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KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

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

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

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

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

EDITORIAL POLICY - We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to Southwest Louisiana.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

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

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

SOCIETY ITEMS FOR SALE - *Ancestor Charts, Vol. I (1985) \$21.95 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. II (1988) \$21.95 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. III (1991) \$25.00 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. IV (1994) \$25.00 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. V (1997) \$25.00 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. VI (2000) \$22.00 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. VII (2003) \$20.00 ppd; 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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NOVEMBER MEETING

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society will be held on Saturday, November 19, 2005, at 10:00 A.M. in the Carnegie Meeting Room of Southwest Louisiana 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 presented by the Staff of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library. The topic will be "Researching Military Records (Revolutionary, Civil, Spanish American, WWI & WWII Wars)."

REMEMBER! Bring canned goods/monetary contribution for the Oak Park Pantry Thanksgiving Baskets. In September, Oak Park Pantry served 52 families with 60 children.

NEW MEMBERS

1462. CAMMIE A. WILKINSON, 3242 Paul Buchman Hwy., Zephyrhills, FL 33540-6547
1463. HERSHEL FRAZIER, P. O. Box 779, DeQuincy, LA 70633-0779
1464. AUDREY DUPLECHIAN, 5498 Greens Court Hwy., Gonzales, LA 70737

Membership to Date: 402

WEB SITES

Calcasieu Parish Library	http://www.calcasieu.lib.la.us
Louisiana. State Library (Baton Rouge, LA)	http://www.state.lib.la.us
Clayton Library, Houston, TX	http://www.houstonlibrary.org/clayton
Dallas Library, Dallas, TX	http://www.dallaslibrary.org
Allen County Public Library, Ft. Wayne, IN	http://www.acpl.lib.in.us
Detroit Public Library, Detroit, MI	http://www.detroit.lib.mi.us
New York City Library, NY	http://www.nypl.org
Library of Congress	http://www.loc.gov
National Archives	http://www.archives.gov/index.html
Historical Maps	http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/histut.html
Surname, county and state pages	http://genforum.genealogy.com
LDS Censuses (includes 1880 U.S. census & 1881 Census for Canada and Great Britain)	http://www.familysearch.org
International Genealogical Index (IGI)	http://www.familysearch.org
Map History	http://www.maphistory.info/sum.html
OurTime Lines	http://www.ourtimelines.com

IN MEMORIAM

MARY McBRIDE BELL
1929 - 2005

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

2005

November 19 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
SPEAKER - STAFF of SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY
PROGRAM - RESEARCHING MILITARY RECORDS (REVOLUTIONARY, CIVIL, SPANISH AMERICAN, WW I & WW II WARS)

2006

January 21 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
"SHOW AND TELL" by SWLGS MEMBERS

THE LAFFITE LEGEND CONTINUES. (See *KINFOLKS*, Vol. 29 #3)

"The fabricated LAFFITE genealogy in the *Journal of Jean Laffite* is the source of the 20th century legend that the LAFFITE brothers were descended from Spanish Jews," reads the group's Website. "None of their contemporaries ever alluded to their being Jews or having Jewish heritage." But like many other details of LAFFITE's life, the question of ancestry remains a subject of debate. Even the spelling of the surname varies with sources and authors, but the Society claims that JEAN and his brother, PIERRE, spelled their name LAFFITE. For additional information, try the following Websites:

<http://www.thelaffitesociety.com>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean_Lafitte

<http://www.frenchquarter.com/history/jeanlaffite.php>

SOURCE: *American Press* (8/8/2005)

There are many versions of LAFFITE's latter years and his death. ROBERT LaLANNE (Member #878) of Colorado Springs, CO, writes that in the book, *Jean Laffite, Gentleman Rover* [Arthur. New Orleans: Harmanson Publishers (1952)], JEAN LAFFITE lived under the alias of JOHN LAFFLIN in St. Louis, East St. Louis and Alton, Missouri. He married twice, raised a family and died of pneumonia on 5 May 1854 in Alton. He is said to be buried there. At the time the book was written, he had a great grandson, JOHN ANDRECHYNE LAFFITE, living in Kansas City. Maybe the most compelling thing about legendary figures is the mystery that surrounds them!

"OUTLAWS BY CHOICE" tells about smuggling along the Gulf Coast of Louisiana in the past and in the present by JEAN LAFFITE and other bands of sea rovers. *Louisiana Life Magazine* (Summer 2005)

2006 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FORM ENCLOSED. WHEN SENDING IN YOUR 2006 DUES, USE THE SAME POSTAGE STAMP AND ENVELOPE TO INCLUDE QUERIES, OLD BIBLE RECORDS, INTERESTING ANCESTOR STORIES, AND HUMOROUS INCIDENTS IN GENEALOGY FOR INCLUSION IN KINFOLKS. WE ALSO NEED ANY OLD OBITUARIES YOU CAN FIND, PREFERABLY BEFORE 1925.

LOOKING FOR THAT SPECIAL CHRISTMAS GIFT - CONSIDER A MEMBERSHIP IN SWLGS

HURRICANE RITA IN SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA

September 2005 was truly a month to be remembered. Throughout the world it was the warmest September on record since reliable records were kept. As well as record heat, southwest Louisiana suffered a severe drought and two strong hurricanes. In early September, Hurricane *Katrina* struck the Gulf Coast and devastated parts of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. *Katrina* flooded New Orleans and wrecked the parishes of southeast Louisiana. Then, about three weeks later, in the darkness of the early morning hours of Saturday, September 24, while recovery efforts from *Katrina* were still underway, *Rita* slammed ashore in southwest Louisiana, somewhere near the Louisiana-Texas border. Southwest Louisiana and southeast Texas were utterly devastated! The storm was massive, spreading its damage into north Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. The southern parishes and New Orleans were reflooded.

Southwest Louisiana is no stranger to hurricanes, but *Rita* was truly a monster. After suffering the devastation caused by Hurricane *Audrey* in June 1957, most of the residents of Cameron Parish usually evacuate in the face of a hurricane, but most of those in Calcasieu Parish usually stay and ride out the storm. Although mandatory evacuation orders had already been issued for the coastal parishes, on the morning of Thursday, September 22, an unprecedented mandatory evacuation was ordered for Calcasieu Parish and most of southwest Louisiana and southeast Texas. A few hardy souls took the risk and remained, but most of the people hurriedly gathered a few belongings, secured their homes as well as they could and left. An estimated 3.4 million people evacuated, moving generally westward and northward, seeking safety from the storm. Traffic was a nightmare. Cars and trucks, packed with people, pets and valued possessions, were bumper-to-bumper and clogged the highways, barely moving; some vehicles ran out of gas or broke down and were hauled to the side of the road. There was literally no place to go. Hotels, motels, apartments and houses in north Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Arkansas were already filled with evacuees from *Katrina*. People were just fleeing. Many had no provisions and no destination in mind. Hundreds were forced to find refuge in shelters provided in various towns along the way. The exodus of people fleeing from *Rita* is said to be the largest migration of Americans since the Civil War.

Although the death toll from the fierce *Rita* was extremely low, property damage was estimated at billions of dollars. The devastation was so severe that people were not allowed to return to their homes until power and livable conditions could be restored. Most people were ill-prepared for long-term evacuation. Everyone thought they would return as soon as the storm was over, clean up a few shingles and limbs that had blown down, and return to their routine, just as Louisianians had done after previous storms. But this was devastation beyond belief! Landmarks are gone, and the homes and towns we left are forever changed! Throughout Calcasieu, Cameron, Jeff Davis and the other parishes of southwest Louisiana and the counties of southeast Texas almost every home and building suffered some sort of damage. All of Cameron Parish was inundated by floodwaters and the storm surge, which was estimated to be between 14 and 20 feet, depending on the location. Most places in Holly Beach, Johnsons Bayou, Creole, Oak Grove and Grand Chenier are but a memory; they were completely destroyed. The only remaining buildings in the town of Cameron were the Court House, which had water up to its second story, and a nearby building, which was heavily damaged. Hundreds of homes and businesses in southwest Louisiana were completely destroyed; some were washed out to sea or into the marshes. Others were battered so severely that they were uninhabitable and unusable. Fences and trees used to mark boundaries no longer exist.

