



KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

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

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

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

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

EDITORIAL POLICY - We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to southwest Louisiana.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

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

SOCIETY ITEMS FOR SALE - *Ancestor Charts, Vol. I (1985) \$21.95 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. II (1988) \$21.95 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. III (1991) \$25.00 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. IV (1994) \$25.00 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. V (1997) \$25.00 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. VI (2000) \$22.00 ppd; 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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SEPTEMBER MEETING

The meeting will be held on Saturday, September 18, 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 "Newspapers" presented by ANNETTE CARPENTER WOMACK of Winnfield, La. Researching in old newspapers can solve problems when you have a burned courthouse.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1432. JANIS BORMANN, 2165 Lyonswood Dr., Sulphur, LA 70663-8368
- 1433. CORA MAE VITAL, 4165 Simmons St., Welsh, LA 70591
- 1434. URSULA JONES, 2492 Duhon Lane, Lake Charles, LA 70605
- 1435. GAIL DELCAMBRE, 145 W. Main St., Hackberry, LA 70645
- 1436/37 LARRY/SHARON McCOMBS FONTENOT, 2543 The Highlands Dr., Sugar Land, TX
- 1438. DIANE WELLER, 4407 The Court, Sacramento, CA 95821-2940

Membership to Date: 421

GENEALOGY AND THE INTERNET

Two of the major questions concerning genealogy and the Internet relate to documentation and copyright laws. Although the Internet is filled with information, there are few rules and laws to govern its use. As with other forms of genealogical data, no rules have yet been established for documentation of online material, but responsible genealogists must document material which they upload on the Internet, sometimes treating the material as unpublished manuscripts. As for questions of legality about copyrights, until specific laws are enacted, laws relating to published material should also relate to electronic media. Common courtesy, and sometimes the law, requires written permission from the author to "borrow" original research and ideas.

COMPUTER LINKS

| | |
|--|--|
| Wisconsin Name Index | www.wisconsinhistory.org/wni |
| Early Families - Pre-1700 Arrivals | www.earlyfamilies.com |
| New Genealogy Site - What's Really New | www.genhomepage.com/really_new.html |

IN MEMORIAM

JOHN BARRIE McBURNEY
1923 - 2004

GERALD STROPLE McMAHON
1913 - 2004

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

2004

SEPTEMBER 18 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
PROGRAM - "NEWSPAPERS"
SPEAKER - ANNETTE CARPENTER WOMACK of Winnfield, LA

SEPTEMBER 25 - Saturday - GENEALOGY DAY, 10 A.M. - 3 P.M., Rayne Civic Center, Rayne, LA

Participants as of May 3 are: Hebert Publications, Sonnier/Saulnier Du Monde Association, Benoit Family, SW LA Genealogical Society Inc., Allen Parish Genealogy & Historical Society, Provincial Press - WINSTON DeVILLE, Central LA Genealogical Society, Pointe de l'Eglise: Acadia Genealogical & Historical Society.

Admission - \$5.00 per person

NOVEMBER 20 - SATURDAY - SWLGS MINI SEMINAR - 10:00 A.M.
*******NOTE: NEW LOCATION - MEETING ROOM (2nd floor), CENTRAL LIBRARY, 3900 ERNEST ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA**
PROGRAM - "TIMELY TOOLS FOR GENEALOGISTS"
"YOU'RE KNOWN BY THE COMPANY YOU KEEP:
CLUSTER GENEALOGY, AN ESSENTIAL TOOL FOR RESEARCH"
SPEAKER - EMILY CROOM of Houston, TX
(There will be a table of Ms. Croom's books for sale)

2005

JANUARY 15 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
PROGRAM - "SHOW & TELL" - SWLGS MEMBERS

MARCH 19 - SATURDAY - SWLGS MINI-SEMINAR - 10:00 A.M.
*******NOTE: NEW LOCATION - MEETING ROOM (2nd floor), CENTRAL LIBRARY, 3900 ERNEST ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA**
PROGRAM - "PROOF AND THE PAPER TRAIL: DOCUMENTING YOUR RESEARCH"
"LIKELY, LOGICAL, AND CONVINCING:
RESOLVING CONFLICTING EVIDENCE"
SPEAKER - EMILY CROOM of Houston, TX

FREE GIFTS. One of the nicest gifts to give or receive costs no money. It's shared memories. Call or write to a friend with whom you grew up, or a comrade in arms, an old schoolmate or teacher, an elderly person...anyone with whom you have shared memories. Write a family history or genealogy of memories in your family, telling special things about your family...how they celebrated holidays; what schools were attended; where they resided; where the family originated. Tape stories that older members of the family tell; older people like to know their knowledge will be preserved for posterity. Hand down old family recipes to younger family members. Give a helping hand to someone in need. Give a smile to a stranger!

I AM NOT A PACK RAT, I'M A COLLECTOR.

SWLGS PROGRAM FOR MAY

The May program of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society was entitled ***Family Reunions: Celebrating Your Heritage***. It was presented by Mrs. SHIRLEY BURWELL and the staff of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, which included JEANNE FARQUE, LINDA GILL, ARMAJEAN DECLOUET and ELAINE GLENN. URSULA JONES, CORA MAY VITAL and MYRA WHITLOW also participated. The following information is extracted from the program.

The question often arises, "Why have a family reunion?" It is a lot of work, involves a dedication to the job, an enormous amount of time, an ability to organize others, the need to communicate with many people, and no limit on the amount of money you could spend. Why would anyone want to undertake such a task?

Family reunions have great benefits. They honor the past, strengthen the future, and bring families together with a keen sense that now is now and will never be just this way, with just these people, ever again. There's a sense of time having passed, of time passing, of not having all the time in the world. As beloved aunts and uncles begin to falter and beautiful nieces and nephews surge to the fore, there is a vision of the family moving forward into the future, with or without you. Family reunions are one way to honor our forebears and the struggle that has brought us to this day. It's the fun of belonging to something bigger than ourselves. A family is only a system of linked relationships, a network that survives only if we continue to physically and emotionally forge the links and make the effort to be together.

Each family may prefer a different kind of location and a different kind of family reunion. Whatever your plans may be, the following hints may be helpful.

1. Have a commitment to having a family reunion.
2. Announce the reunion well in advance, and enlist help and ideas from family members.
3. Keep a checklist with completion dates.
4. Provide activities and games for kids.
5. Bring cameras, video cameras and tape recorders to record the event.
6. Decide on type of reunion (picnic or banquet), length of event (dinner or weekend), type of food (buffet or catered), alternate place to meet in case of rain.
7. Set up committees and committee chairman.
8. Provide a history of the family so that everyone will know where they fit on the family tree. Provide color-coded name tags for branches of the family or for same generation.
9. Provide "Honors Board" to show veterans, graduations, births, weddings, etc.
10. Share old pictures. Take orders for copies.
11. Keep in touch with family members by providing a directory of descendants, newsletters and websites.
12. Make your family reunion a permanent institution.

End your reunion with "The Web," a symbolic game that connects each one of the family. Evaluate what worked, what needed improvement and start planning for the next reunion. TED SOLOTAROFF said, "The first generation tries to preserve; the second generation tries to forget; the third generation tries to remember." Like all family treasures, the uniqueness of each family's reunion gives it a value beyond reckoning.

ANOTHER SOURCE OF GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION

Register Books from funeral home visitation/wakes will include names of family members, neighbors and friends. The signatures and names sometimes include "aunt" or "uncle" or "cousin." The book might also include cards from the floral arrangements and sympathy cards.

FROM MY POINT OF VIEW: WORLD WAR II

Contributed by JEANETTE SINGLETON, Member #467

Extracted from her Master's Thesis, LSU

Our lovely fantasy world came to an abrupt end on Sunday, December 7, 1941, with the bombing of Pearl Harbor. We had known in a dim and nebulous way about the war in Europe, but it didn't seem to be affecting us greatly, except that jobs were easier to find and times weren't quite so hard. Most of us didn't even know where Pearl Harbor was. By Monday morning many LSU male students were not on campus. They were in long lines waiting to enlist in the service.

In senior ROTC class that morning, Commander of Cadets told his students to get their affairs in order because he did not expect them to finish out the school year. For my sweetheart and me the decision was made to marry on Saturday. On Saturday afternoon, V. J. GIANELLONI, Jr., coached the Kappa Alpha Team in a benefit football game, and at 7:00 P.M. we were married in his home, Longwood Plantation. My mother took the train to come to my wedding. My father did not receive my letter until after the wedding. My husband's father, V. J. GIANELLONI, Sr., had just returned to Cuba where he was in the sugar business. Over the Christmas holidays there were many weddings within the senior class. Times were changing fast.

The senior ROTC officers were allowed to complete the school year and graduate. Two weeks later they reported to their assigned posts. The class was divided into thirds...about one-third went to Fort Sill-Field Artillery; one-third to Fort Knox-Armored Force; and one-third to Fort Benning-Infantry. The list was divided alphabetically, and there was no choice of branch of service. Mechanical engineers went largely into ordnance, but they were scattered everywhere.

Even before the war started, I saw the results of troop buildup when I went home on holidays or in the summer. Long trains would pass loaded with tanks, trucks, etc. painted olive green. On the two-lane highway between Vinton and Lake Charles there were very long and slow convoys that were almost impossible to pass. Tank convoys drove at speeds of 10-15 miles per hour, and the tanks were spread 100 feet apart. They were expected to stop 10 minutes of every hour for rest.

On weekends hordes of young out-of-state men would crowd into eating, dancing and drinking places. Since Texas was dry and Louisiana was wet, but north Louisiana is in the Bible Belt and frowned on drinking, many of these young men who were stationed in central Louisiana thronged into southwest Louisiana. In the summer of 1941 my cousin ISABEL and I went to the Showboat on the Louisiana side of the Sabine River. There were few women for the boys to dance with, so women didn't sit the dances out. Naturally, the officers felt that any female would prefer them to "dogfaces." I was in my teens and saw all of the officers as "old," so I preferred dancing with the younger boys and men. That night I met a young, blond corporal whose home was somewhere in the Midwest. We exchanged addresses and during the holidays I received a Christmas card from him from North Africa. I was married by this time and I never heard from him again. I feel reasonably certain he was killed in North Africa. Life leaves many unanswered questions.

During this time the Louisiana Maneuvers were being held, bringing more thousands of men into the area. Stories circulated about what was going on in the Louisiana pine forests and prairies. One story that brought many chuckles was about the two generals who headed the Blue Team and the Red Team. One general played by the rules. The other general had his driver take him all over the countryside where the maneuvers were being held. He stopped at service stations and made arrangements for credit for fuel for any of his teams' vehicles that stopped. As a result, when one team's vehicles ran out of gas, that vehicle had to wait for fuel. The other team just pulled up to a service station and said, "Fill'er up!" General #1 yelled, "Foul!" General #2 said, "All's fair in love and war." As the war went on and the generals became better known, people in southwest Louisiana thought they could identify the generals. When the surprise of Pearl Harbor occurred, the surprise was not that we were in a war, but from where the war came and who the enemy was. We had more or less

expected to fight the Axis, but had not thought about the Orient.

Graduation 1942 became my first direct connection with the war. Although my husband, V. J. GIANELLONI, Jr., was in excellent condition, he was too heavy for his height, and the Army said he had flat feet. He had to have a waiver. That took two weeks. Then we piled everything we had into the Pontiac he had bought and reported to Fort Knox, where many of our other college classmates had already begun their training. Elizabethtown, Kentucky, was a small town overrun with soldiers. The populace had opened up every available room to rent to the young soldiers pouring into the town. Rental prices were very high, eating up a great proportion of the soldier's pay. Eventually, price controls were put into effect to help with this problem.

V. J. had the address of an LSU graduate from 1941. This young man had advanced from the rank of 2nd lieutenant to major within a year. In 1940 and 1941, during the draft and at the very beginning of the war, the Army was expanding so fast that advancements were greatly accelerated. Equipment was in short supply, and there were tales of troops practicing with wooden guns and broom handles. People were said to be living in converted chicken houses. Still, with our friends there ahead of us, we did find a room to live in. We lived for a short while with a nice, quiet elderly couple whose house was on the town's main street, which was the highway leading to Fort Knox. The first night we were awakened by a thunderous noise that sounded like it was heading directly for us. It was a cadre of tanks rolling down the pavement in front of the house, going out to night maneuvers.

Our classmates already knew the ropes. The young officers would get up very early and carpool to the Fort. The young wives would sleep late, then get together and shop, play cards, eat lunch, and drive to meet the fellas at 5:00 P.M. at the Officer's Club. None of us had kitchens, jobs or children. And, at last, all of us had more money of our own than we had ever imagined. During this time one of the most popular tunes was *The Beer Barrel Polka*. We didn't know how to polka, but that didn't matter.

Summer and training finally ended, and the golden days were also ending. As our finale in Fort Knox, my first child, JAY, was born in the post hospital. It was hot, and I could hear the soldiers marching and counting. I would have gladly changed places with any of them. I stayed in the hospital ten days, and I think it cost \$10 for the whole thing. A few days later my mother came by train to drive me home, and my husband left by convoy for Arizona and California for training in desert warfare. With all of our things, plus baby things, my mother's arms would ache from driving the heavy car. Remember, there was no power steering then. I stayed six weeks with my new baby boy with my husband's family in Baton Rouge and with my mother in Houston. When V. J. left the desert, he met me in Houston, and we drove back to Fort Knox to stay until Christmas. We found a house, too large for us, but we had to agree not to have other families live with us.

I still had never been alone with a baby, had never washed diapers, had never fired a furnace. V. J. took the car each morning and left us in the country with no phone and no neighbors. In addition, the road was being paved in front, and he had to park about a block away. Coal could not be delivered, so each day he would scrounge a sack of coal and carry it home on his back, and we would have heat for a few hours. The diapers would freeze on the line, and the baby and I would have to stay in bed all day to keep warm. Finally, the pipes in the basement froze, and we had to move out. Friends took us in until he could drive us home.

V. J. was being transferred to Camp Campbell and had a few days off. We started two days before Christmas and drove non-stop, taking turns at the wheel until we arrived at Longwood Plantation after dark on Christmas Eve, 1942. We had left in driving snow, and on Christmas Day we were barefoot on a beautiful, warm day. I stayed here and there among relatives. In March V. J. was sent back to Fort Knox, so I loaded the car again and headed there with my baby. This time we found a small four-room house so poorly built that there were cracks between rooms. The whole row of cracker-box houses was filled with officers' families, mostly young women and babies.

The hardships of the war became stiffer on the homefront. The men were being pushed harder and harder, and the young wives were stressed out. Rationing had gone into effect—gas rationing, meat and butter rationing, shoe rationing, and sugar rationing. Sometimes V. J. would sneak a small piece of meat from the mess for me. Life was very dull, and the men were so tired on the weekends that they slept a great deal.

At the end of summer V. J. was moved to the desert again, and the baby and I had to leave for Baton Rouge. We started out with IRENE, our landlord's daughter, who agreed to help me drive home; her husband was stationed at Fort Polk. We were driving on Class C tires (retreads), with no spare. Out in the country on a Saturday, our right rear tire developed a big bump, but we had to keep on driving. A car with two officers passed, motioned to us to stop, and told us that the tire was about to blow out. They suggested that one of them drive; if the tire blew, the car would be hard to handle. We agreed; I stayed in my car and IRENE rode with the older soldier. At Osyka, Mississippi, the tire blew. We were near a night club in the piney woods about 9:00 on a Saturday night. The officers started calling to locate a tire, but there were no tires in Osyka. They finally decided to put their spare tire on my car if I would promise to return their tire to a service station in Baton Rouge. Somewhere there are two old men to whom I owe a debt of gratitude.

I stayed with my brother and his family, sleeping on the studio couch until I found a house to rent—too big, but I was glad to get it. For the first time in my life I was alone, with my own government allotment coming in regularly and someone I was responsible for. I spent Christmas at Longwood. A few days later my daughter MARCIA was born. Again I stayed in the hospital ten days, but when I got home, my days were filled with housework and child care. Again, my mother took the train and came to help. She had barely gotten home when V. J. called saying he was shipping out to New York and could see me evenings until he sailed. My mother came to care for the children, and I went to New York.

On the train to New York there was no place to sit, so I stood until we were into North Carolina. The train was packed with servicemen and traveling relatives. My suitcases got left in Washington and did not arrive for two days. We had trouble checking into a hotel because soldiers and women without luggage were highly suspect in the better hotels. Luckily, my husband carried a copy of our marriage license in his billfold, and we had his brother to vouch for us. His brother was a Navy fighter stationed in New York. We had two or three happy evenings together until the night before Easter 1944, when he sailed for Europe. When I got back home, the long stressful wait began, and would not end until October 1945.

I spent all day June 6, 1944, listening to the radio. When I got up, the invasion, D-Day, was already hours old. I wrote everyday to an APO box number. It seemed ages before I got a letter. I lived in dread of a telegram saying that I was a widow.

Sugar rationing was hard. I had not cooked much, so baking was no particular problem. Many recipes were printed, using syrup or molasses in place of sugar, but, like all teenagers, I had eaten lots of candy, and that was unavailable. One time I did get my hands on a Hershey bar—the first I had seen in ages. Butchers saved the best meat for their best customers. I did not drink coffee, so that was no problem for me. Shoes were rationed—two pairs per person a year. Young children change sizes often, so our six shoe coupons were used mostly by the children. Doctors had gone to war. The ones in practice were the old ones, and you had to sit in crowded waiting rooms to see them.

The thing I hated most was gas rationing. No one who had not had milk delivery before the war could get milk delivered now. That meant I had to drive to a grocery store several times a week. In addition, I went to the country each weekend. My two and a-half gallons of gas per week was just not enough. One afternoon I dressed my two babies and went to the Old State Capitol to the Gas Rationing Office. The waiting room was crowded, which meant a long wait, and eventually the children began to cry. Their crying got on everyone's nerves so badly that an office worker came out

and asked what I needed. I told her I didn't have enough gas to get to the grocery, and she came back with a ration book for five gallons a week.

When a smaller house across the street became vacant, it was offered to me. It had no refrigerator. There were few used refrigerators for sale, and those brought premium prices. I bought a Coolerator, which was an ice box made out of compressed cardboard. The iceman came two or three times a week, dripping all the way.

The Christmas of 1944 was very scary. The Battle of the Bulge was on, and things were critical. Word came that V. J. was safe. His company had been the last out of Namur when 12th Army Group Headquarters had to move, and if the line had not held at Bastogne, his company would have suffered heavy losses. The war in Europe ended, and the troops in Europe expected to be sent to the Pacific where the other part of the bloody war was going on. When news of a new kind of bomb being dropped in Japan came on the radio and in newspapers, it was the first most people had heard of this development. A few days later, on August 14, we had news of Japan's surrender. We waited for the boys to come home. I have since been told that Louisiana State University supplied the second highest number of reserve officers to the World War II effort. Louisiana was only surpassed by Texas.

As the war began to wind down, songs, such as *Don't Sit Under the Apple Tree With Anyone Else But Me*, *The White Cliffs of Dover*, *Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition* and *The Last Time I Saw Paris*, were being replaced with songs that expressed the longing to be home, such as *I'll Be Home For Christmas* and *Gonna Take A Sentimental Journey*. The phrase that was used frequently was "getting rehabilitated." Rehabilitation was no joke. Men had lived among men, strict discipline and death. Women had learned to run their own lives and to face their own problems and solve them without help. The reunions were not all moonlight and roses.

Some husbands came home to find small children who could not have been sired by them. Some husbands left mistresses and children in foreign lands. Divorces and psychological crises were common. Women, who had held good jobs, were replaced by the returning servicemen. Some men, successful in an Army situation, failed miserably in civilian life. Many of the soldiers from the European theater came home saying that we would have to fight the Russians next and wondering why our government didn't go ahead and do it while they were there. And so, the Cold War was on.

During the war, dress manufacturers were prohibited from making dresses with long skirts. All dresses approximately reached the knee, and olive drab was a popular color for women as it was for the men. In 1947 the "New Look" came out. Skirts were much longer, and almost overnight, everybody in the female world was out of style. Hems were let down, and contrasting borders were added to lengthen the skirts.

The Marshall Plan began to help Europe and Japan recover from their devastation. Taxes were high. Women retreated almost to the place where they had been; most wives stayed home and had larger families than had been the case during the Depression. Large areas of tract housing were built to accommodate the surge of new and growing families. And another era had passed!

WHAT IS YOUR UMBILICAL LINE? The term "umbilical line" refers to a single, very specific matrilineal line, that is, the mother's mother's mother ad infinitum. In an ancestral table, it comprises individuals numbered 1, 3, 7, 15, 31, 63, etc. It is analogous to the sequentially numbered paternal line that follows a specific surname over generations. Although genealogists have long been obsessed with patrilineal-surname research, since the early 1970s the importance of umbilical lines has been stressed.

Don't judge each day by the harvest you reap, but by the seeds you plant.

Robert Louis Stevenson

WORLD WAR II: AT HOME IN LOUISIANA

Continued from Vol. 28 No. 2

By 1942 the American war machine had begun to work. The manufacture of stainless steel tableware, sewing machines, lawn mowers, electric ranges, refrigerators, toasters, waffle irons, washing machines and a variety of other consumer goods was prohibited. Prices and wages were frozen to pre-war levels, and no more cars and trucks were being produced for the civilian market. Everything was in short supply and became hard to get, regardless of price, except on the thriving illegal Black Market. Tires and gas were rationed; public transportation became the way to cross the town or the country. Gasoline was rationed according to the use of the owner's automobile. Stickers labeled A, B, or C on the windshield of the car indicated how much gasoline could be bought. Busses and trains were crowded with people going in every direction. Workers were moving to new jobs; service men and women were coming home for a visit; families were going to their loved one's latest base to visit...maybe for the last time.

Sugar, needed for alcohol to make smokeless powder for the Army, was rationed. Canned goods, cheese, coffee, meat, shoes were also rationed. Canned fruits and vegetables required blue ration stamps, while red stamps were used for meat and animal products. The meat allowance was set at 28 ounces per week for each person, so new recipes for meatless meals became popular, as did sugarless cakes. Tuesdays and Fridays were national "meatless days;" it was patriotic, and unavoidable, to have meatless meals. Only four ounces of butter were allowed each week, so most household began using a butter substitute, oleomargarine. The margarine was a white, lard-like substance, which had to be colored by adding a packet of yellow-orange food coloring so it would resemble butter. It didn't look like or taste like butter, but it served the purpose. Flour was scarce and the sale of sliced bread was banned. As the effects of gas shortages grew, the neighborhood grocery store became more convenient and popular, but there were always lines at almost any store. Customers waited around until clerks restocked the shelves with necessities and a few luxuries for them to buy. Toys, especially those made of metal or with metal pieces, became non-existent. Even paper dolls were hard to find.

Three pairs of shoes were allowed for each member of a family annually. Families with children who were constantly outgrowing shoes pooled their ration coupons; the older feet did without new shoes so the young feet would have room to grow some more. Shoes were half-soled, re-heeled and mended many times. Only a few people wore sneakers or tennis shoes in those days; they were reputed to ruin your feet. Sneakers were banned, because of the rubber that was used on their soles. Dress goods were in short supply, so when women got word of a new supply, there was a run on the store. Needles, pins, hairpins, safety pins, nails, screws, and tacks...anything made of metal...was almost impossible to find. Chewing gum, made from chicle from South America and sugar, which was rationed, became unobtainable. Black pepper and other spices, which had to be imported, became very scarce. Shipments were mostly unpredictable and were usually short of the amount of goods ordered by the merchants.

Millions of people contributed money and time to the war effort. Farmers, doctors, nurses, factory workers and civilian volunteers all served their country in various capacities. Buying War Bonds and War Savings Stamps helped support the cost of the war and encouraged thrift. Celebrities, movie stars and war heroes headed War Bond drives. Movie premieres were occasions for important War Bond Drives. School children were encouraged to buy Savings Stamps, which would be pasted into a book until the stamps totaled \$18.75, the cost of a War Bond. Savings stamps were sold in denominations of 10¢ or 25¢. A Bond could be redeemed in five years for \$25.00. Most children were able to buy at least one stamp each week to do their part for the war effort. On records and radio programs BING CROSBY crooned *Any Bonds Today?* The words of the song told, "First came the Czechs, and then came the Poles, and then the Norwegians with ten million souls; then came the Dutch, the Belgians and France, and all of the Balkans with hardly a chance...America mustn't be next!" Even cartoon characters like Donald Duck and Bugs Bunny urged Americans to buy bonds. Movies such as *Bataan* showed brave Americans fighting far away from home.

Air raids were a genuine concern, especially along the coasts. The U. S. Office of Civilian Defense required citizen volunteers "of known probity" to watch the skies twenty-four hours a day to spot enemy aircraft attempting to come into American air space. In Louisiana the spotters included fishermen, bargemen and trappers who knew the coasts and waterways well. It was feared enemy bombers might be launched from aircraft carriers, or that a lone plane might drop a bomb, a spy or a saboteur. Civilian coast watchers walked or rode horses along the Gulf coasts, looking for submarines, spies or any unusual activity. In Cameron Parish the coast watchers were known as "The Swamp Angels." [See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 23 #3 & Vol. 26 #1.]

There was a national blackout along all the coasts. On the Gulf Coast, German submarines were always nearby; coast watchers found evidence of their presence in garbage and other items that floated ashore. Submarines sank hundreds of tankers, freighters and other ships and might possibly put saboteurs ashore. [See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 23 #1 & Vol. 23 #2.] They could also direct air strikes, if an enemy aircraft carrier got into the area. Air raid plans went into effect. Block wardens were issued gas masks and instructions for enforcing the blackout. A small light could be seen for a great distance and would give a target to an airplane, submarine or Fifth Columnist. Therefore, each home was required to have blackout curtains at every window; sometime a heavy blanket or quilt served as a blackout curtain. The bottoms of street lamps were painted black to diffuse the light. Automobiles traveling at night had to be equipped with amber blackout lights that were hard to see from a distance. The problem was that the driver could not see very well with them either. School children were instructed to crawl under their desks in case of an air raid...quite a task when the chair and desk were bolted in place to the floor. The community was taught what to do in case of a bombing raid and how to administer first aid. Incendiary bombs would create special hazards and fires that could not be extinguished with water, so each household was required to have a bucket of sand to put out a resulting fire. [How effective would one bucket of sand have been in an aid raid?]

Wartime anxiety filled the country. Although the Nazi Army dressed in black, like any other Hollywood villains, the villains here at home were less obvious. There were constant rumors of spies and saboteurs lurking everywhere, and strange happenings sparked the imagination. When squadrons of airplanes flew overhead in the night, people were afraid that they might be enemy bombers. In March 1942 the residents of Alexandria, Louisiana, awoke to find a fine, yellow powder on the ground. Alarmed, they speculated that it might be poison or the residue from poison gas sprayed by enemy planes in the night. They consulted chemists from Camp Beauregard and Louisiana College, who confirmed the yellow dust was merely spring pollen from the trees, blown in by a strong March wind.

The Red Cross was active. It maintained blood donation services or "Blood Banks" to collect, process and classify blood for use on the battlefield. It taught First Aid to civilians and to school children. It sponsored groups of local ladies who rolled bandages, and knitted gloves, ski caps and sweaters for servicemen serving in cold areas. Young girls learned to knit woolen squares, which were then sewn into Afghans or lap rugs for the sick or injured servicemen. With the help of the local women, the Red Cross provided refreshments for troops passing through the area. Women donned gray uniforms and joined the Motor Corps, a group of drivers who provided necessary transportation for service personnel. The United Service Organization (USO) was organized to provide entertainment to servicemen. Refreshments were served in USO canteens, and well-chaperoned local girls were recruited to dance with the boys who were so far from home. Girls from southwest Louisiana did their patriotic duty by attending dances for airmen stationed at the Lake Charles Air Base and soldiers at nearby Fort Polk. On Saturday evenings young women were loaded into army trucks and taken to Fort Polk for the dances, then were returned home in the same trucks. There was little fear of strangers. It was patriotic to give a hitch-hiking serviceman a ride. "When you ride alone, you ride with Hitler" was a slogan that urged everyone to share rides. School children were encouraged to become pen pals with the servicemen.

Patriotic and romantic songs were popular. Every school child learned military anthems, such as *The*

Marine Hymn, *Anchors Aweigh* and *Off We Go Into the Wild Blue Yonder*. Americans sang tunes such as *The White Cliffs of Dover*, *When the Lights Go On Again All Over the World* and *I'll See You In My Dreams*. The ANDREWS sisters belted out *The Boggie Woogie Bugle Boy from Co. C*, *GI Jive* and *Don't Sit Under the Apple Tree With Anyone Else But Me*. People danced to Big Band sounds produced by TOMMY and JIMMY DORSEY and GLENN MILLER. The Jitterbug craze swept the nation.

All long distance phone calls were limited to five minutes, although not many people made expensive, long-distance telephone calls. Letters coming from and going to service personnel were censored. Overseas mail was written on special V-Mail paper. Letters could be only a page long, and then were reduced in size to conserve room on ships and planes. Some families worked out special codes in advance so they would know the whereabouts of their loved one. Each and every civilian was warned about divulging even the least scrap of information that enemy ears could pick up. Unfortunately, there were thousands of spies, saboteurs and German sympathizers in the country who were always looking and listening for snippets of information that might signal military movements or national weakness. "Loose Lips Sink Ships!" was the warning.

Farmers needed help to plant and harvest their crops, but after Pearl Harbor most hesitated to use Japanese-American laborers. Instead, they began using German and Italian prisoners-of-war, who had begun arriving in Louisiana in July 1943 after the North African campaign. Most POW camps were located in the South where they were cheaper to heat. Texas had thirty-three POW camps, while Arkansas and Louisiana each had seventeen. Under the Geneva Convention, all prisoners, except officers, could be required to work on jobs not directly related to war operations; therefore, farming was acceptable labor for POW's. They picked cotton, cut sugarcane, harvested tobacco, rice and peanuts, worked in fertilizer plants and cut pulpwood. A POW camp was located on Sallier Street in Lake Charles. [See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 23 #1.] Other camps located in southwest Louisiana were in Rayne, Eunice, Jennings, Sulphur and Welsh.

Production lines were producing a surplus of war material, and the tide of the war was changing. Assembly lines in factories were producing cargo ships, airplanes, tanks, guns, ammunition and all the accoutrements of war in record time. There was a "man shortage." Although men who were in essential jobs or were experts in certain fields were deferred from military service, most young men were in some branch of the military. Elderly men and young boys found work in the factories. The War Manpower Commission declared that "women had been allowed to fall into habits of extraordinary leisure" and urged them into the work force. Most of the women were full-time homemakers, and had to find family help or daycare centers (which at that time were few and far between) to care for their children. Women and young girls, who were inexperienced and had never worked outside the home, did their patriotic duty and manned the factories. They became "the women behind the men behind the gun," and earned a salary at the same time. Housewives were encouraged to work for the duration of the war, "to become a substitute" for the men who left their jobs to fight the war. Soon there were 3.5 million women in the work force, and, by the end of the war, over 19 million women were employed. Rosie the Riveter, portrayed with a powder puff in one hand and a rivet gun in the other, became the symbol of women working on the assembly lines. However, when the war was over, the media had no qualms about urging women to return home.

The war created fashion changes in America's wardrobes. Silk, needed to make parachutes, disappeared from the civilian market. Silk dresses and hose, always a luxury, no longer existed, and nylon was needed for parachutes. Many women chose to go barelegged instead of wearing cotton stockings, which were not sheer and would sag. Others painted their legs with special make-up to resemble stockings, even drawing a straight "seam" up the back. In the South leg-paint was a problem in the hot, damp summers; the paint would run down the legs if a person sweated. "Slacks" became popular for women, especially in the work place, and were said to be a "badge of honor." After the war slacks became part of the American woman's wardrobe. Wool and cotton were needed for uniforms, so material was cut for civilian use. Men wore "Victory suits," with cuff-less trousers and

narrower lapels. Women's skirts rose several inches above the knee, and full, pleated skirts were no longer made. Conservation of material led to the creation of the two-piece bathing suit. Women took these changes in their stride, but when the rubber shortage threatened the manufacture of girdles, women protested. The government heeded the cry, and the War Production Board stated that "foundation garments were an essential part of every woman's wardrobe, and as such, would continue to be manufactured, despite the precious rubber shortage."

More and more Liberty Ships had been built, and by 1943 freighters and oil tankers in the Gulf and Atlantic were defended by convoys. The U-boat code was broken so the Allies knew where to find the submarines and sunk about 785 of the 1,175 subs. The remaining U-boats were needed closer to home. The Allies invaded Sicily and Italy in 1943, and MUSSOLINI fell from power. In the Pacific, fierce battles had been fought in strategic islands...the Marshalls, Gilberts, Carolines and Marianas. Places such as Tarawa and Kwajalein made headlines. Each battle was an American victory, but there was a terrible loss of life on both sides. Daylight bombing also proved costly.

Whirlwind romances became the norm. It was considered patriotic to marry a man in uniform...even if the couple barely knew each other. Over a million foreign brides, and a few bridegrooms, came to the United States from just about everywhere the U. S. servicemen had been. Many of them, expecting life to be romantic and easy, had difficulties adjusting to their American husbands and to the American way of life, especially in the rural areas where there was no electricity or running water.

As the deadly V-2 rockets fell on London, U. S. forces in England grew to over one and a-half million. Preparations, necessarily secret and complicated, were made for the invasion of Europe at Normandy. Known as "D-Day," the invasion began on 6 June. In the United States, Canada and England, church bells rang, factories blew their whistles, people celebrated, but they also jammed the pews in churches and synagogues to pray. A coterie of German officers, disillusioned with HITLER, failed in their attempt to assassinate him. The Germans threw the force of their military might against the Allies at the Battle of the Bulge, in a last-ditch effort to keep the Allies from Germany. American losses were numbered at 19,000 killed and 48,000 wounded; German losses were listed at 120,000 men killed or missing-and the Germans could not replace their men and supplies. Many families in the United States and Germany mourned, but the Allies were winning the war. In the Pacific, the United States destroyed all Japanese planes on the island of Truk. ROOSEVELT was elected for an unprecedented third term to guide the country through the war, but his health was rapidly deteriorating.

Casualties had been pouring into the country. Now something needed to be done to get these veterans back to peacetime occupations. In 1944 the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, or GI Bill, was created to provide veterans with cheap housing loans, medical assistance and educational assistance; at the same time, it would increase college enrollments. No longer were only young people enrolling for college; an older, more experienced group were now college students. Many men, who otherwise would not have been able to attend college, were now eligible for higher education. Eight million veterans got benefits from the GI Bill and made higher education a part of the American dream. In 1944, in an effort to explain the changing role of women to the veterans, the War Department published a pamphlet entitled, "Do You want Your Wife to Work?" It was aimed at the GIs who expected their wives and their jobs to be waiting for them, just as they had left them before they left for the war. But many of the women had other ideas; they had found a place in the work force and enjoyed receiving a pay check. However, as the men came home, many of the women lost their jobs, and as war production decreased, even the men began losing their jobs.

In early 1945, as the Third Army advanced toward the Rhine, the bloody Battle of Iwo Jima, halfway between the U. S. base on Saipan and the Japanese homeland, was an Allied victory. The U. S. had now a base from which to bomb Japan. When ROOSEVELT, who had been the country's leader for such a long time, died on 12 April, the country mourned. HARRY TRUMAN became the president and led the country to victory. On 30 April 1945 the most destructive war in American history came to an end in Europe and V-E Day was celebrated. The war in the Pacific continued, but now the full

might of the Allied forces could be turned from Europe to the Pacific. Each battle was costly; each foot of terrain was paid for in blood. It was decided that too many American lives would be lost if the war continued, so plans were made to use a new weapon, the Atom Bomb. After the Atom bomb rained death and destruction on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1944, Japan surrendered. The official victory, designated as V-J Day, occurred on 2 September 1945.

The war was over, but it had brought unbelievable changes! Blackouts were lifted and the lights went on again all over the country. President TRUMAN lit the National Christmas Tree for the first time since the war began. Air conditioning had recently been invented and had been installed in six rooms at the White House; although the rest of America still suffered in the heat and sweated, in the coming years almost every building in America would be air-conditioned. Rationing ended, and new cars and trucks were produced; the military Jeep became popular as an all-terrain vehicle. The power of the government had increased and bureaucracies had mushroomed. During the war most people had had to pay income tax for the first time, and that tax would not be repealed.

World War II had been a battle of technology and ideology and had changed the world in many ways, both socially and economically. America had climbed out of the Depression and had become prosperous and powerful. When the "boys" came home, they found their jobs had been taken over by women. Many of these women were happy to return to the home and give their jobs back to the men. Others, however, had found independence and liked having a paycheck, so they kept their jobs. Servicemen, many of whom were either physically or mentally wounded, found it difficult to adjust to families and civilian life, and in 1946 there were a record 600,000 divorces. With many mothers in the work force, juvenile delinquency was on the rise. The war had thrown various ethnic groups together, and racial tensions and the demand for equality increased.

Twelve million men and women had served in the military. Of these, about 300,000 died; about a million were injured, half of them being seriously disabled. Most of the survivors were eligible for veterans' benefits. These benefits made it possible for more families than ever to own their own homes, to go to college and to have better lives. Penicillin, antibiotics, plastic surgery and other medical treatments that were discovered or improved during the war became a part of life. Discoveries, such as nylon, aluminum foil, synthetic rubber, plastics, insecticides, ball point pens, frozen orange juice, dried eggs and powdered milk, took their places in the post-World War II world. Advances in aviation made it possible for more people to fly to distant parts of the world for business or pleasure.

The war was not glamorous; it was death, hunger, disease, filth, and fear...but that was not the picture most Americans saw. Propagandists presented pictures of soldiers playing baseball or celebrating a heroic victory, but the returning service men and women knew better. America had lost her innocence, and the whole human race was now living under the constant threat of a nuclear war.

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AFTERMATH OF WORLD WAR II

One of the aftermaths of World War II that has sorely affected the residents of Louisiana, Texas and other southern states is the advance of destructive Formosan termites. These vicious pests came in with the surplus ships, the so-called "Mothball Navy," which was sent to southern ports. Most of the surplus ships, landing craft and tow boats were to be preserved for a time in case they were needed again; some were to be used for scrap metal. About 350 surplus ships were sent to the Lake Charles area. Many of the ships and landing craft were anchored in the Calcasieu River, at the end of what is now called River Road, and some were anchored at other points along the river. Bow lines were tied to trees. Ships' engines and larger equipment were packed with heavy grease, in case that it might become necessary to restore the ship. The decommissioned vessels were turned over to the Eighth Navy Command for disposal. Most were taken to various destinations to be dismantled and used for scrap, but some of the old ships stayed in the Calcasieu; some were unseaworthy and too rusted to move. Apparently Formosan termites were brought in with these relics of World War II. They found the climate of the area favorable and began to multiply. Even today Formosan termites are a menace to Lake Charles and other southern cities. Nothing is safe from their voracious appetites. They destroy trees, lumber, and even concrete very quickly. Scientists are striving to find a safe method to eliminate these invaders from World War II.

SIDE NOTE TO HISTORY

During World War II the Japanese knew that malaria would take its toll on the allied troops in the Pacific. At that time, quinine was the only known treatment for malaria, and the main source of quinine was in the Japanese-held Dutch Indies. Many did fall victim to the disease, but the invention of atabrine, a synthetic drug to control malaria, and DDT to control the mosquitoes, helped reduce the mosquito-borne disease. DDT was so effective in controlling lice, mosquitoes and other pests that it was used liberally. It seemed to be the answer to many problems, but, it, in turn, produced a plethora of problems. It poisoned birds, fish and other wildlife, but mosquitoes became immune to it. In Borneo it killed the many cockroaches that infested the native huts, but the cats ate the cockroaches and died. As a result, with no cats to kill them, the rat population swelled, creating the threat of typhus and plague.

SOURCE: Nikiforuk. *The Fourth Horseman*

BELFIELD, LA. A station on the Lake Charles & Northern Railroad, this village was two miles south of the town of Gillis, in Calcasieu Parish. The village was named for JOHN ALBERT BEL, who owned a sawmill located there. BEL married Miss DELLA GOOS, a member of one of the pioneer families of the area of Lake Charles known as Goosport.

SOURCE: LCAP 11/7/1932

BERRY, LOUISIANA is a hamlet in Cameron Parish, which was actually sometimes considered part of Johnson Bayou. The settlement was named for the BERRY family, whose three daughters were named MISSISSIPPI, VIRGINIA and MISSOURI. Before the storm of 1886, there was a Berry school, church, cotton gin, store, post office and cemetery. AUGUST PAVELL was the postmaster of Berry. Mrs. BERRY and two of her daughters are said to have perished in the 1886 hurricane.

SOURCE: Ross. "Johnson Bayou, Historic Community" LCAP 12/17/1989

WELSH DESCENT. The Welsh-American Family History Association is a group whose purpose is to accumulate data on Welsh people and help Welsh descendants trace their families. For more information, contact them at P. O. Box 15307, Kansas City, MO 64106.

GENEALOGISTS ARE TIME UNRAVELERS!

HURRICANE OF 1886

Contributed by W. T. BLOCK, Member #676
From his unpublished typescript *Emerald of the Neches*

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, OCT. 16, 1886

The Storm at Sabine Pass, Texas

The Schooner *C. F. Olelsen*, which was at Orange, Texas, during the recent blow, reached Sabine Pass Thursday evening, and sailed from that place yesterday morning, reaching Galveston during the afternoon. Captain ERICSON reports that at Orange the water rose about four and one-half feet in half an hour, but beyond the blowing down of the Catholic church, there was no damage sustained. He describes the condition of affairs at Sabine Pass as terrible, but was unable to furnish a list of the drowned and missing, having neglected to take memorandums, but the number supposed to have been lost is placed at seventy-five or eighty [actually eighty-six]. The lighthouse buildings [cottage and out-buildings] were washed away, only the tower remaining standing.

The life saving station is intact, but one house is left standing in the town. Captain ERICSON states that the marsh between the Pass and Orange is strewn with the carcasses of cattle and horses which have been drowned, and that furniture and other household effects are strewn over the country for miles. Searching parties are out looking for dead bodies, and up to last night had found and buried twelve corpses. The houses in the town, with the exception of the one noted as standing, are utterly wrecked. A large number of people had already left, and a steamer was expected to return yesterday for the purpose of taking still more to Beaumont.

Captain ERICSON states that a courier had arrived from Johnson's Bayou with the report that one hundred people had drowned there, but this report was deemed an exaggeration. The steamer *Emily P.* had been dispatched from Orange to Johnson's Bayou Thursday with provisions and medical supplies.

The schooner *Silas* of Galveston is high and dry on the beach, and the schooner *Henrietta* of Lake Charles was driven several miles inland, and a Mexican schooner is also ashore. All vestige of the wharf at Sabine Pass has disappeared, and the site of the town, even Thursday, was covered with mud and water. Some people were saved, after having been driven through the marsh for miles by the rapid currents. The [Galveston] custom house steamer *Penrose*, which left Galveston Thursday, was seen at the Pass yesterday morning by Captain ERICSON, and a party from her was ashore near the lighthouse. The crew of the Mexican schooner were picked up by the steamer [L. Q. C.] *Lamar*, which was promptly dispatched from Orange with a relief committee as soon as the disaster at Sabine was received. The schooner *Silas* is not thought to be much hurt, and has most of its cargo still aboard.

