANAGAN, P. O. Box 190429, Dallas, TX 75219-0429
- 1416. JOHN ELLENDER, 351 Washington St., Lake Charles, LA 70605
- 1417. ROXANNA CHAPMAN BERGERON, 203 Stagecoach Lane, Sulphur, LA 70664
- 1418. PEGGY ELLENDER FULKERSON, 401 W. Carson St. #4, Carson, CA 90745-2655
- 1419. ED GRIMSHAW, 704 Gentilly St., Lake Charles, LA 70607
- 1420. MIRIAM L. JACKSON, 2225 17th St., Lake Charles, LA 70601
- 1421. GAYLYN FULLINGTON, 3909 Ernest St., Lake Charles, LA 70605

Membership to Date: 240

NEW BOOKS IN THE SOCIETY LIBRARY

Diocese of Baton Rouge Catholic Church Records (1895-1896), Vol. 20
Archdiocese of New Orleans Sacramental Records (1828-1829), Vol. 18

NEWS FROM THE SW LA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library now has HeritageQuest Online for our Calcasieu Parish patrons to access at home. We also have an in-house link that you may access by going to any of the Calcasieu Parish Public Libraries fourteen branches.

You can access by typing www.calcasieu.lib.la.us, check on Online Databases, and scroll to the bottom of the page. You will see:

The following databases are available to registered borrowers at the Calcasieu Parish Library.

HeritageQuest Online

Click on the link and type in your Library Card Number.

DO YOU REMEMBER rationing during World War II? About five months after the war began, all over the U. S. the Office of Price Administration established local ration boards which set a ration level for each person or family in the area. Ration books were issued to each resident by the post office. Sugar, coffee, shoes, gasoline, butter, canned goods, cheese and a number of other items were rationed. Red stamps were used for meat and animal products, while blue stamps were taken in return for vegetables. Gasoline was rationed according to the use of the owner's automobile, with stickers on the windshield bearing the category A, B or C. Families were encouraged to plant Victory Gardens to supplement the rationed foods.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

2004

MARCH 20 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.

CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA

PROGRAM - "NEW ORLEANS OBIT INDEX PROJECT"

SPEAKER - GERALD PATOUT of New Orleans, LA

APRIL 17 - SATURDAY - LGHS SEMINAR & ANNUAL MEETING

Holiday Inn South, Baton Rouge, La.- 7:45 A.M. - 4:30 P.M.

Program: "Writing Your Family History: A Useful Research Tool," "Sensible Census Strategies,"

"Documentation-More Than Just A Source," - PATRICIA LAW HATCHER

"Cote Genetique: The Genetic Legacy of Historical La. Villages" - JOHN DOUCET

Registration Fee: \$35 (non members) does not include lunch.

Write: LGHS, PO Box 82060, Baton Rouge, LA 70884-2060 or

www.rootsweb.com/~la-lghs/seminar04.htm

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

CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA

PROGRAM - FAMILY REUNIONS - CELEBRATING YOUR HERITAGE

Bring ideas, look at displays, share recipes, ice breakers, games, money makers, to help plan the best family reunion yet. If you want a table to display, call the

Genealogical Library at 437-3490.

SPEAKER - SW LA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY STAFF

MAY 19-22 - NGS CONFERENCE 2004, Sacramento, CA

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

NOVEMBER 20 - SATURDAY - SWLGS MINI-SEMINAR - 10:00 A.M.

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

PROGRAM - TO BE ANNOUNCED

SPEAKER - EMILY CROOM of Houston, 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*.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR 2004 DUES?

MEMBERSHIP WILL BE CONSIDERED DELINQUENT AFTER MARCH 20, 2004.

SWLGS NOVEMBER PROGRAM

The speaker for the November meeting of the SWLGS was CINDY HOFMEISTER, a professional genealogist from Lafayette. She told that women are usually forgotten in history, and were either the "daughter of" or "wife of" some male, their own names rarely being mentioned. Furthermore, she stated that a father's naturalization gave citizenship to his wife and children, but before women got the right to vote, they relinquished their citizenship if they married an alien. Therefore, there are many records at the National Archives on women reapplying for citizenship. Mrs. HOFMEISTER stressed the importance of searching in various records, including military records, to try to find female ancestors. The government keeps track of all transactions and sales, so your female ancestor may be found as selling eggs or produce to a regiment or as being a laundress for a military unit. By using the following guidelines, your female ancestor may become more than just a name and date.

WHERE SHOULD I START?

Start by collecting all the information you can on the female ancestor you are searching.

Talk to all relatives who may have information that can help in your research. It is important to talk to all relatives about the same thing, because each person can remember the event differently.

Make sure to talk to all females in the family and give oral interviews where possible.

While still working on the same female ancestor, ask questions again of relatives you have already spoken to. People tend to remember things as time goes on and their memory was questioned.

WHAT TYPES OF RECORDS SHOULD I BE LOOKING FOR?

Family Bibles	Pictures	Cemetery
Letters	Family Lore	Passenger Arrival List
Year Books	Heirlooms	Voter List
Post Cards	Deeds	Divorce
Journals	Wills	Orphan records
Diaries	Census	City Directories
Diaries of friends and relatives	Church Records	

LOOK AT SOCIAL HISTORY AND TOWN HISTORIES, to see how they may have affected the women in your family. Just in this last century alone there have been so many changes. Honestly, how were you affected? How were your female ancestors affected by this change?

THINGS TO THINK ABOUT

Radio	Microwaves	Women's right to vote
Telephones	11 September 2001	Fast food
Automobiles	First man on the moon	Presidents being shot
Airplanes		

THINGS TO REMEMBER WHEN RESEARCHING FEMALES

For the best results, all men associated with your female ancestor need to be searched.

Don't say something never happened.

Keep an open mind. (Think outside the box.)

Don't assume that all female ancestors used their husbands' names.

When creating a history about your female ancestor, always use known facts.

Always study women's relationships with men and other women.

Read periodicals from major genealogical societies such as NGS, NEGHS, UGA, FGA, etc.,

And remember to "CITE YOUR SOURCES".

Books, articles and tapes that may help when researching your female ancestors.

Discovering Your Female Ancestors by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack

The Hidden Half of the Family by Christina Kassabian Schaefer

The Silent Women: Bringing a Name to Life by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, New England

Genealogical Society Sesquicentennial Conference, 1995

But Grandma Never Carried a Gun - Locating Women Using Records Created by the Military by Marie Varrelman Melchiori, NGS Conference in the States, New England 2000

From Repeat Performance <www.audiotapes.com> Lectures by professional researchers on the subject of Female Ancestors as well as other lectures that can benefit your research.

Mrs. HOFMEISTER may be contacted at <hofsearch@aol.com>

SWLGS JANUARY PROGRAM

January is the month for the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society's traditional Show and Tell Program. BARBARA TOWNSLEY ALSTON gave some family background and told of their immigration to southwest Louisiana by covered wagon. She also had a display of some pictures of her ancestors.

COVERED WAGON TRIP

by BARBARA TOWNSLEY ALSTON - Member #1381

GEORGE WASHINGTON TOWNSLEY was the son of JAMES EDWARD and SARAH ANN (VAUGHN) TOWNSLEY. He was born about 1862 in Perry County, Missouri. His father had two daughters born from a previous marriage. He was the youngest of JAMES and SARAH's four children. His father served in the Union Army, while his uncles WILLIAM TOWNSLEY and RANDALL VAUGHN served in the Confederate Army under General PRICE. After the war ended JAMES returned home to his wife and children in Sainte Genevieve on the Mississippi River. GEORGE's most memorable childhood event was seeing President ABRAHAM LINCOLN riding in a fancy horse-drawn carriage in a big parade in St. Louis. His uncle, WILLIAM TOWNSLEY, held him on his shoulders so he could see above the crowd. JAMES died of consumption in 1867 when GEORGE was about five years old. His mother died when he was only 10 years old, leaving young GEORGE to live with his sister, SARAH, who had married GEORGE TUBBS.

Grandpa GEORGE was making his own living by age 12 or 13, doing odd jobs. He hired out as a farm laborer on big wheat and corn farms. Sometime in his late teens or early 20s, he met a nephew of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He and the LINCOLN lad got a job cutting cordwood. They would be paid so much for a cord of wood. Cordwood, as well as coal, was used to fire boilers on trains, steamships, and other steam powered engines. Grandpa GEORGE often spoke of the cold, severe winters in Missouri. He liked to tell a tale on his LINCOLN friend about how they were cutting cordwood in the snow when LINCOLN's axe slipped and cut the toe out of his boot. That night when they took their boots off by the fireplace, LINCOLN cursed and threw that boot under the bed. Well, the next morning he had to crawl under the bed, retrieve that boot, put it on, and wear it in the snow the next day to cut cordwood because he did not have a spare pair of boots. GEORGE even got a job working on a steamship that traveled from St. Louis to New Orleans loaded with freight and returned loaded with bananas. On his first trip he fell in love with Louisiana, its natural beauty, mild climate and fertile farmlands. He later carried the mail by Pony Express. He would meet the steamship or steamboat at Cairo on the Mississippi River and carry the mail to Charleston and on to Sixeston. GEORGE was once engaged to marry a young woman from his area when she became ill with smallpox. Her family put her in a room off from the main part of the house and would not go near her for fear of contracting the fatal disease. GEORGE sat up with her and attended to her every need until she died, and then he prepared her body for burial. Luckily, he did not come down with the disease.

The spirit of adventure eventually took him to the Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, where he met FLORENCE EUGENIA HOOPER of Shawnee. Her mother was one-half Cherokee Indian; however, she would say, "GEORGE won't let me claim my Indian blood, but I'm not ashamed of it." It was

reported that he stole her out the bedroom window and that they eloped. They were married in Wynnewood, Indian Territory, when he was age 32 and she was age 17. GEORGE had promised FLORENCE's family that he would not take her back to Missouri so far from her family. However, he became ill and could not seem to get well so a doctor advised him to move back to the climate he was accustomed to. They moved by covered wagon through Little Rock, Ark. to Poplar Bluff, Mo. GEORGE began tenant farming. He furnished all his own farm equipment that included multi-row horse or mule drawn cultivators, disk harrows, planters, and other farm tools. He farmed either wheat, cotton, or corn. He bought all the seed and fertilizer. When the crop was harvested and sold, he paid one third of the sale to the landowner, paid his seed and fertilizer bill and got what was left. The winters were harsh and GEORGE remembered the trips of his youth down the Mississippi River to New Orleans. The mild climate and beautiful farmlands were luring him back to Louisiana. He had heard that almost anyone could own his own farm in Louisiana, whereas in Missouri only a few wealthy people owned the farms.

Grandpa GEORGE was a dreamer. His fortune always lay ahead. As he dreamed for a better life for himself and his family, newspapers in Missouri advertised cheap farmland in southwest Louisiana. He purchased what he thought was farmland in Vernon Parish near Evans from Mr. BOB EVANS and began making plans to move with his wife and six children, four sons and two daughters, to Louisiana. A friend, Mr. BILL DRIVER also caught the same adventure bug. He with his wife and three young sons, made plans to make the move with them. GEORGE planned to get the crop harvested in early fall and make the move in time to put in a spring crop. It would take about three months to make the trip. When the crop was harvested in 1916, GEORGE shipped his farm equipment and tools by railroad to DeRidder. Grandpa GEORGE and family loaded two covered wagons with all their household furnishings including beds, trunks, iron cook-stove, and kitchen safe. They loaded their chickens into cages and tied the cages to the outside of the wagons. They had a team of horses that pulled one wagon and a team of mules that pulled the other wagon. They had two milk cows with calves that were led behind one wagon and a three-year-old red mule named "Red" that was led behind the other wagon. Somewhere along the way, one of Mr. DRIVER's horses died and Grandpa hitched "Red" to his wagon. The two oldest sons, WILLIAM, age 14, and LOUIS, age 13, drove one wagon while GEORGE drove the other wagon. The two families left Poplar Bluff, Mo. traveling the approximate route of current Hwy. 67 to Hwy. 167 at Cave City, Ark. to Batesville, Little Rock, El Dorado, Ark., Ruston, Winnfield, Natchitoches, Leesville, and DeRidder, La.

FRANK, who was my Dad, was only six years old. He loved bananas and was always looking for banana trees, especially after they reached Louisiana. He thought bananas grew wild in Louisiana since Grandpa had told about working on banana boats from New Orleans to St. Louis. Did he ever get a surprise! He and his friend, AUSTIN DRIVER, who was about his age, would get out of the wagon and walk and play at various places along the trail. They wore knee britches and stockings. Their clothes probably got a little ragged by the time they played along the trail and at campsites. So when they got near Little Rock, to get them back in the wagon, some of the older children told them that there was a ragman in Little Rock who was gathering rags. Grandpa GEORGE and Grandma FLORENCE said "Ragman, get um." That really got their attention. They got back in the wagon and hid until they were told they could come out.

When they arrived in DeRidder, Mr. EVANS escorted them to the land he had purchased. What a surprise! This land was dotted with black stumps, a curse on much of the land in Southwest Louisiana caused by greed of the big lumber companies. Grandpa could not use any of his farm equipment, and he also learned that he had purchased mortgaged property. He went back to tenant farming on small farms, ending up in the Junction Community near Merryville where I was born.

PEOPLE RARELY SUCCEED UNLESS THEY HAVE FUN IN WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

Dale Carnegie

MARDI GRAS

Mardi Gras is one of the most popular holidays in Louisiana and is one of the oldest celebrations in the state. Although the name properly refers only to the Tuesday before Lent begins, the Mardi Gras season begins with Twelfth Night on January 9 and ends on Shrove Tuesday, a day that is in early spring. The date of this holiday is not set from year to year, but depends on the date of Easter. It is a social season of partying, parades, masked balls, banquets and other events that brighten the coldest part of the winter season. It is also the last time to celebrate before Lent, a season when penance and fasting begins for the Catholics.

It is celebrated as a religious holiday in Catholic countries as the last day of the festival season, the day before Lent begins. Mardi Gras is known by many names. The Catholic Church refers to this day as "Shrove Tuesday," but the French term for the holiday is Mardi Gras, a term meaning "Fat Tuesday." The name was taken from the ancient custom of parading a fat ox through the street on that day, then roasting it for the people to eat. In the Catholic parts of Germany it is called "Fastendienstag," and is celebrated with feasting and other merrymaking. In England it is known as "Doughnut Tuesday" or "Pancake Tuesday," and pancakes are eaten on that day. The idea was that no meat should be eaten after this day, and all the fats in the house were to be put into pancakes. In Brazil, which has a large Catholic population, the holiday is known as Carnival and is celebrated with parades, masked revelers, dancing in the streets and feasting.

Religious customs and holidays came to America with the first settlers. Mardi Gras came in 1702 with the first French soldiers who were sent to Fort Louis de la Louisiane, near present-day Mobile, Alabama. When New Orleans and other Catholic settlements were founded, the old custom of celebrating Mardi Gras was brought in. In Louisiana the custom continued through the Spanish period and even after the United States bought the Louisiana Territory. In 1827 a group of young men from New Orleans went to Paris, where they saw masked men celebrating the holiday in the streets. When they returned home, they brought this new custom with them, and street maskers began to parade through the city. As time passed, the custom changed to include masked groups of boys with sacks of flour, who marched through the street merrymaking and throwing flour on other groups.

The custom of celebrating the day with a parade of floats came from Mobile, Alabama. Masked parades had long been a part of the Mardi Gras celebration in Mobile. In 1857 a group of New Orleans residents, who had formerly lived in Mobile, formed a secret organization that became the first Mardi Gras Krewe. They called their organization the "Mystick Krewe of Cosmos," and it became the first celebration of Mardi Gras with parades in Louisiana. New Orleans began celebrating with elaborate parades which had marching bands, masked jesters and decorated floats pulled by matched teams of horse. Members of the Krewe of Cosmos wore fancy and expensive costumes. Only the wealthiest and most prominent people were invited to be in the parade or to attend the ball that they gave. To be invited to this special ball was a social goal for the families of New Orleans. It also gave an opportunity for girls and young men of marriageable age to meet and dance together.

The Krewe of Cosmos in New Orleans had parades each year until 1861, when they were stopped because of the Civil War. In 1866, after the war was over, the parades began again. The parades continued until 1884. From then until 1910 they were discontinued. In 1910 the Krewe of Cosmos began to have parades again. In 1870 the Twelfth Night Revelers were organized as the second Mardi Gras Krewe in New Orleans. Then in 1872 an organization known as "Rex" was formed, and its King became King of Carnival, the Sovereign Lord of Misrule. The Krewe of Proteus was formed in 1882. It was followed by other carnival societies. Through the years other towns in Louisiana, such as Lafayette and Lake Charles, have organized carnival krewes and now have elaborate parades and balls to celebrate Mardi Gras.

Themes for Mardi Gras balls and parade floats vary greatly. Some come from historical events, which are represented by krewe members dressed as kings and queens or other important people. Others are

gods and goddesses from mythology. Still others are taken from Hollywood, such as Disney characters. Parades can be seen in person or on television. Elaborate pageants where the king, queen, dukes and duchesses of the Mardi Gras Krewe are presented and unmasked are usually open to the public. Flower girls, pages, jesters and various other entertainers participate in these shows. Only those who are specifically invited may attend the balls that follow these pageants, except as spectators.

People line the streets and balconies of houses along the path of the parades. Tourists come from all over the world to see the parades and balls and to take part in the festivities, and the Louisiana Tourist Commission is continually encouraging visitors to come to Louisiana at Mardi Gras time. Modern parades feature elaborate floats, with masked and costumed riders throwing treats to the crowd. Floats are pulled by cars, trucks or tractors. Throws include flowers, candy, chewing gum, necklaces, bracelets, small toys and doubloons.

There is another side of the Mardi Gras celebrations. In the crowded streets people try to catch all the throws that they can. Fights sometime occur over the throws. Pickpockets wander among the crowd, hoping to rob the people of their purses or wallets while their attention is on the parades. Some people fire shots into the air, and the bullets sometimes hit and wound innocent people. After the parades, so much trash has been thrown into the streets that cities spend a large amount of money picking up the litter and garbage left by the people.

Mardi Gras celebrations in the country, especially among the Catholic Acadians are very different from those of New Orleans, Mobile and other cities. Part of the country celebrations are the *Courir de Mardi Gras* or Mardi Gras "runs," where masked and costumed men ride through the countryside on horseback asking for ingredients to make a gumbo. The captain of the riders carries a white flag and blows a cow horn, items which are traditionally associated with these Mardi Gras "runs." The riders wear homemade, brightly colored costumes decorated with tassels, bells, sequins and shiny buttons. They wear homemade hats and masks to keep their identities secret. Some wear gloves and even paint their shoes to complete their disguise. At nearby farms the masked men dismount and sing or dance, but they may also disguise their voices. In exchange for their entertaining the farmer and his wife, they ask for a chicken, a sausage, a potato or any other ingredients they need to make their gumbo. When the men have visited all the farms and have gathered all the ingredients, they make the gumbo. All the people who gave the ingredients are invited to help eat it. In olden days all the men carried bullwhips, which they cracked in the air to announce that they were coming, but now the use of the bullwhips is illegal. Today these masked men ride in parades to celebrate Mardi Gras in their small towns. Some do tricks on horseback, while others ride on floats or in cars.

Mardi Gras, the end of the carnival season, is an important holiday in Mobile, Alabama, in Pensacola, Florida, in Memphis, Tennessee, and in Galveston, Texas. It is widely celebrated in Louisiana and is a legal holiday in New Orleans and many parishes of Louisiana. It is also celebrated in Italy, Spain, France and in parts of South America. The fantastic and elaborate Mardi Gras celebrations in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, are known throughout the world. Now people from Louisiana take the Mardi Gras celebration to Washington, D.C., and people throughout the country know about the celebration, which is so famous in our state. The feasting, dancing and celebrations of Mardi Gras, "Fat Tuesday," are followed by the Lenten season which begins on Ash Wednesday.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Encyclopedia Britannica

The Louisiana Experience by Mary Alice Fontenot & Julie Landry. Baton Rouge: Claitor's (1983)

American Book of Days by George W. Douglas, New York: The H. W. Wilson Co. (1937)

GENEALOGY IS LIKE PLAYING HIDE AND SEEK. THEY HIDE...I SEEK!

WHO WAS GRANDMA?

March, which has been designated as "Women's Month," is an appropriate time to remember the importance of researching female lineage in the family. Half of our genes and a great part of our culture and traditions come from the matriarchal lines. Most of us remember our grandmothers, but know very little about other female ancestors. Sometimes an old letter or a picture survives, and sometimes a story or special memory is passed down through the generations. In many cases, we know nothing at all about the females who are linked to our past.

Records for females are rarer and more difficult to find than those for the males. Husbands or fathers acted in most legal matters for the females in the family. Only a few generations ago it was considered disgraceful for a woman's name to appear in a newspaper, except for a notice of her death. Women could not seek public office, could not hold important positions in business or government, and were limited in the kinds of jobs they could find. They might teach school, become servants, housekeepers, laundresses or cooks. They could run boarding houses, sew or make hats. By the end of the 19th century they could become telephone operators, stenographers, librarians or nurses.

If records on females in your family are sadly lacking, trace them through their husbands or fathers. Records in times past usually refer to females merely as the "daughter of" her father or the "wife of" her husband. The social and economic position of the father or husband dictated the lifestyle of the female. If the man held a prominent position, the females in the family usually led a comfortable life, but if he lost his money, the females suffered a severe reversal of fortune too. If there is evidence of a man selling land and heading West, his wife and daughters would be required to move with him, leaving home for a long and dangerous journey to a new place.

In lieu of records, search for social history...letters, diaries, photos, pictures, a family Bible, or family heirlooms (quilts, needlework, china, silver or jewelry). Some of these things were handed down for generations, and other family members may have some of these items. Ask relatives about family traditions, recipes and stories which they may have heard; some may have an ethnic origin. Check city directories or phone books for people with the same surname; they may turn out to be long-lost cousins.

What did grandma do? Did she take part in the women's suffrage movement? Was she in the path of battle during a war or battling locusts on the prairie? Did she bake bread or cake at home, or take in sewing, or care for other children to earn extra money? Did she manage a plantation, labor on the family farm, run a boarding house or oversee a charitable organization? Did she go to California at the time of the Gold Rush or take part in the Cherokee Run for land in Oklahoma? Was she widowed at a young age, and did she remarry? Did she fight Indians or the Yankees? Check newspapers and well-researched historical novels for the time period you are researching to see what women were doing during her lifetime. Stories were often told of women who did extraordinary things, but most of our ancestors were just ordinary people and you will find no specific mention of them.

What did grandma wear? Was she a flapper with shockingly short skirts and bobbed hair, or did she wear leg-of-mutton sleeves on her Gibson Girl blouse? Did she wear a bustle or crinoline petticoats under voluminous skirts? Sometimes there is a photograph or portrait of an ancestor, but in many cases you must combine social history with genealogical research to get an accurate picture of how a female ancestor might have dressed. Fashion usually had an influence on behavior and manners. For example, during certain periods women, corseted so tightly that they could not bend, were forced into ramrod-straight posture, especially when they sat down; these women needed a servant to help them dress and undress. Those burdened with wide hooped skirts had to seek wide chairs. In the early and mid-1700s, when powdered wigs were in style, hair fashions rose to such heights that special doorways and carriages had to be built to accommodate the coiffures. Consult books on fashion, hairstyles, hats and shoes to get an idea of how women in each period dressed. Although these books show only the best fashions of the time, middle-class and poor people imitated the styles to the best of

their abilities.

An old adage tells us that "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," and although they may be more difficult to trace, females in our lineage played as important a part in our past as the males did. Make a timeline of local and world events and pictures of the clothing worn at the time to better understand the political and social history which affected and influenced your female ancestor's life.

FEMALE LINES IN YOUR HERITAGE

Many genealogists are concerned only with research on their surname, failing to realize or to acknowledge their equally important (and sometimes far more interesting) female lines. Many of these women are completely neglected in family research, and are often no more than a given name on a family tree---the "silent women" in genealogy.

Finding the maiden names of the females in your family is challenging and often difficult, since women's surnames changed when they married, and their role in history has been less recorded. In many cases, the surname of the women were not given on old records. The laws and customs of earlier times did not attach much importance to women in their own right, but considered them possessions of fathers and little more than the chattel of their husbands. Females had little control of their own lives, little control of their own property, and were of so little legal importance that often they were seen in the old records merely as somebody's wife, mentioned only by a given name. The men bought and sold land, mortgaged property, signed legal contracts, engaged in lawsuits, and formed partnerships; women were hidden in the background, and rarely did their names appear on legal documents. Usually a married woman could not sign contracts, dispose of her real property or even make her will without her husband's permission. Her personal property and her inherited property were, in fact, her husband's and he could mortgage, sell or give everything away without her permission---including her clothes, jewelry, personal possessions and land. This practice was called "coverture" and the woman was known legally as a "femme covert," denoting that a woman was under the legal umbrella of her husband and he could treat her possessions as his own. Therefore, a woman's signature on a deed or land record rarely appears, as it would have no legal value.

In many cases the only protection a married woman had was her dower rights or widow's rights. This was usually a lifetime interest in one-third of her husband's property, unless she chose to accept other property left to her in his will. Dower rights are derived from English common law and were found in England, as well as in the eastern and mid-western states in earlier times. A woman's name may appear on a document relinquishing her rights to her dower in favor of her son, or when acknowledging her dower rights when the son sold land inherited from his father.

The legal status of women has changed through the centuries, so it is necessary to know the traditions and laws concerning the status of your ancestresses during the time you are researching. Until the mid-to-late nineteenth century when laws reformed the status of married women's legal records, even marriage agreements did not necessarily give the surname of the women. In pre-1800 England and in the colonial days of the American colonies, the law of primogeniture, whereby the eldest son inherited the bulk of his father's estate, was generally followed. Daughters were mentioned in some of the old wills as having been previously with a dowry; for example, "my daughter Anne, wife of my son Reynolds" (Usually a surname, but which Reynolds?). After the Revolutionary War laws were changed and all children of the marriage began to inherit equal shares of their parents' estate.

A single woman or widow (femme sole) sometimes can be found on tax lists, census enumerations (as head of a household), legal contracts, wills, deeds, etc. Because a woman, even though she may have been a widow, is not seen on a marriage bond as giving permission for her daughter to marry does not mean she is not alive at the time; it merely was the custom, for these affairs to be handled by the male

members of the family.

Women who were widowed often remarried quickly, especially if they were young with young children. Older women, especially those with adult children who were not dependent and with whom she might find a home, were less likely to remarry. Check marriage records after the death of her husband to see if your ancestor remarried.

While widows often made wills, sometimes they merely relinquished their dower claims to the estate. These relinquishments were done legally and are recorded in court records, probate books or deed books. In many cases when a widow did relinquish her claim to the estate, and left no record through the dispersion of property at the time of her death, it is difficult to determine the time of her death. However, sometimes disputes and quarrels among the children came about after her death, so examine court records for lawsuits and other problems about disbursing and handling of the estate. Court records may appear under the daughters' married names, so trace that daughter's family for further clues.

A woman's citizenship depended on the status of her husband or father. Immigrant women were not required to file for naturalization until 1922, but some did. Generally naturalization records will produce the names of very few immigrant women.

Documents or records may give clues to female ancestors or relatives. Legal terms dealing with females include the following;

Administratrix---woman, usually a close relative, named by the court to administer an estate when there is no valid will.

Consort---term given when the woman died before her husband.

Dower---provision for a woman's and/or her children's support after the death of the husband, typically one-third of the estate.

Dowry---property that the bride brings to her marriage.

Executrix---woman named in a will to distribute the estate.

Grass widow---term used to denote a woman whose husband had deserted her or a woman who had illegitimate children. Sometimes used to designate an abandoned common-law wife or a divorced woman.

Relict---a widow.

Websites which may help a researcher find a female ancestor include:

[<www.cyndislist.com/female.htm>](http://www.cyndislist.com/female.htm)

[<geneasearch.com/findfemale.htm>](http://geneasearch.com/findfemale.htm)

Even if your research fails to discover the maiden name of your ancestress, you can find out about the way she lived, current beliefs, events of the time, laws which established the status of women of her time. Consult sources such as social histories, newspaper articles, journals, diaries, etc. Even historical novels which have been thoroughly researched can shed light on the times and events which shaped her life.

Half your ancestors were women who loved and endured, gave birth and watched their children grow up or die, fought in their own way to make the country expand and grow, made a home wherever they went and created civilization out of chaos. The female part of your heritage and genealogy is just as meaningful and important as the male side.

SOURCES:

"Female Ancestry", *Ancestry*, (Mar./Apr. 1994)

"Mystery Women", *Family Tree Magazine* (April 2001)

MARRIAGE BONDS

Marriage bonds were used first in colonial Virginia, but were used extensively, especially among the upper classes, in all the colonies and in Louisiana. A marriage bond was surety in the form of a money paid by the future bridegroom or his family or friends. The purpose of the bond was twofold: first, it was to prevent couples from being married who should not have been married; second, it was to assure the bride-to-be that her future husband's intentions were honorable and that he was able to support her financially. By this means it was hoped to prevent persons who were already married from committing bigamy, to require parental consent for those who were not legally old enough, to prevent indentured servants from marrying without their master's consent and to keep those who were too closely related from marrying.

DOWER RIGHTS

Dower is the legal provision which entitled a widow to a lifetime share of her husband's estate. English Common Law established a widow's portion (dower right) of one-third of her husband's estate, but the husband could devise a larger portion on her by his will. The tradition of English Common Law was carried to the American colonies and became a part of the legal system of the colonies and many of the early states.

Dower rights guaranteed that the widow had the use of her share of the property until her death, at which time it would revert to the heirs, usually **his** heirs. If all the children were from one marriage, there was usually not a problem. However, if she was a second or third wife, the property was inherited by all of his children. If she had been married previously and had had children by her former marriage, only those children by the deceased husband would inherit his property; step-children did not inherit unless special provisions were made.

In many colonies and states the dower right was set aside before the debts of the deceased were paid. This was to assure that the widow was provided with means to live. A man's debts were not always inherited by the widow. Sometimes his debts were taken out of the children's portion.

In order to sell the property during the widow's lifetime, she was required to relinquish her dower rights. If she did not and the property was sold, she could usually take legal action against the new owner. Some families chose to sell property without the widow's relinquishing her dower rights, and the buyer took his chances. Some old deeds contain dower right releases, but the lack of a relinquishment does not necessarily mean that there was no wife or that she was deceased at the time the land was sold.

If a woman appears in an early census, she was head of her household, usually a widow. If she appears on a tax list, she was also head of a household. If she was a widow, she would be taxed on a third of the family property and the **male** heirs would be taxed on their portions.

DOWRIES

From time immemorial brides have brought dowries to their husband upon their marriage. Dowries could be humble and small or rich and extensive. A bride's dowry indicated her family's wealth and social position and consisted of everything from simple household goods to jewels and estates.

A bride took to her marriage her personal clothing, linens she may have sewn or embroidered, jewelry (if she had any), and other items that would serve her future household. A daughter was often given her "portion" upon her marriage. This "portion" represented a share of the family property or money given in the parents' lifetime, and would usually be considered that daughter's inheritance; this is why a daughter or daughters are sometimes not mentioned in a will. Wealthy brides brought landed estates, castles and titles to their husbands, as well as money, jewelry, cattle, horses, bolts of satins and silks,

foodstuffs, gold or silver-gilt serving dishes and platters, and all sorts of valuable and useful items. Many lists and inventories of dowries exist in English and early American records.

HOW TO FIND YOUR ANCESTOR'S MAIDEN NAME

Female ancestors are just as important to family heritage and history as males, yet sometimes finding the maiden names of these ladies is extremely challenging. The same rules apply to researching maternal lines; first you start with what you know, then ask relatives for information. They may recall a birth, a wedding or a funeral which could give additional clues to further research. They may know of the family's church affiliation, their former place of residence, or their ethnic background. They may know the maiden name of the ancestor for whom you are searching. They may even have old letters, photo albums or the family Bible!

The following sources are other places to trace your female ancestors:

1. Death certificate (if the person was deceased at the time the state required death certificates).
2. Woman's obituary (if her father survived her, this is a direct clue, but be sure that he is not a step-father; and if a brother survived, check to see if he was not a half-brother.)
3. Funeral home records. If the original funeral home is no longer in existence, sometimes the records have been transferred to another funeral home or to a library.
4. Cemetery records and burial permits.
5. Children's birth and death certificates (if the children were born or died in the time death certificates were required).
6. Marriage records include marriage contracts, marriage bonds, applications for marriage licenses, parental consent (if the person was a minor), church banns, etc. Newspaper records should not be overlooked.
7. Church records include baptisms, confirmations and christenings of children; church membership lists, sextons records for burials; vestry records; marriage records. Some of these are unpublished; others, especially in older churches, have been microfilmed or published.
8. Divorce papers include court proceedings, child custody arrangements, and often newspaper announcements. Check the last known county of residence.
9. Widow's pension files (if you know or suspect her husband fought in a war).
10. Family genealogies. Many of these can be found in local libraries. Some are in manuscript form.
11. Local histories. Many of these give useful genealogical information from an earlier period.
12. Genealogical societies. These organizations also have valuable family information, publish quarterlies, surname indexes and can put you in touch with others who might be researching the family.
13. Land records (such as deeds, quit claim deeds, etc.) and other court records.
14. Donations of land. (In many cases, in earlier days, it was traditional for land to form a part of a

bride's dowry).

15. Mortgages. (The bride's father often financed or helped to finance the purchase of land or a home).

16. Wills. Even though the woman may not have had a will, husbands' wills often are witnessed by the wives relatives.

17. Probate or succession records often give a woman's maiden name.

18. Social Security Records. If your ancestor died after 1935/6 and was born after 1865, she may have had a social security application. You may find a Social Security number in old documents, a death record, tax records, bank account and employment records or in the computerized Social Security Death Index. See ssdi.genealogy.rootsweb.com

19. International Genealogical Index (IGI), maintained by the Family History Centers of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, lists the names of deceased people, and may also include temple ordinances performed in the church. It gives names, sex, date and place of birth, a marriage and death, and names of parents and spouse. Vital records from the U. S. and many other countries have also been indexed. Millions of names are on this index, making it one of the most valuable genealogical tools. See www.familysearch.com

20. Hereditary Societies, such as the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) and the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) require biographical data on antecedents of members.

21. Newspapers. Besides checking for obituaries, look for anniversary celebrations and personal columns, which were often used in the 1800s to contact relatives and friends from 'the old country'.

22. Passport applications.

23. Naturalization records.

24. Census records. Check the names of neighbors; often the wife's family lived nearby. After 1850 the names of all women living in a household were listed. The 1890 census for Union veterans includes widows.

25. Court records, such as records of family meetings, tutorial appointments, orphans court proceedings, etc. Often the wife's father or brothers were appointed to look after the children's interests.

26. Voter registrations.

DID YOU KNOW? Women were not on COLUMBUS' first and second voyages. 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 first women colonists appeared in 1498 when COLUMBUS was allowed to recruit one woman for every ten emigrants on his third voyage
The Family Tree (April/May 2003)

WHAT IS NUCMC? The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections is the on-going project of the U. S. Library of Congress to index and catalog manuscript holdings. This resource is found in large libraries and is composed of a variety of items, including local histories and unpublished genealogies. Items catalogued since 1986 are indexed online at www.loc.gov/coll/nucmc/

MITOCHONDRIAL DNA AND GENETIC ANCESTRY

For many people the past means something that happened a few years ago; a hundred years seems to be the distant past. It seems that we have a longer genealogical record than we expected. The history of the human family goes back over two million years in the Lower Paleolithic Period (Old Stone Age), to the emergence of *Homo erectus*, the first man that walked upright. These ancient relatives of modern man shared many of his anatomical features, and learned to use fire and specialized tools. Although they wandered in small bands, they had complex social interactions and learned to speak, make clothing and build shelters. As the centuries passed, *Homo sapiens*, modern man, replaced his earlier ancestor about 200,000 years ago and became our ancestor and the first of our species. Using DNA, the genetic material in a cell, Dr. BRYAN SYKES and other geneticists have proven that all modern Europeans and people of European descent can trace their roots to one original woman, whom they called "Eve," and her seven daughters.

Genetics is a relatively new science in which remarkable discoveries are being made every day. This branch of science deals with genes, which are found in every living thing. Genes are inherited directly from parents, and through them from their parents and grandparents, through multiple generations. Genes are responsible for many things about us. Some things that genes dictate are visible, like the color of our eyes and hair, the size of our feet, the shape of our noses. Other genes control invisible things, such as our talents, our susceptibility to some diseases and our blood types. Every cell in the body has genes in two places...small amounts in the nucleus and a larger amount outside the nucleus. Nuclear or "aDNA" does not survive for long periods after death, as it tends to deteriorate with time and exposure. The mitochondrial DNA or "mtDNA" is located outside the nucleus and lasts for many centuries. Nuclear genes are inherited from both parents, and the undetermined, uncontrolled and complex combination of these genes causes each person to be unique. Mutated or altered genes are responsible for inherited diseases and many birth defects.

Both males and females pass a wide variety of nuclear genes to their offspring, but some of the genes are very specific. Males pass the Y-chromosome in their genes **only** to other males in their direct line; all females are missing the Y-chromosome. Embryos with the Y-chromosome become males, and the Y-chromosomes are inherited by the sons from their father; so it is that the male determines the sex of the child. [If this fact had been known in earlier times, Henry VIII couldn't have blamed his wives for producing only girls.]

Mitochondrial DNA is a genetic matter that is only handed down in a direct line from mother to daughter, from one generation to the next through the millennia. Scientific studies of mitochondrial DNA have proven that this invisible gene has survived almost undiluted and unaltered through the maternal line from the earliest *Homo sapiens* female to modern-day Europeans and descendants of Europeans. Anthropological findings and archaeological evidence have long established the area around Kenya in Africa as the birthplace of the original humans, but now mitochondrial DNA has proven that over 95% of modern Europeans and modern-day descendants of Europeans, regardless of the country in which they resided, are descended from one of seven women, who had a common female ancestor, "Eve." Mitochondrial DNA mutates only slightly over many thousands of years, so it takes extremely long periods of time to produce any changes.

Dr. BRYAN SYKES has written about his research on mitochondrial DNA in *The Seven Daughters of Eve: The Science That Reveals Our Genetic Ancestry* (NY, W. W. Norton & Co., 2001). These "Seven Daughters of Eve," whom Dr. SYKES named Ursula, Xenia, Helena, Velda, Tara, Katrine and Jasmine were direct descendants of one female ancestor, "Eve." Ursula was the name given to the clan mother of the population cluster designated as "U"; Helena was the clan mother of cluster "H"; Jasmine was the common ancestor of cluster "J", etc. These ancient ancestors were real people who lived in a time before the dawn of history, a time when the geography of the world was different, when land bridges linked continents, when saber tooth tigers and cave bears roamed the earth. However, genetically these female ancestors of ours were almost identical to us. If they were dressed in modern

styles with current hair-dos, they would probably not even rate a stare or glance...they would look like us.

How could the millions of modern Europeans and European descendants possibly be descended from only seven women? First of all, in the days of our earliest ancestors, there were relatively few people. It has been estimated that about 150,000 years ago there were only one or two thousand people on the face of the earth. These early humans were hunter-gatherers, roaming the plains and veldts of Africa looking for food. As centuries passed, the population of these tribes or clans grew, and some of the younger and more daring broke off from their original bands to form new clans or tribes...but all of them were still the descendants of the original clan mother and of "Eve." The clan mother had both daughters and sons, and through the centuries, as the cluster grew, those daughters had both male and female offspring. Many women in the tribe or cluster had children, but some only produced sons, so their mitochondrial DNA was not passed on. Other women did have daughters, but somewhere along the line their daughters either failed to produce offspring or produced only sons, so their mitochondrial DNA was forever lost, and their female lines died out. Even with intermarriage with one of the other tribes or clusters, the mitochondrial DNA produced a direct link to the clan mother, and through her back to "Eve."

Through thousands of years clusters of early *Homo sapiens* migrated north. Gradually one group left its mother cluster to migrate to another part of the land. Perhaps they left because of climatic conditions, such as a drought, which caused a shortage of food; maybe they followed the herds to new grazing lands; or they may have been seeking adventure or independence. In the deep mists of ancient times, some of them crossed the land bridge between Africa and the Near East and migrated to parts of Europe, Asia and even to the Americas. Through the millennia, changes or mutations occurred in the mitochondrial DNA to each of seven groups or clusters of early humans, which allow them to be categorized by Dr. SYKES. Descendants of these early humans still carry the same mitochondrial DNA marker as their ancestors. All Europeans and descendants of Europeans living today are descendants of "Eve" and of one of her seven daughters.

URSULA is the oldest of the clan mothers. About 45,000 years ago her descendants migrated from the Near East through Turkey and finally to Greece and the European continent. At that time the Neanderthals were living in Europe, and it was not until the Neanderthals gradually became extinct that URSULA's descendants settled in Europe. Today 11% of modern Europeans and their descendants descend from URSULA, including persons in western Britain and in Scandinavia. Perhaps the best known of URSULA's descendants is Cheddar Man, an ancient fossil about 9,000 years old which was found in Cheddar, England. [See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 22 #4, p. 183.]

XENIA is the mother of the second cluster, which crossed the European tundra about 25,000 years ago. There were three branches of this clan. Two spread into Central Europe, migrating as far as France and Britain. The third went to Eastern Europe, crossing the steppes of Asia to Siberia, from which they eventually crossed the land bridge into the American continents. About 1% of the Native Americans are descended from this group.

HELENA's descendants lived in northern Europe and were forced south by the Great Ice Age. As the ice gradually receded, HELENA's descendants spread all over Europe. About 47% of modern Europeans can trace their ancestry to HELENA's cluster.

VELDA's cluster lived around the coasts of the Mediterranean over 17,000 years ago, when the Earth was in the grip of the Great Ice Age, and all of northern Europe was completely uninhabitable. From this period the clan of VELDA emerged in northern Spain. Descendants of VELDA's cluster spread across Western Europe, reaching as far northward as northern Norway and Finland. Today about 5% of the European people descend from VELDA.

TARA's cluster was contemporary with VELDA's. Both clusters emerged about 17,000 year ago, but

while VELDA's cluster lived in Spain, TARA's clan lived in Italy in northwest Tuscany. Most of the 9% of Europeans who descend from TARA live along the shores of the Mediterranean and the western edge of Europe. Surprisingly, however, her descendants are also numerous in Britain and Ireland.

KATRINE was the ancestor of a cluster who flourished near Venice about 15,000 years ago. The 6% of Europeans who are descended through her live mostly along the Mediterranean. But some are scattered throughout Europe. The most famous of KATRINE's descendants is the "Ice Man," the ancient hunter who was trapped in the glacial ice that gripped the Italian Alps about 5,000 years ago. By using DNA, Dr. SYKES and other geneticists have proven the genetic link between this ancient "Ice Man" and his modern descendants.

JASMINE is the ancestor of the youngest of all the seven clans or clusters. It emerged about 8,000 years ago in Syria, as the Great Ice Age ended. Approximately 17% of all Europeans are descendants of JASMINE. One branch of this group followed the Mediterranean coast to the Iberian Peninsula of Spain and Portugal, and went to west Britain where JASMINE's mitochondrial DNA can be traced to people living in Cornwall, Wales and western Scotland. Of all the clusters, only JASMINE's clan was farmers; all the others were hunter-gatherers. Although these Seven Daughters of Eve had many contemporaries, their mitochondrial DNA was not passed on to modern Europeans and those of European descent.