No one was allowed to return home for days, and the days stretched into weeks for many. Water systems were compromised; sewage was not working in many places. Telephone and electrical facilities were down; poles were blown over or split; electrical substations were destroyed. Cell phone towers were down. Stores, banks, libraries, restaurants and businesses were closed until damages could be repaired and electrical power restored. Most of the schools in Calcasieu Parish were heavily damaged by wind or water, and with the exception of the badly damaged schools at Grand Lake and Hackberry, all other schools in Cameron Parish were completely destroyed. Some roads were washed

away; others were flooded for days or blocked by fallen trees. Dead fish, washed up by the storm surge were left to rot in the sun; pogy fish from Cameron were washed as far inland as Sam Houston Jones Park near Moss Bluff. Thousands of cattle and horses drowned, but remarkably, many survived. Stray animals of all sorts roamed, looking for food and shelter. Snakes, also fleeing from high water, were a hazard.

Thousands of large, majestic oaks and tall pine trees were uprooted or split. They crushed or severely damaged hundreds of houses and cars. Other homes were damaged by flooding from the storm surge, or from rain blowing through damaged roofs or broken windows, or from broken sewer lines. The tidal surge from the storm made the waters in Lake Charles rise about six feet, forcing water into some houses and businesses. Large boats were blown inland. Street signs were blown away or turned in a different direction. Traffic signals were not working. The stench of dead animals and the rotting contents from freezers and refrigerators became almost overpowering. Mosquitoes swarmed, creating a nuisance, as well as a threat of disease. Mold and mildew grew rapidly on damaged, humid walls and floors, causing respiratory problems and other health concerns. Viewing the damage was mind-boggling! Contemplating the massive cleanup required was overwhelming!

One of the unexpected by-products of *Rita's* wrath was cemetery damage. About 20 cemeteries in Calcasieu and Cameron were damaged. Most of those in Calcasieu Parish received minor damage, but Sacred Heart Cemetery in Creole and the Catholic Cemetery in Hackberry were heavily damaged. Fallen trees crushed some graves and monuments. Floodwaters floated the caskets in other cemeteries, washing them as far away as 9 to 14 miles from their original burial sites. Some remains were identified and re-interred. By October 15, 150 remains had been recovered in Cameron Parish, but not all could be identified. As the grisly task of identifying the remains is concluded, they will be re-casketed and re-interred.

Cleanup and recovery began almost as soon as people could return, but that was usually many days or even weeks after the storm. There were long lines for everything...food, water, ice and gas. Life without electricity or communications was rather primitive. The loud noise of generators filled the air. A few stores and banks were able to open, and they did business only on a part-time schedule. Grocery stores ran out of food and other supplies. Few restaurants were open. Everything was in short supply...groceries, rakes, vacuum cleaners, cleaning supplies, linens, paper products, plastic bags, fresh meat and vegetables. But each day things became a little better. Freezers and refrigerators were cleansed of their rotting contents, but most of these appliances had to be replaced and none were immediately available. The air was filled with the whine of chain saws and the sound of heavy machinery, as men cut trees and cleared the land. They lined the edges of the streets with huge piles of shingles, limbs and debris from thousands of fallen trees; in places the pile of limbs were as high as 10 feet or more. Wet, moldy carpets, floors and baseboards were ripped from homes and businesses. Blue tarps began to decorate the roofs of almost every house in the area, protecting homes until roofs can be repaired or replaced. Plywood adorned many houses to cover broken windows.

All disasters, natural and manmade, have a deadly and lasting effect on the earth and on mankind. Forested areas became almost treeless; shorelines are eroded; land is flooded and left with a new coating of mud, but sometimes that mud is mixed with industrial waste or other contaminants. Disasters destroy the abodes of both men and animals, and many have to find new places to live. Disasters are responsible for great mass migrations of people and profound changes in lives and lifestyles. Like other disasters, Hurricanes *Katrina* and *Rita* have displaced millions of people. Some of the evacuees have been displaced permanently; they have no homes to which to return. The unemployment rate is soaring as people have lost their jobs and employment. Some will return to the site of their former homes and rebuild, while others have chosen to find jobs and housing in new locations and will encourage their families and friends to locate near them. Many schools were damaged or destroyed, so hundred of students will go to different schools. The result may be a change in the demographics for the country.

The storms affected many industries; even those not directly in the path of devastation will feel a ripple effect. Some of the industries will flourish because of the storms; others will fail. One of the industries obviously affected by the storm was the oil and gas business. The mass exodus of refugees created an acute shortage of gasoline and in the storm-ridden areas of Texas and Louisiana. Many service stations and processing plants were destroyed. Oil production offshore in the Gulf and in the coastal areas suffered drastically, resulting in higher oil and gasoline prices throughout the nation. It is predicted that heating fuel costs could rise as high as 70% this winter. So, in some way, all of us will pay for storm damage.

The storms affected the seafood industry of the Gulf Coast. Fishing and shrimping grounds were disturbed; oyster beds ruined; boats and processing plants were destroyed. Fish and shrimp will be in short supply and will be more expensive. The sugar cane crop was flattened by the wind, so sugar will also be more expensive. Many farmers and fishermen have lost their livelihood and will be unable to repay loans. Bankruptcies follow the path of the storms.

The storms also took a toll on the timber industry. The Agricultural Department has estimated that 50% of the timber in Calcasieu Parish is either down or damaged. Jeff Davis lost 25%; Beauregard lost 20%; and Allen lost 20%. It is estimated that 456,458 acres of land in Louisiana was damaged by Rita, and in Texas and Louisiana combined, there were 1,407,358 acres of forested land damaged or otherwise affected. The storm's effect on the future timber may be immense. In reforested areas many trees are down or have been split; in other places, whole forests of pine trees are leaning in one direction. Many homes and other buildings were destroyed or damaged by the storms, and housing is in short supply. All aspects of the building trades are in great demand and much lumber is needed to repair and replace storm losses. The demand for lumber will probably result in even higher prices.

The appliance business flourishes as people flock to buy replacements for all sorts of household appliances destroyed or damaged by the storms. People rush to replace damaged or flooded automobiles, filling the used car market with refurbished or repaired vehicles. It is truly a time for the buyer to beware.

The tourist industry is striving to recover, but many historical buildings and scenic gardens have been severely damaged or destroyed. The Creole Nature Trail, which is visited by about 300,000 visitors annually, is partially destroyed. Sam Houston Jones Park near Moss Bluff, formerly used as a shelter for evacuees in trailers and tents, has so many trees down that it has been closed. Pageants and annual events have had to be rescheduled. Motels and hotels are still filled with refugees. Airports and railroads suffered damage. Tourism along the Gulf Coast may be hard hit.

The disaster has stretched southwest Louisiana's resources...mental, physical and financial...to the limit. Out of the tragedy came tales of bravery, generosity and kindness, but unfortunately, also stories of scams, cheating and price gouging. Recovery has begun. Government agencies, private charities, church organizations, utility and telephone companies sent help. Volunteers came from all over the nation. Tent cities sprang up to house relief workers. Like the residents, the volunteers had to fight the heat and mosquitoes, smells and stress. They have helped to restore utilities, feed those in need, provide emergency money, reunite families and generally aid in the recovery from the storm's devastation. Neighbors are helping neighbors; friends are housing friends; families are taking care of each other. The lines of people waiting for food, ice and gas are no longer visible. The chain saws are silent, and the sounds of construction have begun. Most businesses and schools are getting back to a normal schedule. Like the fabled phoenix, southwest Louisiana will rise again, stronger and better than ever.

TAKE THE TIME to write family stories and your own memories of what it was like "way back then." One day, some of your descendants will be fascinated with the "old times" in which you lived, and will be grateful that you took the time to share your memories.

SEPTEMBER PROGRAM - LOUISIANA'S LAND RECORDS

BOBBY M. FREYOU, Public Land Records Manager of the State Land Office of the State of Louisiana, spoke at the September meeting of the SWLGS. His topic was *Historical Land Title Records*. Questions on the State Land and Building System (SLAB) can be directed to Mr. FREYOU at the Louisiana State Land Office, P. O. Box 44124, Baton Rouge, LA 70804 <www.la.gov/slo> or <www.state.la.us/slo>. Phone: 225-342-4578. Fax: 225-342-5458. E-mail: Bobby.Freyou@la.gov. The following information is taken from Mr. FREYOU's talk.

The Louisiana State Land Office has many records, including an historical land title records program, a tax adjudicated land records program, an optical scanning and preservation program which can be accessed at <www.doa.louisiana.gov/slo>, and a State Land Building System inventory program (SLAB), which can be accessed at <www.gcr1.com/fpc>. They also have a Land and Waterbottom Management, a Titles and Survey program and GIS, computer mapping of all state lands.