Among those lost, Captain ERICSON names Mr. [J.] WILSON, who was stopping at Mr. [J.] STEWART's, and a son of Captain STEWART, Mrs. PLUMMER [This was in error; all members of the PLUMMER family were saved.], Mrs. [G.] POMEROY and two children of Mr. [OTT] BROWN. Mrs. BROWN was supposed to be lost, but has since been reported saved.

The windows, doors and ceiling in the lower story of the life-saving building are gone, the boat is ashore about five miles from the station and the cistern is four miles away.

Two schooners are reported ashore near Johnson's Bayou, and the water was said to have been six or eight feet deep, and the prairies and marshes are covered with the debris of dwellings, furniture and the carcasses of farm animals. When he left the Pass at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, Captain ERICSON states that the water was rapidly receding.

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, OCT. 16, 1886

Storm at Kountze, Texas Oct. 15, 1886

Mr. GEORGE HALL reached there [Houston] this morning from Kountze on the Sabine and East Texas Railway. He says that the damage from the storm along that road was very severe. At Kountze the wind first assumed ugly proportions Tuesday night, at that time blowing quite hard. It continued

through the night, increasing with violence seemingly with each moment, until early in the morning when it blew a perfect gale, uprooting trees, tearing down fences, etc.

Two sawmills at this point, owned respectively by D. J. WILLIAMS and Bro. and the [R. P.] SNELLING estate, were thrown to the ground and completely wrecked. Beyond this, no damage to houses was noticed by Mr. HALL. Along the road between Kountze and Rockland, the terminus, the work of destruction was very great, fences, small houses, trees, etc. being wrecked and, in some instances lying across the tracks and interfering with the passage of trains. Damage to a lesser extent was noticed from Kountze to Beaumont. Mr. HALL was compelled to wait twenty-four hours at Kountze for a train reaching Beaumont last evening. The whole country out of Beaumont to Rockland is under water, and the many creeks are over the bottom [lands.] Mr. HALL could give no information about Sabine Pass further than that already published. Mr. WILLIAM WIESS, a prominent mill man of Beaumont, sustained a loss of \$1,000 by action of the wind. He was in Houston when his mill was damaged.

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, OCT. 16, 1866

Aid Badly Needed, Houston, Oct. 15

The following telegraphic dispatch was received this evening by Captain C. C. GIBBS, general freight agent and land commissioner of the Southern Pacific: Beaumont, Oct. 15. Contributions should be sent to the relief committee, which consists of S. F. CARTER, B. F. EDWARDS, WILLIAM WIESS and L. R. LEVY. There is nothing left at the Pass. All people must come here or to Orange. Nearly 100 are here. Money is badly needed as these people are destitute.

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, OCT. 17, 1886

Great Storm-Radford, La. via Orange, Tex.

The voyage from Sabine Lake to Johnson's Bayou is devoid of pleasant scenic features under the most favorable circumstances. A voyage on the dreary bayou at this time is peculiarly unpleasant. The cane brakes and jungles are reeking with odors. You know not what tree may hide a corpse, and the shores are covered with the carcasses of dead cattle. There is hardly a living animal in the beautiful Acadian settlement of Johnson's Bayou.

A week ago there were a thousand prosperous and happy people in this settlement. Today it is a community of beggars. Some families have been swept off entirely. Others have lost a father, a mother, a son, a daughter, a husband, or a wife. There are innocent children without parents, relatives or guardians. There is nothing in the settlement save what has been donated by the charitable, except sunshine and standing room. The homes that have been wrecked by the storm have been desolated. It would be difficult to find a family that is not mourning the loss of some member, or mourning the loss of all family possessions. The settlement extends twelve miles from east to west. The waters of the Gulf roll against it on the south. It is surrounded by marshes, bayous and impassable lagoons on all the other sides. The width of the district extends from one to four miles.

The only communication the people had with the great world was through Johnson's Bayou, a lazy, treacherous, canal-like body of water, running from Sabine Lake southeasterly to Mud Lake. The people are primitive, simple, honest and industrious. I am told there was not a drone in the community. The average elevation of the settlement over sea level is about twelve feet. The lands are divided into cattle ranges and agricultural lands. Cotton, sugar, sweet potatoes and vegetables are grown. The fields are carefully cultivated. Orange trees were planted in considerable extent a number of years ago, and oranges were grown in profusion until last winter, when a severe frost [freeze] killed all the trees. This mishap discouraged the people somewhat, but they turned their attention to other pursuits, some few again planting orange trees.

The cattle ranges were stocked with good beef cattle. Yearlings were purchased in Texas, and driven across the bayou when the water was low. They were fattened here and either driven overland to Beaumont, Orange or Sabine, or shipped from this place on the *Emily P.* or the *Lark*, the two steamboats that ply between Radford and Orange. The people of this settlement are mostly immigrants from the northern states, though some of the families settled here before the war.

When the storm came, the people were pursuing their usual avocations. The day's work was nearly done. The farmers were returning from their fields; the women were preparing the evening meal. The wind was unsteady, but seemed to blow from the south. The waters of the bayou, however, began to rise first. The wind began to stiffen about 4 o'clock. At 6 it began getting ugly; at 7 it was blowing a gale. At 8 it had developed into a hurricane. At 9 it was a roaring, plunging, devastating cyclone. At 10 the waters of the bayou and the gulf began to seek each other. At 11 they had met, and the settlement, to all intents and purposes, was a surging sea. The people hoped to the last that the waters would not rise above the danger point. But when the gulf and the bayou embraced, they knew that the products of the ground were ruined, that their cattle were drowning, that their stores would be cast upon the waters.

But not until the first house in Radford toppled over—which was about 11 o'clock—did they fear for their lives. The people had ascended to the top floors of their dwellings. They crowded to the windows and watched the elements play. The first house that succumbed was owned and occupied by OWEN JONES and family, consisting of five rooms, two downstairs and three above. The family were on the upper floor, the building was erected on piles. It swayed to and fro for more than two minutes, and finally received a broadside from the gulf which cast it on its side.

Another wave and then another followed in succession. The upturned building was driven asunder, fragments were born away on the crest of the waves, but none of the eight human beings who were in the death trap were discovered until the water receded, twelve hours later. Of course, they were all dead. There were about 175 people living in Radford at the time, and nearly all, from the upper windows of their houses, witnessed the destruction of the JONES house, and the burial under the ruins of the family.

It was then that the first real terror struck the hamlet. The bravest men trembled; the women cried aloud; the children had been crying from the beginning. Some prayed aloud; others raved in despair. The fate of the JONES family awaited many others. Many houses were toppled over, and in such cases the occupants were invariably drowned. There were some one-story cottages in the settlement, and all these were inundated. The inmates of the low cottages were mostly drowned in their houses, but some rushed out in wild despair and were drowned, while others were driven to trees on which they sought shelter or clung to floating debris. The scene was terrible. There was no nerve strong enough to remain calm. Children died in the arms of their parents; wives were torn from their husbands. Brothers were drowned in futile efforts to save sisters, or strong men suffocated by the maddened waters or crushed to death against floating debris while trying to save themselves. The houses of the village were built close together, and all very nearly in view of all.

JOSEPH PAISLEY resided about a mile from Radford, near the bank of the bayou. He was a farmer and stock raiser. He had a wife and three children, the youngest, a son named HANCOCK. The family were driven from the ground floor to the top floor of their home by the waters. A huge wave, supplemented by a huge blast of wind, swept off the L part of the house, and left the stairway exposed. Another wave carried off the stairway. Another took the left side of the building, and the support for one side of the top floor. Then came a huge mass of water against the toppling structure, and it shook from side to side and prepared to go to pieces. Little HANCOCK became terrified and jumped out of his father's arms. He fell to the floor below and landed on a bed. Just at that time, a wave struck the house again, lifted the mattress and bore the child off on it. The house then went to pieces, and the father, mother and two children were drowned. Eighteen hours afterward a search party found the mattress embedded in the branches of a tree ten miles away, with little HANCOCK alive, but insensible, resting on it. He is now nearly all right again, but has got not a relative in the world.

JEREMIAH QUINN and his wife, a hard-working Irish couple, came to the settlement about three years ago. JEREMIAH planted a grove of orange trees that had attained a good growth when they were killed by the frost last winter. This year he planted, mostly by his own and his wife's labor, four acres of cotton. The crop was a fine one. A part of it was picked and the yield would be fully 5 bales.

The QUINN family lived in a low, cheaply constructed cottage about half way between the hamlets of Radford and Johnson [Bayou]. They were not prepared for the storm.

JEREMIAH was picking cotton in his fields when the winds arose. He went home and lashed his building to a neighboring tree by means of a rope. When the water rose, he and his wife climbed on a bed. Soon they were driven from the bed and clung to a rafter. The waters still pursued them, and they were forcibly wrenched by a wave from this place of shelter. JEREMIAH caught his wife by the hair. The waves pelted them against the side of the house until the wife became insensible, and the husband's head was a mass of bruises. But he clung to his wife. Soon the door sill to which the rope was hitched gave way; the house toppled over and went to pieces, and JEREMIAH QUINN and his wife were in the arms of the waves. Twelve hours later they were found about six miles away, the wife dead, the husband a mass of sores, bruises and contusions, insensible, but his left hand still grasping his wife's hair and his right arm tenderly clutching her. He was cared for tenderly by a relief party and may recover, but it is doubtful if his reason will be restored. When *The News* correspondent saw him, he was oblivious to his surroundings, but moaning softly, "Cheer up, Mary dear."

BILL STAFFORD worked as a day laborer near Johnson's Bayou post office. He had the reputation of being the roughest man in the community. He loved whiskey and fighting. He is more than six feet high and a giant in strength. According to all accounts, his temper did not attract to him many friends. He was dissolute and quarrelsome. He worked from place to place and did not remain with any employer long. On last Tuesday he was working for RALPH HACKETT, building a fence. HACKETT and his wife went to Radford in the afternoon, leaving two children, one a boy of two years and the other a girl of four, at home. When the storm came up, BILL STAFFORD went to the house. The girl was crying and BILL spanked her. When the waters rose, he took the two children upstairs. It continued to rise and BILL began to grow nervous. He lifted the two children, one on each shoulder, and vacated the house. The water was then up to his breast and rolling furiously. He headed for the nearest tree and was thrown down twice, each time the children being wrenched from him, but he recovered them and climbed the tree. For hours he remained in the tree with his helpless charges, when a blast of wind knocked him and them off. He caught one of them and also a piece of floating debris. He put the back of the child's dress in his mouth and held the debris with one hand, and made a lunge for the other child, which he caught. Fourteen hours later a relief party found BILL and the two children, alive but insensible. The little boy died in a few hours after being found, but BILL and the little girl will recover. BILL was acquainted with the children he struggled so nobly to save for only four days. The parents of the children were found alive, but more than ten miles apart, when the water receded.

These are only incidents that go to illustrate the whole. More than seventy bodies [at Johnson's Bayou] have already been found and buried. Search parties are still working through the lagoons and marshes, being guided mostly by the stench. Isolated settlements are scattered throughout the eastern slope of Louisiana. Pines settlement and the tributaries of the Sabine [River] are supposed to be desolated. Full returns from the extent of the disaster cannot yet be reached. It is estimated, however, that 150 people must have perished. They became so intensely excited with fear that in many instances they rushed to destruction. There are twelve searching parties out. Twenty-seven dead bodies were recovered Friday morning-making seventy-seven altogether.

The carcasses of 7,000 head of cattle are strewn throughout the settlement. All but about 500 were drowned the night of the storm. The rest have since succumbed to thirst. The cattle that escaped the storm were as bad as a pack of escaped lions. They went wild for water, and they fought and killed each other. They chased the men comprising the search parties, and made them take refuge in trees. They excavated the ground with their horns and buried their heads in the damp ground. They bellowed piteously at times, and at times furiously. Nearly all are dead now.

The people are in extreme want. They want food, water and clothing. Nothing is left to them. The growing crops were swept away. The stores were swept away. The utensils were swept away. The

wells and cisterns of water were absorbed by the salt sea water. The clothing of the people was carried off; the bedding was carried off. The settlement is entirely desolate. The people will all move off as soon as they can. They are waiting to be carried off. Only three or four cattlemen will remain. There are still about 600 people alive in the settlement. They are subsisting on the relief sent them from Orange and Beaumont. The rations are very short. Bread, flour, crackers, bacon and water are dealt out gingerly. The people are barely getting enough to sustain nature.

A relief boat from Galveston is expected tomorrow, and all the people save the few referred to above expect to bid this settlement good-bye forever within a week. The two Sabine boats, the *Emily P* and the *Lark*, are taking people out. Most of them will go to western Texas, and some will ask friends to help them get to the northern states. A careful census reveals the presence of seventeen orphans under 10 years of age. All are being cared for. Parents who lost their own children are adopting the desolate little waifs. It is piteous to hear some of them calling for their mama or papa. Many of them are very sick and are not expected to live. Desolate parents are stupefied and can hardly realize their own position and surroundings. On the whole it can be said that this continent has seldom presented such a scene of desolation as is now visible in the settlement of Johnson's Bayou.

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, October 17, 1886 Relief for Sabine

The citizens of Galveston are not derelict in their duty in being among the first to respond to the call for aid to help relieve the necessities of the suffering people at Sabine Pass and Johnson's Bayou. One thousand dollars was sent to Mr. [B. F.] EDWARDS, the chairman of the relief committee at Beaumont, and yesterday he was instructed to draw for \$1,000 more, or notify the committee whether or not the supplies would be more desirable [sic], and if so, to what locality they should be sent for distribution...These gentlemen up to 2 p.m. yesterday had raised \$2,500, having every assurance that the total amount would be augmented to \$3,000 before dark...

The following dispatch was received yesterday from the Beaumont relief committee:

Beaumont, October 16---For the past three days and nights four steamboats and not less than 150 men have been engaged in rescuing the survivors and searching for the remains of the lost. It is impossible to form a proper conception of the desolation prevailing at the Pass. The reports sent to the press are not exaggerated-if anything, underestimated. B. F. EDWARDS, Chairman: WM. WIESS, L. T. CARTER, L. R. LEVY, Finance Committee.

Relief Parties Going Out---During the afternoon yesterday a [Galveston] relief party working in concert with the general relief committee chartered the schooner *Adelia* and loaded her with supplies, consisting of provisions, bedding, clothing, and such other supplies as could be got together immediately. Messrs. ADOUE and LOBIT kindly placed at the disposal of the committee the steam tug *Estelle*, and about 9 o'clock last night the *Estelle*, with the provisions in tow, started out for the scene of distress with the following citizens on board: Messrs. J. E. MASON, C. M. MASON, C. M. GUINTARD, S. M. PENLAND and J. W. BURSON This committee will go first to Sabine and then to Johnson's Bayou, affording relief to distress wherever they find it. They expect to return this evening.

Succor From Bolivar---Captain A. J. JOHNSON, R. H. SLAUGHTER, GEORGE SIMPTON and J. SCHIEBER and other citizens of Bolivar Point [Texas], upon learning of the great calamity that has befallen Sabine and its surroundings, organized themselves into a relief committee and yesterday sent down several wagons loaded with provisions and water for the sufferers. It is about fifty miles from Bolivar to Sabine Pass along a smooth, open beach. The wagons will probably reach their destination this morning. They will make a search along the coast and in the marshes and lagoons adjacent to Sabine for the dead bodies of the unfortunates who were drowned.

(continued next issue)

IT IS NOT HOW OLD YOU ARE, BUT HOW YOU ARE OLD.

Marie Dressler

INDIAN TRIBES IN LOUISIANA - 1812 to 1910

Contributed by MYRA WHITLOW, Member #852

Following the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, President THOMAS JEFFERSON issued an order to the Department of State to send a select team of scientists, biologists and astronomers to the State of Louisiana to survey the physical geographical, biological and astronomical content of the entire area. In addition to this intensive survey, the Consul in New Orleans included descriptive notes on the several Indian Tribes. Little is known on the Native American population. Recorded in the *History of Louisiana* and documented in a U. S. government publication entitled *Report on Indians Taxed and Indians Not Taxed in the U. S. at the 11th Census: 1890* are boring statistics, but they also provide a great deal of information. All the Indian Tribes in existence, many of which are now extinct, are noted.

The western tribes and the Five Civilized Tribes of the Oklahoma Territory have extensive cultural historical records, including photographs, ceremonial instruments, apparel and hand-made crafts. On the eastern bank of the Mississippi River about twenty-five leagues from New Orleans are found the remains of the Houmas (Red Man) Tribe, which did not exceed 60 persons. On the western side of the Mississippi, evidence was found of the Tunicas (Tounicas) who settled near Point Coupee; this group consisted of between 50 to 60 persons. Dispersed on the lower bank of the bayous of the Vermillion River were about 100 Atacapas (Attakapas). Tribes of wanderers, numbering about 50, included the Biloxes (Biloxi) and the Choctaws, primarily at Crocodile Bayou, which empties into Bayou Teche. On the lower part of Bayou Teche, northwest of the Attakapas and located near the future site of the Catholic Church in the town of Opelousas, were two villages of Alibamas (Alabamas) consisting of approximately 100 persons. Throughout the 1800s, about 350 Couchates (Choushattas) were dispersed as far west as the Sabine River on the Texas border.

At Avoyelles, near the Mississippi on the Red River, was a village of the Biloxes (Biloxi) Nation, and at another small village on the lake of the Avoyelles lived about 60 Indians. Just above the present city of Alexandria, up the Red River at Rapide ("rapids" in French) was a village of approximately 100 Choctaws. North of this site were two settlements of about 100 members of the Biloxes Tribe. The Indians were frequently employed as boatmen by the settlers. Above Natchitoches on the Red River were over 400 Indians of the Cadoquies (Cado/Caddos) tribe. These Indians were friends of the white settlers and were known as the bravest and most generous of the Indian tribes. Many of these Indians were killed by the Osages and Choctaws. On the Red River and as far as the Ouachita (Wachita) River were another 400-500 families of the Choctaws. Their entire nation would have emigrated across the Mississippi except for opposition of the Spanish and the other Indian tribes in that area who suffered from their aggressions.

On the report of the Bureau of Ethnology in 1885-1886, the Chitamachan Tribe was shown to be probably extinct or had moved to Texas, and the Tonika (Tunica) almost extinct with only about 25 tribal members living near the Marksville area. By 1890 the overall number of the Avoyelles Tribe in Louisiana had decreased. It was noted, "In Louisiana are a few descendants of the Caddos, Alabamas, Biloxes and others of various degrees of mixed blood." The Indians, for the most part, were law-abiding citizens, and in 1890 among the tribes only one person was not taxed. He was in jail!

In 1812 the total number of Indians listed on the census was 100 (Yattasies). The largest Indian population in the state was in 1853, with a total of 1,313. By 1890 the census reflected only 628 Indians. In the censuses of 1900 and 1910, forms located at the end of a parish/county census were prepared for the collection of data on Indians. In Louisiana the listing appears at the end of the census of each Police Jury Ward within the parishes. Information provided includes tribal affiliation, percentage of White/Indian blood, whether the person's house is permanent or mobile and if the person is a polygamist.

SOURCES: Various census records & *Report on Indians Taxed and Not Taxed, U. S. 11th Census, 1890*

Records of the Consul, New Orleans

Tracy. "Ancestors, Forebears, Predecessors", *Louisiana Roots* (1997)

INDIANS & EARLY EPIDEMICS. European epidemics were introduced into the southeastern part of the United States by the DeSOTO expedition, and are estimated to have killed at least 75% of the original native population. How much the Cherokee suffered from this disaster is unknown, but their population in 1674 was about 50,000. A series of smallpox epidemics (1729, 1738 and 1753) halved this number. The population remained fairly stable at about 25,000 until their removal to Oklahoma on the famous "Trail of Tears" in the 1830s.

SOURCE: Website <<http://www.randolphcountyillinois.net/sub59.htm>>

GENEALOGICAL CODICIL TO MY LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

(If you have wondered how to provide for your genealogical material after you are gone, this may be helpful. It has appeared on several genealogical mailing lists on the Internet.)

To my spouse, children, guardian, administrator, and/or executor:

Upon my demise it is requested that you DO NOT dispose of any or all of my genealogical records, both those prepared personally by me and those records prepared by others which may be in my possession, including but not limited to books, files, notebooks or computer programs for a period of two years.

During this time period, please attempt to identify one or more persons who would be willing to take custody of the said materials and the responsibility of maintaining and continuing the family histories. (If you know whom within your family or friends are likely candidates to accept these materials, please add the following at this point: "I suggest that the persons contacted regarding the assumption of the custody of these items include but not be limited to" and then list the names of those individuals with their addresses and telephone numbers if known.)

In the event you do not find anyone to accept these materials, please contact the various genealogical organizations that I have been a member of and determine if they will accept some parts or all of my genealogical materials. (List of organizations, addresses and phone numbers at bottom: include local chapters, with their addresses, phone numbers and contact persons if available as well as state/national contact information and addresses.)

Please remember that my genealogical endeavors consumed a great deal of time, travel, and money. Therefore, it is my desire that the products of these endeavors be allowed to continue in a manner that will make them available to others in the future.

Witness _____
Date _____

Signature _____
Date _____

Witness _____
Date _____

BIG LAKE, LOUISIANA

The area now known as Big Lake in Cameron Parish was settled long ago by native Indians. Evidence of their culture was found in shell mounds which were decimated while digging shell to finish a road to the area. The rest of the old Indian mounds were destroyed by hurricanes, so little is known of the Indians that once roamed the marshes and swamps of the area.

Although purists make a distinction between Big Lake and Grand Lake, the boundaries in these small but growing communities are very hard to differentiate. The communities are very close together and are located about 15 mile south of Lake Charles. They date back to pre-Civil War times. In 1844 the first land patent in the area was granted to JOHN ROUTH WILLIAMS at what is known as Juperty Point; little is known about WILLIAMS. Later LOUIS LeFRANC, who married MARIE CELICE LeBLEU, the daughter of a pioneer southwest Louisiana family and widow of JOSEPH BELISARE GRANGER, was given a patent to part of WILLIAMS' homestead.

Before the Civil War ELOI HEBERT, who had been born in 1799, ran wild cattle from Dugas Pasture near Hayes. He decided to move his large family westward, but only went as far as the east bank of Big Lake. His grandson, EUZABE HEBERT, began cotton farming, as others in the settlement probably did, but the boll weevil swept the area and destroyed cotton farms. EUZABE HEBERT, aware of the area's recreational potential in fishing, shrimping and crabbing, envisioned a summer resort on the lake and purchased the acreage north of Commissary Point; this became Hebert's Landing, a well known area landmark.

In 1847 DOMINGO OLIVIER received a land patent of 160 acres at Spanish Point on Big Lake. There he built a home for his bride, MARIE IRMA SALLIER, the daughter of JOSEPH CHARLES SALLIER. He also built a wharf where he could dock his schooner, and on which he built a dance pavilion. The OLIVIERs had four children...MARIE CARMEN, JOSEPHINE, THERESA and SEGIO.

Another early settler of the Big Lake area was Captain HYMAN PUJOL (PUJO), who, on a visit to DANIEL GOOS, met JOSEPHINE OLIVIER, whom he later married. They lived at Spanish Point on land that her father, DOMINGO OLIVIER had given her. After the death of OLIVIER, the couple took over the management of the OLIVIER enterprises...a grocery store, post office, dance pavilion, wharf and hotel, which became known as the Pujol Hotel. After JOSEPHINE (OLIVIER) PUJOL married her second husband, HOLSTON LeBLEU, it became known as the LeBleu Hotel. A descendant is quoted as saying that the old hotel had "three big rooms upstairs with bunks the length of the rooms. Downstairs, there was a long table with about thirty chairs and a fireplace." The LeBleu Hotel was destroyed by the 1918 hurricane which devastated southwest Louisiana.

About 1848 HERVILIAN FARQUE and his wife, SIDALISE SALLIER, the aunt of MARIE IRMA SALLIER, moved to Big Lake, where FARQUE also had received a land patent of 160 acres along the waterfront. The FARQUEs were the parents of nine children. Their daughter, MARIE LOUISE, married BELONIE GRANGER, and the couple settled near Sweetlake.

Other early settlers were the GUIDRYs, DUHONs, HEBERTs, GRANGERs and DAIGLEs. In 1894 Dr. JAMES McCOY MANNING moved from Texas to Big Lake to practice medicine. He is quoted as saying, "I do better by going to Leesburg (Cameron) and hunting egrets. Selling their plumage brings me a better income than medicine."

In the 1880s and 1890s JABEZ BUNTING WATKINS had bought almost a million acres of land near Big Lake; much of it was swampland or marshland, dotted by graceful, old moss-draped oak trees. WATKINS planned to reclaim the land for rice farming and publicized the southwest Louisiana area as a "Garden of Eden" in the 1880s and drew families from the mid-West, mainly Iowa, to the area. These included the LOVELL and McKEAN families and the families of FRANK BLOOD, A. O. KINGSBURY, SADIE SHAW and WILLIE WEBRE. The isolated swampland shocked and

discouraged the new settlers; the reclamation project failed, so many of the settlers proceeded to Lake Charles.

In 1894 a Methodist church was established and then a school was established, which was taught by Mr. McKEAN. The KINGSBURYs and BLOODs bought waterfront land from HERVILIAN FARQUE, which became the site of many summer homes which the residents of Lake Charles began building in the early 1900s. Among the first to buy waterfront land there were Lake Charles lumbermen, RUDOLPH KRAUSE, Sr. and WILLIAM H. MANAGAN.

In the early days the only way to get to Big Lake was by water. Steamboats, tugboats, schooners and boats of all sizes and descriptions plied the waters from Big Lake to Lake Charles. The *Borealis Rex* was perhaps the most famous of all the boats that traveled to Big Lake, providing pleasure excursions for passengers who went to visit friends at their summer camps. As automobiles became more popular, a road to Big Lake was needed. About 1910 J. ALBERT BEL contracted with WILLIE MANNING to build a road from the Cameron parish line to the Big Lake settlement. It was in building this Bel road that the old Indian shell mounds were depleted. During World War I a gunnery range was built at Big Lake for the aviators of Gerstner Field at nearby Holmwood to use for target practice.

The hurricane which struck southwest Louisiana in August of 1918 also created great damage at Cameron. Hurricane Audrey, which struck the Cameron coast in June of 1957 killed hundreds of Cameron residents, also devastated the area.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION: Various newspaper articles
Ross. *Pioneers of Calcasieu Parish*, Vol. I

FIRST SHERIFF REMEMBERED

By EDWARD C. SWEENEY

From the *Cameron Pilot* (1/8/1970), reprinted (4/15/2004)

JOHN W. SWEENEY, Jr., on November 7, 1871, was elected the first Sheriff of Cameron Parish, which had been created by Act. No. 102 of 1870 and named in honor of SIMON CAMERON, U. S. Senator of Pennsylvania, and former Secretary of War in the Lincoln Cabinet. There was a prior sheriff, but he was appointed and served only a few months. SWEENEY held his office for two years. However, no record of the tenure and discharge of duties remains after a devastating fire on the night of February 26, 1874, had destroyed the Parish Records.

During his incumbency, he operated a general merchandising business in Cameron (Leesburg), which he sold out in full to S. P. HENRY in 1873, who with his wife, HARRIETTE McDONALD, had come from Ohio, and sojourned a while in New Orleans. Following his retirement as sheriff, and the sale of his general merchandising business, SWEENEY and his wife, SARAH ANN ARMSTRONG, moved to Texas where they both remained for the rest of their days. Most of their years were spent in Sugarland, or [the] Houston vicinity. SWEENEY died March 18, 1931.

SWEENEY was born at Grand Chenier on March 16, 1842, about a year after his parents, JOHN W., Sr. and SARAH JANE HICKOCK SWEENEY had taken up residence on the Ridge of land still in the SWEENEY family. At that time Vermilion Parish, with seat of government at Abbeville, administered the section of present Cameron Parish east of the Mermentau River.

Each day of our lives we make deposits in the memory banks of our children.
Charles R. Swindoll

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM HACKBERRY, LOUISIANA

Contributed by NADINE DROST, Member #1210

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.

Lake Charles Weekly American (9/27/1902)

November 23, 1902. H. H. JONES, secretary and treasurer of the Louisiana and Texas Oil Co., returned from Lake Charles, where he was on a business mission for his company. T. GRANGER from Orange is visiting friends and relatives on the island. Hackberry will soon treat herself to a new wharf. Then we will petition Uncle Sam for a daily mail, which the island needs badly. The sloop *Pearl* arrived with a load of lumber for the Hackberry wharf and will return this week with a load of coal for the Louisiana and Texas Oil Co. EDWARD BROUSSARD from Vinton drove a large herd of cattle to Johnson's Bayou for HENRY JOHNSON and FRED LOCK. Miss MARY PEVETO from Johnson's Bayou was a pleasant visitor to our burg last week. NOAH DUHON returned from Johnson's Bayou. PAUL PORTIE and TEAL BENOIT are out in the marshes. They are hunting for alligators and game of all kind, which is plentiful in the marshes. J. B. DUHON is repairing his ark, the *Betty*, and will launch her soon. BENJAMIN ELLENDER returned from Lake Charles with a new buggy.

Lake Charles Weekly American (12/6/1902)

November 29, 1902. Miss TELA DEES from Sugartown is visiting J. M. VINCENT and family. ASA ELLENDER and family returned home from a visit with relatives on Choupique. A. D. LITTLE is making an addition to his house. LOUIS WHITE, the driller at Hackberry, is on the sick list. The work on the well has been shut down for a few days for the lack of coal, and the boys are having a good time hunting ducks. ROBERT ELLENDER has made his old house look new. Mrs. ELLIS ELLENDER has returned from a visit to her brother at Vincent Settlement. Mrs. GILL GRANGER was down from Vinton, visiting OLEASCAM GRANGER and family. MARTIN KAOUGH and RAYMOND VINCENT purchased the sloop *Clara*, which will soon be in our trade. VINCENT returned home after a few days stay at Calcasieu Post Office repairing the *Clara*.

Lake Charles Weekly American (12/6/1902)

Mrs. PORTER ELLENDER returned home after a three weeks' visit in Lake Charles with relatives and friends. ASA ELLENDER and family are moving to Sulphur this week. Mrs. STANNIE WALTERS is down visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. VINCENT. LEONARD LITTLE was a visitor in our burg this week. FRANK PERKINS was a visitor on Hackberry Island. FRANK PLEASANT passed through our settlement with cattle for JAMES WAKEFIELD and C. F. HENRY. He is taking them to their ranch at Leesburg. H. H. JONES went to Lake Charles on business.

Lake Charles American (12/13/1902)

December 10, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. AMAR VINCENT of Vinton are visiting. FRANK GRANGER shipped a cargo of seeded cotton on the schooner *Mary*, Capt. F. FORD, bound for Harrisburg, Texas. Mrs. ALADIN HEBERT returned from Lacassine after several weeks stay at her father's, Mr. DEROUEN. Mrs. CYPRIEN DUHON went down to Johnson's Bayou to visit her mother, Grandma PEVETO. BENJAMIN ELLENDER, deputy sheriff for this ward, went down to Cameron with a prisoner who is now boarding with Sheriff WAKEFIELD. The road between Hackberry and Calcasieu Post Office is now boggy, and if it rains much more, the mail rider will have cause for complaint. The Hackberry wharf builders have struck for higher wages.

Lake Charles Weekly American (12/20/1902)

December 21, 1902. OLEASCAM GRANGER and family have moved into the RICHMOND PERRY place on Gum Cove, where he expects to farm next year. JOSEPH VIRGALAW has moved down on the lake front where he expects to fish. Little DeWITT LEWIS fell on a sharp stick and made quite a cut on his face. CYPRIEN HEBERT has gone to Grand Lake to visit his mother. The sloop *Pearl* arrived from Lake Charles with a cargo of freight for FRANK GRANGER, the merchant. The sloop *Clara* arrived with a load of food for the people. Mr. and Mrs. C. P. ELENDER have gone to Vincent Settlement to spend the holidays with Mrs. ELENDER's parents, Mr. and Mrs. NATHANIEL VINCENT. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. ELENDER have gone to Choupique to spend Christmas. LEWIS WHITE went to New Orleans to spend the holidays. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. VINCENT and family of Vinton are down to spend the holidays with Mrs. VINCENT's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. VINCENT. Mr. and Mrs. PIERRE SHESSON (CHESSON?) came down to spend a few days with relatives and friends. Mrs. DUPUY VINCENT is on the sick list. Mr. and Mrs. ALADIN HEBERT have two children on the sick list. Mrs. FRANK DUHON was out visiting at her father's, J. A. ELENDER.

Lake Charles Weekly American (1/3/1903)

December 28, 1903. Mrs. FRANCIS SALLIER has gone to Vincent's Settlement to visit relatives and friends. T. GRANGER of Orange is down spending the holidays with his son, FRANK GRANGER. Mr. and Mrs. ELLIS ELENDER have gone to Vincent Settlement to spend the holidays with Mrs. ELENDER's mother. Mr. and Mrs. HOMER DUHON have gone to Sulphur to spend the holidays with Mr. DUHON's parents. WILLIAM LITTLE of Sulphur was down to spend Christmas with his family. Mr. and Mrs. EUGENE ELENDER of Lockport were down visiting relatives and friends. IRA PEVETO of Johnson's Bayou, WILLIAM ARNOLD of Choupique, SIMON ELENDER of Sulphur, JUNIS LANDRY of Grand Lake, and ALSA BENOIT of Grand Lake were visitors in our burg. Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN ELENDER of Sulphur are spending the holidays with Mr. ELENDER's mother. ELLIE O'BRIAN of Lake Charles is down for a few days' stay with his family. Dr. D. S. PERKINS of Sulphur has made several calls at RAYMOND VINCENT's house this week; little FLAVA VINCENT has been very sick. FRANK DUHON and family have come back from a few days' visit at Vincent Settlement. PRESCOTT VINCENT has returned after spending Christmas with his parents., Mr. and Mrs. NATHANIEL VINCENT of Vincent Settlement. LUDGER DUHON is back after several days' stay at Vinton. CLARENCE ROBINSON and WHATLEY MARCHEL of Dallas are visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. H. JONES.

Quite a large crowd gathered at the Christmas tree at Mr. and Mrs. BENJAMIN ELENDER's. Old Santa was there distributing presents among the children. RUDOLPH TRAHAN of Choupique was at the dance at Mrs. ELENDER's Christmas Eve. A number of young people went to Grand Lake to a dance. While going across the lake, darkness overtook them, and the party got lost and had considerable trouble. ALSA BENOIT, knowing the party was coming, was on the lake bank, waiting. He heard them hallowing, and he got in his skiff and went to meet them. Taking charge of the sloop *Clara*, he brought them ashore. A young man of our village had "too much Christmas" one night last week and went to FRANK GRANGER's store and purchased a few Roman candles. In the meantime, he was riding a wily little bronco. The man decided to shoot a candle, and the result was that he landed on the turf alongside a wire fence, and the bronco went through the wire and left the saddle in pieces. The man bought a new suit of clothes, had one hand tied up, and has a bottle of liniment to treat his hip with. He says he enjoys every Christmas.

Lake Charles Weekly American (1/3/1903)

DO YOU REMEMBER when flowers for Sunday church services, weddings and funerals were hand-picked bouquets from local yards and gardens? Whatever was blooming was used for decoration, and, when nothing was in bloom, large bundles of green or brightly-colored fall leaves served. Magnolias, azaleas, roses, lilies and hydrangeas were favorite bouquets, but flowers with strong or objectionable odors, such as narcissus and marigolds, were avoided. Bunches of crepe myrtle tied with bows were used for summer weddings. The gardens of neighbors and friends were raided for blooms before florists became popular.

NATHAN CLIFTON, JR., A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

NATHAN CLIFTON was born 23 July 1844 at Clifton Ridge, later called Vincent Settlement, in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana. He was the son of NATHANIEL CLIFTON, Jr. and SOPHIE REON.

CLIFTON enlisted 15 November 1862 as a private in Co. D, Miles Legion, Louisiana Infantry, Volunteers under Captain ALBERT WARREN. They went to Opelousas, where Captain WARREN was shot by Captain JAMES BRYAN. CLIFTON was sent on to New Orleans and arrived shortly before Admiral FARRAGUT's fleet captured the town. The Confederate soldiers were quickly disbanded and told to report to the nearest army post. The Muster Roll to 30 June 1862 stated "Absent, sick in Hospital, Port Gibson, Mississippi." He fought at Port Gibson and Port Hudson, Louisiana, and was paroled at Port Hudson in July 1863. After his parole, he reenlisted and fought at Mansfield and Alexandria, Louisiana. After the war, he became a member of Camp No. 62, United Confederate Veterans. He received a pension for his service from 1918 to 1938.

On 23 May 1871 in Calcasieu Parish, NATHAN CLIFTON married TABITHA LEDOUX, the daughter of JOSEPH PIERRE LEDOUX and MARCELINE VINCENT. She was born in Calcasieu Parish on 12 August 1848 and died 27 September 1906. Children from their marriage were all born in Calcasieu Parish and include: AZEMAH (born 10 April 1872; died 12 December 1872); ANNA PUELLA (born 17 November 1873; married JOHN DOSHER/DOESCHER); NATHAN G. (born 20 January 1876; married ELLA FITZGERALD); SEPHRONIA (born 1 February 1878; d. 8 August 1932; married NOLAND ELLENDER); IRA (born 5 July 1880; d. 17 February 1921; married EMMA GAMMAGE); HARDY (born 11 December 1882; married ANNA OLSEN); LAURA (born 19 April 1885; died 18 April 1887); SAMUEL (born 17 August 1887; died 5 December 1894); NUMA (born 16 March 1890; died 1 February 1891); ADDISON (born 23 October 1892; married JENNIE GRAY). The family lived at Clifton Ridge.

NATHAN CLIFTON applied for the Southern Cross of Honor on 21 May 1918, stating that he was honorably discharged from service in June 1865 by the war being over, at which time he held the rank of Lieutenant in Co. D, Miles Legion. His application was endorsed by H. C. GILL (member, Co. B, 1st Reg't. La. Volunteers, C.S.A.) and J. F. GAYLE (member, Co. B. Reg't. Miles Legion, Volunteers, C.S.A.). It was signed by SAMUEL MALLETTE, adjutant, Camp No. 62, U.C.V.

The old Confederate soldier died 10 April 1939 in Calcasieu Parish. He was buried at Magnolia Cemetery in Westlake, Louisiana. His obituary follows:

NATHAN CLIFTON, CONFEDERATE WAR VETERAN, DIES (*Lake Charles American Press*, Monday, April 10, 1939. Page 1, Microfilm Reel 244)

NATHAN CLIFTON, 94 year old Confederate veteran, died at 12:30 p.m. today at the home of his daughter Mrs. JOHN DOESCHER on South Street, after a lengthy illness.

Mr. CLIFTON, who was born at Clifton Ridge, now Vincent Settlement, July 23, 1844, enlisted in the Confederate army in New Orleans on April 15, 1862, and served throughout the War Between the States in Company D, Miles Legion. It was said that he was the only surviving native Calcasieu Parish Civil War veteran.

Surviving him, besides his daughters, are three sons: NATHANIEL G. CLIFTON and HARDY CLIFTON, both of Lake Charles, and JAMES A. CLIFTON, Tacoma, Wash., seven grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held at 4 p.m. Tuesday from the DOESCHER residence, with Rev. T. V. HERNDON, pastor of the Trinity Baptist Church officiating. Interment will follow in Magnolia Cemetery at Westlake with the Burke funeral home in charge.

SOURCES: Newspaper articles

Rosteet & Miguez. *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana*

Smith. *Certificates of Eligibility for Southern Crosses of Honor*

ROBERT H. BAILEY, AGED VETERAN OF CIVIL WAR, DEAD

Contributed by SHIRLEY C. SMITH, Member #980

Obituary From *Lake Charles Daily American Press*, November 8, 1929

ROBERT H. BAILEY, one of Lake Charles' Confederate veterans, died this morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. S. COLE, north of the city. The funeral service will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Burke & Trotti funeral home, followed by interment in Graceland Cemetery. The Daughters of the Confederacy will have charge of the services.

Mr. BAILEY was 83 years old, having been born July 26, 1846, at Haynesville, La. When he was only 18 year old, he entered the Civil War, serving for two years. In 1873 he married Miss HARRIET CHISHOLM of Haynesville. He settled in Lake Charles in 1882 and has lived here since, taking an active part in the early activities of the city.

One sister, Mrs. SARAH PEARCE of Post, Texas, survives. She is 94 years old. There are four children living: MARSHALL T. BAILEY of Los Angeles, Calif., E. CLAUDE BAILEY of Houston, Texas, Mrs. G. S. COLE and Mrs. R. GOODMAN of Lake Charles. There are eight grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

Until his health failed, some time ago, Mr. BAILEY attended every Confederate veteran's meeting, traveling to reunions in distant cities and always being present at the local entertainments given in honor of the veterans. It was a matter of great pride to him that he never missed a reunion.

[Editor's Note: The Southern Cross of Honor was bestowed on ROBERT H. BAILEY for service in the Army of the Confederate States of America. The date of bestowal is not recorded. He volunteered for service in May 1863 as a private in Company C of the 3rd Regiment of Louisiana Cavalry, at which time he was a resident of Claiborne Parish at Farmer, Louisiana. He was honorably discharged from service by surrender at Alexandria, date unknown. He was a charter member of Camp No. 62 United Confederate Veterans (U.C.V.). His certificate of eligibility for the Cross of Honor was endorsed by S. MALLETT and L. C. DEES, Member of Camp No. 62, and was approved by order of M. E. SHADDOCK, Adjutant of Camp No. 62. ROBERT H. BAILEY received a pension in 1926. He was called "Poor Horse Bailey" or "Bailey of the Old Town." Sources: Rosteet & Miguez, *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana* and Smith, *Certificates of Eligibility for Southern Crosses of Honor*.]

ORIGIN OF A "WAKE." In the 1500s lead cups were used to drink ale and whiskey. The combination would sometimes knock people out for a couple of days. Someone walking along the road would take them for dead and prepare them for burial. They were laid out on the kitchen table where the family would gather around and eat and drink and wait to see if they would wake up. Hence, the custom of holding a "wake."

The Prospector (July 1999), CCNGS, Las Vegas, NV

CENSUS. An old timer was sitting on his porch when a young man walked up with a pad and pencil in his hand. "What are you selling, young man?" he asked. "I'm not selling anything, sir" the young man replied. "I'm the census taker." "A what?" the old man asked. "A census taker. We are trying to find out how many people are in the United States." "Well," the old man answered. You are wasting your time with me. I have no idea."