What of the rest of the world? Dr. SYKES has discovered twenty-six other clans of equal status, which are currently being studied. Native Americans have four mitochondrial DNA clusters or clans, and have definite links with people living in Siberia and north central Asia today. DNA has proven that Polynesians and native Australians have their origins in Asia. Of the 33 clans found throughout the world, thirteen of them originate in Africa.

Genetic links with these ancient humans have been passed down to all modern men and women. The past lives within our genes, and it is to our descendants that we pass on the ancient genetic heritage which links us with the first humans. These genes have survived through thousands of generations, but sometime in the distant future some of our genetic clusters may become extinct and the mitochondrial DNA from them will die out, changing the history of humankind forever. The discovery of DNA and the process which uses DNA for cloning present unique opportunities, but these new discoveries are also fraught with legal and moral consequences. Can genes be changed or patented? By changing genetic matter, can we all look like we want or all have superior intellect? Who will own your DNA and what use will be made of it after you are gone? What secrets, good and bad, might be revealed by DNA researchers? Who will make money from these discoveries? What legislation might be necessary to protect your identity and privacy? The legacies of our past may very well present the problems of our future.

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

MATRILINEAL SOCIETIES

Many clans and cultures, especially during ancient times, were matrilineal societies in which social position, kinship, lineage and inheritance came through females. The best known matrilineal society was probably that of the legendary Amazons, a group of female warriors who dominated the males in their world. In matrilineal societies, women ruled and owned all property, including the dwellings, fields, cattle...and the children. The males were the workers, and sometimes the warriors. The system still survives in many parts of the world, mainly in the primitive areas of Sumatra, Africa and the islands of the South Pacific.

Many tribes of the North American Indians had matrilineal societies, including the powerful Iroquois tribe. Before the system changed in 1835, the old Cherokee tribes were matrilineal societies. It was the duty of the women to cultivate the land, to plant and harvest the crops, to make the clothing, to cook the food, and to raise and train the children. Males owned only their clothing and weapons. They were responsible for protection, propagation, fishing, and hunting. If a man did not properly provide for his family, the woman had the right to divorce him by placing his belongings outside the home. Most societies today give equal responsibility, but different roles, for family welfare to both parents.

EDITORIAL POLICY

We thank the many members who have so generously contributed articles and research to *Kinfolks*. As volunteers and amateurs, we all have limited time and resources. Therefore, the staff cannot vouch for the reliability of family stories that are published or the accuracy of the dates given. As always, you should consult primary sources. If you think erroneous material has been published, please send documentation for any necessary corrections.

Kinfolks needs your help. Old Bible records, letters, information from land abstracts, subjects researched through the Maude Reid scrapbooks, old school records, pension records, military records, old newspaper articles and telephone pole notices are only a few of the possible subjects for articles. Please help us make *Kinfolks* more interesting by contributing your research! It's your quarterly!

CORRECTION TO *KINFOLKS*, Vol. 27 #4, p. 199. The name EMILY JONES should Be EMILY JAMES.

GRACELAND CEMETERY, 2003 is available for sale from DONALD RIGLER for \$35.00 (includes s/h). The book includes a survey of the graves in both old Orange Grove Cemetery and the newer Graceland Cemetery on Broad Street in Lake Charles. For further information contact Mr. RIGLER at 2218 21st St., Lake Charles, LA 70601-4795.

THE MIGRATION PATH. Someday genealogists of the future will study migration trends just as today's genealogists have studied the paths taken by their ancestors. America has always been a country on the move whose people were seeking better land, better jobs and a better way of life. Many people move within the same area, upgrading homes or moving to a better school district or a more affluent neighborhood. According to the U. S. Census for 2000, one-quarter of the nation's 262.4 million people, age 5 and over, moved to a new address in the same parish/county; 9.7% moved within the same state. Americans who moved to a different state were counted at 8.4%. Nevada had the largest percentage of movers, followed by Colorado and Arizona.

Locations in the South and West, such as Arizona, Florida and Louisiana, which were undesirable decades ago, have now become popular retirement destinations because of air conditioning and other technology. Louisiana had the highest percentage of residents who are native to the state, with nearly 90%. Pennsylvania and Michigan followed. Many of Louisiana's natives, especially those with Cajun roots, do not move away because of close family ties. Many of them still live on land that has been owned by their families for generations. Statistics from *American Press* (9/24/2003).

ALL THE TECHNOLOGY IN THE WORLD WILL NEVER REPLACE A POSITIVE ATTITUDE.

Harvey Mackay

TWO YEARS, ELEVEN MONTHS AND TWELVE DAYS IN THE USAAF

22 October 1942 - 4 October 1945

Thirty Missions Over Europe and Germany, 392nd Bomb Group, 579 Sqd.

Contributed by T/Sgt. ISIDOR L. "MIGGIE" HEBERT, Member #1412

The Draft for Armed Services came into effect about November 1940. At that time it was only for single men from eighteen to thirty-two years of age. Numbers were assigned by the Department of Defense; the low numbers were subject to be called first. My brother, MARVIN HEBERT, waived his number and was called into service on 7 December 1940. These draftees were only to serve one year, and when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941, some of the men had already been released.

In January 1938 I had moved to Houma, Louisiana, where I was employed with the Fohs Drilling & Production Company as an oilfield roustabout, hard manual labor. My draft status was about the same as that of married men; I was the sole support of our mother who was living in the old family home in Hecker, but the deferment lasted only until September 1942. At the time of my departure I had become a licensed tankerman who was paid up to \$1.15 per hour and sometimes made about \$200 a month, with overtime. In September 1942 the Army was offering potential draftees the chance to sign up and train to be ground airplane mechanics. So I enlisted and told everyone that I would not be doing any flying. No flying? That was a joke!

By 21 October 1942 I had shipped most of my clothes home, resigned from my job, closed my bank account and said good-bye to my friends and co-workers. I was ready to become a GI. I boarded the bus for New Orleans and, on the following day, with a large group of other inductees, took a physical, swore an oath to the U. S. Army, and was put aboard an Army bus headed for Camp Beauregard in Alexandria, Louisiana. There we were issued clothing and the necessary equipment and were given an I. Q. test. The average score was 110; it was impossible to make a good score because we were all tired and sleepy. We were given smallpox vaccinations and inoculations, it seemed, for every disease known to mankind. We also had to attend orientation classes for conduct in the service and to learn about personal hygiene.

From Camp Beauregard we were shipped to Lake Charles Army Air Force Base (LCAAFB) for basic training. Dog Tags containing each man's serial number, blood type and religion were issued for identification. The Dog Tags hung from a chain around the neck, and were required to be worn at all times. Basic training consisted of many things...learning to march in step, to use a gas mask, to maintain order in your bed and clothing, to learn the manual of arms and military courtesy. For failing to pass inspections, one could be assigned extra duty or be confined to the base. Compared to the GIs at Keesler Field in Biloxi, Mississippi, who were confined to base for the entire six weeks of basic training, the soldiers at LCAAFB were fortunate. We were issued Class A passes, which allowed us to leave the base at any time that we were not on duty. Being stationed in Lake Charles made it easier for me to become accustomed to Army life, as it was close to home and family. On 15 December 1942, I had my 29th birthday; I was several years older than many of the GIs.

About mid-December we were required to take a long series of tests on many subjects. Sixty of us were detached and sent to Keesler Field. Our easy and good times were behind us! I left LCAAFB in January and was promoted to Private First Class. PFC pay was \$56 per month; dependents received an allotment of \$50 per month. My mother received dependent's pay for the duration of my stay in the service. We arrived in Biloxi in the early morning, having traveled by Pullman car. From the railroad station, we were transported by army trucks to Keesler, where all sixty of us were assigned to the same squadron. After we left LCAAFB, the entire Single Engine Training Unit was shipped to Victoria, Texas, and was replaced by the Twin Engine B-26s.

Keesler operated on a 24-hour day...eight hours of school, seven hours of sleep, an hour or so for chores, and the rest of the time for drilling and calisthenics...six days a week. An old sergeant told us,

"You fellows think you're gonna learn about B-24 Liberator Bombers to be ground mechanics. Think again, you're gonna be gunners." And he was right! The B-24 was originally built by Consolidated Air Craft Corporation of California, but so many of them were needed that Ford Motor Company built a plant at Ypsilanti, Michigan, a place we were sent after Keesler. The B-24 was a four-engine heavy bomber built to fly 2,000 miles and to carry 8,000 pounds of bombs. The wing was at the top of the fuselage, and was not nearly as wide as the B-17s. The B-24 had a nose, top, tail, and ball turret, which each had two fifty-caliber guns. All B-24s were equipped with two main and two auxiliary fuel tanks; the tanks held 2,700 gallons of 110-octane gasoline. Four blade propellers on the plane operated hydraulically by a pump with oil from the 13-gallon tank; if an engine began to lose oil in flight, it was imperative for the prop of that engine to be feathered (blades turned with the edges out), because a wind-milling propeller would be a great drag and would cause the engine to burn and twist off the wing. As the months went by, we grew more accustomed to Army life while learning more about the B-24, but nothing was said about flying combat missions.

On 1 June 1943 I was promoted to Corporal and sent to the Willow Run Factory School at Ypsilanti Michigan. We arrived 3 June and had to build a fire in our barracks. After the warm Gulf climate, 50 degrees seemed very cold. Here, we were full-time students. There was no drilling and we learned more about the B-24. Detroit was the largest city we visited, but one week we were restricted from the city because it was under martial law due to a large and dangerous race riot. On 16 July we left for the Gunnery School at Laredo, Texas.

At Laredo, along with many others, I was promoted to Sergeant. Then I was shipped out to Salt Lake City, where I was processed to go to Gowen Field at Boise, Idaho. There I met the crew that I was to fly all my combat missions with. We started firing training almost immediately after the crew was formed in September 1943. Crew members were:

JOHN J. CORNELL, Pilot, Rochester, New York. Age 26. 2nd Lieutenant
JACK E. BERGER, Co-pilot, New York City, New York. Age 24. 2nd Lieutenant
CLAIR D. McMAHON, Bombardier, Lewiston, Pennsylvania. Age 25. 2nd Lieutenant
GAAR A. INGELS, Navigator, Lafayette, Illinois. Age 21. 2nd Lieutenant
ISIDOR L. HEBERT, Engineer Gunner, Iowa, Louisiana. Age 30. Tech/Sergeant
JOHN KUCHTA (called JOHN KENNA), Radio Operator, Harlan, Kentucky. Age 20.
Tech/Sergeant
WILLIS STAHL, Gunner, Tonawanda, New York. Age 21. Staff/Sergeant
BERNAR RAWSON, Top Turrent Gunner, Parkersburg, W. Virginia. Age 21. Staff/Sergeant
GEORGE SIEGEL, Tail Gunner, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Age 21. Staff/Sergeant
JAMES L. DAYWALT, Ball Gunner, Peru, Indiana. Age 21. Staff/Sergeant

There was an iron-clad rule that we must use an oxygen mask when flying above 10,000 feet. We were issued heavy sheepskin-lined jackets, pants and shoes for our high altitude flights. These articles were taken overseas, but we never used them. Furloughs were issued to all of us before we began our combat duty. It was near Thanksgiving, and the trains were jam-packed with GIs, wives and relatives trying to get home. I enjoyed the visit home, although there was no doubt that we would be going overseas as a combat bomber crew. After the furlough, we were shipped to Pocatello, Idaho, then back to Boise two weeks later.

On 3 February 1944 we were sent to Topeka, Kansas, where the enlisted men were all promoted to Staff/Sergeants. Topeka was a staging area for overseas crews. Our crew was assigned a Consolidated built B-24, #42-110084. There were several things the pilot and I did not like about it, but we found out that we were only to ferry it overseas. On 11 March we departed Topeka and landed at Morison Field, Palm Beach, Florida. On 13 March we opened our orders on the way to Puerto Rico. They stated what we already knew; we were on our way to England by way of Brazil. Natal, Brazil, was our last stop before the long flight across the Atlantic to Africa, a flight of over 2,000 miles that took 12 hours.

On the morning of 19 March we were at the flight line early. Everything was going well until JOHN KENNA walked under the prop and received a cut on his head. This delayed our take-off about two hours. About four hours into the flight the pilot, Lt. CORNELL announced that he was going to go around some high clouds. We must have gone far off course, because it was beginning to get dark and we had not yet sighted the coast of Africa. Our ETA (Estimated Time of Arrival) was long past. I was watching the fuel gauges, which were at the lowest level that I had ever seen them. We wondered if we were lost, but soon we were in sight of Dakar Air Base. We landed in the dark with our landing lights on. We slept under mosquito nets, as there were no windows with screens, only shuttered openings.

Our plane was guarded by a black man, about six feet six tall who weighted about 300 pounds. He was dressed in a French colonial uniform, with a rifle and a bayonet about as tall as he. He was very impressive...but he was barefooted. He spoke French, and, with the French I could speak, we got along well. We departed Dakar on 21 March for a flight across the desert to Marrakech, Morocco. We were told that under no circumstances were we to venture into the Arab areas; some of the things that happened there were horrendous. On the morning of 25 March we left Marrakech on our way to England. Our flight took us near enough to Spain to see its west coast.

We landed in Valley Wales, England, and were relieved of the B-24 and everything but our personal gear. We left Valley Wales and went to Stone, where we were instructed on how to behave in England. On 4 April we left Stone for Cluntoe, North Ireland, crossing the Channel between England and Ireland on a large railway ferry. Cluntoe was our final training base before being assigned to a Combat Bomber Group. The weather was cold, and the food was terrible. The base was run by the English, and we were not allowed off the base. The Instructors at Cluntoe were officers and enlisted men who had either completed their missions or had bailed out over the Occupied Countries and had escaped. They told us of their experiences with the Underground in their escapes into Spain. They taught us to identify German fighter planes and of the danger from the high altitudes and extremely cold temperatures that we would be encountering. From Cluntoe, on 27 September 1944 we were sent to Wendling, England, a small town in East Anglia, where we were immediately assigned to the 392nd Bomb group, 579th Squadron. Our training was at an end, and we were to find out whether our knowledge and luck would withstand the rigors of real combat. Luck turned out to be the most important. All that we were going to have to do was to fly over enemy territory at 20,000 feet for 8 to 12 hours, to be on oxygen with the temperatures at 40-50 degrees below zero, and to dodge enemy fire from fighter planes and flak from anti-aircraft guns.

Our pay was now double the standard pay, as it consisted of overseas and combat pay. A Staff/Sergeant's pay was about \$137.00. An English Pound was worth about \$4.00; an English shilling was equivalent to one U. S. dollar. The Six-Pence, Ha-Penny, Pence, etc. took some getting used to. Bicycles were the only means of individual transportation at Wendling. New bicycles cost about \$32.00. Even though I was thirty and a dirt-road, country boy, I had never learned to ride a bicycle. I bought one; I fell and skinned my nose and chin, cut my lip and broke three teeth from my partial plate, but I learned to ride! To aid in our escape if we were shot down, we put on civilian coats. Pictures were given to each of us to carry with the Escape Kit. The skinned nose and chin did nothing for my picture. All of our letters were censored and were written on special stationery called "V-Mail."

The B-24 assigned to our crew, "Cornell's Crew," was a Ford-made plane, H series #42-94987, which we named the "Big Time Operator." Painted on both sides of the nose of our plane was a picture of Bugs Bunny with top hat and walking cane, smoking a large cigar. For each mission we wore an electrically heated coat with gloves, pants and shoes hooked into the coat, with a long cord plugged into the plane receptacle. We also wore an inflatable life preserver (May West), a harness for the Chest-type parachute, then a Flak Vest. Oxygen masks and flak helmets were worn above 10,000 feet. There were extra parachutes and oxygen bottles for emergencies. We were issued black civilian shoes that might aid our escape in case we had to bail out; we were told that Europeans did not wear tan shoes. We also had Escape Kits containing maps of Germany, France, Belgium and the

Netherlands, some First Aid material and a tube of injectable morphine.

Our first mission was on 3 May 1944 to St. Omer, France. It was in the afternoon and we encountered considerable flak. Mission No. 2 was to Munster, Germany, on 7 May; we encountered flak as soon as we reached the coast of Europe. England in May was chilly, and the nights were short. England was on double Daylight Savings Time, so it did not get dark until almost 11:00. For most of our missions we had to get up about 3:00 in the morning, then went to an excellent breakfast of bacon, ham, real eggs, hot cakes and good coffee, which was served in a Mess Hall for Gunners only. Then we went to a Mission Briefing, where an operations officer showed us a large map of the Target for the Day and an alternative target, should the weather be too bad over the primary target. The map was always covered when we entered the Briefing Room, and when it was uncovered, a red ribbon would designate the length of the mission. Many of the missions were canceled (scrubbed) even after we had completed the Combat Formations, mostly because of bad weather over the targets. The English fog was sometimes so bad that we could hardly see the plane ahead, so there was much danger of collision. A system of climbing and turning was used, with one plane climbing so many minutes one way and turning, then the next plane doing so in the opposite direction. In addition to combat, there were many ways that one could lose one's life in the B-24s that were called "The Flying Coffins."

Our third mission was on 8 May to Brunswick, Germany, a railroad center. There was much flak, but no enemy planes. The next day was Mission No. 4 to St. Tron, Belgium; flak was not heavy over target because of clouds. On Mission No. 5 to Zeitz, Germany, our plane had trouble when oil began pouring from the engine; 8,000 pounds of bombs had to be dropped unarmed into the English Channel. No. 6 Mission was to Totow, Germany, on 13 May with much flak and enemy fighters, which were driven away by our escorts. Our 7th Mission was Brunswick, Germany, on 19 May. We could see flak miles before getting to the target. Enemy fighter planes attacked us, and many B-24s went down. Not only did they go down, but many exploded before our eyes, and no one was seen to parachute out! It was an awful sight to see a B-24 explode, knowing it contained eight GIs. Our Group did not lose any plane, but we were riddled by the flak. Now we know what real combat is about! Mission No. 8 to Siracourt, France, on 21 May had only light flak compared to Brunswick.

On 22 May we got a three-day pass. I caught the train to London, transferred from one station to another via the famous London subway and went to Cardiff, Wales, where my brother, MARVIN, met me at the Red Cross Hotel. He was stationed at Swansea by the Sea. On 28 May we flew Mission No. 9 to Zietz, Germany, to a deep penetration of a synthetic oil plant. On each mission we carried bundles of aluminum foil strips (chaff), which we threw from our Waist positions. These strips were supposed to make German flak inaccurate, but only worked if it was cloudy. Mission No. 10 on 29 May was to Politz, Germany, a heavily defended oil refinery center on the Baltic Sea. We were under attack for miles before arriving at the target, and many planes went down. The flak was the worst we had ever encountered up to this time. I saw one plane far above us burning and climbing and soon one after another crew members started bailing out; I counted seven, but there was supposed to have been at least eight. The first seven, it seemed, had fallen thousands of feet when the eighth man bailed out and fell free until he was almost even with his crew members; then his parachute opened. Then with our Bomb Bay doors open and ready to drop our bombs, I saw a crippled B-24 almost directly below us. It seemed that our bombs would hit the other plane, but fortunately, they missed. The 392nd suffered heavy casualties during this raid.

Mission No. 11 on 31 May was a rail yard at Brussels, Belgium, a key point for German supplies and troop reinforcement for the Occupied Countries of Western Europe; the raid was not very long, had little flak and no fighters. On 1 June, Mission No. 12 was to bomb French coastal gun emplacements; there was flak only. Mission No. 13 on 4 June was to St. Avord, France, "Flak Valley." Flak was extremely heavy and caused our plane to be grounded. The radio operator, JOHN KENNA, and I were promoted to Technical/Sergeants.

On D-Day, 6 June 1944, Mission No. 14 was to Vire, France, to give a hand to the Invasion Forces by

bombing some railroad bridge. The next day, on the way to Mission No. 15 at Lisieux, France, we flew right over the invasion forces and saw boats by the hundred, with the Battleship "Texas" firing her big guns at the German lines. Mission No. 16 on 11 June was to the Loire River in France to bomb a railroad bridge. We saw some flak, but missed the bridge. The target for Mission No. 17 on 14 June was an oil plant at Emerich, Germany. Flak was heavy, but some fool Wing Leader took us over the target four times before dropping the bombs. Mission No. 18 on 17 June was to an airfield at Melun, France. Because of the clouds and the proximity to Paris, no bombs were dropped. It was always a worry to have to land with a full load of bombs!

Bremenshaen, Germany, was the target of Mission No. 19 on 18 June. The next day, Mission No. 20 was to Montlouis Ferme, France; missions coming in fast, and we are not getting enough rest. Mission No. 21 on 20 June was to Politz, Germany, that damn oil plant again. We flew over the North Sea and close to Denmark as we approached the target; this route was supposed to eliminate the long flight over land and so much heavy flak. Well, it didn't work! The German ME 410-210 planes made an attack on us with about 50 planes at a time, when our escort planes were changing shifts. In a group about 9:00 o'clock low, about twenty-five B-24s were shot completely out of the sky. Many of the planes exploded and lots of crew members fell into the water. We saw some boats putting out from land to pick up the survivors. After all that, we still had to ride through intense flak over the target.

On 21 June we were briefed for Mission No. 22. The map was uncovered, and the red ribbon on the map looked never-ending. The briefing Officer said, "Today, Gentlemen, your mission is Big B...Berlin." It was cold that morning, but the shaking in my legs was not from the chill. The whole crew was extremely nervous. We had been flying several days without a break and were tired..and Berlin was a long and hard mission. There were a thousand planes on that mission, planes in every direction as far as one could see. Our part of the mission turned out to be not too difficult; we saw some flak, but no enemy planes. The 8th Air Force lost 60 planes on the mission. We received three-day passes and went to London where we saw block after block destroyed by the German bombing in 1942. While we were there, the Buzz Bombs were falling quite frequently. Buzz Bombs were German bombs with engines holding fuel enough to get to London; when the fuel was exhausted the bomb fell. As long as you could hear the engine noise, you were safe, but look out when it cut off! Several days later a Buzz Bomb blew the top off the hotel where we had stayed for a couple of nights.

We encountered severe flak on Mission No. 23 to Madgeburgh, Germany, on 29 June. When we returned to base, we found a three-inch hole through our left wing, and our plane was grounded for repairs. It was fortunate that it missed our fuel tanks. On 4 July we flew Mission No. 24 to Conches, France, where the enemy had occupied a French airfield; there was some flak, but no fighters. Mission No. 25 was flown to Kiel, Germany, on 6 July; it was not as bad as we had expected.

Then came Mission No. 26 to Bernberg, Germany, the worst mission that our crew had had to make. On the way to our target, I saw several B-24s that had apparently dropped their bombs, collided and gone down. For miles we could see the flak, and while I was throwing the aluminum strips (chaff), someone yelled on the Intercom, "Enemy fighters!" Our guns began to blast away! They were so close that we could see the pilots and the black crosses on their planes. The 392nd lost eight planes and about sixty-five men that day. Some of the B-24s crash-landed in the green fields of England.

On 11 July came Mission No. 27 to Munich, Germany, the longest mission we ever made. It was tough because of the flying time and the flak was very heavy, but not too accurate because of clouds. We could see Switzerland from Munich, and if we had gotten shot up too bad to return to base, we could have landed there and been interned until the end of the war. On the evening of 12 July, Lt. CORNELL and Lt. HUNT flipped a coin to see which crew was going to get a furlough; only one crew could go, but both were due time off. Lt. CORNELL won, and our crew got furloughs. That night Lt. HUNT and his whole crew died in a crash caused by icing conditions on their plane's wings. Except for the flip of a coin, it could have been our crew. The crew, except for me, went to the Prince George Hotel in Edinburgh, Scotland. I went to meet my brother, MARVIN, at his camp at Swansea

by the Sea, but the camp was abandoned. Some ladies told me that the soldiers had been gone about two weeks and were probably on their way to France. I joined my crew at Edinburgh.

On 24 July we flew our 28th Mission to St. Lo, France, but the weather was too bad to drop any bombs; there was danger of hitting allied ground troops. The next day Mission No. 29 was again to St. Lo, and we went in over the target at 9,000 feet. That is low when the flak is heavy...and the flak was heavy. We had some damage. Our final mission, Mission No. 30 was on 29 July to Bremen, Germany. It was a clear day and the flak was so heavy and accurate that we lost our oxygen system. We used the emergency oxygen bottles and dropped down to 10,000 feet. That evening CORNELIUS was advised that we would be relieved from combat duty. We had met the magic number and had survived! We already had the Air Medal and three Clusters. We were given a box containing the Distinguished Service Cross. Only 37,000 DSCs were issued and were sometimes said to be a Survivor's Medal. Our time as a crew was over, and on 16 August I left the 392 Bomb group for Bamber Bridge, and from there went to Glasgow, Scotland, where I sailed in style on the *Queen Mary* to the USA. On 4 October 1945 I was discharged from the Army. I had served two years, eleven months and twelve days. I feel that I was lucky to have been with such a great group of young men, and to have survived the combat that we did. But the world and our lives would never be the same!

WORLD WAR I DRAFT LISTS. All men in the U. S., regardless of physical, marital or citizenship status, from the ages of 17 to 45, had to register for the draft in World War I. Each prospective serviceman was required to answer certain questions, including name, age, birthplace, occupation, educational and citizenship status. These forms give excellent information on immigrants who came into the U. S. from the late 1800s to 1915. The forms were collected by the Georgia branch of the National Archives and have also been microfilmed by the LDS. However, information is filed by state and county, so it is necessary to know the county of residence.

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

WWII MILITARY RECORDS ON THE WEB

NARA Website <www.archives.gov>, then go to World War II National WWII Memorial Website

<www.wwiimemorial.com>

National Personnel Records Center---download Military Request Form SF180 for World War II
www.archives.gov/facilities/mo/st_louis/military_personnel_records.html

For WWII records, write: National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Ave., St. Louis, MO 63132-5100

Department of Veterans Affairs

U. S. Army Center of Military History

U. S. Army Military History Institute

U. S. Coast Guard (part of the Homeland Security during peacetime and part of the Navy during war)

<www.uscg.mil/USCG.shm>

<www.usmc.mil/history.nsf/table+of+contents>

<www.usmm.org>

<www.history.navy.mil/>

1421: THE YEAR THE CHINESE DISCOVERED AMERICA

Historians may have to re-write American history. There is compelling evidence that the Chinese not only discovered the American continents seventy years before COLUMBUS did, but that they also colonized various places in both North and South America. Tales of lands beyond the Atlantic had circulated throughout Europe for centuries, and ancient maps showed unknown lands long before CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS sailed for the New World. Most of the people of the 14th and 15th centuries were superstitious, believing that gigantic monsters lurked in deep seas of boiling water just beyond the horizon, but cartographers and other scientists knew better and were studying the old maps and star charts to find routes to the new lands.

China was the most powerful country in the world at that time. The Chinese were learned astronomers and had long sailed the seas from China to India and Africa by using monsoon winds as power and the Polar Star and the other constellations to navigate. By the 7th century they had also discovered the principle of the compass, using a lodestone and iron to steer a course and hourglasses to measure time. They were master ship builders and could design and build ships that could survive typhoons or running aground on a reef. Several Chinese fleets had made long voyages of exploration, but the biggest was about to come. By 1421 the Great Silk Road from China to the Middle East was blocked by the Ottomans, and the Egyptian sultan had nationalized the spice trade, sealing Egypt's borders to international trade. It became necessary for the Chinese to establish a new trade route.

The Chinese Emperor ZHU DI who occupied the Dragon Throne in this period of the Ming dynasty, had overthrown the great Mongol, TAMERLANE, and had united China. Since China was served by a tribute system, it became ZHU DI's policy to send out ships to the unknown world and demand treasure. Soldiers aboard the ships enforced the demand. They brought back exotic items from India and the coasts of Asia and Africa, but they wanted more. In 1421 ZHU DI commissioned 1,681 new ships to serve as his Treasure Fleet to bring in even more tribute and treasure. The largest fleet the world had ever seen was launched from China with the purpose of establishing colonies and trading posts. It was ordered to "proceed all the way to the end of the earth to collect tributes from the barbarians beyond the sea." The voyage took over two years, and the Chinese junks circled the globe a century before the Spanish explorer, FERDINAND MAGELLAN did. ZHU DI also moved the Chinese capital to Beijing, where he built the Forbidden City in which his palaces were filled with jade, marble and other treasures. The building of the palaces and the Treasure Fleet had unexpected consequences. Both projects required the felling of many large and ancient trees in the Chinese provinces of Annam and Vietnam. The people of these provinces revolted, and despite attempts to crush the revolt, by 1421 the Chinese had abandoned Vietnam, which later became a sovereign nation.

The captains and admirals of the great fleet were eunuchs of the Imperial Court. Their crews were composed of the lowest strata of society, some of whom were even criminals. Life on the sea was hazardous, with a short life expectancy. Most of those aboard the ships would never return. Some would die from diseases and mishaps at sea; some would be left on distant shores to establish colonies or trading posts; others would be shipwrecked in the perilous seas. Those who returned were given pensions and other great honors...but only one in ten returned. Aboard the ships were carpenters, sail makers, cooks, physicians, secretaries, artists, emissaries, government officials, stonemasons, navigators, soldiers, many concubines, and a variety of other workers. The stonemasons left concrete evidence of their passing in the many carved stones along their way. Some of these stones have only recently been discovered. The concubines served on the ships, but were also left at various places as female colonists.

The junks sailed before the wind and rounded the Cape of Good Hope, then went up the west coast of Africa to the Cape Verde Islands. A stone covered in ancient Chinese calligraphy, over-written in medieval Portuguese, still stands there. From this part of the Atlantic several currents converged, going west. The northern current was the Gulf Stream, flowing from the Caribbean to New England. The southern part went to South America. The ships under Admiral ZHOU WEN sailed to North

America. Other ships took the southern current, reached the tip of Brazil, sailed south to Argentina and into the frigid waters of the Antarctic, where they landed at the South Shetland Islands. Driven by wind and current, they sailed to the islands of the south Pacific, the Carolina Islands and New Guinea, where they left observation platforms shaped like the stepped pyramids found in China. They finally arrived on the coast of Australia. Legends of the aborigines tell of "yellow men" who came in great ships, while Chinese historians of that era described an animal with the head of a deer and a baby in its pouch...a kangaroo. Among the animals shown in an illustrated Chinese book of the period are several animals unique to Patagonia, which is located at the tip of South America.

By 1423 the Chinese had charted the whole world, including every continent and most of the important rivers. Ancient maps and astronomical charts made their way to Europe. With these, and knowledge of the flow of tides, currents and the direction of the prevailing winds, it is possible to accurately predict the courses the ships took. Old maps showed lands drawn before the first Europeans reached them and gave some surprising secrets. Patagonia, at the tip of South America, and the West Indies had been mapped a century before the Europeans came to those areas. Antarctica was mapped four centuries before Europeans arrived there. The east coast of Africa had been accurately mapped about three centuries before it was mapped by Europeans. Australia appeared on an old map three centuries before JAMES COOK discovered it in the 1770s. There were charts of the Caribbean, Greenland, Arctic, Atlantic and the Pacific coasts of North and South America. For centuries the question lingered, who drew these early charts and maps?

The answer was unexpected. It was the Chinese! The routes, currents and winds that the Chinese Treasure Ships used in 1421 were the same as those used later by the Portuguese explorers and COLUMBUS. The islands that the Chinese discovered were the same ones the European explorers later found. There is compelling evidence that, using these maps, the Portuguese settled the island of Antilia in 1431 and landed at Puerto Rico, which appeared on a 1424 chart. The Portuguese reached the tip of Brazil by 1448. The coast of New England also appeared on the 1448 map. The only possible source for the information shown on the early maps were the charts the Chinese made. By 1460 the Azores, Canaries and Virgin Islands had been explored and were bases for voyages to the west.

The Chinese junks were huge ships built of teak wood powered by red silk sails. So far, twenty-four wrecks of early Chinese junks have been found off the coasts of China, the Americas, Africa, Australia and New Zealand. They have been carbon-dated to the early 15th century, the period of the Treasure Ships. Rudders and anchors from the giant junks have also been found, as has Chinese fishing gear dating to the Ming period. Recently the wreck of a Chinese junk was discovered under forty feet of sand and silt in the Sacramento River off San Francisco Bay. In this wreck were strange armor, identified as medieval Chinese in origin, and black seeds, which were found to be a variety of conifer indigenous to southeast China grown especially for shipbuilding. Rice from China was also found in the wreck. Blue and white porcelain of the Ming dynasty was discovered in many places, including the shipwrecks.

In addition, flora and fauna from China have been found at many sites. The Chinese brought Asiatic chickens, which were used not for food, but for divination purposes and as gifts for foreign rulers. Descendants of these birds were found up and down the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, as far north as Rhode Island and in places such as Peru, Central America and Mexico. These birds cannot fly so they had to have been brought by boat. The Chinese also brought horses to the Americas; horses had been extinct in the Americas since 10,000 B.C.

Seeds unique to China have been found in many places. It is known that the certain strains of rice originated in China and it is documented that the Chinese Treasure ships carried rice as food and as seeds to plant in their colonies. They brought cotton seeds from India, and taro and bananas from southeast Asia; these plants thrived in the tropical climate of the Pacific Islands. The Cherokee rose seems to be an unlikely inheritance from these early Chinese explorers, but this species of rose was

indigenous to southeast China. It was customary for Chinese sailors to keep pots of roses aboard ship to remind them of home, and when the Chinese landed, they probably planted cuttings from the roses, which took root and spread quickly. Chinese hibiscus was also brought to the New World. From the foreign shores they took home maize from the Americas and sweet potatoes from South America.

There are many links between China and Mexico. Pre-Columbian Mayan society had vast trading networks, and here the Chinese found items of exquisite beauty to exchange. The goods they left included bronze mirrors, which were highly decorated on the reverse side in Chinese style, lacquered boxes and Chinese silk. Votive figurines, Chinese jade, medallions with Chinese carvings and figures of horses have been found in Mexico. There is a Pre-Columbian Mexican legend which tells of "ships like houses" and an ancient painting on linen which shows foreigners carrying Buddhist mirrors, with one man riding a horse. The body of a Chinese horseman of the Ming period has been excavated at Teotihuacan, Mexico.

The Chinese fleet of 1421 left lasting evidence of its presence in the DNA found in certain Indian tribes. In 1874 STEPHEN POWERS claimed he had found evidence of a Chinese colony, just 70 miles from the Sacramento junk. The Chinese had intermarried with the Indians and had produced descendants with lighter skins than other Indian tribes. Their elders had long, white beards like elderly Chinese...something no other Indians had. These people were sedentary, engaged in farming. Their pottery was made in traditional Chinese shapes. They speared fowl, using wooden decoys, as was the Chinese custom. Investigation is ongoing.

Some of the natives near the Gulf of Venezuela also have Chinese genes, as do others in Guatemala and Columbia. The natives of the Rio Grasso along the Amazon River in Brazil, the people who live along the Orinoco River and some tribes in Guyana, various native tribes along the Pacific coast of North and South America, including the Aleuts, people in Mexico and Greenland, also have Chinese DNA. Some have diseases or afflictions unique to China or southeastern Asia. Chinese DNA has also been found in the tribes who inhabited the Narraganset Bay near Boston and in New Zealand. In Peru two villages understand Chinese, but not each others' patois. Dr. SYKES in his *Seven Daughters of Eve* has proven by genetics that despite THOR HEYERDAHL's voyage on the *Kon Tiki*, Polynesians originated in either coastal China or Taiwan. DNA testing has just begun.

The remnants of the Treasure Fleet returned to China in 1423 and found their country completely changed. A ferocious and unusual lightning storm had struck the Forbidden City, burning the Emperor's palace. Balls of fire, surely a sign from Heaven, struck temples, palaces and other buildings, and burned many people to death. The storm was followed by a raging epidemic which claimed 174,000 victims. The damage had to be repaired, and money was needed, so ZHU DI led an army against the Mongols, who had refused to pay tribute. The expedition cost ZHU DI his life, but the Mongols simply vanished into the vastness of the steppes. The huge copper pots and pans the army carried were melted down to make a coffin to carry the emperor's corpse home for an elaborate funeral. The great emperor had gone, and his ineffectual son ruled the great Chinese Empire.

China was plunged into economic and political chaos, and went into an isolation policy. ZHU DI's son issued an edict that the voyages of the Treasure Ships would be stopped. He was a devout follower of CONFUCIUS, and stopped all projects that would tax the poor or waste money and grain. He declared that the items the Treasure Fleet had brought home were worthless. The great ships were left to rot, the shipyards were wrecked, and most of the records from the voyage were deliberately destroyed. The colonies were abandoned and forgotten; the colonists either died or intermarried with the natives. Only a few Chinese records, some Persian records and accounts by historians living at that time, tell of the great voyage. A stone memorial erected in 1430 by the Admiral ZHENG HE claimed that he reached 3,000 countries, large and small.

There is substantial evidence to prove that the Chinese did, in fact, discover the Americas in 1421-1423. Old maps gave details of lands and currents upon which the early Portuguese and Spanish

explorers, such as HENRY the NAVIGATOR, VASCO de GAMA, FERDINAND MAGELLAN and CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, based their voyages; these maps were undoubtedly made by the Chinese. When CORONADO explored the Missouri River, he found the wreckage of "ships with golden sterns." The Chinese had charted all major rivers on the continent, so who else could have had such ships? The legends of many native tribes tell of the Chinese venture to the New World. Although only a few accounts of contemporary historians survived the destruction, they give extraordinary details of the great voyage. Stones and tablets carved with Chinese calligraphy, attributed to the stonemasons aboard the fleet, have been found in many places, including eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Distinctive Ming dynasty pottery has been found all over the world, along with other artifacts, including votive offerings, medallions and amulets of Chinese design and construction. Coins minted during the Ming period have also been found in various places and in shipwrecks. Observation platforms, built in the stepped pyramid forms used by the Chinese, have been found in many places. Paintings survived in several places. In Peru there is a painting of Chinese cavalry; in Brazil is a painting of a horse; in Australia there are paintings of men on horseback and robed Chinese. DNA evidence proves a link between the Chinese explorers and some native tribes in both North and South America, as well as in the Maoris of New Zealand. Scientists are advancing a theory that the huge stones of the Bimini Island in the Caribbean, which are sometimes known as the "Bimini Road," may be ballast from the Chinese junks of the Treasure Fleet of 1421.

Apparently the Chinese voyages were known, but later were forgotten. There is evidence that when GEORGE WASHINGTON and other men were draining the Great Dismal Swamp, they found the wreckage of a large Chinese junk. In the 1920s the question of the Chinese voyages to America appeared on a reading test.

The exploration and discovery voyages of the Chinese in 1421 contributed to our lives. Irrefutable evidence, including DNA, proves that the Chinese established colonies in North and South America, in Australia and New Zealand, and brought with them important crops, like rice and cotton, that helped to feed and clothe the people of the world. Many of us who have Native American ancestry, may also carry Chinese DNA. If an unusual thunderstorm had not struck the Forbidden City of the Emperor ZHU DI, the history of the world would be different. Would the Mayan civilization, which PIZARRO decimated, have survived? Would the Aztecs, whom CORTEZ destroyed, now rule Mexico? Would we be Chinese colonists, speaking a Chinese dialect? New discoveries are constantly being made which will enlighten the past and which may change history as we know it!

SOURCE: Gavin Menzies. *1412: The Year the Chinese Discovered America* <www.1421.tv>

OLD MAPS. The Cantino map of 1502 and the Caverio map of 1505 are early maps which showed lands drawn before the first Europeans ever reached them. The Waldseemuller world map, published in 1507, was the first map to chart latitude and longitude accurately. This map, acquired by the U. S. Library of Congress in 2001 for \$10 million, was the first map ever to refer to the continent as "America." The Piri Reis map of 1513 is probably the most famous map of the Middle Ages.

SOURCE: Menzies. *1421: The Year the Chinese Discovered America*

EUROPE IN THE EARLY 15th CENTURY

While the Chinese Treasure Fleet was sailing around the world, Europe was embroiled in war and religious dissension. Most of the people were highly superstitious, and people were being burned alive for heresy and witchcraft. And the worst was still to come.

For years the Hundred Years' War had torn France and England apart, but in 1415 HENRY V of

England decisively defeated the French at the Battle of Agincourt and was recognized by CHARLES VI of France as heir apparent to the French throne. However, in 1422 HENRY V died and was succeeded by his nine-month old son, HENRY VI, leaving England without a ruling king. War with France continued.

For centuries the Moors had controlled vast areas of northern Africa, and parts of Spain. The Christian world deplored the loss of Spain, and in 1415 the twenty-year-old Portuguese prince, HENRY (later called "The Navigator"), took matters into his own hands. Calling his venture a crusade, HENRY and his army of Christian soldiers from all over Europe launched the first invasion of Africa in 800 years. It was of the utmost importance to keep the proposed invasion a secret from the Moors, so to hide the intention of the gathering armies, the Christian forces practiced all sorts of ruses. HENRY even went so far as to declare war against the Netherlands. HENRY's army went to the heartland of the Moslem Empire in North Africa and captured the important port city of Cuenta. This was not only a physical victory over the Moors, but a psychological one, as well. It gave the Portuguese a North African city as a base for trade, but also proved that the Moors were not invincible. Cuenta was a center of the Islamic trade, where Persian rugs, Moroccan leather, spices from the East and other exotic items could be traded. It was also the site of fine Islamic universities where much of the ancient knowledge from Greece and Rome had been preserved and where new learning in medicine, geography and other sciences were being taught. After his victory at Cuenta, HENRY was deluged by offers of other ventures. Instead, he learned to sail and navigate and went on a series of explorations up and down the western coast of Africa. He later erected an observatory and founded a college for geographers and navigators. The Middle Ages were coming to a close, and the Renaissance with its new quests for knowledge was approaching.

INFORMATION FROM THE LAKE CHARLES HIGH SCHOOL WILDCAT (10/8/1943)

WHO'S WHO: TED HARLESS, JUANITA DARK.

PELICAN BOYS' STATE CONVENTION: PAT FORD, JAMES STELLY.

PELICAN GIRLS' STATE CONVENTION: BECKY SLACK, ADRIENNE MANAGAN.

CHEERLEADERS: CONNIE CONOVER, ELEANOR A. WATSON, BARBARA DOLBY, MILTON COBB "MICKEY" SWANN, GEORGE ALEXANDER, WALTER AUSTIN.

FOOTBALL: B. S. FOREMAN, A. I. RATCLIFF, TED HARLESS, J. R. BROUSSARD, D. MAY, GEORGE MINER, MARVIN GUTH, H. SIMMS, PETE PETERS, J. McIVER, ROY LANGLEY, LEONARD DALOVISIO, B. LANTRIP, W. KINGERY, J. DALOVISIO, J. MESTEPEY, JOHNNY ABRAHAM, W. BERTRAND, SIMON DAVIDSON, G. ANDREWS, H. HENRY, D. WITHERWAX, JAMES BRAME, B. WHITAKER, CHARLES GUINTARD, R. ROBINSON, D. MARCHAND, ELLSWORTH KINGERY, BOBBY GOLDSMITH, R. RENTROP, CHARLES CARMOUCHE, F. HIGHTOWER, J. C. REINA, G. WEGENER, ALVIN FORMAN, JIMMY RUNTE, E. FOX, R. VINCENT, SALEEM NAGEM, PAT FORD, K. WADE, J. TROUARD, ERNEST C. HUNT. Coach: R. S. KILLEN.