The Louisiana State Land Office has an extensive collection of historical land title records from the United States General Land Office, the United States Surveyor General's Office, and the Louisiana State Land Office. The collection includes an estimated two million documents comprising: U. S. and State Tract Books, U. S. Surveyor-General Official Township Plats and Field Notes from them, Claim Papers for French, British and Spanish Land Grants, Exhibits of Private Land Claims, American State Papers, Selections and Approvals of land per U. S. Swamp Lands Act, State Certificates of Receipt, State Patents, U. S. and State Homesteads, U. S. and State Military Warrants, Levee Board Transfers, Section 16 School and Indemnity Lands, Railroad Land Grants and Miscellaneous Letters between officials in Louisiana and Washington, D. C.

Most records are filed by Section, Township, Range, and Land District. Certificates and patents are filed by their number. Letters are usually filed by date. There is an index by name for the US/State Tract Books. We have the names of the **first recorded owner of the land only**, when the land was transferred from public to private ownership.

There is written record of title to every acre of land in Louisiana. All sources of title, except for water bottoms and Section 16 School Lands, must come from the federal government in some written form. There is written original severance documentation from the U. S. to private owners by claim, sale, or homestead, or from the U. S. to the State of Louisiana and then by severance from the State to private ownership by sale, homestead or transfer. In 1803, when the Louisiana Purchase was made, many people already owned land. It was necessary to prove who owned the various pieces of land, so each claimant was required to submit paper work to a board in New Orleans, which denied or allowed the claim; if the claim was approved, it was given a number.

The following definitions may help with land research.

General Land Office (GLO)---The U. S. office that handles Federal land matters.

Surveyor General's Office---The U. S. office that conducted official U. S. government surveys.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)---The U. S. office that handles Federal land matters.

State Land Office (SLO)---The Louisiana State Office created in 1844, that handles State land matters.

Meridian---A line running north and south along which townships were established. Louisiana is divided into two meridians...the "**St. Helena Meridian**" used to establish townships east of the Mississippi River and the "**Louisiana Meridian**" used to establish townships west of the river.

Land Districts---Louisiana was divided into land districts to handle the administration of U. S. Public Lands. The districts are: the **Northwestern District** (also known as Natchitoches District), the **District**

North of the Red River (also known as Monroe District and Ouachita District), the **Southwestern District** (also known as the Opelousas District), the **Southeastern District** (West of the Mississippi River), the **Southeastern District** (East of the Mississippi River - also known as the New Orleans District), and the **Greensburg District**.

Township & Range---Louisiana is divided into a grid pattern of townships and ranges, which is a rectangular unit for the survey of public lands generally being a square measuring six miles per side. **Townships** run north and south while **Ranges** run east and west. Both the township and the range are necessary to locate land in the public land survey system, but the general reference is simply "township." The **Principal Meridian Line** extends in a true north-south direction, passing through the initial point along which townships were established. There are two **Principal Meridian Lines** in Louisiana, the **St. Helena** and the **Louisiana Meridians**. The **Base Line** is a line extending in an east-west direction along a line of true latitude passing through the initial point along which ranges were established. The intersection of the Principal Meridian Line and the Base Line is called the **Initial Point**. This is the point of origin for the survey of public lands within a given area. There are two Initial Points in Louisiana.

Section---Each Township (six mile by six mile square) is subdivided into sections. There are generally 36 Sections per Township, square in shape, measuring one mile on each side, and being 640 acres in size, but in Louisiana it is not unusual to have upwards of 100 sections in some townships, with the Sections having various shapes, sizes, and acreages.

U. S. Tract Books---An index in the form of a ledger book, arranged by meridian, land district, township, range and section, showing Federal Land severance.

Index to U. S. Tract Books---A listing, by land district, of names of persons to whom land was severed from the U. S.

State Tract Books---An index, in the form of a ledger book, arranged by meridian, land district, township, range, and section, showing State land severance.

Index to State Tract Books---A listing, by land districts, of names of persons to whom land was severed from the State.

Official Township Plats (Maps)---Copies of official U. S. survey plats (maps) establishing and defining the townships and ranges and sections. Made from official field notes, these drawings show the details of a particular survey. The plat shows the dimensions and are of all private land claims and public land sections located within the township. A public land survey is not official until the governing authority has reviewed and approved the field notes and plat. Typically, there is one plat per township, although there could be several supplemental surveys for a township or portion of a township.

Field Notes---The official field notes of the U. S. surveyor who performed the official township survey, showing the details for the particular survey.

Bearing Trees---Listing of the bearing trees used by the U. S. Deputy Surveyors. These trees were used as an accessory to mark and locate section corners and survey monuments. A description of the tree and a direction or distance from the monument to the tree was recorded in the official field notes.

U. S. Check Plats (Maps)---Unofficial plats marked upon by GLO and/or SLO staff to show areas of land severed by the U. S. government.

State Check Plats (Maps)---Unofficial plats marked by SLO to show land severed by the state.

Old Survey Plats (Maps)---Original plats of previous official U. S. township survey plats which have been replaced by later survey plats.

Exhibit of Private Land Claims---A ledger compiled by the U. S. Register & Receiver containing the names of those people who filed a claim, requesting that the U. S. government recognize their claim to the title of the land.

Claim Papers---A file based on a collection of papers submitted by a person making a claim to land.

American State Papers---Acts of U. S. Congress recognizing a person's claim to land based upon an earlier, Spanish, French or British land grant. The claims were gathered, selected and published by Congress due to their importance to the "legislative and documentary history of the United States." There are two editions, a Gales & Seaton Edition and a Duff/Green Edition.

Pintado Papers---A copy of a collection of papers, notes and surveys of CHARLES LAVEAU TRUDEAU and his assistant, VINCENTE SEBASTIAN PINTADO.

Rio Hondo Claims---A group of land claims situated between the Rio Hondo [Calcasieu] and the Sabine Rivers, known as "Neutral Territory." The U. S. Congress confirmed or denied these claims based upon evidence of habitation and cultivation.

U. S. Homesteads---Documents relative to the U. S. severance of land title pursuant to the U. S. Homestead Laws, whereby an individual over the age of 21 who was a U. S. citizen (or who had filed papers to become a citizen) could acquire up to 160 acres of land after clearing, improving and living upon the land for five years.

Soldiers Proofs---Documents relative to the severance of public lands granted to a Confederate Civil War veteran or his widow, pursuant to his military service.

Certificates, Receipts & Warrants---Documents issued by the U. S. or the state relative to the severance of public lands.

U. S. Patents to State---Official documents issued by U. S. government transferring land title to the State.

U. S. Patent to Individuals (issued between 1950 and 1972)---Official document issued by U. S. government conveying title of public lands to an individual. It is typically the final document issued in a chain of title from the U. S. to the individual.

Railroad Land---Documents relative to land selected by various railroads from the government.

Section 16 School Lands---Documents relating to lands set aside by the U. S. government for school purposes. The state holds title to these lands and holds them in trust for school purposes.

School Indemnity Lands---When a Section 16 School Land was lacking full acreage (640 acres) in a township, the U. S. set aside other lands in the State for the benefit of the lacking township.

U. S. Pre-emptions---Sale of public land pursuant to a granting of a preferential right of "first purchase," usually issued to an adjacent landowner or to an individual who had already occupied said land.

Seminary of Learning Selections & Approvals---A list of 50,000 acres of land transferred by the U. S. to the State. The revenue generated by the sale of these lands was to be used by the State for higher education.

Internal Improvements---A list of 500,000 acres of land transferred by the U. S. to the state. The revenue generated by the sale of these lands was to be used for the construction of roads, bridges, levees, etc., to encourage settlement.

Swampland Selections---A list of lands selected by the State and requested to be transferred from the U. S. pursuant to the Swampland Acts of 1849 and 1850.

Swampland Rejections---A list of the un-severed, vacant U. S. lands that were not approved to be transferred to the State pursuant to the Swampland Acts of 1849 and 1850.

State Homesteads---Documents relative to the State severance of land title pursuant to the State Homestead laws, whereby an individual over the age of 21 who was a U. S. citizen (or who had filed papers to become one) could acquire up to 160 acres of State land after clearing, improving and living on said land for five years.

State Patents---Official document issued by the State conveying title of state lands to an individual. It is typically the final document issued in a chain of title from the State to the individual. The individual must request a patent from the state after a sale. Lack of a patent does not invalidate the individual's title.