CEMETERY RECORDS (A TEXAS AND LOUISIANA COLLECTION)

Supervised by LORINE BRINLEY; Research Director, Houston State Genealogical Committee
Filmed by the Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah, in August 1959
(Permission to print granted by Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah)

Continued from Vol. 27 No. 4

JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH, LOUISIANA

DOUCETT FAMILY CEMETERY RECORDS

Located 3 miles northwest of Jennings, La.

YOUNG, OLIVER (adult)

YOUNG, Mrs. OZIA, b. 1865, d. 1950

YOUNG, R. G., d. 21 Sept. 1916

INDIAN VILLAGE CEMETERY RECORDS

Located on Hwy. 383, 35 miles from Lake Charles, LA.

Taken on August 26, 1956

ARMAL, LARMOND, b. 20 Feb. 1898, d. 26 Sept. 1917

ARVILLE, LENA, b. 7 May 1888, d. 4 Feb. 1937

ARVILLE, AMBROSE, b. 2 Aug. 1892, d. 20 Nov. 1941

AUGUSTINE, JAMES, b. 2 Aug. 1889, Iowa, La., d. 29 Sept. 1918

AUGUSTINE, PAUL, b. 1877, Iowa, La., d. 1934

BAKER, JAMES P., b. 2 May 1852, Fenton, La., d. 22 Sept. 1921; wife - SARAH BAKER

BAKER, LENA, b. Fenton, La.; parents - JAMES P. BAKER & SARAH BAKER

BAKER, OUISAL (Baby), b. Fenton, La.; father - PRESTON BAKER

BAKER, PANSY, b. 1885, Fenton, La., d. 1944

BAKER, PRESTON, b. Fenton, La.; parents - JAMES P. BAKER & SARAH BAKER

BAKER, SARAH, b. 1877, Fenton, La., d. 1940; husband - JAMES P. BAKER

BRUNEY, DENNY, b. 19 Jan. 1887, Indian Village, La., d. 25 July 1947

BULLER, Mrs. CRYER

BULLER, DEVENA, b. Indian Village, La.; husband - JIM BULLER

BULLER, ELNORA, b. 17 May 1854, Indian Village, La., d. 13 Oct. 1944;
husband - PIERRE NEVILS

BULLER, EUGENA, b. 14 Aug. 1828, John Hay Community, d. 23 June 1914 (age 86 yrs.)

BULLER, Mrs. EUGENIE, b. 17 Mar. 1862, Indian Village, La., d. 20 Jan. 1927

BULLER, J. P., b. 27 Feb. 1846, John Hay Community, d. 21 Nov. 1923

BULLER, JIM, b. Indian Village, La.; wife - DEVENA BRUNEY;
parents - EMILE BULLER & MARY NEVILS

BULLER, JOSEPH, b. 27 Aug. 1846, John Hay Settlement, d. 20 June 1924

BULLER, LILIAN, b. 1 Sept. 1881, Indian Village, d. 18 Apr 1898

BULLER, ZEPHRON, b. 8 July 1870, d. 2 Apr. 1920

BUSHNELL, Mrs. ALPHONSE, b. 1877, d. 1951

BUSHNELL, CORNEE, b. 16 Sept. 1902, Indian Village Comm., d. 13 Nov. 1908

BUSHNELL, DONALD GRIFFORD, b. Indian Village Comm., d. 8 June 1930 (age 10 yrs.)

BUSHNELL, ELDA, b. 1896, d. 1927

BUSHNELL, EVANS, b. Indian Village Comm., d. 14 Feb. 1940 (age 64 yrs.)

BUSHNELL, EZRA, b. 1846, Indian Village Comm., d. 1905; wife - Mrs. EZRA BUSHNELL

BUSHNELL, Mrs. EZRA, b. 1850, Indian Village Comm., d. 1905; husband - EZRA BUSHNELL

BUSHNELL, OVAL, b. 7 Mar. 1896, Iowa, La., d. 20 Jan. 1915

COOPER, SIDNEY J., b. 15 Feb. 1880, d. 25 Aug. 1927

CRANFORD, LEMANO J., b. 3 Aug. 1879, Indian Village Comm., d. 8 Apr. 1948

CRANFORD, DENISE, b. Nov. 1854, Indian Village Comm., d. 9 Jan. 1924
 CRANFORD, STEVEN BRYANT, b. 5 Mar. 1883, Indian Village Comm., d. 1 Feb. 1942
 DAIGLE, BARBARA ANN, b. 17 Mar. 1944, Iowa, La., d. 18 Mar 1944;
 parents - Mr. & Mrs. W. J. DAIGLE
 DAIGLE, STEVEN ALLEN, b. 3 June 1938, Iowa, La., d. 26 Apr. 1943;
 parents - Mr. & Mrs. W. J. DAIGLE
 DOBELL, JOSEPH
 DOUCETT, ATREST RYLAND, b. 1927, Iowa, La., d. 1944
 DOUCET, FRANK, b. 6 Feb. 1885, d. 1947; wife - AREASE DOUCETT
 DOUCET, JAMES, b. 1933
 DOUCETT, PATRICK, b. 1933
 FONTENOT, Mrs. ALICE, b. 1 July 1882, Indian Village Comm., d. 12 Nov. 1923;
 husband - ARTEON FONTENOT
 FONTENOT, ANDREW, b. 1938, d. 1938
 FONTENOT, C. J., b. 1935, Indian Village Comm., d. 1935
 FONTENOT, KATHREN J., b. 25 June 1953, Fenton, La., d. 26 June 1953
 FONTENOT, LEAZY, b. 3 July 1851, d. 4 Jan. 1929 (age 79 yrs.)
 FONTENOT, LUCY, b. 6 Oct. 1851, d. 3 May 1915; husband - A. LAIMOND
 FONTENOT, MARTEL, b. 30 Aug. 1885, Indian Village Comm., d. 30 Jan. 1909
 FONTENOT, NEVA VIRGINIA, b. 1933, Indian Village Comm., d. 1933
 FONTENOT, OSCAR E., b. Sept., Georgia, d. 1918
 FONTENOT, VICTOR, b. 1884, Indian Village Comm., d. 1915
 FONTENOT, VILLOUR J., b. 6 Feb. 1886, Fenton, La., d. 1 Nov. 1913;
 wife - ELENOR FONTENOT
 FONTENOT, MURPHY J., b. 30 Nov. 1892, Crowley, La.; wife - EVA BRUNEY
 FUSELIER, MERLIE MATHEW, b. 25 Nov. 1924, Indian Village Comm., d. 5 June 1943;
 father - Rev. ARDRIS FUSELIER
 GUIDRY, J. T. (Baby), b. Iowa, La.
 HAYS, HOMER DESHOTEL, b. 1881, Iowa, La., d. 1917
 HEBERT, LESIME, b. Iowa, La.
 HEBERT, LOU, b. 4 Nov. 1883, Iowa, La., d. 24 Sept. 1940
 HORNTON, CLAUDE, b. 20 June 1911, Iowa, La., d. 8 Dec. 1920
 JOHNSON, ALMA, b. 1876, d. 1946
 JOHNSON, CALVERT, b. 7 Aug. 1905, d. 26 Aug. 1937
 JOHNSON, CELMA, b. 1912, d. 1939
 JOHNSON, EARL JOSEPH, b. 1946, d. 1947
 JOHNSON, JAMES, b. 24 Jan. 1862, d. 23 Feb. 1929
 LANDRY, STELLA FONTENOT, b. 1912, Fenton, La., d. 1938
 LANGLEY, Mrs. LOUISE, b. 6 April 1924, Indian Village Comm., d. 1949
 LORMAND, ALEX, b. 1 Dec. 1895, d. 14 Feb. 1954, Indian Village Comm.
 LORMAND, F. R., b. 1878, Indian Village Comm., d. 1939 (66 yrs. 3 mo. 2 days)
 LORMAND, FRANCOIS, b. 1815, Indian Village Comm., d. 1900
 LORMAND, LOYD E., b. 9 June 1920, Indian Village Comm., d. 17 Nov. 1921
 LORMAND, MARGARET, b. 1888, d. 1951
 LORMAND, MONEMAN, b. 1911, d. 1921
 LORMAND, NED, b. 12 Aug. 1817, Indian Village Comm., d. 12 Aug. 1818
 LORMAND, OBIE ALLEN, b. 9 Aug. 1954, d. 9 Aug. 1954
 LORMAND, ODELIA, b. 1874, Indian Village Comm., d. 1946
 LEE, JACKIE (Infant), b. 1937, d. 1937
 McDANIEL, MELINDA, b. 10 Apr. 1823, Indian Village Comm., d. 29 Oct. 1902
 (age 79 yrs. 6 mos. 19 days)
 MARCANTEL, FRANCIS, b. 12 Jan. 1841, d. 12 Dec. 1915
 MARCANTEL, ALEXANDER

MARCANTEL, DAVE, b. Iowa, La.
 MARCANTEL, DORSAN, b. 20 Oct. 1877, d. 17 Dec. 1952
 MARTIN, DOLPHUS, b. 1884, d. 1902
 MARTIN, FRANCIS, b. 1890, d. 1891
 MARTIN, LUCY, b. 1862, d. 1908; husband - S. L. MARTIN
 MARTIN, SAM. L., b. 1834, d. 1857
 MARTIN, FRED, b. 19 Jan. 1892, Indian Village, La., d. 1 Apr. 1892
 MEAUX, BRENDA, b. 14 Nov. 1942, d. 16 Dec. 1942
 MEAUX, CLIFFORD, b. 19 Jan. 1911, d. 7 April 1911
 MEAUX, PATRICIA A., b. 28 Jan. 1944, d. 20 Aug. 1944
 MILLER, WILLIAM L.
 MOORE, AMOS, b. 1873, Indian Village Comm., d. 1905; wife - ESTELL SAVANT
 MOORE, AMOS, b. 8 Mar. 1903, Indian Village Comm., d. 14 June 1915 (age 12 yrs. 8 mo. 6 days);
 father - AMOS MOORE, mother - ESTELL SAVANT MOORE
 MOORE, DANIEL, b. Indian Village Comm.; father - HARVEY MOORE
 MOORE DELLA, father - HARVEY MOORE
 MOORE SHALES, d. 2 Oct. 1904; father - AMOS MOORE, mother - ESTELL SAVANT
 NEVILS, ELOTAIRE, b. 6 Mar. 1853, Indian Village Comm., d. 24 Oct. 1913;
 husband - L. SAVANT
 NEVILS, ELOISE, b. 15 May 1882, d. 2 Nov. 1900; husband - JAMES NEVILS
 NEVILS, FANNIE, b. 10 Oct. 1899, Indian Village, La., d. 26 Oct. 1921;
 parents - Mr. and Mrs. R. NEVILS
 NEVILS, JAMES, b. 10 July 1828, d. 27 Feb. 1910 (82 yrs.); wife - ELOISE NEVILS
 NEVILS, JAMES Jr., b. 4 Feb. 1862, Indian Village Comm., d. 10 Feb. 1942;
 wife - ADELINE BULLER
 NEVILS, MAURICE, b. Indian Village Comm.
 NEVILS, MARY, b. 10 July 1864, Iowa, La., d. 6 Mar. 1949; wife - EMILE BULLER
 NEVILS, PIERRE, b. 8 Mar. 1855, Iowa, La., d. 30 Oct. 1936; wife - ELNORA BULLER
 NEVILS, WILLIAM, b. 2 Dec. 1883, Indian Village Comm., d. 28 Oct. 1939;
 wife - DORA NEVILS
 NICHOLAS, MAY, b. 10 July 1896, d. 26 Oct. 18--
 NUGENT, JIM
 NUGENT, SAM, b. 1890, Fenton, La., d. 1947
 PETIT, FRERE, b. 10 Dec. 1870, John Hay Comm., d. 16 Feb. 1924; father - J. P. BULLER
 SAVANT, EURICK, b. 9 Mar. 1887, Indian Village Comm., d. 19 Nov. 1951;
 wife - ZILMA FONTENOT
 SAVANT, JOHN, b. 1885, Indian Village, La., d. 1948; wife - LUCY SAVANT
 SAVANT, FELICIA FORETTE, b. 20 Nov. 1869, Indian Village Comm., d. 19 May 1922;
 husband - JOHN B. SAVANT
 SAVANT, JOHN B., b. Indian Village Comm., d. age 83 yrs.; wife - FELICIA FORETTE
 SAVANT, LOUIS, b. 15 Nov. 1903, Indian Village Comm., d. 14 Nov. 1904;
 parents - JOHN B. SAVANT & FELICIA FORETTE SAVANT
 SAVANT, ODELIA, b. 18 June 1913, Indian Village, La., d. 15 Nov. 1918 (6 yrs.)
 SAVANT, ONEIL, b. 31 Aug. 1843, Indian Village Comm., d. 13 May 1915
 (age 71 yrs. 8 mos. 13 days)
 SAVANT, Son, d. 4 Oct. 1922; parents - AUKLIN SAVANT & ORAMA FONTENOT
 SAVANT, ALVENE TAYLOR FONTENOT, b. 1887, Indian Village Comm., d. 1948
 SAVANT. ATALL, b. 7 Nov. 1887, d. 3 Feb. 1958; wife - ANNIE SAVANT
 SAVANT, AUBREY, b. 1916, d. 1950
 SAVANT, EDWARD, b. 16 Jan. 1913, Indian Village Comm., d. 28 Aug. 1919
 SAVANT, ELODIE, b. 13 Oct. 1859, Indian Village Comm., d. 11 Jan. 1938
 SAVANT, GURTHEY MAE, b. 26 Oct. 1920, Indian Village Comm., d. 20 May 1925
 SAVANT, HYPALITE, b. 13 Aug. 1854, Indian Village, La., d. 12 Feb. 1921;
 wife - ALODIE SAVANT

SAVANT, MAGELLAN, b. 6 Sept. 1933, d. 15 July 1953
 SAVANT, MARY
 SAVANT, OCTAVE, b. 4 Dec. 1868, Indian Village Comm., d. 21 Dec. 1927;
 wife - EVIA NEVILS
 SAVANT, ROBERT, b. 31 Dec. 1854, d. 26 Oct. 1922
 TAYLOR, MARSHALL, b. Indian Village Comm., d. 14 June 1915 (age 12);
 mother - ALVENIA TAYLOR FONTENOT SAVANT
 VIDRINE, ALCEE, b. 1861, Indian Village Comm., d. 1926
 VIDRINE, BENNIE, b. 1916, d. 1918
 VIDRINE, TONAS, b. 5 Oct. 1898, d. 11 June 1953
 WILCOX, ESTELL BULLER, b. 1860, north of Iowa, La., d. 1 June 1926 (age 76 yrs.)

LeBLEU FAMILY CEMETERY RECORDS
 (loc. abt. 3 mi. east of Fenton on Hwy 165)
 (Taken Aug. 26, 1956)

AUGUSTINE, DAVID, b. Kinder, La., d. 8 Apr. 1903
 AUGUSTINE, Mrs. DAVID, b. 21 Jan. 1862, Iowa, La., d. 1 June 1940
 AUGUSTINE, LASTIE, b. 16 Dec. 1880, Fenton, La., d. 18 Dec. 1902
 BAIN, OLLIE LeBLEU, b. 1908, Iowa, La., d. 1943
 BAIREAUX, ALEXANDER, b. 2 Dec. 1799, d. 4 Dec. 1874 (age 75 yrs.)
 BERTEE, HANNY H, b. 1871, d. 1937
 BOLLIVER, JOSEPH
 BREAUX, LAURA, b. 30 April 1869, Kinder, La, d. 31 May 1888 (age 18 yrs.);
 husband - AURILLEAN FONTENOT
 BREAUX, MARY, b. 3 Dec. 1903, Iowa, La., d. 6 Nov. 1914 (age 10 yrs. 10 mos. 13 days)
 BROUSSARD Baby, b. 27 Sept. 1921, Fenton, La., d. 27 Sept. 1921; father - L. L. BROUSSARD
 BROUSSARD, ELAINE, b. 12 Dec. 1946, d. 27 Nov. 1948 (age 2 yrs.);
 parents - M/M CLINE J. BROUSSARD
 BUREAUX, ELMORE, b. 2 Nov. 1861, d. 19 Oct. 1919
 BULLER, ARDRAN, b. 1 Aug. 1861, d. June 1921; husband - L. BREAUD
 CORMIER, CHARLIE, b. 11 July 1936, d. 21 Feb. 1940
 CORMIER, MARY, b. 1935, Fenton, La., d. Mar. 1936
 DESHOTEL, EZORA A., b. 1883, d. 6 June 1945 (age 62 yrs.); husband - HOMER DESHOTEL
 DESHOTEL, HOMER, b. 1873, d. 6 June 1945 (age 72 yrs.); wife - EZORA A. DESHOTEL
 DUPLACHIN, ARTHUR, b. 15 Apr. 1899, d. 14 Dec. 1924
 DURIO, MABLE, b. Sept. 1911, Fenton, La., d. 10 Sept. 1928
 FERGUSON, LILLIAN, b. 26 July 1922, d. 14 Dec. 1946
 FERGUSON, TULLY, b. 5 Feb. 1874, d. 12 Jan. 1924
 FERGUSON, WESLEY W., b. 28 Dec. 1903, Fenton, La., d. 11 Aug. 1908
 FONTENOT, ARROD, d. 2 Mar. 1920
 FONTENOT, DEMPSEY, b. 31 Dec. 1920, d. 22 July 1921
 FONTENOT, J., b. 1 June 1910, d. 1 July 1930
 FONTENOT, JOYCE W., b. 12 July 1928, d. 8 July 1949
 FONTENOT, L. J. LEROY, b. 1 Dec. 1925, Fenton, La., d. 7 July 1948
 FONTENOT, MARK, b. Fenton, La.
 FONTENOT, OLIVIA, b. 1875, Fenton, La., d. 1948
 FONTENOT, ORLIEN, b. Oct. 1861, Fenton, La., d. 4 Nov. 1916 (age 64 yrs.)
 FONTENOT, OSCAR, b. 1844, d. April 1896
 FONTENOT, ROSE, b. 9 Oct. 1833, d. 2 Oct. 1859
 FONTENOT, SEZER, b. 30 Oct. 1862, Fenton, La., d. 23 June 1900
 GRANGER, IDROIS, b. 21 Oct. 1918, d. 17 June 1943 (age 25 yrs.)
 GRANGER, DORIS, b. 1887, Iowa, La., d. 1940

(continued next issue)

BOOK I OF WORLD WAR I DISCHARGES
FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURT, CALCASIEU PARISH, LA
Transcribed by BETTY SANDERS ZEIGLER, Member #539
Continued from Vol. 28 No. 2

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

Book 1, page 383 - PAYTON CROSS born at Gibson, LA. Enlisted at Franklin, LA on 16 July 1918 at age 27. Discharged at Camp Gordon, GA on 17 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of delivery clerk. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 384 - NEWTON DAILY born at Crowley, LA. Enlisted at Crowley, LA on 27 May 1918 at age 24. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 6 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair blond, complexion fair. Height 5' 4½".

Book 1, page 385 - FRED ANDERSON HAWKINS born at Newton, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 23 August 1918 at age 31. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 7 Aug. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 6¼".

Book 1, page 386 - MAX J. VOORHIES born at New Orleans, LA. Enlisted at Jennings, LA on 3 Sep. 191 (not shown) at age 38. Discharged at Camp Beauregard on 16 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of bookkeeper. Marital status single. Character (not shown). Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height (not shown).

Book 1, page 387 - MERWIN DUBOSE KING born at Hyatt, TX. Enlisted at Kountze, TX on 28 Aug. 1918 at age 21-8/12. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 6 Oct. 1919. Occupation was that of railroad check clerk. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 5-3/4".

Book 1, page 388 - CASIMIER RICHARD born at Church Point, LA. Enlisted at Crowley, LA on 8 Aug. 1918 at age 25-7/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 5 May 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 5½".

Book 1, page 389 - VALERY L. LeDEAUX born at Carlyss, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 18 Sep. 1917 at age 23-11/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 14 June 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 390 - AMOS J. VINCENT born at Hackberry, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 13 Aug. 1918 at age 21-6/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 27 Sep. 1919. Occupation was that of air compressor operator. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair black, complexion fair. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 391 - ELLZRY R. BROWN born at Natchitoches, LA. Enlisted at Natchitoches, LA on 21 July 1918 at age 25-11/12. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 3 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black,

complexion ruddy. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 392 - TRUSTON ANDREWS born at Opelousas, LA. Enlisted at Eunice, LA on 24 May 1918 at age 25. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 21 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of saw mill worker. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair dark, complexion dark. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 393 - ERNEST L. FAULK born at Vermillion Parish, LA. Enlisted at Crowley, LA on 8 June 1915 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 11 March 1918. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 6-3/4".

Book 1, page 394 - BELZAIN COURVILLE born at Carlin Crouch (?), LA. Inducted at Crowley, LA on 9 Sep. 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 9 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 395 - OLLIE CARROLL born at Thornton, TX. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 26 June 1916 at age 19. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 30 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of carpenter. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 396 - RICHARD H. MORRIS born at Morris, LA. Enlisted at Taylor, TX on 19 Sep. 1917 at age 23½. Discharged at Camp Bowie, TX on 25 Feb. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes gray, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 8-3/4".

Book 1, page 397 - JOHN WORTHIE COX born at Plaquemine, LA. Enlisted at Meridian, MS on 18 Oct. 1918 at age 19. Discharged at Meridian, MS on 11 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of student. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair light, complexion fair. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 398 - EDWARD P. BITRAS born at Lezy (Lizy), Syria. Enlisted at Olean, NY on 26 May 1918 at age 28-5/12. Discharged at Camp Dix, NJ on 19 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion light. Height 5' 9-3/4".

Book 1, page 399 - JESSE F. PINE born at (unknown), MO. Enlisted at Jackson County, MO on 3 Sep. 1918 at age 29. Discharged at Camp Dodge, IA on 13 Feb. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair dark brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 400 - JOHN NUMA THIBODEAUX born at Mermentau, LA. Enlisted at Jennings, LA on 7 Apr. 1917 at age 20. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 17 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of chauffeur. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 7-3/4".

Book 1, page 401 - OLIVER FRAZIER born at Sulphur, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 19 June 1918 at age 23-3/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 10 July 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 1".

Book 1, page 402 - LASTER LaBOVE born at Mermentau, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 5 Sep. 191_ (not shown) at age 27. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 11 Apr. 1919. Occupation was

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

Book 1, page 403 - LESTER MORRIS born at Indianapolis, IN. Enlisted at Ft. Thomas, KY on 22 Nov. 1917 at age 21. Discharged at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, LA on 27 June 1919. Occupation was that of chauffeur. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 404 - CLEVELAND HOLDEN born at Grosstale (?), LA. Enlisted at Coushatta, LA on 27 Apr. 1918 at age 27. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 26 July 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion brown. Height 5' 5-3/4".

Book 1, page 405 - FELIX LeBLANC born at Clarksville, LA. Inducted at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, LA on 11 Mar. 1918 at age 22-1/4. Discharged at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, LA on 21 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of salesman. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair dark brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 406 - LOUIS FUSLIER born at Calvine, LA. Enlisted at Oberlin, LA on 28 May 1918 at age 22-3/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 9 Aug. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 407 - AURELIEN ROUSSEAU born at Jefferson Davis Parish, LA. Inducted at Welch (as shown), LA on 18 Sep. 1917 at age 30. Discharged at Camp Gordon, GA on 13 Nov. 1919. Occupation was that of machinist. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion light. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 408 - CHARLES L. GIBSON born at Washington, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 16 Mar. 1918 at age 22-4/12. Discharged at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, LA on 11 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of clerk. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 409 - EDWARD L. KIRBY born at Noxubee, MS. Enlisted at Jackson Barracks, LA on 13 Mar. 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 11 July 1919. Occupation was that of engineer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 410 - EULICE M. UNDERWOOD born at Dunklin County, MO. Enlisted at Little Rock, AR on 11 Oct. 1918 at age 27. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 15 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of carpenter. Marital status married. Character very good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair sandy, complexion light. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 411 - MERCHANT D. O'NEAL born at Hughes Springs, TX. Enlisted at Houston, TX on 8 Dec. 1916 at age 21-9/12. Discharged at Camp Gordon, GA on 14 Oct. 19 (not shown). Occupation was that of stenographer. Marital status was single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 412 - JOHN WILLIS CLABORN HURSEY born at Starks, LA. Enlisted at Waco, TX on 2 May 1918 at age 27. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 27 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair dark brown, complexion dark. Height 6'.

Book 1, page 413 - AUDIE REYNOLDS born at (illegible). Enlisted at Jonesboro, AR on 21 June 1917 at age 18. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 19 April 1919. Occupation was that of actor. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 7½".

Book 1, page 414 - GEORGE FRELO born at New Iberia, LA. Enlisted at Jackson Barracks, LA on 25 March 1918 at age 19. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on (not shown) July 1919. Occupation was that of machinist. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' (?).

Book 1, page 415 - LANE V. L. GIBSON born at Angelina, TX. Enlisted at Lufkin, TX on 16 June 1917 at age 22-3/4. Discharged at Camp Bowie, TX on 13 June 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eye blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 11".

Book 1, page 416 - ARCHIE LEWIS born at Lake Charles, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 27 Apr. 1918 at age 25. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 26 July 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion black. Height 5' 8¼".

Book 1, page 417 - FELIX STONE born at Potts Camp, MS. Enlisted at Jackson, MS on 1 May 1917 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 25 July 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character was excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair dark, complexion dark. Height 5' 10".

Book 1, page 418 - JOHN L. ROLLINS born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lafayette, LA on 22 Oct. 1918 at age 24. Discharged at Lafayette, LA on 15 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of bookkeeper. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 419 - CHARLES E. WILSON born at Rinebeck, IA. Enlisted at Cedar Falls, IA on 22 June 1916 at age 17. Discharged at Camp Dodge, IA on 2 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of (illegible) foreman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 7-3/4".

Book 1, page 420 - HAROLD B. POAGE born at Grand Junction, CO. Enlisted at Portland, OR on 23 June 1917 at age 21-1/12. Discharged at Camp Lewis, WA on 19 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of chauffeur. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair light brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 9½".

Book 1, page 421 - ALLEN BILLUPS born at Ft. Georgia, WV. Enlisted at El Paso, TX on 13 Jan. 1915 at age 26. Discharged at Charleston, SC on 2 July 1920. Occupation was that of miner. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 422 - ROBERT SOUTHEY HAYES born at Clinton, LA. Enlisted at Baton Rouge, LA on 5 Oct. 1918 at age 20. Discharged at Baton Rouge, LA on 10 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of student. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 10".

Book 1, page 423 - TONEY MONTICCELO born at Peggeoveale, Italy. Enlisted at New Orleans, LA on 27 May 1918 at age 22-6/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 27 May 1919. Occupation was that of bussboy (as shown). Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' ½".

Book 1, page 424 - WILLIAM H. STANLEY born at Greenfield, MO. Inducted at Miami, OK on 22 Feb. 1918 at age 22-5/12. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 27 June 1919. Occupation was that of miner. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 8".

(THIS CONCLUDES BOOK 1 OF DISCHARGES FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURT, CALCASIEU PARISH, LAKE CHARLES, LA)

VETERANS DAY

Veterans Day was originally known as Armistice Day and was celebrated on November 11, the day the fighting was ended in World War I. In 1954 Armistice Day was changed to Veterans Day and was made a national holiday to honor Americans who had served their country in all wars.

WORLD WAR I, THE GREAT WAR

War had been ravaging Europe since 1914, and although most of the U. S. sympathized with the allies, the majority believed in an isolationist policy. In May 1915 a German submarine torpedoed the unarmed British liner *Lusitania*, without warning. Included in the 1,200 passengers were 116 Americans; most of the passengers were drowned. For eleven months after the event, President WILSON tried to avoid war with Germany. When more Americans were killed in the sinking of the steamer *Sussex* in the French Channel in March 1916, the United States made a demand that Germany should conduct her submarine warfare in accordance with international law by giving warning so passengers and crews of ships could escape before the ships were sunk. On the last day of January 1917, Germany announced her intention of adopting a ruthless submarine policy on a large scale. German submarines would sink, without warning, every ship that approached the ports of Great Britain, Ireland, the western coast of Europe or the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany in the Mediterranean.

This was a direct challenge to the U. S., and the Germans proceeded to sink eight more American ships. On 6 April 1917 Congress passed a resolution declaring a state of war with Germany. In December 1917 Congress declared war against Germany's prime ally, Austria-Hungary. No formal declaration of war was made against Germany's other allies, Bulgaria and Turkey, although diplomatic relations were severed with these nations. Because of the many countries who took part in the war and the vast arena on which there was fighting, the war was called "The World War" and was considered to be the War to End All Wars.

The United States was almost totally unprepared for war. There was only a small, poorly-equipped army and we had no trained reserves to fight the might of the Axis nations. The entire army, including the National Guard, stood at only 202,000 men. There were not enough uniforms, rifles, machine guns and other armaments to supply even this small force. There were only a few trucks, a few out-dated artillery pieces and not an airplane fit for battle.

On 18 May 1917 the U. S. passed the Selective Service Act (The Draft). This law required all men who were between the ages of 21 and 31 on 5 June 1917 to register for military duty. Many men missed the deadline by only a few days; they were either a bit too young or too old for the first registration. Americans met the challenge. By mid-September 1917 over 1,500,000 American servicemen were in Europe, 4,000,000 more were in training and 15,000,000 were registered for the Draft.

Still more troops were needed. France, England and the Allied armies were outnumbered and had already suffered enormous losses in their long struggle, and Americans now had to make up the difference. Russia, originally part of the allied powers, had gone over to the axis side in 1918, releasing over 1,000,000 German soldiers for duty on the western front. The advance guard of the American Army arrived in France in June 1918, led by General JOHN PERSHING. He was to be the supreme commander of the American Armies. In August 1918 Congress passed a second draft act which raised the age to 45. About 250,000 men were sent to France each month.

Americans patriotically sent ammunition and supplies, tanks and airplanes to Europe, along with their sons, husbands and fathers. The soldiers were called "Doughboys" and have been immortalized in songs such as *Over There*, *Oh, How I Hate To Get Up in the Morning* and *Yankee Doodle Dandy*. They fought and died in the battles of Amiens, Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Wood; at Ypres, Mons and Verdun; in the Argonne Forest, in Flanders, Damascus, Albania and a thousand other places. They fought and died...but they were victorious!

The American Navy was expanded from 82,000 to almost 500,000. Ships were built to protect convoys, sink submarines and transport troops and supplies to Europe. Industry was organized to meet the heavy demands for ammunition, airplanes, guns, tanks, uniforms, shoes, blankets, food and that the war effort demanded. An immense amount of money was needed to finance the war. To raise revenue, the federal government raised taxation, especially on business profits, incomes, liquor and tobacco. New taxes appeared on theater and movie tickets, legal documents (promissory notes, mortgages, deeds), freight shipments, telegrams, automobiles and tires. Postal rates were also increased. Still more money was needed. By the end of 1917, the war was costing the government several million dollars each day! Congress authorized the sale of war bonds and savings stamps, and Liberty Bond drives were held.

With American financial and military support, the Allies were victorious. Bulgaria and Turkey surrendered in October 1918. Austria collapsed the following month. Having lost her allies and knowing that her armies in France face military disaster, Germany was forced to sue for peace. The Armistice was signed on 11 November 1918.

However, Americans paid dearly for their victory. Of the casualties, 49,000 were killed in battle, 57,000 died from disease and 6,500 died from other causes. Wounded and maimed servicemen began to trickle back home. In addition to the ordinary battlefield wounds and casualties, many allied soldiers were either killed or disabled from mustard gas, which the Germans used; finally poison gas was outlawed, but the survivors had breathing difficulties for the rest of their lives. Many of the soldiers suffered and lost feet from "Trench foot," a condition which was the result of the constantly wet, and usually cold, feet of the soldiers in the trenches.

The World War, or the Great War as it was also called, was the first war, with the exception of the Spanish War, in which airplanes were used and mass destruction fell from the skies in the form of bombs and machine gun fire. Our parents and grandparents no matter where they resided, lived and took part in the years of World War I. Some of them served in the armed forces, worked in wartime industries, bought war bonds or helped the Red Cross. World War I brought the realities of war to all of Europe, to Canada and to the United States.

In 1915 Lt. Col. JOHN McCRAE, a Canadian, immortalized World War I heroes in a poem entitled "In Flanders Field," the killing field of the first World War, and made the poppy a symbol of Veterans' Day. It reads:

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place, and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow.
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe.
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

LAKE CHARLES, LA. Capt. F. F. FARR, adjutant of the W. B. Williamson Post American Legion, read the following roll call of those who did not survive the late war:

AUGUSTIN, JAMES
BAKER, CLARENCE
BAKER, LAWRENCE J.
BENOIT, ALCEDE
BULLER, ARISTIDE
BUSINICK, RAYMOND
BUSINICK, ROSS
CASCIO, JAMES
CHAMPAGNE, J. C.
DOBBERTINE, ALBERT
EASON, NATHAN C.
EDDLEMAN, C. W. E.
HAGGERTY, JOHN
HART, ROBERT
HAWKINS, RUBY
HINES, CARTER
HOUSE, A. F.

JOHNSON, JOHN
KUTTNER, KARL
LeBLEU, RAYMOND
LOFTIN, JAMES
LYNCH, THOMAS R.
NOLEN, B. B.
O'QUIN, BARNEY
PELOQUIN, ALCEDE
PETERS, CLAUDE R.
PHILLIPS, ORVILLE E.
ROTHKAMM, C. S.
RYAN, W. L.
SPEARING, JOHN F.
TIMPA, ANTONIO
VINCENT, DAVID
WHITE, WADE
WILLIAMSON, W. B.
WYAN, RAY

LCHS GRADUATING CLASS OF 1904. The graduating class of 1904 for Lake Charles High School included the following persons: GRACE MILLS (born 27 September 1884, Iowa), GARDIE KIRKMAN (born Lake Charles, La.), CLARA EPLER (born 30 January 1886, Virginia, Ill.), BERTHA KIRKWOOD, ESTHER GAUNT (b. 22 Dec. 1887, Trinity, Tex.), LILLIAN RACHAL (born 18 July 1885, Ft. Jessup, La.), PARKER McMILLAN (born November 1885, Neshonic, Wis.; vice-president of class), ELIE KAUFMAN (born 16 October 1889, Lake Charles; class president), GEORGE MERRIT KING, Jr. (born 26 March 1887, Leoto, Kansas), FLORENCE JUNE WICKISER, CHARLES KAUFMAN (born 29 September 1886, Washington, La.), BLANCHE REIMS (born 7 January 1889, Lake Charles, La.), MIGNONETTE HAWKINS (born 17 February 1887, Washington, La.; class secretary), CARRIE FRANK (born 3 January 1888, Lake Charles, La.), BELLE MILLS (born 1884, Adel, Iowa), FLOY HEMPHILL (born 1886, Monticello, Ill.). The picture of the graduating class was from the Lake Charles High School. *Record*, 13 May 1904.

The faculty for Lake Charles High School in May 1904 included: EDWIN F. GAYLE (principal, native of Louisiana), J. A. WILLIAMS (born 1878, Rayville, La.), D. ZENA THOMPSON (born Champaign, Ill.), B. H. CARROLL (native of northwest Calcasieu Parish, La.), Miss BRADLEY (native of La.), and E. S. JENKINS (native of Nolensville, Tenn.).

SOURCE: Barras. *Lake Charles Street Names & Other Memorabilia of the Lake City*, (1992)

LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY - 1901

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WESTLAKE DIRECTORY

J's - PAGE 143

JONES, J. W., wks. Perkins & Miller, res. Miller St.
JONES, Mrs. DOLPHINE, widow, res. S. W. cor. Miller and Perkins Sts.
JOHNSON, DORA (col.), washerwoman, res. Hazel Ave.
JOHNSON, J., capt. Steamer *Hazel*, res. N. W. cor. Hazel Ave. and Miller St.
JOHNSON, ANDREW, wks. Perkins & Miller, res. N. W. cor. Hazel Ave. and Miller St.

K's - PAGE 143

KNOWL, GREEN (col.), lab. res. Landry St.
KNOWL, SALLIE (col.), washerwoman, res. Landry St.
KRAUSE, R., treas. Perkins & Miller Lbr. Co., res. N. E. cor. Hazel Ave. and Miller St.

L's - PAGE 143

LaBLAN, HOMER, lab., res. R. R. Ave.
LEMEUR, Mrs. T. J., widow, res. N. W. cor. Magnolia Ave. and Reeves St.
LEMEUR, J. E., lab., res. N. W. cor. Magnolia and Reeves St.
LENNARD, B. F., wks. Perkins & Miller, bds. Westlake Hotel.
LeRAY, G. E., druggist, res. N. W. cor. R. R. Ave. and Miller St.
LEWIS, WILL. (col.), lab., res. Westlake Ave., S., Landry St.
LOCK, F. G., rice farmer, res. R. R. Ave., btwn. Hilma St. and Magnolia Ave.
LUSTER, T. A., wks. Perkins & Miller, res. Miller St. btwn. R. R. Ave. and Pilley St.
LYONS, A. L., parish assessor, res. N. W. cor. Miller and Pilley Sts.

M's - PAGE 143

MANAGAN, W. H., sect'y Perkins & Miller Lbr. Co., res. N. W. cor. Perkins & Miller Sts.
MATTHEWS, Mrs. M. E., widow, res. N. E. cor. Magnolia Ave. and Pilley St.
McCLOUD, A. C., carpenter, res. River Front N. K. C. S. R. R.
MILBURN, D. M., lab. res. R. R. Ave.
MILLER, C. S., wks. Perkins & Miller, res. cor. Hazel Ave. and Miller St.

ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 143

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

PAGE 144

MILLER, Mrs. CHAS., widow, res. R. R. Ave., btwn. Hilma St. and Magnolia Ave.
MILLER, WM., wks. Perkins and Miller, res. N. E. or R. R. Ave. and Johnson St.
MILLER, JOHN W., lab., res. R. R. Ave. and Johnson St.
MORGAN, GEO., engineer Perkins & Miller, res. Reeves St.
MOTT, EDMONIA (col.), seamstress, res. S. W. cor. Magnolia Ave. and Reeves St.
MOTT, JOSEPH (col.), lab., res. S. W. cor. Magnolia Ave. and Reeves St.
MUNDAY, C. P., physician, res. S. E. cor. Miller and Reeves Sts.
MYHAND, J. C., wks. Perkins & Miller, res. Magnolia Ave. and Reeves St.
MYHAND, WILLIE, student, res. Magnolia Ave. and Reeves St.
MYHAND, ESTELLE, student, res. Magnolia Ave. and Reeves St.

N's - PAGE 144

NELSON, J. F., carpenter, res. N. W. cor. Miller and Gray Sts.
NEWELL, T. A., contractor, res. S. W. cor. Perkins and Miller St.
NICHOLS, E. C., wks. Perkins & Miller, res. Landry St.
NORRIS, W. B., lumber dealer, res. East Side River.
NORRIS, HALL, res. cor. Westlake and R. R. Aves.

O's - PAGE 144

OLIVER, P. W., livery stable man, res. River Front, cor. Landry St.

P's - PAGE 144

PARKER, ABNER, lab., res. R. R. Ave., btwn. Westlake Ave. and Miller St.
PARKER, ALBERT, carpenter, res. Miller St., N. of Gray St.
PECO, HENRY (col.), lab., on rice farm, res. rear of Perkins St.
PENDEGRASS, W. I., cook Westlake Hotel.
PEVETO, C. P., lab., res. Magnolia Ave. and Gray St.
PITRE, WILLIS, postmaster, res. N. W. cor. R. R. Ave. and Miller St.
PRESCOTT, DINAH (col.), nurse, res. Hilma St.
PRESCOTT, W. M. (col.), agt. portraits, res. Hilma St.

R's - PAGE 144

RACCA, L., lab., res. R R. Ave. btwn. Hilma and Johnson Sts.
RACCA, HENRY, lab., Perkins & Miller, res. R. R. Ave.
RACCA, F., lab., res. R. R. Ave. btwn. Hilma and Johnson St.
ROACH, M. H., engineer, res. S. W. cor. Hazel Ave. and Miller St.
ROACH, JOHN J., lab., res. S. W. cor. Hazel Ave. and Miller St.
ROGERS, W. J., wks. Perkins & Miller, res. N. W. cor. R. R. Ave. and Miller St.
ROGAN, THOMAS, lab., res. River Front, S., Landry St.
RUNKLE, OTTO, lab., res. N. W. cor. R. R. Ave. and Miller St.
RYAN, MARY (col.), cook C. W. DOANE, res. N. E. cor. Magnolia and R. R. Aves.

S's - PAGE 144

SALLIA, BEN. (col.), lab., res. Westlake Ave.
SALLIA, LILLIE (col.), washerwoman, res. Westlake Ave.

ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 144

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

PAGE 145

SALLIA, JIM (col.), lab., res. Westlake Ave.
SETLOCK, STEVEN, lab. Perkins & Miller, res. Westlake Ave., btwn. Hazel Ave. and Landry St.
SHERARD, Mrs. A. E., widow, res. Miller St., btwn. Perkins St. and Hazel Ave.
SHERARD, MATTIE F., tchr. Public School, Lake Charles, res. Miller St. btwn. Perkins St. and Hazel Ave.
SHORTS, MAT. (col), lab., res. Landry St.
SHOULTZ, Mrs. B., widow, res. S. E. cor. Miller St. and Pilley.
SIBLER, MIKE (col.), wks. Morris' Mill, res. Sulphur Mine Road.
SIMKINS, FRANK (col.), lab., res. rear Perkins St.
SIMMONS, clk. Perkins & Miller's Office, bds. Westlake Hotel.

SKINNER, J. W., wks. Perkins & Miller, res. N. E. cor. Magnolia Ave. and Pilley St.
 SMART, Mrs. L. C., widow, res. N. W. cor. Magnolia Ave. and Gray St.
 SMART, SAM, lab., res. N. W. cor. Magnolia Ave. and Gray St.
 SMITH, C. C., blacksmith, res. Hilma St., btwn. R. R. Ave. and Pilley St.
 SMITH, ELLA MAY, student Public School, res. Hilma St.
 SMITH, C. R., grocer, store and res. S. E. cor. Miller St. and Pilley St.
 SMITH, T. B., physician and surgeon, res. S. W. cor. Miller and Gray Sts.
 SMITH, W. W., wks. Perkins and Miller, res. Perkins St., btwn. River and Westlake Ave.
 SMITH, WM. (col.), preacher, res. Westlake Ave.
 SMITH, EMMA (col.), washerwoman, res. Westlake Ave., S., Landry St.
 SONIER, REESE (col.), lab., res. Hazel Ave.
 SONIER, M. (col.), res. Hazel Ave.
 SPENCER, STEVEN (col.), wks. Norris' Mill, res. rear Perkins St.
 STEVENS, J. F., tel. op., S. P. R. R., bds. Westlake Hotel.
 STEWART, M. R., atty, res. Magnolia Ave., btwn R. R. Ave. and Pilley St.
 STEWART, GEO. (col.), lab., res. N. W. cor. Magnolia Ave. and Perkins St.
 STOKER, R. W., wks. K. C. S. R. R., res. Westlake Ave., btwn. R. R. Ave. and Pilley St.
 SWEARINGEN, Mrs. C. J., widow, res. Perkins St., btwn. River and Westlake Ave.