ROTC UNIT OF LCHS: Capt. TED HARLESS, Company Commander; Lt. JAMES STELLY, Lt. TED PRICE, Lt. PAT FORD, ROBERT LEAKE, 1st Sgt.

LAKE CHARLES HIGH SCHOOL BAND, 1940-1941

In "Timeline," a feature of the *American Press*, the following people were listed as band members for 1940-1941 in the *Golden Jubilee LCHS Book*: FRANK BLACKBURN, HAROLD BOURGEOIS, BILLY CLEARY, CHARLES COBB, FORD DeCORDOVA, CHARLES FAUST, JOHN MOSS FORD, MARVIN GUTH, HERBERT HADLEY, T. L. HERLONG, WARREN HOOD, ROY JOHNS, BOBBY KING, BILLY KUSHNER, VERNON LUSBY, RAMSEY McCLOUD, CARTER MILLER, KENNETH MORGAN, MURPHY MOSS, BUTLER ORY, ERIC PEDERSON, WILFRED QUIRK, EVERETT SCOTT, OLIN SHEPARD, BILLY SHIRLEY, CLYDE SMITH, CHAPIN STEBBINS, LLOYD STEEN, DIXON SUTTON, RODNEY VINCENT, E. R. WICKER, DOYLE WILLIS and BILLY WILSON. Many of these boys served in WWII.

SOURCE: *American Press* (7/5/2003)

CONFEDERATES AT CAMP DOUGLAS, ILLINOIS

One of the most notorious prison camps for Confederate Prisoners-of-War was located on the south side of Chicago and was known as Camp Douglas. On swampy land with poor drainage, the facility was built as a training base for Union soldiers, with barracks and stables; it was never intended to house thousands of prisoners. Land for the Union training camp was donated by STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the famed Illinois senator and bitter rival of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. At one time Camp Douglas held 12,000 Confederate prisoners. Foul drinking water and sewerage disposal had been problems since the camp was built. These problems, combined with malnutrition, disease, inadequate clothing, freezing weather and lack of medical supplies, caused men to die by the thousands and gave Camp Douglas its nickname of "Eighty Acres of Hell."

According to GEORGE LEVY, contrary to modern public opinion, the men in Blue and Gray did not consider themselves brothers. The Confederates...underfed, shabby and often hatless and shoeless... were considered "poor white trash" or a "foreign foe from a country the North had invaded." In turn, the Confederates despised the Yankees as invaders of their homeland, persons who were trying to change their way of life by force of arms. Great hatred often existed between the people of the North and those of the South. Consequently, great cruelties and injustices occurred when the two forces met and clashed.

Camp Douglas was a prime example of cruelty and injustice to Confederate prisoners, but it was also a case of mismanagement and political inefficiency on the part of the North. Frauds involving contractors who had high political connections were covered up; shortages of food, clothing and medical supplies were the result. Consequently, misery and death made the camp a living hell. It has been estimated that the death toll amounted to one-third of the entire prison population.

In the winter of 1862 the Union forces had won several battles in the West, and had captured thousands of Confederates, including some from Fort Donelson. The logistics were staggering; they did not know what to do with all the prisoners. About 7,000 of them were sent to Camp Douglas. Ironically, the prisoners from Fort Donelson included seven blacks, three of whom were servants of the Confederates; the other four were black Confederate soldiers. In July 1862 among the prisoners were five respectable young women and a child who had been taken prisoner when the Union forces captured Island No. 10 in the Mississippi River; they were allowed to stay in the camp as laundresses or nurses.

Other prisoners arrived soon after Shiloh and other battles, swelling the population of the already crowded prison. In January 1863 after the Battle of Murfreesboro in Tennessee 1,500 Confederates arrived. These men, ranging in age from 15 to 68, were mostly conscripts, inadequately clad for the freezing northern climate, and already malnourished. Later that month Confederates, mostly from Texas and Arkansas who had been captured at the Arkansas Post, were sent to the camp. Men who had been captured at Cumberland Gap, mostly from Kentucky, and many of whom were Morgan's Rangers, were also sent to Camp Douglas. In August 1864 about 2,500 Confederates who had been captured during Sherman's Atlanta campaign arrived, along with others who had been captured at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee. Among the camp's most famous prisoners were SAM HOUSTON, Jr. and HENRY M. STANLEY, who later won fame in his African explorations.

A polluted water supply, lack of sanitation, no sewers or garbage disposal systems, inadequate food and clothing contributed to the misery and suffering at the camp. Diseases, such as measles, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, mumps, dysentery, cholera, and smallpox ran rampant in the camp, causing suffering and death. Scurvy, caused by malnutrition, was evident everywhere. Body lice made life miserable. The extremely cold temperatures also took their toll on the poorly clad Confederates. In January 1864 a blizzard caused snow five feet deep. Lack of blankets and warmth caused many cases of pneumonia and consumption, almost always fatal diseases in those days. Infections from unsterilized instruments used to perform operations or amputations maimed or killed hundreds.

In 1862 Camp Douglas was inspected by civilian doctors, who called it an "extermination camp", and sent their complaints to Secretary of State STANTON, who was known to hate the South. Nothing was done; the prison only became worse. Within 21 days, 260 out of 3,800 Confederates died. In 1863 it was said that Confederates at Camp Douglas "died like rotten sheep."

Smallpox was one of the biggest killers. Ironically, smallpox vaccines were known to be effective and some were sent to the prisoners in the camps, but most of the vaccines used in the prisons were worthless. The question remains, was this an accident or was it deliberate? Local people complained that the decreased enrollment of the University of Chicago, which was located across the road from Camp Douglas, was due to the prevalence of smallpox and other unhealthy conditions in the nearby camp.

There were 425 escapes from Camp Douglas; 275 of these escapees were recaptured. Where could they go? They were deep in enemy territory, inadequately clothed and suffering from disease and malnutrition. There were surprise searches of the barracks, so most plans of escape were detected. Authorities feared insurrection at the camp, since Chicago was filled with Copperheads, spies and southern sympathizers who might organize to arm the Confederate Prisoners-of-War for a takeover of the city. In 1862 martial law was imposed around Camp Douglas, but was not imposed in other northern prisons. In November 1863 seventy-five ragged Confederates managed to tunnel out of the camp. In response, additional troops, among them a regiment of Michigan sharpshooters, were ordered to guard the camp. There were no more tunnels! Some of the plots for escape were defeated by ALLAN PINKERTON, who later became famous for his detective agencies; he relentlessly tracked down some of the escapees.

Many Confederates hoped to be part of the prisoner exchanges, but their hopes were rarely fulfilled. Confederate prisoners were asked to take an oath of allegiance to the U. S. Some did, hoping to be sent home; instead, most were sent west to fight Indians.

In 1864, when the North heard about the conditions at the prison at Andersonville, Georgia, many reprisals occurred at Camp Douglas. There were severe punishments for minor offenses. From November 1864 to February 1865, about 1,090 Confederates lost their lives there, about the same amount of deaths that occurred at Andersonville from February to May 1864. The reputation of Camp Douglas was every bit as unsavory as that of the prison at Andersonville which housed Yankee prisoners, but there was a difference. The North could have done better; there was no shortage of food, clothing, medicines and other necessities of life. On the other hand, it is true that the prisoners at Andersonville were starving and ill-clothed, but the whole South was starving; clothing and shoes could not be replaced at any price. Medicines were non-existent. It cannot be denied that there was great cruelty and suffering on both sides.

Few records were kept at Camp Douglas, so the exact number of those who were imprisoned or died there is not known. Official records state that 26,781 Confederates passed through the camp from 1862 to 1865, but there may have been more. It is thought that approximately 3,795 men lost their lives there, a death rate of 24%, but the death rate has also been estimated to be as great as one-third of the prisoners. Camp Elmira, New York, also had a death rate of 24%, with 2,937 out of 10,178 having died within a year. Point Lookout, Maryland, had a lesser death rate, with 2,960 Confederates dying out of a prison population of 52,264.

No provisions had been made for cemeteries when the first prisoners arrived at Camp Douglas in 1862. The first dead were buried in unmarked graves in Potter's Field at Chicago's City Cemetery; in 1867 the remains of some of these were reburied at Chicago's Oak Woods Cemetery. The 625 who died of smallpox were buried across from the camp on the Douglas estate. Others "disappeared," and no records were found of their deaths. Camp Douglas was closed in the summer of 1865, when the prisoners who remained there were asked to take a Loyalty Oath to the U. S. For a short time the camp, which had been the scene of so many deaths and untold human misery, was used as a

rendezvous point for returning Federal troops. A short time later all the buildings were demolished. A burial crypt was completed in 1881, and one section of Oak Woods Cemetery, known as the "Confederate Mound," is the largest Confederate burial ground in the North. Surrounded by cannon and cannonballs, the monument is a visible reminder of Chicago's role in the War Between the States.

Many who had been imprisoned at Camp Douglas did not receive military discharge papers because the Confederate Army and government no longer existed, so who could discharge them? Those who had escaped could not prove they had been imprisoned there, and proof of imprisonment was sometimes the only proof of military service.

Not all of the Confederates returned home after the war ended. Their homeland had been ravaged by war; some had lost their homes and families. Some stayed in the North to get employment, but there were complaints lodged against them, accusing them of taking away jobs from loyal Union veterans.

The men at Camp Douglas and other prison camps paid a terrible price for their belief in their way of life. Although the atrocities of the War Between the States took place over a hundred years ago, we should remember the men who fought to defend their homeland. Many lost their lives; many were crippled or disabled for the rest of their lives. Some left wives, children or dependent parents. The South reaped its share of heroes, but it was also left with a plethora of widows, orphans and homeless people. This is part of the history of our country, the legacy of our past. Let us not forget it!

SOURCES:

Levy, George. *To Die in Chicago-Confederate Prisoners at Camp Douglas, 1862-1865* (1944)

"Camp Douglas, Eighty Acres of Hell" <<http://www.prairieghosts.com/campd.html>>

"Camp Douglas: Confederate Mound" <<http://www.graveyards.com/oakwoods/confederate.html>>

Confederate & Union Prisoners of War listed by name and prison camp <pacivilwar.com/pow/>

APRIL IS CONFEDERATE HISTORY MONTH. Many men from Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish fought in the war, and after the war men who had fought on the Union side came to make their homes in southwest Louisiana. There are many veterans buried in Lake Charles cemeteries. There are 31 Confederate graves in the old Catholic Cemetery on Iris Street, 12 in Bilbo Cemetery on the Lake front, 17 in Corporation Cemetery off Interstate 10, 20 in Sallier Cemetery on South Ryan Street, 32 in Goos Cemetery and almost 100 in Orange Grove and Graceland Cemeteries on Broad Street.

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

JUNE TEENTH is the oldest known celebration of the ending of slavery. Although General ROBERT E. LEE had surrendered to General ULYSSES S. GRANT on April 8, 1865, and the official ceremony of the Confederate surrender took place on April 12, 1865, transportation was slow and

communication was poor, so it took time for the news to reach other parts of the country. On June 19, 1865, Major General GORDON GRANGER landed at Galveston, Texas, with the news that the war was over and that all slaves were free. Since that time, June 19, called "June Teenth," has been a day of celebration by African Americans.

LOUISIANA CONFEDERATE SITE. Camp Moore was established as a primary Confederate training base in the spring of 1861 and was the training camp where many soldiers from southwest Louisiana had their basic training before going to fight in the War Between the States. Named after Louisiana's war Governor, THOMAS O. MOORE, the camp was located along the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad. Shortly after the camp opened, an epidemic of measles...a deadly disease in that time...struck, killing many of the young recruits. They were buried in the six or seven hundred graves near the old camp. The camp was destroyed in 1864 by the Union forces. Since 1902 the State of Louisiana has maintained the cemetery. A museum on the site contains artifacts and documents relating to Louisiana Civil War History. In 1979 Camp Moore was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The site of the Camp Moore cemetery and museum is about a mile north of the town of Tangipahoa on Hwy. 51 in Tangipahoa Parish.

PORT HUDSON, LOUISIANA The longest siege in American history began at Port Hudson, Louisiana, on 23 May 1863 and lasted 48 days. Port Hudson held a strategic position, guarding the Mississippi below Vicksburg. Port Hudson was located on the first spot of high ground upstream from Baton Rouge, on a curve in the river that was difficult for the Union ships to maneuver. The Confederates repulsed all advances by the Federal troops, although the fighting was vicious and bloody. The beleaguered Confederates were short of everything...food, medicine and supplies. Like the starving people at Vicksburg, as the siege continued, the Confederates at Port Hudson were forced to eat anything they could find, and ate horse, mules, possum, and rats. After learning that Vicksburg had surrendered, the defenders of Port Hudson also surrendered. They had earned their place in history.

It was at the siege of Port Hudson that the U. S. allowed two black regiments, the First and Third Louisiana Native Guards, to fight. Port Hudson then became a Federal recruiting center for black troops. The 909 acres of the Port Hudson Battlefield was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1974. A National Cemetery is located there. Port Hudson is located near Jackson, Louisiana, on Hwy 61.

THE PRINTED WORD. Beware the printed word! Just because something is printed in a newspaper or a book does not make it correct or even true. Always seek original records and compare them with secondary sources, which may be in error. Old and faded writing may sometimes be misinterpreted; even information from family Bibles may be erroneous. Most errors are not deliberately made and are not attempts to mislead, but are the result of incomplete or inaccurate research, even by professionals. *First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway & Woodbridge, NJ* states that the Amateur "does for love of the work" what the Professional does "for pay." You may be only an amateur genealogist, but it is your responsibility not to perpetuate errors by repeating them.

While agreeing with the general position that one should treat information from the Internet, the IGI, census transcriptions, etc. as merely guides to original sources, we must not forget that even those original sources aren't guaranteed to be 100% factually accurate either. Most of the information on certificates and censuses is only as reliable as the informant was, or chose to be.

A WORD TO THE WISE. We all see mistakes in grammar and spelling in original records, printed information and other people's work. Never correct these errors, but call attention to them by inserting "sic" after the errors, using parentheses. "Sic" stands for "spelling incorrect" and indicates that the error was on the original source and was not one created by the researcher.

A BLOW WITH A WORD STRIKES DEEPER THAN A BLOW WITH A SWORD. Robert Burton

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. 4

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

Book 1, page 312 - ORA SAVOYT (SAVOIT) born at Franklin, LA. Enlisted at Jennings, LA on 19 Sep. 1917 at age 26. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 23 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 313 - JAMES R. O'QUAIN born at Choupique, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 25 Oct. 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Nicholls, LA on 7 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 10½".

Book 1, page 314 - ADDIE SILISTAN born at Monroe, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 25 July 1918 at age 22. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 1 Nov. 1918. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character very good. Color of eyes grey, color of hair black, complexion black. Height 5' 8½".

Book 1, page 315 - PAUL ROYER born at Brister, LA. Enlisted at Jennings, LA on 1 Oct. 19 (not shown) at age 23. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 18 Oct. 1917. Occupation was that of saw mill skidderhand. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 7½".

Book 1, page 316 - LINCOLN BAKER born at Denison, TX. Enlisted at Denison, TX on 23 Sep. 1917 at age 29-4/12. Discharged at Camp Bowie, TX on 15 May 1919. Occupation was that of boiler maker. Marital status (not shown). Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 4".

Book 1, page 317 - ARTHUR ADAMS born at Calcasieu, LA. Enlisted at Jennings, LA on 18 Sep. 1917 at age 30-9/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 5 June 1919. Occupation was that of gasoline engineer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 10".

Book 1, page 318 - RAYMOND GRANGER born at Westlake, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 8 Aug. 1918 at age 23-9/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 4 June 1919. Occupation was that of teamster. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes dark brown, color of hair dark brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 319 - ALBERT GIBBS born at Lowry, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 23 July 1918 at age 32. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 10 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair light brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 4".

Book 1, page 320 - WESLEY E. TODD born at Welsh, LA. Enlisted at Lafayette, LA on 12 Oct. 1918 at age 18. Discharged at Lafayette, LA on 15 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of student. Marital

status single Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 321 - OSCAR J. LEWIS born at St. Martinville, LA. Enlisted at St. Martinville, LA on 21 June 1918 at age 26-2/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 28 July 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 9¼".

Book 1, page 322 - IRVING WADKINS LANE born at Centerville, MD. Enlisted at Essington, PA on 1 June 1917 at age 24-1/12. Discharged at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, LA on 18 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of carpenter. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair light, complexion light. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 323 - JESSE O. ELENDER born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 8 Aug. 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 16 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of teamster. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair dark brown, complexion dark. Height 5'.

Book 1, page 324 - VANCE G. PLAUCHE born at Plaquemine, LA. Enlisted at Camp Beauregard, LA on 5 June 1918 at age 20. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 2 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of stenographer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 8½".

Book 1, page 325 - OTTO ABSHIRE born at Abbeville, LA. Enlisted at Port Arthur, TX on 1 June 1918 at age 27-6/12. Discharged at Camp Bowie, TX on 25 Feb. 1919. Occupation was that of boiler maker. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 326 - JEAN LaFAITTE SPILLER born at Starks, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 19 Jan. 1918 at age (not shown). Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 12 June 1919. Occupation was that of fireman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 327 - JOSEPH J. MILLER born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 23 July 1918 at age 31. Discharged at Camp Beauregard on 3 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of oil well driller. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 4-3/4".

Book 1, page 328 - ALEXANDER BREAUX born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 5 Sept. 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 5 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion medium. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 329 - NEWTON PRATER born at Gillis, LA. Enlisted at Camp Nicholls, LA on 3 June 1917 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Dix, NJ on 6 Aug. 1919. Occupation was that of student. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 330 - JOSEPH WILLIAM CLARK born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 28 May 1918 at age 25. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 23 May 1919. Occupation was that of switchman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair dark, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 4".

Book 1, page 331 - HENRY LaBLANC born at Abbeville, LA. Inducted at Crowley, LA on 27 May

1918 at age 31-2/12. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 6 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of engineer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion fair. Height 5' 7" (as shown).

Book 1, page 332 - LEWIS DOYLE born at Starks, LA. Enlisted in Benton, LA on 27 June 1918 at age 22-8/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 11 July 1919. Occupation was that of teamster. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 6' 2½".

Book 1, page 333 - PAUL W. AYEFRS born at Brackenridge, MO. Enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, MO on 12 Oct. 1917 at age 27-7/12. Discharged at Camp Zachary Taylor, KY on 17 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of bookkeeper. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair dark brown, complexion medium fair. Height 5' 10".

Book 1, page 334 - ELI DUGAS born at Lafayette, LA. Enlisted at Lafayette, LA on 6 Aug. 1918 at age 19. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 23 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 335 - BAILEY CLYDE VINCENT born at Lafayette, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 15 Aug. 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 11 July 1919. Occupation was that of auto mechanic. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair black, complexion fair. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 336 - WILBURN MARTIN born at Enad, LA. Enlisted at Jackson Barracks, LA on 26 June 1920 at age 22. Discharged at Jackson Barracks, LA on 19 Nov. 1920. Occupation was that of engineer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair dark, complexion fair. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 337 - MILAN C. DAVIS born at Rosepine, LA. Inducted at Vernon Parish, LA on 15 July 1918 at age 27. Discharged at Camp Travis, TX on 31 May 1919. Occupation was that of lumberman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 338 - SIMS (?) JOHNSON born at Starks, LA. Enlisted at DeRidder, LA on 29 May 1918 at age 24-7/12. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 1 Nov. 1918. Occupation was none. Marital status single. Character good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 339 - MARTIN CHARLES born at St. Martinville, LA. Enlisted at St. Martinville, LA on 29 June 1918 at age 28-4/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 2 Aug. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 10-3/4" (as shown).

Book 1, page 340 - OTTELIS MOTTE born at Opelousas, LA. Enlisted at Crowley, LA on 24 Aug. 1918 at age 25-5/12. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 4 Feb. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion light. Height 5' 4½".

Book 1, page 341 - DUSAN MACKIMARK ALEXANDER born at Opelousas, LA. Inducted at Jennings, LA on 15 July 1918 at age 27. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 21 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character very good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion brown. Height 5' 7".

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Continued from Vol. 27 No. 4

W's - PAGE 133

WALKER, SARAH (col.), washerwoman, res. 521 Franklin St.
WALKER, G. W., machinist, res. 622 Mill St.
WALKER, EDMOND (col.), wks. Mt. Hope Mill, res. 313 Louisiana Ave.
WALKER, DENNIS (col.), restaurant keeper, res. 1213 Lawrence St.
WARD, J. R., lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.
WARE, Mrs. C. Z., widow, res. 725 Belden St.
WARE, Dr. JAMES, prop. "Ware's Black Powder" cor. Pujo and Ryan Sts.

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Carlson & Co.; Consumers' Ice Co., Ltd.; Cramer's; Dr. Ware's Black Powder - Dr. JAMES WARE, No. 1109 Piton St. The above is my home, where I shall be glad to see you socially at any time; but if you or your wife, or any of your children, have anything the matter with your stomach or bowels, come to me, at the corner of Pujo and Ryan Streets, and I will give you relief. Don't place too much confidence in what I say, but ask any man or woman in Lake Charles what he or she thinks of Ware's Black Powder and be guided by his or her opinion at One Dollar a bottle.

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WARING, THOS., clerk, Cut Rate Grocery, 726-728 Ryan St.
WARING, W. H., bookkeeper L. C. Lumber Co., res. 1120 Pithon.
WASEY, J. L., justice of the peace Third Ward.
WASHINGTON, GEO, porter S. P. Freight Office, Division St.
WASHINGTON, LETHA (col.), washerwoman, res. 1309 Lawrence St.
WASHINGTON, HESS (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. East Knappville.
WASHINGTON, GEO (col.), wks. S. P. Freight Depot, res. East Knappville.
WASHINGTON, GEO., Jr. (col.), lab., res. East Knappville.
WASHINGTON, AMOS (col.), wks. Bel's Mill, res. East Knappville.
WASHINGTON, AMOS (col.), lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.
WASHINGTON, GEO., lab., res. 740 Clarence St.
WATERS, J. H., foreman, Pope's Mill, res. 803 Nichols St.
WATKINS, T. H., physician, res. 737 Pujo St.
WATKINS, A. L., Insurance Agent.
WATSON, JOHN (col.), wks. Poe's Shingle Mill, res. 301 Kirkman.
WATSON, MARY (col.), washerwoman, res. 301 Kirkman St.
WATSON, JOHN, Jr. (col.), wks. Crowley's Laundry, res. 301 Kirkman St.
WATSON, J. W., grain dealer, res. 625 Cleveland St.
WATSON, H. D., salesman Rouss Racket Store, 914-918 Ryan St.
WATSON, F. C., dentist, res. 703 Hodges St.
WATSON, J. W., mgr. C. H. Winterhalter, office 631 Ryan St.
WATSON, IVY, wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1203 Nichols St.
WATSON, GEO (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1216 Geiffers St.
WEATHERHEAD, MINGO (col.), carpenter, res. 303 Haskell St.
WEATHERHEAD, HUBBARD (col.), wks. Lake City Mill, res. 303 Haskell St.
WEAVER, M. E., pastor Baptist Church, res. 1307 Ryan St.
WEAVER, F. C., bookkeeper, J. G. Powell, res. 602 Bilbo St.
WEBER, FRED S., clerk Kelly, Weber & Co., 826 Ryan St.
WEBER, MIRA, bookkeeper L. C. Printing Co., Ltd.
WEBER W. P., of Kelley, Weber & Co, res. 501 Bilbo St.
WEBER, PAUL, wks. Poe's Shingle Mill, res. 229 Banks St.
WEBBER, A., deep well digger.

WEBSTER, W. (col.), lab. Stanford Brick and Tile Factory.
WELCH, MATILDA (col.), washerwoman, res. 220 Kirkman St.
WELCH, NELSON (col.), wks. Powell's Mill, res. 220 Kirkman St.
WELKERSON, I. H., barber, 638 R. R. Ave.
WELTY, J. M., clerk, res. 320 Lawrence St.

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

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WELTY, R. A., grocer, res. 500 Ford St.
WELSH, WEBSTER, stenographer K. C. S. R. R., office 532 Lawrence, cor. Ryan St.
WELLS, ASKER, lab., res. 215 Ford St.
WELLS, GEO. H., attorney, 322 Broad St., res. 331 Broad St.
WELLS, WILLIE (col.), janitor Cal. Nat. Bank, res. 522 Boulevard.
WELLS, GEO. H., Jr., barber, res. 331 Broad St.
WELLS, FRANKIE, compositor Press Co., Ltd., res. 331 Broad St.
WELLS, OSCAR (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.
WELLAND, Mrs. S. G., milliner 903 Ryan St., res. 423 Richard St.
WELLTON, ALFONCE, wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1013 Church St.
WENTZ, A. A., notary public, 422 Broad St.
WENTZ, M. D., Clerk U. S. Postoffice, 839 Ryan St.
WEST, MARIA (col.), cook, res. Rock St.
WEST, JOSEPH (col.), carpenter, res. 329 Gray St.
WESTMORELAND, MARK (col.), shoemaker, 121 N. Court St.
WESSLEY, JOHN (col.), wks. Pope's Mill, res. 1201 Geiffers St.
WETHERILL, S. P., asst. treasurer, res. 1695 Madison St.
WHITE, BESSIE, wks. L. C. Steam Laundry, 508 Ryan St.
WHITE, WILLIAM, owner of Sash and Door Factory, res. 1920 Common St.
WHITE, WINNIE (col.), washerwoman, East Knappville.
WHITE, LUCY (col.), cook, res. East Knappville.
WHITE, OSCAR (col.), lab., res. East Knappville.
WHITE, GEORGE, lab., res. 1744 Hodges St.
WHITE, PAYTON (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.
WHITLOCK, A. L., wks. R. R. Ave., res. 1919 Twelfth St.
WHITMAN, EDWARD, wks. C. I. W., res. 103 Pine St.
WHITE, MARION, wks. S. W. & Co. Livery Stable.
WIENER, HENRY, prop. Fashion Emporium, 722 Ryan St.

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Carlson & Co.; Consumers' Market; Cramer's; White, Son & Castle Planing Mill and Novelty Wood Works.

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WIENER, BEN, clerk Fashion Emporium, 722 Ryan St.
WIENER, CYRIL, stenographer, 722 Ryan St.
WIENER, ANNA, clerk Fashion Emporium, 722 Ryan St.
WIENCKE, IDA, chief op. C. T. & T. Co., 822 1-2 Ryan St.
WILKINSON, HUGH, op. C. T. & T. Co., 822 1-2 Ryan St.
WILKINSON, Mrs. V., compositor L. C. Printing Co., Ltd.
WILCOX, W. H., record clerk, 15th Judicial District Court.
WILCOX, T. W., salesman L. C. C. I. Co., Ltd., 628-632 Ryan St.
WILLCOX, C. B., lumber exporter, res. 518 Hodges St.
WILLIS, BRITTON (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co, res. 1606 Commercial.

WILSON, PAUL (col.), lab. Poe Shingle Mill Co., 322 Ryan St.
 WILLSON, PAUL (col.), lab., res. S. P. R. R.
 WILLSON, JULIA (col.), washerwoman, res. S. P. R. R.
 WILLSON, WILLIE, lab., res. S. P. R. R.
 WILSON, FRANK, captain, res. 132 St. Andrew St.
 WILSON, LOUIS, lab., res. S. P. R. R.
 WILSON, HORACE (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.
 WILSON, N. (col.), wks. J. G. Powell's Mill.
 WILSON, W. M., drummer, res. 1145 Hodges St.
 WILSON, NAT., lab. Poe Shingle Mill Co., 322 Ryan St.
 WILTON, JOSEPH, lab., res. Sixth St.
 WILTON, JOE (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.
 WILTS, PETER (col.), wks. brick yard, res. 229 Kirkman St.
 WILTZ, P. (col.), lab. Sanford Brick and Tile Factory.
 WILLIAMS, R. P. lawyer, 1018 Ryan St.
 WILLIAMS, CHAS., butcher, market, 920 Ryan St.
 WILLIAMS, EDWARD (col.), wks. Bel's Mill, res. 122 Moss St.
 WILLIAMS, IKE (col.), wks. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co., Ltd.
 WILLIAMS, JACOB, merchant, res. 225 Canal St.
 WILLIAMS, NETTIE, music teacher, res. 710 Jackson St.
 WILLIAMS, ALBERT (col.), carpenter.
 WILLIAMS, LIZZIE, stenographer Elstner Gr. Co., res. 703 Hodges.
 WILLIAMS, JOHN (col.), hackdriver, res. 614 Franklin St.
 WILLIAMS, SARAH (col.), washerwoman, res. 614 Franklin St.
 WILLIAMS, EDGAR, wks. Cal. Nat. bank, 717 Pujo St.
 WILLIAMS, JAMES (col.), wks. Mt. Hope Mill, res. 513 Geiffers St.
 WILLIAMS, LUCIUS (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.
 WILLIAMS, SAWNEY (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.
 WILLIAMS, TOM (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.
 WILLIAMS, AL (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.
 WILLIAMS, HENRY (col.), lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.
 WILLIAMS, ROLEY (col.), lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.

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

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WILLIAMS, CHAS. (col.), wks. Pope's Mill, res. 132 Reid St.
 WILLIAMS, CLARA (col.), res. 113 Louisiana Ave.
 WILLIAMS, JOSEPH, restaurant keeper, res. 710 Jackson St.
 WILLIAMS, TOM (col.), porter K. C. S. R. R., 532 Lawrence St., cor. Ryan.
 WILLIAMS, LEWIS, res. 1927 Front St.
 WILLIAMS, W. A., salesman Kelly, Weber Grocery, res. 419 Bilbo.
 WILLIAMS, RAYMOND (col.), stkr Lake City Mill.
 WILLIAMS, ROY (col.), wks. Cold Storage, res. 578 Boulevard.
 WILLIAMS, JANE (col.), washerwoman, res. 578 Boulevard.
 WILLIAMS, RICHARD, hack driver, S. K. & Co. Livery Stable.
 WILLIAM, LUCET (col.), restaurant keeper, res. 503 Reid St.
 WILLIAMS, WILL W. (col.), wks S. K. & Co., res. 503 Reid St.
 WILLIAMS, MOLLEY (col), washerwoman, res. 503 Reid St.
 WILLIAMS, WILL, wks. S. K. & Co. Livery Stable.
 WILLIAMS, LOU (col.), washerwoman, res. 424 Franklin St.
 WILLIAMS, JOE P. (col.), wks. Fence Factory, res. 424 Franklin St.

(continued next issue)

NEWS & SOCIAL ITEMS FROM *THE AMERICAN* (OCTOBER 14, 1896)

Articles extracted by MICK HENDRIX, Member #1296

In 1883 Lake Charles was a small and unimportant village of about 800 inhabitants, with little business and no prospects of development. In that year the *New Orleans Picayune* contained the following: "A party who was quite taciturn and unobtrusive, the personification of a true and tried businessman, has bought a large body of land in Southwest Louisiana. A part of this land had been open to purchase from the state ever since 1852, and the United States had offered a part of it for sale by proclamation of President BUCHANAN in 1860, and again by President HAYES in 1877. But years rolled by until 1883, without a purchaser for it, when a considerable tract of land was purchased by a man from Kansas." The man from Kansas was JABEZ BUNTING WATKINS, who soon began the development of his property.

By 1885 the business of the town had increased to such an extent that a bank was needed. Mr. WATKINS established the Watkins Bank at the corner of Broad and Hodges Streets. The bank occupied the lower front room of the building, while the rear is occupied by the General Counsel, as an office. In the second story are located the office of the General Manager, General Passenger Agent, and Auditor of the Kansas City, Watkins & Gulf Railway. The growth of Lake Charles was steady and substantial, and the population had grown to a little more than 3,000 in 1890, as shown by the census taken that year.

The depression caused by the great financial crisis of 1893 reached Lake Charles in the summer of 1894. Although the growth of Lake Charles had been greatly retarded by the "hard times," it had not entirely ceased. Many new buildings have been erected since 1894, and we now have a beautiful city of 10,000 inhabitants with many beautiful residences and business houses, with steam street cars and horse street cars, waterworks, ice factory and two telephone systems. Many people from Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and other Northern states come to Lake Charles every winter. R. F. O'BRYAN, volunteer observer, gave the official United States weather report for the week ending October 13, 1896. There was no rain, and the average temperature was 75 degrees.

W. E. CLINE has accepted the position of bookkeeper and storekeeper for Lewis & Robertson, contractors on the K. C. W. & G. Railroad. SAM V. ATTLESEY now has full charge of the Lake Charles branch of the Pacific Express Co. On Tuesday night people were aroused from their quiet slumbers by the blowing of the fire whistle and the ringing of bells. A shack, just west of the Mt. Hope sawmill, owned by CLAIBORNE PERKINS, was on fire. It was claimed that the fire was set by unknown parties.

Visitors to the city this week included: Dr. HALL of Lake Side, GILBERT GRANGER of Grand Lake, W. C. JOHNSON of Pearl and Mrs. E. A. STUBBS. ED CLINE was visiting his family. Mrs. F. M. BUHLER of Oberlin was visiting her sister, Mrs. W. E. LEE.

Many residents left the city for business or pleasure trips. Prof. A. THOMPSON went to New Orleans, and Mrs. R. OPPENHEIMER returned from a buying trip there. H. W. LANZ of the Carriage and Implement Company went to Welsh. The railroads are reducing their rates to the Jennings fair this week; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. LEE are among those attending the fair. J. W. WATSON and H. M. CHITWOOD went to the woods hunting. E. K. BROWN has returned from Lake Providence. R. H. NASON and family, Mrs. FRANK MACE, Mrs. H. W. REED and E. B. SEEDS have all returned from visits to the North. HOWARD ACKERMAN is back from a season in New York, and Mrs. C. W. LYMAN is home from a visit with relatives in Lyons, New York. BURT BURNS left to enter dental college at Kansas City, Missouri. Misses ANNA WEBER and MAYME SILING drove over to Iowa and reported that the roads are fine for buggy riding.

Politics continues on the scene. Hon. A. P. PUJO is making a tour throughout the district in the interest of BRYAN and free silver, and Capt. D. B. GORHAM made a speech in Welsh in favor of the

same. The storeroom of the Calcasieu Bank business has been offered free to the ladies of the W. C. T. U. for the dinner to be served on election day; contact Miss FINLAYSON regarding your donations. C. B. RICHARD has been appointed clerk of the Police Jury. The Circuit Court convened, with Judges BLACKMAN and MOUTON on the bench.

CHARLES SOLOMON is erecting a nice four-room cottage on Sawdust Street. H. W. REED was building an addition to his house. WILLIAM ATHENS was enclosing his property with a nice fence. J. C. RAMSEY, master mechanic at the car shops, moved to JOS. SHIVELY's house on the boulevard. Mr. McGEE has a one-year-old fig tree which is already bearing figs.

A party was given to celebrate the seventh birthday of BABBETTE, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. SOL BLOCH. The Ladies' Aid Society of the Hodges Street M. E. Church will have an oyster supper at the Bunker room in the Calcasieu Bank building, and the Baptist young people will host their own oyster supper at the Haskell building opposite the opera house.

ELI H. PEARCE of Baton Rouge and Miss NETTIE HANSON of this city were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS HANSON. They will make their home in Baton Rouge. Among those who were ill this week were: Mrs. ELWOOD SCOTT, Mrs. CORRELL, the baby of JAMES EDDY and Mrs. FRANK SILING. The seven-year-old son of GEORGE KITTRIDGE broke his arm. LEE ROSS is suffering with a "felon" on his finger.

Children's wagons were advertised for sale from 10 cents to \$5.00 at G. A. CRAMER's. The Lake Charles Ice, Light & Water Works Co. advertised Pittsburg Screened Domestic Lump Coal at \$7.00 per ton; Talloway, Alabama Fancy Lump Coal at \$6.50 per ton and Cumberland Smithing Coal at \$10.50 per ton. They also advertised oak, stove and heater size at \$4.50 per cord and Mill pine butts at \$1.00 per load. D. R. SWIFT advertised the same items, at approximately the same prices. The Palace Grocery, KELLY & WEBER, proprietors, advertised flour, meat, coffee, meal, potatoes, tea and fancy groceries. EDDY Bros. Dry Goods Co. advertised dress goods with latest designs in matching trims, capes and jackets of the neatest patterns, novelties in belts and a complete millinery department.

NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE PARISH *The American* (October 14, 1896)

PRIEN LAKE

B. F. CARY has accepted a position with Anderson & Swindell, the furniture people, and leaves the farm in the hands of the other boys. Miss BABBIT HAEFER was a guest of Miss STELLA BURLESON. ED RYAN Sundayed with his uncle, A. J. BURLESON. CHARLES ANDERSON drove out with his best girl. Miss ELLA LeBLEU cut her hand badly. Rev. CORRELL preached the regular monthly services at the schoolhouse. M. H. BAKER commenced to dig his potato crop last week.

(Signed) "AGRICOLA"

VINTON

Mrs. M. H. ROGERS returned from a visit to Lake Charles. JACK COURMIER, our photographer, caught a fine shot of the boys on the post office gallery. Hon. R. F. BROUSSARD and A. P. PUJO addressed the Bryan & Sewall club. Hon. C. P. HAMPTON led prayer meeting. VENSION PERRY, whose arm was badly injured two months ago, is improving rapidly. Word has reached us that Mrs. SAM PARISH is dying; she is the widow of Mr. PARISH, who fell dead from his horse last May.

Died: On Friday Oct. 9th, Mrs. ALMA PATRICK, after a long illness extending over a period of two years. Deceased was born in Jasper Co., Texas, May 17, 1871, making her just a little over twenty-five years of age. Last fall her husband, thinking that a change would be beneficial, brought her here to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. N. PATRICK. She grew worse, however, and since early last December had been confined to her bed. She left three small children, the eldest a little past six years of age and the youngest a little toddling babe. Services were held at the house. Rev. EDDLEMAN

met the funeral cortege at Big Woods, where the interment took place.

(Signed) "TWILIGHT"

WELSH

C. W. TAYLOR came to town to look after his firm's business. Mrs. McLEOD has gone to Lake Charles to attend to her little daughter, EDNA, who is sick of typhoid fever. WILLIAM MARTIN has gone to Crowley to accept a position as clerk with D. LEVY. Rev. BARRETT of Crowley preached in the Congregational Church.

(Signed) "SEGURA"

OBERLIN

Sweet potatoes are on the market. MITCHELL PRUDHOMME raffled off his bicycle at \$45, or 45 chances at \$1 each. Judge JOE CHENNIER was the lucky winner. JOE MOORE Jr. passed through Oberlin enroute for Leesville to attend District Court. F. M. "FRANK" BUHLER's new residence is nearing completion. F. M. BUHLER & Co. shipped a car load of clean rice last week. I am told a petition is being circulated, asking the honorable District Judge to permit V. BUXTON to give bail bond for his future appearance.

(Signed) "XIOUS"

GRAND LAKE

Still dry. Sweet potatoes almost a failure. Rice an entire failure. Rev. WILKINSON came down on the *Helen*, and returned with A. O. KINGSLEY. F. C. JOHNSON went to Lake Charles. Prayer meeting was held at M. D. HEBERT's home. Mrs. J. W. McKEAN and Misses NETTIE KINGSBURY and MARY DEROUEN were elected delegates to the Sunday School convention. MARTIN HEBERT returned to his home in Lacasine; he preached at Hackberry Oct. 4. DUPREE HEBERT of Lacasine was at our Thursday night prayer meeting; his shout "Glory" is soul inspiring. J. W. McKEAN is visiting his brother, W. Z. McKEAN at Grand Chenier. Little INA McKEAN is wrestling with the whooping cough.

(Signed) "SCRIBE"

OAKDALE

The health of this neighborhood is not very good this week. J. P. STANLEY and Rev. I. WATSON are very sick of the slow fever. Dr. J. T. PHILLIPS of Glenmora is treating them. Judge G. H. WELLS came to Oakdale on business last week. SAM REED is moving to Oakdale. Elders MALLET and CARRUTH were visitors at I. WATSON's. Mrs. CORD STROTHER visited her parents at Canton, and Mrs. BUTLER returned from a visit to her parents at Woodworth. Prof. DAVES came to see his children. W. T. DUNN has caught up with his ginning at last; if he had stayed in Lake Charles a few days longer, there would have been cotton all over Oakdale.

(Signed) "PINE KNOT"

FENTON

Mrs. S. J. FENTON, H. F. DAY and Miss ADA HARMAN went to Lake Charles. CHARLEY FENTON went to Beaumont, where he has a job working in the machinery business. Mr. and Mrs. JAMES DAY of Hawkeye visited Mr. and Mrs. CHARLEY CARR. BLUFORD CALVERT came to town. WILL BERMETT finished threshing and had 933 sacks of rice; he had plenty of water most of the season. Mills Bros. will start milling Monday and will have a short run this season.

(Signed) "PICKUP"

CHINA

We are having another cool northern breeze, but no rain; and the grass is getting so dry that it crackles under foot. GEORGE AYLSWORTH hauled a load of lumber from our sawmills to Jennings. ED BUCKLIN took a trip to Baldwin, La., where he expects to get a position in the Baldwin sugar refinery during the grinding season. ED BARKER came very near death's door, but under Dr. ODEN's skillful care, he is recovering. CLARENCE KENYON has entered his gray mare, Nellie, for the race in the

Jennings fair. The HOLCOMBE brothers are preparing to build a large reservoir on their place between China and Raymond. By this means they expect to catch enough water during the winter season to aid next summer's rain in flooding their rice.

EDGERLY

The Misses ELLA and LAURA LYONS and Miss MORSE paid our town a visit. Miss SUSAN PERKINS, who had the misfortune to get her ankle broke, is doing well. The chances for rice milling here this winter are very slim. Mr. FAIRCHILD has moved his engine out farther in the pine woods and is now going to embark in the sawmill business.

GLENMORA GLEANINGS

T. B. DOWD, an itinerant photographer arrived in our village last week and pitched his tent on the town square where he is prepared to execute a positive, as well as a negative, business. GROVER CLEVELAND BRITT, M. BELL PHILLIPS, JEAN PIERRE LAFLEUR, CARRIE C. CALHOON, WALTER T. CALHOON and N. ASHLEY CALHOON were enrolled at Evans' Commercial School, making 38 in attendance. Prof. PETER E. MALLET, son of the Rev. S. MALLET, and who is now teaching school at Cora, Vernon Parish, visited his home. He will take charge of the Smith's Mill school in Rapides. The public school at Glenmora, under the able management of Prof. R. A. PARROTT, has enrolled 80 pupils. PAT MORAN, who had been a section foreman here on the K. C. W. & G. Ry. for a short time, was removed this week. J. P. GILL has been laid up for some time with a broken leg.

(Signed) "CREOLE PELICAN"

LAKE CHARLES NEWS ITEMS FROM THE RAYNE SIGNAL

Contributed by ANNA MARIE HAYES, Member #260

Saturday, 25 September 1886 (P. 1, Col. 4) Mr. J. A. ROSTEET, a young gentleman of Lake Charles, while returning home from a business trip to Lacasine, accompanied by a friend, was accidentally shot in the lower abdomen, dangerously though not necessarily fatally. They were returning in a buggy, having with them a gun, when the horse became frightened and began to buck, threatening to upset the buggy. In jumping out, the gun fired with the result stated.

2 October 1886 (P. 1, Col. 4) J. A. ROSTEET, the young gentleman who was wounded near Lake Charles, by the accidental discharge of his gun, has died.

26 September 1886 (P. 1, Col. 4) From the *Lake Charles Echo*. Rumor has it that Lake Charles will shortly have a sausage factory.