Levee Board Transfers---Documents listing State lands which were transferred by the state to various levee boards. The boards could sell the land to make money to build levees.

State Surveys---Official township surveys requested and performed by the State and approved by the register of the State Land Office.

The Louisiana State Land Office has a scanning project, the Historical Land Title Records and Tax Adjudicated Land Records, that can be found at www.doa.louisiana.gov/slo. The records are usually indexed by Township and Range and Section. In many cases, it is necessary to also know the Meridian and/or the Land District where the Township and range and Section are located. Documents, such as the following can be ordered: American State Papers, Claim Papers, Certificates, Patents, Transfers, Warrants, Township Plats, Maps, Private Land Claims, etc. There is a fee for each document ordered.

Trying to convert French land measurements to acres is often confusing. The following measurements may be helpful:

1 Toise = 6 French feet

30 Toises = 180 French feet or 1 Arpent

640 Acres = 1 square mile or 1 Section

36 Square Miles or sections = 1 Township

Arpents to Acres---Multiply by .846

Acres to Arpents---Multiply by 1.181

Web Sites:

Bureau of Land Management

www.glorerecords.blm.gov

Missouri State Land Patents, 1831-1910

www.sos.mo.gov/archives/land

GRANDPARENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

*Most people become grandparents between the ages of 49 and 53: for women who delay childbearing until their late 30s or early 40s, grandmotherhood will arrive when they are in their 60s or older.

*In 2002 there were about 90 million grandparents in the U. S. A few become great-grandparents. 20% of women who die after the age of 80 are great-grandparents.

*Increased life expectancy presents more opportunities to know grandchildren and for grandchildren to have all four grandparents alive during their childhood.

OLD SPANISH LAND GRANTS

In the testimony taken at Natchitoches in 1824, there are a number of references to the Rio Hondo. One of the witnesses places it about six miles west of the town of Natchitoches; another witness testifies that the land of a certain claimant "lies within the late neutral territory, situated about a quarter of a mile from the Aroya Hondo." There are numerous mentions of roads and ferries, to Spanish villages in the country about Natchitoches, but no mention is found of Spanish villages in the Calcasieu territory, nor is there found any mention of highways and roads except the "Old Spanish Trace."

GEORGE FOGLEMAN "filed his notice, claiming by virtue of settlement and occupancy prior to February 23, 1819, a tract of land, lying within the late neutral territory, situated on the west side of the Quelqueshue [Calcasieu] River on the Spanish Trace, about two miles above Charles' Lake."

CHARLES AINSWORTH, Jr. "filed his notice claiming, by virtue of settlement and occupancy, a tract of land lying within the late neutral territory, situated on the west side of the Quelqueshue [Calcasieu] River and on the west side of Show Pique [Choupique] Bayou, about fifteen miles above the entrance of said bayou, which is about two miles south of the Spanish Trace."

HENRY MOSS "filed his notice, claiming by virtue of inhabitation, occupation and cultivation, a tract of land lying within the late neutral territory, and lying west of the Bayou Quelqueshue [Calcasieu], on the waters of the Bayou d'Inde, about two miles below and south of the Old Spanish Trace to the Sabine."

JAMES BARNETT "filed his notice, claiming by virtue of occupation, inhabitation and cultivation, a tract of land situated on the River Sabine at the Old Spanish crossing, having a cabin on each side of the road."

There is further testimony to the effect that GEORGE ORR and ABEL TERRELL settled on this tract of land in the year 1818 and that it was "under good fence."

SOURCE: *Maude Reid Scrapbook* Vol. 1, p. 212

SANBORN INSURANCE MAPS

The most recent addition to the genealogical collection at the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, located at 411 Pujo Street in Lake Charles, are digital maps, insurance maps published by the Sanborn Insurance Company. They range in dates from 1867 to 1970. These maps are valuable historical tools and include such information as the outline of each building, its height, size and shape, location of windows and doors, the construction materials and function of the structure. The maps also give street names and addresses, width of streets and sidewalks, property boundaries and building use. Louisiana has over 150 towns and cities represented, including the nearby towns of Abbeville, Basile, Breaux Bridge, Church Point, Crowley, DeQuincy, DeRidder, Elton, Eunice, Gueydan, Iowa, Jennings, Kaplan, Kinder, Lafayette, Lake Arthur, Lake Charles, Leesville, Mamou, Natchitoches, New Iberia, Oakdale, Oberlin, Opelousas, Rayne St. Martinville, Sulphur, Sulphur Mines, Ville Platte, Vinton, Washington and Westlake. You may access these maps in any branch at <http://sanborn.umi.com>.

**The Pessimist sees difficulty in every opportunity.
The Optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty.**

Winston Churchill

RIO HONDO LAND CLAIMS

Land in southwest Louisiana was a part of the Rio Hondo Claims in the Neutral Territory, the "No-Man's Land" that was situated between the Rio Hondo (Calcasieu) and Sabine Rivers. In accordance with the laws enacted in 1823 and 1824 by the Congress of the United States, land claims between the Rio Hondo and Sabine had to be legally established. Pursuant to the new laws, and having given notice to inhabitants of the time of their meeting at Natchitoches, the board which was established to sort out the claims began to determine the laws and customs of the Spanish Province of Texas in the granting of lands and the extent of the Neutral Territory. In lieu of "authentic or public data," they were compelled to "have recourse to the knowledge of individuals of respectability." The following Abstract of Title applied to land within a Rio Hondo Claim.

GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION GLEANED FROM ABSTRACT ROSE PARK SUBDIVISION, SULPHUR, La.

RIO HONDO LAND CLAIM #255. ARCHIBALD THOMPSON, of the parish of St. Landry, filed his notice claiming by virtue of occupation, inhabitation, and cultivation, a tract of land situated in the late neutral territory, on the east prong of Bayou Dinde (which is a west branch of the Quelqueshue River), fronting on the west side of said prong, bounded on all sides by vacant land, and containing six hundred and forty acres. The claim is supported by the following testimony taken before the board:

"WILLIAM SMITH, being sworn, says that he knows the land since the year 1818 to the present time, and that during this space it has been constantly inhabited and cultivated by the claimant to the extent of four acres, in corn, potatoes, &c; that it is situated as mentioned in the foregoing notice, and that the claimant is about thirty years of age, and the head of a family."

We are of the opinion that this claim ought to be confirmed, and in the abstract have classed it with claims of the "third class."

American State Papers: Documents of the Congress of the United States in Relation to The Public Lands From The First Session of the Eighteenth to the Second Session of the Nineteenth Congress, Inclusive: Commencing December 1, 1823, and Ending March 3, 1827.

- 21 Oct. 1846 SUCCESSION of JACOB RYAN, Sr. and MARY ANN HARGROVE, his wife (Probate #27). He died 1846; she died October 1846. Estate opened 21 October 1848, names heirs HENRY MOSS, JACOB RYAN, ALEXANDER ELENDRER, GEORGE ELENDRER, ONEZIME ROYA, SUSAN RYAN, ARTY RYAN, THOMAS RIGMAIDEN, GEORGE REEVES, all majors.
- 7 Dec. 1848 SUCCESSION SALE. Estate of JACOB RYAN, Sr. and MARY ANN HARGROVE to HENRY MOSS.
- 13 Dec. 1852 GRANT CONFIRMED. U. S. to ARCHIBALD THOMPSON*, Rio Hondo Land Claim #255. Entire Section 1, Township 10S, Range 10W, containing 640 acres.
- 8 Aug. 1857 WARRANTY DEED. HENRY MOSS sells land to EZRA MOSS.
- 31 Jan. 1878 WARRANTY DEED. EZRA MOSS and wife, AMANDA YOUNG to ROSEMOND DOIRON.
- 21 Aug. 1893 PARTITION OF LAND.
- 27 Mar. 1895 AFFIDAVIT. LOUIS DOIRON, Jr. to EDMUND D. MILLER.
- 6 May 1901 WARRANTY DEED. EDMUND D. MILLER to JOHN T. BARNETT.
- 16 Apr. 1902 CHARTER OF KELLY-WEBER & CO., LTD. Names Board of Directors DECONDA A. KELLY, WILLIS P. WEBER and GEORGE M. KING. Witnesses: BEN W. FOSTER, ARSENE P. PUJO, and JOSEPH MOORE, District Attorney for 15th Judicial District of La. Recorder, DAVID H. LEVINGSTON.
- 31 Dec. 1904 AFFIDAVIT. JOHN T. BARNETT of the Parish of Calcasieu swears to Kelly-Weber Co. of Lake Charles that he is married to ETHEL REYNOLDS, and that his wife is still living.
- 5 Feb. 1908 AFFIDAVIT. HENRY J. MOSS swears that BENJAMIN F. MOSS, ROSEMOND DOIRON and wife, ELOISE DUGAS, are deceased, and that their only heirs

were: CELESTINE, CHARLES, EDMUND, EMILE, ELIZABETH, MARIE LOUISE, PIERRE, LOUIS, Jr., EMELINE, JULIE, LOUISA, and LAURA DOIRON.