ADVERTISEMENTS - PAGE 145

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

T's - PAGE 146

TAYLOR, MAY, tchr. Public School, res. S. E. cor. Miller and Reeves St.
 THIRCH, M., butcher, res. Perkins St., btwn. River Front and Westlake Ave.
 THOMPSON, L. L., lab., res. Reeves St.
 THOMPSON, Mrs. A. R., widow, res. S. E. cor. Miller and Reeves Sts.
 TOPHAM, W. W., lab., res. Miller St., between R. R. Ave. and Pilley St.
 TROUSDALE, ROBERT, res. Miller St., btwn. Pilley and Gray Sts.
 TRUMAN, LILLIE, tchr. Public School, res. River Front.

V's - PAGE 146

VATTER, A., grocer, res. Miller St., btwn. Gray and Pilley Sts.
 VAN EPPS, T. C., agt. S. P. Depot, res. Pilley St., btwn. Magnolia Ave. and Goos St.
 VERDINE, PETE, lab., res. Westlake Ave.

W's - PAGE 146

WACHSEN, A. G., Mgr. Perkins & Miller's Mill.
 WELLS, SAM, bartender, bds. Westlake Hotel.
 WERT, A. W., Capt Steamer *Hazel*, res. River Front.
 WERT, G. E., rice farmer, res. River Front.
 WERT, HAZEL, student Public School, res. River Front.
 WINSOR, D., wks. Perkins & Miller, bds. Westlake Hotel.
 WINSOR, Capt., wks. Perkins & Miller, bds. Westlake Hotel.

ADVERTISEMENTS - PAGE 146

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LAKE CHARLES

A's - PAGE 147

ABSTRACTERS

A. M. MAYO, office 311 Pujo St.
THAD MAYO, office, 233 N. Court.
ED. CLINE, Old Court House Building, Ryan St.

ATTORNEYS.

WINSTON OVERTON, upstairs, Commercial Block.
LEON SUGAR, 1013 Ryan.
KLEINPETER & KLEINPETER, office 231 N. Court.
E. D. MILLER, office 212 South Court.
R. L. BELDEN, office Haskell Building.
GEO. H. WELLS, office 329 Broad.
CLINE & CLINE, office Old Court House B'ldg.
SOMPAYRAC & TOOMER, Commercial Block.
PUJO & MOSS, First National Bank Building.
T. T. TAYLOR, office Watkins Bank.
ALFRED M. BARBE, office First National Bank Building.
D. B. GORHAM, office Calcasieu Bank Building.
E. NORTH CULLOM, office Kaufman Building.
R. P. WILLIAMS, office Drew Building.
FOURNET & FOURNET, office 229 N. Court.
J. W. BRYAN, office 227 N. Court.
S. D. READ, office Old Court House Building.
ELSTNER & MITCHELL, office 1003 Ryan.
SCHWING & MOORE, office Court House.
ROBT. R. STONE, Commercial Block.
McCOY & MOSS, office Calcasieu National Bank Building.
GEORGE TAYLOR, office Watkins Bank.

ADVERTISEMENTS - PAGE 147

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

B's - PAGE 148

BAKERS.

CITY BAKERY, J. J. RIGMAIDEN & CO., 825 Ryan.
I. N. MUDGETT, 719 Ryan.
GEORGE CASSARA, prop. Calcasieu Bakery, 402 Gray.
J. M. MCCAIN & CO., 915 Ryan.

BANKS

CALCASIEU NATIONAL BANK, 843 corner Ryan and Pujo.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, 703 corner Ryan and Division.

(continued next issue)

NEWS & SOCIAL ITEMS FROM *THE AMERICAN* (OCTOBER 28, 1896)

Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member #1296

Think of it, ye inhabitants of the frozen North, while you will be housed up with your farms and gardens covered with snow and ice, we, in this favored climate, will be gathering everyday from our beautiful gardens, fresh and delicious vegetables. Truly, southwest Louisiana is the place to enjoy life. No severe cold, nor any of the diseases incident to the severe climate of the North. Southwest Louisiana is one of the most healthful regions in the entire South. We are almost exempt from the severe malarial diseases to which the inhabitants of Mississippi and the Yazoo regions are subject. We are largely exempt from pneumonia and diphtheria to which Northern localities are subject. There are large numbers of people in Illinois, Iowa and other Northern states who could greatly improve their condition by coming to Southwest Louisiana.

In honor of the sixteenth birthdays of Miss ADA STRIPP and Mr. BURL WOOLMAN, a party was given at the home of Mrs. C. R. STRIPP on Hodges Street. About twenty young friends were present.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE WEEK GATHERED BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

RAYMOND. O. P. SMITH of Roanoke purchased 40 head of hogs from R. M. HOLCOMB, and C. H. PARKER delivered them. M. BRYAN threshed 800 sacks of rice. H. M. BROWN and C. F. TAYLOR were at Powell's sawmill. G. N. and H. M. BROWN made a trip to Fenton

(Signed) UNO

CHINA. Mr. GOOCH threshed the remainder of last year's rice crop. CLARENCE PARKER was a business caller last week. VINTON LEE returned to Jennings with a load of hay. RON CARR of Jennings was on a stock buying trip here, but found the stock was pretty scarce; he was following in the steps of Mr. FAIN, another stock buyer from Jennings. M. E. SHELL started up his sugar factory last week. EMERSON BOLLES is building a reservoir to hold enough water to flood his rice next season, and will put in a twelve-foot windmill to fill up the reservoir. Miss ETHEL BARKER is home from Jennings visiting her parents.

(Signed) A PIGTAIL

OBERLIN. Hon J. C. MANNING, a campaign worker from Alabama, Hon. TAYLOR BEATTLE, an aspirant for congressional honors for this district, and DENNIS FOSTER, well known in Lake Charles political and business circles, visited Oberlin, delivering speeches on the gold standard. Judge GORHAM had spoken on Saturday for two hours, "...and let flow such a stream of eloquence, arguments, statistics, facts and theories as could only be produced by an overcharged hydrant with the stop cock open to its full capacity." Prof. KNAPP will speak in Elton or China. He will come home by way of Oberlin, from which place he will be accompanied by editor WILLIAM CARY, an associate, assistant speaker for the occasion.

(Signed) XIOUS

FENTON. CHARLEY CARR and BEN EVANS have been hauling rice from China to Fenton. JOE HEBERT and N. L. STELLY are also hauling rice. Mills Bros. Rice Mill have fixed their problem and are running again, JIM NEWHOUSE, who had been at work on the new railroad, returned home last week. WILL McNABB, who lived in Kinder for the past year, has moved down with his father on Bayou Serpent.

(Signed) PICKUP

OAKDALE. Rev. L. WATSON and J. P. STANLEY who have been very sick, are improving slowly. MAT. BURGESS and Miss C. WHITLEY were married last Thursday at 4:00 in the home of the bride. J. W. RHORER was in town on notary business. W. C. NASH moved to Spring Creek, where he intends to farm. D. D. NORRIS of Spring Creek visited his mother, and WILEY WELCH visited relatives here. G. W. DEVON started to Glenmora Saturday with a bale of cotton, and then decided

that it was too much work to haul his cotton 14 or 15 miles with an ox team, and then have to take one-fourth of a cent less for it when he got there, so he just sold it to Mr. S. READ. There is quite a lot of cotton coming in from the eastern part of the parish. They [the farmers] are nearly all French people and do a great deal of trading with Mr. READ. Mr. S. READ's child was sick Sunday. Our high school is progressing, with 25 pupils enrolled. If someone would come here with their bear-dogs, they should have a good old bear chase, as there are three or four bears in our community that are killing lots of hogs.

(Signed) PINE KNOT

VINTON. IRA LYONS, the little son of A. F. LYONS, has been very sick with malarial fever, but is improving. BENSON PERRY is now able to get up. J. L. BARRET of Crowley is now in charge of the Baptist flock of this place. Rev. C. A. KING preached to a large congregation Sunday night. Mrs. C. A. KING is visiting her son and daughter here. Judge TAYLOR BEATTLE and J. C. MANNING addressed the Republicans.

(Signed) TWILIGHT

LOCKPORT. Mrs. CHARLES MILLER, Miss HILMA MILLER and FRED G. LOCK and family visited the Sulphur Mine farm Sunday. J. D. SWEENEY, J. S. SMITH and M. H. ROACH of Lake Charles were also visitors here, as were WILL JONES, MANSELL LYONS of Vincent Settlement, CHARLES STEINUS of Westlake, and CHARLES SCOTT, general manager of Lock Moore & Co.'s tram. Mrs. LEO DEER of Lake Charles is visiting Mrs. T. L. DOBBS. WILL HARRINGTON visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. HARE. CALLIE FORD of Lake Charles was looking after our "hello instruments" last week and HENRY REIMUS of Lake Charles was overhauling and repairing the sawmill furnace. R. S. ETHEREDGE and family went to Westlake. FRED REID and family have gone to Calcasieu Pass for the benefit of their baby's health; we hope soon to hear of its recovery. ISAAC TOOMER was on the sick list, with Dr. TEMPLE SMITH in attendance; Mr. TOOMER is the vice-president of the Bryan & Seawell Club. GEORGE LOCK and ARTHUR WACHSEN visited F. G. LOCK's Sulphur farm on their bicycles. CHARLES CURLEY and ELIAS LANDRY were in town soliciting subscriptions to be used for telegraphic purposes on the night of the election. G. W. LAW transacted business in Lake Charles. Capt. GEORGE LOCK is in Texas, looking in the interest of his company. EUGENE ELLENDER visited friends and relatives in Choupique.

(Signed) SAW LOG

GLENMORA. SIMEON ARDOIN, Esquire of Ville Platte, La., accompanied by Madame ARDOIN and their two little sons, were guests at Evans Commercial School. The following students enrolled at Evans' School last were: LEDY LAFLEUR, LESTON L. RABALAIS, LIZY MANUEL and KATIE M. PHILLIPS. THOMAS SAUNDERS, Esq., General Manager of the K. C. W. & G. Railroad, was here on business. A new telegraph office was opened last week at Longleaf, La., on the K. C. W. & G. Railroad at the site of the extensive mill plant of Messrs. CROWELL and SPENCER. H. HOLOMON is operator.

(Signed) CREOLE PELICAN

MARSHFIELD. Cane is ready to grind, and our neighbors are cutting and hauling wood, getting ready for threshing rice, but it would be hard to get water for the engine, so we are still waiting for rain. Health is good, but some of the children in the country are suffering from colds and sore throats. There is very little game down here as yet. Geese and ducks are beginning to come in. Now that Cameron and Calcasieu have united in protecting them from market hunters, our natives may stand a chance of getting a mess of ducks now and then. Miss OPHELIA HARGROVE, daughter of M. V. HARGROVE of Sugartown, is visiting the family of Prof. SHADDOCK. Miss TOPSY SHADDOCK will be taking charge of a school near Bear, La. We are very sure of BRYAN's success in the coming election.

(Signed) SENEX

EDGERLY. Water is getting scarce in our town, and the railroad company keeps an extra engine busy pushing trains to the next watering place (Welsh) not being able to use the Lake Charles water. Trains were standing all around here waiting for water a couple of nights last week. A cistern was purchased, but still it doesn't rain. Mr. FAIRCHILD visited Sabine last week; his mill there is about to commence sawing. Messrs. COOLEY and KING of Vinton were in town on business. Dr. L. N. MIMS went to Lake Charles on election business. A. L. PERRY also paid a visit to Lake Charles. Miss HEWITT's school is continued a month longer. JEFF PERKINS, son of Mrs. SUSAN PERKINS, while stooping to pick up a ball, was run into by another boy, the boy's knee striking him on the jaw and breaking it just behind the molar. Dr. PERKINS set it and left him doing well.

(Signed) JOSIE

PRIEN LAKE. Geese and ducks are becoming plentiful again. DICK ESCLAVON has just finished a neat little house overlooking the lake for his aged parents. WILL MILLER spent Sunday at home with his parents. Mr. FITZGERALD threshed a hundred sacks of rice Thursday; he did not get as much as was hoped, but it is of a good quality. J. V. DUHON shipped a load of rice to Galveston. JOHN GRANT of Galveston called on B. F. CARY and family before returning home. Mr. PAYTON returned for a few days from the Mermentau, where he is connected with some logging interests. Another lively ball was given Saturday night under the auspices of CHARLES BURLESON in the old store room formerly occupied by Burleson & Duhon, on the old saw mill site. Mr. KENDEL and family and others enjoyed a moonlight seine, catching some fine mullets. Rev. Mr. CORNELL was on the sick list.

HISTORIAN SEEKS DESIGNATION FOR CIVIL WAR EARTHWORKS IN VERNON PARISH, LA

Small man-made hills are on the right side of Louisiana Highway 8 in Burr Ferry, a town named for Dr. TIMOTHY BURR, the cousin of Vice-President AARON BURR. (See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 26 #2, pp 76 & 78) Dr. BURR moved to the area in the early 19th century and operated a ferry at the crossing of the Texas Beef Trail on the Sabine River. In the 1930s the WPA built a bridge on the River and the old ferry was replaced. The bridge is on the Texas Historical Register. The BURR family cemetery still exists.

During the War Between the States, Burr Ferry was an important spot. Cattle drives crossed the Sabine, on their way to Alexandria and New Orleans. The earthworks were a part of the Red River Campaign, and were built in 1864 to protect both Louisiana and Texas, when it was suspected that there would be an invasion from Texas along the Beef Trail. They were constructed high enough to protect the soldiers as they fired their rifles, and have a feature called "tetes de pont" (head of bridge), designed for defending roads leading to river crossings; soldiers could fire from any direction. The earthworks were built by Confederate soldiers and 200 slaves from a plantation in Farrsville, Texas.

Of the three earthworks built to protect the Sabine during the War, none were used in combat. Only those of Burr Ferry and Niblett's Bluff near Vinton survive. Although Burr Ferry was once an important river crossing, there is little left but the earthworks to tell of its role in history. Plans are being made to put the old earthworks on the National Register. By doing so, no federal funds can be used to harm the old site.

Source: *American Press* (4/26/2004)

**THERE ARE TWO LASTING BEQUESTS WE CAN GIVE OUR CHILDREN:
ONE IS ROOTS. THE OTHER IS WINGS.**

Hodding Carter, Jr.

EARLY DOCTORS OF SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA

Before the War Between the States, Lake Charles was merely a small village and the rest of southwest Louisiana was sparsely settled. Families depended on the healing skills of members of the family, mainly the women, to save them from diseases and to heal their wounds. By 1850 Dr. J. E. SANDERS had come to the area and settled at Ged, which was then hardly a wide spot in the road, but is today the site of the Gray Ranch. After the war, other doctors came to the area. Some of them had served in the war. Most of them stayed and became permanent residents; others moved on, mostly westward.

Few doctors of that time had college educations. Most were trained by practicing doctors and had little or no formal medical training but plenty of experience. There was a medical school at New Orleans and one at Louisiana State University, which taught a five-month course required to practice medicine in the state of Louisiana. The entrance fee was \$5.00 and the fee for a diploma was \$30.00. ABRAM H. MOSS, Confederate veteran, storekeeper and owner of the Platz and Moss sawmill in Bagdad near Westlake, went to LSU to acquire his medical license at the age of thirty-five. He was married to MARY LEANNA CLEMENTS and they had seven children at the time he went to medical school. MOSS became a prominent doctor in the area.

CLEMENT L. RICHARDSON, a Confederate from South Carolina, became the partner of Dr. ABRAM H. MOSS. Their offices were in the RICHARDSON home at the corner of Hodges and Division Streets. Later Dr. RICHARDSON bought a home on Hodges Street near Pine Street and opened his own office in a two-room building next door.

Another Confederate veteran, ERASTMUS JAMES LYONS, went to the New Orleans medical school and also became an area doctor. In 1861 he married TABITHA J. ROBINSON and moved to Lake Charles, where he built a home on Pujo Street and raised eight children. Dr. LYONS established the Poor Farm, which was located on the present-day site of McNeese University.

In those days most families and doctors compounded their own medicines. Many of them had an alcohol base. In 1879 Dr. J. CORNELIUS MONDAY established a drug store in Lake Charles on the corner of Ryan and Pujo Streets, at the present site of the old Charleston Hotel. It was a large, white two-story building. As was the custom, the doctor and his family lived upstairs over the store. The building also housed the early post office and had the first telephone in the town. The following advertisement appeared in the *Lake Charles Echo*: "Dr. J. CORNELIUS MONDAY, physician, surgeon and druggist, having established a drug store in the building of J. W. BRYAN on the corner of Ryan and the public square, is prepared to sell drugs for cash, cheaper than ever offered in Lake Charles. Particular efforts are made to always have on hand a full supply of quinine, calomel, opium, morphine, castor oil, alcohol, a superior article of brandy, whiskey, gin, wine, kept exclusively for medicinal preparations. Can be found at the drug store during the day and at residence on Bilbo Street at night."

In 1889 the Calcasieu Medical Society was established by Drs. ABRAM H. MOSS, ERASTUS JAMES LYONS, J. CORNELIUS MONDAY, and CLEMENT H. RICHARDSON. The growing timber industry, the railroads and the exodus of farmers to southwest Louisiana brought in new doctors. The following doctors were in Lake Charles or southwest Louisiana before 1900: ANTHONY CHEVALIER, J. D. COLEY, LOUIS ESPAGLIER, J. H. HILLIARD, WILLIAM FARQUHAR, RUEBEN FLANAGAN GRAY, ---- HAMILTON, GEORGE HOUSE, WILLIAM KIRKMAN, ---- LAMBRAITH, J. G. MARLIN, ---- MYERS, LARKIN MIMS, MILLEDGE McCALL, A. J. PERKINS, M. E. SINGLETON, ----WEATHERBY, and Dr. BRASHEAR, a herbalist. Dr. GRAY came to the area in 1869.

Medicine was changing. Vaccines were being invented and technological advances were being made. In 1895 the Bayer Company in Germany invented aspirin, which was considered to be almost a miracle drug. By the turn of the century the state required men to complete a two-year course to

become doctors. New doctors came to the growing area. They included: ROSAMUND ARCENEUX, ERNEST L. CLEMENTS, ALVIN LaFARGUE, WILLIAM L. FISHER, JOHN FORD, MATTHEW HARGRE, CLINT ILES, ----- LOOMIS, GEORGE LYONS, CLYDE MARTIN, LAURENT MILLER, T. C. MOODY, RUDOLPH STROTHER, ALVIN SWEENEY and JOSEPH TUTEN. Dr. GEORGE KREEGER, an anesthetist, was the first specialist in Lake Charles. Dr. J. A. CRAWFORD was the first pediatrician. Dr. JOHN GREEN MARTIN was the first surgeon and was directly responsible for getting a hospital built in the town.

Before 1908 there was no hospital in southwest Louisiana. On 18 March 1908 the St. Patrick's Sanitarium run by Catholic nuns was formally dedicated and opened. Dr. T. H. WATKINS performed the first operation there, assisted by Dr. GEORGE KREEGER. Dr. RAY GORDON HOLCOMBE was also a doctor and surgeon at the hospital. As the area grew, more and more doctors came into southwest Louisiana to practice medicine.

SOURCES: Maude Reid Scrapbooks

Ross. "Early Calcasieu Doctors Were True Pioneers," *Lake Charles American Press* (6/11/1989)

EARLY CALCASIEU DOCTORS, 1850-1912, ' MAUDE REID SCRAPBOOKS. I have been told that one-third of the herbs used by the old-time doctors and "yarb women" are listed in the U. S. Pharmacopcia. Herbs are yet being gathered, but they go to pharmaceutical manufacturers and come to us refined, with additives, that we take in capsules, pills and syrups. Now read this:

Lake Charles American Press, August 27, 1965

Guymon, Oklahoma. "This year's crop of cocklebur blooms was excellent," said the president of a laboratory which uses the blooms in medicine for treating allergies. "Cocklebur bloom pickers gathered 1,200 barrels of the crop in three days in the Oklahoma Panhandle."

CALCASIEU PARISH NOTES FROM MAUDE REID'S SCRAPBOOKS. MICHEL PITHON makes entry at U. S. Land Office, Washington, D. C. for homestead in this section, October 27, 1851. Granted patent, October 1, 1852. To SAMUEL KIRBY on September 1, 1855, PITHON agrees to sell KIRBY all lands north of the Gully (which we now call Pithon Coulee) to the extent of 150 acres, for the consideration of \$1.50 per acre. Recorded by J. W. PARSONS, Recorder. Previous to this, however, an agreement had been drawn up between MICHEL PITHON and S. A. KIRBY on May 22, 1846, donating to him certain lands, and witnessed by JOSEPH SALLIER and his sister, DENISE, wife of MICHEL PITHON. This is rather obscure. So much was merely understood in those old land transactions. This act of transference only comes out when KIRBY died, sometime in the 1850s, and when his estate was opened up by his widow, MARTHA C. DIEL, and his heirs and children--- CLARENCE, MARY and EPHRAIM.

THE FIRST BANK IN LAKE CHARLES was founded in 1885 by JABEZ B. WATKINS as the Watkins Loan and Mortgage Co., located on the corner of Hodges and Broad Streets. It remained the only bank in the town until November 1889, when the First National Bank of Lake Charles was chartered and opened for business in the 800 block of Ryan Street. Officers of the bank were: A. W. THOMAS, President, and H. C. DREW, LEOPOLD KAUFMAN, A. R. MITCHELL, ALLEN J. PERKINS, WILLIAM RAMSEY, CHARLES A. TURNEY and Capt. A. W. WHERT. The first state bank was the Calcasieu Bank, founded in 1892 in the offices of SEAMAN A. KNAPP. In addition to KNAPP, incorporators of the bank included: H., C. DREW, HENRY H. EDDY, CORNELIUS ELLIS, WILLIAM H. HASKELL, SAMUEL P. HENRY, GEORGE HORRIDGE, WILLIAM M. LOREE, FRANK ROBERTS and JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS. The Calcasieu Bank built a red brick structure on the northeast corner of Ryan and Pujoe Streets, and changed status from a state bank to a national bank in January 1899. The old landmark was demolished in 1970.

AN ANCIENT NAME SHOULD BE TREASURED FOR GENERATIONS.

NON-WRITTEN GENEALOGIES

In today's modern world of computers, Internet, microfilm readers and various other technology, tracing family history is relatively easy. However, genealogies were kept before the written word was known, since proof of lineage was necessary to claim certain inherited rights, such as ownership of land and right of succession to rule or govern. Obviously, without written language other ways had to be developed for proving lineage.

Memorization was the most obvious way, and it was used all over the world. The need for accuracy here was of ultimate importance, for even the slightest mistake could cause chaos within the society. Specially trained men of each clan or tribe were designated to learn the long and complicated genealogies and the history of their group. In many tribes in Africa this method is still used. In fact, written African genealogies have only been in existence since the 1930s.

In early Europe, genealogy was deemed important to prove bloodlines and claims. It was also entertaining. Bards and poets sang the lineage of kings and great heroes in a day when few people were literate. Rank and ownership of land were based on descent, and by the beginning of the Middle Ages, heraldic devices were used for quick identification in battle. Heralds were employed to trace and keep track of lineage and to identify the coats-of-arms, which had to be unique to one family. The use of a family's coat-of-arms became hereditary in some countries, while in others each male descendant had to acquire his own coat-of-arms, using his family's crests. This was a complicated matter. Each coat-of-arms not only identified the family, but provided a great deal of genealogical information. These coats-of-arms can be studied in published Armorial books, which give the name of the family and described their arms.

Folk dancing was another way of handing down genealogy. Dances, such as the early hula dance, told a genealogical story. Its accuracy of movement was so important to the telling that the punishment for a mistake or inaccuracy in genealogy could be the death penalty. In Hawaii, as in many other countries, descent was greatly important because status depended upon it. It was common for 20 generations of genealogy to be memorized by a specialist in bloodlines. Therefore, the marriage, rights of inheritance and succession of the upper classes all had to be approved by the genealogist. The royal genealogist was of such importance that he was kept closely guarded and was one of the royal assets.

Among the native Indians of northwest America, Canada and Alaska the making of totem poles represented the genealogy of the family and tribe. The symbolic carvings of animals record lineage much as the European coats-of-arms do. In the countries of the Orient, ancestors are remembered and revered, and several Oriental religions put emphasis on ancestor worship. Ancestor tablets which give genealogical records of descent from many generations, are still held with great respect by families today.

For many thousands of years genealogy has been of vast importance to the civilized world. It proves a link between the past and future. Do not be content with only the vital statistics; learn the traditions and customs of your ancestors. Read and ask questions. Be aware of stories which have been handed down through generations of the family, although they may be distorted as to time period or actual fact. Dates may be inaccurate, and may be a generation off. Stories may contain a combination of deeds by several generations or several people. However, they will usually contain a grain of truth. Check for the possibilities these family stories contain, but don't confuse family stories with the facts. Coincidentally, there are historical and familial events for which no documents exist, so also take this into consideration.

Never underestimate the importance of oral history and non-written genealogy in your genealogical research. Interviews with older family members may reveal tidbits of information that you will not find in any other form of research. You may learn of ethnic customs and family traditions that provide

a vital link to your family's past. You may gain information that will provide a basis for additional research. The value of oral research is of great importance.

CHECKLIST FOR OBITUARIES

The task of writing an obituary at the time of a person's death is not ideal. As a genealogist, you should have a basic outline of your life's story and what you wish to include in your obituary. Provide a copy to your spouse, child or close friend to make things easier at the time of your death. A detailed obituary might be useful to future generations, but could be costly. The following list has appeared in several genealogical publications, including *Ancestors Unlimited* (Vol. 23 #2). Items need not appear in the order listed. However, with the issue of identity theft so prevalent, many people might choose to omit some of the personal information and merely leave papers including all information to their family members.

1. Full name of deceased, including middle name and any nicknames.
2. Date of death, including the year.
3. Address of last place of residence. Places of previous residence, if desired.
4. Place of death (city, state and hospital, nursing home, residence, if desired).
5. Place, date and time of funeral service. Name of minister, if any.
6. Time and place of visitation, if any.
7. Name of cemetery where deceased is to be buried, or other disposition of remains.
8. Date and place of birth.
9. Name of parents, including maiden name of mother, if desired.
10. Name of spouse, including maiden name of wife, if desired.
11. Date and place of marriage, if desired.
12. Church and organizations to which the deceased belonged or held offices, if desired.
13. Occupation and name of employer.
14. Survivors. May include parents, brothers, sisters, children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and their spouses, as well as their place of residence.
15. Names of those who preceded the deceased in death, including parents, siblings, spouse, children.
16. Names of pall bearers; these are usually family members or close friends.
17. Name of funeral home.
18. Preference for memorial contributions in lieu of flowers.

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 moves, 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)

Experience is a wonderful thing. It enables you to recognize a mistake when you make it again.

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.

SHOES. The custom of throwing shoes after wedding parties dates back to the Middle Ages. It comes from the Jewish custom of losing a shoe as an act of enunciation. In Anglo-Saxon weddings the father of the bride delivered a shoe belonging to the bride to the husband, who promptly touched the head of the bride with it to signify his authority. In MARTIN LUTHER's time the minister performing the ceremony accompanied the bride to the bed chamber and placed a shoe of the bridegroom at the head of the bed, signifying his control of the household.

Old Newberry District Quarterly, Vol. 13 #1 (Spring 2004), Newberry, SC

THE CARIGNAN REGIMENT AND THE PEOPLING OF CANADA tells of the famous French Regiment, a large force of 1,200 to 1,300 men, who were sent to Canada to defend New France in 1664 and 1665. The logistics of moving such a large number of men across the seas in those days were staggering. The men had to be moved from posts all over France to LaRochelle. A fleet of ten ships, some of which were leased from foreign owners because the French Navy was not a major naval power at the time, had to be assembled at LaRochelle to transport the troops. The supplies cost a fortune, but when the troops got to Canada, they were ill-equipped to fight in the cold Canadian climate and they did not have the equipment to build forts. About 300 to 500 men are believed to have died in Canada before the regiment disbanded in 1668. Some died on the voyage to the New World; many died in the winter campaign of January 1666; still others died from illness and Indian attacks. About 400 of the remaining soldiers decided to remain in Canada, and many of these became our ancestors. Some of the soldiers married *Filles du Roi* (King's Daughter's). This article gives a list of the members of the Carignan Regiment who married *Filles du Roi*.

American-Canadian Genealogist, Issue #99, Vol. 30 #1 and #2 (2004), Manchester, NH

NIGHTRIDERS & VIGILANTES. On Easter Sunday, 17 April 1870, a group of men gathered to confront the violence and terror of the nightriders who had invaded their community of Wheeling, Louisiana, along the Coon Trail, but who had also impacted the region from Natchez, Mississippi, to the Texas border and beyond. The Civil War had pauperized many people and bankrupted the South. Reconstruction was harsh and hatred ran high, especially against the Yankees. Yankees were bushwhacked, killed and robbed, a patriotic endeavor, but the crimes continued even after the war as the nightriders preyed upon the citizenry. Between 1860 and 1870 a network of robber-killers had evolved whose victims were so numerous that the predators dug a number of large dry holes ("wells") for several miles along the "Natchez-Camino Real" road to dispose of the bodies. One such "well" between Wheeling and Campground Road was reported later to have contained the remains of 40 bodies. Two other wells were said to have been used for holding the gang's prisoners. For fear of retaliation, many local residents, including law officials, were afraid to even talk about the situation. Men, women and children were killed and gold and other valuables were removed from the murdered victims, while their horses, wagons, carriages and other belongings were taken away by the gang members to be sold or traded. GLENN McCAHAN tells the story of DAN and POLLY KIMBRELL and their three sons, JOHN WEST, and DANIEL DEAN, the young man who brought the violence to a halt.

The Genie, Vol. 38 #1 (2004), Shreveport, LA

SEVEN MILES BETWEEN TOWNS. Many of the lumbering towns of southwest Louisiana were located about seven miles apart. The theory was that a man could walk three and a-half miles to work, labor for eight hours, then walk the same distance back home each day. When the forests had been cut three and a-half miles in every direction from the lumber camp, the camp was moved seven miles from the next settlement.

BOOK REVIEWS

Books reviewed in *Kinfolks* are donated by the author or publisher. They may be found in the Society Library or in the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library.

Natchitoches—Translated Abstracts of Register Number Five of the Catholic Church Parish of St. Francis des Natchitoches in Louisiana: 1800-1820, Vol. V, Cane River Series by ELIZABETH SHOWN MILLS. 2004 reprint of 1980 ed. 508 pp., appendix, index. 6 x 9, softcover. Item #M0925HB. \$41.00 plus \$4.00 s/h. Willow Bend Books, 65 East Main, Westminster, MD 21157-5026. Website: www.WillowBendBooks.com

The first quarter of the nineteenth century was the most turbulent era in the history of Natchitoches. Within the first three years of that century, the Louisiana colony passed from Spanish to French to American control; but the frontier that Natchitoches embraced was doomed to suffer from political instability for decades to come as the new American regime fought a diplomatic battle with neighboring Spanish Texas over the boundary that should lie between them. Natchitoches, for the most part, lay within the disputed territory; and more than once, along this frontier, the cold war threatened to erupt into open military action.

Many problems occurred within the parish due to these many changes. In 1823 the church was destroyed in a terrible fire. Register Five graphically symbolizes the maladies that Catholicism suffered in this quarter century at Natchitoches. In 1977, the editor had the opportunity to perform restoration work that will hopefully salvage the extant portions of Register Five and delay further ravages of time. Through the auxiliary use of other church and civil records, it has also been possible for the editor to reconstitute many of the damaged or destroyed entries.

The population was mainly Spanish and French, with significant "Anglo" migration from the older American states as well as the British Isles. Many Negro slaves are also listed in these records. These entries include baptism (of infants and adults), burials and marriages; and provide names, dates, ethnicity, and when possible, grandparents, godparents, parents, spouse, age, witnesses, cause of death, and priest.

Memorial to Cheniere Caminada by the Terrebonne Genealogical Society, Inc. (1992). 189 pp., 8½ x 11, softcover. \$20.00 plus \$3.00 s/h. Terrebonne Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 20295, Houma, LA 70360

This book identifies persons living at Cheniere Caminada before, during and after the devastating hurricane of 1893, and gives newspaper reports of the deadly storm. Cheniere Caminada is a village located on a sandy peninsula jutting into the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, just west of Grand Isle. Most of its inhabitants are of French, Italian or Spanish descent, and make their living as fishermen, supplying the New Orleans markets with fresh seafood. Hurricanes were not new to the area, but the one that struck on Sunday, October 1, 1893, was accompanied by a large tidal wave and proved particularly deadly. Of the 1,471 people in the community, only 696 were saved. The hurricane devastated 500 miles of the Gulf coast, from Barataria Bay in Louisiana to Pensacola, Florida. The total death toll exceeded 2,000. Most of the storm's victims will never have a memorial marker, but this book is their memorial.

MEMORY. "What a strange thing is memory and hope; one looks backward, the other forward. The one is of today, the other is the tomorrow. Memory is history recorded in our brain; memory is a painter. It paints the pictures of the past and of the day.

Grandma Moses

MEMBER # 543 Harold PREJEAN

Name of Compiler Harold PREJEAN
 Address 333 Brookside Dr.
 City, State Lafayette, LA 70506
 Date Updated 6-7-2004

Ancestor Chart

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

Chart No. _____

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

4 PREJEAN, Isreal

(Father of No. 2)
 b. 6 Jan. 1862
 p.b. Scott, La.
 m. 29 Jan. 1880
 d. 5 Jan. 1925
 p.d. Lafayette, La.

2 PREJEAN, Jean Isreal (Johnny)

(Father of No. 1)
 b. 27 Oct. 1886
 p.b. Lafayette, La.
 m. 25 Nov. 1909
 d. — 1954
 p.d. Lafayette, La.

5 DUHON, Elmire

(Mother of No. 2)
 b. 8 May 1860
 p.b. Scott, La.
 d. 24 Apr. 1948
 p.d. Lafayette, La.

1 PREJEAN, James Harold, Sr.

b. 31 Oct. 1913
 p.b. Lafayette, La.
 m. 10 Oct. 1941
 d. 3 Aug. 1991
 p.d. Lafayette, La.

6 AVANT, Benjamin

(Father of No. 3)
 b. — 1842
 p.b. —
 m. — 1867
 d. —
 p.d. —

3 AVANT, Theresa

(Mother of No. 1)
 b. 15 May 1889
 p.b. Dusan, La.
 d. 28 Feb. 1966
 p.d. Lafayette, La.

7 HOFFPAUIR, Melienon Melina

(Mother of No. 3) Annie
 b. —
 p.b. —
 d. —
 n d. —

DOMINIQUE, Bessie Lucille
 (Spouse of No. 1)

b. 6 May 1920 d.
 p.b. Opelousas, La. p.d.

8 PREJEAN, Valmont

(Father of No. 4)
 b. — 1832
 p.b. Scott, La.
 m. 31 Jan. 1860
 d. 18 Aug. 1885
 p.d. Lafayette, La.

9 BEGNAUD, Marie Azelie

(Mother of No. 4)
 b. 21 Dec. 1842
 p.b. Scott, La.
 d. 5 Dec. 1912
 p.d. Lafayette, La.

10 DUHON, Vileor

(Father of No. 5)
 b. 15 June 1832
 p.b. St. Martinville, La.
 m. 25 Mar. 1856
 d. — 1918
 p.d. Scott, La.

11 FORMAN, Elvira

(Mother of No. 5)
 b. —
 p.b. —
 d. —
 p.d. —

12 AVENT, William

(Father of No. 6)
 b. —
 p.b. —
 m. —
 d. —
 p.d. —

13 HESSENS, Charlotte

(Mother of No. 6)
 b. —
 p.b. —
 d. —
 p.d. —

14 HOFFPAUIR, Horace

(Father of No. 7)
 b. — 1828
 p.b. —
 m. —
 d. betw. 1856-66
 p.d. —

15 DAVIS, Melinda

(Mother of No. 7)
 b. —
 p.b. —
 d. —
 p.d. —

16 PREJEAN, Andre Maximilien

(Father of No. 8)
 b. — 1799
 m. 6 July 1819
 d. —
 Cont. on chart No. _____

17 BREAU, Marguerite Josephine

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

18 BEGNAUD, Alexandre

(Father of No. 9)
 b. —
 m. 4 Apr. 1837
 d. —
 Cont. on chart No. _____

19 CONSTANTIN, Eliza

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

20 DUHON, Charles Placide

(Father of No. 10)
 b. 6 Aug. 1797
 m. —
 d. —
 Cont. on chart No. _____

21 GUIDRY, Marie Arsene

(Mother of No. 10)
 b. —
 d. —
 Cont. on chart No. _____

22 FORMAN, Nathan Jr.

(Father of No. 11)
 b. —
 m. 28 Feb. 1837
 d. —
 Cont. on chart No. _____

23 HIGGINBOTHAM, Frances

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

24 AVENT, Rev. William

(Father of No. 12)
 b. —
 m. —
 d. —
 Cont. on chart No. _____

25 CLEGG, Esther Watt

(Mother of No. 12)
 b. —
 d. —
 Cont. on chart No. _____

26

(Father of No. 13)
 b. —
 m. —
 d. —
 Cont. on chart No. _____

27

(Mother of No. 13)
 b. —
 d. —
 Cont. on chart No. _____

28 HOFFPAUIR, James Henry

(Father of No. 14)
 b. —
 m. —
 d. —
 Cont. on chart No. _____

29 FAULK, Mary Melinda

(Mother of No. 14)
 b. —
 d. —
 Cont. on chart No. _____

30 DAVIS, Joseph M.

(Father of No. 15)
 b. —
 m. —
 d. —
 Cont. on chart No. _____

31 FAULK, Delilah

(Mother of No. 15)
 b. —
 d. —
 Cont. on chart No. _____

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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>>

M. NEW MEETING
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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

2004

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

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

PROGRAM - "TIMELY TOOLS FOR GENEALOGISTS"

"YOU'RE KNOWN BY THE COMPANY YOU KEEP:

CLUSTER GENEALOGY, AN ESSENTIAL TOOL FOR RESEARCH"

SPEAKER - EMILY CROOM of Houston, TX

(There will be a table of Mrs. Croom's books for sale)

2005

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

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

PROGRAM - "SHOW & TELL" - SWLGS MEMBERS

MARCH 19 - SATURDAY - SWLGS MINI-SEMINAR - 10:00 A.M.

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

PROGRAM - "PROOF AND THE PAPER TRAIL: DOCUMENTING YOUR RESEARCH"

"LIKELY, LOGICAL, AND CONVINCING:

RESOLVING CONFLICTING EVIDENCE"

SPEAKER - EMILY CROOM of Houston, TX

2004 SWLGS MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY OUR MEMBERSHIP OF 433 IS FOUND IN THE FOLLOWING STATES

| | | | | | |
|------------|-----|----------------|---|----------------|----|
| ALABAMA | 2 | MICHIGAN | 1 | PENNSYLVANIA | 2 |
| ARIZONA | 4 | MISSISSIPPI | 6 | SOUTH CAROLINA | 4 |
| CALIFORNIA | 9 | MISSOURI | 2 | TENNESSEE | 2 |
| COLORADO | 2 | NEVADA | 2 | TEXAS | 69 |
| FLORIDA | 3 | NEW JERSEY | 1 | UTAH | 1 |
| GEORGIA | 1 | NEW MEXICO | 2 | VIRGINIA | 2 |
| INDIANA | 1 | NORTH CAROLINA | 1 | WASHINGTON | 1 |
| LOUISIANA | 306 | OKLAHOMA | 1 | WASHINGTON,DC | 1 |
| MARYLAND | 4 | OREGON | 2 | WISCONSIN | 1 |

WEB SITES

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Canada Immigrants | //ist.uwaterloo.ca/~marj/genealogy/thevoyage.html |
| Territorial Papers of U. S., Vol. IX | www.censustrail.com |
| Obituaries - 1890 to 1920, US, Can. | www.oldobits.com |
| Links to public records, any state | //statearchives.us/public |
| Clayton Library (Houston, Tx.) | www.hpl.lib.tx.us/clayton/ |
| La. State Library (Baton Rouge, La.) | www.state.lib.la.us |

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| MARYLAND | 4 | OREGON | 2 | WISCONSIN | 1 |

WEB SITES

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|--------------------------------------|--|
| Canada Immigrants | //ist.uwaterloo.ca/~marj/genealogy/thevoyage.html |
| Territorial Papers of U. S., Vol. IX | www.censustrail.com |
| Obituaries - 1890 to 1920, US, Can. | www.oldobits.com |
| Links to public records, any state | //statearchives.us/public |
| Clayton Library (Houston, Tx.) | www.hpl.lib.tx.us/clayton/ |
| La. State Library (Baton Rouge, La.) | www.state.lib.la.us |

NOVEMBER MEETING

The meeting will be held on Saturday, November 20, 2004, at 10:00 A.M. **NEW MEETING PLACE - Central Library 2nd floor Meeting Room, 3900 Ernest St., Lake Charles.** Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 A.M. Guests are always welcome.

Mini-Seminar will be presented by EMILY CROOM of Houston, TX. Mrs. CROOM has authored privately printed family histories and how-to-do genealogy research textbooks. Her topics will be: "Timely Tools for Genealogists" and "You're Known by the Company You Keep: Cluster Genealogy, An Essential Tool for Research."

Mrs. CROOM will have her books for sale.

REMEMBER! Bring canned goods/monetary contribution for the Oak Park Pantry Thanksgiving Baskets. In September, Oak Park Pantry served 108 families.

NEW MEMBERS

1439. LORAIN DARLING, 1341 Park Terrace Ave., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86404
1440/41. ESTON & RUTH SINGLETARY, 1700 Enterprise Blvd., Lake Charles, LA 70601
1442. PATRICIA EVANS KEENAN, HCR 74 Box 21106, El Prado, NM 87529
1443. LANA SULLIVAN, 2812 Newman St., Houston, TX 77098
1444. CAROLYN CONNER, 2004 Telo Farm Rd., Lake Arthur, LA 70549
1445. MARGARET PALMA, 333 Jeannine St., Lake Charles, LA 70605
1446. MAXINE HICKENBOTTOM SCHEXNAYDER, 108 N. Kinney Ave., Iowa, LA 70647-7001

Membership to Date: 433

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING

The Pilgrims were not the first European settlers in the New World to celebrate a day of Thanksgiving. This was pre-dated by celebrations of thanksgiving by Spanish and French explorers, starting as early as 1513 with PONCE de LEON. The First Thanksgiving in a permanent settlement occurred 8 September 1565 in the Spanish settlement of St. Augustine when PEDRO MENENDEZ de AVILES and 800 colonists celebrated a Mass of Thanksgiving and invited the native Seloy tribe who occupied the area. In Texas, the Spanish explorer, DON JUAN de ONATE and his party celebrated Thanksgiving in 1596. The Pilgrim's celebration of Thanksgiving in 1620 was the traditional English harvest festival.