Saturday, 11 December 1886 (P. 2, Col. 5) Lake Charles' new opera house has been completed and will be open for business by Christmas. It is a three story building built in regular city style and is capable of seating 1,000 people or more.

Saturday, 11 December 1886 (P. 2, Col. 5) From *Lake Charles Echo*. Last Wednesday FRANK GRIFFIN, from Jennings and another young man, from several miles up the Calcasieu River, cut a tree down, a limb of which lodged in another tree. The two men were engaged in chopping the fallen log, little thinking of danger. Suddenly the lodged limb broke loose and fell on young GRIFFIN, killing him almost instantly. The remains of the unfortunate young man were brought to town Thursday and buried in the Catholic Cemetery. The deceased was formerly from Iowa, and [was] one of the Jennings colony.

Saturday, 25 December 1886 (P. 2, Col. 3) From *Lake Charles Commercial*. Last Thursday night two Negro men, named MOSE BUTLER and SAM BROWN got into difficulty over a game of cards at the salon of SAM EDMUNDS, also colored, at the Railroad depot, which resulted in BUTLER's striking BROWN on the head with a piece of scantling and breaking his skull. BROWN died during the night, and BUTLER was arrested and lodged in jail.

FRANCOIS HEBERT CEMETERY

The Francois Hebert Cemetery is located in Jefferson Davis Parish north of Iowa, La. on Hwy 383. Travel nine and a half miles north on Hwy. 383, then turn left on Hecker Road and continue six-tenths of a mile. Then turn left on Old Hecker Road and drive one mile, then turn left following cemetery arrows for one-half a mile to Luther's Road. Turn right on Cemetery Road for one half mile to the cemetery. JOSEPH LASTIE HEBERT, the father of FRANCOIS "TATA" HEBERT, donated six acres for the cemetery. He died in 1868 and was the first person to be buried in it. The cemetery was officially named Francois Hebert Cemetery and was incorporated 27 September 1946.

Information was gathered from cemetery markers, family records and family members. Three hundred eighty-two graves sites were indentified by the cemetery association. Of these, twenty-one graves had no headstones or markers, and are recorded as unknown. There are seventeen reserved sites. For the sake of brevity, empty spaces were not included in the survey. The cemetery record book was compiled and edited by BARBARA INEZ BULLER SAVANT in 1996. The SWLGS has been granted permission to reprint the burial information by JANELLE SAVANT. The information from Ms. SAVANT's research has been supplemented and enhanced with microfilmed records filmed under the supervision of LORINE BRINLEY by the Genealogical Society of Salt Lake City, which has given the SWLGS permission to reprint. Names marked with an asterisk (*) indicate information found only on the microfilm. To simplify research, the names of the interred have been listed alphabetically.

ALLEN, HUGH M., b. 27 Feb. 1934
ALLEN, MARIE E., b. 25 Dec. 1939; d. 31 Mar. 1994
ALLEN, STACEY MARIE, b. 30 Aug. 1968; d. 3 Sept. 1968; d/o RICHARD ALLEN
INFANT (unnamed) small grave at foot of STACEY MARIE ALLEN
AUGUSTINE, DOSHIA H., b. 16 Jan. 1887; d. 14 Feb. 1966; wife, ADRIAN AUGUSTINE
AUGUSTINE, LUCY*, b. 1807; d. 1904; husband, LASTTE (LASTIE) HEBERT

BAILEY, REGINALD "REGGIE" F. Jr., b. 30 Nov. 1936; d. 2 July 1989
BEBEE, MELISSA RUTH, b. 2 Aug. 1959; d. 4 Aug. 1959; d/o MARVIN BEBEE
BENNETT, JIM (Indian), b. 25 Dec. 1861; d. 17 Jan. 1948
BERTRAND, CELESTIEN, b. 15 July 1895; d. 8 June 1987
BOOKER, JAMES MICHAEL, b. 6 Aug. 1983; s/o JOHN & DEBORAH BOOKER
BREAUX, FRANCIS, b. 1 Oct. 1884; d. 8 Aug. 1885
BREAUX, WOODROW WILSON, b. 8 March 1916; d. 4 May 1917
BROSETTE, SIDONIA CORBELLO, b. 13 Aug. 1885; d. 23 April 1911
BROSETTE, SIDONIA, b. 14 April 1887; d. 16 Nov. 1911; born CORBELLO
BROUSSARD, PHILIP BRUCE, b. 1922; d. 1977; WWII veteran
BROUSSARD, RONALD R., b. 24 Feb. 1939; d. 1 May 1973
BROWN, MABLE BULLER, b. 25 Aug. 1905; d. 20 Oct. 1989
BULLER (No Name), b. 1870; d. 1888; d/o A. & A. BULLER
BULLER (INFANT), b. 30 Dec. 1931; d. 30 Dec. 1931; d/o Mr. & Mrs. FRANK BULLER
BULLER (INFANT), b. 25 May 1940; d. 25 May 1940; d/o Mr. & Mrs. HENRY BULLER
BULLER (INFANT), d. 24 Oct. 1944; d/o Mr. & Mrs. CHARLIE BULLER
BULLER (INFANT), d. 30 Dec. 1941; d/o FRANK BULLER
BULLER (INFANT), d. 25 May 1940; child of HENRY BULLER
BULLER (INFANT), d. 29 Nov. 1972; d/o Mr. & Mrs. WILMER BULLER
BULLER, ADAM, b. 23 April 1873, Iowa, La.; d. 29 July 1914; s/o ANDREW BULLER;
h/o IDA BULLER RODRIGUE (Discrepancy: Death date is given as 29 July 1945 in book.)
BULLER, ADRIAN, Jr., b. 25 July 1920; d. 10 June 1993; WWII veteran
BULLER, ADRIAN, Sr., b. 4 Oct. 1886; d. 29 Nov. 1970
BULLER, ACLIA (AGLIA), b. 21 March 1849; d. 20 Feb. 1912; w/o ANDREW LANGLEY
BULLER, ALCIDE, b. 10 June 1876; d. 12 June 1953
BULLER, ALEXIE, b. 25 Dec. 1978; d. 25 Dec. 1978; d/o Mr. & Mrs. RICHARD BULLER

BULLER, ALICE BLANCH, b. 12 Oct. 1870; d. 21 Sept. 1878; d/o A. A. BULLER
 BULLER, ALICE K., b. 23 Dec. 1916; d. 14 April 1981
 BULLER, ALICE MAY, b. 15 Sept. 1898; d. 15 Feb. 1909; d/o ADAM & IDA BULLER
 (Discrepancy: Death date is given as 19 Feb. 1909 in book.)
 BULLER, ALIDA, b. 8 Nov. 1885; d. 18 July 1980
 BULLER, ANDREW, b. 30 May 1850; d. 23 Sept. 1918
 BULLER, ARCHILLE, b. 8 June 1874; d. 7 May 1946
 BULLER, ARISTE, b. 25 May 1899; d. 7 Dec. 1917; s/o ANDREW BULLER: WWII veteran
 BULLER, BENJAMIN, b. 12 Jan. 1878; d. 12 Feb. 1949
 BULLER, CHARLIE, b. 30 Jan. 1902; d. 20 Jan. 1976
 BULLER, DORIS PETIFIELD, b. 1918; d. 1969; w/o EDWARD A. BULLER
 BULLER, EARL A., b. 1917; d. 1978; WWII veteran
 BULLER, ED, b. 1918; d. 1988
 BULLER, ERNESTINE HEBERT, b. 1889; d. 1963; w/o ADRIAN BULLER, Sr.
 BULLER, ETHEL F., b. 8 Oct. 1924; d. 24 Oct. 1987; w/o ED BULLER
 BULLER, FRANK, b. 6 Aug. 1904; d. 20 April 1987; WWII veteran
 BULLER, HENRY, b. 16 Jan. 1902; d. 20 Aug. 1977
 BULLER, IDA EZELL, b. 1 April 1911
 BULLER, IDA R., b. 15 May 1881; d. 9 Feb. 1968
 BULLER, LOIS JEAN PALMER, b. 31 Aug. 1935; d. 8 June 1986; w/o WILMER BULLER
 BULLER, MARY LEE, b. 26 Sept. 1910; d. 23 March 1984; w/o CHARLES BULLER
 BULLER, MICHAEL, d. 16 May 1950; s/o WILTON & ALINE BULLER
 BULLER, MICHAEL E.*, b. 17 April 1949; d. 16 May 1949
 BULLER, ROSE MAY, b. 23 April 1913; d. 23 March 1914
 BULLER, SUNDRINE HEBERT, b. 22 Feb. 1890; d. 28 Sept. 1948
 BULLER, WILLIAM, b. 3 Jan. 1913; d. 1 Nov. 1914 (Discrepancy: Death date is 1918 on microfilm)
 BULLER, WILMER (No Dates)
 BULLER, WILTON, b. 1910; d. 1977
 BULLER, ZEMA NEVILS, b. 30 June 1885; d. 28 Jan. 1968

CARTE, AL DALMON, b. 7 Feb. 1927; d. 1 Nov. 1983
 CATING, FRANCIS FONTENOT, b. 7 Oct. 1929; d. 4 Oct. 1993
 CATING, JAMES EDWARD, b. 9 Nov. 1895; d. 3 July 1975
 CATING, SARAH MAY RYAN, b. 30 Jan. 1893; d. 12 June 1970
 CATING, SHERMAN E., b. 11 Oct. 1921
 CLEMENT, IRENE G., b. 17 Feb. 1930; d. 2 July 1978
 COLEY, OSCAR B., b. 2 May 1898; d. 30 Sept. 1964
 CORBELLO, LILLIE HEBERT, b. 12 June 1887; d. 25 May 1971; w/o WM. M. CORBELLO
 CORBELLO, SIDONIA*, b. 18 Aug. 1885; d. 28 April 1911; w/o RUFUS BRASSETT
 CORBELLO, SUSIE, b. 26 Feb. 1878; d. 1 April 1947
 CORBELLO, WILLIAM, b. 11 Feb. 1888; d. 4 Feb. 1944
 CRUDELE, ALINE HEBERT, b. 19 Jan. 1928; d. 22 Aug. 1991

DAGLE, LOUISA*, b. 11 Nov. 1824; d. 25 April 1909; w/o JOHN B. MILLER
 DAIGLE, JOSEPH M., b. 21 Oct. 1924; d. 26 Oct. 1991
 DAVIS, ANNIE, b. 20 Nov. 1881; d. 19 April 1883 (Discrepancy: Birth date shown as 29 Nov. 1881 on microfilm.)
 DAVIS, MEDORA, b. 7 Feb. 1878; d. 21 April 1883
 DESJARDINE, CHARLES NELSON, b. 21 Aug. 1917; d. 19 Jan. 1989
 DEVILLE, ELOISINE G., b. 4 March 1894; d. 24 Feb. 1971
 DUPLECHIN, DELCOE, b. 4 Jan. 1915; d. 29 Aug. 1979
 DUPLECHIN, ELLA V., b. 13 Sept. 1914

EZELL, ADAM, b. 28 Feb. 1905; d. 5 March 1905; s/o ROBERT & LAURA EZELL

EZELL, B.*, b. 27 May 1951, Iowa, La.; d. 1951
 EZELL, EDGAR E., b. 7 July 1922; d. 3 Oct. 1922; s/o ROBERT & LAURA HEBERT EZELL
 EZELL, ELBERT*, b. 7 July 1921, Iowa, La.; d. Oct. 1921; s/o ROBERT & LAURA EZELL
 EZELL, FLORENCE, b. 13 May 1922
 EZELL, FRANK, b. 19 Aug. 1917; d. 26 March 1985; WWII veteran
 EZELL, GEORGE ROBERT, (Infant) d. 2 Aug. 1968
 EZELL, HERMAN, b. 19 April 1907; d. 13 Jan. 1992
 EZELL, JOHN A., b. 14 March 1914; d. 29 April 1980; WWII veteran
 EZELL, JULIAN A., b. 23 Aug. 1937; d. 9 Oct. 1967; WWII veteran
 EZELL, LAURA HEBERT, b. 30 Dec. 1886; d. 3 Oct. 1946; w/o ROBERT EZELL
 EZELL, LELIA (No Dates)
 EZELL, PEGGY SUSAN, b. 19 July 1955; d. 16 Nov. 1957
 EZELL, ROBERT W., b. 3 Nov. 1880; d. 7 July 1962
 EZELL, RYAN PAUL, d. 7 May 1977; s/o ROBERT PAUL EZELL
 EZELL, WM. ADAM*, b. 28 Feb. 1905; d. 5 March 1905; s/o ROBERT & LAURA EZELL

FONTENOT, ALFRED, b. 18 April 1924, Iowa, La.; d. 23 Jan. 1945; WWII veteran
 FONTENOT, ALICE, b. 2 Nov. 1899; d. 8 Nov. 1909; d/o THEODORE & MEDORA FONTENOT
 FONTENOT, ALICE H., b. 18 Sept. 1917; d. 28 Sept. 1991
 FONTENOT, ALLEN, b. 28 Nov. 1914; d. 24 June 1987
 FONTENOT, BRIAN WAYNE, b. 31 Jan. 1989; d. 18 March 1989
 FONTENOT, CLIFTON, b. 28 Aug. 1927; d. 31 May 1983
 FONTENOT, ELIZABETH, b. 2 Dec. 1898; d. 22 June 1973
 FONTENOT, EMERY, b. 14 May 1926; d. 14 Feb. 1987; WWII veteran
 FONTENOT, JACK (No Dates)
 FONTENOT, JOSEPH A. (No Dates)
 FONTENOT, LEATHA HEBERT, d. 21 Sept. 1993; w/o DONALD FONTENOT
 FONTENOT, MELISSA ANN, b. 5 May 1976; d. 19 Dec. 1978
 FONTENOT, RAY, b. 7 July 1942; d. 14 May 1948
 FONTENOT, ROBERT D. "Boo Boo", b. 3 March 1960; d. 25 May 1989
 FONTENOT, SEVERIN, b. 7 May 1888; d. 6 Nov. 1966
 FONTENOT, THEO, b. 7 Jan. 1889; d. 5 July 1932 (Discrepancy: Birth year is given as 1891 on microfilm.)

GILLEY, FRED A. JUNE, b. 16 March 1955; d. 7 Oct. 1991
 GILLEY, GORDON, b. 4 Nov. 1953
 GLASS, JAMES R., d. 16 May 1990
 GRANGER, ISAAC, b. 1 Oct. 1924; d. 21 June 1994; WWII veteran
 GUILLORY, LARRY GENE, b. 15 Nov. 1933; d. 8 Feb. 1986
 GUILLORY, MICHAEL E., b. 22 Oct. 1961; d. 23 Sept. 1993
 GUILLOT, BEATRICE B., b. 10 Oct. 1918; d. 11 March 1992
 GUILLOT, LAWLESS, b. 21 Dec. 1910
 GUINN, MAXINE HEBERT, b. 1919; d. 1978; w/o JOHN GUINN

HAGAN, EMMA HEBERT, b. 26 Nov. 1861; d. 9 Feb. 1945; w/o JOHN A. HAGAN
 HAGAN, JOHN A., b. 12 March 1868; d. 3 March 1923
 HAY, BESSIE COLE, b. 30 Jan. 1906; d. 12 Sept. 1983
 HAY, DELEN GUY, b. 20 Sept. 1915
 HAY, F. RAY, b. 22 Sept. 1911; d. 13 May 1978; WWII veteran
 HAY, HENRY H., b. 23 July 1913; d. 8 Aug. 1975
 HAY, JAMES, b. 8 Jan. 1810, Fenton, La.; d. 29 Sept. 1888
 HAY, JOHN, b. 14 May 1873, Iowa, La.; d. 20 April 1951; h/o ROSE HEBERT
 HAY, JOHN LLOYD, b. 5 Aug. 1907; d. 29 Jan. 1989
 HAY, JOSEPH ALTON, b. 6 Nov. 1903; d. 24 Feb. 1984

HAY, KATIE PELOQUIN, b. 16 Sept. 1904; d. 28 Nov. 1993
 HAY, MARY*, b. 8 Jan. 1837; d. 4 Sept. 1883; w/o DRUCLEE HEBERT
 HAY, MARY HELEN, b. 18 Oct. 1925
 HAY, OSCAR A., b. 9 Aug. 1917, Iowa, La.; d. 30 Aug. 1944; Tech Sgt. WWII, Killed in France;
 s/o JOHN & ROSE HEBERT HAY
 HAY, PEARL BULLER, b. 10 Jan. 1915; d. 12 May 1971
 HAY, RICHARD S., b. 24 Jan. 1954; d. 25 April 1974
 HAY, ROSALINE HEBERT, b. 28 May 1884; d. 18 Dec. 1984
 HAYES, JOHN A., b. 12 March 1868; d. 3 March 1922
 HEBERT, Child (No Name, No Dates)
 HEBERT, Child (No Name), b. 1879; d. 1880
 HEBERT, Child (No Name, No Dates)
 HEBERT, Child (No Name, No Dates)
 HEBERT, ADAM*, b. 11 Feb. 1868; d. 3 Sept. 1947
 HEBERT, ADAM "Bib", b. 25 Dec. 1894; d. 2 May 1976
 HEBERT, Mrs. ADAM DOMEY, b. 29 May 1868, d. 16 July 1930
 HEBERT, ADOLPH*, b. 18 July 1883; d. 13 March 1908
 HEBERT, ADOLPH, b. 3 July 1835; d. 13 April 1908
 HEBERT, ALEXANDRINE MILLER, b. 19 July 1844; d. 2 Jan. 1907; w/o ARCHILLE HEBERT
 HEBERT, ALFRED, b. 15 May 1855; d. 6 March 1926
 HEBERT, AMEDA, b. 20 Jan. 1857; d. 3 Dec. 1928
 HEBERT, AMEDIE*, b. 25 Jan. 1857; d. 8 Dec. 1929; h/o AMELIA HEBERT
 HEBERT, AMELIA, b. 23 Aug. 1869; d. 28 Oct. 1928; w/o AMEDIE HEBERT:
 d/o FRANCOIS & PAULINE LEBLEU HEBERT
 HEBERT, ARCHILLE, b. 10 May 1844, Fenton, La; d. 1 June 1919;
 h/o ALEXANDRINE MILLER HEBERT; Civil War veteran
 HEBERT, AUDREY (No Dates), w/o WILSON MUTT HEBERT
 HEBERT, AZELIE LORMAND, b. 20 Feb. 1884; d. 7 Dec. 1952
 HEBERT, BELZA, b. 1898; d. 1965
 HEBERT, CHESTER "Tic", b. 10 Nov. 1933; d. 24 June 1967
 HEBERT, CLAMONCE, b. 20 Feb. 1878; d. 21 Aug. 1899
 HEBERT, DAN, b. 8 May 1872; d. 12 Oct. 1934
 HEBERT, DAVID, b. 25 Jan. 1888; d. 21 Oct. 1975
 HEBERT, DAVID, b. 19 June 1888, Fenton, La.; d. 20 Aug. 1905; s/o D. & E. HEBERT
 HEBERT, D. VERNETTE, b. 18 Dec. 1822
 HEBERT, DENESE MILLER, b. 20 Nov. 1825; d. 10 Oct. 1894; w/o FRANCOIS HEBERT
 HEBERT, DORSILEE*, b. 5 June 1836; d. 1918; Civil War veteran
 HEBERT, DORSILE, b. 1845; d. 1917
 HEBERT, ELIZA, b. 17 Oct. 1841; d. 8 April 1908
 HEBERT, ELIZE, b. 1853; d. 1925
 HEBERT, ELLEN, b. 4 Oct. 1906; d. 21 Jan. 1973
 HEBERT, EMMA, b. 26 Nov. 1861, Iowa, La.; d. 9 Feb. 1945; w/o JOHN A. HAGAN
 (Discrepancy: Birth date is 20 Nov. 1861 on microfilm.)
 HEBERT, EMMA BULLER, b. 10 Sept. 1894; d. 2 May 1990
 HEBERT, ERNEST, b. 20 June 1901; d. 1 May 1977
 HEBERT, ESTELL, b. 28 Sept. 1817, Iowa, La.; d. 1905
 HEBERT, ESTELL, b. 1914, Iowa, La.; d. 1915
 HEBERT, ETHEL M., b. 29 Sept. 1905; d. 9 Dec. 1991
 HEBERT, EVA, b. 8 Dec. 1908; d. 3 Dec. 1993
 HEBERT, FANNIE GILLEY, b. 1 March 1876; d. 23 Jan. 1919; w/o JAMES HEBERT
 HEBERT, FAY*, b. 11 Nov. 1878; d. 11 April 1880
 HEBERT, FRANCOIS "TaTa", b. 25 March 1847; d. 16 Dec. 1938; Civil War veteran
 HEBERT, FRANCOIS, b. 22 April 1821; d. 8 July 1914
 HEBERT, FRANK, b. 9 Feb. 1894; d. 12 Feb. 1978

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.

FUNERAL HOMES & THE GENEALOGIST. Some funeral homes are refusing genealogists unlimited access to their records "to protect against possible violations or legal action"...even to examine files of their own family, as "it is impossible for a funeral director to determine whether a confidence communicated to funeral home personnel is a secret known throughout the family." These records and files are the property of the funeral home, but many funeral directors think their old records are public. The obituaries become part of the public domain as soon as they are published, so funeral homes allow genealogists to peruse copies of obituaries.

The Living Tree News, Vol. 26 #4 (Winter 2002), Harris Co. Gen. Soc., Pasadena, TX

ANTHRAX OUTBREAK in Sackville, Penn. in 1934 caused the whole community of 300 persons to be abandoned; the village had no sewers, running water or electricity and can ill afford to transplant families to another town. The disease was traced to the 135-year-old wool mill, where it was found in the carding room where workers are believed to have handled wool from a diseased animal. "Woolsorters' disease" is another name for anthrax, which is caused by bacteria. There had been one death and a number of illnesses. It is said that woolworkers did not fear the disease because it was not serious if treated promptly.

The Heritage, Vol. 12 #3 (Fall 2003), N. E. Pennsylvania Gen. Soc., Inc., Shavertown, PA

MILITARY ROOTS OF "DIT" NAMES deals with the popularity of *dit* names among Quebecers of French origin. Until the beginning of the 29th century, it was thought that they might replace the original family name of at least a third of the immigrants from France. RENE JETTE estimated that there were about 7,500 French nicknames, of which 5,000 existed before French troops arrived in 1754. When a soldier enlisted in the French army, he was given a nickname, or *nom de guerre*, which becomes equivalent to an identification number. Soldiers were recognized by their first names, their family names and their *nom de guerre*. In daily life, the *nom de guerre* replaced the family name, especially when the soldier spoke a dialect. The *nom de guerre* could be changed only when the soldier changed to another company or when the name was already in use. A soldier's son carried a name that was different from his father's, if he served in the army. The absence of a nickname was a sign of esteem. Officers, cadets, volunteers and gentlemen did not have one. The most popular *dit* names were Saint-Jean, Larose, Lafleur/Lefleur, Lejunesse and Laviolette. JETTE found more than 60 family names with the popular nickname Lafleur.

American-Canadian Genealogist, Vol. 29 #34 (2003), Manchester, New Hampshire.

ROLLS & CENSUSES OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES (Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, Seminole and Chickasaw) are explained. The earliest Indian census was the Emigration Rolls (1817-1835) which listed Cherokees in the "east" (Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina) who signed up to move west, first to Arkansas Territory and then on to Oklahoma. The Reservation Roll was also taken in 1817 and listed those Cherokees living in the "east" who stated that they did not want to be removed to Oklahoma and who signed up to accept a 640 acre tract of land in the eastern part of the U. S., where they promised to remain. The Armstrong Roll, taken in Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, is a listing of the Choctaws living in these states before the main body of the Choctaws were removed to Indian Territory under the provisions of the Dawes Act. There were many other Indian censuses listed. The Final Dawes Act (1898-1914) lists members of the Five Civilized Tribes who were removed to Indian Territory (Oklahoma) during the 1800s and were living there during this time, including land allotments via the 1877 Dawes Act. Dawes lists only those Indians who received land, but also lists Freedmen who received land allotments provided for in the Dawes Act.

Central Louisiana Genealogical Quarterly, Vol. 18 #1 (Winter 2004), Alexandria, LA

Twenty years later, ROOSEVELT's gratitude to JIM BONSTALL and Cameron Parish paid off in a big way when several hundred parish residents took refuge from Hurricane Audrey in the strongly built courthouse. Nearly 500 other persons were drowned in the storm. In his presentation in 1992, BELTON BONSTALL, now deceased, urged the Policy Jury not to change the facade of the old courthouse in the remodeling project because of all the history associated with the building. Jurors agreed with him and the fine old structure looks much the same as it did when first built 66 years ago.

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Bermett 43	Chapman 3	Dolby 30	Griffin 44	Jackson 3
Bertrand 30,45	Charles 37	Doucet 4	Grimshaw 3	Jacobs 50
Bethke 50	Chennier 43	Douglas 31	Grunik 50	James 13
Blackburn 30	Chitwood 41	Dowd 44	Guilbeaux 50	Jette 49
Blackman 42	Clark 36	Doyle 37	Guillory 47	Johns 30
Bloch 42	Cleary 30	Driver 7	Guillot 47	Johnson 37,41,43
Bonsall 53,54	Clement 46,51	Dugas 37	Guinn 47	Jones 19
Booker 45	Cline 41	Dunn 43	Guintard 30	Junior 52
Bourgeois 30	Cobb 30	Duplechin 46	Guth 30	
Bourque 50	Cole 47	Duris 50		Kelley 51
Brame 30	Coley 46		Hadley 30	Kelly 42
Brasett 46	Columbus 15,26,	Eason 52	Haefer 42	Kenna 21,22
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Brinley 45	Conover 30,53	Eddy 42	Hall 41	Killen 30
Britt 44	Cook 27	Edmunds 44	Hampton 42	King 30
Brooks 3	Corbello 45,46	Elender 36	Hanchey 50	Kingery 30

INFORMATION FROM EXCHANGES

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

FUNERAL HOMES & THE GENEALOGIST. Some funeral homes are refusing genealogists unlimited access to their records "to protect against possible violations or legal action"...even to examine files of their own family, as "it is impossible for a funeral director to determine whether a confidence communicated to funeral home personnel is a secret known throughout the family." These records and files are the property of the funeral home, but many funeral directors think their old records are public. The obituaries become part of the public domain as soon as they are published, so funeral homes allow genealogists to peruse copies of obituaries.

The Living Tree News, Vol. 26 #4 (Winter 2002), Harris Co. Gen. Soc., Pasadena, TX

ANTHRAX OUTBREAK in Sackville, Penn. in 1934 caused the whole community of 300 persons to be abandoned; the village had no sewers, running water or electricity and can ill afford to transplant families to another town. The disease was traced to the 135-year-old wool mill, where it was found in the carding room where workers are believed to have handled wool from a diseased animal. "Woolsorters' disease" is another name for anthrax, which is caused by bacteria. There had been one death and a number of illnesses. It is said that woolworkers did not fear the disease because it was not serious if treated promptly.

The Heritage, Vol. 12 #3 (Fall 2003), N. E. Pennsylvania Gen. Soc., Inc., Shavertown, PA

MILITARY ROOTS OF "DIT" NAMES deals with the popularity of *dit* names among Quebecers of French origin. Until the beginning of the 20th century, it was thought that they might replace the original family name of at least a third of the immigrants from France. RENE JETTE estimated that there were about 7,500 French nicknames, of which 5,000 existed before French troops arrived in 1754. When a soldier enlisted in the French army, he was given a nickname, or *nom de guerre*, which becomes equivalent to an identification number. Soldiers were recognized by their first names, their family names and their *nom de guerre*. In daily life, the *nom de guerre* replaced the family name, especially when the soldier spoke a dialect. The *nom de guerre* could be changed only when the soldier changed to another company or when the name was already in use. A soldier's son carried a name that was different from his father's, if he served in the army. The absence of a nickname was a sign of esteem. Officers, cadets, volunteers and gentlemen did not have one. The most popular *dit* names were Saint-Jean, Larose, Lafleur/Lefleur, Lejunesse and Laviolette. JETTE found more than 60 family names with the popular nickname Lafleur.

American-Canadian Genealogist, Vol. 29 #34 (2003), Manchester, New Hampshire.

ROLLS & CENSUSES OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES (Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, Seminole and Chickasaw) are explained. The earliest Indian census was the Emigration Rolls (1817-1835) which listed Cherokees in the "east" (Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina) who signed up to move west, first to Arkansas Territory and then on to Oklahoma. The Reservation Roll was also taken in 1817 and listed those Cherokees living in the "east" who stated that they did not want to be removed to Oklahoma and who signed up to accept a 640 acre tract of land in the eastern part of the U. S., where they promised to remain. The Armstrong Roll, taken in Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, is a listing of the Choctaws living in these states before the main body of the Choctaws were removed to Indian Territory under the provisions of the Dawes Act. There were many other Indian censuses listed. The Final Dawes Act (1898-1914) lists members of the Five Civilized Tribes who were removed to Indian Territory (Oklahoma) during the 1800s and were living there during this time, including land allotments via the 1877 Dawes Act. Dawes lists only those Indians who received land, but also lists Freedmen who received land allotments provided for in the Dawes Act.

Central Louisiana Genealogical Quarterly, Vol. 18 #1 (Winter 2004), Alexandria, LA

"ASK AND YE SHALL RECEIVE" --- QUERIES

Queries are free to members and will be printed as space permits. When you receive an answer, please acknowledge and reimburse for copies and postage. Please make all queries clear, concise and easily understood. Give **full names** of the person; **exact date**, if known, or an **approximate period** (ca); and a **location**. State exactly what information you are seeking.

LeBLEU, LAMIRANDE, GENTILS

Searching for more information on BARTHELMY LeBLEU, s/o LOUIS LeBLEU and MARIE GENTILS, "native of the Arkansas." I have his marriage license, land claims and death certificate of 1797. Apparently there was a second BARTHELMY LeBLEU, in Opelousas Piernas cattle drive of 1798 and on death certificate in 1807 as witness to burial of JOSETTE LAMIRANDE, wife of BARTHELMY LeBLEU. Can somebody help?

DOROTHY BARBE HANCHEY, P. O. Box 132, Lake Charles, LA 70602

HOLLOWAY, BYLER

Looking for parents of VALENTIN HOLLOWAY (b. 1866, Texas) and of half-brother, JOHN BYLER (b. 24 Jan. 1871, Texas; d. 17 Dec. 1958).

EUGENIE BOURQUE MELANCON, 1002 Carver St., Rayne, LA 70578-7306 or E-Mail <jrm@cox-internet.com>

SANDERS, CAGEE, MORGAN, COWARD

Seeking information on the mother of CARROL MURDOCK SANDERS (1862-1934), h/o JUDITH ALICE CAGEE. His mother may be CELIA MORGAN (b. ca 1818, Washington Parish, LA) or SARAH ELAINE COWARD (b. 1830). His father was WILLIAM SANDERS. The family Bible says S. E. COWARD.

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

TRAHAN, GUILBEAUX, CORMIER, AUCOIN, PITRE

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

MICHAEL BABB NUNEZ, 3302 Oakmont Blvd, Austin, TX 78703-1348 or E-mail <miken51@hotmail.com>

PATTERSON, SHOEMAKE

Searching for parents of ZIBA S. H. M. PATTERSON (b. ca 1830, NY state). He m. ELLEN JANE SHOEMAKE, and they lived in the DeQuincy, La. area.

KAY LEMKE WARDEN, 1440 Broadmoor Dr., Slidell, LA 70458

LEJEUNE/YOUNG, WILLIAMS, JACOBS, HYATT

Need information on JEFFERSON LEJEUNE/YOUNG m. HENRIETTE WILLIAMS. Also on JAMES HENRY JACOBS m. ELIZABETH HYATT. Also interested in the Hyatt Community and Hyatt High School at Fields, La.

VIRGINIA HILL, University Place, Apt. 119, 7480 Beechnut St., Houston, TX 77074-4500

GRUNIK, DURIS

Need copy of 1930 census for JOHN STEPHEN GRUNIK of Cameron. He, his wife and several children came from Rovne, Czechoslovakia. Need to know the ship KATHERINE DURIS GRUNIK and children came to New Orleans on. His son, JOHN S. GRUNIK, Jr. went north to St. Louis ca 1900.

MINNETTE GRUNIK BETHKE, 1114 Beau Jardin Ct., St. Louis, MO 63146-5913

MORSE

Need information on the origins of the town of Morse, LA.

BRENDA L. KELLEY, c/o 621 Hudson Dr., Westlake, LA 70669 or E-Mail <kelleybandg@aol.com>

COCA COLA BOTTLING PLANT

Looking for information on the Coca Cola Bottling Plant, ca 1920-1950.

ROCKY & JO SCHEXNEIDER, 5827 Common St., Lake Charles, LA 70607-7241 or E-mail <mjguill@bellsouth.net>

THIBADEAU, AVANT, CLEMENT, LeBRUN, DODGE

Need to know burial places of ELODIE CLEMENCE THIBADEAU AVANT and her first husband, JOSEPH CLEMENT (d. 1875). She m. 1879 ____ AVANT. Are they buried in Niblett's Bluff Cemetery where granddaughter, ERNESTINE LeBRUN DODGE, is interred?
JUANITA DICKERSON MILLAR, 7229 Gholson Rd., Waco, TX 76705-5336

GORDON, BUSHNELL

Seeking any information on THOMAS JEFFERSON GORDON (d. ca 1887, Hecker, La.; m. LUCRETIA BUSHNELL. They were found in the 1870-1880 census.

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

BROWN

Need any information on BESSIE BROWN (b. ca 1890) and DELLA BROWN (b. ca 1894). Both girls died at an early age and are supposedly buried around Elton, La.

LARRY I. SMITH, 1697 E. Pinemeadows, Lake Charles, LA 70611 or e-mail <smiths847@aol.com>

COULD THIS BE US?

A group of seniors were sitting around talking about all their ailments.

"My arms have gotten so weak, I can hardly lift this cup of coffee," said one.

"Yes, I know," said another. "My cataracts are so bad; I can't even see my coffee."

"I couldn't even mark an "X" at election time, my hands are so crippled." volunteered a third.

"What? Speak up! What? I can't hear you!"

I can't turn my head because of the arthritis in my neck," said a fourth, to which several nodded weakly in agreement.

"My blood pressure pills make me so dizzy!" explained another.

"I forget where I am, and where I'm going," said another. "I guess that's the price we pay for getting old," winced an old man as he slowly shook his head. The others nodded in agreement.

"Well, count your Blessings," said a woman cheerfully "and thank God we can all still drive."

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

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler BARBARA T. ALSTON
 Address 145 Greenway Street
 City, State Lake Charles, LA 70605
 Date January 17, 2003

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____.

Chart No. _____

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

4 **TOWNSLEY, George Washington**
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. 11 Oct. 1862
 p.b. Perry Co., Mo.
 m. 15 Oct. 1894
 d. 10 Mar. 1952
 p.d. Merryville, La.

2 **TOWNSLEY, Frank Washington**
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. 16 Sept. 1910
 p.b. Poplar Bluff, Mo.
 m. 17 July 1934
 d. 10 Nov. 1951
 p.d. Merryville, La.

5 **HOOPER, Florence Eugenia**
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. 3 Aug. 1877
 p.b. Alabama
 d. 13 Nov. 1934
 p.d. Merryville, La.

1 **TOWNSLEY, Barbara Ann**
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

6 **LOFTIN, David Solomon (Sol)**
 (Father of No. 3)
 b. 15 Aug. 1872
 p.b. DeRidder, La.
 m. 15 Nov. 1894
 d. 2 Aug. 1934
 p.d. DeRidder, La.

3 **LOFTIN, Elsie Augussie (Gussie)**
 (Mother of No. 1)

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

7 **HICKMAN, Annie**
 (Mother of No. 3)
 b. 6 Feb. 1878
 p.b. DeRidder, La.
 d. 7 Mar. 1962
 p.d. DeRidder, La.

ALSTON, Buford Wayne
 (Spouse of No. 1)

b.
 p.b.

d.
 p.d.

8 **TOWNSLEY, James Edward**
 (Father of No. 4)
 b. 1828
 p.b. North Carolina
 m. 20 June 1852
 d. 1867
 p.d. Missouri

9 **VAUGHN, Sarah Ann**
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b. 1829
 p.b. Illinois
 d. 1872
 p.d. Missouri

10 **HOOPER, William Riley**
 (Father of No. 5)
 b. 1849
 p.b. Alabama
 m. 1880
 d. 19 Oct. 1922
 p.d. Oklahoma

11 **JUNIOR, Mary Francis**
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b. 1845
 p.b. Alabama
 d. Apr. 1918
 p.d. Randlett, Ok.

12 **LOFTIN, William N.**
 (Father of No. 6)
 b. 6 Jan. 1846
 p.b. Mississippi
 m. 7 Nov. 1871
 d. 11 May 1916
 p.d. Evans, La.

13 **SIMMONS, Tobitha**
 (Mother of No. 6)
 b. 7 Mar. 1849
 p.b. Evans, La.
 d. 9 Feb. 1933
 p.d. Evans, La.

14 **HICKMAN, William Steven**
 (Asa)
 (Father of No. 7)

b. 1854
 p.b. Newton Co., Tx.
 m.
 d. 23 Nov. 1940
 p.d. DeRidder, La.

15 **SHIRLEY, Laura**
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b. 1854
 p.b. Dry Creek, La.
 d. 8 Apr. 1924
 p.d. DeRidder, La.

16 **TOWNSLEY, James Edward**
 b. 1794 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. 30 Oct. 1819
 d. 1855 - Ma.

17 **ROUGH, Susanna (Susan)**
 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 1791
 d. 1834

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

19
 b. (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

20 **HOOPER, John Cleveland**
 b. 1814 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.

21 **BROWN, Sarah Malinda**
 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 1825
 d. 1892 Ok.

22 **JUNIOR, William**
 b. 1805 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. 23 Jan. 1838
 d.

23 **McLAUNEY, Narcissa**
 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 1819
 d.

24 **LOFTIN, Benjamin A. (Benaja)**
 b. 23 Sep. 1820 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. 16 Dec. 1841
 d. 1 Jan. 1895 - La.

25 **STENNETT, Sina**
 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 6 June 1821
 d. 16 Jan. 1892

26 **SIMMONS, Solomon Jeremiah**
 b. 1813 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. 1842
 d.

27 **ILES, Clarinda**
 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 12 Mar. 1827
 d.

28 **HICKMAN, Theophilus**
 b. 1836 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. 31 July 1852
 d. 10 June 1895

29 **WELBORN, Sarah Ann**
 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 14 Aug. 1837
 d. 7 Aug. 1916

30 **SHIRLEY, David Allen**
 b. 22 May 1810 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.

d. 10 Aug. 1892 - La.

31 **EASON, Mehalia**
 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 13 Oct. 1832
 d.

FDR'S CAMERON PARISH HUNT LEFT PERMANENT LEGACY HERE

Contributed by JERRY WISE, Member #1026

From the *Cameron Parish Pilot* (12/18/2003)

THEODORE ROOSEVELT and FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT (who were fifth cousins) both were American presidents and both left unique heritages associated with southern game hunts-one in Cameron Parish.

THEODORE, who was president 1901-1909, was the inspiration for the teddy bear, one of the most enduring toys of all times, when he declined to shoot a small bear in a 1902 hunt in a Mississippi canebreak after his hunting companions had tied the animal to a tree and sent for the president to make the kill. "Put it out of its misery," ROOSEVELT said.

A newspaper cartoon about the incident inspired several toy makers to start turning out small stuffed bears that became known as "Teddy bears." These have sold in the millions since then, particularly at Christmas.

FDR's HUNT

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT's southern hunt was 18 years later in Cameron Parish. The hunt left a legacy still being enjoyed by the parish. FDR had run for vice-president along with JAMES M. COX for president in 1920 and both were defeated. FDR then came to Cameron Parish on a hunting trip reportedly to rest up from the campaign. He was a guest of Senator ALLEN ELLENDER. According to an article in the *Beaumont Enterprise* on December 7, 1920, FDR was accompanied by G. H. ROOSEVELT, a former aviator at Gertsner Field at Lake Charles, and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. CONOVER of Lake Charles.

The night before the hunt was to begin on the Illinois Plantation near Grand Chenier, a 14-year-old boy, ELMER OLGE, of Grand Chenier got lost in the marsh. Mrs. JIM BONSALL of Grand Chenier, in a letter published in the *Cameron Pilot* on December 18, 1970, said OLGE was her husband's step-brother and that he had taken Mr. BONSALL's gun without permission and was hunting when he got lost. The ROOSEVELTs were hunting on Mr. BONSALL's lease and FDR drank coffee at the BONSALL home, Mrs. BONSALL said. The two ROOSEVELTs joined the other hunters in the search for the boy who they and JOHN CARNAC of Grand Chenier found about 3 A.M.

Mrs. BONSALL sent the *Pilot* a photostat of a letter that FDR had written Mr. BONSALL on December 27, 1939---18 years later. Mr. ROOSEVELT, who had become president in 1932, wrote: "Senator ELLENDER has written me of his visit to Cameron Parish and of meeting you. I shall always remember those wonderful days when we hunted ducks together. I suppose ELMER OLGE is grown up and has family by now. If you ever come to Washington, I hope you will come in to see me."

Mr. BONSALL's friendship with President ROOSEVELT may have been of aid in securing Cameron's new courthouse, which was built with WPA assistance in 1937. When the courthouse funding was being sought, Mr. BONSALL wrote the president and asked for his assistance in getting funding for Cameron Parish.

According to BELTON BONSALL, JIM BONSALL's son, in a presentation to the Cameron Parish Police Jury in February 1992, when WPA funds were being appropriated for public works to help end the Depression, a small courthouse was planned for Cameron Parish because of its small population. ROOSEVELT, BONSALL said, intervened and told the WPA to build an impressive courthouse for Cameron Parish since it was the home of his "good friend, JIM BONSALL." The resulting three-floor structure was indeed an impressive building when considering the relatively small population of the parish.

Twenty years later, ROOSEVELT's gratitude to JIM BONSALE and Cameron Parish paid off in a big way when several hundred parish residents took refuge from Hurricane Audrey in the strongly built courthouse. Nearly 500 other persons were drowned in the storm. In his presentation in 1992, BELTON BONSALE, now deceased, urged the Policy Jury not to change the facade of the old courthouse in the remodeling project because of all the history associated with the building. Jurors agreed with him and the fine old structure looks much the same as it did when first built 66 years ago.

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CIRCULATION - Pat Huffaker (337/477-3087)
Anna Hayes (MAILING LABELS)

QUERIES - Betty Rosteet
PROOF READING - Jay & Maude Jobe,
Deidre Johnson, Betty Rosteet &
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KINFOLKS

56

Vol. 28 No. 1

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOCIETY ITEMS FOR SALE - *Ancestor Charts, Vol. I (1985) \$21.95 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. 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; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. VII (2003) \$20.00 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
SWLGS Web Site - <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~laslgs/swlgs.htm>>

MAY MEETING

The meeting will be held on Saturday, May 15, 2004, at 10:00 A.M. in the Carnegie Meeting Room of SW LA Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujos St., Lake Charles. Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 A.M. Guests are always welcome.

The program will be "Family Reunions - Celebrating Your Heritage" presented by the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library staff. Bring ideas, look at displays, share recipes, ice breakers, games and money makers to help plan the best family reunion yet. If you want a table for a display, call the Genealogical Library at 337/437-3490.