- 31 Oct. 1913 QUIT CLAIM DEED. Kelly-Weber & Co. to J. T. BARNETT. Witnesses: H. L. DOUGLAS, LEWIS J. MAYEUX. E. R. KAUFMAN, Notary.
- 4 Dec. 1913 CONVEYANCE. Confirmed Private Land Claim of ARCHIBALD THOMPSON, Rio Hondo Land Claim #255, 3rd Class (*American State Papers*, Gale's & Seaton's Edition, Vol. 4, p. 146). WOODROW WILSON, President.
- 27 Aug. 1927 AFFIDAVIT. Mrs. ANNIE LOUISE McGUIRE names heirs as above, but gives additional information, namely: that ELIZABETH DOIRON was wife of DAVID VERDINE; that EMILE DOIRON was wife of ROSEMOND DOIRON; that CELESTE DOIRON died about 1910, and had as her only heir, a daughter, CELANIE DOIRON, who was about 19 years old at the time of her mother's death and was, at the present time, married to BURGESS DOIRON, a resident of Sulphur.
- 10 July 1930 AFFIDAVIT. LOUIS FOSTER, husband of LOUISA DOIRON names children of ROSEMOND DOIRON, as well as the following children of ELIZABETH DOIRON and her husband, DAVID VERDINE: URSIN, LESSAN, ORELIA, OPHELIA, JOYSON, OZIA (now Mrs. DOIRON), and COELIA VERDINE. He swears that JOACHIM, JOYOSE and JOSELAH VERDINE were one and the same person.
- 24 Nov. 1933 BANKRUPTCY (#5166) of JOHN TULLY BARNETT. Names deceased wife, Mrs. ETHERIA BARNETT. EDWIN F. GAYLE, Attorney for plaintiff. JOHN H. POE, Notary. L. I. PERRAULT, Referee. FLOYD E. FARR, Trustee. Appraisers: T. M. DIETZ, A. H. HUMPHREY, A. L. COLEMAN, all of Lake Charles.

*[Genealogical Note: The 1850 Federal Census for Calcasieu Parish shows:

ARCHIBALD THOMPSON, age 65, male, planter, with \$300 worth of real estate, illiterate, born Tennessee

MARY THOMPSON, age 50, female, born Tennessee

MARTHA THOMPSON, age 18, female, born Louisiana

LUCINDY THOMPSON, age 16, female, born Louisiana

THOMAS THOMPSON, age 21, male, Laborer, born Louisiana]

EARLY LOUISIANA LAWS REGARDING BOUNDARIES AND STATE COURTS

- 1805 "An Act for Dividing the Territory of Orleans into Counties, and Establishing Courts of Inferior Justice therein."
- 1807 "An Act Providing for the Superior Court-Going Circuit and for Establishing Courts of Inferior Justice."
- 1810 "An Act Establishing the Limits between the County of Opelousas and the County of Rapides."
- 1817 "An Act To Establish the Boundaries Between the Counties of Opelousas and Attakapas."
- 1840 "An Act to Create a New Parish to be Called the Parish of Calcasieu."

Calcasieu Parish was divided into ten Wards prior to 31 December 1912. On 9 January 1913, the Police Jury redivided Calcasieu Parish into seven Wards.

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.

HOMESTEAD RECORDS

In America, ownership of land has always been of prime importance. Only the wealthy could own land in Europe, but in the American colonies the land was plentiful, always cheap and sometime free. One of the most compelling reasons for emigration was the promise of land ownership, and people fought to the death to defend their land claims from Indians or other rivals. Before 1862 it was possible to acquire land in the United States by either land grants, cash purchases or scrip acts. Land grants were large blocks of land that were given by a sovereign to a favored few. In some cases, such as the grants of WILLIAM PENN and JOHN LAW, the amount of land granted was so great that the landholder brought over colonists to develop the land. In other cases, grantees were given forty or a hundred acres, usually along a river, to build a home and develop a farm. Cash purchases were land bought from the federal government or a private land owner. Scrip acts were virtually bonuses paid in land to veterans for service in the Revolutionary War and the early Indian Wars. One could not acquire land by homesteading until 1862...and until the Civil War ended, that land was only in the North.

In May 1862, in order to encourage enlistments in the Federal Army, the U. S. government legislated the Homestead Act, which granted 160 acres of land in the public domain to a citizen or an alien (who had filed his intent to become a naturalized citizen), with certain provisions. The law required applicants to cultivate the land, build a home on it and reside there for five years. After complying with the homestead requirements, after a period of five years the claimant could sell the land and move on. If your ancestor received land under the Homestead Act of 1862, he was required to answer many questions on a four-page questionnaire. These questions included much family data and named all members in his household. Later laws amended the original Act, and in 1872, for example, a law was enacted to aid Union veterans and/or their widows to acquire land.

Homestead records include the application for the homestead (name, date, legal description of the land), the certificate of intention to make a claim, the proof, testimony of two witnesses and the claimant, and the final certificate or patent for the land. These papers might also include naturalization papers (claimant needed to be a citizen to file for homestead), discharge papers from the Union army, and various Bible records and affidavits. After the War and bitter Reconstruction Period ended, homesteads were available in the South, as well as the rest of the country. Few homesteads were issued after 1908, except in such states as Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming. The homestead laws played a great part in settling the country. Because land was available and free, it is estimated that between 400,000 and 600,000 families were able to acquire homesteads. Homestead records not only give valuable genealogical information, but they also provide an insight into a family's life.

The U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has computerized more than one million homestead records, patents or deeds from the late 1790s to 1908; those after 1908 are being computerized. To obtain homestead records, you **must know** the parish/county in which the land was located, as well as a legal description of the property, which can be found from researching probate records, plat maps, deeds and other land records of the area. When you have obtained a legal description, write to the National Archives, Record Group 49.

Information for certain states and time periods is on CD-ROMs, which can be ordered from government printing offices. View this data on your computer by accessing the BLM. For copies of homestead records, write: Civil Archives Division, National Archives and Records Service GSA, Washington DC 20409. Sometimes state archives have microfilm records of their own tract books, which recorded the legal land description and the name of the claimant.

To be ignorant of what occurred before you were born is to remain always a child. For what is the worth of human life, unless it is woven into the life of our ancestors by the records of history?

Marcus Tullius Cicero, 106 B.C.-43 B.C.

RULES FOR HOMESTEADING

1. No person who is the owner of more than 160 acres of land in any state or territory can acquire any right under the homestead law.
2. A man has to be twenty-one years of age to make an entry, unless he is married or is the head of a family.
3. A married woman has no right to make a homestead entry. A deserted wife can do so.
4. A single woman over the age of twenty-one years of age has the right to make a homestead entry.
5. A single woman does not forfeit her homestead entry by marriage if thereafter she continues to comply with the law as to residence, improvements and cultivation. But a husband and wife cannot both hold separate homestead entries and prove up on both.
6. The widow or children of a homesteader are not required to reside on their homestead after his death, but must continue cultivation by agent or otherwise. The widow can enter a homestead in her own right while cultivating that of her husband, in which event she must actually reside on the land entered in her own name.
7. Homestead entries cannot be made for more than 160 acres of land.
8. Five years residence from date of entry is required on homesteads for perfecting the title, except that sailors or soldiers of the late war may apply, as time of residence, the period of the military service, but in all cases there must not be less than one year's actual residence on, and improvements of, the land.
9. After fourteen months residence on a homestead the entry may be commuted, if desired, by paying \$2.50 per acre, if within the Northern Pacific Railway land grant, 40 miles each side of the center of said railway track, or \$1.25 per acre, if outside said limit, and the government will give patent.
10. Any person who entered less than 160 acres of land as a homestead before March 2, 1889, may now enter enough additional land which, added to the amount originally entered will not exceed 160 acres.
11. A person who has not perfected title to a homestead entry, which he made prior to June 5, 1900, may make a new homestead entry of 160 acres, regardless of the previous filing.
12. Any person who, prior to June 5, 1900, commuted on a homestead entry, may now take another homestead, but must reside on it five years. He cannot commute the entry again.
13. It is necessary to appear in person when making an entry of homestead lands.
14. Land office fees, when application is made for home entry, are as follows: \$14 for 160 acres; \$13 for 120 acres; \$7 for 80 acres; \$6 for 40 acres. If within the railroad land grant limit, \$18 for 160 acres; \$16 for 120 acres; \$9 for 80 acres; \$7 for 40 acres.