IN MEMORIAM

EVELYN DARDEAU GARRETT
1921 - 2004

FELTON BRUCE MORGAN
1944 - 2004

SEPTEMBER PROGRAM OF THE SWLGS

The speaker for the September 18 meeting of the SWLGS was Mrs. ANNETTE CARPENTER WOMACK of Winnfield, Louisiana, who spoke on "Newspapers." Mrs. WOMACK is a paralegal, as well as a genealogist and well-known speaker. In addition to personal stories about her research, she told of the importance of newspapers in genealogical research. She cautioned researchers not to limit their investigation only to their immediate ancestors, but to find all information possible on the whole family. Newspapers can find skeletons in your closet, but also may give obituaries, birth, marriage and death dates and other useful information.

THE UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER PROGRAM

The United States Newspaper Program is a national co-operative effort among the states and the federal government to locate, catalog and preserve on microfilm newspapers published in the United States from the 18th century to the present. Funding is provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities. A project's staff inventories holdings in public libraries, county courthouses, newspaper offices, historical museums, college and university libraries, archives, and historical societies. Catalog records are entered into a national database maintained by the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) and accessible through more than 43,500 dedicated computer terminals worldwide. Microfilm copies of newspapers are generally available to researchers anywhere in the country through inter-library loan.

ALABAMA: 7.2 million pages microfilmed; more than 500 newspapers.

ARKANSAS: 3,400 titles, including the first *Arkansas Gazette* published in 1819.

FLORIDA: microfilmed 785,690 pages.

GEORGIA: 2.5 million pages microfilmed of newspapers dating back to the 18th century.

KENTUCKY: 4,750 titles cataloged and 800,000 pages microfilmed. The Project includes African American and Civil War-era publications.

LOUISIANA: The 1794 *New Orleans Moniteur de la Louisiane*, the state's first French paper, is among the 4.8 million pages microfilmed.

MARYLAND: 2 million pages microfilmed; project is searchable online.

MISSISSIPPI: papers from over 200 towns; 830,000 pages microfilmed Index online.

SOUTH CAROLINA: 990,332 pages filmed.

TENNESSEE: 10,300 titles cataloged.

VERMONT: 267,000 pages microfilmed; include the *Vermont Gazette*, which was printed in 1781 on the first printing press brought from England to the colonies in 1638, and Italian, Finnish, and Slavic newspapers printed for immigrants working in the state's quarries and lumberyards.

VIRGINIA: The first *Virginia Gazette*, printed in 1736, and the *Richmond Planet*, an African American newspaper from the Reconstruction period, are among 207,000 pages microfilmed.

WEST VIRGINIA: 460,000 microfilmed pages and 1,180 cataloged titles.

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER REPOSITORIES

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY: has cataloged 14,324 titles.

CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBRARIES: has cataloged 1,035 titles.

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY: has cataloged 10,300 titles.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: has cataloged 14,350 titles.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY: filmed 2 million pages; 7,000 titles.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY: has cataloged 9,080 titles.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY: has cataloged 3,319 titles.

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY: has cataloged 7,000 titles.

WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY: 3,920 titles.

WEB SITES

1. Louisiana Newspaper Project Web Index (LSU Libraries Special Collections)
<http://www.lib.lsu.edu/special/index.html>
2. U. S. Newspaper Program (Includes links to all the state archives' newspaper projects)
<http://www.neh.gov/projects/usnp.html>
3. Directory of State Archives and Records Programs <http://www.coshrc.org/arc/states.htm>
4. Texas State Library and Archives Commission (Has *Times Picayune* 1837-1851)
<http://www.tsl.state.tx.us/ref/abouttx/news.html>
5. Alabama Department of Archives & History "Newspapers on Microfilm Database"
<http://www.archives.state.al.us/newsmicro/search.cfm>
6. Tennessee State Library and Archives "TN Newspapers"
<http://www.state.tn.us/sos/statelib/pubsvs/intro.htm>
7. Accessible Archives Inc. Primary Source Material from 18th & 19th century periodicals.
<http://www.accessible.com/>
8. University of Central Florida Libraries, had two databases: Florida Newspapers - Other U. S. Newspapers and Foreign Newspapers - Other Resources
9. Don't forget to GOOGLE. Query: 1800 newspapers turned up 13,601 hits on 7/27/04.
10. AOL Web search for "Rootsweb: newspapers" turned up 11,067 hits on 7/27/04.
11. RootsWeb's Guide to Tracing Family Trees, Lesson #20. "American Newspapers"

NEWSPAPERS IN GENEALOGY

Newspapers are to this republic as wood is to fire; they give it light and keep it crackling. Ridder

So often we take our rights as American citizens for granted, seldom realizing that other people migrated from their native countries and fought military, as well as political, battles to change their world and to make our lives better, safer and more enjoyable. One of the seemingly insignificant items in our daily lives, the newspaper, has always been a bone of contention throughout the ages, with the duty to provide news and the ability to sway the public to different viewpoints. Nations that are dominated by state-controlled newspapers cannot be democratic, so our forefathers had the wisdom to establish the right of Freedom of the Press.

Newspapers began almost as soon as there was a written language, but the earliest newspaper began on the opposite side of the world. They appeared in ancient China during the Han dynasty (202 B.C. - 220 A.D.), and flourished during the times of the Roman Empire, when about 60 B.C., news was written on the walls of the public forums. The "Acta Diurna" (Daily Events) gave official news, announcements, reports on battles, gladiator games and astrological omens. These earliest newspapers were controlled by the government and were basically a means of official communication. By the 15th century "broadsheets," single sheets of print containing news and government propaganda, appeared in Europe. Woodcuts illustrated the papers to help the illiterate understand the news.

In early colonial days, news was first passed by word-of-mouth and letters sent by post-riders, but the latter method proved slow, unreliable and usually costly, so a better method was needed. The first newspaper in the American colonies was *Publick Occurrences, Both Foreign and Domestick*, published by BENJAMIN HARRIS of Boston on 25 September 1690, which included news of an epidemic, a suicide, two fires, the mutilation of two Indians by an English captain in battle with the French in Canada, and the prospects of the British King WILLIAM against the Irish rebels. The colonists thought the paper was too "racy," aggressive and full of independent ideas, so only one issue was printed.

In 1704 *The Boston Newsletter* made its appearance, and by mid-century, about thirty to forty

newspapers were being printed in the colonies. *The New England Courant*, published by JAMES and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, was one of the publications that was popular in the pre-Revolutionary colonies. However, freedom of the press was not guaranteed, and royal governors censored and deleted anything critical of the government or the king. Just prior to the Revolutionary War, newsletters and newspapers became important political instruments, many of them instructing the colonists of their rights, while also giving other news. The British, however, appointed postmasters in the colonies to control the printed word. They were the logical choice, as they often heard official and personal news. To add insult to injury, in addition to being censored, the British government placed a despised Stamp Tax on any paper items, as well as other goods. Newspapers were required to have a stamp placed on them, and the stamps were a form of taxation. The colonists rebelled against what they considered unfair or excessive taxes, and these taxes became one of the causes of the Revolutionary War.

Although the average cost of a newspaper was about six cents, the working class Irish and Germans, who made only small salaries, could not afford this luxury. In 1833 BENJAMIN DAY published the *New York Sun*, which was the first of many successful penny newspapers, the so-called "penny press." Although it was considered "trash" by many of its opponents, the circulation of the *Sun* increased rapidly. It was the only newspaper to be sold on the streets; all other newspapers were sold by subscription only. In 1835 the *New York Herald* was established, and used sensationalism and exploitation to build its circulation. Then came HORACE GREELY's *Tribune* in 1841, followed by the *New York Times* ten years later. Progress and the Industrial Revolution led to new and better methods of printing and publishing, and the invention of the telegraph. By the time of the War Between the States, news was reported with unprecedented speed.

Newspapers reflect the spirit of the times, and tell of events...local, national and global...that shaped the lives of our ancestors. Read newspapers and books that were written in the phraseology of past times. Reading about the events, problems, humor and advertisements of the times in which your ancestors lived is like taking a trip back into the past. Knowledge of the times in which they lived will provide a clearer understanding of their lives.

How can newspapers help a genealogist? Obituaries, estate sales, engagement announcements, accounts of weddings, birth announcements, lists of naturalizations, notices of successions and advertisements of sheriff's sales are some of the obvious ways. Added bonuses are social columns, personal interviews with local people and pictures. Some newspapers print genealogical columns, which offer free queries. A letter to the editor, asking that any readers who may have known your family to contact you, may bring results.

Check *The Gale Directory of Publications* at the reference department of your local library, or check the *Gale Group* on the Internet. These sources give the names and towns of publication for each newspaper in the country, as well as the holdings of the local library system. The name of the libraries which have microfilmed copies of newspapers are also given. Microfilmed newspapers can often be borrowed through Interlibrary Loan.

Newspapers are a source of valuable information. Stories of current events may give insight into the affairs that shaped or altered your ancestors' lives. Even the advertisements and political statements can shed light on the times in which they lived. Consult old newspapers to search for your ancestors and their collateral relatives. Information about collateral relatives may provide information about your own ancestors.

Websites of interest include:

<http://genealogy.about.com/od/newspapers/>

<http://www.cyndislist.com/newspapr.htm>

NEWSPAPERS IN EARLY AMERICA

During the American Revolution, newspapers, pamphlets and broadsides were sources of information for local, national and world events, but were also a powerful medium for political views. Editorials were written from the editor's point of view, and propaganda oozed from their newspapers. So important was the power of newspapers that Freedom of the Press was a part of the Bill of Rights.

GEORGE WASHINGTON realized the power of the press and used newspapers to further the American Cause. He personally read every newspaper he could find, whether they were written from the American or pro-British viewpoint, keeping his finger on the pulse of the land. He also read London journals, which were smuggled in by friends, and learned what the British were doing and thinking. He used American newspapers for his own purposes, asking anyone who knew of incidents of British cruelty to send stories of the events to a newspaper. Newspapers, then like now, were always anxious for juicy news, and often embellished the stories by further blemishing the British and producing positive propaganda for the rebels. To boost foreign support, WASHINGTON urged Americans living abroad to write to foreign newspapers about the American cause of Liberty.

Stories of WASHINGTON's campaigns, and sometimes his campaign dispatches, were published in newspapers. His speeches and public proclamations, some of which were written by ALEXANDER HAMILTON and signed with WASHINGTON's name, were also published in newspapers. Newspapers were also the source of WASHINGTON's deliberate "disinformation" tactics, ruses to trick the British into thinking that his army was larger, stronger and better equipped than it actually was.

War correspondents wrote glowing tales of the American commander, and often turned minor skirmishes into major victories. WASHINGTON, upset that New Jersey had no newspapers to help his cause, urged Congress to appropriate money for a newspaper that could be distributed to his troops and the residents in that colony. Finally, the New Jersey legislature set aside money for the publication of the *New Jersey Gazette*, a highly partisan newspaper.

Not everyone was a Patriot, and there were many British sympathizers and active Loyalists in the colonies. Some of them published newspapers with the pro-British point of view. As a result, fanatic gangs, acting under the guise of patriotism, seized and destroyed much of the Loyalists' property, including their newspapers, and persecuted their editors. This action was repeated in the Civil War almost a century later, when ABRAHAM LINCOLN imprisoned the editors of newspapers who printed material criticizing him or his staff, or gave information contrary to his views. Even later, at the start of World War I, WOODROW WILSON, realizing the power of the press, shut down more than a dozen newspapers that opposed the Americans going to war.

SOURCE: Chadwick, Bruce. *George Washington's War* (2004)

NEWSPAPERS & THE CONFEDERACY

An old adage states that the pen is mightier than the sword. During the War Between the States newspapers played an important part in informing the public of the military aspects of the war and also raised the South's morale through patriotic editorials. They printed casualty lists of the South's wounded and dead after every battle. There were stories of events in Europe, jokes, household hints and recipes, local gossip, transcriptions of speeches, weather, women's features and many advertisements. However, as the war progressed, paper and ink became more scarce and valuable; the federal blockade prevented any more paper, ink or parts for printing presses from coming in. Sometime newspapers were printed on such thin paper that the ink bled through to the other side. In drastic cases, newspapers, such as the *Vicksburg Daily News*, were printed on the backs of wallpaper, and relatively few issues survive. Worn type and poor ink often made the print difficult to read. Spelling was not standardized and was usually done phonetically. People wanted current news badly, but sometimes the enemy resorted to cutting telegraph wires and rail lines to prevent outside news

from coming into an area; without news from the outside, newspapers were often hard-pressed to find anything newsworthy to report.

The *Memphis Daily Appeal* was one of the foremost newspapers of the South. It was called "The Bible of The Confederacy," and the "Greatest Rebel of Them All" by Southerners, but was called "The Rebel Rag" and "The Hornet's Nest of the Rebellion" by the Yankees. Its circulation was estimated at 70,000 and the subscription rate was \$10 a month, "always in advance," a goodly sum in those days. When Memphis fell on 6 June 1862, JOHN REID McCLANAHAN, the owner and editor of the *Appeal*, moved the newspaper a hundred miles south to Grenada, Mississippi, before the presses, ink supplies and valuable paper could be captured by the Yankees. Just before Grenada fell, he moved the newspaper to Jackson, Mississippi, and then on to Atlanta, Georgia. The *Appeal* was the last newspaper to leave Atlanta before the city fell to Federal troops on 1 September 1864; the other five newspapers had left the city weeks before. From Atlanta the *Appeal* and its staff went to Macon, Georgia, where McCLANAHAN hid his press, his supplies and his back-issue library from General JAMES WILSON and his 12,000 Union Cavalry raiders. On 31 March 1865, after evading the enemy for over three years, the *Appeal* printed its last wartime issue.

Sometimes false information and rumors were deliberately printed to confuse the Federal troops. At Corinth, Mississippi, false reports of Confederate reinforcements fooled General HALLECK into building 22 miles of trenches and delayed the Yankee attack on the town. Some hoaxes were designed to demoralize the enemy. The *Appeal* reported, "Ohio invaded! Cincinnati captured!" Communication and transportation was slow, so it took some time to confirm or refute the rumors. The story caused some panic in the North, but soon McCLANAHAN had to retract the stories. He then launched an editorial campaign, urging the Confederate Congress to legitimize guerilla units with pay and benefits, so that the men could legally fight near their homes and not be shot as spies.

At the prospect of their cities and towns being invaded, many southerners made preparations to flee. They sold anything they could...land, pianos, furniture, extra horses, homes, slaves. Advertisements for the sale of these items and for many auctions appeared in the newspapers. Wherever the Yankees conquered the cities and towns of the South, they imposed censorship and disregarded the first Amendment, which guaranteed Freedom of the Press. GRANT required publishers and editors to take a special oath not to write or print anything critical or derogatory about the Federal government. Naturally, the scheme to silence newspapers met with opposition. Before the fall of Memphis McCLANAHAN wrote, "The *Appeal* will continue to be punctually issued in Memphis as long as the city is in the possession of the Confederate authorities. Should it, however, be occupied by the enemy, taking a lesson from the despotic suppression of the Nashville journals by ANDREW JOHNSON, we shall discontinue its publication and remove to some safe point in Mississippi where we can express our true policy, still breathe the pure and untainted air of Southern freedom..."

Copies of many old newspapers, before and after the War, exist. However, few southern newspapers that were printed during the War are in existence because of poor ink and substandard paper. Many homes and libraries that housed the old southern newspapers were destroyed in the war. After the war, the conquering Yankees were in positions of authority and generally frowned on any publications with a southern point of view; therefore, many of the old newspapers were deliberately destroyed.

SOURCES: Ellis, B. H. *The Moving Appeal*. Macon, Ga.: Mercer University Press. (2003)

**NOWHERE CAN ONE FIND SO MISCELLANEOUS, SO VARIOUS AN AMOUNT OF
KNOWLEDGE AS IS CONTAINED IN A GOOD NEWSPAPER.**

Henry Ward Beecher

READING IS TO THE MIND WHAT EXERCISE IS TO THE BODY.

Joseph Addison

CORN FLAKES & COW'S MILK DURING THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE

W. T. BLOCK, Member #676

During the 1930s I was associated with dairying on a small scale, but my last connection with that industry was "out of this world" - that is, in the midst of the Battle of the Bulge. About December 11, 1944, my radio team followed the 308th Regiment headquarters into the German farm village of Simmerath, on the Belgian border, as soon as the town was declared secure. As we pulled into its only thoroughfare of 114 houses that morning, the village did not seem so secure, since 88 mm. shells were still exploding at tree top level and an occasional sniper's bullet whizzed past us.

"You better get in here quick!" shouted a rifleman from a nearby house. "That church belfry is still full of snipers." We ran inside the house that was to become our "home" for the next two weeks. It was a very long house in local fashion, with the rear kitchen door opening into the milk barn, followed by a door opening into another barn where hay and farm equipment were stored. We soon set up our radio in the cellar, where we also slept and cooked C-rations on a Coleman stove for our meals.

Some days later the German army invaded Belgium a few miles south of us. They sought to keep open a major supply road a half-mile distant, and we were quickly cut off from all supplies, except by air drops. Nevertheless, German artillery pounded our positions at 30-minute intervals to remind us that the enemy was dug in 400 yards away from us. On our second morning in the house, I heard a cow "mooing" outside, and when I opened the milk barn door, a Holstein cow walked in. She had been standing outside in six inches of snow, obviously very cold and hungry, and with streams of milk leaking from the teats of her large udder. I locked her head in a milk stall, fed her some hay and apples that I found nearby, and after filling a kitchen pot with milk, I emptied the rest of her udder on the barn floor. Afterward the cow lay down on the floor in total bovine contentment, chewing her cud and totally oblivious to the noises of war outside. For the next ten days, the cow continued to eat and chew her cud.

As I reentered the cellar, I exclaimed to my friends, "Hey, guys, I found this farmer's stock of booze." "Aw, BLOCK, we don't want to be drinking any alcohol," declared one of my team mates, "with the Germans so close to us. If they counterattacked at daylight, they could be on top of us in minutes." "Don't worry," I retorted. "This is only warm cow's milk and I'm gonna eat some with our C-rations corn flakes." One soldier warned that the milk might be booby-trapped, but I asked him how one booby-trapped milk inside a cow's udder. I wondered if we were the only GIs on the Western front eating corn flakes with fresh milk.

Each morning for ten days afterward, I repeated my bovine tasks, feeding hay and apples to my cow and removing a pot of warm milk from her udder. One morning a comrade handed me a box of cookies from home, and as I opened it I was reminded that Christmas was fast approaching. As I watched, the cow lay on the floor chewing her cud, a sight reminiscent of another stable centuries ago, where the Christ child lay in a manger. The irony was not lost on me that outside the stable door, there was neither peace on earth nor good will to any man in that part of Europe.

At dawn on the 23rd, we took three shell hits in rapid succession - a shell on the hay barn, which quickly burst into flames; one above the milk barn, which killed my cow; and the third directly above us, which brought the roof down over our cellar stairs. Luckily we escaped through the cellar windows, but we quickly found refuge in another cellar. To this day I have not forgotten my Holstein cow, nor my last dairying experience during the Battle of the Bulge.

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. 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.

SOME CHRISTMAS TRADITIONS IN SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA

Many of the Christmas traditions of southwest Louisiana were brought by the earliest residents of the area and are still in practice today. Some of these traditions come from long-forgotten roots in other countries, while others have been carefully nurtured by families from one generation to another. Old traditions have evolved into new customs.

Wreaths and other decorations made of evergreens have their roots in antiquity. Evergreens, always an important part of winter holiday decorations, were thought to symbolize long life and immortality, while wreaths represented the circle of life. Ancient Romans exchanged boughs of evergreens as tokens of friendship during the mid-winter celebration of Saturnalia, and decorated their homes with evergreen garlands and wreaths. The pine forests in southwestern Louisiana were raided for Christmas decorations and Christmas trees. Holly, another plant connected to ancient religious celebrations, is still popular in southwest Louisiana at the Christmas season. In early Christian times it was believed to be the plant from which Jesus' Crown of Thorns was made, and round holly wreaths with their red berries, called Christ's blood, represented that crown.

In old Lake Charles (up to the end of World War II), several weeks before Christmas everyone anxiously awaited the arrival of the "wreath man," an old black man driving a cart loaded with holly, evergreens and homemade wreaths, who sold his wares from house-to-house. Housewives tied a red bow on the wreaths and decorated their homes with the evergreens. The decorations and the smell of the fresh pine boughs was a sure sign that Christmas was almost here. The use of Advent wreaths endures as a religious tradition, while decorative wreaths continue to grace our homes at the holidays. Red and green were typical holiday colors, set agleam by sparkling gold or silver accents.

Christmas trees have long been a part of the Christmas tradition. The first Christmas tree originated in Germany in 1510, but it was part of an even older pagan custom of "wassailing" or decorating trees during the celebrations of the winter Solstice. The first Christmas tree tradition was carried to the New World by the emigrants. The first Christmas tree in North America appeared in 1781 in Quebec when Lady FREIDERICKE von REIDSEL began the tradition; her husband was a Hessian in the service of King GEORGE III of England and fought in the Revolution. In the Victorian era in England, Christmas trees were made popular by Queen VICTORIA's consort, ALBERT, who was a native of Germany. In southwest Louisiana the decorating of Christmas trees was not among the area's earliest customs, but by the turn of the 20th century they became well known. Christmas trees could be easily found in the vast forests of southwest Louisiana. Holly and pine trees, both used as Christmas trees, thrived in the area and were there just for the taking.

Trees could be lavishly decorated with paper chains, painted acorns, popped corn, colored paper cut in fancy shapes, or fanciful cut bits of tin. Candles were sometimes used to light a tree, but the ever-present danger of fire required that buckets of sand be placed nearby. In the late 1890s many hand-blown glass ornaments from Germany and other parts of Europe made their way to America...and southwest Louisiana. They were expensive, but they came in every shape and color imaginable. Santa Clauses, turnips, round or oval balls, cottages, grapes, toy horns and drums, dolls, etc. No longer were the trees limited to red and green decorations, although those colors remained the most popular. By the turn of the 20th century, enterprising boys visited the woods in southwest Louisiana, cut down supplies of pine trees and sold them from house-to-house. Decorating the Christmas tree remains one of the most enduring holiday traditions.

Poinsettias, the Christmas flower, were originally natives of Mexico, where they were called "the fire flower." They soon became part of the Spanish-Mexican Christmas decorations and were introduced into the United States in 1825 by JOEL POINSETT, the ambassador to Mexico, who gave cuttings of the exotic flower as Christmas gifts. In southern Louisiana, before the advent of street lights and other bright illumination, poinsettias were grown in many backyards for the holiday season. The mild climate created multi-branched plants as much as six feet tall, and their flowers rivaled those found in

florist shops today. Growing poinsettias was relatively carefree. They required little water, so rain provided the needed moisture. Coffee grounds, which acted as a mulch, were thrown around the plants to hold the moisture. They needed a resting season with no light at night, so they were grown in backyards, away from street lights, if there were any. In those days, families sat in the living rooms of their homes, which were always in the front part of the houses, so backyards were dark; at any rate, gas lights or a few bare light bulbs did not produce much light.

Poinsettias were carefully harvested, and the plants were cut back to begin next year's production. Stems with flowers were cut on an angle with a sharp knife; then the end of their stems were either plunged into boiling water or put into a flame to seal the ends; otherwise, the poinsettias would ooze a milky white substance and "bleed" to death. Next the poinsettias were put in cold water for about twenty-four hours before being arranged in vases throughout the house. After the blooms had faded, the leaves were removed, the stems were cut at an angle once again, and were planted to make an even larger crop of poinsettias for the next year.

Calling on friends and neighbors was an important part of the holiday festivities. Everyone dressed in their best and proceeded to various houses. In the Victorian days, personalized calling cards with a person's name on them were presented to a servant and put into a silver tray used expressly for that purpose. If the hostess was in, she received the visitor, but if she were out or not "receiving," the cards in the tray were turned face down to indicate that fact. Sometimes an invitation to a dinner or a party would be written on the back of the card, with the date of the event. Although visiting and other entertainments took place throughout the year, the "social season" reached its peak from Thanksgiving to New Year's Day. In southwest Louisiana this "social season" coincided with good weather; it was usually mild, not too rainy or stormy. There were no paved roads, and rain often made many places inaccessible. Later, the custom of visiting friends and neighbors on Christmas Day was still observed, but the invention of the automobile made the task quicker and easier.

Money was scarce, so luxuries were few in southwest Louisiana until after the Great Depression. Most children received one or two homemade toys from Santa...perhaps a doll or wooden wagon. Plain socks, not fancy stockings, were filled with a few tiny homemade "treasures," such as a wooden whistle, a sling shot, a small wooden puzzle or a tiny doll. An apple and a treasured and expensive orange took up most of the room in the stocking, but pecans and walnuts filled in the extra spaces; a few hard candies, usually ribbon candies or penny candies (which were not individually wrapped), were also used as "stocking stuffers." Later, the "dime stores," such as Kress's and Newberry's, stocked dolls, toys and games at Christmas and children's "wish lists" grew longer and more costly. After Christmas there were only a few toys in the stores until the next season. Items of clothing, costume jewelry, the ever-important book, fireworks, a ball, paper dolls, a horn, were among the gifts given to children.

In preparation for the holiday, women started baking weeks ahead. Despite the modern trend against them, fruitcakes were a delicious and treasured part of Christmas. They could be kept for a very long time in an airtight tin, wrapped in cheesecloth and moistened regularly with brandy or whiskey. The longer they were kept, the better they tasted. Most people baked dark fruitcakes, but light or white fruitcakes were not unknown. Through the fall, cooks candied lemon, orange, grapefruit and citron peelings to use in the fruitcakes, as well as for use as sweet treats; however, grapefruit peel is very sour and candied citron tastes bitter, but they were used to give color and texture in the cakes. Pound cakes and angel food cakes could also be baked ahead of time and kept until the holiday. Sweet potato, pecan, mincemeat, molasses and fruit pies completed the dessert menu. Pecans, gathered from local trees, were used in baking and candy making.

Turkeys and chickens were bought live, and were brought home to fatten up for the big day. Some hearty soul was assigned to kill the bird, either by chopping off its head or by wringing its neck. Then it had to be plucked and washed, cleaned out and washed. Then it was singed to remove pinfeathers and other small feathers which had survived the plucking, and washed again before it could be roasted

or baked. The men usually killed the bird and the women plucked, cleaned and cooked it. Not everyone had turkey or chicken for Christmas dinner. In southwest Louisiana tame or wild geese and ducks were popular. In some families it was the tradition for the males in the family to go hunting very early on Christmas morning and bring home a bird for dinner, but usually there was a pork or beef roast or a ham for back-up. Rice, rice dressing, oyster dressing or cornbread dressing, sweet potatoes, homemade pickles and relish, and native fall vegetables added to the feast. Some families in southwest Louisiana have a tradition of eating gumbo and potato salad for Christmas dinner...a far cry from the traditional Christmas dinner.

The boys shot fireworks throughout Christmas Day and into the night. Friends, relatives and neighbors visited together to share the joys of Christmas, sometimes coming from a great distance to be together. Many people went to church services, but most celebrated the holiday as a joyous social occasion...a chance to visit with family and friends.

A SIMPLER TIME

In 1847 Christmas was a simple and tender affair, with filled stockings and homemade presents. Since gifts were homemade, the family was busy for weeks before Christmas preparing the presents. The boys made boxes, toys and hand sleds. The women made mufflers, stockings and caps, while the girls made slippers and the fathers made shoes. An orange in the stocking was a rare treat. Bananas were not introduced to South Carolina until a few years later. Pins and matches were cherished gifts from Santa. Early Christmas morning the farmers used their flintlocks to shoot squirrels for Christmas pie. Some farmers were fortunate enough to have what the locals called "Queen's Arms," guns captured during the Revolution. When hunting, the farmers did not have rubber boots as in later years. They wore Indian moccasins called "stoga boots," imported from Brazil, which lasted, on average, ten years. Some folks in town were lucky to have coal for heat, but most in the rural areas used logs. Whale oil was the source for streetlights and for lamps at home. Christmas evening was spent by the fire, with the whole family parching corn and making molasses candy and playing simple games. By nine o'clock everyone was in bed for the night, content with the celebration, and thinking about the next year's celebration. *Old Newberry Quarterly*, Vol. 12 #4 (Winter 2003), Newberry, S. C.

WHY DECEMBER 25 WAS CHOSEN AS JESUS' BIRTHDAY

For the first two centuries, Christians, who were heavily persecuted for their faith, did not celebrate Jesus' birth, but shortly after the third century began, they began observing the day of his nativity as a religious holiday. However, it was celebrated on various dates, the most popular being January 6, March 26 and December 25. By the middle of the fourth century the Catholic Church in the West (Europe) was celebrating December 25 as Christ's birthday. The Eastern Orthodox churches soon followed this example. The date was chosen to coincide with the ancient celebrations associated with the Winter Solstice (December 21-22), which marked the shortest day of the year. After the Winter Solstice, it was the ancient belief that the sun was reborn, as the days began to grow longer. Christ was associated with goodness and light, so the Christian church adopted the old holiday, gave it a new meaning and made it a holy season.

DRIVING ON THE RIGHT comes from an old colonial custom that was particularly favored by the Pennsylvania wagon drivers, who preferred to handle their team on the left. It is said that there was better visibility when vehicles were kept to the right, a custom that persisted even after automobiles came into use.

HURRICANE OF 1886 - PART II

Contributed by W. T. BLOCK, Member #676
From his unpublished typescript *Emerald of the Neches*

Continued from Volume 28 No. 3

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, October 17, 1886 Sabine Pass-Orange, Texas, October 16

The steamer *Lamar*, that went to Sabine yesterday with provisions and clothing, returned this evening, bringing 75 more sufferers, mostly women and children. The revenue cutter *Penrose* departed for Sabine and adjacent settlements this morning, laden with the necessities of life. The *Penrose* is doing excellent work, and the people here are loud in praise of Captain WILLIE, Captain DELANEY, and in fact the entire crew. The *Penrose* will attempt to penetrate some of the bayous of the Sabine, but as it draws over five feet of water it is feared that it will not succeed. It has several yawls in tow, however, and these will be manned and put off where they can do the most good.

As each hour passes, and each development comes to light, the extent of the devastation becomes more appalling. At last account, fifty-eight dead bodies had been recovered in the vicinity of Sabine. Seven were found insensible, and almost inanimate, but yet breathing. Efforts are now being made to resuscitate them with more or less hope of success. There are fifty still missing, and as it is almost impossible that they could live without food and water until this time, they are counted confidently among the dead.

The lagoons are narrow and choked with the bodies of dead cattle so that skiffs cannot pass. This makes a thorough searching of the inlets and estuaries of Lake Sabine almost impossible. It is thought that many bodies have been swept out to the Gulf and will never be recovered. As the people thaw out of the callousness brought on by the first night of horror, their grief becomes more demonstrative. Heartening sights are witnessed here day and night.

Today a little boy about 8 years old was found running around the streets crying. When questioned, it was found that he was hungry. Closer investigation revealed that he was famishing, actually starving. He was given a piece of bread first and he gnawed it like a tiger. He would not keep it away from his mouth. He tried to swallow it without chewing, and it was found that he would choke himself. An effort was made to restrain him, but he bit and clawed and fought and yelled until he frightened grown men. He was caught and food was cut up in morsels for him and dealt to him sparingly. He ate ravenously and drank copiously. In ten minutes after he finished, he went out to the sunny side of the house and went comfortably to sleep. It was learned that his name was HIGGINS, the son of a widower. His father is missing. He stowed himself away in one of the relief boats, and being somewhat stoical, passed unnoticed. It is thought that he had not had anything to eat since Tuesday night. He will be well taken care of.

A new danger seems to have sprung up in the vicinity of Sabine that has scared the searchers for the unfortunate. The cattle have become dangerous wild animals. The watering pools have been filled with sea water and the cattle are wild with thirst. Yesterday evening a steer chased three men who were walking along the edge of a bayou, and perhaps would have killed them if they had not succeeded in reaching their boat. When he was foiled, he seemed to grow more furious and plowed up the sand with his horns and bellowed like a young cyclone.

The high tract of ground a couple of miles from Sabine, referred to in a dispatch yesterday, is still a spot of interest. It is about three acres in extent, and is dotted with the carcasses of dead cattle. Here are assembled, seemingly, all the living inhabitants of the forests in the neighborhood. Raccoons, foxes, rabbits, rattlesnakes, 'possums, with a few large birds, are residing here in a seemingly dazed condition. They seem to sympathize with each other and live together in apparent peace.

A close inspection of the light house at Sabine reveals the fact that it is very badly cracked, and in no

condition to stand another storm. Huge cracks are visible at several places in the huge tower. These cracks, too, penetrate the walls. The stones are split, as well as the mortar. There is not a sign of a wharf at Sabine. All the improvements on the water's edge were swept off. It is thought also that the bar was choked up. There is now seven feet of water scant for 20 yards on the crest of the bar. There is no property at the town, and there are doubts that the people will settle down there [again]. The women say they will not return, and the men are discouraged. The men interested in government contracts, or who expect to become interested, try to "Pooh pooh" the effects of the storm, but they can hardly succeed. At present it looks very much as if Sabine Pass were dead.

There are incidents connected with the storm truly remarkable. A piano was carried fully thirty miles. A dog, belonging to Captain [W. A.] JUNKER, made his way to Beaumont, having run the gauntlet of the wind and waves. A Negro was found dead in one of the lagoons more than twenty miles from Sabine, hugging a banjo. A cat was found purring peaceably on the breast of a corpse of a Negro woman, twelve miles from Sabine, on the prairie. A chicken coop was found on the shores of Lake Sabine, fifteen miles from the town, with seven dead hens and four alive. A canary bird in a cage was found ten miles from the town on the bay shore alive, but with badly ruffled feathers. A Negro woman walked forty miles into town over the prairie, and complained of a headache. She was classed among the dead, was blown or born [sic] on the waves the whole distance, and was almost without food and water for forty hours.

The steamer *Emily P.* left again today for Johnson's Bayou, with fresh crews, relief parties and provisions. Late reports from there and adjacent settlements indicate still greater suffering and distress and loss of life than was previously noted. There is also thieving on an intensive scale reported along the Louisiana coast, and officers left today to apprehend the offenders. More than a hundred of the sufferers are now being cared for in this town and twice the number are in Beaumont, and more than fifty are in Lake Charles. Contributions for the sufferers are flowing in from all directions. The generous conduct of Galveston reported here by wire tonight is the subject of much favorable remark.

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, October 17, 1886 Beaumont, Texas, October 16

Up to the present time, it is impossible to give a correct list of the persons missing at Sabine Pass or Johnson's Bayou, and some in the vicinity of Sabine Pass.

Mr. JOHN N. GILBERT, who took a relief party down on the tug *Scherffius*, returned this morning. He says, "The condition of affairs at that place is almost beyond description, and I shudder as the sights I saw return to my mind. Before reaching the mouth of the Neches River, we saw a large number of drowned cattle, wrecks of houses, furniture and all kinds of effects. dashing in all directions. With difficulty we succeeded in reaching the mouth of the bayou, as that portion of the place was covered with drift of all descriptions. Upon reaching the settlement of Johnson's Bayou, we found but few of the houses standing, and they were perfectly uninhabitable, as the waves and wind had blown out all the sash, doors, etc. While down there I saw Captain [J. C.] GRIFFITH, and he says that he escaped, but that he was almost ruined, his cattle were washed away, and all his farm completely ruined.

"An idea of the velocity of the wind may be formed when the following incident is related: A family of six, upon finding that the waters had suddenly commenced to rise around them, and having no way of seeking shelter, concluded to remain in the house, and as the building was a heavy structure, they decided it would be the safest place. Soon the water increased in depth, and from step to step to the loft, the ever-encroaching waters continued to rise, and the family were at last forced to seek refuge in the loft. Hardly had they reached this last resort when a terrible gust of wind carried the house from its foundation and dropped it in nine feet of water and thus cut off communication with the outside world. Fortunately one of the party had a large pocket knife, and after hours of incessant toil, he at last succeeded in cutting one of the rafters, and then with the aid of a small piece of wood, which he used as a lever, he at last succeeded in forcing an opening in the roof large enough to allow him to signal a relief boat that carried the family to safety."

"In my opinion," continued GILBERT, "it will be impossible for anyone to remain in that neighborhood in the next few days, as the waters of the Gulf are bringing back to shore hundreds upon hundreds of carcasses of cattle, and even now the decomposition has so far advanced that it is very disagreeable to look upon the scene that meets the eye in all directions. The people rescued are perfectly destitute and are without the first article of any kind. Many picked up were completely nude. We learned that seventy-five more victims of the [Johnson's] bayou will arrive upon a special train this evening."

All the residents of Beaumont took to the noble and very liberal response of Galveston merchants with full hearts, and the name of not only every inhabitant of the Island City is cherished in our hearts, but the very name of Galveston now makes us feel a pride and love that is only engendered by such noble acts of charity. A telegram has been received notifying us that your noble city has come forward again and voluntarily increased your already large donations. As well as can be estimated, Beaumont and Orange will have at least 1,200 destitute persons to feed, clothe, and shelter. We appreciate your noble donation. B. F. EDWARDS, Chairman.

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, October 18, 1886 Facts About the Flood-Orange, Texas, October 17

The steamer *Emily P.* has just arrived with 100 additional sufferers from Johnson's Bayou, who are entirely destitute of everything that is necessary to sustain life. They were received at the wharf by a relief committee, who are doing all in their power to make them comfortable in the way of clothing, food, beds, etc. Most of the crowd consists of women and children. The *Emily* will return to the bayou immediately to bring back 150 more, who are waiting and are now homeless, penniless and without raiment to hide their naked bodies. Orange now has to take care of 260, and by tomorrow they will have 410 from that point. One can only know the wretched, miserable and heartrending condition of these people by seeing and conversing with them.

The List of Drowned---as near as can be obtained is as follows: Whites: Mr. F. GALLIER, wife and grandson; eight children of SAM BROWN; Mrs. E. FANCHETT and four children; JOSEPH LUKE, wife and seven children; four of FRANK TANNER's children; Mrs. S. GALLIER and five children; Mrs. JOE LUKE; four of GEORGE STEPHENS' children; Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM FERGUSON and four children; Mrs. GEORGE SMITH and four children; Mrs. MICHEL WAGLEY and four children; Mrs. ALFRED LAMBERT and two children; Mr. ALPHONSE DeGARD; ADAM SMITH and child (colored); Mrs. JACK LEWIS; DICK HAMBRICK, wife and four children; JAMES LEWIS; plus many others, including eight of the OWEN JONES family; four of JOS. PAISLEY family; Mrs. J. QUINN, etc.

Only a few of the bodies were recovered on the trip. We have two steamers, two schooners and about twenty-five small boats doing active work in gathering up the suffering and burying the dead from Sabine Pass and the [Johnson's] Bayou. The steamer *Lamar* left today with new crews and relief men for Sabine Pass. Our various committees are on the go all the time, attending to the needs of the afflicted. The ladies of Orange have turned out in masse in clothing the naked and furnishing delicacies for the sick. The physicians are in constant demand and respond promptly. The owners of boats are at heavy expense, but have offered their services free of charge. The railroad and telegraph companies have given free transportation and messages, which expedites and aids materially toward relieving all cases of emergency.

Up to the present time not one dollar has come to us from abroad to aid the people of this town in helping the sufferers. The needs are great and urgent, and immediate relief is wanted. And the relief committees earnestly beg and appeal to the public everywhere to come to their assistance....J. SANDERS, Mayor.

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, October 16, 1886 The Relief Committee's Return

....Sabine was once a port. Sabine Pass is now nothing but a trackless and barren waste....It is now known to a certainty that as many as thirty-eight white people were drowned at Sabine Pass, of which

number twenty have been recovered. Sixty-two colored people were drowned, and of these thirty-four have been recovered, making so far a total of one hundred and two souls that were swept into eternity. [Mr. BLOCK noted this was an exaggeration---eighty-six died.]...The relief committee which returned last night report the following list of bodies of white people have been found and buried: Mrs. ARTHUR McREYNOLDS, Mrs. H. KING, Mrs. B. F. McDONOUGH, BEN FOLEY, TOM VONDY, JIM VONDY, MAGGIE VONDY, VALLIE VONDY, Miss MAHALA CHAMBERS, GEO. POMEROY's three children, Mrs. GEORGE POMEROY, Miss LOVEY POMEROY, LIZZA POMEROY, Mrs. COLUMBUS MARTY, Mrs. MARTY's child, ORIN BROWN, Jr., child of HENRY SHAW, Mrs. W. A. JUNKER, JOHN WILSON, SANDY STEWART, and a twelve-year-old boy, unknown. This leaves about fifteen white bodies yet to be found.

HURRICANE BALLS. Hurricanes along the Louisiana and Mississippi coasts have been known to spawn balls of marsh grasses and debris that grow like snowballs or tumbleweed as they are kicked around by the surf. The marsh balls were first documented in 1960 and were in evidence in 1992 after Hurricane Andrew pummeled the Louisiana coast. These hurricane or marsh balls are thought to be harbingers of an unhealthy marsh and are currently being studied.

BOLTS FROM THE BLUE. The United States experiences about 25 million cloud-to-ground lightning flashes each year. Lightning can travel 10 miles before touching down. A lightning bolt is hotter than the sun's surface; the heat is the cause of the lightning flash. Lightning can strike in several ways...cloud to cloud, ground to cloud, and cloud to ground. In 1998 in the Congo, a whole soccer team of 11 players was killed by lightning. In 1999 in Colorado a football team was injured by lightning. In 2003 lightning strikes killed 44 people in the U. S., more than the annual number of persons killed by tornadoes or hurricanes.

ANOTHER LOOK AT VITAL RECORDS

Vital records are of the utmost importance to the genealogist, but what are vital records? Vital records are official civil records that document the person's life...birth, marriage, divorce and death records. They are considered primary source records, and genealogists are constantly warned to obtain these primary records as proof of descent. Church records, such as baptismal records, marriages and funeral services, often overlap these civil records and offer further proof of the event and dates, but also may provide additional information on the person and/or the family.

Vital statistics can be found in other records...family Bibles, tombstone inscriptions, census data, wills, inventories, family histories, etc. However, these secondary sources do not always contain accurate information, and should only be used as clues to further research. Remember that the information given is only as accurate as the knowledge of the person who gave it. Birth information given by the mother or the attending physician is usually more accurate than information on death records. At the time of a death, the person who gave the information may not have known the correct information or may have been too distraught to think back clearly. In many cases, the information on the death certificate may differ slightly from that in the obituary or on the tombstone.

All records, primary and secondary, may contain errors. Therefore, it is important to gather as much information as possible in order to make a wise assessment of the data. However, when all is said and done, vital records and legal documents offer the best information and proof.

ANYONE WHO HAS NEVER MADE A MISTAKE HAS NEVER TRIED ANYTHING NEW.