SWLGS has received *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Volume 7 - 2003* and it has been mailed to those who placed orders. The price is \$20 which includes postage/handling.

NEW MEMBERS

1422. DIANNE HUGHES DUNCAN, 12196 NE Klabo Rd., Kingston, WA 98346
1423. JEANNE STRAHAN MCGINLEY, 3625 Nebraska St., Longview, WA 98632
1424. AUDREY LEE CROCKETT, 1302 Sharpsburg Circle, Birmingham, AL 35213-1736
1425. DON RIGLER, 2218 21st St., Lake Charles, LA 70601
1426. BRIAN K. ALSTON, 527 County Rd. #6763, Dayton, TX 77535
1427. NELL BOERSMA, 1082 Verdun Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70810-4681
1428/29. DANIEL & DOROTHY LaBLUE, 420 Blacklidge Dr., Tucson, AZ 85705-4616
1430. WILLIAM F. McCULLOUGH, 675 Dalton Court, Upland, CA 91784
1431. BRENDA SINGLETON BRISTOW, 4407 Chipping Court, Sugarland, TX 77479-2945

Membership to Date: 401

COMPUTER SITES

Passenger Lists Online	http://homes.att.net/~wee-monster/online/online.html
Census	http://www.census-online.com/links/
Louisiana Death Records	http://nutrias.org/~nopl/info/loinfo/deaths/deaths.htm
The Historic New Orleans Collection	http://www.hnoc.org
Historic Events in Ancestor's Lifetime	http://www.ourtimelines.com
Translations	http://www.worldlingo.com/wl/translate
	http://babel.altavista.com

IN MEMORIAM

DOLORES HAMILTON WEED
1919 - 2003

HAZEL GILLIS STANDLEY
1925 - 2004

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

2004

MAY 15 - SATURDAY - SWIGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
PROGRAM - FAMILY REUNIONS - CELEBRATING YOUR HERITAGE
 Bring ideas, look at displays, share recipes, ice breakers, games and money makers to help plan the best family reunion yet. If you want a table for a display, call the Genealogical Library at 337/437-3490.
SPEAKER - SW LA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY STAFF

MAY 19-22 - NGS CONFERENCE 2004, Sacramento, CA

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

SEPTEMBER 18 - SATURDAY - SWIGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
PROGRAM - TO BE ANNOUNCED

SEPTEMBER 25 - Saturday - GENEALOGY DAY, 10 A.M.-3:00 P.M., Rayne Civic Center, Rayne, LA
 Family organizations, genealogical societies and local book publishers will display their material. Sponsored by Pointe de l'Eglise: Acadia Genealogical & Historical Society, Inc. Admission - \$5.00 per person

NOVEMBER 20 - SATURDAY - SWIGS MINI-SEMINAR - 10:00 A.M.
***** NOTE: NEW LOCATION - MEETING ROOM (2nd floor), CENTRAL LIBRARY, 3900 ERNEST ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA**
PROGRAM - TO BE ANNOUNCED
SPEAKER - EMILY CROOM of Houston, TX

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY

The Library will host BEGINNING GENEALOGY CLASSES in the Carnegie Memorial Library Meeting Room, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles, on the following dates. You do not need a reservation and there is no charge.

Saturday, June 19th - 10:00 to 12:00
INTRODUCTION TO GENEALOGY
 How to begin, where to look for information, use of a timeline, and how to use library resources.

Saturday, July 17th - 10:00 to 12:00
ORGANIZING AND PRESERVING RECORDS
 Numbering of charts, color coding, documentation and preserving original records.

Saturday, August 21st - 10:00 to 12:00
COMPUTER PROGRAMS & INTERNET ACCESS

 CHANGE in your e-mail address. Please advise President Pat Huffaker via e-mail at phuffaker@xspedius.net. These addresses will not be published but will be used by SWIGS officers.

MARCH PROGRAM

At the March meeting of the SWLGS, the program was presented by GERALD PATOUT of the Williams Research Center, Historic New Orleans Collection. Mr. PATOUT spoke about the valuable knowledge that can be gleaned from the ongoing New Orleans Obituary Project. The following information is from his talk.

Introduction

Genealogists and local historians are converging on libraries and information repositories in record numbers, armed with questions and determined to locate answers buried in the documentary annals of the past. This crusade is sometimes met with the same confounding and perplexing problems that challenge library genealogy and local history professionals---a proliferation of information resources, the questionable accuracy and validity of certain sources and the daunting and repetitive task of instructing end users in meaningful inquiry and research. In response to these changes, the New Orleans Public Library (NOPL) and The Historic New Orleans Collection (THNOC) are collaborating on an effort to computerize and then upload to their institutional web sites NOPL's Louisiana Biography & Obituary Index, the primary history reference tool card file index of biographical information found in New Orleans obituaries from approximately 1804 to 1972. Currently, fourteen aging metal file cabinets on the third floor of the Louisiana division of the New Orleans Public Library (NOPL) contain over 650,000 index cards of information, some with multiple citations that have been described by researchers as a treasure trove and remarkable historical chronicle of local characters and color.

Origins of the Index

The Obituary File was begun by Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) staff working in the City Archives Department in the 1930s. The department was located in City Hall (now Gallier Hall) and the adjacent annex building on St. Charles Avenue. In addition to the manuscript journals and ledgers of city government dating from 1769, it has the largest collection of bound New Orleans newspapers in existence. From the newspaper archive the Obituary Index was created as one of several W.P.A. indexing projects conducted in the department including the Louisiana News Index, which provides coverage of news articles, exclusive of obituaries. The indexes were maintained by the City Archives Department staff after the W.P.A. project closed down.

Although the City Archives Department was transferred by ordinance in 1946 to the New Orleans Public Library, it was not until December 1947 that the newspaper files and the W.P.A. indexes were moved to the old main library on Lee Circle. As the library staff began to go over the Obituary Index cards, they began to uncover specific date omissions and other inadequacies in the file. It included references only to deaths of prominent citizens, and it usually omitted editorials or feature stories relating to deaths; instead, such articles were filed in the Louisiana News Index under such unhelpful topics as "people." The Obituary File was also divided into three sections: 1804-1936, 1937-1945 and "current," the last category covering the portion of 1946 that had been completed at the time of the transfer to the Library. To remedy these deficiencies, library staff initiated a project, beginning with the year 1946 and extending forward, to index all obituaries. They also began to re-index retrospective time periods, beginning with the Civil War era, in order to fill in incomplete coverage.

Due to staffing limitations, work on the Louisiana News Index was concluded in the 1960s; coverage stops at the end of 1963. NOPL staff work on the Obituary File continued, but in the early 1970s volunteers were recruited to take part in the project. The decision was made to stop ongoing coverage of obituaries at the end of 1972, when printouts of indexes to statewide death certificates began temporarily, it turned out, to be made available. The volunteers began to concentrate on filling in the gaps in the index that the library staff had never had the time to work on. This volunteer effort brought full coverage back to 1858 before the project was put on hold for a number of years. In 1998, the project was revitalized, and a massive effort was made by several volunteers to fill in coverage of obituaries in the *Daily Picayune* back to its beginning in 1837.

When this part of the project was completed, New Orleans Public Library (NOPL) could finally say that the Obituary File had complete coverage from 1837-1972. While only the *Daily Times Picayune* is fully indexed, the index also includes references from the old *New Orleans States & New Orleans Item* during the post-World War II years, from all New Orleans dailies during the Civil War era, and from a number of other newspapers, such as the *Louisiana Gazette*. The index also includes references to biographies of Louisianians appearing in selected collective biographies published before 1960. Thus, the index eventually came to be designated the "Louisiana Biography & Obituary Index."

Computers & Collaboration-a new age for a card index

After much discussion, careful deliberation and even a summer of field testing design possibilities, an agreement of co-operation to begin the project was signed in April of 2000. In June of that year, two part-time staffers from The Historic New Orleans Collection began data input on premises at the New Orleans Public Library. Arriving at this point of data input was also the result of considerable application software analysis and technology discussions between the participating institutions that would not only satisfy the purposes of the effort, but would be visionary in addressing the needs of this slumbering body of print information.

Although a number of criteria were employed to evaluate various database options, two interrelated and important factors guided the final decision in selecting the Minisis database management tool for this project. The first factor was the additional vendor cost associated with their proprietary web uploading software package. A second consideration was the fact that The Historic New Orleans Collection (THNOC) had just chosen Minisis as their new institutional information management software.

The Minisis application selected was designed and built to meet the general requirements for this database project as well as simultaneously meet the greater institutional information management needs of the archival library and museum components of The Historic New Orleans Collection (THNOC). Minisis is a multi-platform object-oriented relational database management tool that has been developed, distributed and supported since 1975 by the International Development Research Center in Ottawa, Canada. Fully bilingual, with over 450 pre-defined data elements, the user friendly nature and easy customization features provided application development and solutions to successfully launch this project.

Since June of 2000, The Historic New Orleans Collection (THNOC) data input staffers have been routinely entering individual card information, like names, death dates, and the specific newspaper citation(s) into the computer database. Recognizing the tedious and monotonous nature of this process as well as human nature, the data input process does get interrupted and slows when specific concerns about information contained on a certain card is questioned. To this end, the project utilizes volunteer support staff that routinely check problem or "snag" obituary index cards with newspaper citations, enabling the data input personnel to specifically continue data input. Starting with the A's and B's for the card file index, project data input staffers have now developed rather keen instincts for obituary index card details as well as the nuances related to the handwritten notes or the numerous typefaces on these historic records. In addition to maintaining a processing journal that records the development of this project, the data input personnel regularly record noteworthy and some very interesting obituary index cards for future project presentation and publicity purposes. With this process in place and over 4,000 hours of data input having been completed, nearly 145,000 obituary index cards have been keyed into the new computer database. Also, countless volunteer hours have been utilized in validating and verifying specific card data.

Importance of the Obituary Index

For the genealogist and local historian, the importance of the Obituary Index is found in the access to newspaper information and the focus that it provides when initiating a specific inquiry. The index can help researchers rapidly narrow a genealogy search to a specific time frame, a specific religious affiliation or specific sets of government and religious records, thus making more efficient use of time

and effort. In addition to access and search strategy attributes, the index tells us about ourselves and the community and collectively records local history over a substantial time period. Besides historical demographic data, the computerized indexed information will be able to detect trends and verify those periods of epidemics as well as economic prosperity. As an access point for genealogical research as well as a resource for confirming legal information, the computerized edition of the index is certain to broaden accessibility, making use faster, simpler and more productive for end users. For genealogists, web accessible and computerized obit index records will accelerate the process of substantiating all important birth, death and cemetery locations, all important aspects of basic genealogical inquiry.

As the computerized obituary index begins to take shape in electronic form, the body and the "soul" of print card file information extracted and compiled thus far is quite telling and interesting. In a city known for excessively celebrating and actively promoting its colorful and unique cultural past, obituary cards really do tell us that voodoo doctors were actually a part of the local landscape as were any number of characters who roamed the streets of the French quarter. Noted authors, HENRY CASTELLANOS and ROBERT TALLANT, mention the mystical cast of New Orleans characters in their respective writings, but the obituary index actually validates voodoo doctor, JAMES ALEXANDER's colorful existence in time and space.

ALEXANDER, JAMES (COLORED)
(VOUDOU DOCTOR)

AGE: 57

DIED: 8-19-1890

D.P. 8-20-1890 PG. 8 COL. 3

Miss LOUISIANA 'LULU' REBEL BLACKMAR is not only noteworthy in name, but her obituary index card notes that her very famous father, A. E. BLACKMAR, a prolific and controversial songwriter, was fined and imprisoned during Civil War General BENJAMIN BUTLER's occupation of New Orleans for publishing the *Bonnie Blue Flag*. Personalities aside, the computerized index literally speaks to our native tongues, eccentricities and ethnicities. BLANCHARD family names are very rich and revealing, with CLERFRUY, CLERPHE, CLESIDA as well as ODALIE, OLIZIPHOR, ONESAPHORE and ORELO BLANCHARD being just a linguistic sampling of some of the exotic first names. The computer index picks out "place" name people, like ILLINOIS BARCONEY and Mrs. KENTUCKY BARCLAY, and odd names, like ETIENNE BEAUSOLEIL BATCAVE. With a "nickname" field search, one can find "OKEY DOKEY" BAGNERISE and "SHORT BLOCK" ADAMS, but perhaps, most indicative of the power and potentiality for this developing electronic resource, the obituary title index card for one JOSEPH B. ALBITE declares on the card that Mr. ALBITE died of lock jaw. As unusual as these scraps of information appear, these clues can become meaningful leads and relevant access points for researchers either starting or furthering genealogical inquiry.

Whether this collaborative endeavor produces what some might consider an enormous electronic catalog of biographical information or realistically documents actual footprints on the path to local history, the automation of the obituary card index is certain to serve as the primary vehicle for launching genealogical inquiry related to New Orleans and Louisiana. Replication of this collaborative model between institutions and organizations sharing common goals of public service and related historical collections is one that should be considered by the whole library community.

Mr. GERALD PATOUT showed the latest book released by The Historic New Orleans Collection. *Charting Louisiana - Five Hundred Years of Maps*. 383 pp, hard cover, \$95.00 plus \$11.00 s/h. Order from The Shop At The Collection, 533 Royal St., New Orleans, LA 70130.

The book is divided into six chapters and covers maps made during the period of exploration along the northern Gulf Coast, colonial Louisiana, Louisiana from 1803 to 1820, 19th century Louisiana, modern Louisiana and 300 years of New Orleans. The 193 manuscripts and printed maps are from collections in France, Spain, Great Britain, and Mexico, as well as, the United States.

CEMETERIES. Several types of cemeteries exist, and the type of cemetery in which your ancestor is buried may also give insight as to his religion or social status. Some cemeteries may be located on church-owned property, or may be maintained by a certain church or ethnic group. For example, Lutheran cemeteries are predominately German. For burial records, contact the church which owned the cemetery. Private cemeteries are owned by a company, and usually have plots of varying prices; the plots which your family bought may indicate their economic status. Local cemeteries, such as those reserved for paupers, may be maintained by towns or parish/counties. Family cemeteries are usually old and small, are often not maintained, and are usually located on the family homestead. Often the graves are unmarked and the names and vital statistics of those interred there are unrecorded. Burial at governmental or national cemeteries, such as Arlington National Cemetery, usually indicates military service. If your ancestor was buried in a national cemetery, write for information to the National Cemetery System, Veterans Administration, 810 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20422. For cemetery records, check family Bibles and local newspapers. Local libraries, historical and genealogical societies often have files on cemeteries and obituaries. If you are unable to locate an old cemetery, consult old maps and surveyor's plat books of the area.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND MONUMENT SELLERS. Check with local funeral homes to see what records are available. Livery stables used to double as undertakers, and local cabinetmakers (many of whom later opened furniture stores) made coffins. Before 1900 there were few funeral homes and sometimes no records were kept about burials. Check with local monument companies. Many of these businesses were family owned, and have records which go back several generations. *The Red Book* and *The Yellow Book* list every funeral director in the country, but if your ancestor died previous to 1940 when funeral parlors had not yet come into popularity, he may have been buried from a church or family home.

The **RAGLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY** will publish a book of snapshots from the 1800s through 1949 to raise funds for the Ragley Heritage Museum. The focus will be on the history of Ragley and the surrounding area which made up the old Ward 6 of Imperial Calcasieu. The book will include photos depicting the life and times of early residents. If you have any photos covering this time period and this geographical area, the Society would be very grateful for the opportunity to photograph them for the book. Credit will be given for their use. Please contact PATTY SINGLETARY at 337-725-3119 or BRENDA KELLEY at 337-439-3263 for further information.

THE MOST VALUABLE ANTIQUES ARE OLD FRIENDS. The Family Tree

PROBATES, SUCCESSIONS, WILLS & OTHER DEATH RECORDS

"Death is a debt to Nature due, that I have paid and so must you."

Death generates many records that may interest the genealogist. Among them are obituaries, death certificates, cemetery and funeral home records, church records, monument seller's records, published tombstone inscriptions, inventories, successions or probates, orphan's court records, guardianship or tutorial proceedings for minor children, records of family meetings, pensions, insurance claims, deeds to cemetery plots, wills, inventories, estate sales, inheritance tax records, and many other records. Death records may provide date of birth, date of death, age at death and full name of the deceased. Sometimes they provide the place of birth and death and family information (such as husband of, wife of, child of). In some cases, they tell how a person died, (for example, at a certain battle or in an epidemic). The type of grave and the symbols on the tombstone may help you date the time period of death, can give clues to the religious or ethnic origin of the person, or may tell if he/she was a military veteran.

If you know where a person died it may be possible to find an obituary in the local newspaper, or if the person was prominent or if the death was noteworthy (a murder, for example), newspapers in large cities may also have run an obituary along with the news of the event. Although obituaries have existed for over two hundred years, early newspapers gave very little personal information, and sometimes even failed to give an obituary to mark the passing of an individual who was not prominent. In a catastrophic event, such as a deadly storm, casualties were sometimes listed. By the late-1800s personal information was added to death notices. Today many obituaries are often mini-biographies, complete with background information and photographs. Many libraries are now indexing local obituaries. Among these is the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library in Lake Charles, which has an obituary index file. Obituaries in papers with wide circulation, such as the *New York Times*, have also been indexed and may be found in large libraries. If your ancestor was a recent immigrant, check foreign language newspapers for the nationality and period you are researching.

Telephone pole notices were used up until the mid-20th century to announce the death and burial plans of people in Louisiana, especially in the rural areas. White paper notices trimmed with a black border told the age or birth date of the deceased, when the death occurred and when and where the burial would be. These notices were tacked up on telephone poles in towns and on trees at crossroads in the country. Today Telephone Pole Notices are only keepsakes of the past.

Death certificates are official documents that record deaths. They are a relatively recent type of record and were not required in most places in the U. S. until the early 20th century. Information on death certificates varies from time to time and place to place, but they always give the person's name, sex, race, marital status, age or date of birth, the date and place of his/her death and signature of attending physician. They may also contain the parents' names, the date and place of birth, the cause of death, a social security number, the place of interment and even the name of the undertaker. Massachusetts began official death registration in 1841, but registration of death was not required in Louisiana until 1914. Mississippi began death registration in 1912 and Texas began in 1913. Generally, the more recent death certificates contain more genealogical data. These documents are kept by the State, although older records may be found in State Archives.

Cemetery and funeral home records are kept by the entity that handled the body. In some cases, cemeteries and funeral homes consider their records private and will not release information indiscriminately. Cemetery records show the purchase date and the name of the person who bought the plot, but do not always show the identity of the person who is buried there; sometimes several family members were buried in one plot. Many cemetery records and tombstone inscriptions have been researched by local historians or genealogical societies; this information may be on file at a local library or with the local historical or genealogical society. If you do not know the locations of cemeteries in the area of your research, check books that list the cemeteries that were in the area for

the period of your research. Gazetteers, local maps and city directories may also help locate cemeteries. Many old tombstone inscriptions have been published, but these usually give little family information. Graves of military veterans may be marked. These military markers provide clues for further research. Burial permits might have been required by the town or county. These permits state what was to be done with the body and are often found in town or county records; sometimes, however, they may be found in the records of the undertaker or funeral home. Funeral homes often provided memorial cards to friends and families, and these keepsakes are often found in family Bibles or scrapbooks.

Church records may give the name, date of death, time and place of the funeral and who officiated at the burial ceremony. Church bulletins may give further information about the family of the deceased. Some churches, especially those in rural areas, have their own graveyard for members. Check on this possibility if you know the religion of your ancestor. Most immigrants were closely associated with a church in their native land. If you do not know their religion, start with the logical one...the religion/religions with which most of the people in the native country were associated. For example, especially before the 20th century, most people in Ireland were Catholic, except in northern Ireland where Protestants were in the majority. In England most people were Protestants and the majority of them were affiliated with the Church of England. Most Germans were Lutheran; most French were Catholic. Scotland was heavily Presbyterian, with Catholics scattered in large cities and in northern Scotland. When the immigrants came to America, they carried their religious and ethnic beliefs with them. Churches established by immigrants often held their services in the native language; therefore, all records of that church would be written in the native language, and not in English. Sometimes entire church memberships, pastors and all members, moved to establish a new community along the frontier.

In addition to funeral and burial entries, church records which may provide genealogical information include baptisms and marriage records. In some churches there were also confirmation records. Most churches had infant baptisms, which listed the names of both parents; sometimes they told the place of the parents' birth. Marriage licenses and the recordation of a marriage was established by law. If the person performing the marriage was listed as Reverend, Pastor, Brother, Father or a minister of the gospel, the couple probably had a church wedding. Check newspaper articles in the social column for information about engagement parties, showers or the wedding itself. Sometimes these articles mention in which church the couple was to be married. Confirmation records sometimes only consist of a list of children who were confirmed on a certain day; from this information, however, it is simple to determine the approximate age of the child. Other confirmation records give the name the child and his/her parents and perhaps the date and place of the child's birth. If you cannot find confirmation records for your ancestor, check those for his/her siblings.

If a person died in one place, and needed to be buried in a different parish/county, state or country, a transit permit was required to move the body. These records may be found at funeral homes, or in town or parish/county records. For Americans who died on foreign soil, try http://www.archives.gov/research_room/genealogy/research_topics/american_death_overseas.html

Records kept by a monument seller may give significant information. They tell the size of the tombstone, the inscription on it, the name of the person who paid for it and the place where it was erected. The inscription on a tombstone may provide much family information, but symbols may also provide clues to religion, military service, fraternal membership, etc. Remember, however, that tombstones or monuments are often erected years after death, and therefore, the information may not be accurate. In fact, it is not unusual for monuments to contain errors in their chiseled dates or names. If weathering or vandalism has destroyed the stone's inscription, the records of the monument seller will be invaluable.

Wills are important to genealogists because they usually name all of the children and other legatees; sometimes they include the names of close friends or servants to whom a bequest was made. Wills

establish family relationships, identify land and establish a family's socio-economic position. They often name a relative or close friend as executor or executrix for the estate of the deceased. Wills can be written at any stage of a person's life, but not everyone has a will. Sometimes a death came unexpectedly, or the estate was so small it didn't require a will, or it seemed too far to the courthouse and not worth the trouble to file a will. A person who died without a will dies "intestate," and those who inherit from him are his "heirs." A person who has a will dies "testate," and his successors are called "legatees." Codicils, additions or changes made to the will, may also prove invaluable information. Codicils may give names of children or grandchildren who were disinherited or who were later added to the list of legatees.

In Louisiana, up to 1991, many people did not have wills, because under the Napoleonic Code there was a specific formula for disposing of the estate. Louisiana law defines all property acquired by a married couple during their marriage with common assets as "community property." Each spouse owns one-half of these holdings. Property that was given to or inherited by one spouse, or bought before the marriage by one spouse, or bought with separate money by one spouse, is known as "separate property." The surviving spouse is not entitled to a share of the "separate property" unless it is so specified in a will or other legal document. The deceased might leave the usufruct, or use of the property, to the surviving spouse only through a written will. Without a written will stating otherwise, half the community property and the separate property of the deceased went to the children. No child (or his heirs) could be excluded, except in the most extreme circumstances when the parents could prove mistreatment, abuse or neglect; this was known as "forced heirship." Today, however, forced heirship is a thing of the past, and a person can dispose of his property as he wishes. Successions/probate are found in courthouses and archives. Some of the older successions/probate have been published.

Real and personal property acquired by the deceased was required to be listed and appraised to be sure the estate was divided correctly, as well as for inheritance or death tax purposes. In some cases, especially in colonial wills, each and every item the household held, no matter how minor or inexpensive, was listed with an approximate value; in other cases, items such as furniture, clothing, bed coverings, pots and pans and farm equipment were lumped together and estimated for value. Old inventories listed intimate objects, such as aprons and underwear, as well as household goods, livestock, kitchen and farm equipment, outbuildings, slaves, etc. Many inventories are lengthy, but are valuable for learning about our ancestors' assets and their lifestyles. They give clues to the way the person lived and his social and economic status. Inventories also show an approximate time for the death. Although today we do not list each and every item that is part of the deceased person's estate, an approximate appraisal is given for household goods, jewelry and real estate.

Succession or probate records consist of testate (wills), intestate (no will) and guardianship proceedings. Like inventories, these records do not necessarily establish the time of death, but can provide an approximate time. They also give the name of the heirs or legatees, including the name of married daughters and sometimes the names of grandchildren. These documents are usually found in county courthouses, but extremely old inventories and probate records may be found in state archives. Some of the oldest wills go into great detail and have been published. If minor children were involved there may be Orphan Court records, guardianship proceedings and family meetings to arrange for the welfare and care of the children.

After an inventory was made, the estate was settled and divided. In Louisiana this process is known as "closing the succession," but in other states it is known as "probate." (See Louisiana Successions, *Kinfolks*, Vol. 23 #1.) When all just debts were paid and the will had been probated, the estate was legally divided or partitioned among the heirs or legatees. Sometimes it was necessary to hold an estate sale or a sheriff's sale on property to raise money for the payment of the deceased person's debts or taxes. Notices of these sales were given in the local newspaper and may provide family information.

Land deeds show transfers of family property and where that property was located. Deeds for cemetery plots established where a person was buried. Sexton records or cemetery records, which sometimes include family information, are also valuable sources of information. Many old cemetery interments have been published. If the person was buried in a private cemetery, he may be harder to locate, especially if his grave marker has been destroyed. The Department of Transportation of any parish/county has the duty of building new roads and is required to keep track of "rights of way," which includes private cemeteries and individual graves in out-of-the-way places. Plat maps are invaluable in identifying family or old private cemeteries and show the location of each grave; sometimes each grave may be identified. Each cemetery tells much about the social history of each family interred there. The type of grave and tombstone often indicates the economic status of the family. The inscriptions on the tombstones sometimes reveal the relationship of the deceased (wife of, child of, etc.) and show the extent of loss and love.

Pensions and insurance claims often follow a death. Military pensions could often be claimed by a widow or minor children. The documentation for proving these claims is full of genealogical treasures. It is important to remember that information on death records or pension applications will usually be found under the last married name of the person. A widow may have been divorced, or widowed and remarried, before she filed for her deceased husband's pension. In certain ethnic situations, however, a woman is always known by her maiden name. Institutional records from hospitals, asylums and prisons are also full of information. However, they may be difficult to obtain because of privacy considerations.

Federal sources of death information include mortality schedules and the Social Security Death Index. Mortality schedules were taken with the federal census and cover deaths only from 1 June through 31 March 1849-1850, 1859-1860, 1869-1870 and 1879-1880. Some mortality schedules were taken as part of state censuses. Although mortality schedules were limited to only a few months, the information on them is valuable. They give name, age, sex, race, marital status, place of birth, month and year of death, cause of death and occupation.

The Social Security Death Index covers reported deaths from 1962 to the present, but also contains a few records as early as 1927. Surprisingly, some of these early records are records for widows of Civil War soldiers; some very young women married the old veterans. There are about 66 million names in the Index, but many more deaths occurred and were not reported to the Social Security Administration, especially if the person was not receiving benefits. In this Index you can expect to find the name, dates of birth and death, state of residence when the person applied for his Social Security number and the place where the final payment was made. Check the Social Security Index at www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/vital/ssdi/main.htm or www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameSet_search.asp?PAGE=ssdi/search_ssdi.asp

When researching a family's death records, look for wills, successions/probates and other death-related records, not only for your ancestors, but for all of their siblings. These documents may prove family relationships, dates, remarriage of a widow/widower and give you many interesting and pertinent facts. Information from old tombstones and cemeteries may sometimes be found on the Internet. Web sites of interest include GenWeb at www.usgenweb.org; and the Calcasieu Parish Web Site at www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/la/calcasie.htm

In Southwest Louisiana in the 1890s and the first quarter of the 20th century, the Woodmen of the World (WOW) was a popular organization linked to an insurance company. The WOW erected tombstones for their deceased members. For an index of deceased members and photos of tombstones, check www.interment.net

Locations and indexes for military cemeteries may be found at:

American Battle Monuments (WWI, WWII, Korea, Vietnam) www.abmc.gov
National Park Service (Civil War) www.itd.nps.gov/cwss

DAY DREAMS TO REALITY, 1939-1945
Contributed by WALTER TORONJO, Member #1154

World War II began with Nazi Germany's attack on Poland in 1939. My senior year in high school in Orangefield, Texas, also began that year. Every young man in my generation knew we had survived the Great Depression to have a part to play in the next few years. There was no way to avoid being affected by the calamity.

The U. S. Army began to hold exercises in nearby Louisiana. Trucks with signs indicated they were designated as tanks in maneuvers; wooden guns were painted black and labeled as machine guns. There were a few old airplanes, and hardly any of the young men had a complete uniform. The military draft began to take large groups of young men into the services that could neither house nor equip them. Some National Guard units were called in and shipped to parts of the world with no support available. The outlook seemed dismal, with most of the young enlistees and draftees in poor physical condition due to the absence of medical and dental care. Some of the men would be discharged because of undiscovered health problems. This was our country's usual history following a great conflict that decreased the number of people in service and destroyed our abilities to defend our country.

The young men at that time did not have anything to base a future on. My plans were to become a farmer because in east Texas during the Great Depression, they were the people that always had something to eat. Fortunately, the farmers always needed help when I graduated from high school in May 1940. I was sixteen years old. I had attended eight schools in twelve years...four of them in Louisiana, three in Texas and one in Michigan. This was due to our family moving and searching for work during the Depression. My dad was a pastry chef and a baker. Work was scarce because people bought flour and shortening, and did their own baking.

On the positive side, I did learn some diplomacy while starting in new schools. In the boys' world there was always a "pecking order" to learn, and this brought on many struggles as early as the first grade. I was born in Sour Lake, Texas, in Hardin County on June 16, 1923. We moved to Michigan when I was nine months old and left there in July or August of 1929 to return to Beaumont, Texas. I had attended kindergarten in Michigan, and, of course, I learned to talk the way my Dad's people up north talked. Their first language was Canadian French, and they didn't speak English very well. When my mother put me in the first grade at Millard School in Beaumont, the little boys would confront me with the fact that they didn't like the way I talked. They called me a "Yankee," and I didn't know what that was. But one thing I did know; when I saw a small fist doubled up, I was to use a preemptive strike. I hadn't started using diplomacy yet, so I spent some time in the principal's office.

At mid-term I had to move again. Mother and Dad could not afford to send my sister and me to school, so we were sent to live with my maternal grandmother and her husband in Hackberry, Louisiana. This was great! The first grade had an enrollment of fifteen or sixteen pupils, and about half the kids spoke only the Acadian language, so the teacher was a very young girl who was bilingual. I loved her, and the boys had not complained about my speech. The school was, I believe, a four-room wooden building with two classes in each room. You could learn very fast in that environment, and I did. I talked some of the Cajun students into teaching me some of their words. They did, and coached me in the correct pronunciation...but they didn't tell me what the words meant. When I tried them out on my grandfather, I realized he was shocked. He took some yellow Octagon soap, washed my mouth out and told me, "Don't ever repeat those word again." I never tried them again!

We lived in Shreveport, Louisiana, from 1931-1933. The daily paper ran a series of pictures and articles on World War I, with pictures in color of men "going over the top," attacking through barbed wire and being mowed down by machine gun fire. The men piled the dead bodies of the slain in front

Finally phase training was over, and we were placed on a troop train to Topeka, Kansas, to fly a new B-24 to North Ireland over the Northern Route. From Topeka we flew to Grenier Field, New Hampshire, then to Goosebay, Labrador, on to Iceland, and finally to North Ireland. The new plane was signed over, and we entered the Replacement Crew System. We flew our missions with the third and best of the three pilots we had. I was a T/Sgt. with 705 Squadron, 446 Bomb Group, 2nd Air Division, 8th USAAF. I flew my last mission on 30 February 1945. We received battle stars for participation in the Battle of Northern France, the Rhine Crossing, and the Battle of the Bulge. We had one crew member who was wounded, but we all came back!

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN THE GERMANS INVADED DeQUINCY, LA?

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The other day I was talking to my friend, Dr. BILL FEY, who had read one of the old columns of a *DeQuincy News* submitted by Mr. KEITH HAMBRICK. BILL asked me if there really was a Civil Defense in DeQuincy during World War II. I told him there sure was, and that they took their job very seriously. I told him of the blackouts and how the Civil Defense people would go up and down the streets, and if they saw the faintest light showing, they would ask the home owners to cover it. He asked me if there was a lookout tower. I told him "yes." It was located where Joe's Cafe now stands, and was manned night and day. Then I told him of an innocent little incident that took place one warm March evening in 1943.

In the old oil pond where the hospital and surrounding buildings now stand, the city's children would play and fly their kites. We always made big kites. One time we made a 5 x 7 foot kite, but that's another story. As to the best I can remember, those present that fateful evening were my brother, KENNETH FRAZIER, DUTCHIE CLIFTON, STEVE GLASSPOOL, LEROY DEAL, GLEN ISDALE, and BUDDY and JIMMY COOPER, and probably others who will remember when they read this. Anyhow, it got dark, and we continued flying our kites as the big round moon came up and gave sufficient light. Somebody came up with the suggestion to tie a fuzee to the tail of our kite so we could see it better. A fuzee, or railroad flare, was used by train men to give signals at that time. It was no problem to get the flares; during the war the trains ran every fifteen minutes. So someone ran over the track and was given a flare, or borrowed one from a caboose. In a short time we brought the kite down and fastened the flare to the tail. The flare burns for ten minutes, and by that time our kite was quite high. Now, for the rest of the story.

The Civil Defense watchman in the tower saw that light dancing all over the sky and just knew the Germans were invading DeQuincy. He called headquarters in Lake Charles, and had them on their way. Of course, it took a while. They had to come down crooked Shell Beach Drive, cross the old Calcasieu River bridge and come to Lewis Street in Sulphur before getting on Highway 27 to DeQuincy, which at that time was nothing but a rough dirt and gravel road.

When the fuzee went out, we took our kite down, went home, ate supper and went to bed. The Civil Defense authorities came into town with the dust flying, sirens blowing and their red lights flashing. They found nothing! We didn't know anything had happened until we got to school Monday morning and heard some of the kids talking. To some, it's still a mystery. We never told what really happened!

Heredity: Everyone believes in it until their children act like fools!

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of the trenches to use as bullet stops, like sand bags. I decided right then and there that when my time came for military service, I would rather fly into death than run that hard to get shot.

After Pearl Harbor, I had already served an apprenticeship as a shipyard boilermaker. A Navy officer gathered a group of us who were building ships and told us that the Navy was almost gone, and they badly needed the destroyers we were working on. The pace began to speed up, but the quality of the work had to be maintained. My closest friends had already gone to the service, but not a one of them advised me to join their branch. A young man from Orangefield, Texas, where I was living, came home on leave, singing the praises of flying anti-submarine patrols out of Panama. He was flying as a gunner in the old B-10 or B-18 bombers of that time. I was still helping my mother financially; Dad was working intermittently, and they had four children at school and twins at home, so I decided I would wait for the call up.

I had also met a girl with whom I spent much time. In April 1942 the call came, and I went with a group of young men who had graduated in 1942. We were examined and tested, and only a very small number were rejected. There were two older men who were AWOL from the peacetime Army. I was given my choice of Army, Navy or Marine Corps. I chose the Army. Then there were three other choices...Officer Candidate School, Aviation Cadets or ASTP. I asked what ASTP was, and they told me that it was Army Specialized Training Program, where they would send you to college. I was good in Science, but math was not my best subject, so I said, "What about Aerial Gunnery?" The man almost jumped over the desk, and said, "Yes, we will send you to Technical School first." My eyesight was 20-20, but I had a problem called "Lack of Depth Perception." A test for depth perception proved that I would "land a plane about thirty feet above the runway."

All the volunteers for Combat Crew Training were sent to Sheppard Field at Wichita Falls, Texas, for Basic Training or the "School of the Soldiers," where we were told that we were soldiers first and airmen second. It was tough and hot. We were all smaller and sunburned when we finished. I was sent to Keesler Field, Biloxi, Mississippi, for Airplane and Engine Training as a Flight Engineer on B-24s. This lasted six months, and then we were sent to Laredo, Texas, for Aerial Gunnery Training. After eight weeks of intensive training on maintenance and shooting every weapon in the hands of combat soldiers, from 45-caliber automatic pistols to 50-caliber Browning machine guns, We were promoted to Corporal and received our silver wings or Gunners' Badges. We shot 12-gauge shotguns on the skeet course and shot trap from the back of a moving pick-up truck. This training began with the nomenclature of the various weapons we would be using and included the complete disassembly and reassembly of the 50-caliber Browning while wearing blindfolds and cotton gloves. Our first aerial flight included air-to-ground firing from the rear seat of an AT-6 trainer. There were many humorous experiences involved in this part of the training course.

Take an eighteen year-old city boy who had never been entrusted with even a cap pistol and who suddenly finds himself in the rear seat of an airplane being given orders by a disgruntled pilot who didn't like his assignment to start with, and you have a volatile incident, just waiting to happen. And it did happen from time to time. One young Hispanic boy, who weighed about 100 pounds, spoke very little English and understood less, was assigned to a pilot from New York who thought he should be flying a fighter in the war and was instead hauling kids who had probably not ever even seen an aircraft before. This young man, who had a very unlikely attitude toward the war, was ordered into the seat and fastened the seat belt. The gun, a 30-caliber Browning, was mounted on a rail called a "Scarf Ring" that half-circled the seat. The gun had a friction-locking handle that locked the gun pointing backward in the trail position. Upon approaching the targets, which were dug-out, whitewashed holes in the ground in the profile of an aircraft, the pilot would give the order to unlock the gun, swing it to the right and lock it in place. This would be no problem for most men, but this little guy apparently had never done any hard work, and he simply did not have the strength to swing the gun against the propeller wash.

The pilot cursed the lad, and the student braced his feet on the floor and tried again. He found a place

to put his feet against something, but unfortunately for him, the rudder and elevator control cables in the AT-6 were not covered. The nose of the craft, already at low elevation, began to dip. The pilot almost had "cactus salad" in his face. He pulled the stick back, and the boy stepped on the cable harder as he struggled. The pilot told the boy to "sit down and don't touch anything," and did a quick, steep banking turn and returned to the field. The plane landed hard and bounced to a stop. The pilot and student both jumped out; the student "hit a brace" or came to attention, and the pilot hit the roof. He raged in a bad New York accent, and the noise attracted a higher-ranking officer who settled the problem quickly. He ordered an instructor to unlock the gun and turned it to the firing position and then ordered the pilot and student to take off again. The two took off and returned soon with the ammo belt empty. The pilot made a very soft landing, parked the aircraft, and walked away like he was in a trance. He had told the student very forcibly that when he saw the target to open fire; what he didn't tell the boy was to open fire when the trailing edge of the wing passed over the target, not the leading edge. We all got out of line and ran over to the plane. There was a line of bullet holes in the wing about two inches apart all the way across the wing surface.

We graduated from Gunnery School and received orders to report to Salt Lake City, Utah, to an assignment center. We were given a ten-day delay in route, which meant I would get to come home for about a week. My wife and I had been married at Gulfport, Mississippi, on October 1, 1943. Of course, I had to get permission to marry from the Major who commanded the tech school in Biloxi. He hit the ceiling when I asked for permission to get married. This was the first time that anyone really knew the survival odds in air combat and shared the information with me. In the Eighth Army Air Force a bomber crewman had three out of ten chances of surviving a combat tour of twenty-five missions.

Another new experience for me was when I took the wrong train from Houston for Salt Lake City; I arrived a day late. Standing in line at the Salt Lake City train depot, when the man in front of me presented his travel orders to a captain seated at a desk, I noticed the cheap paper that our orders were printed on, and his was kind of yellow. The captain said, "You are here on the right date, but a year late." So he was led off in handcuffs. I presented my orders and he said, "You are a day late." I looked around for my handcuffs, and the officer said, "You lose your ration money for ten days, and I fine you \$6.70 or 67 cents a day." I paid up quickly.

Salt Lake City Air Base was an assignment center where they drew the required MOS or Military Occupational Specialty numbers. You became part of a crew that consisted of two pilots (a First Pilot and a Co-Pilot), a navigator, a bombardier, a flight engineer, a radio operator and four career gunners. We really never met each other until a troop train dumped us out at the Tucson, Arizona, depot, but we became like a family. We were assigned to Davis-Monthan Air Base for our Operational Training for overseas movement. When I first met the pilot, co-pilot and the rest of the crew, I discovered that the pilot was a First Lieutenant, whose silver bars were already corroded. He told me he was an instructor pilot from the Training Command. I knew he had made some higher-ranking officer angry, and I knew he wasn't going to where he would hear angry gunfire. Later events prove this assumption to be correct.

The training aircraft, a B-24-D, which were almost the first models produced, were pretty well worn out. The maintenance crew did not make me very confident, as some of the mechanics didn't seem to know very much about the aircraft. On our first flight we had a "run away" propeller on the number 4 engine. The RPM (revolution per minute) raced from the required 2,750 to 3,000. The plane began to yaw violently to the right, and I asked the pilot if he knew what to do; he answered, "No." I remembered that the training manual said to push the Feathering Button for that engine and hold it in until the RPM comes down to the set RPM, and pull the button back to see if the governor takes over. If that didn't work, we should completely feather the prop, shut the engine off, and land the plane. He said, "Try it." It worked! The governor brought the revolution down to 2,750. This happened again in combat, and it worked again...only this time I had to crawl over a Command Pilot flying in the right hand seat who wasn't even aware that he had a problem.

Finally phase training was over, and we were placed on a troop train to Topeka, Kansas, to fly a new B-24 to North Ireland over the Northern Route. From Topeka we flew to Grenier Field, New Hampshire, then to Goosebay, Labrador, on to Iceland, and finally to North Ireland. The new plane was signed over, and we entered the Replacement Crew System. We flew our missions with the third and best of the three pilots we had. I was a T/Sgt. with 705 Squadron, 446 Bomb Group, 2nd Air Division, 8th USAAF. I flew my last mission on 30 February 1945. We received battle stars for participation in the Battle of Northern France, the Rhine Crossing, and the Battle of the Bulge. We had one crew member who was wounded, but we all came back!

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Contributed by HERSHEL FRAZIER

[Editor's Note: For this story, Mr. FRAZIER won third place in the Reminiscent Writing Contest sponsored by Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, and has kindly granted us permission to print it. It illustrates the constant threat of invasion felt during World War II.)

The other day I was talking to my friend, Dr. BILL FEY, who had read one of the old columns of a *DeQuincy News* submitted by Mr. KEITH HAMBRICK. BILL asked me if there really was a Civil Defense in DeQuincy during World War II. I told him there sure was, and that they took their job very seriously. I told him of the blackouts and how the Civil Defense people would go up and down the streets, and if they saw the faintest light showing, they would ask the home owners to cover it. He asked me if there was a lookout tower. I told him "yes." It was located where Joe's Cafe now stands, and was manned night and day. Then I told him of an innocent little incident that took place one warm March evening in 1943.

In the old oil pond where the hospital and surrounding buildings now stand, the city's children would play and fly their kites. We always made big kites. One time we made a 5 x 7 foot kite, but that's another story. As to the best I can remember, those present that fateful evening were my brother, KENNETH FRAZIER, DUTCHIE CLIFTON, STEVE GLASSPOOL, LEROY DEAL, GLEN ISDALE, and BUDDY and JIMMY COOPER, and probably others who will remember when they read this. Anyhow, it got dark, and we continued flying our kites as the big round moon came up and gave sufficient light. Somebody came up with the suggestion to tie a fuzee to the tail of our kite so we could see it better. A fuzee, or railroad flare, was used by train men to give signals at that time. It was no problem to get the flares; during the war the trains ran every fifteen minutes. So someone ran over the track and was given a flare, or borrowed one from a caboose. In a short time we brought the kite down and fastened the flare to the tail. The flare burns for ten minutes, and by that time our kite was quite high. Now, for the rest of the story.