HOMESTEADING REQUIREMENTS

One of the requirements for proving up a homestead claim was cultivation of at least ten acres of the land. It was hard work, and only about four out of ten managed to stick it out for the required five years. Clearing the land was a daunting task, but plowing the land was difficult too, especially on the prairies where the entangled roots of grasses made an almost solid barrier. In order to plow just one acre of land, a farmer had to walk ten miles while pushing a heavy plow behind his horse or oxen. This meant he would have had to walk 100 miles to plow his ten acres. Then he would have to walk another 100 miles to plant it, then walk the land again to weed it, and finally walk another 100 miles to harvest his crop! Our ancestors had to be extraordinarily strong just to survive!

Homestead Central

<http://www.geocities.com/homesteadcentral/>

(A clearing house for homestead information, submit your info and connect to others searching for homesteads. Includes links to BLM records and other information on homesteads.

Homestead Maps of Nova Scotia

<http://homesteadmaps.com>

(Maps from the 1800s showing actual family home locations, identified by homeowners.

THE PILGRIMS' THANKSGIVING

Contrary to the lessons learned at school, the Pilgrims' first Thanksgiving at Plymouth Colony in the fall of 1621 was not a harvest feast, but was a day of prayer and fasting, thanking God for their blessings in a solemn way consistent with their strict religious beliefs. It was actually the Puritans who feasted in 1623. The two events were erroneously connected by an historian who published a collection of Plymouth's documents in 1841. Among the documents was a letter written by EDWARD WINSLOW, who became the fourth governor of the colony. It was only a few lines, but is the only surviving eye-witness account of that long-ago day in 1621. It states:

"Our harvest being gotten in, our governor sent four men a fowling that so we might after a special manner rejoice together after we had gathered the fruit of our labors. They four in one day killed as much fowl, as with a little help beside, served the company almost a week.

"At which time, among our other recreations, we exercised our arms, many of the Indians coming among us, and among the rest their great King MASSASOIT, with some ninety men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted, and they went out and killed five deer, which they brought up to the plantation and bestowed on our governor, and upon the captain and others. And although it may not always [be] so plentiful as it was at this time with us, yet by the goodness of God, we are so far from want that we often wish you partakers our plenty."

The old document helps historians and researchers better understand the Pilgrims and their way of life. Apparently Governor WILLIAM BRADFORD has sent four men into the marshes to hunt for wild birds. The fact that they "exercised their arms" meant they performed military drills with a drum signaling the maneuvers, a form of entertainment at the time. Perhaps the shooting aroused concerns, and MASSASOIT thought that the colonists were preparing for war and came to investigate the situation with ninety men and no women. Seeing that it was safe, the Indian chief sent his men out to hunt for deer and sent for his women and children to join the celebration. And they stayed for three days!

Since there were only seven small, crude cabins in the settlement, historians believe that the natives must have erected some sort of temporary shelters. The weather may have been cool, for it is known that the celebration took place sometime between 21 September and 9 November 1621. Although the typical English celebration would have been a more solemn affair with fasting, the fact that the Indians were involved changed it into a diplomatic event, where foreign dignitaries had to be fed. There was no common language between the groups, so hospitality served to strengthen the bond. It is believed that the Pilgrims and Indians took part in sports, games, music and singing; there may have even been some dancing.

The foods served at this first Thanksgiving were not pumpkin pie and cranberry sauce, nor were the Pilgrims dressed in the severe black clothing with bib-like collars and tall hats in which they are usually portrayed. Instead, they ate goose and duck, fish, eels, mussels and shellfish, served with fall vegetables, such as turnips, cabbage, onions and parsnips...and perhaps turkey. Dessert consisted of dried fruit, cranberries or grapes. Clothing included red, purple and yellow, as well as black and gray. Collars were round and ruffled and hats were made from beaver pelts. The Indians wore painted deerskins and headdresses with a few feathers tucked into a strap; and they didn't wrap themselves in blankets. Truth or fiction, the Pilgrims' Thanksgiving is the basis for our modern Thanksgiving Day.

SOURCE: DAR. *American Spirit* (Nov./Dec. 2002)

Pilgrims/Plymouth Plantation Web Sites:

http://www.genealogical.com/item_detail.asp?ID+7167

<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos?ASIN/0916489183>

<http://mayflowerhistory.com>

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

HOLIDAY LIGHTS

The tradition of holiday lights began hundreds of years ago, perhaps as an offshoot of the ancient Jewish Festival of Lights. Stories tell that on a cold winter night about the year 1500, MARTIN LUTHER, the German Protestant leader, looked towards the heavens, wondering at the beauty of the stars that lighted the night sky. He decided to bring the lights into the Christmas celebration, and put candles on a tree, and the tradition was born. Unfortunately, the combination of a tree and flaming candles created such a fire hazard that it was necessary to keep buckets of sand or water nearby. In days of yore, it was the tradition to put up the tree on Christmas Eve. That way, the tree would be green and fresh, and the danger of fire would be lessened. Candles would be lit only for a short period of time. The tradition of lighting Christmas trees with candles continued until 1882.

THOMAS EDISON made the first light bulb in 1878 and four years later, EDWARD H. JOHNSON, President of the Edison Electric Co., designed a string of 80 red, white and blue bulbs to decorate a Christmas tree. Each bulb was hand-blown glass, hand-wired and hand-painted. The Edison Co. began selling strings of lights to the public about 1890, but few people had electricity; they had to buy a battery to power the lights. In 1896, President GROVER CLEVELAND commissioned the General Electric Co. to make lights for the White House Christmas tree, and lighting trees became popular. The lights were so expensive that those who could not afford to buy them often rented them. By the 1920s, most people had electricity and the decorating with lights, lights and more lights became an American tradition. LCAP (12/22/2004)

TURKEY FOR CHRISTMAS has been a tradition since the days of the founding fathers, but turkey was eaten as a delicacy in England many years before the first settlers came to America. The first turkeys came to England in 1526, when WILLIAM STRICKLAND, a cabin boy on one of WILLIAM CABOT's ships, brought home a cargo of the exotic birds. The new fowl became popular with the wealthy classes...the only ones who could afford to eat the expensive imported birds...and STRICKLAND began a turkey-importing business. Before that time, the well-laden tables of the wealthy featured roasted geese, swans and peacocks, often stuffed and redressed in their own feathers. Turkey became the gourmet food of the day, and pictures of HENRY VIII can be seen clutching a turkey leg. When the first settler came, they found turkeys...the food of kings...abundant in the forests. Naturally, they emulated "their betters," and cooked turkeys to celebrate each festive occasion, including Christmas. As time passed, turkey farms were established and turkeys became so affordable that even the common families of Victorian England could afford them. In December large flocks of turkeys were driven through London and other large cities, where the loud gobbling of the turkeys and the dreadful smells that accompanied them mixed with the other noises...sights, sounds and smells that were truly memorable. *History Magazine* (Jan. 2005)

1900 CENSUS TIPS. On the 1900 census form, blocks 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 can be very important. Block 7 gives the birth year and month. Block 8 should confirm block 7 by giving the age. Block 9 tells whether the individual was single, married, widowed, or divorced. Individuals surveyed often wrote "widowed" instead of "divorced." Block 10 tells the number of years of present marriage, helping you backtrack and find marriage certificate--providing you know the county of marriage. The marriage record may have the wife's maiden name.

Block 11 asks how many children the mother bore and is followed by block 12, which asks how many children are living. By subtracting block 12 from block 11 you can account for the infants that died at birth before 1900.

Since most of the 1890 census was destroyed by fire, this is a particularly important enumeration.