Albert Einstein

WEATHER & GENEALOGY

Who has seen the wind? Neither you nor I;
But when trees bow down their heads, the wind is passing by. Christina Rossetti

Throughout the centuries weather has affected, altered and sometimes dictated the history of mankind. Weather today is as uncontrollable as it was in the past. It still affects our lives everyday...what we eat, what we wear, what we do. Weather affects travel, our jobs, the economics of our country, crops and harvests...and the whole world. Storms, such as tornadoes, hurricanes, blizzards and sandstorms, cause loss of life and property. Droughts and flooding result in destroyed crops and devastated herds of animals. Weather literally produces feast or famine. Prolonged periods of severe weather also forced man to migrate, emigrate and immigrate in search of better living conditions. Weather patterns have influenced and changed the lives of people since time began.

Ice ages have come and gone since the world began, with glaciers changing the face of the earth as they advanced or receded with climatic changes. The last great Ice Age occurred about 20,000 years ago, just when man was emerging on the European continent. Humans had to cope with bitter cold, and moved southward as the glaciers advanced. Scientists now believe that our Ice Age ancestors were highly intelligent and skilled, living in a complex society that traded with other tribes, and were far removed from the brutish cavemen portrayed in the movies. They adapted their way of living to deal with the climate and land in which they lived, and, in time, immigrated to new lands with different, and hopefully better, climates and weather. They learned to watch for the signs of shifting seasons and changing weather. In the northern hemisphere, the last Ice Age glaciers almost covered Canada and formed the Great Lakes, traveling as far south as New York City. It is predicted that the effects of modern global warming due to the use of fossil fuels will melt the polar ice, and that great floods and other disasters may occur in the future and another Ice Age will begin.

Weather-related events influenced the lives of our ancestors and still have a great impact on us. Crops, dependent upon sun and rain, are easily destroyed by too much of either one. Ancient man believed that the stars and divine beings controlled the weather. Rainbows and "ice dogs," halos in a winter sky, were thought to be signs from the gods. In periods of drought, sacrifices were made to the gods to bring rain. Flooding, thought to be either a gift or curse of the gods, occurred periodically wherever there were rivers and streams, and in every ancient culture, stories tell of a great flood that almost brought the world to an end. In 2,000 B.C., the Babylonians wrote of a violent storm that was accompanied by a torrential flood; this account pre-dated the Biblical flood by a thousand years. Through the centuries, scientists learned more about weather and now have the ability to predict, but not to control, the weather and its deadly storms.

Flooding rivers have destroyed untold lives and damaged property, but they also brought new life to the land by depositing new soil in their wake. Without the floods, many lands, such as Egypt, faced starvation. All the major cities in Europe were devastated by floods many times. One of the most disastrous floods in European history occurred in 1099, when a storm-tide flooded the coasts of England and the Netherlands, killing an estimated 100,000 persons. Weather patterns and unusual weather in the Middle Ages are chronicled in Bishops' books.

They record severe floods in 1315 when heavy rains destroyed the crops, dooming many people to famine. In 1530 and 1557, Italy suffered severe floods. In 1658 and 1910, exceptionally destructive floods inundated Paris. Ice flows, which blocked the swollen rivers of Germany, Austria and Russia, often caused flooding. In 1824, when ice jammed the Neva River near St. Petersburg, about 10,000 were drowned.

Major floods in our own country have occurred all too often and have claimed many victims. One of the most publicized floods was the great Johnstown, Pennsylvania Flood. In May 1888, heavy rains swelled rivers and streams, which poured thousands of gallons into the old earthen dam-held lake near the small town. The water moved downhill toward the town at incredible speed, pushing with it tons

of debris...uprooted trees, broken houses, railroad ties. This wreckage, along with the force of the water, acted as a battering ram and caused damage along the way until it was finally stopped by a stone railway bridge. People swam or drifted to the pile of debris, their only safety in a flooded world. Then, somehow, the debris caught fire, and as many as 2,000 persons were trapped beneath the pile and burned to death in a fire that lasted several days. Entire families and whole neighborhoods simply vanished beneath the swirling waters. Almost a century later, in 1977, Johnstown again experienced a severe flood.

In 1913, 470 people lost their lives in the flooding along the Ohio River, and in Texas 180 people perished. In 1921 Texas flooded again, and 220 people were lost. Floods in New England in 1938 caused over 600 deaths. The costliest flood in U. S. history was the Great Midwest Flood of 1993, which claimed 48 lives, but caused \$18 billion in damages. Ironically, some of the floods that created the biggest property losses did not have a large death toll.

Louisiana has also seen its share of flooding. In 1796, a disastrous flood was reported. In those days there were no levees along the Mississippi to hold back the rushing floodwaters, but since there were relatively few people in the area, few lives were lost. Even after the earthen levees were built, the cry of "Crevasse!" signified a break in the levee and struck terror in the hearts of those along the Mississippi and the Atchafalaya Rivers. In 1882 and 1912, great flooding occurred in the Teche country, which was inundated by the Atchafalaya. New Orleans experienced major flooding in 1897 and 1903. There was no warning; roads and railroads were swept away by the raging waters, as the death toll grew. In 1913, the Calcasieu River overflowed its banks, bringing one of the worst floods recorded in southwest Louisiana. Streets in Lake Charles were flooded and many houses sustained water damage. The newspaper reported, "...The flood is lapping at the back steps of the courthouse; Orange Grove Cemetery is a foot deep in water." In many places, only boats could navigate where there had been roads.

In 1927, torrential rains in Ohio and Arkansas swelled the Mississippi; major crevasses appeared in the levees, causing lands along the Mississippi to be inundated. The Great Flood of 1927 covered seven states and the city of St. Louis. When the Atchafalaya flooded, the parishes of Acadiana were submerged. Over 10½ million acres of land was under water, with property damages of over \$200,000 and a death toll of 300. Approximately 900,000 people were displaced by the flood; many were evacuated to tent encampments in Alexandria, Marksville and Lafayette. For those people from the backwoods and bayous, life in the town was a revelation! For the first time they saw electric lights and indoor bathrooms; they heard radios; they used running water and telephones. Some received shots and inoculations that would prevent diseases. The aftermath of the flood brought masses of mud, multitudes of snakes, a grand crop of mosquitoes and other insects, to add to the misery. The Flood of 1927 was a national disaster on a grand scale; but it led to the beginnings of flood control. Even today floods cause extensive property damage, but fewer lives are lost in them.

High water is often accompanied by strong winds, at sea and on the land. Ever since man began building boats, storms at sea have sunk ships and drowned their crews. Ships that sank represented great financial losses, as well as devastating personal tragedies. Marine archaeologists are beginning to uncover the watery graves of various ships which have sunk in fierce storms, and are studying artifacts to learn about the past. The recently discovered Spanish treasure ship *Atocha*, for example, was sunk by a hurricane off the coast of Florida in the late 1600s. Along with its cargo of silver from the mines of Mexico, it carried soldiers, sailors, as well as many families returning to Spain. The sinking of the *Atocha* represented a great loss to the treasury of Spain, and to hundred of families in both Mexico and Spain.

Wind and water create a deadly force in a hurricane. In earlier days, seamen and 'old timers' predicted weather by signs, such as the color of the sky at dawn or dusk and flight paths of birds. They were often wrong, and some of their mistakes proved fatal. One of these instances was at L'Île Denier (Last Island), a summer resort and watering place for the southern elite just off the coast of

Louisiana. It was an ideal summer day in 1847, the resort was filled to capacity, and a ball was to be held at the hotel. By dusk, rain had begun, but that was not unusual on the Louisiana coast. There was no warning of the disaster that was about to strike! The rain and wind increased, and soon the island was inundated. Fierce winds blew away most of the buildings. The island was then hit by a tidal wave that literally tore the island apart. Hundreds of lives were lost. (See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 9 #3, Vol. 10 #2 and Vol. 27 #3) Another deadly hurricane struck the Louisiana coast in 1866 at Johnson Bayou, and virtually wiped out the town. (See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 27 #2) Louisiana was struck by a hurricane in 1893, which killed more than 2,000 people.

The Galveston Hurricane of 8 September 1900 is considered the most deadly natural disaster in the history of the country. Torrential rains flooded the streets, and cut off access to the mainland. There was no way to escape! Winds reached over 110 miles per hour and blew down signs, trees and homes, turning roof-tiles and broken glass into deadly missiles. Then a tidal wave rolled over the island, drowning hundreds of people and sweeping some of them out to sea or into the grassy marshes toward the mainland. The loss of life is estimated from 6,000 to 12,000. (See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 25 #3) As a result of the deadly hurricane, a sea wall was erected to protect the people on the island from another tidal surge. It proved successful. In 1915 another hurricane struck Galveston, with less than a dozen fatalities.

Lake Charles was visited by the hurricane of 6 August 1918, which devastated the city and the rest of southwest Louisiana. It killed about 29 people, and created over a million dollars in damages. (See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 10 #3 and Vol. 21 #3) The most destructive hurricane to strike in southwest Louisiana in recent times was Hurricane Audrey, which struck the lower Cameron Parish coast in June of 1957. The Weather Bureau warned that the storm was coming, but predicted that it would not hit until the daylight hours of the next day. Instead, the storm winds and heavy rains flooded the streets, blocking exit roads out of the coastal parish, and trapped many people in their homes. A strong storm surge produced a wave, which some people said was over 20 feet high, tossing people, houses, cattle and trees before it. The wave swept inland for many miles, and when it retreated back to sea, no one knows who or what it took with it. After the storm, rescue workers hunted in the nearby marshes and swamps for survivors or for bodies. Some of the missing were never found; other bodies were impossible to identify. Although the exact death toll will never be known, it is estimated that over 600 people died in the storm. Most of the residents of Cameron Parish returned to rebuild their lives and homes. All who experienced Hurricane Audrey remain forever alert for signs of another hurricane. Today weather bulletins are issued regularly and plans have been made for a rapid evacuation of the coast should a hurricane threaten.

The "Storm of the Century," also known as the "Long Island Express," struck New York City without warning and continued to rake New England in 1935. A powerful hurricane struck the Florida Keys and the growing town of Miami in 1938. The hurricane caught everyone by surprise. Many of the victims were veterans of World War I, who were working on one of the islands. Most of the new residents of Miami were "snowbirds," or retirees from the North, who had no idea of the power of a hurricane. There was great loss of life, and the town was virtually destroyed, but rose again in greater glory. In August 1969, Hurricane Camille hit the coasts of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana with winds that have been estimated to exceed 200 miles per hour. Hoping to escape its wrath, thousands of people clogged the highways going north in the largest evacuation in the country's history. The storm made landfall near the mouth of the Mississippi, then striking Pass Christian, Mississippi, a deadly blow. Accompanied by a series of tornadoes and a tidal surge, Camille left a path of death and destruction all along the Gulf Coast. After she left the Gulf, Camille continued on her disastrous path, bringing torrential rains and floods to many localities.

Hurricane Andrew, which struck Miami and the Gulf Coast in 1992, was the most destructive hurricane, costing insurers 19.9 billion dollars. Three of the other costliest hurricanes were Agnes, Frederick and Georges. Hurricane Agnes, which struck the Middle Atlantic States in late June 1972, caused flooding from the Carolinas to New York and Pennsylvania. The storm claimed 117 lives and

caused several billion dollars in damages. In September 1979, Hurricane Frederick struck near the entrance to Mobile Bay, and caused death and destruction to the Gulf Coast. It continued its deadly path northward to Pennsylvania and western New York, exiting in Maine and causing 13 deaths and damage of over two billion dollars. In 1998, Hurricane Georges claimed hundreds of lives in Honduras. In October 1942 a hurricane (cyclone) that struck Bengal, India, killed an estimated 40,000 people. In 1963 Hurricane Flora killed 6,000 in the Caribbean, and a deadly hurricane lashed Bangladesh in 1991, killing approximately half a million people. In 1998 Hurricane Mitch killed 11,000 people in Central America.

By the first of October, the 2004 storm season had already seen twelve named storms, including eight hurricanes, six of which were intense. In August 2004 Hurricane Charley ripped through Florida, killing 23 people; Hurricanes Charley and Frances combined cost between 11 billion and 13 billion dollars. A week or two later, Hurricane Gaston claimed more victims and caused major floods, heavily damaging the historic section of Richmond, Virginia. Hurricane Ivan struck the Gulf Coast near the resort area of Gulf Shores, Alabama, on 15 September 2004, causing about two dozen fatalities and heavily damaging the coast eastward into the panhandle of Florida, the third hurricane to hit Florida in a matter of weeks. Estimates of Ivan's damage, along with the damage caused by the many tornadoes that accompanied it range from 3 to 10 billion dollars. Despite the fact that Ivan did not strike Louisiana, some of the coastal regions were inundated by the high tide and surge from the hurricane. Evacuees, already worried about their homes and property, faced inconveniences, extra expenses and traffic jams. Floods from the recent hurricanes also caused coffins to float away, problems with identification, as well as risk of disease. The list of deadly storms is lengthy and costly and their consequences are devastating to property and to human emotions.

Not all killer storms are hurricanes. On 7 September 1913 a severe storm with hurricane-force winds struck the Great Lakes. The storm raged for 16 hours, producing waves as high as 35 feet. Winds blew from one direction, then from another, tossing ships about like toys. Some of them sank under the gigantic waves, broken in half or rolling over under the impact; some were tossed upon the rocky shores, while others were lifted onto beaches, where they were left high and dry. The ferocious storm drowned 250 sailors and cost millions of dollars in property damage. Never in the history of the Great Lakes had there been such a storm.

Tornadoes are destructive circular winds that may be spawned by a hurricane, but, in most cases, are produced in a portion of the Mid-West known as "Tornado Alley." This area includes Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas, but other states are not immune to the ravages of these deadly storms. In fact, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, is called the "Tornado Capital of the U. S." One of the deadliest series of tornado activity occurred in 1884 in the "Great Tornado Outbreak." In a fourteen-hour period over 60 tornadoes swept through the rural areas of the South. It is estimated that the death toll was at least 800, but may have been as much as 1,200; most of the victims were blacks, recently freed by the late Civil War, who lived on small farms in poorly built houses. On 18 March 1925, the most devastating tornado in the history of the country swept through Missouri, Illinois and Indiana. The "Tri-State Tornado" completely destroyed several towns and severely damaged rural areas, leaving a 219-mile trail of destruction in its path. This single tornado killed 695 people, injured 2,000 others and cost many millions of dollars in damages. At the same time, five smaller tornadoes struck Kentucky and Tennessee, killing about another 100 people.

The "Super Outbreak" of 3 and 4 April 1974 produced the most tornadoes, affected the largest geographic area, and cost the most in damages. During this severe weather, 148 twisters had been reported in 13 states, most of them in Kentucky and Tennessee. Fatalities were numbered at 315, with more than 6,000 seriously injured. If this severe storm had occurred before the establishment of the National Weather Bureau, it is thought that the total would have been much greater, and might have been the worst natural disaster in the nation's history. In 1999 there was a rash of storms and tornadoes. In May 2003, in what meteorologists think may be the most active week of tornadoes on record, 300 severe storms and tornadoes killed 48 people and injured hundreds of others in Oklahoma,

Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky and Tennessee. In many places, severe flooding followed the storms.

Nature's wrath is seen most often in violent thunderstorms with spectacular lightning displays; but these "bolts from the blue" are deadly and kill many people and animals each year. The high winds associated with thunderstorms, and the hail that often accompanies them, do major damage to crops. The down drafts of air produced in the thunderstorms are threats to aviation, especially when a plane is landing or taking off.

Deadly ice and freezing temperatures have killed millions of people during the course of time, and have caused people and animals to migrate to warmer climates. Blizzards, with winds up to 100 miles an hour, regularly cover many regions of the earth, but severe climate changes often produce blizzards in other areas. These extremely cold periods affect the planting and harvests of crops, and often cause famine. Those weakened by starvation then fall prey to disease, and epidemics begin. In France in the years from 1527 to 1529, cold depleted the wheat harvests, and there was famine and rebellion throughout the land. In some areas of the country, farmers who refused to pay tithes to the church because their crops had failed, were held responsible for the revolt. Extremely severe winters in the 1590s, brought poor harvests, food riots and social unrest to all Europe. In history, these years are called the "Famine Year." People learned to eat anything they could find in order to survive, and tales of cannibalism were widespread.

In England, the years from 1687 to 1703 were known as "The Barren Years," and were characterized by cold springs and summers, when harvests declined drastically and hunger roamed the country. In 1709 a terrible winter held Europe in its grip, and thousands died from cold, hunger or the diseases that followed; still others emigrated. In 1739-1740, Belgium and France were caught in the grip of such an icy winter that the Meuse River froze. Cold, wet summers from 1765 to 1778 promoted the advance of Alpine glaciers, which caused extremely cold temperatures. The resulting food crisis led to the "Flour War" of 1775, when the people of Paris revolted; as a result, many emigrated. The United States was not immune to frigid weather. The winters were particularly harsh during the period of the American Revolution. Washington's Army, ill-clothed and starving, suffered many fatalities from the cold at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, and Morristown, New Jersey.

Record low temperatures in the year 1816 caused the "Year Without A Summer" in Canada, the United States and northern Europe. (See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 12 #2 and Vol. 21 #4) It was also called "Eighteen Hundred and Froze to Death," since there were frosts, snows, and ice until mid-July. In Europe, the cold followed the Napoleonic Wars, and the food shortage was drastic. In Ireland, the potato crop failed, and from 1817 to 1819 starvation and a typhus epidemic killed about 65,000 people. Typhus then spread to Europe and decimated those who were already weakened by malnutrition. In France, Switzerland and Germany, food shortages became extreme, and social unrest threatened the continent. Emigration seemed to be the only solution for many. At the same time, in India, poor harvests and the resulting starvation killed thousands. Then the inevitable pestilence followed. This time it was cholera! From India the epidemic spread to other places, and in New York as many as a hundred people a day died from the disease. Isolated in the cold winter in Switzerland, MARY SHELLEY wrote *Frankenstein*. Scientists later learned that this severely cold weather was caused when the dust and volcanic ash from Mount Tambora, which had exploded in April 1815 off the coast of Indonesia, blocked out the sun.

In 1857 an unusually harsh winter caused starvation and death in many parts of the U. S. This was compounded by the "Panic of 1857," a severe financial depression that crippled the nation. During the Civil War, the winter of 1861-1862 was extremely cold. Thousands of Confederate prisoners in the North were left without adequate food or clothing and failed to survive. On 12 March 1888 a severe blizzard caused over 400 deaths, 200 in New York City alone, and thousands suffered from frostbite and hunger. The winter storm damaged or sank 200 vessels, and over 100 sailors lost their lives. In war-torn Europe, the winter of 1939-1940 was especially severe, and created misery, starvation and

death for thousands. In December 1983 extreme cold gripped the U. S. and caused 400 deaths. The severe winter of 1965 caused 2,000 deaths in northern Europe.

In contrast with the frigid weather were the warm periods when grain harvests were promising, until droughts or plagues of locusts came with the heat. Droughts regularly occur in Africa, Australia, India and parts of the U. S., and often have far-reaching effects, altering lives and changing history. When lack of rain causes crops to fail, famines set in, and thousands of people and animals die of starvation and diseases. Severe droughts have often resulted in the migration of animal herds and large groups of humans. Drought also brings destruction in the form of fire.

In England in 1666, the summer had been exceptionally warm and dry, and the water in the rivers was very low. Ancient wooden timbers in the old houses of London were bone-dry, and SAMUEL PEPYS wrote. "...even the stones were ready to burst into flames." The wind was strong, and from a small ember the Great Fire of London spread rapidly; it killed only a few, but destroyed many buildings of the old city and displaced thousands. It also destroyed places where plague bred, and a new, safer city made of brick and stone was erected.

When a severe drought struck the Mid-West of the U. S. in 1895, hundreds of people moved South. Louisiana sent 20 carloads of food and supplies to relieve the hungry people of Nebraska. As a result, farmers from the Mid-West, lured by a campaign to get settlers to come to southwest Louisiana and the promise of a better climate, came here to settle. The promise was not always fulfilled; in 1896, droughts plagued much of Louisiana, leaving the residents in dire need.

During droughts, the dry topsoil is blown into the air, forming sandstorms or dust storms that leave the land barren. Dust storms are often caused by primitive agricultural practices in many parts of the world. These storms have played a part in the migration of people and animals throughout history. In addition to soil erosion and famine, these storms cause severe respiratory problems in people and animals and damage machinery. In 1895, about 20% of Colorado's cattle died in a dust storm. In the 1920s and 1930s dust storms covered the Mid-West, and many farmers left their homes and moved to other places. For years, the Dust Bowl was a blot on the land.

Battles have been won or lost as a result of weather. The Spanish Armada was swept apart by storm winds before the Spanish could invade England in the days of Queen Elizabeth. Many seamen and soldiers were lost, but some of the surviving ships made their way to Ireland, where the men intermarried with the Irish, mixing Spanish blood with the Celtic lines. Napoleon and Hitler were both defeated by the Russian winters. During World War II, bombing raids and invasion plans were dependent upon the weather. In 1944, a severe typhoon off the Philippines sank three American destroyers, with all hands on board, and damaged other ships of the Pacific Fleet. A major Japanese strike at this time might have caused a difference in the war.

To find out how weather-related events may have impacted the lives of your ancestors, look at books, newspapers, county/parish histories, diaries, and old letters that tell of the weather events for the time. All freak and severe weather had an influence on the food supply and are usually well documented. Extreme cold kills domestic animals, but also kills wild animals. Birds and fish change their migration patterns, and hunters have to track them further. Crops fail, famine occurs and disease follows. Feats of heroism and survival, tales of tragedy and destruction are part of the heritage of those who experience Mother Nature's wrath. The weather-related events that shaped your family's lives are part of your legacy.

Climate is changing faster than ever before, and weather-related events are affecting more people. It is predicted that serious water shortages may result from overuse or droughts, and that some of the world's animals may face extinction from lack of water. According to the Center for Ecology and Environmental Technology at the University of Louisiana Lafayette, there will be a long-term climate change in Louisiana, but no one knows what that may be; perhaps Louisiana, which has always had

sufficient rainfall, may be among those areas which suffer water shortages. It is certain, however, that the Gulf Coast is vulnerable to climate and weather changes, and even though weather cannot always be accurately predicted, it will continue to affect our lives.

SOURCES: Several sources, *Lake Charles American Press* articles & *Heritage Quest* (Mar./Apr. 2002)
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TEN GREATEST WEATHER DISASTERS IN THE 20TH CENTURY

According to *Weatherwise Magazine* (Nov./Dec. 1999), there were ten weather-related events that had the greatest impact on our nation in the 20th century and changed the lives of many people. These natural disasters were chosen, not only for the devastation that they wrought upon human life and property, but also because they brought about scientific discoveries and changed the understanding of meteorology. Those weather-related catastrophes were:

1. DUST BOWL of the 1930s.
2. SUPER TORNADO OUTBREAK, 3 & 4 April 1974, east-central U. S.
3. GALVESTON HURRICANE, 6 September 1900.
4. SUPERSTORM, 12-15 March 1993, coast of Florida to Maine.
5. TRI-STATE TORNADO, 18 March, 1925, Missouri to Illinois & Indiana.
6. HURRICANE ANDREW, 1992, Florida & Gulf Coast.
7. HURRICANE CAMILLE, 17-18 August 1969, Gulf Coast.
8. MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOOD of 1927.
9. EL NINO, 1997-1998, North America.
10. NEW ENGLAND HURRICANE, September 1938.

UNUSUAL RESULTS FROM 2004 HURRICANES. Hurricane Jeanne unearthed unexploded military explosives from World War II four times along Florida's beaches. The latest find was a rocket in a residential driveway in Vero Beach, Florida, an area that had been used for rehearsals for the D-Day invasion. The 500 pound rocket-powered bomb was dug up and disposed of without incident. Tank obstacles and other military objects have been found as well. The hurricanes and tornadoes that ravaged Florida had strong negative impact on the beaches and the tourism on which many jobs in the state depended, and may harm the already teetering airlines; as a result, thousands have lost not only their homes, but their jobs. Hurricane Ivan also damaged miles of pipeline and ripped oil rigs from the sea floor all along the Gulf Coast, causing decreased production and increased oil prices. It is suspected that other leaking pipelines may be discovered in the near future. Oil leaks create costly and deadly environmental damage. However, the cost of rebuilding and restoring damaged property might spur the economy. As a result of the deadly storms, many families will leave the area forever and new people will move in to take advantage of the climate and job opportunities, making a change in the population pattern.

ASLEEP WITH THE FISHES. One of the latest alternatives to traditional burial is a "reef ball," a concrete cone in which the ashes of a dead person or a beloved animal is placed. These "reef balls" become part of a 200-cone artificial reef off the Gulf Coast. It is called the "Egg Reef" and is used to dissipate current, encourage coral growth and form ocean habitats. (*American Press* 9/26/2004)

FIRST LICENSED RADIO STATION in the U. S. was KDKA in Pittsburg. In January 1921 it hired the first full-time radio announcer, HAROLD ARLIN, and during that summer the first major league baseball game was broadcast.

THE HONORABLE SAMUEL P. HENRY - FATHER OF CAMERON PARISH, LA

Written by W. T. BLOCK for the *Cameron Pilot* (9/4/2003)

[This article could not have been written except for the help of MARY DAVIS HENRY and CONWAY LeBLEU.]

It seems certain that southwest Louisiana has provided the world with some unique personages, that rare breed who give all of themselves to humanity; also their time, talents or whatever else is needed to make the world a better place. Such a man was the Hon. SAMUEL P. HENRY, who can easily be dubbed "the Father of Cameron Parish."

SAMUEL P. HENRY was born on August 24, 1830, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the son of STEWART HENRY (born September 1804 in Delaware) and MARY ANN LYNCH (born March 24, 1808, in Maryland). While growing up in a household of seven children, [SAMUEL] HENRY had no middle name or initial, so he eventually picked the letter "P" in Southern Pacific. Descended of sturdy Scotch and Irish stock, SAM's parents later emigrated to Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1832, and later to Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio, where young HENRY grew into adulthood.

As a youth, S. P. HENRY had a penchant for knowledge, as is visible in his pursuit of education. He graduated with honors in the classic and liberal arts at Franklin College in Athens, Ohio, in 1854. As a concession to his parents, HENRY studied divinity at a Presbyterian seminary and was ordained to preach. He also graduated from Jefferson Medical College, although it seems doubtful that he ever pastored a church or practiced medicine. After completing his education, S. P. HENRY became professor of mathematics and languages at New Iberia College of Ohio, serving fifteen years in that capacity throughout the Civil War years.

HENRY married HARRIET I. McDONALD (born October 3, 1838, in New Concord, Ohio), the daughter of WILLIAM McDONALD (born 1806 in Scotland) and SARA LEECH (born 1811 in Pennsylvania). The couple became the parents of three children, born in Ohio, and three more, born in Cameron. After leaving his teaching position of fifteen years, HENRY was associated briefly with a Cincinnati newspaper before the couple left for New Orleans in 1869, at which time HENRY became the representative of the Wilson & Hinkle Publishing House of Cincinnati. It was probably an easy decision for the couple to move to New Orleans - HENRY's brother, Dr. STEWART L. HENRY, had served as a Union army assistant surgeon in New Orleans, and when the war ended, chose to remain there.

S. P. HENRY apparently became dissatisfied with his new position in New Orleans, for a public eulogy delivered after his death credited DUNCAN SMITH of Leesburg with soliciting and enticing S. P. HENRY to resettle in Cameron Parish. For his exploratory visit to Leesburg (now Cameron), Cameron Parish in 1871, HENRY apparently took the train to Morgan City, after which he left by stage coach for Abbeville. According to another source, HENRY came into Cameron Parish via the back door. HENRY walked from Big Pecan Island to the PIERRE VALCOUR MILLER home on the extreme east of Grand Chenier. Later MILLER loaned HENRY a horse, upon which he continued his journey to Leesburg. Apparently HENRY was so impressed with the prospects of Cameron Parish that he returned to New Orleans at once in order to move his wife and children.

S. P. HENRY soon bought the JERRY C. SMITH saloon building and remodeled it into a large residence. He soon built the first steam cotton gin and gin house in Leesburg. According to the *Galveston Weekly News*, HENRY lost both his gin and gin house during the horrific hurricane of August 22, 1879; he replaced his destroyed gin with a new one within a year. When J. W. SWEENEY, Jr. was elected the first sheriff of Cameron Parish, he sold his "Old Red Store" to JOHN McCALL, who in turn sold it to S. P. HENRY. For many years it was the only store in Cameron, so HENRY had to purchase all the cotton, deer skins, peltries, produce and Satsuma oranges as he traded with the settlers of the parish. Commensurate with HENRY's excellent education and his ability to accept civic responsibility, he was appointed postmaster at Leesburg on January 11, 1873, an office he

could perform easily in conjunction with his store, until 1889, at which time his wife HARRIET became postmaster. She held that office until August 1896, when she resigned.

In 1873 S. P. HENRY ran for and was elected parish judge, winning over his worthy opponent, Judge ANDREW J. KERNEY, Leesburg's first lawyer. HENRY was addressed as "Judge Henry" long after that office was abolished in 1875. He was also elected president of the Cameron Parish School Board, beginning about 1873. Judge HENRY ran for state representative in 1880, and was re-elected every term until 1892. After a four-year respite, he ran again and was elected in 1896, and he was still in office when he died in 1902. HENRY was twice elected Speaker of the Louisiana House, and during his last term, his office was combined with state senator. His brother, Dr. STEWART HENRY, was the state representative from New Orleans during the same period. Both brothers voted against and opposed the state lottery vigorously. Being entirely cognizant of Leesburg's offshore waters, he obtained the necessary legislation, which created the Gulf Biological Station, which operated until 1912. HENRY donated ten acres of land for its building site, stipulating that should the land no longer be needed, or the station closed, it would return to HENRY's estate. HENRY was always regarded by his Baton Rouge peers as a man of sterling and impeccable character. And whether a trapper, trading pelts, or a planter, ginning his cotton, S. P. HENRY was respected and regarded in the highest esteem by the working classes of Cameron Parish. According to the *New York Sun* of March 29, 1902, S. P. HENRY played a role in the naming of the parish, favoring the name of his friend, the Hon. SIMON CAMERON of Pennsylvania.

SAMUEL P. and HARRIET HENRY were the parents of six children, the oldest three, MARY, CHARLES F. and LeeROY, being born in Cincinnati, and the three youngest, ARTHUR, ELRAY and GRACE, born in Leesburg. Four of the children and their spouses are buried beside the parents in Graceland-Orange Grove Cemetery in Lake Charles. GRACE LAMBERT is buried in Texas and LeeROY HENRY, who died quite young from an accident, is buried in Ohio.

At the end of his third term as state representative in 1892, S. P. HENRY was already 62, and apparently he limited his activities for the next four years to running his store and cotton gin. However, in 1896, his former constituents begged him to run for office again. He was elected the second time in 1896 and stayed in office until his death in 1902. HENRY owned considerable real estate, cattle and a farm. He was elected a board member of the Calcasieu Marine National Bank of Lake Charles.

Early in 1901 HARRIET HENRY became seriously ill, and caught a train to New Orleans to be under the care of her brother-in-law, Dr. STEWART HENRY. She died in New Orleans on February 25, 1901, and her remains were returned to Lake Charles for burial in Graceland-Orange Grove Cemetery. Perhaps grieving still over the loss of his wife, S. P. HENRY became ill with pneumonia about March 5, 1902, and his brother from New Orleans came to attend his illness. Twelve days later, S. P. HENRY died at his home on March 17, 1902. C. F. HENRY engaged the *Romeo* to take his brother's remains to a funeral home in Lake Charles. The HENRY family members living in Leesburg accompanied the body to Lake Charles. The next day HENRY was interred beside his wife. He was survived by four children, GRACE, CHARLES, ARTHUR and ELRAY HENRY, and three brothers, Drs. STEWART and ROBERT HENRY and THOMAS HENRY. CHARLES F. and ARTHUR HENRY, assisted by a grandson, PETE HENRY, continued to operate the Old Red Store until 1915. Judge HENRY had also continued his duties as parish treasurer for the fifteen years prior to his death.

IN THE LIMELIGHT. People in the public eye are said to be "in the limelight." Invented in 1925, "Limelight" is used in lighthouses and stage lighting by burning a cylinder of lime in an oxyhydrogen flame that produced a brilliant light. In the theatre, performers on stage in the "limelight" were seen by the audience to be the center of attention.

SOURCE: *Bluegrass Roots*, Vol. 27 #3 (Fall 2000), Kentucky Genealogical Society, Frankfort, Ky

STEPHEN H. CLEMENT

STEPHEN H. CLEMENT was born 2 June 1847 in Copiah County, Mississippi. He entered the service of the Confederate States on 15 January 1863 as a private in "Company of Capt. DAVIS of the unattached to any Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers after disbandment & reinstated in Co. A, 4th Miss. Cavalry, C.S.A." At that time he was a resident of Hinds County, Mississippi. He was honorably discharged from service by parole on or about the first day of May 1865 at Gainesville, Alabama. He held the rank of private. He was later a member and the commander of the United Confederate Veterans Camp 62 and a member of the Masonic Lodge. He moved to Lake Charles about 1874 and resided here until his death. His occupation was given as prospector.

He married first, TALISMA LYONS, daughter of CRAWFORD LYONS. She died in Lake Charles on 16 May 1883 at the age of 35. Children from this first marriage included SAMUEL, W. E., HENRY, BURL, and Dr. E. L. CLEMENT. His second wife was MARIAL L. RICHARD, who was born 20 October 1843 and died 13 May 1940. She is buried in Graceland-Orange Grove Cemetery. The only child of his second marriage was BEULAH CLEMENT.

Mr. CLEMENT's application for a Southern Cross of Honor was dated 5 December 1911 and was bestowed on 3 June 1912. It was endorsed by L. C. DEES and J. C. LeBLEU, members of Camp No. 62, U.C.V. and was signed by G. M. GOSSETT, Acting Adjutant and approved by order of H. C. GILL, Commander of Camp No. 62, U.C.V.

STEPHEN H. CLEMENT died in Lake Charles on 11 May 1914 at age 66. He is buried in Graceland-Orange Grove Cemetery, in Section C, Lot 40. Mr. CLEMENT's obituaries follow:

LIFE'S SCENES END FOR S. H. CLEMENT

(Lake Charles American Press, May 11, 1914. Page 4, Microfilm Reel 057)

S. H. CLEMENT, for forty years a citizen of Lake Charles, and commander of the local camp of United Confederate Veterans, died at St. Patrick's sanitarium (sic) just before noon today after a week's illness of acute indigestion. Almost from the first, little hope of his recovery was entertained. The funeral will take place from his home on East Broad Street tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. CLEMENT was a native of Mississippi, born 66 years ago. Although a mere boy at the time, he enlisted in the Confederate army from his native state and did gallant service in its defense. He came to Lake Charles in the early '70s and has made his home here ever since. He enjoyed the esteem and friendship of all with whom he came in contact. Mr. CLEMENT was twice married, his first wife, who was Miss LYONS, dying many years ago. His second wife, who was Mrs. MARY KAOUGH, born HARMON, and five sons, Dr. E. L., ERNEST, BURL, SAMUEL and EDWARD, survive him [Note: Discrepancy in the name of his wife.]

S. H. CLEMENT ANSWERS DEATH SUMMONS TODAY

Old and Highly Respected Citizen Passes Away After an Illness of a Few Days
A Pioneer of Lake Charles

Had Resided Here Thirty-Five Years and Was Prominent in Business-Veteran of Confederacy
(Lake Charles Daily Times, Monday, May 11, 1914. Page 1, Microfilm Reel 056)

Mr. STEPHEN H. CLEMENT, age 68 years, one of the oldest and best known residents of Lake Charles, died at his home on East Broad Street at 12:30 this afternoon. His death was due to an intestinal trouble that developed gangrene.

Mr. CLEMENT was taken sick a little over a week ago and his ailment was at first thought to be only a slight indisposition. He had planned to leave a week ago Sunday night for Jacksonville to

attend the Confederate reunion, but gave up the trip on account of feeling badly. He grew steadily worse and though he had the best medical attention in the city, it has been known for several days that his condition was hopeless. His children were all notified last week of his condition and all except a son residing in the state of Washington were at his bedside when the end came. Mr. CLEMENT remained conscious almost to the last moment.

Mr. CLEMENT was born in Copiah County, Mississippi, but has spent all of his life since leaving the army in Louisiana. Though but a boy at the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Second Mississippi and served through the war, most of the time in FOREST's cavalry. He had an excellent record as a soldier and was in some of the hardest engagements of the war.

After the war Mr. CLEMENT came to Louisiana and settled in what is now Acadia Parish, then a part of St. Landry. From there he came to Lake Charles thirty-five years ago and ever since has made this city his home. He has been prominent in the upbuilding of the city and surrounding country. He followed various lines of business, merchandising, logging, milling and rice farming, and for the past few years was engaged in drilling oil and irrigation wells.

Mr. CLEMENT was twice married. His first wife was Miss TELISMA LYONS, a sister of Dr. R. R. LYONS of Crowley, whom he married shortly after moving to Acadia Parish. Seven children were born of this marriage, five of whom are living, SAMUEL CLEMENT of Washington, W. E. CLEMENT of Sulphur, HENRY CLEMENT of Shreveport, BURL CLEMENT of Morgan City and Dr. E. L. CLEMENT of Lake Charles. A son and a daughter died while young.

His second wife was Miss MARIAL RICHARD of Big Cane, who survives him. Their one child, BEULAH, died while young. He was also related to many prominent families in Lake Charles, was an uncle of C. D. MOSS, Mrs. ERNEST BEL, Mrs. T. H. WATKINS and Mrs. J. A. FOSTER.

Mr. CLEMENT was a member of the United Confederate Veterans and for many years had been commander of the R. E. Lee Camp in this city. He was one of the two delegates selected to represent the camp at the Jacksonville reunion last week, but had to abandon the trip on account of his illness.

Mr. CLEMENT's funeral will be held from the residence at 1015 Broad Street at 4 p.m. tomorrow. Veterans will take part in this ceremony and escort his remains to Orange Grove Cemetery where interment will take place.

SOURCES: Various newspaper articles

Rosteet & Miguez. *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish*

Smith. *Certificates of Eligibility for Southern Crosses of Honor*

WARNING! Identity theft is the fastest-growing crime in America, and seniors are prime targets. The U. S. Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service are warning of an e-mail based scheme that attempts to trick taxpayers into revealing personal information, such as social security numbers, drivers' license information, and bank and credit card numbers, so that they can use the data to make large purchases, to take over their financial accounts, to make withdrawals or apply for credit cards and loans. The IRS does not use e-mail to contact taxpayers in regard to their accounts. Those who believe that they are victims of these false communications are urged to call the fraud hotline at 1-800-355-4484. Another e-mail scam is based on the promise of an inheritance in a foreign country, especially from Dubai, the Ivory Coast and Nigeria. Scams and theft identity can take months, or even years, and costly procedures to clear your name. Always protect your personal data...social security number, bank account numbers, PIN numbers, passwords, etc. Never use your birthday, phone number or address for the numbers in your PIN. Never use your children's names or mother's maiden name for passwords into your financial business. These names and numbers are matters of public record, and are easily obtained by thieves.

BOOKS ARE THE QUIETEST AND MOST CONSTANT OF FRIENDS; THEY ARE THE MOST ACCESSIBLE AND WISEST OF COUNSELORS, AND THE MOST PATIENT OF TEACHERS.

Charles W. Eliot

GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION FROM AN ABSTRACT OF TITLE
 NW Quarter of NW Quarter of Section 3, Township 10 S, Range 8 West

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The following names are spelled as they were written in the old abstract.]

- 10 July 1850 LAND PATENT, Certificate No. 7497. U. S. to JOSEPH SALLIER of the Parish of Opelousas, Louisiana.
- 12 May 1871 ENTRY, U. S. to JOSEPH SALLIER, Homestead Certificate No. 2302.
- 27 June 1880 DEATH of JOSEPH SALLIER, Lake Charles, Louisiana.
- 7 July 1880 SUCCESSION of JOSEPH SALLIER (No. 421) opened, Deceased left no descendants or antecedants, his lawful heirs being in the collateral line as follows:
- I Children of CICALISE SALLIER, deceased wife of HERVILLION FARQUE, namely DESIRE FARQUE, JOSEPH FARQUE, AMADEE FARQUE, LELIA FARQUE (wife of CAMILLE DUHON), MARIE LOUISE FARQUE (wife of BELONIE GRANGER).
 - II. OZITE SALLIER (wife of MARCELIN GRANGER)
 - III. Children of ANSELM SALLIER, deceased:
 - a. MALVINA SALLIER (wife of ----WINCKE)
 - b. ARSENE SALLIER
 - c. ANSELM SALLIER
 - d. LAURA SALLIER (wife of LAWRENCE RYAN)
 - e. ISORA SALLIER (wife of EUSABE MILLER)
 - f. HORACE SALLIER
 - IV. Miss SEVERINE SALLIER
 - V. Children of DENISE SALLIER, deceased wife of MICHEL PITHON, deceased:
 - a. IRIS PITHON (wife of GEORGE A. PEAKE)
 - b. Minor children of ALBERT M. PITHON, deceased (wife SARAH ANN AURELIA VINCENT, wife of MARION WEST):
 - 1. RHODA ELLA PITHON
 - 2. ELLA NORA PITHON
 - 3. DORIS O. PITHON (wife of VICTOR TOUCHY)
 - 4. CICERO PITHON
- 15 July 1880 INVENTORY OF JOSEPH SALLIER. Named AURELIA WEST "Natural Tutrix" to minors, RHODA ELLA and ELLA NORA PITHON. Under tutor, ISAAC VINCENT.
- 30 July 1880 COURT ORDER recognizing Mrs. SILESIE SALLIER as usufructuary in estate of JOSEPH SALLIER. Attorney for ANSELM SALLIER, interdict, petition that the succession had never been closed or settled, etc., and on 16 May 1906, the case was reopened under decree by Judge E. D. MILLER.
- 20 August 1880 FAMILY MEETING. Recommended "Natural Tutrix," AURELIA WEST, and Co-tutor, MARION WEST, be authorized to sell interest of minors in succession of JOSEPH SALLIER at a private sale.
- 8 November 1880 SALE OF INTEREST by heirs of JOSEPH SALLIER. Heirs sell their interest to the widow, CILEZIE FRUGE, usufructuary.
- 13 April 1885 ENTRY. U. S. to CELISE SALLIER, widow of JOSEPH SALLIER. Certificate No. 8912, Private Entry.
- 16 October 1888 Will names JOSEPH W. and ARTHUR ROSTEET, children of MARY JANE CHURCH, deceased wife of M. J. ROSTEET. Names BEATRICE LeBLEU, widow of ARTHUR ROSTEET, "Natural Tutrix" of minor, ARTHUR JOSEPH ROSTEET.
- February 1889 DEATH OF SILESIE FRUGE, widow of JOSEPH SALLIER.
- 11 March 1889 SUCCESSION & INVENTORY of SILESIE FRUGE.
- 2 August 1889 SUCCESSION of ARTHUR JOSEPH ROSTEET (born 22 July 1889, as shown; died 24 February 1889, as shown). His interest in the SALLIER estate went to his

- mother, BEATRICE LeBLEU ROSTEET. Mentions J. W. ROSTEET and ANSELM SALLIER.
- 26 March 1891 ENTRY. U. S. to MARY ANN PUJO. Homestead Application No. 5934.
- 26 January 1892 ROAD COMMISSIONER'S REPORT. Names JOSEPH W. ROSTEET, FRED ALLEN, JOSEPH GOODMAN, J. W. CANIFF, J. C. LeBLEU, D. G. RICHARDSON.
- 6 February 1889 PROBATE No. 608, Succession of MARY ANN PUJO (died 14 September 1888). LOUIS PUJO, father, recognized as sole heir.
- 14 May 1894 LEASE. JOSEPH W. ROSTEET to R. H. NASON, J. C. LeBLEU, RYAN & DEARBORN, C. M. RICHARD.
- 25 April 1901 LEASE. Hoo Hoo Race and Fair Grounds Assn. To GARNER, RAMSEY, et al. Stockholders, R. H. NASON, ED RYAN, J. W. ROSTEET, J. C. LeBLEU, and C. M. RICHARD, Secretary.
- 13 Dec. 1902 PATENT FILED. U. S. to MARY ANN PUJO, Homestead Certificate No. 2264.
- 14 August 1915 AFFIDAVIT of ANGUS B. MCCAIN, who swears he knew the children of ALBERT PITHON, namely ZORA, MEDORA, ELEANORA and RHODA PITHON, and that ZORA and MEDORA were drowned in the Calcasieu River when they were 12 and 14, respectively. The other two young ladies married JAMES SMITH and LEON DEVER.