The Civil Defense watchman in the tower saw that light dancing all over the sky and just knew the Germans were invading DeQuincy. He called headquarters in Lake Charles, and had them on their way. Of course, it took a while. They had to come down crooked Shell Beach Drive, cross the old Calcasieu River bridge and come to Lewis Street in Sulphur before getting on Highway 27 to DeQuincy, which at that time was nothing but a rough dirt and gravel road.

When the fuzee went out, we took our kite down, went home, ate supper and went to bed. The Civil Defense authorities came into town with the dust flying, sirens blowing and their red lights flashing. They found nothing! We didn't know anything had happened until we got to school Monday morning and heard some of the kids talking. To some, it's still a mystery. We never told what really happened!

Heredity: Everyone believes in it until their children act like fools!

WORLD WAR II: AT HOME IN LOUISIANA

"Yesterday, December 7, 1941---a date which will live in infamy---the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan."

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The drums of war began early in the 1930s, but Americans did not dream that the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in 1931 was actually the first step toward World War II in the Pacific. When the League of Nations protested these militaristic actions in Asia, Japan promptly withdrew from the powerless League and began its aggression in China. Encouraged by the League's failure to control Japanese aggression, the Italian Fascist leader, BENITO MUSSOLINI, began his conquest of Ethiopia. Again the League protested, and Italy, too, withdrew its membership. As ADOLPH HITLER rose to power in Germany, Jews became the targets of the Nazi regime. Between 1933 and 1940 approximately 105,000 Jewish refugees fled Nazism and immigrated to the United States. By 1936 the Spanish Civil War was being fought between the Fascists and the Loyalists; actually, it was a serious international conflict that became a proving ground for new weapons and military tactics. The British and French advocated a nonintervention policy, but the Germans and Italians openly sent many troops and arms to the Fascists. As a result of the war in Spain, HITLER became politically stronger and militarily better prepared for a full-scale war. By 1938 German troops marched into Austria, and the following year the Italians conquered Albania while Germany subdued Poland. All attempts at peace had failed! Great Britain and France declared war on Germany, and World War II officially began.

While Europe and Asia were involved in the turmoil of war, the United States maintained its isolationist policy and recovered from the effects of the Great Depression. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT had been elected president. The population of the United States in 1941 was about 132 million. The average salary was \$1,200 a year, but prices were cheap. Milk cost 13 cents a quart, and bread was only 8 cents a loaf. Comic books, featuring super heroes who were always on the side of right, were in their heyday, and were enjoyed by most young people. Ladies and teen-aged girls wore pretty dresses with high-heeled shoes, gloves and hats for all social functions, even on a trip downtown. As a general rule, female teachers had to be unmarried. Female college students were required to have permission to marry.

With most of Europe under Nazi control and the fate of England in doubt, there were thousands upon thousands of refugees whose lives were in grave danger. By 1940 the plight of refugee children, including the English children who were in danger from Nazi bombs, touched America's heart, and many homes were offered to them. There could be no delay. The Battle of Britain had begun! German planes bombed the southern coasts of England nightly, while thousands of German troops gathered along the northern coast of France, preparing for the invasion of Britain. In the United States a special War Problems Division was created in the State Department to cut through the legal red tape that would ordinarily delay or prevent immigration, such as the problems of the status of the children (immigrants or temporary visitors) and the method of transportation to get them here. It was feared, however, that large-scale admission of adult refugees would endanger our national security, since Germany was using every ruse and subterfuge to send spies and saboteurs abroad. By 1941 "Bundles for Britain," a relief program to aid the British, was in high gear.

Most of Britain's destroyers had been either sunk or heavily damaged at Dunkirk, and CHURCHILL asked for fifty American destroyers to protect British merchant ships from submarines and to help ward off the expected German invasion. This presented a problem. The British were running out of money to pay for the war. How could the United States furnish the essential destroyers to Britain and still remain neutral? Despite much opposition, it was agreed that a lend-lease program would be established. The United States would loan Britain the destroyers in return for the right of access to British bases in America, such as Newfoundland, Trinidad and Bermuda, for ninety-nine years. With the passage of the lend-lease agreement, the German GOEBBELS wrote in his diary, "The Fuhrer finally gave his propagandists permission to attack America." Then ROOSEVELT, despite strong opposition, even from his outspoken wife, instituted the first peacetime draft in the history of the

country. The ranks of the small peacetime army would swell.

In 1940, 1941 and 1942 massive army training exercises, known as the "Louisiana Maneuvers" took place all over the state. On 2 March 1940 the War Department issued a directive "to prepare units to take the field on short notice at existing strength, ready to function effectively in combat." Although the United States was at peace, war threatened every front. German aggression was creating chaos in Europe and the Imperial Japanese Army was attacking China. The Army of the United States ranked 17th in the world, after Romania, and numbered only about 300,000, with about 200,000 other men in the National Guard. Weapons were old and obsolete, but new weapons and military vehicles were being acquired. It was necessary to test men and machines in war games or maneuvers. General WALTER C. SHORT was ordered to take his IV Corps to Louisiana in the longest "motor march" ever undertaken by a large U. S. Army unit. The 41,000 men moved 600 miles in six days from Georgia to Camp Beauregard in central Louisiana, where they would oppose the IX Corps, which had assembled on the Texas side of the Sabine River under Major WALTER KRUEGER. Maneuvers began on 9 May 1940, and provided much data about modern warfare and modernizing the Army.

In September 1941 Louisiana hosted the largest peacetime maneuvers in the history of the country. They involved about 400,000 soldiers and airmen, who fought the greatest five-day sham battle in history, mostly in the vicinity of Alexandria. Not only did they learn about reconnaissance and troop supply problems, they also learned that tanks could function even in the swamps of Louisiana. They contended with dust, heat, rain and mud, which often affected the performance of their planes and vehicles. An article about the Louisiana Maneuvers appeared in *Life Magazine* and can be seen on the Internet.

There were some casualties from the maneuvers...strained backs, twisted ankles, fractured knees, poison ivy and even food poisoning. The Army expected that, in two weeks, some 40,000 soldiers would be hospitalized and 150 would die. At the end of the first week there were only seventeen fatalities. Seven died in motor accidents, five in airplanes, two from disease, two by drowning and one by suicide. Maneuvers were held in Louisiana again in 1942, 1943 and 1944. Schools and other public buildings were used as hospitals or dormitories for soldiers. In Lake Charles, Fourth Ward School was used as a hospital for several months, and the pupils were sent to Central School. LaGrange School was used to house the soldiers during the summer. Inevitably, the maneuvers caused some damage to fields and private property in the area, and claims were made for repayment.

The construction of air bases, new army camps, and the soldiers' pay brought money into the state, and many people prospered. Military vehicles crowded the streets; few civilian automobiles had gasoline to run. Soldiers were everywhere...on the streets, in the stores, in the few restaurants that the town had, and in the parks. The woods all around Lake Charles were filled with soldiers on maneuvers. Broad Street, especially near the Lake Charles Air Base, was lined with honky-tonk after another....and they all did a booming business.

As early as the summer of 1941 there were house-to-house "Scrap Drives" to collect items that were ordinarily considered worthless, but were now essential and in short supply. School children and civic groups collected scrap metal, tires, paper, grease and other items for the drives throughout the war. Used household cooking grease and fats could be used in the manufacture of ammunition. Old tires were gathered to be reprocessed. Rubber plantations in the East Indies had fallen into the hands of the Japanese, so it was essential to recycle old rubber while the process of synthetic rubber was being developed. Aluminum, iron, tin and other scrap metals, which could be remade into other objects, were needed for plane parts and other vehicles of war. All sorts of metal objects were donated...old car parts and motors, cooking pans, black iron wash pots. However, in their zeal, some people donated metal artifacts, such as Civil War swords and World War I mementos. Balls of silver tin foil were collected from foil-lined wrappers on sticks of gum. There was a paper shortage, so not a scrap was wasted. School children used both sides of their notebook paper and housewives reused the same brown paper grocery bags over and over. Even Christmas cards were in short supply. The severe

paper shortage led to the publication of smaller "soft cover" books with fewer end pages...pocketbooks, which are still popular today. The "Scrap Drives" were so successful that in 1944 the government announced that half the tin, steel and paper needed for the war effort had been provided by the salvage and recycling programs.

Although wiser heads knew a war with Germany was coming, the sneak attack of the Japanese on Pearl Harbor on Sunday, the 7th of December 1941 took everyone, including the military, by surprise. A fleet of 189 Japanese aircraft descended on the Hawaiian Islands, raining bombs on the unsuspecting ships anchored in Pearl Harbor and on the airfields nearby. The United States immediately declared war on the Axis Powers...Japan, Germany and Italy. The bombing of Pearl Harbor brought China into the war on the side of the Allies. Although part of China had been conquered and ravaged by Japan, she did not formally declare war on the Axis powers until 8 December 1941. The bombing of Pearl Harbor destroyed the feeling of national security; the enemy was actually almost at our borders, and the West Coast was especially vulnerable. The level of American patriotism surged; young men stood in recruiting lines to defend the country. Americans united and mobilized for war. Everywhere were pictures of Uncle Sam pointing outward, with the legend "I Want You!"

In December 1941 both the Russians and the Germans were suffering in the cold Russian winter. In the siege of Leningrad, although 3,000 Russians were dying every day, the Russian winter also proved to be the graveyard of the German Army. The Russian Army began launching massive attacks on the poorly-clad German invaders who had not been provided with winter overcoats. According to HITLER's schedule, the Russian campaign should have been over by winter! The war was turning on the eastern European front, and the United States had entered the war! Americans had sympathized with the plight of the Russians, and now American aid and supplies could be sent to Russia.

From the beginning of the war until it ended, life changed drastically for millions who served in the military forces and for civilians on the home front. While the Armed Forces were fighting the battle abroad, American civilians tried to show their patriotism and support for the servicemen in many ways. Sixteen million Americans served in the U. S. Armed Forces. More than 400,000 of them died; the deaths of so many young people in the prime of their lives gravely affected many families and took a great toll on our country. Service flags with a blue star were displayed in the windows of families who had members serving in the Armed Forces, but too soon many of the blue stars were replaced with gold stars, which denoted the death of a service man or woman. After every major battle, there were thousands of casualties. People gathered around their radios to hear the latest news on battles, and hopefully, learn of American victories. Places that were once merely dots on a map became important and Americans fought and died there. Newspapers and casualty lists were scanned for each detail and name from the war's carnage. Telegrams from the government announcing the death of a loved one were awaited with dread. Sadness and tension swept the country, but morale generally remained high. ERNIE PYLE, the most popular war correspondent, wrote stories about the ordinary GIs. Churches and synagogues were crowded as the country turned to faith and prayer. Sales of the Bible increased by 35%. Americans considered the war as a "Crusade Against Evil" to stop the advance of fascism of Nazi Germany and the cruel military aggression of Imperial Japan.

At first the war went badly for the Americans, especially in the Pacific. America did not have enough men, ships and armaments to fight the war on both fronts, so it was decided that most of the men and war material would be sent to the European front; the Pacific front would have to take second place. This tactic angered many Americans who hated the Japanese for their sneak attack and did not understand the dangers HITLER posed to America. However, America did not abandon her Pacific bases; she simply could not supply them. Almost effortlessly Japan conquered Hong Kong, Thailand, Malaya, Burma and the Dutch East Indies. The Philippines were about to fall. In the Atlantic the German U-boats sank Allied ships faster than they could be built. Then on 15 February 1942 Singapore, the bastion of Western power, fell to the Japanese, and tales of atrocities filtered out of the Japanese-occupied lands. The small American and British forces in the Pacific, outnumbered and

without support from the American mainland, were left to fight and hold on as well as they could.

In 1942 single men between the ages of 18 and 35 and married men between 18 and 26 were declared eligible for national conscription, "The Draft" and were put into several categories, according to their eligibility. Men who were classified as "1-A" were highly eligible and those who were classified as "4-F" were ineligible. Men who were 4-F might have been too skinny, or had flat feet, poor eyesight or impaired hearing, but sometime people questioned their draft status. Others were merely deferred from service for some specific reason. Since married men, especially those who were fathers, were not drafted at first, there was a drastic increase in marriage and a resulting baby boom. College deferments were allowed, so many middle-class boys, who had no previous plans to attend college, went on to further their education. This, in turn sparked resentment from the illiterate or less fortunate. As the death toll mounted, there was considerable hostility toward the draft and local draft boards.

Americans wept as Bataan fell and the Death March began. The Germans had reached Stalingrad about the same time. At Santa Barbara, California, in the first attack on the American mainland, a Japanese submarine fired about 25 shells at an oil refinery. Stringent defense measures were taken. The coasts were patrolled and a blackout began. The war situation remained grim. To promote patriotism, the U. S. Post Office issued a series of "flag stamps" honoring the countries that had been overrun by the Axis powers. Hundreds of censor-translators began examining all foreign mail. Censorship was imposed for the protection of military secrets and to maintain high civilian morale. Reporters and cameramen gave glowing reports of victories and snapped innumerable photographs of military celebrities like MacARTHUR and EISENHOWER.

Early in 1942 ROOSEVELT announced his goals for the year. He ordered that workers must be on the assembly lines twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week to produce the needed 60,000 planes; 45,000 tanks; 20,000 anti-aircraft guns and the multitude of other items necessary for the war. The automobile industry was the first to feel the pinch of the new program. The cars and trucks in dealers' showrooms and on the assembly lines would go to the government, and to doctors, police and other essential workers. This measure left about 44,000 auto dealers and 400,000 employees out of work. The automobile factories retooled and began to produce tanks, jeeps, carry-alls, heavy-duty trucks and amphibious vehicles for the military. Other factories were converted into the production of weapons. Shoe factories produced Army boots. A corset factory began making hand-grenade belts. A stove factory produced lifeboats. A toy maker became a compass maker. A pinball machine factory made armor-piercing bullets.

Along with new military bases, all over the country new "Defense Plants" or "War Plants" were built. They included shipyards, aircraft plants, factories, oil refineries and chemical plants. A great American migration began as armies of construction workers and their families came to build the facilities. Acute shortages occurred as hundreds of families poured into areas where housing and other accommodations were limited. Many of the construction workers and their families stayed to run the new plants and man the air bases and military camps. Local families were encouraged, and sometimes almost required, to share their homes with the newcomers. Apartments were made from spare upstairs rooms, and single rooms were rented to whole families. Sometimes living quarters were so crowded that rooms were set up like dormitories in boarding houses. It was not unusual for two or three shifts of men to sleep in the same beds; while one shift worked the other slept. Anything was acceptable as housing...a converted chicken house, a basement, a shed, a spare bed in the dining room, a room over the garage, a summer camp.

The shifting population created a breakdown in tradition and morality. No longer were family members near to help uphold stringent moral codes. There was an increase in illegitimate births, in the United States and overseas. The divorce rate rose as marriage vows were broken. Thousands of children from these transplanted families overran the school systems that had been designed only for the local children. To help cope with the problem, thousands of women were given a temporary teaching certificate, or "Class T" certificate, which was valid for only one year. The population

patterns of the country were forever changed as "new blood" was infused into the area. In southwest Louisiana, Lake Charles became a center of wartime prosperity with new refineries, chemical plants and an air base, and many new families came to the area, mainly from Texas and Oklahoma. These people intermarried with the Louisiana natives to become a vital part of the area. The community of Maplewood, between Lake Charles and Sulphur, was built especially to house the plant workers and their families.

Overseas, things continued going badly for the Allies, and a boost to national morale was badly needed. In May 1942, when the stronghold on Corregidor fell, 16,000 Americans became Japanese prisoners-of-war. The Japanese threatened mainland America by occupying Kiska and Attu in the Aleutians. Shipping off the Gulf and Atlantic coasts had been almost destroyed by German U-boats; in January 1942 alone, 43 ships were lost, along with over a thousand lives. In April 1942 a handful of American airmen made a risky, surprise offensive action and bombed the Japanese home island from an aircraft carrier in the Doolittle raid. Americans celebrated! However, in a twisted way, this action led to the bloody Battle of Midway. As the American bombs fell on Tokyo, Admiral YAMAMOTO determined that this would not happen again and decided to send a fleet of 185 ships to attack the island of Midway, the last outpost of the Hawaiian Islands. The small American force defending the island would have surely been overwhelmed, but the Japanese code had been broken. The American Navy caught the Japanese unaware, and the Battle of Midway became a turning point in the war. It was the first defeat suffered by the Japanese and a major boost to American morale! In October and November 1942, as a combined force of 400,000 American and British troops began the invasion of North Africa, rationing went into effect in the United States. Sunglasses proved a hazard in desert warfare. The sun's rays reflecting on the lenses provided a target for German sharpshooters, and many men were killed or wounded. By the end of the year there were 1,700,000 American servicemen overseas.

(Continued next issue)

WAR IN THE GULF. During World War II a severe blackout was imposed all along the Gulf Coast. The threat of saboteurs and invasion was real. According to the Minerals Management Service (MMS), Gulf Region, Department of the Interior, between 1942 and 1943 more than 20 German U-boats cruised the Gulf, seeking to disrupt the vital flow of oil carried by tankers from ports in Texas and Louisiana. These enemy submarines were so successful that they sank 56 vessels, 39 of which are thought to be in Federal waters off the coasts of Texas, Louisiana and Florida. By the end of 1943 tankers and merchant vessels in the Gulf were part of armed convoys, and the submarine menace declined. When the Big Inch, the pipeline that carried oil from Texas to New Jersey, opened, the war effort no longer had to rely on ships to carry oil. As a result of oil exploration in the Gulf, the remains of several oil tankers which were sunk in WWII have been found. They include the *Heredia*, a United Fruit Co. freighter; the oil tankers *Scherezade* and *Gulfpenn*; and the passenger-freighter, *Robert E. Lee*. The only known German U-boat sunk was the U-166, found near the mouth of the Mississippi. [For more information on German U-Boats in the Gulf, see *Kinfolks*, Vol. 23 #1.]

LAKE CHARLES HIGH SCHOOL BAND, 1940 & 1941. In "Timeline," a feature of the *American Press*, the following people were listed as band members for 1940-1941 in the *Golden Jubilee LCHS Book*: FRANK BLACKBURN, HAROLD BOURGEOIS, BILLY CLEARY, CHARLES COBB, FORD DeCORDOVA, CHARLES FAUST, JOHN MOSS FORD, MARVIN GUTH, HERBERT HADLEY, T. L. HERLONG, WARREN HOOD, ROY JOHNS, BOBBY KING, BILLY KUSHNER, VERNON LUSBY, RAMSEY McCLOUD, CARTER MILLER, KENNETH MORGAN, MURPHY MOSS, BUTLER ORY, ERIC PEDERSON, WILFRED QUIRK, EVERETT SCOTT, OLIN SHEPARD, BILLY SHIRLEY, CLYDE SMITH, CHAPIN STEBBINS, LOYD STEEN, DIXON SUTTON, RODNEY VINCENT, E. R. WICKER, DOYLE WILLIS and BILLY WILSON. Many of these boys served in WWII.

Source: *American Press* (7/5/2003)

Junk is something you've kept for years and throw away three weeks before you need it.

THE SOUTHERN VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY OF DUNBAR & HUNTER

Contributed by MYRA WHITLOW, Member #852

Unless you have been living on the moon, you know that we are celebrating the anniversaries of the Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark Expedition, which is called the "Corps of Discovery." Another mission that was important to the development of America was the Voyage of Discovery, which began in 1803 under the leadership of WILLIAM DUNBAR and Dr. GEORGE HUNTER, whose task was to survey, establish and mark the "initial survey point" in southeast Arkansas. It was to be from this "point" that all lands within the Louisiana Purchase area were surveyed, Unless this "point" was established, no western land could be claimed or developed.

WILLIAM DUNBAR, an amateur scientist born in Scotland, was a member of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia and was acquainted with President THOMAS JEFFERSON. DUNBAR lived in Natchez, Mississippi, on a large plantation home called "The Forest." Dr. GEORGE HUNTER had also been born in Scotland, and after arriving in America, served with the Philadelphia militia at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. The next year he joined the American Army as an assistant apothecary. Then he served on the ship *Betty* and spent time in the British prison ship in New York. He and JEFFERSON probably had mutual friends who were members of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

In 1803 there were few settlements on the Mississippi north of New Orleans. Along the Mississippi River was located the town of St. Louis and the settlements of Cape Girardeau, St. Charles, Arkansas Post and New Madrid. On the Red River was the settlement of Natchitoches. These small settlements were little more than French trading posts. The territory was mostly the home of Indians. A few Spanish and French trappers and hunters were in the region, but there was no exploration of this uncharted area.

President JEFFERSON had commissioned LEWIS and CLARK for their historic journey, and he made plans to send DUNBAR and HUNTER to explore the southern part of the territory. They intended to explore the Arkansas River up to its headwaters and across to the Red River, and back to the Mississippi. DUNBAR was to be the leader of the expedition and Dr. HUNTER was in charge of supplies. He designed a flat ferry-boat, 50 feet long and 8 feet wide, with a mast and sail and a set of oars. It was built with a small cabin and had tarpaulins to cover the supplies and protect the men from the weather. HUNTER, his son and a small crew left Pittsburg and traveled down the Ohio River. They had many difficulties...three hired men jumped ship and a young Swiss became ill, and in his delirium went overboard too. HUNTER and his party finally arrived in Natchez and were told by DUNBAR that JEFFERSON had sent orders "countermanding or postponing, the original main expedition in the spring," due to opposition from the Spanish and a large renegade party of 400 Osage warriors encamped on the Red and Arkansas Rivers.

Dr. HUNTER went on down the Mississippi to New Orleans to pick up soldiers and additional supplies for the expedition. Rowing upriver against the heavy current, the trip back to Natchez took three weeks. On October 14, 1804, they picked up DUNBAR. The party consisted of DUNBAR; HUNTER and his son, his manservant and two slaves; SAMUEL BLAZIER, a scout hired on the trip up the Ouachita (Wachita) River; a sergeant and twelve soldiers from the New Orleans Post. They rowed up the Red and Black Rivers, and then went into the Ouachita. They obtained a smaller boat, better suited to the rapids and rough waters they encountered. The boat flooded, and had to be unloaded; then it had to be caulked, and reloaded, but it was still difficult to move upstream. The men rowed, pulled with ropes on shore, shifted cargo and finally arrived at the rapids near Hot Springs. Their large boat was the first to make it over the rough water to this area. HUNTER was the victim of a terrible accident when his gun discharged, causing severe hand wounds, facial injuries and damages to the boat.

Everyday the men measured longitude and latitude as they mapped the rivers. They recorded weather

conditions, air and water temperatures, and types of soil. They identified metals and minerals, plants and trees, the kind and number of animals, just as LEWIS and CLARK did on their journey to the Northwest. They collected samples of plants, flints and rocks. Reading and transcribing their journals proved to be difficult as they used archaic words, and sometimes used French or Spanish terminology. For example, they used the term "perches," which represented a distance of 16½ feet, and which is equal to a "rod." They also used the terms "arpent" (11.5 rods), league (2 English miles), furlong (40 rods), 8 furlongs (equal a mile), "fathom" (6 ft.).

At sunrise on December 6th they recorded the temperature at 26 degrees. They repaired the cabin and built a chimney. Then they began their experiments. They mapped and marked each spring, noted the temperature of the water, its rate of flow, and its taste. The temperature of the largest spring was 140 degrees, yet it had a green "moss" (algae) growing there. Between Christmas and the New Year they prepared to depart, but were delayed by a heavy snowstorm on January 1, 1805. The snowfall measured between 10 and 13 inches. They had to wait for the snow to melt and the water to recede after a heavy rain before they began their journey downstream. When they reached the Red River, Mr. DUNBAR left the group and returned overland to his home in Natchez. Dr. HUNTER completed the journey and sailed for Philadelphia from New Orleans, where the soldiers had returned to their post.

The travels of DUNBAR and HUNTER were significant because theirs was the first American trip into the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands, and they were the first to accurately survey and conduct scientific experiments in the region. Although it provided important knowledge of the Louisiana Purchase Territory, the Dunbar-Hunter Voyage of Discovery is not as well known as the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

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Arkansas Bicentennial Celebration-ASDAR-Commemorative Events Chairman

JEFFERSON'S LIBRARY

On the night of 24-25 August 1814, as part of the War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain, British General ROBERT ROSS burned the nation's new capital at Washington, D. C. Despite efforts to save the Congressional Library, most of the books and papers housed there went up in flames due to a shortage of wagons to haul the contents away. PATRICK MAGRUDER, the librarian and a clerk of the House of Representatives, had fled to Virginia Springs. Later, a congressional investigation forced MAGRUDER to retire. Shocked by the loss of the library, THOMAS JEFFERSON offered his own private library to Congress. It was the "choicest collection of books in the United States." The congressional library had numbered only about 3,000 books, while JEFFERSON's library, estimated at 9,000 - 10,000 books, actually contained 6,487. Great debate followed. Federalists opposed anything connected with JEFFERSON, but Republicans controlled both houses of Congress. The Senate voted to buy the books for \$23,950, but the Republicans declared that this would amount to a financial subsidy for JEFFERSON. Debate continued. It was argued that \$23,950 would pay for the enlistment of 210 men in the regular Army or for 2,000 stands of arms, which were much more needed than a bunch of books. Some of the books were in French, Latin and Greek, which few could read. It was argued that the books were "irreligious" and might spread evil and should be burned. However, despite the arguments of bankrupting the country and disgracing the nation, Congress bought JEFFERSON's books, which became the beginning of the extensive Library of Congress we have today.

DON'T BELIEVE EVERYTHING YOU SEE IN PRINT. CONFIRM!!!

HACKBERRY, LOUISIANA

The small town of Hackberry, once a part of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, is located on an island on the west side of the Calcasieu River, and is part of Cameron Parish. It was also known as Hackberry Island, and was probably named for the hackberry bushes which grew there in profusion. Before World War II the community was virtually isolated, and transportation to the community was available only by water, since no road connected it to Lake Charles. Mail, supplies, cattle and freight had to come in and out of the town by boat.

Although there is evidence that a band of Indians wintered here, BURREL FRANKS was reputedly the first white settler in the area. He settled here in the early 1800s, about the time of the Louisiana Purchase, and claimed 640 acres. By 1834 other families had settled in the area. These families had the surnames of HAMPSHIRE, KELSO, PHELPS, ELENDER, BREAU, DUHON, and HEBERT. They obtained land by homesteading, purchasing the land or by receiving bounty land grants for services to the government.

ALCENDORE ST. GERMAIN ELENDER, a brother-in-law of THOMAS RIGMAIDEN, was one of the earliest settlers of the Hackberry-Choupique area. In 1829, ELENDER married REBECCA RYAN, the daughter of JOHN JACOB RYAN, Sr., the "father of Lake Charles." ELENDER built his home on Hackberry Island in 1854. A mark on the old chimney was dated 1861.

In 1830 GEORGE YOUNG KELSO built a home on Hackberry Island. He owned 2,200 acres and grew sugar cane. He also owned land in Moss Bluff and West Fork. Kelso Bayou is named for him.

Another pioneer settler in the Hackberry area was ERNEST SANNER, who homesteaded land on the corner of present-day Highways 27 and 390. In accordance with the provisions of the Homestead Act, SANNER planted a portion of his land with oak trees. His origin is a mystery, but as a small boy he was taken from Galveston to Lake Charles by a schooner captain who might have been GEORGE LOCK. On January 1882 ERNEST SANNER wed MARGUERITE DUHON, although family sources give her name as AURELIA DUHON. This marriage was recorded in Cameron, then a part of Calcasieu Parish. Six children were born to them...LASAND, THEOPHILE, RAYMOND, GARFIELD, EVELYN and CLAIRVILLE. On 18 January 1895 SANNER sold a lot to the New Orleans Catholic Diocese for \$15 for a church. Witnesses were SIMEON and FRANCOIS DUHON. After his wife died, SANNER married LAURA VINCENT JOHNSON, a widow with six children, and lived to the venerable age of 101.

Just north of Hackberry is Kaough's Landing where MARTIN KAOUGH was born in 1854. He and his brother-in-law, JACOB HAYMARK (married LOUISA KAOUGH), operated schooners carrying lumber from the area to Galveston and returning with supplies such as sugar, salt and flour.

In 1905 Hackberry boasted a resort hotel, the Portie Hotel. The area was known as a fishing, hunting and trapping paradise. Stock raising was also important to the area. Cattle ran loose on the open ranges and thrived. Roundup time in the spring was the season for branding so that stockmen could see how their herds had multiplied.

The area is rich in oil reserves. Many attempts were made to drill for oil, but in 1927 the East Hackberry oil field opened, followed in the next year by the West Hackberry oil field. Salt domes, some of which are now used for underground oil storage, are prevalent in the area. NOAH REON was the first mailman for Hackberry's rural routes. The first general store was run by CLERFA ELENDER. The first resident doctor was LUCAS DIGIGLIA, who later practiced medicine in Lake Charles.

Bridges now connect Hackberry Island with the mainland, and hard surfaced roads have replaced the muddy dirt lanes of the small community. The people of Hackberry have all the comforts of civilization.

SOURCES: "Ernest Sanner, Hackberry Pioneer" (LCAP 11/19/1989)
Maude Reid Scrapbooks
Lagnaippe (Jan. 6, 1999)
Today's World (1/1/1986)
Griffith. "Cameron Parish's History Unique" LCAP (3/7/1993)
Ross. *Pioneers of Calcasieu Parish*, Vol. I

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM HACKBERRY, LOUISIANA
Contributed by NADINE DROST, Member #1210

January 29, 1899. AMAR VINCENT is spending a few days at Vinton and Edgerly. Mrs. ADELINA PERKINS of Edgerly is visiting relatives here. The recent freshet has so flooded the marsh ranges that stock is doing badly in consequence. Hog hunting has been a favorite pastime during the high water, but marsh hogs are still too poor to eat. F. B. JOHNSON has rented JOSEPH VIRGILLO's place and has moved in. The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. LACY has been quite sick for several days, but is now improving. Our public school will open on Monday, February 13th, with J. P. CHESSON as teacher. The marriages of HOMER DUHON to Miss LAURA ELENDER, and WILLIAM LITTLE, Jr. to Miss EUGENIE PORTIE will be celebrated at the Catholic Church on Thursday, February 2nd. Two weddings the same day and at the same place is very rare. From *Lake Charles Daily American* (2/3/1899)

Prof. J. P. CHESSON returned Tuesday from Cameron. Little Miss JULIE DUHON returned from a visit to Grand Lake. Mrs. M. A. ELENDER and daughter REBECCA will visit Cameron shortly. J. B. DUHON and family and JOHN BENOIT will go to Black Bayou tomorrow. Mrs. BENJAMIN ELENDER has been sick several days, but is some better. ROBERT McWHORTER, who has been to Sulphur for medical treatment, returned. Mrs. AMELIA DUHON, who has been quite sick, is now a convalescent. The sloop *Clara* came down today with freight for this place. Captain MARTIN KAOUGH is at the helm. From the *Lake Charles American* (6/22/1899)

January 3, 1900. FREDDIE JOHNSON has about finished his dwelling and is building a new barn. SIMON ELENDER is now hauling lumber for improvements on his land near Black Lake. CLARFA ELENDER finished hauling his lumber for a dwelling house at Black Lake. The fur trade is quite an item here this season, as minks, coons and even otters are plentiful, and prices are always up. J. L. VINCENT and ASA LYONS of Vinton were here getting cattle for the New Orleans market. Mr. HOMER DUHON, who is engaged in trapping furs, caught a very large snapping turtle in one of his traps, but unfortunately, the fur was not good. A wolf has been in our neighborhood for some time, and on Wednesday night he was here quite near several houses, even fighting the dogs at J. M. VINCENT's place. A hunt was promptly started the next morning but the result, as usual, was a failure. From *Lake Charles Daily American* (1/11/1900)

April 29, 1902. We are enjoying the sweet, balmy Gulf breeze. Our only troubles are that we have to fight the mosquitoes. Miss MARY GRANGER from Orange, Texas, is visiting relatives and friends. The sloop *Pearl* is unloading coal for the Louisiana and Texas Oil Co. PAUL PORTIE came out of the marsh with seventy alligator skins. The oil company is down about 900 feet. We will have a gusher before hot weather.

April 30, 1902. The sloop *Pearl* went up to Lake Charles today after a load of freight for FRANK GRANGER. J. M. VINCENT, the veteran merchant of Hackberry, contemplates filling the empty shelves of his store soon. PAUL PORTIE and Miss MAGGIE CHENIER are going down to Grand Lake to a wedding next week. AUGUST PAVELL was elected to the General Assembly by a majority over WELSH of 40. The total number of votes polled in the parish was 200. From *Lake Charles American* (5/3/1902)

May 19, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. AMAR VINCENT are callers at Vinton; Mr. VINCENT, police juror from this ward, was in the marsh rounding up his cattle. JOSEPH DUHON was up to JOSEPH TRAHAN's yesterday. H. H. JONES is absent this week. FRANK GRANGER was bitten on the forehead by a poisonous spider. J. M. VINCENT sold thirty head of two and three year-old beeves at \$22 per head; he went up to Calcasieu after two wagon loads of freight for his store. Capt. FORD of the schooner *Mary* came in with freight for FRANK GRANGER from Galveston. The Louisiana and Texas Oil Company is going after well No. 3 in a few weeks. The sloop *Pearl* went up to Lake Charles after another load of coal for the oil company. JULE PORTIE, the new mail contractor, went up to Lake Charles and bought a fine double-seated wagon for the mail service. From *Lake Charles American* (5/31/1902)

H. H. JONES has gone to Dallas, Texas, to visit his family. Uncle LASTIE VINCENT is visiting the family of Hon. AMAR VINCENT. The sloop *Pearl* is up at Lake Charles for coal. It is rumored that the oil company contemplates putting in a tug to ply between Hackberry and Lake Charles. This is good news as there is plenty of business going on. Under the present system, the Hackberry people have to ride or walk twelve miles to Calcasieu post office. Sometimes the mud is neck deep; the horse bogs down and one is obliged to walk two or three miles to get a yoke of oxen to pull the horse out. Then he has the pleasure of going back home to give his wife, mother or sister a week's job of cleaning up---and still the proprietors of the mail steamer *Romeo* will not hear our plea to make a landing. The oil company sees our predicament, and if they will assist us out of the wilderness, we will remember them in the future. From *Lake Charles American* (6/21/1902)

If dry weather continues much longer, the cattlemen will move their cattle. Water is getting very scarce. There will be a big ball at Mr. and Mrs. WILL LACEY's the Fourth of July. A big boy has arrived at Mr. and Mrs. DUPREE VINCENT's. Dr. A. L. LYONS, S. M. LYONS and Hon. WALTER HOUSE were here looking after their interests. Dr. S. M. LYONS has leased from OLEZEAM DUHON forty acres of land...consideration \$80 cash. H. H. JONES returned from Dallas and has gone to Lake Charles on a business mission. M. C. TAYLOR was up from the sticks last Sunday, From *Lake Charles American* (6/23/1902)

We have charbon cattle and horses, dying by the hundreds, but of late the writer has not heard of any new cases. J. M. VINCENT lost about 75 head of fine cattle and 8 head of horses. Mrs. J. M. VINCENT has been sick, but is improving. FRANK GRANGER has bought all the stock and fixtures of the store of J. M. VINCENT, the veteran merchant of Hackberry. The Louisiana & Texas Oil Company is down in solid rock 58 feet and is expecting a gusher at every round of the rotary. There will soon be oil land on the market at Hackberry. We have a prospector in occasionally. The Louisiana & Texas Oil Company has leased from J. B. HEBERT, 460 acres at \$1 per acre. The first automobile ever to roll on Hackberry soil was piloted by Mr. FLETCHER of Beaumont. AMAR VINCENT resigned the office of police juror, Ward 4, Cameron parish; he will embark in the hotel business at Ninton (Vinton?). Dr. D. S. PERKINS was a visitor. H. H. JONES, of the oil company, has returned to Dallas. Some of the boys attended the ball at the Sulphur Mines Saturday night and reported a good time. From *Lake Charles American* (8/16/1902)

JOY AT HACKBERRY! The steamer *Griffiths*, Captain BEN CHADWELL, is now making regular trips between Cameron and Lake Charles, leaving here every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and making regular stops at Hackberry on the west side of Big Lake. Captain CHADWELL said that the Hackberryites were tickled almost to death when he made his first stop there and organized an impromptu dance on the lake bank. From *Lake Charles Weekly American* (9/27/1902)

CALCASIEU LANDING or **CALCASIEU** was a settlement on the southwest side of Moss Lake. It was an important early shipping center, and had a post office. People from the villages of Hackberry, Choupique and other settlements came to Calcasieu to pick up mail and supplies, since most of the river traffic stopped there on its way upriver to Lake Charles

M. E. SHADDOCK IS CALLED BY DEATH

Well Known Citizen Passed Away This Forenoon---Old Resident of Parish
(Obituary from *LCAP* Monday, December 27, 1920, Page 6, Microfilm Reel 084)
Contributed by SHIRLEY SMITH, Member #980

A host of friends will be shocked and grieved to learn of the death of Rev. M. E. SHADDOCK, which occurred this morning at 11:20 o'clock at the home of his son, E. J. SHADDOCK, 835 Sixth Street. Few knew of his illness which was only of a few days.

Rev. SHADDOCK was born in Upper Zion, Caroline Co., Va. November 23, 1840. He was married on August 12, 1871, to Miss SALLIE JENNINGS of Lynchburg, Va., who preceded him into the great beyond by 3 years.

Immediately after their marriage, Rev. and Mrs. SHADDOCK moved to Tennessee, and he taught and preached in Tennessee and Kentucky for 8 years before moving to Louisiana. In 1879, they located in Avoyelles parish, where they lived for a number of years during which time he was Baptist State Sunday School organizer. They moved to Lake Charles in 1890 and he was principal of the Lake Charles college for some time. Rev. SHADDOCK fought through the entire Civil War, a member of Company B, 9th Virginia Cavalry, under FITZHUGH LEE. He was wounded at the battle of Gettesburg (sic). At the time of his death he was major of Louisiana division, U. C. V.

Sons and daughters surviving him are: E. J. SHADDOCK, of Lake Charles; W. B. SHADDOCK, of Lake Charles; Mrs. R. P. HOWELL, Lake Charles; Mrs. F. W. WILCOX, Beaumont; Mrs. ISAAC DEROUEN, Bell City; Mrs. H. H. EVANS, Alexandria; Mrs. ARCHIE CAMERON, Lake Charles; C. B. SHADDOCK, Beaumont; R. M. SHADDOCK, Eola, La., and there are 26 grandchildren and 1 great grandchild.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock from the First Baptist Church. Rev. J. T. EARLY officiating. The veterans will act as a bodyguard and S. C. V. and U. D. C. have also been called to attend in a body.

Rev. SHADDOCK had been a lifelong member of the Baptist church and he lived a beautiful, consistent life. During his thirty years of residence here he had done untold good in evangelical work in the near vicinity and throughout the parish.

In his going Lake Charles loses one of its landmarks. He was a great man in the truest sense of the word. "He went about doing good, and now is indeed "A Father in Zion."

Notice, Sons of Confederate Veterans

All members Sons of Confederate Veterans are requested to attend the funeral of Rev. M. E. SHADDOCK at the Baptist church Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Members will meet at the courthouse at 9:30.

L. L. MOSS, Commander

FUNERAL SERVICES WERE IMPRESSIVE

Rev. M. E. SHADDOCK Followed to Grave by Large Crowd of Friends
(Obituary from *LCAP* Tuesday, December 28, 1920, Pages 1 and 5, Microfilm Reel 084)

Under the auspices of the Lake Charles Camp U. C. V., Lake Charles Daughters of the Confederacy and the church of which he was a member, the funeral services of Elder M. E. SHADDOCK, who died at the home of his son, E. J. SHADDOCK, on Sixth Street, Monday morning at 10:20 o'clock, were held in the First Baptist church building this morning, his pastor, Dr. J. T. EARLY officiating. Interment in Graceland Cemetery.

The services were attended by a large congregation of men and women representing every phase of political and religious opinion of the community, attesting the high esteem in which the deceased was held by citizens in all walks of life. The casket containing the body was brought into the church by pallbearers: T. F. BLAYLOCK, W. A. PERKINS, J. HORACE LYONS, SAM DUHON, W. D. LANDRY, and C. B. RICHARD. It rested in state draped in the flag of the Lost Cause. Almost hid by a wilderness of flowers, tributes of those who knew him and loved him here.

The services were simple, but most tender and reminiscent. In front and to the right sat his comrades of the 60s and on the left were grouped the family and the daughters of the Confederacy. Several old time hymns the old Christian soldiers sang and loved so well in this life were sung by the choir. Among them were "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," "On Jordan's Stormy Banks I Stand," and "When I Go Home." A beautiful and most touching prayer was offered by the pastor for the bereaved relatives and the church and community Father SHADDOCK loved and labored for. The scripture reading for the occasion was 1 Cor. 15th Chapter and John 14th Chapter. After the service friends were permitted to pass the body in state and view the old soldier for the last time clothed in the Confederate uniform of Major General, Louisiana Division, U. C. V., a rank conferred on him at the recent Confederate reunion at Houston, Texas.

A True Pioneer

Elder M. E. SHADDOCK was indeed a true pioneer preacher and educator of Southwest Louisiana and especially old Imperial Calcasieu. Such men as he, JOHN, ISAAC and WARREN HAMILTON, JNO. E. MYERS, OLIVER PERKINS, JNO. McNEESE, and J. O. STEWARD, who have preceded him and such men as W. H. EDLEMAN, W. R. HARGROVE and D. T. O'QUINN, who still remain, laid the foundation of religious institutions and public school education in the days when only small dirt roads and trails traversed this fair land of ours. The civilization they left behind is the greatest monument that could be erected to their memory.

[Editor's Note: According to an undated second application for the Southern Cross of Honor, MORDECAI E. SHADDOCK entered the service of the Confederate states in either April or May of 1861, as a private in Company B of the Ninth Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, Cavalry under J. E. B. STEWART, C. S. A., and was at that time a resident of Caroline County, Virginia. He was honorably discharged from said service by Gen'l. U. S. GRANT at Appomattox Courthouse on 9 April 1865, at which time he held the rank of Sergeant. His application was endorsed by SAMUEL MALLETTE and PAT FITZGERALD, members of Camp No. 62, United Confederate Veterans. It was approved by F. GAYLE, commander Pro Tem of Camp No. 62.]

EARLY AUTOMOBILES IN LAKE CHARLES. The first automobile in Lake Charles belonged to Dr. T. H. WATKINS, one of the Lake Charles' early doctors. It was 1901 and the doctor and his car, a black, "Curved Dash Oldsmobile," were the talk of the town. It had cost the unbelievable sum of \$650. WILLIAM E. RAMSEY, a Michigan Lumber baron who was a director of the First National Bank, owned the second automobile in Lake Charles. It was a one-cylinder, water-cooled Winston and could go up to the amazing speed of twenty-one miles an hour. Although he drove the car to work, RAMSEY did not put full confidence in the new invention, and had an employee follow him with a team of horses, in case the car broke down. By 1910 there were forty-four automobiles in the town, seven of which were Fords. These Ford automobiles were owned by PAUL BARBE, ERNEST J. BEL, J. W. GARDINER, Dr. A. J. PERKINS, SONGER SMITH, and Dr. T. H. WATKINS and HOMER WATSON; by this time Dr. WATKINS had sold his Oldsmobile and bought a Ford.