A JOURNEY THROUGH TEXAS - 1854
By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTEAD

[The following information was extracted from FREDERICK LAW OLMSTEAD's book, *A Journey Through Texas-1854*, which gives an account of his travels and his observations of his four months' journey through Texas and northern Mexico. OLMSTEAD was interested in slave economy, was commissioned to write articles for the *New York Times*, and made extensive tours of the South from 1852 to 1857. He traveled from Natchitoches down the Old San Antonio Road through German settlements, to the coastal prairie towns through San Antonio and Eagle Pass, and, on the way home, visited Houston, Liberty and Beaumont. He experienced new miseries in the mosquito-infested bayou country of southwest Louisiana. His descriptions give us an idea of what life was like in Orange County, Texas in 1854. Life in southwest Louisiana was very similar at that time. OLMSTEAD's book was printed by the University of Texas Press, Austin in 1972, and can be found in the Calcasieu Parish Public Library System.]

Continued from Vol. 29 #3

CATTLE CROSSING AT THE SABINE

We arrived, without serious difficulty from swamps, at the west bank of the Sabine, but with soft splashing and floundering enough to recall our setting at the Neches, and render us extremely reluctant to enter the road across three miles of low bottom on the other side. For my own part, so disagreeable a sensation, in memory, was that of the sinking of a horse under one, in soft mud under water, until his control over himself is lost, that I would have been ready to embark in the first chicken boat for New Orleans rather than undertake a second wade like that one. But there was no alternative.

There came to the ferry, at the same moment, a drove of mules, and we were curious to see the operation of crossing them. They were first herded to a high-fenced pen upon the shore. After we had crossed, the ferry-man returned in a small skiff, and led into the water a horse accustomed to the work, who was held by the bridle to swim behind the boat, as she receded from the shore. The mules were then driven on with loud shouts and charges from behind, and the foremost being pushed over the bank, on taking to the water, naturally, after a moment's hesitation, followed the horse before them. Men are stationed above and below, to frighten off any who attempt to turn back, and others have the same duty on the opposite side. It is a moment of anxiety, for, should the drove go up or down the stream, or simply insist, through fright or obstinacy, in landing above or below the wings of the pen in which they are received, the greater part would be lost in the swamp forever.

We learned upon the other side, that it was practicable "to take long ferriage," and avoid the bottom almost entirely, by pulling the ferry-boat an hour or two up the stream, to a bluff which the road touched. But, although we were willing to pay the regular charge of four dollars, the ferry-man, having an idle turn, refused to gratify us, and we were forced to engage a pilot to take us out by the saddle channel. Following him closely, we were soon upon dry ground, without so much as bedraggled skirts. The pilot was also paid by the drover whose mules came behind without accident.

The drover considered the Neches bottoms to be in better condition than usual, at present. He had crossed them twice within a year, when he was obliged to swim the horse he rode no inconsiderable part of the way. Once he had horses which he got over without loss. The second time, he had cattle, and had engaged twelve extra hands to assist him, at three dollars each. Nineteen of the cattle bogged, and he lost them; for, if these wild prairie cattle are left behind or become separated from the drove, they can never be driven. There is danger that they will drive the drivers.

THE DROVER'S STORY

"I had a splendid pony that trip---a large, power pony I called Crockett. When those nineteen beeves bogged, Crockett bogged in behind them. There were two other men near me, one of them on horseback and the other on foot, trying to drive up the bogged cattle. Crockett was in clear up to his

withers. Of course, I got off. The mud was about knee-deep, and the water was up to my breast. Among the beeves that were bogged, there was one big old ox that got fiery mad, and he struggled out and turned around and made at the man on the horse, and that was right towards me. "For God's sake," says I, "turn off and get your horse to the other side of the tree; if he comes this way he'll kill me, or, if he don't, he'll kill Crockett, sure," for Crockett and I were both bogged, and couldn't get out of the way. The man turned his horse and got him to one side; but then he saw the man who was on foot. He was a Dutch fellow named CHRISTIAN---a great big man, six foot, and very fat and heavy. He was very strong and active though---a great deal more than you'd think, to look at him---and a first-rate fellow.

"Well, when the ox took sight of CHRISTIAN, he put after him, and you ought to've seen them two! I couldn't help laughing then, though I had nineteen beeves bogged down and my best horse, and I was bogged in myself, and didn't know how soon he'd turn at me. I couldn't help laughing for all, to see them two dig. CHRISTIAN, he was working for his life, and the ox was fiery mad and putting in with all his might; but they were both belly-deep in mud, and though they both laid down all they had in 'em, they'd have made about as good time if they'd had all their legs sawed off. Finally, he got to a tree, and hauled himself up before the ox got to him, and then it struck off into the swamp."

"And what became of the rest?"

"Oh, we had to push on and leave them there."

"You got out with Crockett then?"

"Yes, let him rest awhile, and then he worked himself out---a good horse almost always will."

"And what became of the cattle you left?"

"God knows. They got into the swamp, I suppose, after a while. There's lots of beef cattle that stray off from a drove and are never recovered."

"As nobody owns these cattle but the drover, and they are not branded so nobody else will claim them, and he never comes after them, I suppose they live out the natural life of beef cattle." "I suppose so."

WESTERN LOUISIANA

Soon after crossing the Sabine, we entered a "hummock," or tract of more fertile, oak-bearing land, known as the Big Woods. The soil is not rich, but produces cotton, in good seasons nearly a bale to the acre, and the limited area is fully occupied. Upon one plantation we found an intelligent emigrant from Mississippi, who had just bought the place, having stopped on his way into Texas because the time drew near for the confinement of his wife. Many farms are bought by emigrants, he said, from such temporary considerations: a child is sick, or a horse exhausted; they stop for a few weeks, but summer comes, and they conclude to put in a crop, and often never move again.

It was before reaching the Big Woods that alligator holes were first pointed out to us, with a caution to avoid them. They extend from an aperture, obliquely, under ground to a large cavern, the walls of which are puddled by motions of the animal; and, being partly filled with water, form a comfortable amphibious residence. A horseman is liable, not only to breaking through near the orifice, but to being precipitated into the den itself, where he will find awaiting him, a disagreeable mixture of mire and angry jaws. In the deep water of the bottoms, we met with no snakes; but the pools were everywhere alive with them. We saw a great variety of long-legged birds, apparently on friendly terms with all the reptiles.

A day's journey took us through the Big Woods, and across the Calcasieu to Lake Charles. We were not prepared to find the Calcasieu a superb and solemn river, two hundred and thirty yards across and forty-five feet deep. It is navigable for forty miles, but at its mouth has a bar, on which is sometimes only eighteen inches of water, ordinarily thirty inches. Schooners of light draft ascend, it, bringing supplies, and taking out the cotton raised within its reach. Lake Charles is an insignificant village, upon the bank of a pleasant, clear lakelet, several miles in extent.

From the Big Woods to Opelousas, there was no change in the monotonous scenery. Everywhere extended the immense most plain, bearing alternate tracts of grass and pine. Nearer Opelousas oak

appears in groups with the pine, and the soil is darker and more fertile. Here the land is mostly taken up, partly by speculators, in view of the Opelousas Railway, then commenced. But in all the western portion of the district, the land is still government property, and many of the people squatters. Sales are seldom made, but the estimated price of the land is fifty cents an acre. It is of no value, except as range for herds, and is as thickly settled as it can profitably be, for this purpose.

The herds here are principally of horses, which are of the kind known as "Creole ponies," descended from Norman and Arabian blood, and more valuable than the Spanish stock of Texas, being more intelligent, less vicious, and better formed; but so small as to be suitable only for the saddle. They are valued at from twenty to sixty dollars, the wider and more neglected herds being of inferior development.

Some of the timbered land, for a few years after clearing, yields good crops of corn and sweet potatoes. Cotton is seldom attempted, and sugar only for family use. Oats are sometimes grown, but the yield is small, and seldom thrashed from the straw. We note one field of poor rye. So wet a region and so warm a climate suggest rice, and, were the land sufficiently fertile, it would, doubtless, become a staple production. It is now only cultivated for home use, the bayou bottoms being rudely arranged for flowing the crop. But, without manure, no profitable return can be obtained from breaking the prairie, and the only system of manuring in use is that of plowing up occasionally the cow-pens of the herdsmen.

The management of cattle is the same here as in Texas, the laws slightly varying in respect to unbranded yearlings, which are subjected to what is termed "Congress brand," or mark of the parish, and are sold at auction for the public benefit. But in practice they are usually branded by the first comer, though the penalty is severe. The price of beef cattle was twenty dollars; of cows about the same; that of "stock cattle," ten dollars. The numbers of the last are roughly calculated, by multiplying by three the total of calves branded in the year.