NE Quarter, Section 4, Township 10 S, Range 8 W, and Other Lands

- 28 June 1859 ENTRY. State of Louisiana to JOSEPH SALLIER (Certificate No. 7050 N. S. H., Patent No. 6812, Louisiana Swamp land).
- 2 January 1752 [Date Wrong], Filed 2 January 1871 - DONATION. JOSEPH SALLIER to ONEZIME SALLIER (alias Jack), colored.
- 29 June 1880 DEATH of JOSEPH SALLIER.
- 7 July 1880 SUCCESSION. [See above.]
- 1 February 1883 INTERDICTION of ANSELM SALLIER (Suit No. 668). MARY LAVICY SALLIER, wife, appointed Curetrix of property, with AMADEE FARQUE.
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OLD NAMES GLEANED FROM A RIGHT-OF-WAY. Public road from Sugar Refinery to intersect road from Lake Charles to Bain Ferry on English Bayou. Dated 10 December 1895. Mentions A. RIGMAIDEN, A. THOMSON, R. H. NASON, H. H. EDDY, GEORGE HORRIDGE, HERMAN KNAPP, ARTHUR KNAPP, S. A. KNAPP, JACOB RYAN, H. B. MILLIGAN, J. V. RICHARD, W. E. RAMSAY, L. KAUFMAN, GEORGE H. WELLS, J. W. ROSTEET, W. J. MARTIN, SEIES FARQUE, M. J. ROSTEET and J--NNET KELSO.

SWIM AND BREAKFAST. Complimenting her daughter, Miss EVELYN KNAPP, who has been honor guest for many lovely events in honor of her graduation, Mrs. S. A. KNAPP entertained with a swim and breakfast at their summer home at Prien Lake Saturday morning. Those enjoying the hospitality: Miss EVELYN KNAPP, CATHERINE GARDINER, MARIE GARDINER, PHALA HALE, GENEVIEVE CROSBY, ELSA SWIFT, MARY EVELYN CALVERT, ANNA BELLE BRIGGS, ANABEL COURTNEY, DELAINE DIETZ, MERITA MILLS, ALICE KELLY, HAZEL YARBORO, HELEN LITTLE, DOROTHY THORNTON, KATHLEEN THORNTON, HELEN KIBLER, MARGIE HUEY, FRANCES HUEY, DOTTY WATSON, BARBARA MOSS, VIRGINIA ALLEN, FRANCES HOLLAND, INEZ MEYER GREEN, SALLY SCHUBERT.

SOURCE: From "Our Past" by Mike Jones, *Lake Charles American Press* (5/27/1929, reprinted 5/27/2004)

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM HACKBERRY, LOUISIANA

Contributed by NADINE DROST, Member #1210

January 15, 1903. LAWRENCE VINCENT and Miss MANITIA VINCENT have gone to Sugartown on a visit. M. K. FLETCHER and A. A. SNELL of Beaumont and G. H. HOUSE, directors of the Louisiana and Texas Oil Co., were down looking after their interests here. J. A. CLARK went to Calcasieu on business. J. H. DUHON returned after a few days at Sulphur. BENJAMIN ELENDER, overseer of the public road, had the men out shoveling mud this week. FRANK DUHON and BENSIN VINCENT went to Calcasieu one day. PAUL PORTIE and Miss JULIA DUHON, are to join in the holy bonds of wedlock the 29th of January.

Lake Charles American (1/24/1903)

January 25, 1903. Mrs. J. B. HEBERT has gone to Grand Lake to visit her son, J. D. HEBERT. Miss CLARA DEAR of Sugartown is the guest of MARTHA VINCENT. FRANK GRANGER went to Lake Charles on business. The sloop *Clara* returned from Lake Charles with a load of feed. JOHN GRIFFITH returned. ROBERT ELENDER and wife are visiting at Vincent Settlement. Dr. D. S. PERKINS of Sulphur made a call at C. P. ELENDER's to see his baby. J. C. ELENDER and family have returned from Choupique. RAYMOND VINCENT and family returned home after a visit at Vinton. M. C. TAYLOR went to Lake Charles on business. Mrs. ASA ELENDER of Sulphur is among the arrivals this week.

Lake Charles American (1/31/1903)

February 2, 1903. A very beautiful home wedding was consummated Thursday about noon at the home of J. B. DUHON at this place. Justice PORTIE united Mr. PAUL PORTIE and Miss JULIE DUHON, the sweet and accomplished daughter of J. B. DUHON. Quite a number attended the dance at Mrs. ELENDER's. LEWIS WHITE, driller for the Louisiana & Texas Oil Co., has returned. M. C. TAYLOR has resigned from the Hackberry school to continue his course at the Louisiana State Normal. FRED LOCK of Sulphur was down looking after his cattle and having a house built on his ranch. Mrs. STANLEY WALTERS of Lake Charles and AMAR VINCENT of Vinton visited. Mrs. PORTER ELENDER went to Lake Charles to visit.

Lake Charles American (2/7/1903)

July 31, 1903. Quite a large crowd of Hackberryites went to Leesburg as witnesses in a court case. Mrs. ASA ELENDER and Miss DORA McLENNON of Sulphur are visitors to the island. Several of the boys are in the marshes hunting for 'gators and enjoying cool breezes.'

Lake Charles American (8/7/1903)

August 7, 1903. Mrs. CLAIRVILLE DUHON visited relatives at Choupique, and Mrs. M. A. ELENDER visited her daughter, Mrs. WILLIAM LANDRY, there. PETER ELENDER went to Lake Charles on business for the Louisiana & Texas Oil Co. ROBERT ELENDER has been promoted to assistant driller. Mr. and Mrs. AMAR VINCENT returned to Vinton. The sloop *Clara*, Capt. SIMON DUHON, went to Lake Charles after a cargo of lumber for our school house. There will be a big dance at Mr. and Mrs. LACY's next Saturday night.

Lake Charles American (8/14/1903)

August 24, 1903. The *Pearl*, Capt. DUHON, came from Lake Charles with a load of pipes for the oil company. The sloop *Clara* also went to the city for pipes. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. CHESSON of Vinton are visiting. Mrs. M. A. ELENDER returned home after a ten-days' visit to Choupique. F. G. LOCK from Sulphur is branding cattle. JOHN TRAHAN from Choupique came here on business. Mrs. CLAIRVILLE DUHON returned from Choupique, where she was visiting her sister, Mrs. LANDRY. PORTER ELENDER went to Lake Charles on business for the Louisiana & Texas Oil Co.

Our people are catching all the crabs, red fish, trout and catfish they can dispose of. We cannot think why this place could not be a resort. Hackberry has several advantages over Grand Lake. (Grand

Lake was a popular resort at this time and was called Calcasieu's Coney Island.) We have plenty of fish of every description and a very hard bottom for bathing purposes. The lake forms a beautiful crescent where a resort should be built, and back from the lake is high and level prairie, nice drainage, and a visitor we seldom have is a doctor. We have mosquitoes, but when mosquitoes are very bad here, they are bad everywhere on the coastal country. One great drawback to Hackberry is mail facilities. Often when we have high water, the mails do not make the connection at Calcasieu; therefore, if we write a letter or send important papers, they are delayed at our county seat, causing trouble to the sender and probably a loss.

Lake Charles American (8/28/1903)

September 4, 1903. The oil company is now operating night and day. The sloop *Clara* left for fuel for the oil company---Capt. RAYMOND VINCENT at the wheel. Wedding bells are ringing; DUCIE BENOIT of Hackberry and Miss PATSY LANDRY of Choupique will join in the bonds of holy matrimony next Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH DUHON are visiting Mrs. DUHON's parents, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN TRAHAN of Choupique. SEINTON DUHON is very sick with an attack of malaria.

Lake Charles American (9/11/1903)

October 2, 1903. The sloop *Pearl* has come in with a load of piping and coal for the Texas and Louisiana Oil Co. The work has stopped on account of the drill rod. Capt. JOE DUHON and his sailor, MARTIN KAUGH, have gone to Lake Charles on the *Pearl* to get lumber and wood; they took some potatoes. ZAFREIEN HEBERT and his little son, CYPRIEN, are hauling hay. The boy goes in with the load, for he is not so heavy; he only weighs 240 pounds.

Lake Charles American (10/9/1903)

November 5, 1903. FRANK GRANGER went up to the capital of Calcasieu on business. ARDON LITTLE has captured an old-time alligator. The beast is fourteen feet long and has a four-foot beam. ARDON contemplates going to the World's Fair at St. Louis (Louisiana Purchase Exposition) next year with his pet. FRANK GRANGER has his store chock full of goods, and Santa Claus will soon appear in the rear. Our burg has a new store recently opened by J. M. VINCENT. It will be remembered that Mr VINCENT sold out his stock of goods last year and retired from business. JOSEPH ELENDER went over to Beaumont on business for his company, the Louisiana & Texas Oil Co. Syrup making will be the attraction in the next few days here.

Lake Charles Weekly American (11/13/1903)

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR VETERANS

In 1929 there were ten Spanish American veterans camps in Louisiana. The New Orleans camp had the distinction of being the largest, but Joe Wheeler Camp No. 1 of Lake Charles had the distinction of being the oldest. The Lake Charles camp was organized on 25 April 1914, 13 years after the war with Spain, with the following members: BEN C. BEARDSLEY, IRA BARKER, HARRY BARKER, JOSEPH BASQUE, EDGAR N. COLLINS. A. S. COLLINS, W. W. COCKRELL, CHARLES DELANEY, SIMON ELENDER, T. A. EDWARDS, V. E. GILMORE, H. Y. JOHNSON, S. ARTHUR KNAPP, THOMAS O. KITCHEN, P. D. LeBLEU, J. H. LYONS, J. F. LEE, J. W. MOORE, GEORGE MONROE, W. J. MERCER, W. B. MAYO, HARRY MILLER, E. M. MOSS, C. A. McCOY, F. H. PRICE, C. A. RADEKE, AL RIBBECK, G. H. ROCK. H. A. REID, W. B. SHADDOCK, J. A. TROTTI, G. S. TAYLOR, RICHARD THRASH and M. D. WENTZ.

SOURCE: *Lake Charles American Press* (5/25/1929, reprinted 5/25/2004)

THE OLDEST GRAVES are to be found in the south part of a churchyard, as it was the custom to avoid the shadow of the church from falling across graves. It was thought that in the shadows lurked the Devil and, as every good man and woman knew, the Devil always rode in from the north. In Victorian times, the extreme north side of the churchyard was reserved for the suicides.

CEMETERY RECORDS (A TEXAS AND LOUISIANA COLLECTION)

Supervised by LORINE BRINLEY; Research Director, Houston State Genealogical Committee

Filmed by the Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah, in August 1959

(Permission to print granted by Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah)

Names have been copied exactly as spelled on hand-written cards.

Continued from Vol. 28 No. 3

JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH, LOUISIANA

LaBLEU FAMILY CEMETERY RECORDS

(Located about 3 miles east of Fenton on Hwy 165)

(Taken Aug. 26, 1956)

HEBERT, CLOPHER, b. 28 June 1870, d. 19 Aug. 1948

HEBERT, COLLINS, b. 3 Jan. 1854, Fenton, La., d. 10 Oct. 1929; wife - ALICE TREEME

HEBERT, MURPHY, b. 7 July 1903, Hecker, La, d. 11 Feb. 1945;

father - COLON HEBERT

HOOPER, FRED, b. 25 Aug. 1863, Lake Charles, La., d. 12 Oct. 1942

JOHNSON, CECILE, b. 25 Jan. 1850, Fenton, La., d. 25 Jan. 1929; husband - SEREVIN LANGLEY

JONISE, MARY, b. 10 Jan. 1810, Fenton, La., d. Jan. 1886

LaFARQUE, LAURA McGEE, b. 1877, d. 1950; husband - MACK C. LaFARQUE

LaFARQUE, MACK C., b. 26 July 1900, d. 3 July 1952; wife - LAURA McGEE LaFARQUE

LaFARGUE, MARK, b. 1875, d. 1948

LaFARQUE, PRESTON, b. 30 Jan. 1897, d. 17 April 1955

LaFORGUE, ADOLUCE, b. 18 Nov. 1878, Iowa, La., d. 28 Jan. 1936

LaFORGUE, ALCIDE, b. 24 Oct. 1882, Kinder, La., d. 13 Jan. 1900;

wife - ELIZEBETH LaFORGUE

LaFORQUE, CEDONIA, b. Oct. 1878, d. 5 April 1942; husband - CHARLES NEVILS

LaFORGUE, ELIZEBETH, b. 22 Sept. 1844, Fenton, La., d. 4 Oct. 1899;

husband - ALCIDE LaFORGUE

LaFORGUE, JHEOPHILA, b. 10 Jan. 1881, Iowa, La., d. 16 April 1904

LaFORQUE, MARCELENE

LaFORGUE, MIRZA, b. 30 Nov. 1868, d. 16 Nov. 1928; husband - THOMAS S. LANGLEY

LaFORGUE, PAUL, b. 12 Aug. 1845, d. 23 Oct. 1910

LANGLEY, AGNES B., b. 14 Oct. 1894, Kinder, La., d. 10 Aug. 1899

LANGLEY, ALBERT, b. 5 July 1872, Fenton, La., d. 5 July 1907

LANGLEY, OLLIE, b. Nov. 1872, d. 26 Feb. 1884

LANGLEY, ANNA, b. 12 Nov. 1878, Fenton, La., d. 12 Jan. 1895;

parents - JOHN E. & SARAH LANGLEY

LANGLEY, DEMNESE, b. 8 Oct. 1858, Kinder, La., d. 24 May 1897; husband - JASPER PITRE

LANGLEY, ELI J., b. 27 July 1863, Fenton, La., d. 25 Sept. 1894; parents - M/M S. J. LANGLEY

LANGLEY, ERNEST, b. 1884, Iowa, La., d. 1896

LANGLEY, EVIA FUSELIER, b. 26 Mar. 1863, Kinder, La., d. 12 Jan. 1956

LANGLEY, FLORENCE G., b. 12 Oct. 1916, d. 3 Apr. 1918; father - ISAAC LANGLEY

LANGLEY, GABRIEL, b. 25 Sept. 1888, Fenton, La., d. 1 Jan. 1954

LANGLEY, HENRY, b. 21 Sept. 1868, Kinder, La., d. 16 Oct. 1955

LANGLEY, JOHN E., b. 14 Aug. 1830, Iowa, La., d. 7 Dec. 1912; wife - SARAH LANGLEY

LANGLEY, JOHN MADISON, b. 2 Aug. 1865, Fenton, La., d. 1884;

parents - JOHN E. & SARAH LANGLEY

LANGLEY, MARGIAL, b. 9 Sept. 1882, Fenton, La., d. 5 Aug. 1899; father - M. F. LANGLEY

LANGLEY, MARIUSE, b. 16 Jan. 1873, Kinder, La., d. 17 Oct. 1919

LANGLEY, MARTIN, b. 10 Aug. 1878, Fenton, La., d. 1899; father - ELI LANGLEY

LANGLEY, MARY, b. 9 Nov. 1864, Fenton, La., d. 9 Dec. 1896; husband - ELI LANGLEY

LANGLEY, MARY, b. 2 Nov. 1871, Woodlawn, La., d. 31 Jan. 1902
 LANGLEY, MARY, b. 5 Feb. 1943, d. 18 July 1948
 LANGLEY, MELINA, b. 12 Mar. 1881, Kinder, La., d. 22 May 1900; husband - JOHN GARY
 LANGLEY, NICKULAS, b. 6 Dec. 1901, Woodlawn, La., d. 27 June 1923
 LANGLEY, OLIE, b. 18 Aug. 1906, Fenton, La., d. 6 Oct. 1906
 LANGLEY, OPHELIA, b. 1867, Fenton, La., d. 1943
 LANGLEY, SARAH, b. 5 Oct. 1834, Fenton, La., d. 1900; husband - JOHN E. LANGLEY
 LANGLEY, SEVERIN, b. 13 Nov. 1840, Fenton, La., d. 16 Aug. 1919; wife - CECILE JOHNSON
 LANGLEY, SEVERIN A., b. 8 Dec. 1888, Fenton, La., d. 3 Nov. 1902
 LANGLEY, THOMAS SIDNEY, b. 2 Dec. 1867, Iowa, La., d. 15 Mar. 1930;
 wife - MIRZA LaFORGUE
 LARMOND, A., b. 1872, d. 1906
 LANGLEY, TITUS EUGENE, b. 15 Dec. 1939, d. 16 Dec. 1939; father - ISAAC LANGLEY
 LeBLEU, DELFORD, b. 20 Aug. 1824, Fenton, La., d. 8 Dec. 1886; father - A. L. LeBLEU
 LeBLEU, FRANCOIS A., b. 1855, d. 1938
 LeBLEU, JOHN R., b. 1880, Woodlawn, La., d. 1919
 LeBLEU, JULIET, b. 4 July 1849, d. 1 Apr. 1924
 LeBLEU, LAURA LANGLEY, b. 1861, d. 1946
 McNABE, PATRICA ANN, b. 15 June 1948, d. 12 Jan. 1949
 MARCANTEL, AUSEN, b. 2 Aug. 1867, Iowa, La., d. 8 Mar. 1926
 MARCANTEL, Mrs. DENICE, d. age 73
 MARCANTEL, EMMA HEBERT, b. 17 Sept. 1907, Woodlawn, La., d. 1943;
 husband - JOHN MARCANTEL, father - JARMONE HEBERT, mother - ELIZEBETH TREEME
 MARCANTEL, EUGENE, b. 6 June 1869, Fenton, La., d. 16 Feb. 1917
 MARCANTEL, Mrs. EUGENE, b. 15 Jan. 1868, Fenton, La., d. 1894
 MARCANTEL, HAZEL, b. 1909, Iowa, La., d. 1915
 MARCANTEL, ISSAC, b. 28 Dec. 1896, Iowa, La., d. 2 Dec. 1902
 MARCANTEL, JOHN C., b. 19 Oct. 1905, Kinder, La., d. 11 July 1934; wife - EMMA HEBERT
 MARCANTEL, JOSEPH, b. 27 June 1862, Kinder, La., d. 25 Apr. 1949
 MARCANTEL, JOSEPH, b. 1888, Fenton, La., d. 1905
 MARCANTEL, JOSEPH C., b. 9 July 1913, Kinder, La., d. 25 June 1955
 MARCANTEL, LASTINE, b. 1871, Iowa, La., d. 1910
 MARCANTEL, LAURA C., b. 15 Oct. 1867, Kinder, La., d. 18 July 1947
 MARCANTEL, Miss LEONA, b. Iowa, La., d. age - 35 yrs. old
 MARCANTEL, MALANZO, b. 17 Aug. 1871, Iowa, La., d. 15 Dec. 1925
 MARCANTEL, OLIVE M., b. 7 Dec. 1874, Fenton, La., d. 30 May 1956
 MARTIN, EDWARD, b. 5 Feb. 1927, Fenton, La., d. 2 Jan. 1952
 MILLER, Mrs. ANNA, b. 8 Oct. 1900, d. 7 Jan. 1945
 MILLER, ARISE, b. 15 Feb. 1880, Kinder, La., d. 10 Dec. 1932; husband - YVES PITRE
 MILLER, DOROTHY, b. Oct. 1916, d. 24 Oct. 1946
 MILLS, AUBREY, d. 22 Dec. 1942
 MILLS, C. K., b. 14 July 1871, d. 10 April 1924
 MIOLER, ZEOLA, b. 10 Dec. 1870, d. 1 April 1925
 MONCEAUX, LYDIA FAYE, d. 17 Jan. 1952
 O'NEAL, JOHN, b. 31 Dec. 1923, Fenton, La., d. 20 Oct. 1924; parents - M/M M. O'NEAL
 PELOQUIN, DESMINE WANDA, b. 19 Nov. 1928, d. 1 Dec. 1938
 PITRE, AGNES, b. 20 Mar. 1855, Kinder, La., d. 11 Sept. 1935; husband - EDMOND PITRE
 PITRE, AMBROSE, b. 18 Apr. 1878, Iowa, La., d. 21 Dec. 1916
 PITRE, ARESE
 PITRE, EDMOND, b. 27 Mar. 1855, Fenton, La., d. 4 Apr. 1895; wife - AGNES PITRE
 PITRE, ASA, b. 1 Oct. 1885, d. 25 Jan. 1952; - mother - SOCEDIA MARCANTEL
 PITRE, JASPER, b. 8 Feb. 1859, Fenton, La., d. 8 Feb. 1900; wife - DEMNESE LANGLEY
 PITRE, MALCOLM WAYNE, b. 7 Nov. 1937, Fenton, La., d. 9 Nov. 1937;
 parents - M/M SHERMAN PITRE

REED, CHARLES J., b. 22 Sept. 1925, Fenton, La., d. 31 Oct. 1925
 REED, FABINE, b. 17 Oct. 1889, Fenton, La., d. 26 Mar. 1943; wife - Mrs. FABINE REED
 REED, Mrs. FABINE, b. 20 Nov. 1900, Fenton, La., d. 7 June 1949; husband - FABINE REED
 REED, LESTER, b. 20 Sept. 1899, d. 19 Mar. 1943
 REED, WILLIE, b. 9 Sept. 1940, Fenton, La., d. 19 Sept. 1940
 SADERS, MARTHA ODILIA, b. 20 Jan. 1894, d. 6 Jan. 1929; husband - ALLIE LANGLEY
 SAVANT, FRANCIS, d. 24 July 1909
 SAVANT, GILBERT, b. 20 Aug. 1906, Lake Charles, La., d. 3 Oct. 1929
 SAVANT, PIERRE, b. 25 Feb. 1846, Woodlawn, La., d. 7 Nov. 1886
 SENEZ, ARIESE, b. 26 Sept. 1881, d. 22 Dec. 1938
 SMITH, JERME
 TODD, Mrs. IDA IONA, b. 27 Aug. 1910, Iowa, La., d. 5 July 1928; father - C. HEBERT
 TREEME, ALICE, b. 23 Jan. 1859, Fenton, La., d. 4 June 1943; husband - COLLIN HEBERT
 VANDEE, Mrs. OSIA, b. 31 Aug. 1893, d. 16 May 1935
 VIDRINE, ALCIN, d. 18 July 1919
 VIDRINE, EDWARD, b. 10 Aug. 1871, d. 26 Mar. 1942
 VIDRINE, JOHN, b. 2 Dec. 1914, d. 22 July 1951
 VIDRINE, LEROY, b. 2 Dec. 1931, Fenton, La., d. 2 Dec. 1931
 VIDRINE, LUCIUS J. Jr., b. 28 Mar. 1932, d. 5 Aug. 1950
 VIDRINE, VERNON, b. 29 July 1930, Fenton, La., d. 10 Dec. 1950
 VIDRINE, WILLIAM, b. 26 May 1923, d. 17 Jan. 1945
 WOFFORD, JESSIE CARETON, b. 25 Nov. 1875, d. 24 Jan. 1938

LeFRANC FAMILY CEMETERY RECORDS

(Located 6 miles Northwest of Iowa, LA.)

(Taken on August 23, 1957)

ADAMS, ONEZIA, b. 1878, d. 1947; husband - ROBERT H. ADAMS
 ADAMS, ROBERT H., b. 1872, d. 1940; wife - ONEZIA ADAMS
 AUGUSTINE, SOLOMAN, d. 1918 (adult)
 BRASHEAR, DAVID, b. 20 Jan. 1895, d. 2 May 1919
 BRASHEAR, INEZ (son), b. 19 Feb. 1917, d. 24 Feb. 1922;
 father - LOUIE BRASHEAR, mother - SALLIE LeFRANC
 BRASHEAR, LOUIE, b. 20 Nov. 1887, d. 30 Oct. 1938; wife - SALLIE LeFRANC
 BRASHEAR, THELMA, b. 22 Oct. 1919, d. 1 Nov. 1946
 CUMMINGS, JAMES, b. 3 Dec. 1911, d. 31 Dec. 1938
 CUMMINGS, JOSEPH, b. 25 Mar. 1883, d. 2 Feb. 1923; wife - ADELE PELICAN
 FONTENOT, ANGELINE, b. 1888, d. 1940; husband - VALENTINE FONTENOT
 GRANGER, ORLEAN, b. 1834, d. 1911
 HEBERT, BATISTE (adult), b. Montreal, Canada
 HEBERT, Mrs. ORAS, b. 20 Feb. 1859, d. 7 Jan. 1936; husband - CYPREION HUMPHERY
 HEBERT, ROSA LEE, b. 1826, Montreal, Canada, d. 1900; husband - JOSEPH HEBERT
 HUMPHERY, CYPREION, b. 6 Aug. 1856, d. 28 Nov. 1924; wife - ORAS HEBERT
 LeFRANC, JOHN, b. 16 July 1871; wife - MARY MARCANTEL, father - LOUIS LeFRANC
 LeFRANC, LEONIE, b. 28 Dec. 1859, d. 12 Aug. 1938; husband - THOMAS LeFRANC
 LeFRANC, LOTTIE PELOQUIN, b. 15 April 1884, d. 23 Sept. 1918; husband - LOUIE LeFRANC
 LeFRANC, LOUIS, b. 14 June 1848, d. 24 Aug. 1924
 LeFRANC, MARY MARCANTEL, b. 12 Mar. 1875, d. 10 Aug. 1956; husband - JOHN LeFRANC
 LeFRANC, NAN, b. 20 Nov. 1898, d. 6 Sept. 1900; parents - JOHN & MARY MARCANTEL
 LeFRANC, THOMAS, b. 26 Feb. 1854, d. 16 May 1917; wife - LEONIE LeFRANC
 MARCANTEL, HAZEL SUE, b. 17 April 1943, d. 26 Sept. 1944; father - DAVID MARCANTEL
 MARCANTEL, J. HAMTON, b. 1877, d. 1939
 MARCANTEL, JOSEPH MEDUYN, b. 1 Nov. 1944, d. 1945; father - DAVID MARCANTEL
 MARCANTEL, LUCY, b. 1890, d. 1946; husband - J. HAMTON MARCANTEL

MARCANTEL, MARSALET HEBERT, b. 18 July 1849, d. 8 Mar. 1913;
 husband - DUPREE MARCANTEL
 MARCANTEL, NELEY, b. 1888, d. 1952
 MILLER, RODRICK, b. 9 July 1922, d. 15 Jan. 1937
 PELOQUIN, CORIN, b. 9 May 1862, d. 25 June 1927; husband - JOHN PELOQUIN
 PELOQUIN, JOHN (adult), d. 24 Feb. 1930; wife - COREN
 POUSSON, JOSEPH RENE, b. 1 Feb. 1933, d. 1 Dec. 1933;
 father - ACARD POUSSON, mother - IDA LeFRANC
 POUSSON, Mrs. MARY, b. 26 Feb. 1875, d. 14 Dec. 1946; husband - TONICE POUSSON

LIBERTY CEMETERY RECORDS

(Located 6 miles south of Elton, La.)

(Taken on March 10, 1957)

ALLEN Infant, d. 1929; parents - M/M JACK ALLEN
 ALLEN, GLORA JANE, b. 1936, d. 1949
 AREBIE, Mrs.
 ARTAGO, LAWRENCE, b. 23 Feb. 1909, d. 8 Aug. 1909
 ARTEGO, CARRIE - d. age 83 yrs.
 ARVILLE, DIA P., b. 24 June 1876, d. 1 Aug. 1955
 ARVILLE, VALENTINE, b. 24 June 1866, d. 28 June 1948
 BASS, Mrs. AUSTILIA M., b. 15 Oct. 1879, d. 29 May 1950
 BELL, Mrs. AZELINE, b. 1883, d. 1940
 BELL, Mrs. EVA, b. 29 Jan. 1884
 BELL, GEORGE, b. 28 March 1902, d. 31 Mar. 1953
 BELL, ISAAC, b. 1900, d. 1944
 BELL, JANETTE, b. 19 Dec. 1949, d. 13 June 1950
 BELL, JANICE, b. 3 Nov. 1953, d. 30 Nov. 1953
 BELL, MAXIE, b. 12 April 1916, d. 5 April 1931
 BELL, OLIVER R. (adult)
 BELL, Mrs. OLIVER R., d. 16 June 1934 (age 71 yrs. 5 mos. 6 days)
 BELL, VIRGINIA MARIE, b. 1928, d. 1944
 BERTRAND, AIRES DUPREY, b. 1905, d. 1942
 BERTRAND, ALLEN, b. & d. 20 July 1927
 BERTRAND, ASA, b. 4 Feb. 1902, d. 18 July 1920
 BERTRAND, AZELIA, b. 1882, d. 1947
 BERTRAND, DANNIE, b. 1858, d. 1900
 BERTRAND, DALLAS PEAT, b. 1838, d. 16 Sept. 1918
 BERTRAND, EMELIA, b. 20 Jan. 1853, d. 23 Oct. 1922; husband - JOS. DOISE
 BERTRAND, GUSTAVE, b. 25 Feb. 1848, d. 6 Mar. 1913
 BERTRAND, Mrs. HANNAH, b. 1 Sept. 1876, d. 21 Mar. 1923
 BERTRAND, HEBERT, b. & d. 24 Oct. 1926
 BERTRAND, LASTIE, b. 10 Jan. 1818, d. 2 June 1912
 BERTRAND, LEON, b. 7 April 1841, d. 14 May 1925
 BERTRAND, LOUSIE (Infant), b. & d. 1 Nov. ____
 BERTRAND, LOUIS, b. 14 April 1880, d. 1943
 BERTRAND, MALONIE, d. 25 Dec. 1915 (age 68 yrs.); husband - LEON BERTRAND
 BERTRAND, MATTIE, b. 1925, d. 1942 or 1948
 BERTRAND, OCTAVE, d. 4 Feb. 1957
 BERTRAND, PREVAT, b. 31 May 1881, d. 18 Feb. 1948
 BERTRAND, SOLOMON, b. 28 Oct. 1842, d. 10 Oct. 1940
 BERTRAND, THEMA, b. 19 Aug. 1928, d. 10 Dec. 1934

(continued next issue)

CIVILIAN DRAFT REGISTRATIONS: CAMERON PARISH, LOUISIANA

The following information was abstracted by RAYMOND H. BANKS from Cameron Parish civilian draft registration cards completed in 1917-1918. These draft registrations are not the same as inductions into the military; approximately 85% of the registrants never went into military service. Mr. BANKS explains that there was a particular problem with regard to Cameron Parish registrants. At that time in the parish, there was a high percentage of illiterate registrants, and, as a result, the registrars had to guess at the spelling of many names. Names in the following list are spelled as they appear in the records. Mr. BANKS has kindly granted *Kinfolks* the right to publish his research, but these pages may not be reproduced in any format for profit or presentation by any other organization or persons without written consent of the contributor, or the legal representative of the submitter. Files may be printed or copied for personal use only.

Almost 24 million men registered for the draft in World War I, but they did not always register in the county of their residence. Some men do not have birth locations listed because they registered on the final draft registration day in 1918 when this information was not recorded. These records are not actually military records. Original cards are housed at the National Archives branch near Atlanta, Georgia. Microfilmed copies of the original cards are maintained by the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Days Saints (LDS), and, for a small fee, reels can be borrowed from Salt Lake City for use at LDS Family History Centers. The compiler has not abstracted the registrant's address, the name and address of his next of kin, occupation, work address, general physical description and disability, if any; this additional information may be found on the original draft registration cards. Please consult the original card to verify all information.

| NAME | BIRTH DATE | ETHNIC GROUP | BIRTH PLACE | REGISTRATION LOCATION |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| ABINGTON, CHARLES ROSE | 1 Feb. 1878 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| ADAWAY, BERTRAND | 24 Apr. 1899 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| ADAWAY, GILBERT | 11 July 1900 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| ADAWAY, JOHN | 10 May 1887 | W | Cameron, LA | Jefferson, TX #2 |
| ADAWAY, SAMUEL | 10 May 1884 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| ADAWAY, SEBASTIAN | 16 Mar. 1887 | W | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| ADAWAY, WILLIAM PIERCE | 12 Nov. 1874 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| ADAWAY, JAMES | 22 Feb. 1880 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| AGEN, RICHARD | 24 May 1887 | W | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| ALLEX, ALEXSON | 1 Oct. 1877 | B | | Cameron, LA |
| ALPHIN, JOHN WORN | 13 Feb. 1888 | W | Sugartown, LA | Cameron, LA |
| ALPHIN, STEVE | 2 Aug. 1896 | W | Johnsons Bayou, LA | Cameron, LA |
| ANDRESD, ISAAC | 31 Dec. 1898 | B | | Cameron, LA |
| ANDREW, ERNEST | 19 July 1897 | B | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| ANDREWS, DAVID | 13 Aug. 1884 | B | | Cameron, LA |
| ANDRUS, ALRIDE | | B | | Cameron, LA |
| ANDRUS, WILLIE | 25 July 1880 | B | | Cameron, LA |
| AUSTIN, EDWARD D. | 26 May 1895 | W | Cameron, LA | NYC(Brooklyn) NY #37 |
| BABINO, LOUIS | 10 Mar. 1876 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BABINO, OVEY | 2 Aug. 1898 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BACAGALOUPIE, AUSTHUR | 19 Aug. 1875 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BACAGALUPIE, JOHN ALPAY | abt. 1899 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BACIGALOPE, AUGUST | 10 Jan. 1882 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BACIGALOPE, CLOPHA(COLPHA) | 13 Oct. 1896 | W | he & dad b. Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BAIGEMAN, JAMES | 15 Mar. 1891 | B | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BAIGEMON, JAMES | 15 Mar. 1891 | B | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|------|---|--------------------------------|-------------|
| BARBE, ADAM | 30 Nov. | 1894 | W | Viljar, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BARGEMAN, AMEDAY | 12 Apr. | 1884 | B | | Cameron, LA |
| BARGEMAN, FRANK | 23 Dec. | 1881 | B | | Cameron, LA |
| BARGEMAN, WILLIE | | 1878 | B | | Cameron, LA |
| BARGEMON, FRANK | 23 Dec. | 1881 | B | | Cameron, LA |
| BARRA, HIRAM | Oct. | 1880 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BARTIE, ALBERT | 12 May | 1893 | B | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BARTIE, DESPIE | | 1877 | B | | Cameron, LA |
| BARTIE, LEIVON | 1 July | 1895 | B | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BARTIE, McNEIL | 16 Nov. | 1897 | B | | Cameron, LA |
| BARTIE, MEILS HENRY | 19 Nov. | 1872 | B | | Cameron, LA |
| BARTIE, TELISMOIN | 15 Dec. | 1875 | B | | Cameron, LA |
| BEAURRIAGUE, JOE | 28 Feb. | 1900 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BENNOIT, DESIRE (BENOIT) | 14 Aug. | 1900 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BENOIT, AMADY | 5 Mar. | 1877 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BENOIT, ANDY | 15 Mar. | 1877 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BENOIT, ARMOGEN | 13 Feb. | 1900 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BENOIT, DALLN JOSEPH | 16 Nov. | 1896 | W | Hackberry, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BENOIT, DALLON JOSEPH | 16 Nov. | 1896 | W | his dad b. Orange, TX | Cameron, LA |
| BENOIT, DORSLE | Jan. | 1896 | W | Grand Chenier, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BENOIT, JOSEPH | 16 Mar. | 1879 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BENOIT, WILLIAM | 4 Apr. | 1899 | W | relative lives Castile, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BENOUT, DESIRE (BENOIT) | 11 Oct. | 1898 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BERTIE, FEEUSE | 15 Dec. | 1875 | B | | Cameron, LA |
| BERTIE, TELISMOIN | 15 Dec. | 1875 | B | | Cameron, LA |
| BERTRAND, CHARLIE | 3 Sep. | 1894 | W | Grand Chenier, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BERTRAND, CLARENCE | 12 Sep. | 1890 | W | Grand Chenier, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BERTRAND, JOSEPH EDWARD | 1 Oct. | 1896 | W | Grand Chenier, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BERTRAND, LUCIAN | 29 Oct. | 1888 | W | Grand Chenier, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BERTRAND, MOSES AMOUS | 27 Nov | 1898 | W | relative lives Lake Arthur, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BERTRAND, PLACIDE | 15 Oct. | 1872 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BERWICK, JAMES | 6 May | 1875 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BERWICK, SAMUEL | 5 Feb. | 1887 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BIAS, EZEKIEL | 17 Aug. | 1880 | B | relative lives Gueydan, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BIDERMAN, ONEIL | abt. | 1876 | B | | Cameron, LA |
| BILLEAUD, ABEL JOSEPH | 10 Sep. | 1895 | W | Breaux Bridge, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BILLIOT, LEO | 16 Oct. | 1882 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BISHOP, DISEAREL | 4 Aug. | 1888 | B | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BISHOP, DOMINICK | 28 Jan. | 1881 | B | | Cameron, LA |
| BISHOP, ELI | 3 Aug. | 1894 | B | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BISHOP, EZELE | | 1891 | B | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BISHOP, PIERRE | 15 Apr. | 1879 | B | | Cameron, LA |
| BISHOP, THILOGENE | 5 May | 1890 | B | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BLANCHARD, ALEXIE | 12 Oct. | 1885 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BLANCHARD, FRANCOIS | 7 Oct. | 1899 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BLANCHARD, LOUIS BELLONIE | 30 Jul. | 1874 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BLANCHARD, RAYMOND | 28 Nov. | 1899 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BLANCHARD, VALSIN | 2 Apr. | 1888 | W | Grand Isle, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BONDION, EDVAL | 5 Feb. | 1897 | W | Creole, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BONOIT, CLARFAY (BENOIT) | 25 Apr. | 1890 | W | Grand Chenier, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BONSALL, CLAUDE PAUL | 15 Nov. | 1899 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BONSALL, DENNIS | 20 Mar. | 1887 | W | Grand Chenier, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BONSALL, GEORGE DEWEY | 26 Oct. | 1898 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BONSALL, ISAAC | 9 Jan. | 1880 | W | | Cameron, LA |

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|----------------------------|---------|------|---|-----------------------------|-------------|
| BONSALL, JAMES HENRY | 17 Mar. | 1885 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BONSALL, NELSON | 11 Jan. | 1890 | W | Grand Chenier, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BONSALL, RAYMOND WEBSTER | 9 Sep. | 1897 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BONSALL, THOMAS (Jr.) | 19 June | 1873 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BOUDIN, BELONIE | 17 Sep. | 1875 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BOUDIN, LEON | 13 May | 1885 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BOUDION, DORCILE | 20 Jan. | 1893 | W | Iasrole, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BOUDOIN, DROZAN | 14 Aug. | 1900 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BOUDOIN, JOHN PIERRE | 3 Sep. | 1899 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BOUDREAUX, ADAM | 18 Nov. | 1886 | W | Creole, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BOUDREAUX, FREVIL | 15 Sep. | 1887 | W | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BOUDREAUX, HONORARE | 13 July | 1883 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BOUDREAUX, ORNARE | 13 July | 1883 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BOUDREAUX, PROSPER | 8 Sep. | 1899 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BOUDREAUX, SYPHPOYEN | 21 July | 1895 | W | Grand Chenier, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BOUDROUX, SYPHPOYEN | 21 July | 1895 | W | Grand Chenier, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BOURRIAGUE, GILBERT | 5 Feb. | 1875 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BOUSALL, DENNIS | 20 Mar. | 1887 | W | Grand Chenier, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BRODREAX, MAYO (BOUDREAUX) | 10 May | 1893 | W | Grand Chenier, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, ELOIE | 6 Apr. | 1893 | W | Grand Chenier, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, ENLICE | 10 Dec. | 1894 | W | Creole, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, TUSIEN | 5 July | 1897 | W | Grand Chenier, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, ALBERT | abt. | 1900 | B | | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, ATTIN | 8 Oct. | 1897 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, AURELIEN | 16 Oct. | 1890 | W | Vermillion, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, BERTHRINE | 7 June | 1888 | W | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, DOLZAY ALBERT | 8 Sep. | 1882 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, DONAT | 15 Apr. | 1896 | W | Creole, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, DROZEN | 28 Feb. | 1885 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, EUGENE | 5 July | 1899 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, GABREAL | 5 Oct. | 1894 | W | Pasjerd, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, JACK | 12 June | 1873 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, JOHN | 2 Oct. | 1895 | W | Shell Beach, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, JOHN PROSPER | 8 Aug. | 1897 | W | he & his dad b. Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, JOHN VIDE | 20 Apr. | 1892 | W | Creole, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, JOSEPH | 6 Sep. | 1884 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, JULIEN | 13 Mar. | 1894 | W | Calcasieu, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, LAURENT | 19 July | 1881 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, MOSES AMOUS | 7 July | 1880 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, NICHOLAS | 4 Mar. | 1898 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, NUMA | 3 Jan. | 1878 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, OVILE | 1 Mar. | 1875 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, PETER | 7 Sep. | 1879 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, PRIVAT | Aug. | 1894 | W | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, RAYMIE | 7 Feb. | 1886 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, RMILE | 2 Aug. | 1890 | W | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, SOSTHEN | 3 Apr. | 1896 | W | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, THEOL | 31 Aug. | 1893 | W | Morse, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BROUSSARD, THOLAN | 12 Feb. | 1878 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| BURCH, ARON | 18 Dec. | 1890 | W | Johnsons Bayou, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BURCH, GEORGE | 23 Mar. | 1888 | W | Johnsons Bayou, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BURCH, MARK TWAIN | 14 Apr. | 1895 | W | Johnsons Bayou, LA | Cameron, LA |
| BURCH, ROBERT CHARLEY | 26 Sep. | 1886 | W | Johnsons Bayou, LA | Cameron, LA |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|------|---|-------------------------------|-------------|
| CALHOUN, EDWARD BRYANT | 23 Feb. | 1875 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| CANIK, FRANK | 22 Nov. | 1895 | W | Grand Chenier, LA | Cameron, LA |
| CANIK, JOHN | 9 Feb. | 1889 | W | Roune Trenchin, Austria | Cameron, LA |
| CANIK, STEVE FRANCIS | 29 Mar. | 1900 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| CANTREIA, JOSEPH | 12 Sep. | 1875 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| CARTER, STEPHEN LYALL | 8 Mar. | 1899 | W | student in Lafayette, LA | Cameron, LA |
| CAUTREIA, JOSEPH | 12 Sep. | 1875 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| CHADWELL, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS | 15 Dec. | 1874 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| CHESSON, MARIS | 18 Jan. | 1889 | W | Carencro, LA | Cameron, LA |
| CLAMANT, PIESE | 17 Nov. | 1896 | W | Grand Chenier, LA | Cameron, LA |
| CLAMONT, JOHN | 16 Nov. | 1893 | W | Creole, LA | Cameron, LA |
| CLAMONT, PIESE | 17 Nov. | 1896 | W | Grand Chenier, LA | Cameron, LA |
| CLEMENT, OJUST | 20 Aug. | 1896 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| CLERMANT, VIAN | July | 1900 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| CONNER, ARCENEUX | 25 Feb. | 1898 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| CONNER, ARMOGENE | abt. | 1900 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| CONNER, AURLEAIN | 5 Oct. | 1877 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| CONNER, DORCILE | 25 Sep. | 1894 | W | Creole, LA | Cameron, LA |
| CONNER, DROSAN | 30 Apr. | 1882 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| CONNER, EDMAR | 15 May | 1885 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| CONNER, ELOI | 30 Dec. | 1888 | W | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| CONNER, HUBERT | 14 Nov. | 1893 | W | Creole, LA | Cameron, LA |
| CONNER, MARK | 21 Oct. | 1885 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| CONNER, MARTIAL | 22 Dec. | 1872 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| CONNER, MAURICE | 28 Oct. | 1890 | W | Creole, LA | Cameron, LA |
| CONNER, MITCHELL | 5 Feb. | 1892 | W | Creole, LA | Cameron, LA |
| CONNER, MOISE | 29 Sep. | 1897 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| CONNER, NUMA | 6 July | 1896 | W | Grand Chenier, LA | Cameron, LA |
| CONNER, PIERRE | 6 Apr. | 1895 | W | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| CONNER, MAURICE | 28 Oct. | 1890 | W | Creole, LA | Cameron, LA |
| CONSTANCE, ARTHUR | 14 Nov. | 1892 | W | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| CONSTANCE, BROWN | 16 Feb. | 1900 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| CONSTANCE, DAVID | 1 Aug. | 1898 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| CONSTANCE, HENRY | 22 Feb. | 1888 | W | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| CONSTANCE, JOHN | 15 Aug. | 1890 | W | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| CONSTANCE, PETER | 2 Feb. | 1883 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| COOK, EDMOND | 12 July | 1873 | I | | Cameron, LA |
| CORMIER, ALBERT | 28 July | 1887 | W | Arcadia, LA | Cameron, LA |
| CORMIER, LeROY | 29 Jan. | 1894 | W | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| CORNER, ARCENEUX | 25 Feb. | 1898 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| CORNER, MOISE | 29 Sep. | 1897 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| COURVILLE, ANATOLE | 20 Jan. | 1882 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| COX, BEVERLY CARRADINE | 20 Feb. | 1897 | W | Bell City, LA | Cameron, LA |
| COX, BEVERLY CARRADINE | 20 Feb. | 1897 | W | his dad b. Stowvell Pk. Engl. | Cameron, LA |
| CRAIN, CLAYTON MARTIN | 20 Feb. | 1897 | W | he & dad b. Grand Chenier, LA | Cameron, LA |
| CROKER, ABRAHAM | 10 Nov. | 1875 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| CROKER, JACK STEPHEN | 17 Aug. | 1883 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| DAIGLE, ADAM | 29 July | 1880 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| DAIGLE, ADOLPH | 14 Nov. | 1892 | W | Cameron, LA | Cameron, LA |
| DAIGLE, ALCIE | 24 June | 1884 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| DAIGLE, ALEXIS | 31 Aug. | 1884 | W | | Cameron, LA |
| DIAGLE, BASILE | 24 Apr. | 1875 | W | | Cameron, LA |

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LAKE CHARLES/WESTLAKE CITY DIRECTORY - 1901

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BARBERS.