Sources:

Maude Reid Scrapbooks.

Ross. "Doctor Had First Car in Lake Charles," *Lake Charles American Press* (7/20/1986)

ALBERT DOIRON AND THE 1910 FIRE
Contributed by HENRY DOIRON, Member #733

ALBERT DOIRON was born March 6, 1895, at 710 Belden Street, Lake Charles, Louisiana. As a young teacher, he had several jobs before he went into World War I. One was working for a downtown dry cleaning establishment and another was working as a soda jerk in 1912 at Gordon's Drug Store at 901-902 Ryan Street, at the corner of Pujo Street in Lake Charles, where the Pujo Street Cafe is now located. (Gordon's was formerly the Lake Charles Drug Store.) A picture of ALBERT DOIRON, age 17, shows him behind the soda fountain with FRANK A. VON PHUL and S. W. GORDON, the owners. The picture was taken November 19, 1912. However, this story is about him working at the Dry Cleaners. The 1901 Lake Charles City Directory, which is the closest directory to the time of this story, indicates that there was a Lake Side Laundry at 121 Mill Street and Lake Charles Steam Laundry at 508 Ryan Street. One day ALBERT was sent out to deliver dry cleaning to a customer living above one of the businesses on Ryan Street. As he was approaching the customer's door, he heard sirens close by, and at 15 years old, a fire is big excitement. He didn't wait for the customer to come to the door to receive his dry cleaning and pay...if he had not already paid. The excitement of a fire close by was too much to pass up, so he hung the clothes close by the customer's door and ran to investigate the fire. The excitement kept him away quite a while, and then he remembered he had to get back to his job. As he went back, he discovered that the customer's place had burned, and along with it, the clothes he had left by the door.

This was the fire of April 23, 1910, that had destroyed 109 buildings, of which 65 were residents' homes. There had been a drought, and everything was very dry. A small trash fire started behind the Opera House, which had been condemned but not torn down, started the fire about 3:40 P.M. From this location near the Court House, the fire moved in a path about two blocks wide. It consumed seven city blocks, moving in a southeast direction, and stopping generally at the corner of Common and Iris Streets, the location of the old Catholic Cemetery. The Court House, City Hall, Fire Station, Catholic Church, Nuns' rectory and school buildings are just a few of the buildings which were burned. When you are researching and find that the old Court House records are not available, it is because of this fire.

WHY THE LAKE CHARLES COURTHOUSE ISN'T LOCATED ON A TOWN SQUARE
(*Imperial Calcasieu Notes*, Vol. 6 #4, SWLA Historical Asso., Lake Charles, La.),

Although most courthouses in the South are located on town squares, this is not the case in Lake Charles. For many years (the 1850s until 1910) the Calcasieu Parish Courthouse was located on a square in Lake Charles, but the square went out of existence after the Great Fire of 1910. Originally, the first log courthouse was located near the lake, a little west of the present courthouse site. The parish's first jail, which was also built of logs, was located behind the courthouse near present-day Ryan Street. Streets were then placed on the north and south of the courthouse, making the town square bounded by Ryan Street on the east, North Court Street (present-day Kirby Street) on the north, South Court Street on the south and Lake Shore Drive on the west. As the town grew and various new jails and courthouse buildings were erected, some of Lake Charles most important businesses, offices and hotels came to be located on North and South Court Streets on the town's square. Then came the Great Fire of 1910, which wiped out the courthouse and most of the buildings around it, including those on Ryan Street and North and South Court Streets. After the fire, the parish bought the South Court Street property for rebuilding the new courthouse, and that street went out of existence. This left Lake Charles with the present arrangement where there is no longer a square.

ONLY A GENEALOGIST REGARDS A STEP BACKWARDS, AS PROGRESS.

LAKE CHARLES FIRE OF 1910

"SEVEN CITY BLOCKS WIPED OUT BY FIRE!" was the headline on the front page of an extra edition of the *Lake Charles American Press* on 24 April 1910. The great fire that consumed all of the downtown section of Lake Charles occurred on Saturday, 23 April 1910. On this day MARK TWAIN died in Connecticut, WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT was president and his predecessor THEODORE ROOSEVELT was scheduled to address the Sorbonne in Paris. Chicago and the mid-west states had been hit by an unexpected blizzard that damaged the fruit crops.

In Lake Charles life went on as usual, without so much as a hint to foretell the coming conflagration. Lake Charles was a town whose buildings and residences were built of heartpine and cypress lumber, a veritable fire-trap. It was a place just waiting for disaster...and it came at about 3 o'clock on 23 April 1910. The fire originated in the old business district on Ryan Street, between Pujo and North Court Streets. It is said to have begun when sparks from a small trash fire outside GUNN's Book Store were blown into the Opera House next door by strong winds. The fire then leaped across Ryan Street, to destroy a meat market and the Catholic Church before firemen even arrived on the scene.

At first the fire traveled in a straight line, but a shift in the wind sent the fire raging to burn the Court House to the south. The fire also swept east across Ryan and Bilbo Streets. Gale force winds fanned the flames and dry wood caused the fire to burn quickly and with great heat. There was hardly time to save anything. The firemen were assisted by many volunteers, but nothing could be done to save the buildings in the center of town.

The fire burned until the buildings became scattered enough for the firefighters to make headway. This was at a point about a half-mile from the fire's point of origin. At first the flames traveled east, but then the wind veered and they cut a strip southeast through to Common St., where the Catholic cemetery provided a barrier over which the fire could not leap. The heat of the flame destroyed the old cypress-wood grave markers in the cemetery.

The men from many households were fighting the fires downtown, never realizing the danger to their own homes. Along Kirby St., which seemed doomed, many of the houses were stripped of their furnishings, but the wind changed and the danger passed, only to threaten the homes in another direction. The firefighters were further hampered by low water pressure and heavy smoke. Many acts of heroism were remembered as the men struggled to fight the conflagration. When the courthouse was threatened, some men loaded the parish records into wagons and automobiles, but the fire raged so quickly that most of the documents could not be saved.

The fire blazed for four hours, sweeping a path two blocks wide and one-half mile long and destroying a total of 109 buildings in a seven-block area. Property damages were estimated at up to \$750,000, of which only about \$200,000 to \$300,000 was covered by insurance. The heaviest losses were sustained by public and church property. Among the buildings destroyed in the conflagration were the Calcasieu Parish Court House, the Lake Charles City Hall, the Opera House, Gunn's Book Store, the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception (Catholic Church, rectory, convent and boys' school), the First Christian Church and Lake Charles Fire Station No. 2. Two hotels, several boarding houses, about thirty other businesses and 60 residences were also destroyed.

ALTA HICKMAN GRAY's account of the fire follows:

"I shall never forget how I felt when I went out on the porch and looked to the north of our house. All I could see was burning embers everywhere. Everything was leveled to the ground. All I could do was cry. Someone had been burning trash in the rear of the Opera House and embers from the fire started the whole fire. The fire started in the old Opera House building which had been condemned and was not in use but had not been torn down." She also remembered how the firemen connected their hoses on Ryan Street and dragged it between the burning buildings.

"When the Opera House collapsed a few minute later they lost most of their hose. Fire

Departments from Jennings, Crowley and Orange sent help but little could be done." Mrs. GRAY remembered that the fire burned down Cole Street, where she lived, and it came within three houses of her home. She wrote, "Burning embers as big as plates, or bigger, fell all around us, but we made it."

As the blaze spread, ROBERT BROWN's nine daughters, who were musicians in the First Christian Church thought about the piano. They ran into the church and pushed the piano into the street. But the piano and other furniture in the street were destroyed by burning cinders and flying embers. Unfortunately, because the piano had been removed from the church, no insurance could be collected on it.

As in most cases of suffering and tragedy, fellow citizens helped those who lost everything. Homes of relatives, friends and neighbors were opened to the unfortunate people who had lost their own homes. Owners of warehouses or buildings not destroyed by the fire offered free storage. Guards were posted to protect the damaged property. Insurance companies promised to pay promptly. The late Mrs. HILDA MITCHELL WESTBROOK BRUNING gave a personal insight into the indomitable spirit of those whose lives the fire touched. Her wedding to the young Rev. WESTBROOK of the First Presbyterian Church was scheduled; her dress was finished and the MITCHELL house was decorated for the festivities. Mrs. BRUNING related that Rev. WESTBROOK was considered a "catch" and all the young girls were envious of her good fortune. However, the MITCHELL home was one of those which was destroyed by fire, and all of HILDA's wedding finery, her trousseau and hope chest went up in flames with the house. However, with the help of friends and neighbors, in borrowed clothes and with makeshift preparations, the wedding went on.

Almost miraculously, no deaths resulted from this disastrous fire and there were only a few injuries. The clearing of the damage and the rebuilding began almost at once. Immediately after the fire the city council held an emergency meeting at the Majestic Hotel, which was one of the few downtown structures to survive the holocaust. It passed an ordinance that all the buildings in the business sector must be built of brick, in order that another such disaster would never occur.

New and finer churches and public buildings were built of brick. New homes were built to replace those lost in the fire. Like a phoenix, Lake Charles arose from the flames to build a bigger and stronger town.

The courthouse was destroyed in the fire, but the marble cornerstone, dated 1890, remained. It carried the names of the building committee and police jurors of that time. The building committee consisted of THOMAS KLEINPETER, MIGUEL J. ROSTEET, LEOPOLD KAUFMAN, and DORSITE VINCENT. Calcasieu Parish Police Jury members were ADOLPH MEYER, president, from Lake Charles; EMILE BULLER, of the Buller neighborhood; JOSEPH W. ROSTEET of Lake Charles; CHARLES MILLER of Westlake; REESE PERKINS of Westlake; T. J. CARROLL of Merryville; L. A. MILLER of Dry Creek; and I. A. PERKINS of DeQuincy.

Even today we are feeling the results of the fire of 1910. Valuable personal treasures were lost forever. Irreplaceable city, parish and church records were destroyed. The city has sparse records dating before 1910. To further complicate matters, for some unknown reason the numbered addresses of many homes and businesses were changed after the fire, so sometime records may conflict. Steps, such as microfilming records, have been taken by the clerk of court's office and other local branches of government to assure that all our records will not again be destroyed.

SOURCES:

Maude Reid Scrapbooks

Lake Charles American Press, 5/24/1994; 5/24/1982; 2/14/1997; 7/22/2001

Unless you try to do something beyond what you have already mastered, you will never grow.

Ralph Waldo Emerson

BURNED RECORDS

So many of our records seem to have been burned during wars or other catastrophes. The burned courthouse and the burned church make it difficult, if not impossible, to find certain information. However, in some fires not all of the records were burned. In the fire that destroyed the 1890 census, some fragments were recently found that contain about 6,100 names. These records have been microfilmed by the National Archives and plans have been made to reconstruct the burned census from a variety of other records.

Recently the veterans Administration discovered duplicates of some 10 million 20th century military records that were thought to have been destroyed in a 1973 fire. If you were told the records you were seeking were destroyed, write again.

Southern courthouses have suffered the most damage for a variety of reasons. Many of the first southern courthouses were made of wood, which easily caught fire and burned. Destruction of courthouses was great during the War Between the States. Furthermore, the ravages of time, damp and insects have taken a great toll on the old records.

Don't let the prospect of a burned courthouse deter you from your research. Some of the records may have been saved; some may have been located elsewhere at the time of the fire; some may have been copied before the fire, and the duplicates may exist; some may be reconstructed.

SHEEP AND WOLVES

The wolf population was large in southwest Louisiana before the 20th century. The large stands of timber were ideal places for the timber wolves to live; the creeks gave them water and the many wild animals provided sufficient food to sustain them.

Then **Man** entered the picture, and the wolves were outlawed. They were destructive and dangerous. They killed small animals...chickens, calves, colts, sheep...and it was feared that they might attack humans. Many schemes, including the "wolf pit" were used to destroy the predators. Bounties were offered for their pelts and heads by the Imperial Calcasieu Parish Police Jury.

In 1830 DEMSEY ILES drove a flock of sheep into Beauregard Parish, which was then a part of old Imperial St. Landry Parish. Other early sheepherders in this area were JOHN FARRIS, JESSE HEARD and BURKETT LINDSEY. Sheep production was important. The wool was used for clothing..."lincy" was a light weight wool, sometime used for summer clothing, and "geans" was heavy wool, used for winter garments. Medicine was made from mutton suet and was used as a chest rub. Soap was also made from the suet or fat.

During the War Between the States much clothing was sent to the Confederacy from the wool producers of southwest Louisiana. After the war ended, many new families moved into the Beauregard Parish area, bringing with them herds of sheep. Included were the families of W. J. BILBO, JOHN DOVE, JOHN FRUSHA, B. B. LeBLANC, JIM MILLER, LEVI MILLER and JIM PERKINS. In 1878 WILLIAM WILEY GREEN sold his wool to LEOPOLD KAUFMAN, a local merchant in Lake Charles, for eight cents a pound.

Sheep still roam the ranges and cut-over timber lands of southwest Louisiana.

SOURCE:

The History of Beauregard Parish, Beauregard Historical Society

EARLY AREA HISTORY FROM THE CAMERON PILOT (27 March 1969)

Reprinted in the *Cameron Pilot* (19 September 2002)

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Lake Arthur in Jeff Davis Parish had a close association with Cameron Parish for many years. Before roads were built in the 1930s the two main connections with the outside were the steamers that plied the Calcasieu River between Cameron and Lake Charles, and the Mermentau River between Grand Chenier and Lake Arthur. The *Lake Arthur Herald* would have been widely read in Cameron Parish at this time. The following information appeared in the 6th and 7th numbers of the *Herald*, the first newspaper ever printed in Lake Arthur, and were combined to make a single issue of four pages, dated Thursday, June 26 and July 3, 1890. The publisher of the *Herald* was P. M. KOKONAUR. Subscription rates were \$1.50 per year or 10¢ a month. The items below pertain especially to Lakeside in Cameron Parish and were abstracted by the *Pilot's* late columnist, BERNICE STEWART DENNY.]

A fairly large advertisement on the front page reads: "Lake Side Place (Note the two words in the name instead of the one as is used today.), on the South Side of Lake Arthur, newly laid out in large lots---one, two and four acres---especially for orange groves. Hundreds of trees bearing in immediate vicinity. Two miles of Lake Front. Also, some of the best fruit, farming and grazing lands in Louisiana for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Call on or address: Hall, Clarke, Estle, Shell Beach, Vermillion Parish, La." (Note the two "I's in Vermillion.) Another front page ad tells that P. K. MILLAR of Lake Side, La. had opened a new general store.

The paper gave social and business news. It told that J. H. CLARK was building a fine large residence at Lake Side and that his family will join him in the fall. The baseball association team under the lead of Capt. MARQUART will meet at the Lake Side Club, with FRANK BLACKBURN as captain. Dr. E. I. HALL, one of the proprietors of Lake Side Place, will publish a series of articles on orange culture in the *Herald*. Capt. DYER went to Lake Charles for a load of lumber, and Capt. HENRY VAUGHAN sailed into this harbor with his sloop *Agnes* on salt business. (For many years, Capt. VAUGHAN lived on Grand Chenier.)

The paper carried a schedule for the Fourth of July celebration, the first official observance of the holiday ever held in Lake Arthur. (At that time Lake Arthur was a part of Calcasieu Parish and did not become incorporated as a village until January 1904.)

Mrs. DENNY stated, "As the north shore of Lake Arthur prospered and became a town, the Lake Side venture on the south side failed to realize its expectations. A series of hard freezes destroyed the orange crops. The land was turned over to other agricultural pursuits."

DO YOU REMEMBER?

When paper was too valuable to waste, and parents expected you to write on both sides?

Coca Cola rulers and miniature bottles that were given out at school?

Starched white tablecloths and cloth napkins at every meal (before paper napkins)?

Hearty meals before people began counting calories?

The sound of silence, when cars weren't racing through the neighborhood at all hours of the day and night, with horns honking or radios blaring? The only sounds you heard at night were the hooting of an occasional owl and the croaking of frogs.

Boardinghouses? Many widows earned their livings by providing good meals and clean sheets to renters. Single men and women, and sometime whole families, lived in these respectable homes, sometime for years. This way of life has just about disappeared in the South.

Catching fireflies or honey bees in a Mason jar?

Taking snapshots with a box-like Brownie camera?

Getting ice cream or sodas at Borden's or Watson's?

Sitting on the front porch in the evenings and chatting with neighbors and courting couples "Out for a stroll"?

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. 28 No. 1

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

Book 1, page 342 - ROBERT E. KERR born at Chester, SC. Enlisted at Aiken, SC on 7 Sep. 1918 at age 25-7/12. Discharged at Camp Jackson, SC on 5 Feb. 1919. Occupation was that of typist. Marital status single. Character good. Color of eyes gray, color of hair light brown, complexion light. Height 5' 10".

Book 1, page 343 - JOHN F. MILLER born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, LA on 14 Dec. 1917 at age 30-9/12. Discharged at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, LA on 20 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of clerk. Marital status single. Character good. Color of eyes blue, color of hair auburn, complexion fair. Height 5' 8¼".

Book 1, page 344 - WILLIAM B. NASH born at Laniore (?), LA. Enlisted at Baton Rouge, LA on 9 Aug. 1914 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 25 Aug. 1918. Occupation was that of teacher. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair dark, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 7½".

Book 1, page 345 - GLEN ANDREWS born at Hayes, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on (not shown) at age 21. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 25 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair dark brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 9-3/4".

Book 1, page 346 - ARTEMON MANUEL born at (not shown). Enlisted at Ville Platte, LA on (not shown) at age 23. Discharged at Camp Sherman, OH on (not shown) Dec. (not shown). Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. (This is all that was shown).

Book 1, page 347 - ADRIEN COMEAUX born at Rice, LA. Inducted at Camp Beauregard, LA on 8 June 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 14 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 348 - NED YELLOT born at Edgerly, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 27 Jan. 1918 at age 27-3/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 15 May 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair light brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 349 - JESSEE GARSEE born at Starks, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 3 Sep. 1918 at age 30. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 31 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 11½".

Book 1, page 350 - FRANK M. EDWARDS born at Yoakum, TX. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 16 Sep. 1915 at age 18. Discharged at Camp Gordon, GA on 3 Oct. 1919. Occupation was that of student. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown,

complexion fair. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 351 - TOBE WILSON born at Taylor, TX. Enlisted at Opelousas, LA on 3 Nov. 1917 at age 29. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 21 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of railroad bridge worker. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 352 - CHARLES A. GILLAND born at Mystic, LA. Enlisted at DeRidder, LA on 18 Sep. 1917 at age 28½. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 17 May 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 353 - ARTHUR D. BULLOCK born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 13 Dec. 1917 at age 25-6/12. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 27 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of machinist. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair light brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 354 - HARVEY C. BRUCE born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 23 July 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 31 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of oil mill worker. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 9½".

Book 1, page 355 - JOHN BABINEAUX born at Castille, LA. Enlisted at Crowley, LA on 27 May 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 24 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion (not shown). Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 356 - ERNEST T. BOBBITT born at Belmont, LA. Enlisted at Camp Muritt, NY (as shown) on 26 Nov. 1919 at age 21-11/12. Discharged at Camp Upton, NY on 30 Nov. 1920. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character very good. Color of eyes blue #10 (as shown), color of hair dark brown, complexion fair. Height 6' ½".

Book 1, page 357 - ERNEST T. BOBBITT born at Belmont, LA. Enlisted at Jackson Barracks, LA on 6 Nov. 1916 at age 18. Discharged at Camp Muritt, NJ (as shown) on 25 Nov. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue #10 (as shown), color of hair dark brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 11".

Book 1, page 358 - CLARENCE O. PERRODIN born at Church Point, LA. Enlisted at Crowley, LA on 8 June 1918 at age 22. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 26 May 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 359 - WILLIAM J. KIRK born at Rodgers, TX. Enlisted at Beresford, SD on 12 Apr. 1917 at age 20-10/12. Discharged at Camp Dodge, IA on 27 Feb. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair dark brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 10".

Book 1, page 360 - ALAN (ADAN) MARCENAC born at Eunice, LA. Enlisted at Jackson Barracks, LA on 13 May 1918 at age 22¼. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 17 Feb. 1919. Occupation was that of blacksmith. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair dark auburn, complexion dark. Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 361 - BENJAMIN LEE HOUSTON born at Sugartown, LA. Enlisted at Camp Beauregard, LA on 28 May 1918 at age 25-5/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 22 May 1919.

Occupation was that of teacher. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 362 - ROY LEE GARNER born at Dallas, GA. Enlisted at Carrollton, GA on 30 Aug. 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Hancock, GA on 3 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair light, complexion fair. Height 6' 3".

Book 1, page 363 - ERNEST CARL PIEL born at Hubbard, IA. Enlisted at Stillwater, OK on 29 Oct. 1918 at age 20-3/4. Discharged at Fayetteville, AR on 12 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of student. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair brown, complexion light. Height 6' 2".

Book 1, page 364 - JOE OWENS born Iberia, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 19 June 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 26 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status married. Character good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 3½".

Book 1, page 365 - JOSEPH R. HOELZER born at Choupique, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 5 Sep. 1918 at age 21-4/12. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 24 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair light, complexion medium. Height 5' 11½".

Book 1, page 366 - NATHAN LeBLEU born at Gillis, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 23 Aug. 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Logan, TX on 7 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 367 - DEWEY DUHON born at Kinder, LA. Enlisted at Kinder, LA on 29 June 1916 at age 20. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 24 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of butcher. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair black, complexion fair. Height 5' 5-3/4".

Book 1, page 368 - JONNfE DRAKE born at Starks, LA. Enlisted at Barksdale Field, LA on 26 Sep. 1940 at age 21-2/12. Discharged at Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, TX on 10 June 1942. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height 6' 0".

Book 1, page 369 - WILEY VERDINE born at Calcasieu, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 24 June 1916 at age 24-10/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 23 May 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 7½".

Book 1, page 370 - OLIVER CLARENCE JACKSON born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 16 July 1918 at age 24-6/12. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 19 Feb. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes dark brown, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 371 - WARREN ASHWORTH born at Starks, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 29 July 1919 (as shown) at age 29. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 13 Jan. 1919 (as shown). Occupation was that of fireman. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion medium. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 372 - JOHN R. LYLES born at Malin, LA. Enlisted at Lafayette, LA on 7 Sep. 1942 at age 27-6/12. Discharged at Miami Beach, FL on 19 Feb. 1943. Occupation was that of service station attendant. Marital status single. Character good. Color of eyes gray, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 5½".

Book 1, page 373 - ABRAHAM GLADSTONE born at St. Louis, MO. Enlisted at Kansas City, MO on 16 June 1917 at age 28. Discharged at Camp Funston, KS on 2 May 1919. Occupation was that of mechanic. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair auburn, complexion fair. Height 5' 4".

Book 1, page 374 - WILLIAM J. KENNEDY born at New York City, NY. Enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, MO on 27 Nov. 1917 at age 33. Discharged at Camp Zachary Taylor, KY on 19 Aug. 1919. Occupation was that of contractor. Marital status married. Character good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown. complexion ruddy. Height 5' 7½".

Book 1, page 375 - LEON MEAUX born at Abbeville, LA. Enlisted at Crowley, LA on 2 Apr. 1917 at age 20. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 8 March 1919. Occupation was that of salesman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown #3 (as shown), color of hair dark brown, complexion dark. Height 4' 4-3/4" (as shown).

Book 1, page 376 - JOHNNIE PARKER born at Reeves, LA. Inducted at Camp Livingston, LA on 17 June 1941 at age 28-4/12. Discharged at Hoff General Hospital, Santa Barbara, CA in 14 Nov. 1942. Occupation was that of truck driver. Marital status married. Character very good. Color of eyes grey, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 10".

Book 1, page 377 - FELIX MAGGORIE born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 28 May 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 4 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of baker. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion fair. Height 5' 8",

Book 1, page 378 - ROBERT L. GEAREN born at DeQuincy, LA. Enlisted at Lafayette, LA on 24 Oct. 1942 at age 41-4/12. Discharged at Ft. George D. Meade, MD on 4 March 1943. Occupation was that of farmer-stockman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair blonde, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 379 - LESLIE C. MORIARTY born at Opelousas, LA. Inducted at Houston, TX on 7 Sep. 1917 at age 27-1/12. Discharged at Camp Travis, TX on 20 Feb. 1919. Occupation was that of telephone electrician. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 4".

Book 1, page 380 - ROBERT ARTHUR HART born at New Iberia, LA. Enlisted at New Orleans, LA on 19 July 1917 at age 27. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 14 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of fireman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion fair. Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 381 - MILLARD HART born at Iberia Parish, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 27 June 1918 at age (not shown). Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 3 March 1919. Occupation was that of boilermaker. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair light, complexion dark. Height 5' 2½".

Book 1, page 382 - LINDSEY GROVE born at Birmingham, AL. Enlisted at Beaumont, TX on 6 Jan. 1917 at age 19. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 18 Aug. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 10".
(continued next issue)

LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY - 1901

Continued from Vol. 28 No. 1

W's - PAGE 137

WILLIAMS, CLEM (col.), wks. S. K. & Co. res. 428 Franklin St.
WILLIAMS, IRENE, wks. Lakeside Steam Laundry, 121 Mill St.
WILLIAMS, EMMA (col.), cook, res. 1114 Lawrence St.
WILLIAMS, PAT (col.), wks. Livery Stable, res. 1027 Lawrence St.
WILLIAMS, ROSA (col.), washerwoman, res. 313 Louisiana Ave.
WILLIAMS, GILES (col.), teamster, res. 313 Louisiana Ave.
WILLIAMS, SHARLOTT (col.), washerwoman, res. 311 Boulevard.
WILLIAMS, ABE (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 311 Boulevard.
WILLIAMS, HENRY (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co, res. 321 Franklin.
WILLIAMS, MANUEL (col.), wks. Mt. Hope Mill, res. 214 Kirkman.
WILLIAMS, OVELIA (col.), washerwoman, wks. 214 Kirkman St.
WILLIAMS, WISBY, lab., res. 1317 Hodges St.
WILLIAMS, GEORGE (col.), lab. 1307 Ryan St.
WILLIAMS, LOUISA (col.), cook L. Kaufman, res. 431 Franklin St.
WILLIAMS, PAT, stableman S. K. & Co. Livery Stable.
WILLIAMS, FRED, clerk B. R. Lbr. Co., office, res. 703 Hodges St.
WILLIAMS, SUSAN (col.), cook E. E. BARNETTE, res. 406 Peake St.
WILLIAMS, JOHN, hack driver, S. K. & Co. livery stable.
WILLIAMSON, D. C. prop. Sporting Goods House, 712 Ryan St.
WILLIAMSON, W. W., mgr. C. T. & T. Co. 822 1-2 Ryan St.
WINTERHALER, C. H. bookkeeper LOXLEY MARTIN, res. 703 Hodges.
WINTERHALER, OTTO, jeweler Ryan St., res. 703 Bilbo St.
WISE, BASIEL (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 215 Blake St.
WITHERWAX, DOTTIE, wks. Fence Factory, res. 814 Nichols St.
WOMACK, D. C., wks. B. R. Lbr. Co, res. 618 Nichols St.
WOOD, FRANK, marine engineer, res. 306 Rock St.

ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 137

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

PAGE 138

WOODS, MARY (col.), seamstress, res. 510 Boulevard.
WOODS, R. C., bookkeeper M. B. Hdw. Store, res. 613 Division St.
WOODS, HENRY (col.), wks. Coal Chute, res. 1231 R. R. Ave.
WOODS, C. F., engineer Tug Boat *Ernest*.
WOOD, G. J. (col.), preacher, res. 313 Gray St.
WOODS, D. J., capt. Tug Boat *Ernest*.
WOODS, VINCENT, engineer Tug Boat *Ramos*.
WOODS, R. C., bookkeeper Murray-Brooks Hdw Co., Ltd., 707 and 709 Ryan St.
WOODS, CHAS., porter L. C. Drug Store, 901-903 Ryan St.
WOODFOX, THEODORE (col.), wks. Pope's Mill, res. 1611 Fousuett.
WOOLMAN, B. E., clerk U. S. Postoffice, Ryan St.
WOOLMAN, GEO. H., chief U. S. Postoffice, Ryan St.
WOOTER, JOHN, baker, 825 Ryan St.
WRIGHT, JOHN (col.), carpenter, res. 428 Franklin St.
WRIGHT, AMANDA (col.), washerwoman, res. 428 Franklin St.
WRIGHT, Mrs. M. E., widow, res. 1222 Common St.
WRONG, E. B., of Elstner Grocery Co., res. 530 Clarence St.
WYMER, WILL, wks. K. C. W. & G. R. R., bds. 932 Broad St.

WYNN, C. W., wks. Powell's Mill, 220 Watkins St.
WYNN, WILLIE, wks. Powell's Mill, 220 Watkins St.

Y's - PAGE 138

YATES, JOHN (col.), tchr. res. S. P. R. R.
YARBER, MOSE (col.), J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.
YARBER, SILAS (col.), lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.
YARBER, CHAS., lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.
YEAGER, J. N., principal Public School, res. 923 S. Division St.
YOCOM, M. (col.), lab., res. 301 Ann St.
YOCUM, ROSA (col.), washerwoman, nr. College.
YOSE, CHAS., wks. Pope's Mill, 909 Blake St.
YOUNG, LEVINA (col.), washerwoman, 148 N. Lawrence St.
YOUNG, ALFRED (col.), wks. 221 Front St.
YOUNG, HENRY (col.), wks. Mt. Hope Mill, bds. 139 Moss St.
YOUNG, R. WEBB, supt. of public roads, rooms 1001 1-2 Old Court House Bldg.
YOUNG, A. J. (col.), lab J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.

Z's - PAGE 138

ZEROICH, JOHN, ship carpenter, 132 South St.

ADVERTISEMENTS - PAGE 138

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

WESTLAKE DIRECTORY

A's - PAGE 139

ANDERSON, ED., prop. Livery Stable, res. Miller St., btwn. R. R. Ave. and Pilley St.
ANDERSON, GUS, wks. S. P. R. R., res. cor. R. R. Ave. and Westlake Ave.

B's - PAGE 139

BARKEY, WM. (col.), lab., res. Sulphur Road.
BARNES, W. W., traveling salesman, res. Perkins St., between River Front and Westlake Ave.
BARNES, PERCY, lab., res. Perkins St. between River Front and Westlake Ave.
BOUBONVILLIAN, EUGENE, lab., res. Miller St., N. of Gray St.
BRANTLEY, Mrs., widow, res. S. W. cor. Johnson and Pilley Sts.
BRANTLEY, FRED, lab., res. S. W. cor. Johnson and Pilley Sts.
BRECKER, FRED, woodworker, res. N. W. cor. R. R. Ave. & Miller St.
BROWN, W. R., pastor Baptist Church, res. N. W. cor. Pilley and Hilma Sts.
BROWN, PAUL, lab., res. Pilley St., between Hilma and Johnson Sts.
BUCHER, G. W., lab., res. Hilma St. between Pilley and Gray Sts.
BUCHANAN, WM. (col.), lab., res. S. W. cor. Hilma and Pilley Sts.
BUCKINGHAM, CHAS. (col.), wks. R. R., res. S. W. cor. Goos St. and R. R. Ave.

C's - PAGE 139

CARLIN, LOUIS A., lab., res. River Front, S., Landry St.

CARROLL, A. C., wks. Perkins & Miller, res. N. E. cor. Magnolia Ave. and Reeves St.
 CLAM, TOM, lab., res. R. R. Ave., btwn. River and Westlake Ave.
 CLIPTON, NATHAN, wks. Perkins & Miller, res. Westlake Ave., btwn. Pilley and Gray Sts.
 CLIPTON, P., dressmaker, res. Westlake Ave., btwn. Pilley and Grey Sts.
 CLIPTON, IRA, lab., res. Westlake Ave., btwn. Pilley and Grey Sts.
 CLIPTON, HADY, lab., Perkins & Miller, res. Westlake Ave. btwn. Pilley and Grey Sts.
 CLIPTON, ADDISON, student Public School, res. Westlake Ave., btwn. Pilley and Grey Sts.
 COOPER, LEWIS, res. N. W. cor. Pilley and Johnson Sts.
 COOPER, JOSEPH, lab., res. N. W. cor. Pilley and Johnson Sts.

ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 139

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

ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 140

Oliver and Newell Livery, Feed and Sale Stable

PAGE 141

COOPER, IDA, student Public School, res. N. W. cor. Pilley and Johnson Sts.
 COOPER, ELIZABETH, student Public School, res. N. W. cor. Pilley and Johnson Sts.
 COOPER, ALLEN, student Public School, res. N. W. cor. Pilley and Johnson Sts.
 CRAYTON, C. T., shipping clerk Norris Mill, res. S. W. cor. Miller and Pilley Sts.
 CRAYTON, LETTIE, student Public School, res. cor. Miller and Pilley Sts.
 CURLEY, C. C., wks. Perkins & Miller, res. Hazel Ave., btwn. Miller St. and Westlake Ave.

D's - PAGE 141

DAGUE, JOE (col.), wks. A. S. Hawkins.
 DICKSEY, MOSE (col.), washerwoman, res. cor. Sulphur Mine Road and Johnson St.
 DOANE, C. W., wks. S. P. R. R., res. N. E. cor. Magnolia Ave. and R. R. Ave.
 DOANE, BYRON, student Public School, res. cor. Magnolia Ave. and R. R. Ave.
 DOANE, FANNIE EDNA, student Public School, res. Magnolia Ave. and R. R. Ave.
 DOLBY, TEAL, druggist, res. N. W. cor. R. R. Ave. and Miller St.

E's - PAGE 141

EAST, ED., wks. Perkins & Miller's Office, res. N. W. cor. Perkins.
 EGLAN, LILLIE (col.), washerwoman, res. S. W. cor. Johnson and Grey Sts.
 EGLAN, EDWARD, lab. Perkins & Miller, res. S. W. cor. Johnson and Gray Sts.
 EGLIN, JOHN, lab., res. near Westlake Rice Mill.
 ELENDER, JOE, lab., res. Johnson St. btwn. Pilley St. and R. R. Ave.
 ELENDER, ASA, wks. Livery Stable, res. Perkins St., btwn. Miller St. and Magnolia Ave.
 ELENDER, ANDERSON, rice farmer, res. Perkins St.
 ELENDER, SAMANTHA, student Public School, res. Perkins St.
 ELENDER, MAGGIE, student Public School, res. Perkins St.
 ELENDER, BRADLEY, student Public School, res. Perkins St.
 ELENDER, JULIA, student, res. Miller St., N. Grey St.
 ELENDER, G. W., wks. Livery Stable, res. Miller St., N. Grey St.
 ESCOUBAS, H., hotel keeper, res. N. W. cor. R. R. Ave. & Miller St.
 ESCOUBAS, IRENE, tchr. Private School, res. N. W. cor. R. R. Ave. and Miller St.
 ESCOUBAS, WEBB, student, res. N. W. cor. R. R. Ave. and Miller St.
 ESCOUBAS, MURLE, student, res. N. W. cor. R. R. Ave. and Miller St.
 ESCOUBAS, E., saloon-keeper, res. cor. Hazel and Westlake Ave.

ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 141

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

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ESCOUBAS, EMMA, student, res. cor. Hazel and Westlake Ave.

ESCOUBAS, ROY, student, res. cor. Hazel and Westlake Ave. and Miller Sts.

F's - PAGE 142

FANBACK, P. F., lab. Perkins & Miller, res. Hazel Ave., btwn. Miller St. and Magnolia Ave.

FIELDS, HENRY (col.), lab., res. Sulphur Mine Road.

FORK, L., clk. Perkins & Miller, bds. Westlake Hotel.

FRAZIER, MARTHA (col.), wks. Hotel, res. N. W. cor. Magnolia Ave. and Perkins St.

FRELOT, CHAS. (col.) barber, res. Westlake Ave., N. Gray St.

G's - PAGE 142

GAMMAGE, D. Y., grocer, res. R. R. Ave., btwn. River and Westlake Ave.

GAROBY, A., wks. S. P. R. R., res. Johnson St., btwn. Pilley and Gray Sts.

GIBSON, E. E., agt. K. C. S. Depot, res. N. W. cor. Miller and Gray Sts.

GOING, J. P., wks. Perkins & Miller, res. R. R. Ave., btwn. Westlake Ave. and Miller St.

GOOS, JOHN J., wks. Perkins & Miller, res. Westlake Ave., btwn. Hazel Ave. and Landry St.

GRAY, W. F., gardener, res. River Front, N. K. C. S. R. R.

GRAY, W. F., wks. Perkins & Miller, res. Westlake Ave., N. E. cor. Gray St.

GRACE, R. C., pastor M. E. Church, res. Pilley St., btwn. Miller St. and Westlake Ave.

GREMALGI, J. A., wks. Perkins & Miller, res. River Front and Perkins St.

GREEN, E. H., bookkeeper Perkins & Miller, bds. Westlake Hotel

GREENROAD, MARTIN, sailor, res. Reeves St., btwn. Miller and Magnolia Ave.

GREENROAD, FLOID, saleslady, res. Reeves St., btwn. Miller and Magnolia Ave.

GREENROAD, HENRY, lab., res. Reeves St., btwn. Miller St. and Magnolia Ave.

GRIMALDI, J. A., liveryman, phone 17.

GUIDRY, JOSEPHINE (col.), washerwoman, res. Magnolia Ave., btwn. Perkins St. and Reeves St.

H's - PAGE 142

HARRISON, ROSA (col.), washerwoman, res. Magnolia Ave., btwn. Perkins and Reeves St.

HATWELL, Mrs. B., widow, res. Miller St. btwn. R. R. Ave. and Pilley St.

HAWKINS, A. S., engineer Steamer *Hazel*, res. cor. Westlake Ave. and Landry St.

ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 142

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

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HAYWOOD, HARRIET (col.), washerwoman, res. Reeves St., btwn. Westlake Ave. and Miller St.

HAYWOOD, HENRY (col.), lab., res. Reeves St.

HEWETT, A. P., res. Pilley St., bet. Magnolia Ave. and Goos St.

HOLSTON, SAM (col.), lab., res. Hazel Ave., btwn. Miller St. and Magnolia Ave.

HOLSTON, SUSAN (col.), washerwoman, res. Hazel Ave.

HORTMAN, TOM, lab., res. Westlake Ave., between Pilley and Gray Sts.

HOWARD, CLARA (col.), cook, res. rear Perkins St.

HUBBARD, A. D., clk. Perkins & Miller, bds. Westlake Hotel.

(continued next issue)

NEWS & SOCIAL ITEMS FROM THE AMERICAN (OCTOBER 21, 1896)

Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member #1296

HELEN KELLER, who was blind, deaf and dumb, had made great strides and was preparing to enter Radcliffe College. In Lake Charles the Hodge Fence Company was established "without any flourish of trumpets." It will make gates and fences of various kinds. The factory is located near the Ramsey-Bradley Lumber Company's immense sawmill and utilizes a large amount of material from the mill. A party consisting of GEORGE H. WOOLMAN, H. W. REED, HENRY SCOTT and E. H. YOUNG went to the Sabine to shoot ducks.

The Third Ward Sunday School convention of Calcasieu Parish reported that the following delegates were present and entitled to sit as members of this convention:

Hodges Street M. E. (Lake Charles)---Rev. C. H. HARRIS, pastor; C. H. BARNES, superintendent; E. R. FERGUSON, T. T. TAYLOR, Mrs. M. MAGINNIS and ANNA WEBER.

Broad Street M. E. South (Lake Charles)---Rev. R. J. HARP, pastor; A. M. MAYO, superintendent; J. T. WENTZ; S. T. CRUIKSHANK; ELISHA CLEMENTS; J. A. FOSTER; MOLLIE KINDER; HELEN HARP; CORA SCHINDLER; ANNIE SHELMAN; and BELLE KEARNEY.

Jackson Street M. E. South (Lake Charles)---Rev. S. J. NEILL, pastor; R. H. DOOLAN, superintendent; I. G. STANSBURY; and W. A. FISHER.

Christian (Lake Charles)---Rev. C. E. JONES, pastor; J. H. SUTHERLAND, superintendent; LEON CHAVANNE; FANNIE CORRELL; and ESTELLA ROBBINS.

Smith School (union)---E. S. WILLETT.

Iowa (union)---JOHN LIGHTNER, superintendent; A. A. STRONG; and Mrs. A. A. STRONG.

Lacassine---Rev. R. P. HOWELL, pastor; WILLIE HEBERT; ALFONSE ATKINSON; and COLUMBUS STEIN.

Cameron---NETTIE KINGSBURY and MARY DEROUEN.

Congregational (Lake Charles)---Rev. HARTLEY and MARY BARTEAU.

NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE PARISH

From The American (Oct. 21, 1896)

FENTON

We've had no rain over the past two months to amount to anything. Fall gardens are suffering. The rice mill has shut down for a few days for repairs. WILL BENNETT sold one car load of his rice for \$3.05 per bushel. JIM CLINE and JACK MILLS have been hauling rice to Jennings. WILL FENTON and Miss HATTIE FENTON drove down to Lake Charles last week. S. J. FENTON and his son, FRANK, reported a good time on their trip to the Gulf. CHARLEY CARR and wife of China were in town on business.
(Signed) "PICK UP"

FOREST HILL

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. LYONS enjoyed Friday evening's social. Miss MILLIE SMART of Leesville, La. is visiting her cousin, Mrs. B. H. LYONS. Z. WILLIAMS of Hineston visited friends here. W. M. McQUEEN and family arrived from Rockland, Texas and plan to make their home here in the future. S. R. WILLIAMS and JOHN J. HICKS worshipped at the Mt. Pisgah Church Sunday. W. S. COOK came down from the tie camp. BURRELL JOHNSON and CHARLES M. SHAW made trips to Alexandria.
(Signed) "CASSIUS"

GRAND LAKE

Miss NETTIE KINGSBURY and Miss MOLLY DEROUEN were delegates to the Third Ward Sunday School Convention. Misses MATTIE and MAUD STANLEY, CORENE DEROUEN, STELLA BROWN, WINNIE SLAWSON, Mrs. D. O. KINGSBURY, Mr. KELLY DUVAL and Master GEORGE STANLEY were visitors from here to the convention. Miss MARY DEROUEN was elected treasurer of the Third Ward Sunday School Association. Rev. HOWELL of the M. E. Church of Lake Arthur preached two instructive sermons and received nine new members. ERASTE HEBERT, wife and two

little boys from "the Bottoms" were among the new members. J. W. McKEAN returned from Cameron. W. C. BROWN went to Iowa looking to a future removal to "that little burg."
(Signed) "SCRIBE"

MIERSBURG

Work on the K. C. S. & G. Ry. has not started up yet. S. D. AUSTIN is having a lot of ties made, which gives employment to eight or ten men. ELIAS MIERS, our postmaster, with his brother, DAVID, and JAMES C. SUMMERS, BERRY PLUMBER and JOHN COOLEY, are transacting business in Lake Charles this week. Clerk of Registration WAKEFIELD was here registering voters. We are happy to note there are no divisions among our people; all are for BRYAN and free silver. ASA HICKMAN has gone to Alexandria with his cotton; hope he will get a good price. Our school will open the first Monday in November with T. J. NICHOLS as principal. The Primitive Baptist Church Association will convene next Friday, six mile east of Miersburg. The Missionary Baptist Association will convene at the Occupy Church the same day.
(Signed) "UNCLE FULLER"

MARSHFIELD

You can count on a big majority for BRYAN & SEWALL from this suburb. WILL MORELAND had a recent addition to his family, a son ARCHIE, who weighed 14 pounds; mother and son are doing fine. Miss HATTIE READ, our teacher, is conducting Sunday School on Black Bayou.
(Signed) "SENEX"

EDGERLY

Visitors include Prof. McNEESE; Mrs. DUHON and her sister, LAURA, daughters of JOE VINCENT of Hackberry; FRANK ROBINSON of Sour Lake; and Miss B. FANCHER, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. LYONS of Vinton. Miss CORA HEWITT will soon close school. Mrs. D. H. LYONS, accompanied by JAMES BLAIR, left for Lake Charles Sunday, being called to the bedside of her sick sister, who is said to be very low. But Mrs. LYONS had to wait all day, for the train which was delayed about ten hours on account of a wreck having occurred one mile west of Echo. No. 101 local freight east, colliding with No. 22 west caused a very serious wreck, killing engineer TOLER and one emigrant. Rice, sugar, molasses, Christmas toys, dry goods and a number of other things, including broken cars, dead horses were all together in the wreck. Everyone is anxious to cast those BRYAN & SEWALL votes.

OAKDALE

Nearly all the cotton crop is gathered now, which was very light, owing to the continued drouth. The weather is still dry, but so cool that a little fire is pleasant. Rev. I. WATSON and J. P. STANLEY, who have been sick for the past three weeks, are no better. Rev. W. D. GODWIN was here and took a trip up the Kansas City, Watkins & Gulf Railway to Forest Hill. H. H. HARDEN and niece left on the north-bound train. Mrs. JAMES CORRELL left for her home in Glenmora. Misses EULA and JENNIE DAVIS and NORA PARSON left for Jennings to attend the fair. W. S. PERKINS went to Alexandria and W. T. DUNN went to Glenmora on business. SAM REED and family of Canton will make Oakdale their future home. M. WHITTINGTON of Beaver was in town and reported killing seven deer in the past two weeks. The school has about 25 pupils in attendance.
(Signed) "PINE KNOT"

LOCKPORT

G. T. LOCK transacted business in Lake Charles. Messrs. N. E. NORTH and A. WACHSEN visited Lake Charles, going by way of Hortman's ferry on their bicycles. J. B. McKENZIE also visited Lake Charles last week. Miss CORNELIA SWEENEY of Lake Charles is visiting at Mrs. E. L. ETHEREDGE's. Miss KATIE FITZENREITER returned to lake Charles after spending a week with her aunt, Capt. Mrs. LOCK. PAUL JOHNSON has purchased the Capt. MITCHELL property adjoining that of JESSE DESHOTEL. The church fair, given by the Ladies Guild, was a success socially. The lemonade stand was presided over by Mrs. LETITIA SIMPSON. The "gipsy tent," where you could have your fortune revealed or your misfortunes related for a small sum, was conducted by Miss

AMANDA GOOS and Miss KATIE FITZENREITER. The gents' coat and hat room, where you could get your hat checked for the small price of a nickel, was presided over by LELAND TOPHAM. Mrs. N. E. NORTH was cashier. Mrs. KATE MURRAY of Lake Charles met her many friends in Lockport on the evening of the social. The sawmill has closed down for repairs.

(Signed) "SAW LOG"

OBERLIN

Weather dry and cool with a light frost two mornings in the past week. Sweet potato digging resulted in a very light yield caused by the continued dry weather in the summer and early fall. The sickness of Rev. WATSON prevented his regular monthly appointment Sunday. Fire, evidently started with malicious intent, devastated a large section of country near Oberlin Sunday, burning a small house owned by Miss ANNIE PAYTON of Ripley, Ohio. Some of our people enjoyed a pleasant outing and basket supper near Oaklin Springs; the promoters of the enterprise seem to be the families of Messers. J. W. MOORE, RICHARD and RHORER. Mrs. BURGER's school has an enrollment of 41 students.

(Signed) "XIOUS"

GLENMORA GLEANINGS

Mrs. KATE E. WILKINS of Evangeline, La., president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, will be in town later. A. B. SPENCER, managing partner of Crowell & Spencer, Longleaf, La., returned to the mill from Texas. J. S. CROWELL, son of CALEB T. CROWELL of California, is now assisting in the management of Crowell & Spencer. J. M. PRINGLE of Loyd, La., was in our village, looking after his interests in this part of the country. Our depot agent, J. L. GRANGER, went to Lake Charles. Rev. and Mrs. JAMES A. ERWIN visited friends and relatives here. Prof. R. A. PARROT's public school has nearly 50 students. PETER N. PENINGER has been laid up for several weeks with slow fever. A new post office will soon be established between Glenmora and Oakdale on the K. C. W. & G. Ry. in the upper part of Calcasieu Parish near Williams' Mill. It is proposed to call the post office "Saunders" in honor of the general manager of the K. C. W. & G. Ry.

(Signed) "CREOLE PELICAN"

INFORMATION FROM A RIGHT-OF-WAY JOSEPH ROSTEET ET AL TO CALCASIEU PARISH POLICE JURY Filed 27 January 1892, Book Y of Conveyances, Page 173

- *Establishes right-of-way over land for a public road 40 feet wide through the center of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 7 West to connect public road from Chloe Switch to MOISE LeBLEU and from Fournet St. to English Bayou.
- *Names ADOLPH MEYER, President of Police Jury.
- *Expropriation: JOHN L. ROBERTS, JOSEPH ST. MARY Estate.
- *Damages for removing 2 miles of a 5-mile fence on J. B. WATKINS land...\$75.00.
- *Damages to ZEPHERIN LeBLEU for moving 3/8 mile of fence (pieux)...\$25.00, and for building 1/4 mile of levee...\$1.00.
- *Damage to private property: EMILE GUILLORY, \$20.00; PAT FITZGERALD, \$1.00; Mrs. GUILLORY, \$1.00; Mr. BLOCH, \$1.00; Cemetery Assn., \$1.00, Estate, \$1.00; J. W. ROSTEET, \$1.00; W. ALLEN, \$1.00; FRED ALLEN, \$1.00; JOE GOODMAN, Sr., \$1.00; D. G. RICHARDSON, \$1.00.
- *Signed by: JOSEPH W. ROSTEET, FRED ALLEN, JOSEPH GOODMAN, J. W. CANNIFF, J. C. LeBLEU, D. G. RICHARDSON.

C. MAYO & Dr. CLARK, Records.

GREAT THINGS ARE DONE BY A SERIES OF SMALL THINGS BROUGHT TOGETHER.

Vincent Van Gogh

FRANCOIS HEBERT CEMETERY

Continued from Vol. 28 #1

The Francois Hebert Cemetery is located in Jefferson Davis Parish north of Iowa, La. on Hwy 383. Travel nine and a half miles north on Hwy. 383, then turn left on Hecker Road and continue six-tenths of a mile. Then turn left on Old Hecker Road and drive one mile, then turn left following cemetery arrows for one-half mile to Luther's Road. Turn right on Cemetery Road for one half mile to the cemetery. JOSEPH LASTIE HEBERT, the father of FRANCOIS "TATA" HEBERT, donated six acres for the cemetery. He died in 1868 and was the first person to be buried in it. The cemetery was officially named Francois Hebert Cemetery and was incorporated 27 September 1946.

Information was gathered from cemetery markers, family records and family members. Three hundred eighty-two grave sites were identified by the cemetery association. Of these, twenty-one graves had no headstones or markers, and are recorded as unknown. There are seventeen reserved sites. For the sake of brevity, empty spaces were not included in the survey. The cemetery record book was compiled and edited by BARBARA INEZ BULLER SAVANT in 1996. The SWLGS has been granted permission to reprint the burial information. The information from Ms. SAVANT's research has been supplemented and enhanced with microfilmed records filmed under the supervision of LORINE BRINLEY by the Genealogical Society of Salt Lake City, which has given the SWLGS permission to reprint. Names marked with an asterisk (*) indicate information found only on the microfilm. To simplify research, the names of the interred have been listed alphabetically.

HEBERT, FRED*, b. 1 Nov. 1879; d. 21 April 1880; s/o F. F. & G. R. HEBERT
HEBERT, FRED, b. 30 July 1890, Iowa, La.; d. 8 Jan. 1925; h/o EMMA BULLER;
s/o FRANCOIS & PALMIA LeBLEU HEBERT
HEBERT, HAZEL*, b. 10 Feb. 1881, Fenton, La.; d. 30 May 1930;
d/o ARCHIE TRAHAN & GOLDIE HEBERT
HEBERT, HERMAN "Tubby", b. 12 July 1907; d. 6 Dec. 1983
HEBERT, HILDA F., b. 31 Dec. 1910; d. 3 Sept. 1974
HEBERT, HOLOY*, b. 14 May 1915; d. 6 Oct. 1917
HEBERT, IRENE (No Information)
HEBERT, JAKE, b. 6 March 1898; d. 25 Oct. 1967
HEBERT, JAMES, b. 26 July 1877; d. 1 Nov. 1965
HEBERT, JAMES (Mrs.)*, b. __ March 1876; d. 23 Jan. 1918
HEBERT, JEFFERSON J., b. 7 July 1892; d. 27 June 1900
HEBERT, JEROME, b. 23 Jan. 1860; d. 1 Nov. 1939; h/o ELIZABETH TREEME;
s/o ADOLPH & ELIZA HEBERT (Discrepancy: Death Date 1 Nov. 1932 on microfilm.)
HEBERT, JOHN, b. 1 June 1899; d. 10 April 1900
HEBERT, JOHN A., b. 1 Aug. 1889; d. 29 Dec. 1889
HEBERT, JOHN LORIE, b. 20 Sept. 1904; d. 5 June 1981
HEBERT, JOHN M. "Pete", b. 14 Feb. 1895; d. 27 June 1972; WWII veteran
HEBERT, JOSEPH*, b. 18 July 1893; d. 16 Sept. 1893; s/o ASA HEBERT
HEBERT, JOSEPH B.*, b. 4 May 1887; d. 30 May 1887
HEBERT, JOSEPH D., b. 1887; d. 1887
HEBERT, L. W. "Blackie" Sr., b. 30 Jan. 1917; d. 14 Feb. 1987
HEBERT, LAMOND M. (Mrs.)*, b. ca 1895, Iowa, La.; d. 11 Nov. 1918, age 23
HEBERT, LASTIE, b. 14 Aug. 1818; d. Oct. 1868; h/o LUCY AUGUSTINE
HEBERT, LAURA BUSHNELL, b. 8 May 1897; d. 1 April 1964
HEBERT, LAURA SMITH, b. 6 June 1903; d. 9 Sept. 1972
HEBERT, LEE "Snib", b. 24 Dec. 1918
HEBERT, LOENIS MILLER, b. 25 Feb. 1883; d. 21 Nov. 1899; w/o S. HEBERT
HEBERT, LEONICE*, b. 20 Feb. 1878; d. 21 Aug. 1899
HEBERT, LUCY, b. 2 Dec. 1872, Iowa, La.; d. 21 Aug. 1899
HEBERT, LUCY AUGUSTINE, b. 1807; d. 1903; w/o LASTIE/LASTY HEBERT

HEBERT, MABLE, b. 15 Aug. 1918
 HEBERT, MARY B., b. 5 Aug. 1875; d. 28 Oct. 1934
 HEBERT, MARY HAY, b. 8 Jan. 1846; d. 4 Sept. 1882
 HEBERT, MARY P. LeBLEU, b. 11 Nov. 1858; d. 4 Sept. 1882; w/o FRANCOIS "TaTa" HEBERT
 HEBERT, MATHILDA, b. 4 Oct. 1895; d. 24 March 1977
 HEBERT, MICHAEL, b. 1875; d. 1925; h/o GAZELL MILLER
 HEBERT, MILLARD A., b. 13 June 1906; d. 14 June 1991
 HEBERT, MORIECE, b. 28 Dec. 1875; d. 15 June 1927
 HEBERT, MORRAIN* (Writing Unclear), b. ca 1771, d. 30 Sept. 1849, age 78
 HEBERT, PAULINE, b. 1892; d. 1918
 HEBERT, RITA DUPUY, b. 4 Sept. 1903
 HEBERT, ROENA GULLEY, b. 30 Sept. 1872; d. 10 April 1965; w/o JAMES HEBERT
 HEBERT, ROY "Jack", b. 2 Oct. 1913; d. 18 Jan. 1986; WWII veteran
 HEBERT, SIMON, b. 10 April 1876; d. 26 Feb. 1945
 HEBERT, TOBE HARRY, b. 6 March 1892; d. 16 June 1982
 HEBERT, TOM, b. 1 March 1903; d. 8 Oct. 1971
 HEBERT, VIRGIL L., b. 9 Aug. 1921; d. 21 March 1985
 HEBERT, WAYNE A., b. 24 March 1919
 HEBERT, WILLIAM, b. 22 Feb. 1891; d. 29 Sept. 1968
 HEBERT, WILLIAM (Mrs.), d. 30 Sept. 1947
 HEBERT, WILLIAM R., b. 1883; d. 1883
 HEBERT, WILLIAM "Mutt", b. 2 Oct. 1915; d. 9 Nov. 1964
 HUGHES, KERMIT WAYNE, d. 1992

JOHNSON, RONALD A., b. 25 Jan. 1942; d. 23 Dec. 1971
 JOHNSON, VIRGIE BULLER, b. 29 July 1921; d. 22 May 1975

LACEY, HENRY T., b. ca 1834, Fenton, La.; d. 11 Sept. 1911, age 77
 LANDRY, DAVID WAYNE*, b. 21 Feb. 1953; d. 5 March 1953
 LANDRY, LEONARD, Sr., d. 1991
 LANDRY, LOLA MABLE CATING, b. 4 Dec. 1923 ; d. 10 Aug. 1974
 LANDRY, MARK H., b. 26 May 1964; d. 1 Sept. 1986
 LANGLEY, ALCIDE, b. 12 Dec. 1898; d. 9 May 1978
 LANGLEY, ANDREW, b. 16 Nov. 1891; d. 28 March 1955; h/o BLANCHE MYLES
 LANGLEY, ARISTE/ARISE, b. 24 Dec. 1895; d. 19 Oct. 1950; w/o DORIS LANGLEY
 LANGLEY, BLANCHE MYLES, b. 8 June 1894; d. 5 Jan. 1976
 LANGLEY, CARL W., b. 15 Oct. 1918; d. 10 Feb. 1987; WWII veteran
 LANGLEY, DESIER, b. 1 May 1893; d. 4 May 1960
 LANGLEY, DESIRE, b. 1859; d. 1925
 LANGLEY, DORIS (No Information)
 LANGLEY, DORASALINE, b. 1885; d. 1925
 LANGLEY, ELSIE, b. 4 April 1917; d. 12 May 1986
 LANGLEY, ETHEL, b. 11 Oct. 1915; d. 6 Jan. 1984
 LANGLEY, EVA, b. 1 Jan. 1887; d. 10 Feb. 1967; w/o ALCIDE LANGLEY
 LANGLEY, FAYE "Blackie", b. 19 May 1916; d. 8 July 1995
 LANGLEY, FRANK, b. 5 March 1922; d. 5 Dec. 1979
 LANGLEY, JOSEPHINE, b. 21 Nov. 1901; d. 23 Dec. 1982
 LANGLEY, JOSEPH LEROY, b. 17 March 1927; d. 10 July 1968; WWII veteran
 LANGLEY, LUCY, b. 17 Sept. 1830, Iowa, La.; d. 1 May 1909; w/o ANDREW LANGLEY
 LANGLEY, MARGIE*, b. 1860; d. 1913
 LANGLEY, MARY, b. 29 March 1900; d. 19 March 1977
 LANGLEY, OSCAR LEE*, b. 19 April 1958; d. 28 Feb. 1964 (Buried at foot of DESIER LANGLEY's grave. No Marker. Killed in car accident with sister, VICKIE LYNN LANGLEY.)

LANGLEY, VICKIE LYNN, b. 4 Jan. 1963; d. 28 Feb. 1964 (Buried at foot of DESIER LANGLEY's grave. No marker. Killed in car accident with brother, OSCAR LEE LANGLEY.)
 LANGLEY, VIVIAN (No Information)
 LANGLEY, WILLIE, b. 12 Oct. 1881; d. 8 Dec. 1973
 LARMAND, AZELIE*, b. 20 Feb. 1884
 LEE, ADELINE H., b. 22 July 1882; d. 3 Feb. 1966
 LEE, ERNEST L., b. 28 Nov. 1880; d. 23 Jan. 1973
 LEE, JULIA, b. 19 May 1883; d. 17 May 1967; w/o M. HEMPHILL, J. MALONE, A. BULLER
 LEE, MAGGIE HEBERT, b. 14 April 1893; d. 19 Jan. 1919; w/o TOM LEE
 LEE, THOMAS JEFFERSON, b. 23 March 1826, Iowa, La.; d. 8 July 1918
 LEE, TOM, b. ___ Sept. 1888, Miss.; d. 30 Aug. 1939; h/o MAGGIE HEBERT (Discrepancy: Death date on microfilm is 3 Aug. 1939.)
 LEGER, ARICE, b. 25 Sept. 1865; d. 10 Oct. 1948
 LEGER, COLLINS, b. 9 May 1891; d. 6 March 1963
 LEGER, EUGENE, d. 31 Oct. 1931
 LEGER, LOVINIA b. 3 March 1896; d. 25 July 1994
 LEMLEY, MINNIE GLEN, b. 12 March 1882; d. 17 Feb. 1978
 LEMLEY, WILL CLABE, b. 9 Aug. 1879, Miss.; d. 14 May 1955
 LEMLEY, WILLIAM CLIFTON, b. 13 Feb. 1913; d. 2 Nov. 1986
 LOGAN, WILLIAM F., b. 13 Dec. 1914; d. 18 Dec. 1980; WWII veteran

 MALONE, JAMES LEASEL, b. 5 June 1888, Iowa, La.; d. 18 Nov. 1918
 MARCANTEL, ALBERT, b. 30 April 1897; d. 5 March 1989
 MARCANTEL, EUGENE, b. 2 Nov. 1917; d. 2 Aug. 1984; WWII veteran
 MARCANTEL, HAZEL M., b. 29 Sept. 1929; d. 7 Feb. 1984
 MARCANTEL, LORINE H., b. 7 March 1898; d. 21 March 1989
 MARCANTEL, LUCIA*, b. 30 Oct. 1858, Fenton, La.; d. 28 Sept. 1907; w/o ALEX MILLER
 MARCANTEL, LUTHER EMILE, b. 18 May 1915; d. 9 Oct. 1994; WWII veteran
 MARCANTEL, MILDRED HAY, b. 17 Sept. 1909
 MILLER, Infant (No Information)
 MILLER, Two Infants, children of Mr. & Mrs. RAYMOND MILLER (No Name or Dates)
 MILLER, AGNES, b. Iowa, La.; d/o JOSEPH & AUGUSTINE MILLER (No Dates)
 MILLER, ALADIN, b. 30 Sept. 1898; d. 8 May 1975; WWI veteran
 MILLER, ALEX, b. 19 Feb. 1847, Iowa, La.; d. 17 Jan. 1911; h/o LUCIA MARCANTEL
 MILLER, ALEXANDER Jr., b. 19 Feb. 1890; d. 27 Aug. 1961
 MILLER, ALEXANDRINE*, b. 19 July 1844; d. 2 Jan. 1902; s/o ARGILLE?ARCHILLE HEBERT
 MILLER, BARBARA ANN, b. 13 Aug. 1952; d. 21 July 1969
 MILLER, BLANCHE H., b. 13 May 1904; d. 22 Oct. 1981
 MILLER, CATHERINE H., b. 23 Nov. 1891; d. 11 July 1977
 MILLER, CLAUDE, b. 30 March 1895; d. 23 Nov. 1970
 MILLER, DALLAS LOUIS, b. 1908; d. 1976
 MILLER, DESIRE, b. 23 March 1891; d. 24 Feb. 1979
 MILLER, ELAIN, b. 21 Aug. 1955; d. 10 May 1956
 MILLER, ELRAY H., b. 30 Sept. 1921; d. 17 March 1975; WWII veteran
 MILLER, EUGENE J., b. 16 Jan. 1920; d. 24 April 1974; WWII veteran
 MILLER, EZOZLA B., b. 29 Dec. 1919
 MILLER, GAZELL*, b. 1853; d. 1935; w/o MICHAEL HEBERT
 MILLER, HELEN, b. 22 May 1917; d. 6 Nov. 1918; d/o Mr. & Mr. RAYMOND MILLER
 MILLER, IVY PELOQUIN, b. 7 Nov. 1895; d. 13 Nov. 1963; w/o NEAVEL MILLER
 MILLER, J. B., b. 19 Nov. 1824; d. 25 April 1909
 MILLER, JOHN B., b. ___ Feb. 1819; d. 10 May 1905; h/o LOUISA DAIGLE (Discrepancy: Birth date is 20 Feb. 1818 on microfilm.)
 MILLER, JOHN J.*, b. 8 Sept. 1950, Iowa, La.; d. 2 Dec. 1955; s/o JOSEPH & AUGUSTINE MILLER
 MILLER, JOHN J., b. 2 Sept. 1959; d. 21 Dec. 1963

MILLER, JOHN RAY, d. 1973

MILLER, JOSEPH, b. 17 April 1899; d. 10 April 1900; s/o Mr. & Mrs. J. L. MILLER

MILLER, JOSEPH L., b. 18 April 1856, Iowa, La.; d. 13 June 1932; h/o MIRA/MINA AUGUSTINE

MILLER, JOSEPH W., b. Iowa, La.; d. 5 Nov. 1914; s/o JOSEPH & MIRA/MINA AUGUSTINE
MILLER

MILLER, LANDRY, b. 3 Oct. 1909, Iowa, La.; d. 16 Dec. 1965

MILLER, LIZA*, b. 22 Sept. 1880, Iowa, La.; d. 11 Sept. 1887; d/o JOSEPH & MIRA AUGUSTINE
MILLER

MILLER, LONIES (?)*, b. 25 Feb. 1882, Iowa, La.; d. 21 Nov. 1897

MILLER, LUCIA MARCANTEL, b. 30 Oct. 1858; d. 28 Sept. 1907; w/o ALEX MILLER

MILLER, LULA (No Information)

MILLER, MARGARET H., b. 6 Aug. 1875; d. 5 July 1971

MILLER, MARY, b. 13 Oct. 1863; d. 23 July 1941

MILLER, MAYBELLE (No Information)

MILLER, METEOR "Tay" (Unmarked, ground level. No Information)

MILLER, MIGEL, b. 22 Jan. 1912; d. 18 Sept. 1986

MILLER, NEAVEL, b. 1887; d. 1976; h/o IVY PELOQUIN MILLER

MILLER, OSCAR, b. 15 Aug. 1875; d. 19 Aug. 1959

MILLER, OVILE, b. 23 Jan. 1889, Iowa, La.; d. 26 Jan. 1893; child of JOSEPH & MIRA
AUGUSTINE MILLER

MILLER, RUTH A., b. Iowa, La.; d. 9 Aug. 1929; d/o JOSEPH & MIRA AUGUSTINE MILLER

MILLER, THEORDE, d. 9 March 1923

MILLER, TINA, b. 22 Sept. 1880; d. 14 Sept. 1887

MILLER, TRESSMAR, b. 14 Feb. 1920; d. 13 Feb. 1944; WWII veteran

MYERS, JOHN HUBERT, b. 24 Oct. 1928; d. 7 Aug. 1991

MYERS, SADIE LOU, b. 23 Dec. 1927

MYRICK, BRUCE EDWARD, b. 8 Aug. 1963; d. 28 July 1980

MYRICK, CARL, b. 4 Oct. 1921; d. 11 June 1994; Sgt., U. S. Air Force, WWII veteran

PELOQUIN, JOSEPH NEALY, b. 26 April 1897; d. 11 May 1959

PELOQUIN, LEO, b. 3 April 1896; d. 20 July 1930

PELOQUIN, LILLIE HAY, b. 27 June 1905; d. 8 April 1994

PELOQUIN, OIDIES DAVID, b. 17 Nov. 1921; d. 14 Nov. 1928

PITRE, DUDLEY MICHALL, b. 25 March 1914; d. 1 Sept. 1980

PITRE, LUCILLE LEE, b. 16 Feb. 1920

PITRE, NOLA MAE, b. 20 Jan. 1922; d. ___ May 1931

PITRE, VIOLA MAE*, b. 2 Jan. 1922, Fenton, La.; d. 6 Nov. 1934

PORTER, WILLIAM E., Jr., b. 4 Oct. 1928; d. 9 Nov. 1981

PORTER, WILLIAM EDWARD, b. 23 Dec. 1908; d. 1 May 1989, U. S. Navy, WWII veteran

REED, MABLE, d. 27 Feb. 1948

RIDER, Infant (unnamed) child of DORES LEE RIDER

RIDER, DORES LEE, b. 24 Jan. 1957; d. 19 Oct. 1983

RIDER, ORIAN, b. 14 May 1909; d. 5 Oct. 1988

RIQUELMY, NEAL PATRICK, b. 11 April 1977; d. 28 April 1977; s/o DAVID & GAY RIQUELMY

ROSS, TOPHIL (Infant. No Information)

RYAN, ASA DAVID, b. 6 Jan. 1888; d. 24 Jan. 1961

RYAN, ANDRESS NUGENT, b. 6 April 1927; d. 16 Jan. 1987

RYAN, BRUCE, b. 1924; d. 1924; s/o Mr. & Mrs. ASA RYAN

RYAN, HOWARD "Boots", b. 7 Dec. 1921; d. 21 Dec. 1983; WWII veteran

RYAN, JOHN I., b. 25 March 1900; d. 6 Jan. 1962

RYAN, MARY ADELINE FOWLER, b. 5 May 1889, Fenton, La.; d. 12 Dec. 1925; w/o ASA RYAN

RYAN, ROBERT "Bob", b. 6 April 1913; d. 24 Jan. 1993

RYAN, THELMA KITTY, b. 7 Sept. 1920; d. 12 March 1985

RYAN, VIRGIE, b. 1923; d. 1923; d/o Mr. & Mrs. ASA RYAN
 RYAN, WILLIAM. L. "Bud", b. 8 Aug. 1939; d. 3 July 1993; WWII veteran
 RYAN, WILLIAM PATRICK, b. 12 Dec. 1925; d. 27 April 1926; s/o Mr. & Mrs. ASA RYAN
 RYDER, BRIGHET M., b. 26 Dec. 1881; d. 20 July 1975
 RYDER, EDMOND, d. 16 Jan. 1996; WWII veteran
 RYDER, FLORENCE ADDISON, b. 16 April 1925; d. 13 July 1991
 RYDER, MITCHELL, b. 1 Jan. 1885; d. 15 May 1965
 RYDER, WASEY CHARLES, b. 3 Aug. 1913; d. 2 Oct. 1992

SAVANT, CYPRIEN, b. 17 Sept. 1882; d. 2 Aug. 1907
 SAVANT, ELIZABETH MAE LOGAN, b. 13 Aug. 1916; d. 9 Nov. 1984
 SAVANT, EVALEE, b. 2 Feb. 1908; d. 9 June 1915
 SAVANT, JAMES, b. 5 Nov. 1904; d. 15 April 1907
 SAVANT, PEARL, b. 5 Jan. 1903; d. 16 June 1904
 SLAYTON, ODESSEL O'NEAL, b. 20 Oct. 1914
 SLAYTON, WILLIE OWENS, b. 1 Feb. 1909; d. 13 Dec. 1989
 SOILEAU, Infant, b. 6 June 1945; d. 6 June 1945
 SONNIER, LENNIS J., b. 25 Feb. 1917; d. 8 Dec. 1993
 STEVENS, E., b. ca 1855; d. 5 Feb. 1923, 68 years
 STITZLIEN, ALZENIA ANN JOHNSON, b. 20 Feb. 1943; d. 10 Dec. 1985

TERRY, CHRISTOPHER SHANE (Infant), d. 7 April 1988
 TRAHAN, Baby, d. 20 March 1932
 TRAHAN, BUD SIDNEY, b. 26 Jan. 1908; d. 31 Aug. 1976
 TRAHAN, HOMER, b. 13 June 1919; d. 17 Nov. 1993
 TRAHAN, LOUANA, b. Fenton, La.; d. 19 Dec. 1932
 TRAHAN, NOLA, b. 6 Dec. 1911; d. 25 July 1991
 TRAHAN, NORMAN J., b. 1928; d. 27 July 1995
 TRAHAN, VIRGINIA R., b. 8 Dec. 1925

WISBY, ATTRIS M., b. 5 Feb. 1919; d. 29 May 1976
 WISBY, HUGH GILMORE, b. 15 March 1917; d. 8 Aug. 1988

YOUNG, TERRI S. (Infant), d. 9 June 1988

VETERANS INTERRED IN FRANCOIS HEBERT CEMETERY

CIVIL WAR

HEBERT, ARCHILL	HEBERT, FRANCOIS "TaTa"	MILLER, ALEX
HEBERT, DORSILLE	LEE, THOMAS JEFFERSON	

WORLD WAR I

BULLER, ARISTE	MILLER, ALADIN	PELOQUIN, JOSEPH NEALY
HEBERT, JOHN M. "Pete"	MILLER, CLAUDE	

WORLD WAR II

BROUSSARD, PHILIP BRUCE	HAY, F. ROY	MILLER, TRESSMAR
BULLER, ADRIAN	HAY, OSCAR	PORTER, WM. EDWARD
BULLER, EARL A.	HEBERT, RAY "Jack"	RYAN, HOWARD
CARTE, AL DAMON	LANGLEY, CARL W.	RYAN, WM. L. "Bud"
EZELL, FRANK	LOGAN, WM. F.	RYDER, EDMOND
EZELL, JOHN	MARCANTEL, EUGENE	TRAHAN, HOMER
EZELL, JULIAN	MARCANTEL, LUTHER E.	TRAHAN, NORMAN J.
FONTENOT, EMERY	MILLER, ELRAY H.	WISBY, ATTRIS M.
GRANGER, ISAAC	MILLER, EUGENE	

ARCHILLE HEBERT EXPIRES SUDDENLY
The American Press (June 4, 1919)

Kinder, La. Sunday morning (June 1, 1919), at about 9:30 o'clock, the time had come for one of the old and respected citizens of this vicinity to pass on into the great hereafter. ARCHILLE HEBERT, 75 years and 21 days old at the time of his death, was apparently in his usual state of health up until a few minutes before the end came, the attending physician asserting it was his belief that apoplexy caused the sudden demise. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Father CRAMERS of Lake Charles, and interment was made in the Hebert Cemetery north of Bayou Serpent, Monday.

Mr. HEBERT held the distinction of being an old Confederate soldier, having served in a cavalry company for about two years preceding the close of the war between North and South, his time being spent in his native state where he did noble service in defending it against the enemy. His wife died about seven years ago, and since that time he has visited among his children, spending a part of the remaining years left to him with his sister and other members of his family. There are three children surviving: viz: ALEXON HEBERT, Mrs. ADAM HEBERT and EDGAR HEBERT, all of whom are well known to this community. Besides these and other relatives, Mr. HEBERT leaves a host of old-time friends in this entire section, who will mourn to learn of the passing.

[Genealogical information from the *Lake Charles American Press* (Tuesday, June 3, 1919) and *Francois Hebert Cemetery Book*. ARCHILLE HEBERT was a son of the late FRANCOIS HEBERT, and was born 10 May 1844 at Fenton, La. He married ALEXANDRINE MILLER (b. 19 July 1844; d. 2 Jan. 1907). Surviving brothers and sisters include: ERNEST and ALFRED HEBERT, Mrs. F. RHODRIGUEZ and Mrs. JULES LeBLEU of Lake Charles, Mrs. JOHN HAGAN and AMADIE HEBERT of Hecker.]

RECYCLED GRAVES. Although a Maltese proverb tells, "The grave is our permanent home," graves are recycled in most parts of Europe, including Austria, Britain, France, Germany, Holland and Switzerland. Land is limited; there isn't room for further expansion of cemeteries. Grave spaces are leased, usually for a period of about 25 years. If the family fails to renew the lease, the person buried in the grave, along with his headstone, is removed and a new person is buried in that space. What happens to the remains then? After 25 years or more, what is left of the body is reburied in a common grave. Headstones are often recycled and used as part of foundations, steps or roads. Conversely, cemeteries in central Europe resemble parks and gardens. Graves are carefully tended by family members until they can no longer maintain them. It is not unusual for several generations of a family to be buried in the same space. Often only the living members of the family know exactly who is buried in the family grave.

A NEW KIND OF GRAVEYARD. "Scattering gardens" are to cremation what a cemetery is to burial of a body in a casket. According to an AP article, more than 630,000 people were cremated in 2000, about 26% of the deaths that year. The Cremation Society of North America expects cremations to rise to 39% by the end of the decade and to almost 50% by 2025. As cremation rates rise in the U. S., scattering gardens, where the ashes of loved ones can be strewn, offer an alternative to a traditional urn and cemetery burial. Scattering gardens have gained popularity with people who wish cremation, but still want a memorial to visit. Each state has its own laws regarding the disposal of cremated remains. The most permanent scattering gardens are usually associated with a cemetery or church.

Heir Mail, (Fall 2003), Crow Wing, MN

DEATHS & DISEASES. If parish or county registers contain a large number of deaths and burials for a short period of time, it is usually an indication of an epidemic in the area. Epidemics produced misery and deaths, but also created many documents. Orphaned children were made the wards of a relative or friend, or were the charges of the charity system of the community. In many cases, legal deposition was made for them, and documents were generated. Study the history of the area of your ancestors' residence. If they died within periods when epidemics were known to be occurring, they may have been victims of the pestilence.

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.

NAME OR NICKNAME? Sometimes it is difficult to know whether an ancestor's name could be a nickname. A comprehensive list of names and their nicknames is given for both males and females. *Genealogical Tips*, Vol. XXXXI #4 (Winter 2003), Harlingen, TX

GERMANIC BLOOD AMONG FRENCH CANADIANS. The most constant migratory movement to New France in the 1700s was from the German mercenaries who joined the British Army in order to snuff-out the independent ambitions of the future citizens of the United States of America. Because of this migration, many French Canadians are descendants of German ancestors. The German patronymic has disappeared and most of the German family names were transformed to a French-sounding pronunciation. But the Germans left more behind than just their names; they left their genes. A team of medical researchers noticed a high percentage of patients with *Rothmund Thomson Syndrome* in the regions of Riviere-du-Loup, Kamouraska, Temiscouata and Les Basques had German ancestors. *Rothmund Thomson Syndrome* is an inherited autosomal recessive disorder in which a child needs to receive a defective gene from each of his/her parents to develop the disorder that has been linked with Chromosome 8.

German migration to French Canada was strong from 1621 to 1749, when Europeans came from Germany, the Flemish portion of Belgium, Holland, Austria, Germanic Switzerland, Alsace and Lorraine. Among these was an Austrian named JOHAN DEIGNE, who is the ancestor of all the DAIGLES of French Canada. Other Germans who came during this period were HANS BERNHARD, whose patronymic was changed to BERNARD, and JOHAN-MARC BALE from Switzerland, who became JEAN-MARC BOULIANE. Many Germanic immigrants became soldiers, served the French king, and married Acadian girls. When the British deported the Acadians in 1755, the British Army decided that the German soldiers should also be deported. Just before the deportation, many of the Acadian girls and their Germanic husbands left for areas along the shores of the St. Lawrence River, which was still under the control of New France at the time, so from 1755 to 1763 a second Germanic immigration to Quebec was under way. Among these new immigrants were Germanic Jews, who had been merchants in Acadia, but whose presence was not welcomed by the British.

The third and largest Germanic migration took place just prior to the American Revolution. Between 7,000 and 10,000 German mercenaries joined the British Army. They were recruited from various parts of Germany and most were stationed at Quebec City, Riviere-du-Loup and Sorel regions, towns located on the St. Lawrence River. Only 2,500 German recruits survived the American Revolution; of these about 1,300 or 1,400 decided to stay in Lower and Upper Canada, and a fair number settled in the region of the Lower St. Lawrence River. In 1783, 10% of the population of Quebec was of German origin. Most of them had married French Canadian or Acadian girls, and were completely integrated into the culture. Within a generation, most of them had lost their patronymic identity or saw a major modification in the spelling of their family names. Certain German family names were Gallicized or Anglicized depending on the region of Quebec. Some of the patronymic names of Germanic immigrants, whose names were transformed into French family names in Quebec, include:

<u>GERMAN</u>	<u>=FRENCH</u>	<u>GERMAN</u>	<u>=FRENCH</u>
BESSERER	=BESRE	NUMBERGER	=BERGER
BEYER	=PAYUER	SCHENAILLE	=CHEENAILLE
DAYNE/EIGNE	=DAIGLE	SCHUMPPF	=JOMPHE
DAHLER	=DALLAIRE	STEINBEN	=STEBEN
HARTOUNG	=HARTON	WOLF	=LELOUP
MAHER	=MAHEUX		

The patronymic family names of DION, GERVAIS and LAVOIE are the results of transformation of German family names of French-Protestant Huguenots who had lived either in Germany or France due to the War of Religions between France, Germany and Britain.
American-Canadian Genealogist, Issue #99, Vol. 30 #1 (2004), Manchester, NH

"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.

RIDEAU

Need information on ELIZABETH RIDEAU (b. ca 1840; d. 1900).
 YVONNE CAPTAIN, 8803 Third Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20910-2253

HICKORY FLATS, LOUISIANA

Seeking information on the town of Hickory Flats, LA. Where was it located? When did it disappear?
 MARGARET WARTTELL SCHUNIOR, 606 Wisconsin St., Houston, TX 77587-4961

HOLBROOK, AUSTIN, MOORE, JOHNSON

Seeking information on JOSEPH E. HOLBROOK (b. 1845, MS; m. ca 1872 MARTHA JANE AUSTIN, Calcasieu Parish, LA). Also looking for descendants of RILEY MOORE (b. 1835, IN), who m. EMILY REBECCA JOHNSON (b. 1848, AL). Their children were: BRYANT GILBERT, PEYTON, DAVID, ARTHUR MARION and HENRY MOORE.
 VICKI ANN VERON LAMENDOLA, 2819 Kings Hill Dr. W., Mobile, AL 36693 or
 Sep1201969@comcast.net

CONLEY, WASHINGTON

Looking for the family of ANGELINE WASHINGTON CONLEY, reported on Confederate widow's pension application to have been born in Harrison Co., MS. I found no evidence there. She married JACK CONLEY in St. Helena Parish, LA on 26 Sept. 1869 at the age of 14 years.
 DONNA LEE ARABIE, 1605 Plateau Ridge, Cedar Park, TX 78613-5243 or d/arabie@sbcglobal.net

CRANFORD

Need any information on the CRANFORD family from Phillips Bluff, LA.
 PAMELA C. OLIVER, 2425 Dolphin Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70605

NUGENT, FREEMAN

Looking for information on JULIA NUGENT (b. 12 Dec. 1881, Welsh, LA), d/o HENRY NUGENT & MARY FREEMAN. Her brother was CHARLES NUGENT (b. 1882).
 THERESA M. MOSBY, 3127 Briarwood Blvd., Lancaster, PA 17601-1201 or tmmshu@aol.com

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Vol. 28 No. 2

MEMBER #1154

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Juanito TORONJO
 Address 2809 Gandy St.
 City, State Orange, TX 77630
 Date 1/19/95

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

4 **TOURANGEAU, Louis Joseph**
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. 1 Jan. 1857
 p.b. Assumption, Canada
 m. — 1879 - Canada
 d. — Oct. 1906
 p.d. Georgetown, SC

2 **TORONJO, Walter Joseph**
 (Father of No. 1)

b. 3 July 1891
 p.b. Saginaw, Mi. ?
 m. 20 Sep. 1922 - Tx.
 d. 13 Nov. 1990
 p.d. Orange, Tx.

5 **EVON, Josephine Anne**
 (Mother of No. 2)

b. 31 Jan. 1859
 p.b. Windsor, Ontario, Canada
 d. 24 July 1930
 p.d. Saginaw, Mi.

1 **TORONJO, Walter Joseph Jr.**

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

SARVER, Ollie Juanita

6 **BURKE, Joseph Patrick**
 (Father of No. 3)

b. 12 Feb. 1860
 p.b. New York
 m. 4 Oct. 1897
 d. 4 Mar. 1922
 p.d. Hankamer, Tx.

3 **BURKE, Blanch Bell**
 (Mother of No. 1)

b. 31 Aug. 1898
 p.b. Hankamer, Tx.
 d. 9 Dec. 1960
 p.d. Houston, Tx.

7 **HANKAMER, Honora Margaret**
 (Mother of No. 3)

b. 1 Jan. 1881
 p.b. Hankamer, Tx.
 d. 30 May 1963
 p.d. Bridge City, Tx.

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
 p.b.

d.
 p.d.

8 **TOURANGEAU, Louis**
 (Father of No. 4)

b. 27 Oct. 1826
 p.b. Assumption-Sandwich,
 m. 8 Jan. 1850 Canada
 d. 30 May 1871
 p.d. Assumption, Canada

9 **LISET, Sophia**
 (Mother of No. 4)

b. 1 Nov. 1824
 p.b. Windsor, Canada
 d. 27 Jan. 1860
 p.d. Assumption, Canada

10 **EVON, Joseph John**
 (Father of No. 5)

b. — Mar. 1788
 p.b. Assumption, Canada
 m. 21 Nov. 1848
 d. 11 Sep. 1888
 p.d. Michigan ?

11 **DROUILLARD, Angelique**
 (Mother of No. 5)

b. 13 Sep. 1817
 p.b. Amherstburg, Canada
 d.
 p.d.

12

(Father of No. 6)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

13

(Mother of No. 6)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

14 **HANKAMER, John William**
 (Father of No. 7)

b. 13 Mar. 1834
 p.b. Diez-Nassau, Prussia
 m. 15 May 1879
 d. 11 Apr. 1907
 p.d. Hankamer, Tx.

15 **OLLEBAR, Mary Leger**
 (Mother of No. 7)

b. — Jan. 1847
 p.b. Louisiana
 d.
 p.d.

16 **TOURANGEAU, Joseph**

b. 3 Aug. 1790
 m. 1) 21 Apr. 1818 2) 1823
 d. 20 Jan. 1832

17 **2) DIFOH, Catherine**

b. 6 Dec. 1807
 d. 30 Jan. 1892 - Canada

18 **LISET, Jacques**

b. — 1779
 m. 28 Jan. 1812 - Canada
 d. 30 May 1854

19 **VILLERS, Victoire**

b. 7 Aug. 1794
 d. 9 Feb. 1851

20 **YVON, Joseph**

b. 10 Apr. 1754
 m. 29 Sep. 1783
 d. 1 May 1843

21 **SORDELIER, Marguerite**

b. — 1766
 d. — 1818

22 **DROUILLARD, Louis**

b.
 m.

23 **BIGRAS, Angelique**

b.
 d.

24

b.
 m.

25

b.
 d.

26

b.
 m.

27

b.
 d.

28

HANKAMER, Johannes

b. 1 Apr. 1798
 m. 17 Feb. 1833 - Prussia
 d. 24 Aug. 1839 - Prussia

29

SCHUSTER, Johannetta

b. 7 Sep. 1805 - Germany
 d. 21 Feb. 1877 - Tx.

30

b.
 m.

31

b.
 d.

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