NICHOLAS' BARBER SHOP, 821 Ryan.
GEO. MATHIS, 827 Ryan.
E. M. McNEAL (col.), 804 Railroad Avenue.
FELIX DEES, 818 R. R. Ave.
C. DEROUEN, 624 Ryan.
KELLOGG BARBER SHOP, 815½ Ryan.
G. L. DESSENS, 917 Ryan.

BICYCLES.

D. C. WILLIAMSON, bicycles and sporting goods, 712 Ryan.

BOOK STORES.

G. A. CRAMER, 721 Ryan.
Mrs. R. J. GUNN, 910 Ryan.

BRICK MASONS.

H. G. REIMERS, res. 640 Iris.
L. BENDIXEN, bds. W. S. CROW.
W. S. CROPPER, res. Ingleside.

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

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BILL POSTER.

NELSE ADDISON, 916 Ryan.

BREWERIES.

HOUSTON ICE & BREWING CO., A. J. REID, Agt.
NEW ORLEANS BREWING CO., FRANK MACE, Agt.
AMERICAN BREWING ASSOCIATION, JO. C. ELSTNER Gro. Co., Agts.

BLACKSMITHS.

KLUWE & SHERMAN, 207 Kirkman.
O. F. DECHANTAL, South Ryan.
FITZGERALD & FITZGERALD, on Division.
J. H. TUTTLE, 1017 corner Cole and Iris.
P. E. OLMSTED, 840 Front.

BOARDING HOUSES.

Mrs. W. G. McDONALD, 420 Bilbo.
Mrs. L. A. MATTHEWS, 1160 Ryan.
Mrs. R. V. McKENZIE, 811 Lawrence.
S. J. ISINGHOUSER, 414 Ryan.
Mrs. H. PIPER, 230 South Ryan.
Mrs. J. M. BOYD, 118 Pujo.
Mrs. M. S. WILLIAMS, 411 Ann.

NASON VILLA, Mrs. E. FUANA, 607 Hodges.
Mrs. F. SHATTUCK, 703 Hodges.
TRAVELER's HOME, 1136 Ryan.
Mrs. E. E. GOUDEAU, 920 Hodges.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS AND DEALERS.

C. SANTO, 934 Ryan.
S. T. COLDWATER, 828 Ryan.
EXCLUSIVE SHOE STORE, J. E. LaBESSE, 710 Ryan.
NICHOLAS KELLER, 516 Ryan.
M. WESTMORELAND (col.), 121 N. Court.
GEO. H. PODRASKY, on Railroad Ave.

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

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BOTTLING WORKS.

SHROPOLOS & SOLOMON, 813 Ryan.
CHARLES J. CHAISON, prop. Lake City Bottling Works, 312 Ryan.

BRICK AND TILE MAKERS.

H. E. BUCK, on Hodges.
STANFORD's BRICK AND TILE WORKS, G. D. STANFORD, proprietor, on Goosport branch of
Dummy Line.
DUNN's BRICK AND SUPPLY CO., on S. P. R. R.

C's - PAGE 150

CARRIAGE AND IMPLEMENT DEALERS.

SAM KAUFMAN, 608 and 610 Ryan.
LAKE CHARLES CARRIAGE AND IMPLEMENT CO., 530-532 Ryan.

CIGARS.

G. A. CRAMER, 723 Ryan.

CONFECTIONERY.

P. SHROPULOS, 813 Ryan.
E. HILLER, 528 Railroad Ave.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JO. C. ELSTNER GROCERY CO., 208 Broad
O. F. BORDELON, agent JAC. BOKENFOHR, 230 S. Court.
WALL BROS., 620 Front St.

CARPENTERS.

GEO. D. PRICE, res. 640 Clarence.
R. G. MaGINNIS, res. 1036 Common.
F. BEYER, res. 1016 Kirkman.

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CARPENTERS (continued)

FRED MEADE, res. Central Place.
D. F. LEVINGSTON, res. 614 Hodges.
W. O. HEMPHILL, res. South.
L. SPENCER, 314 corner Gray and Fournet.
ARTHUR CROPPER, res. 407 Ford.
FRANK MURPHY, res. 129 Pine.
F. M. SILING, 1113 Reid.
L. L. ALSTON, res. 1029 Reid.
G. D. STANFORD (col.) on Mill St.
GILBERT ROCH on Mill St.

CLOTHING.

I. REINAUER & SONS, 805 Ryan.
A. LEVY, 818 Ryan.
MULLER's BIG STORE, 701 and 703 Ryan.
ROUSS RACKET STORE, 914 Ryan.
GEO. H. PODRASKY, on R. R. Ave.
A. BLUESTEIN, Commercial Block.
R. ROSENTHAL, 702-720 Railroad Ave.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

GEO. O. ELMS, office Kaufman Building.
JOHN W. RHORER, office Kaufman Building.
P. H. PHILLBRICK, bds. Mrs. ROBERTSON.
JOHN GIDINGS GRAY, office 718½ Ryan.

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DENTISTS.

L. C. ANDERSON, 823 Ryan.
G. H. COLLINS & SON, Kaufman Building.
WATSON & FORT, office over Lake Charles Drug Store.

DRUGGISTS.

LAKE CHARLES DRUG STORE, 901 corner Ryan and Pujo.
ADOLPH MEYER, 632 cor. Ryan and Division.

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

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DRUGGISTS (continued)

J. H. MATHIEU; 714 Ryan Street and 802 Railroad Ave.
E. DELMOULY, 622 R. R. Ave.
LYONS & SMITH, Westlake.
WESTLAKE DRUG CO., Ltd., Westlake.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

EDDY BROS. DRY GOODS Co., Ltd., 208 Pujo.
A. BLUESTEIN, Commercial Block.

ROUSS RACKET STORE, 914 Ryan.
L. KAUFMAN, 803 Ryan.
MULLER's BIG STORE, 701 and 703 Ryan.
Mrs. R. OPPENHEIMER, 614 R. R. Ave.
WIENER's FASHION EMPORIUM, 722 Ryan.
E. G. LaBOUVE, 824 R. R. Ave.
JOS. B. EDWARDS, 429 Ryan.
B. SCHOCHET, 608 R. R. Ave.
MIKE SIEFE, 842 cor. Kirkman and R. R. Ave.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., office Ryan St., opp. MEYER'S DRUG STORE.
PACIFIC EXPRESS CO., office 717 Ryan.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

C. HORTMAN, 819 Ryan.

FRUIT STANDS.

THE BIG FOUR, FRANK FILIZOLA, 617 Ryan.
JOSEPH BARRA, 815 Ryan.
C. SANTO, 934 Ryan.
S. MUSEY, 832 Railroad Ave.
H. PIPER, 715 Ryan.
SALVATORE LEONARDO, 717½ Ryan.

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FURNITURE.

O'BRIEN & PERKINS, 219 Pujo.
HEMENWAY FURNITURE CO., 705 Ryan.
SCOTT BROS., 623 Ryan.

FENCE MANUFACTURERS.

HODGE FENCE COMPANY, LTD., cor. Nichols and Commercial.

FISH, OYSTERS, ETC.

THE BIG FOUR, FRANK FILIZOLA, 617 Ryan.
JOSEPH BARRA, 815 Ryan.
GEORGE BAKER, Lake Front.
GEO. HUTCHINS, phone 147.

GROCERS.

KELLY, WEBER & CO., 826 Ryan.
LOREE & LOREE, 210 Pujo.
JO. C. ELSTNER GROCERY CO., Ltd., 208 Broad.
F. TRIPLETT, 909 Lawrence.
LOYD-FOX GROCERY CO., Ltd., 626 and 628 Ryan.
R. ROSENTHAL, 702-720 R. R. Ave.
C. V. JONTE, 602 Nichols.
H. I. FERRELL, 401 Ryan.

(continued next issue)

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM *THE AMERICAN* (4 NOVEMBER 1896)

Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member #1296

As the war in Cuba was raging, the Spanish government was urged to make peace; the war was costing so much that it was said that the Madrid treasury would have to find money. The battleship *Massachusetts* was tested off her anchoring grounds, and the drilling of the crew showed the highest excellence. The election was big news and feelings ran high. McKINLEY and BRYAN were rival candidates for the presidency. McKINLEY won the election. To celebrate the victory a large bonfire, pyrotechnical display and public speeches were to be held near the McCain grocery store in the south end of town. J. M. McCain and Rev. W. H. CLINE will deliver addresses. Everybody was invited.

The prospects of Lake Charles to become a great manufacturing and commercial center are bright indeed. Lake Charles is situated nearly midway between New Orleans and Galveston, with no city of equal size with herself intervening. It is located on one of the finest waterways in the United States. The lake upon which the city is located is one of the most beautiful to be found anywhere, and the broad, deep river that flows to the Gulf is one of the safest and best streams for navigation in the world. After government engineers have improved the harbor at Calcasieu Pass and deepened the water in Big Lake, we will have one of the finest harbors in the world. At the present time large barges with a quarter to half a million feet of lumber can be towed by small tugboats from Lake Charles to the Gulf, and after the outer bar at the Pass has been opened, ocean steamboats can come into a safe harbor and be unloaded and loaded by these barges with little expense. The immense timber resources and agricultural and horticultural resources will provide profitable employment to support a large population. We are already connected by a direct line of railway with St. Louis, and will soon have other lines connecting us with Chicago, Kansas City and other great cities.

One of the problems confronting the rice farmer on the high prairie is how to insure his water supply for irrigation purposes. We believe this can be accomplished by the use of Artesian Wells. Along the entire Gulf Coast to a distance of fifty to sixty miles inland, wherever wells have been sunk, an abundant supply of water has been found. The wells could be cheaply sunk by the hydraulic process for about \$700 to \$1,000 or less. Besides, the farmer could stock the reservoir with the best of fish. Last Wednesday the heaviest consignment of rice to one concern this year reached the city. It consisted of 15,000 sacks and came to the National Rice Milling Co. having been bought from the farmers along the Gueydan Canal in Vermilion Parish. The orange crop is now ripening, but will be a little short on account of last year's freeze.

C. A. LOWRY of Lake Side, Louisiana, was in our city and gave us a few points on rice farming. Mr. LOWRY came from Terre Haute, Indiana, three years ago and now owns a tract of 2,000 acres of fine rice land on Lake Arthur. This year his crop amounted to more than 15,000 barrels, which he sold for \$3.00 and upwards per barrel, realizing something like \$50,000 from his crop. JOHN KNOLL, who lives on Hodges Street, has four banana trees, loaded with fine bunches of bananas; one bunch contained 58 bananas and another bunch had 46.

The corner stone of the new Episcopal Church was sealed and put in place with impressive ceremonies last Sunday afternoon. GEORGE W. LAW gave a brief address. Documents deposited in the stone included the history of the church, including Sunday School teachers and officers of the Ladies' Guild; copies of the *Daily Press*, histories of other area churches; a history of Lake Charles by GEORGE H. WELLS; an envelope containing a \$100 Confederate States note dated 12 August 1862, with interest at two cents per day; \$50 Louisiana State note, 1864; two \$1 Confederate States notes, 1862 and 1863; sundry coins of 1896; 20-cent Confederate States postage stamp deposited by Capt. WILLIAM HASKELL; sundry coins and stamps from 1896; etc. Names on the cornerstone were: JOSEPH SPEARING, rector; GEORGE LOCK, J. G. MARTIN, GEORGE W. LAW, WILLIAM ALBERTSON, W. J. MARTIN, ARAD THOMPSON, C. BUNKER, J. H. TUTTLE, W. OVERTON, M. P. PARET, C. W. BULGER, architect. McKNIGHT Brothers were the builders.

Young men of the town attended the meeting of the Calcasieu Athletic Club, with ERNEST BEL presiding and LOUIS CRUIKSHANK acting as temporary secretary. Election of officers was held, with the following results: president, WESLEY W. WELSH; vice-president, ROBERT F. O'BRIEN; secretary/treasurer, LOUIS CRUIKSHANK; Sergeant-at-arms, DANIEL B. GORHAM, Jr.; assistant, EDGAR TAYLOR; executive committee, SELZAR PICKETT, JNO. A. WILLIAMS and ERNEST BEL.

J. S. THOMSON spent a few days in Cameron Parish. Professor A. THOMSON and EDWIN C. WALKER drove down to Big Lake. C. W. LOWRY returned from a hunting expedition, loaded down with geese, ducks and quail. E. B. MILLER and family returned from a visit with friends in Lawrence, Kansas. Last Thursday being the anniversary of E. N. HAZARD's birthday, Mrs. HAZARD surprised him and invited a few friends for dinner.

Many people from throughout the area came to Lake Charles Saturday for the meeting of the Calcasieu Teachers' Association, which was addressed by JOHN McNEESE, Capt. BRYAN, R. L. HINES, M. R. STEWART, B. S. LANDIS and Prof. J. E. KEENY. Other visitors to the city included F. B. CUTTING and A. D. McFARLAIN of Jennings, who came here on business. H. T. MILLER of Jennings returned home in time to vote for BRYAN and SEWALL. M. L. CARY of Jennings, a "crack" coronet player, was with our band boys Friday. CHARLES SCHMIDT, the clarinet soloist and former leader of the First Regiment Band of this city, came over from Beaumont to play with the band. FRED WILCOX spent Sunday at home, from his work on the K. C. S. & G. Railroad. Miss DAISY and BERTHA BAKER spent Sunday with their parents. E. C. WILLARD, a prominent schoolteacher of Fenton, visited. Mrs. BERGER, wife of the Methodist minister at Oberlin, visited at J. W. WALKER's and attended the teachers' convention. Mrs. A. B. HAUPT has been very ill, but is slowly recovering. Several resolutions were adopted by the Broad Street Sunday School regarding the death of little HELEN MAYO.

BEN HARMON is adding a new gallery to the north side of his home on Common Street. Mr. CHANELL's new house will be one of the nicest residences in south Goosport. CHARLIE CARLISLE has accepted the position of messenger boy with the Union Telegraph Co.

Marriage licenses for the week ending 29 October 1896 included:

16 October - RILEY N. BURGESS and ELLA M. WHITLEY.

29 October - THOMAS PERKINS and LIZZIE MOSS.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

For the Week Ending Saturday, October 31, 1896

LADIES' LIST

BABER, Miss ROSEY
BUNKINS, Mrs. H.
DYREART, Miss GERTRUDE
GAINS, Miss SARAH
GOUDAL, Mrs. MARTHA
JONES, Mrs. JULIA
JONES, Mrs. L.
LOUIS, Mrs. JULIA
LOVE, Mrs. LUCY

LOVE, Mrs. MOLLIE
McGEE, Miss ALICE
MATHEW, Mrs. HENRY
MELTON, Miss LIZZIE
MIDELAN, Miss TERRY
MOUTON, Miss DORA
O'QUINN, Miss MARY
OWENS, Miss BESSIE
PERKINS, MARY

PETAWAY, Mrs. DORA
POSEY, Mrs. MAGGIE
REEVES, Mrs. NANCY
RILEY, Miss AGNES
RUFFIN, Miss AMANDA
THOMPSON, Mrs. AMANDA
WATERS, Miss HATTIE
WEST, Miss ALBERTHA
WILSON, Miss HENRIETTE
WILSON, Mrs. LIZER

GENTLEMEN'S LIST

BAKER, RICHARD
BARKER, ZEN
CHOPIN, A.
DAVIS, A. D.

Lake Charles Drug Co.
LEWIS & ROBERSON
LYLE, H. T.
MILLER, JOHN

RICHMOND, DAVID W.
ROPER, M.
SELVER, L. L.
SHAUNER, DUG

GUILD, D. J.
GUILLOTRE, JULIEN
JOHNS, HARRY
JONES, LERAY

MOTT, LEWIS
PAINS, HENRY
POLK, BATES
POLLS, WASHINGTON

SHORTER, GUS
WARS, ROBERT
WRIGHT, JOHN

ALL OVER THE PARISH

RAYMOND

We are rejoicing over a heavy rain, and fall plowing will begin. FRANK COTTON departed for LaBelle, New Mexico, where he has employment in a mining claim of which his brother is the manager. Police Juror PITRE was here to prepare the polling place for next Tuesday's elections. The PARKER brothers are threshing rice with W. J. RANDOLPH's new machine, which was on exhibition at the Jennings fair. C. T. LESLIE came home from Lake Charles, where he was under the treatment of Dr. PIERCE for his health. G. H. BROWN is hauling part of his last year's rice crop to Fenton. C. F. TAYLOR was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Election for Raymond. (Signed) UNO

CHINA

At last the long drouth has broken, and pastures, rice fields and gardens are green again. JOHN WILLIAMS has been working through harvest and threshing at Lake Arthur at the LOWRY plantation. Our police jury has revised laws prohibiting the sale of game killed in the parish by allowing wild game to be sold in the parish. The ducks and geese that make their home in the rice marshes during the winter destroy an immense amount of red rice and crawfish, and if too many birds are killed off, natures' balance between the birds, crawfish, red rice and the rice destroying pests will take possession of our rice field. TUPPER Brothers have leased JOE INCHCLIFF's sawmill and have commenced the winter sawing this week. ORA HENDERSON went to Jennings Saturday and took in the dance at Mr. VAN EPPS of Glen Roy on his way home. Mrs. G. A. AYLSWORTH and Miss ZELMA BUTLER of Elton made Mrs. BUCKLIN a pleasant call. (Signed) A PIGTAIL

OBERLIN

The timbermen and merchants are in hopes that the showers will continue until there is sufficient rise in the Calcasieu River to float the summer cut of logs now in the river and its tributaries. Several of our businessmen are now engaged in getting out oak pipe and barrel staves, expecting to sell in the New Orleans market. Section-Foreman MITCHELL is doing some much needed work on the main line in Oberlin. Professor KNAPP and editor CARY made some converts and had plenty of water for baptismal purposes. Editor CARY has been building a new barn for his livestock, some of which, especially his thoroughbred hogs, are beauties. J. D. SIGLER of Grant received by express from Texas a pair of five-month-old Chester White hogs, weighing 286 pounds. Deputy Sheriff HEWITT appears to be crowded with business. Madames CARY, MITCHELL, SONNIER, and VAN ZANDT, the three latter recent brides, attending the fair at Alexandria, as did Constable ZENON DARBONNE, who is still a bachelor. VALERY SONNIER has been laying up for a week nursing an abscess on his wrist. Dr. ___ S. SMITH is building a new home. A. D. GUILLET is hauling lumber for some much needed improvements on his place. (Signed) XIOUS

GLENMORA

Quite a number of our citizens availed themselves of the excursion over the K. C. W. & G. Railway and visited the Alexandria fair. Mrs. JOHN PHILLIPS has been seriously ill for several days, but is better. D. FONTENOT of Ville Platte visited his son, THEOPHILUS, who was attending school here. Madame M. COREIL of Ville Platte was the guest of Mrs. SIMON DURIO; Mrs. COREIL placed her son at Evans' Commercial School for the session. J. B. PHILLIPS, railway mail clerk, is at home visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN D. PHILLIPS. Mrs. ERWIN, wife of Rev. JAMES A. ERWIN, has been in Glenmora for several days, at the bedside of her daughter, Mrs. PHILLIPS. (Signed) CREOLE PELICAN

LOCKPORT

J. H. TUTTLE is now assisting our machinist in repairs at the sawmill. Rev. W. H. EDDLEMAN and WILL HARRINGTON visited SIDNEY HALL. Capt. JOHN JOHNSON visited with Mrs. PAUL JOHNSON; PAUL JOHNSON contemplates moving to Myrtle Springs this week. ZEKE SMITH visited his mother, Mrs. R. A. COLLINS. W. A. ALEXANDER visited his aunt, Mrs. J. W. SWEENEY in Lake Charles last week. Mrs. M. G. MURRY and NEIL JOHNSON visited the latter's sister at the convent in Lake Charles. Messrs. T. L. HOBBS, J. D. PHARR, W. A. ALEXANDER and JAMES TROUSDALE attended the speaking and barbeque at Lake Charles. CURLEY LYONS visited friends and relatives in Lake Charles. FRED LOCK and J. W. SIMPSON visited in Cameron Parish. Mrs. R. E. OWEN's baby has been quite sick. We are pleased to report that ISAAC TOOMER is about again; we hope he will be able to go to the polls. (Signed) SAW LOG

EDGERLY

Among the visitors to Lake Charles from our town, all anxious to hear the [political] speakers on October 30 were E. J. FAIRCHILD, J. D. ILES, PAPA ROBERTSON, LAMONT WEBER, J. W. SPURLOCK and son HENRY, A. and J. S. PERRY, Mr. and Mrs. GOWTON and son CHARLEY, B. W. LYONS and wife, GUY and MILTON VanBROOK and others. Miss LOU LYONS has been spending a few days with Aunt LOUISA. Judge FANCHER has opened a store. H. W. JOHNSON and A. D. DAHARSH visited Lake Charles. JEFF PERKINS had his jaw broken. Mrs. J. VanBROOK arrived home from her homestead. (Signed) J

OAKDALE

Cotton is all gathered and about all ginned and sold throughout this section. The earliest plantings of sweet potatoes are very good; turnips and potatoes are looking fine. The stock are not looking well of late. We have had good rains, but not enough water on the ground for the hogs. Nobody has killed those bear here yet, so they are still having high times among the hogs. We understand that some of our northern friends are coming here on a bear and deer hunt. Rev. I. WATSON and J. P. STANLEY are still sick. W. T. DUNN went to Bayou Chico and returned looking like a drowned rat; he got caught in a heavy rain. J. H. COLE of Boggy Bayou passed here on his return from Sugartown on a business trip, and W. WOLF passed through here on route for Oaklin Springs. Mrs. E. LEFLUR visited Mrs. S. REED. N. GOLDMAN of Vernon Parish was here to see his brother-in-law, I. WATSON. J. L. MONTGOMERY went to Lake Charles. Miss JEANNIE BROWN, our honored school teacher, and Master ALBERT DAVIS went to Lake Charles to attend the teachers meeting. Mrs. BLACKWELL and J. J. FERGUSON returned to their homes in Glenmora Saturday. W. MASON of Cheneyville left for his home; his best girl here looked very sad when he left. The neighbors met at the Pine Grove graveyard and cleared off the grass. (Signed) PINE KNOT

ONE OF THE OLDEST HOUSES IN LAKE CHARLES GETS LANDMARK AWARD. The old frame house at 530 Lawrence Street in Lake Charles is described as a "garrison type home." Records of its origin are not in existence, but, based on its structural characteristics and its known history, it is thought to be about 150 years old. An old oak tree in the front yard is estimated to be about 250 years old. The house had two front door entrances, some eight-foot windows, a front porch and a rear porch, all under a gabled roof. The structure was purchased in the mid-1880s by Mrs. J. A. BEL from the original owners Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD RICHARDS. The house was said to have been old at that time. Mrs. BEL gave the house to her niece, Mrs. AMILE (GEORGIA) JESSEN, the granddaughter of Captain and Mrs. DANIEL GOOS. The house was passed on to Mrs. HERBERT (GEORGIA) SCHAP and her brother, GUY. There were several outbuildings, including stables and a barn, which are no longer there.
Lake Charles American Press (9/19/2004)

THE LAKE CHARLES FOOTBALL TEAM OF 1899 was to go to Crowley to play on Thanksgiving Day. The team will be chosen from the following: JENNINGS GILL, DREW COLINS, JAMES GARDINER, CHARLES CHAVANNE, PERCY BROWN, GEORGE WASEY, ERNEST BEL and P. D. LeBLEU.
Lake Charles American Press (8/12/2004)

MAPS & GENEALOGY

There are many kinds of visual tools that are very important to genealogists. Maps are perhaps the most important of these, but no single map can provide all the answers. There are maps that show geologic and geographic features that influenced routes of exploration and immigration, patterns of migration and settlement, and political and social borders, all of which shaped our ancestors' lives. Other maps can help locate a family's residence and emigration routes from ancestral homelands. Old maps help locate historic boundaries and towns which may no longer exist; county boundaries often have changed and new maps do not show the old border lines. Topographical maps, which show the natural geography of an area, may illustrate why an ancestor's marriage was recorded in an adjacent county; it might have been easier or closer to go to that courthouse than to cross the river to go to one in their own county. Atlases are collections of maps; they can locate towns, parishes and countries, but also give the vital statistics about the town's population and its industries.

In the earliest days there were no boundary lines, no printed maps, no demarcations for travelers to follow. They followed old animal paths, then found a landmark...a tall tree, a big rock, a bend in the river...to mark their route. Sometimes they notched trees to show the way they had taken; sometimes they drew a rough map on a piece of bark or animal hide with charcoal. Distance was not measured in miles, but rather in how many days the journey took. Then a system of measurements was devised to show a man's land holdings and to count distance. Surveying developed and cartography became a science.

Courthouse plats give detailed descriptions of tracts and towns, and sometimes show who had the land holdings. Cemetery plats show location of graves, but do not necessarily tell who is buried in the graves; in many cases, only the name of the purchaser is shown. Maps of military campaigns and battles indicate where your ancestor may have fought in a battle. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show detailed drawings of every city block for a specific year. These maps show the location of public and private buildings, as well as individual houses. Libraries subscribing to the service can provide online access to maps of more than 12,000 American towns and cities. Old highway maps often show roads that are no longer there. Towns that no longer exist can also be found on old maps. Small towns might be difficult to find. For old ghost towns and for small towns, try USGS Geographic Names Information System at www.geonames.usgs.gov.

Because of parish/county boundary changes, towns might have been located in a parish/county in the past and be in a different parish/county today. A Website to try in this case is County Formation Maps at www.genealogyinc.com and www.mycensusmaps.com. Small towns may be difficult to find. Many maps are copyrighted and cannot be republished, even in a family genealogy, without permission.

Websites of interest are: Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names Online.

www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/vocabularies/

Location of New England Place Names. [//neatlas.huh.harvard.edu/NECounty](http://neatlas.huh.harvard.edu/NECounty)

Library of Congress Map Collections: 1500-2004

[//memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/gmdhome.html](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/gmdhome.html)

Perry-Castaneda Library Map Collection, University of Texas

www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/index.html

SOURCES: *Heritage Quest* (July/Aug. 2003)

TREND IN CALCASIEU POPULATION. According to the U. S. Census Bureau, the 2000 census showed that most incorporated areas of southwest Louisiana lost population, while both Calcasieu and Beauregard Parishes, as a whole, gained in population. Allen, Cameron, Jeff Davis and Vernon parishes lost in population. The state of Louisiana gained slightly. In the 2000 census it had 4,468,976 people. As of 1 July 2003, the Census Bureau estimated the population at 4,496,334, an increase of 27,358.

Lake Charles American Press (6/29/2004)

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.

MILL TOWN: PROSTITUTION & THE RULE OF LUMBER IN LAKE CHARLES, LA., 1867-1918

by A. MICHAL McMAHON tells how lumber played a key role in the development of southwest Louisiana. In 1884, Lake Charles was "the principal point of lumber manufacturing in Louisiana," but along with the timber men came other men and women looking for work...bankers, artisans, merchants, land developers, physicians, domestic servants...and many unskilled laborers. As Lake Charles grew from a small village into a frontier town, it became the center of a booming "entertainment industry" which was "remarkably mature and diverse." There were taverns and restaurants, operatic and theater productions, dances and picnics, but behind the entertainment culture was an underworld of vice. Although the owners of the lumber company towns provided churches, stores and houses for their workers, they banned saloons. The men were forced to look elsewhere for excitement and entertainment...in Alexandria or Lake Charles. Special trains and boats brought the lumber men from the woods to the towns.

Ryan Street had fourteen saloons; six were on Railroad Avenue. Activity in the saloons was so rough that it "was not considered proper for a lady to walk down the east side of Ryan Street on Saturday evenings." Along with saloons came gambling, prostitution and other forms of vice. A red-light district [known as Knappville] sprang up near Railroad Avenue [which became known as Battle Row, for obvious reasons]. In 1900, with a population of just 10,000, Lake Charles had a red-light district of at least eighteen houses—a number rivaling that of Atlanta. In the 1900 census, the prostitutes of Lake Charles are located in one area, and give "courtesan" as their occupation.

Despite campaigns by the city's ministers and reformers to wipe out gambling, drinking and prostitution, they still thrived. Municipal ordinances, fines and arrests attest to the problems the town faced. Since the end of the Civil War, most of the mayors had been mill owners, who had come to make their fortunes in the South. From 1893 to 1899 the mayor of the town was PATRICK CROWLEY, the owner of a saloon on Battle Row; he was the final arbiter in many vice cases, yet was said to be an able administrator. Brothels were finally banished from the city limits in 1918 as a step to remove a "menace to the welfare of the soldiers, sailors and aviators" of nearby Gerstner Field. For additional information on "MILLTOWN", see the original article in *Louisiana History, the Journal of the Louisiana Historical Association*, Vol. XLV, No. 2 (Spring 2004).

THE LAST SLAVE AUCTION IN THE U. S. was held at the race track in Savannah, Georgia, in October 1859. The slaves had been the property of PIERCE BUTLER of Philadelphia, husband of actress FANNY MEASE KEMBLE. He had inherited a large volume of land and slaves from his grandfather, Major PIERCE BUTLER of South Carolina, on condition of assuming the grandfather's name. PIERCE BUTLER sold 998 of his slaves to pay off his gambling debts. The sale took two days and netted \$303,850. A condition of the sale was that no slave families be separated. TOM PATE at the sale bought a man, two sisters and wife. PATE sold the two sisters, one to PAT SOMERS and one to a resident of St. Louis. Mr. SOMERS learned of the sale restrictions and returned the sister, demanding his money back. SOMERS was shot dead in an argument with PATE. A few days later, PATE was killed by a nephew of SOMERS, and the feud continued until every male member of the PATE family was wiped out. The Civil War liberated the sister.

Old Newberry (SC) Quarterly, Vol. 13 #3 (Fall 2004), Newberry, S.C.

ALL THE REALLY IMPORTANT INFORMATION IS ON THE MISSING PAGE.

BOOK REVIEW

Books reviewed in *Kinfolks* are donated by the author or publisher. They may be found in the Society Library or in the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles.

500 BRICKWALL SOLUTIONS TO GENEALOGY PROBLEMS is a collection of personal research stories, covering a wide spectrum of genealogical problems and their solutions, sometimes with a bit of irony or humor thrown in. Each story's solution is a credit to inspiration and hard work, and the research techniques demonstrate the application of experience and insight. Solutions have been found in such places as websites, people's memories, or even in the notes already gathered. Most of the solutions to these "brick-wall" problems have been reached by heeding the following advice:

1. Use others as sounding boards and network.
2. Reevaluate the information you already have.
3. Maintain an open mind.
4. Pay attention to the smallest bit of information.
5. Be prepared to spend money.
6. Take classes and get involved in the social side of genealogy.
7. Make educated guesses.
8. Stay abreast of the latest technology.
9. Remember the original document might contain clues that are missed or mistranslated.
10. Visit the places your ancestors lived in.
11. Do on-site research.
12. Study collateral lines.
13. Never give up.

Soft cover. 405 pp., glossary & index. Cost, \$25 includes shipping. Order from Family Chronicle, 2045 Niagara Falls Blvd., Unit 7, Niagara Falls, NY 14304-1675. www.familychronicle.com

"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.

FERRIES OF OLD IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH. Need any information about ferries in southwest Louisiana...locations, dates they were established and ended; names of operators and data on their families, etc...for an upcoming article in *Kinfolks*. We would also be interested in your personal observances and experiences on the old ferries. Contact SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606; or BETTY ROSTEET, 2801 St. Francis Street., Sulphur, LA 70663 or phone 337-625-4740; or ANNA HAYES, 134 Silvia Lane, Lake Charles, LA 70611 or phone 337-855-7691; or e-mail - sjhayes@bellsouth.net

HENDERSON, COWARD, SANDERS, CAGLE. Seeking documentation that ELEANOR HENDERSON (b. 1808, Rapides Parish, La.) and RICHARD ADDISON COWARD were parents of SARAH ELAINE COWARD (b. ca 1829; w/o WILLIAM SANDERS). SARAH and WILLIAM SANDERS disappear after the 1860 La. census. They had a son, CARROLL MURDOCK SANDERS, who m. JUDITH ALICE CAGLE (b. ca 1861 or 1862).
JUNE R. POOLE, 5229 Eden Roc Dr., Marrero, LA 70072

CHADICK, MARTIN. ASA CHADICK, Jr. married 2nd ELIZABETH MARTIN in Onion Co., Ark. on 14 April 1846. In the 1850 census they were living in Calcasieu Parish; not found in 1860 census.

Two daughters born---MALVINA (b. 26 June 1853) and EDA. Both girls found in 1870, with different relatives. The will of ASA, Sr. was written on 15 October 1856, recorded in 1859, and stated that ASA, Jr. was deceased. Need birth date for EDA and death date for ASA, Jr.
LORAIN BUTT DARLING, 1341 Park Terrace Ave., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86404-1860 or e-mail born28@rraz.net

HOW YOU SPEND YOUR "DASH"

I read of a man, who stood to speak at the funeral of a friend,
He referred to the dates on her tombstone from the beginning to the end.
He noted that first came her date of birth, and spoke the following date with tears,
But he said what mattered most of all was the dash between those years. (1900-1970)
For that dash represents all the time that she spent alive on earth,
And now only those who loved her know what that little line was worth.
For it matters not how much we own, the car, the house, the cash,
What matters is how we live and love, and how we spend our dash.
So think about this long and hard, are there things you'd like to change?
For you never know how much time is left, that can still be rearranged.
If we could slow down enough to consider what's true and real,
And always try to understand the way other people feel.
And be less quick to anger, and show appreciation more.
And love the people in our lives, like we've never loved before.
If we treat each other with respect, and more often wear a smile,
Remember that this special dash might only last a little while.
So, when our eulogy's being read, with your life's actions to rehash,
Would you be proud of the things they say, about **HOW YOUR SPENT YOUR DASH?**

SOURCE: Author unknown, from *The Bulletin*, Houston Genealogical Forum, Houston, TX

IF YOU ARE HAVING difficulty finding an ancestor's maiden name, property records can be a source of information. On deeds or donations of land, pay particular attention to the signatures of witnesses. Usually, the first witness was a kinsman of the husband and the second one is from the wife's family to protect her 1/3 dower right. In mortgages, check the person who loaned the mortgage money. It was traditional for the father of the girl, as a part of her dowry, to either co-sign or carry the note of his son-in-law.

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MEMBER # 584

Name of Compiler JOSEPH J. COOLEYAddress 215 Jerry Cooley Rd.City, State DeRidder, LA 70634-7852Date 22 September 2004*Ancestor Chart*

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

Chart No. _____

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

4 **COOLEY, Burrell Jefferson**

(Father of No. 2)

b. 4 Oct. 1879
p.b. Calcasieu Par., La.
m. 19 Dec. 1897
d. 30 Apr. 1954
p.d. DeRidder, La.

2 **COOLEY, Lonnie Dewey**

(Father of No. 1)

b. 14 June 1899
p.b. Calcasieu Par., La.
m. 15 Feb. 1920
d. 28 May 1978
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

5 **BAGGETT, Julia Elizabeth**

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 6 Apr. 1881
p.b. Calcasieu Par., La.
d. 5 Oct. 1920
p.d. Longville, La.

1 **COOLEY, Joseph Jefferson**

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

6 **SIMAR, Joseph**

(Father of No. 3)

b. 19 Sep. 1856
p.b. St. Landry Par., La.
m. 25 May 1891
d. 15 Aug. 1904
p.d. Iota, La.

3 **SIMAR, Eva**

(Mother of No. 1)

b. 27 Apr. 1903
p.b. Acadia Par., La.
d. 3 Sep. 1986
p.d. Longville, La.

7 **DOUCET, Julia**

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 25 Oct. 1875
p.b. St. Landry Par., La.
d. 10 July 1944
p.d. Evangeline, La.

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
p.b.

d.
p.d.

8 **COOLEY, William Arthur**

(Father of No. 4)

b. 4 Feb. 1848
p.b. Clark Co., Ms.
m.
d. 21 Oct. 1909
p.d. Calcasieu Par., La.

9 **ALSTON, Lucinda**

(Mother of No. 4)

b. 17 Aug. 1855
p.b. Calcasieu Par., La.
d. 28 Nov. 1917
p.d. Beauregard Par., La.

10 **BAGGETT, David Langston**

(Father of No. 5)

b. 21 May 1852
p.b. Mississippi
m. 7 June 1870
d. 29 Dec. 1941
p.d. Longville, La.

11 **NICHOLS, Hester Ann**

(Mother of No. 5)

b. 5 Jan. 1850
p.b. Calcasieu Par., La.
d. 17 Feb. 1931
p.d. Longville, La.

12 **SIMAR, Joseph**

(Father of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
m. 28 Apr. 1846
d. -- 1870/1880
p.d.

13 **HEBERT, Angelle**

(Mother of No. 6)

b. 29 June 1826
p.b. St. Landry Par., La.
d. After 1900
p.d.

14 **DOUCET, Melon**

(Father of No. 7)

b. 19 Feb. 1851
p.b. St. Landry Par., La.
m. 28 July 1873
d. ca 1925
p.d. Evangeline, La.

15 **DOUCET, Julia**

(Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d. by 1899
p.d.

16 **COOLEY, Ira**

b. 1 Jan. 1823 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m.

17 **ARRINGTON, Basheba**

d. 17 Aug. 1908 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. 17 Feb. 1823

d. 14 Dec. 1908

18 **ALSTON, John D.**

b. ca 1805 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. 28 Aug. 1832

d. -- 1876

19 **CLARK, Celestine**

b. 4 June 1816 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. by 1864

20 **BAGGETT, Joshua**

b. -- 1822 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. 3 Sep. 1845

d. -- 1861

21 **EVANS, Julia Ann**

b. -- 1830 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. -- 1862

22 **NICHOLS, William**

b. -- 1792 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. 18 Dec. 1838

d.

23 **HUDSON, Rachel Rebecca**

b. ca 1815 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. after 1880

24 **SIMAR, Louis of Attakapas**

b. 20 Oct. 1792 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. 24 July 1816

d.

25 **GRANGER, Francois**

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

26 **HEBERT, Antoine of New OrL.**

b. (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. 23 May 1815

d. by 1846

27 **TRAHAN, Celeste**

b. (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. by 1846

28 **DOUCET, Amselme Jr.**

b. 11 Jan. 1807 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. 10 Nov. 1836

d.

29 **VENABLE, Adelaide**

b. 1 Jan. 1815 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

30 **DOUCET, Julia**

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

d.

31 **DOUCET, Julia**

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

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