The road was now distinctly marked enough, but had frequent and embarrassing forks, which occasioned us almost as much annoyance as the clouds of mosquitoes which, east of the Sabine, hovered continually about our horses and our heads. At Lake Charles we were informed that the exact distance to Opelousas was ninety-six miles. After riding eight hours, we were told by a respectable gentleman that the distance from his house was one hundred and twenty miles. The next evening the distance was forty miles, and the following morning a gentleman who met us stated first that it was "a good long way," next that it was over thirty or forty miles." About four miles beyond him, we reached the twentieth mile-post. Across the bayous of any size, bridges had been constructed, but so rudely built of logs that the traveler, where possible, left them for a ford.

The people, after passing the frontier, changed in every prominent characteristic. French became the prevailing language, and French the prevailing manners. The gruff Texas bidding, "Sit up, stranger, take some fry!" became a matter of recollection, of which "Monsieur, la soupe est servie," was the smooth substitute. The good-nature of the people was an incessant astonishment. If we inquired the way, a contented old gentleman waddled out and showed us his wife's house-pet, an immense white crane, his big crop of peaches, his old fig tree, thirty feet in diameter of shade, and to his wish of "bon voyage" added for each a bouquet of the jessamines we were admiring. The homes were homes, not settlements on speculation; the house, sometimes of logs, it is true, but hereditary logs, and more often of smooth lumber, with deep and spreading galleries on all sides for the coolest comfort. For form, all ran or tended to run to a peaked and many-chimneyed center, with, here and there, a suggestion of a dormer window.

AMONG THE CREOLES

The monotonous landscape did not invite to loitering, and we passed but three nights in homes by the road. The first was that of an old Italian-French emigrant, known as "Old Man Corse." He had a name of his own, which he recalled for us, but in forty years it had been lost and superseded by this

designation, derived from his birth-place, the island of Corsica.* This mixture of nationalities in language must be breeding for future antiquaries a good deal of amusing labor. Next day we were recommended to stop at JACK BACON's, and, although we would have preferred to avoid an American's, did so rather than go further, and found our JACK BACON a Creole, named JACQUES BEGUIN. This is equal to Tuckapaw and Nakitosh, the general pronunciation of Attakapas and Natchitoches.

The house of Old Man Corse* stood in the shade of oaks, figs and cypresses, upon the bank of a little bayou, looking out upon the broad prairie. It was large and comfortable, with wide galleries and dormar [sic] windows, supported by a Negro-hut and a stable. Ornamental axe-work and rude decorative joinery were abundant. The roof was of large split shingles, much warped in the sun. As we entered and took seats by the fire, the room reminded us, with its big fireplace, and old smoke-stained and time-toned cypress beams and ceiling, and its rude but comfortable aspect, of the Acadian fireside. The tall, elderly busy housewife bustled about with preparations for supper, while we learned that they had been settled here forty years, and had never had reason to regret their emigration. The old man had learned French, but no English. The woman could speak some "American," as she properly termed it. Asking her about mosquitoes, we received a reply in French, that they were more abundant some years than others; then, as no quantitative adjective of sufficient force occurred to her, she added, "Three years ago, oh! heaps of mosquitoes, sir..."

The supper was of venison, in ragout, with a sauce that savored the south of France; there was a side dish of hominy and a jug of sweet milk, and wheat-bread in loaf---the first since Houston. In an evening smoke, upon the settle, we learned that there were many Creoles about here, most of whom learned English and had their children taught English at the schools. The Americans would not take the trouble to learn French. They often intermarried. A daughter of their own was the wife of an American neighbor. We asked if they knew of a distinct people here called Acadians. Oh yes, they knew many settled in the vicinity, descended from some nation that came here in the last century. They had no peculiarities. There were but few free Negroes just here, but at Opelousas and Niggerville there were many, some of whom were rich and owned slaves, though a part were unmixed black in color. They kept pretty much to themselves, not attempting to enter white society.

*[Editor's Note: "Old Man Corse" was PAUL AGOSTINO, whose surname was Anglicized to AUGUSTINE. He was the son of JEAN MARIE and BRIDGETTE AGOSTINO, and had been born in Bastica, Corsica, about 1790. According to family tradition, PAUL AGOSTINO's father as a sabatini or shoemaker, and PAUL, enraged at his brother, hit him in the head with a shoe last. Thinking he had killed his brother, PAUL stowed away on a ship and came to Louisiana. He married 25 May 1818 in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, to CELESTE FELIX PELOQUIN, the daughter of JEAN BAPTISTE FELIX dit PELOQUIN of Sorrel, Canada, and MARIE BIENVENU dit L'ISLE of Kaskaskia in the Illinois Country. The daughter of PAUL and CELESTE PELOQUIN AUGUSTINE was LUCY PAUL AUGUSTINE, whom according to Grand Coteau records, was born 24 July 1821 in Imperial St. Landry Parish. On 17 November 1838, LUCY AUGUSTINE married JOSEPH "LASTIE" HEBERT. "Old Man Corse" was the progenitor of many people with southwest Louisiana roots.]

OLD VIRGINNY

.....At Mr. BEGUIN's (BACON's) we stopped on a Saturday night, and I was obliged to feed my own horse in the morning, the Negroes having all gone off before daylight. The proprietor was a Creole farmer, owning a number of laborers, and living in comfort. The house was of the ordinary Southern double-cabined style, the people speaking English, intelligent, lively and polite, giving us good entertainment at the usual price. At a rude commill belonging to Mr. BEGUIN, we had noticed among the Negroes an Indian boy, in Negro clothing, and about the house were two other Indians---an old man and a young man; the first poorly clad, the other gaily dressed in a showy printed calico frock, and worked buckskin leggings, with beads and tinsel ornaments, a great tartan of Scotch shawl-stuff on his head. It appeared they were Choctaws, of whom a good many lived in the neighborhood. The two men hired for farm labor at three bits (37½ cents) a day. The old man had a field of his own,

in which stood handsome corn. I asked about the boy at the mill. He lived there and did work, getting no wages, but "living there with the niggers." They seldom consort; our host knew but one case in which a Negro had an Indian wife.

At Lake Charles we had seen a troop of Alabamas, riding through the town with baskets and dressed deer skins for sale. They were decked with feathers and dressed more showily than the Choctaws, but in calico; and over their heads, on horseback---curious progress of manners---all carried open black cotton **umbrellas**.

[The Diary continues, but contains no more references to southwest Louisiana.]

WHO WAS FREDERICK LAW OLMSTEAD?

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTEAD was one of the most versatile, interesting and prominent men in the mid-to-late 1800s. He traveled to China on a merchant ship when he was 21 years old. With his brother, who was suffering from tuberculosis, he made a trip on horseback through the American South and into Texas in 1854, keeping a diary and writing of his experiences for a New York newspaper. He became managing editor and part owner of *Putnam's Magazine* and was a recognized author. He designed and superintended the construction of Central Park in New York City, as well as gardens on estates and for other city parks.

When the Civil War began, OLMSTEAD could not take part in the military action because of a leg injury sustained in a carriage accident, but he was appointed Executive Secretary of the U. S. Sanitary Commission and became an advocate for medical reform in army and civilian hospitals. He died in 1903 at the age of 81.

PIONEER TEXAS CATTLEMEN USE OPELOUSAS TRAIL

by W. T. BLOCK (Member #676)

Reprinted from *The Beaumont [Texas] Enterprise* (1/31/2004)

For more than a century, the writers of pulp Western Americana have driven their doggies up the Chisholm Trail to Kansas or the Goodnight Trail to Wyoming. However, cattle drives over the Opelousas Trail to New Orleans began in 1779 when FRANCISCO GARCIA drove the first herd from San Antonio to New Orleans. The first ranches in Texas were the Spanish Missions. And when Mission San Juan de Ahumada near Wallisville in Chambers County was abandoned in 1773, about 4,000 head of shorthorn Spanish cattle were left behind.

JAMES TAYLOR WHITE was the first Anglo-American rancher in Texas, and he settled on Turtle Bayou near Anahuac, Trinity Bay, in 1818. The tradition remains that the WHITE [ranch] furnished fresh beef to pirate JEAN LAFITTE's commune on Galveston Island. WHITE, the son of JOHN WHITE and SARAH GAMBILL, was born in St. Landry Parish, La. on July 29, 1789. His father came from Burke County, North Carolina, to settle on the Vermillion River in Louisiana in 1782. On January 26, 1813, TAYLOR WHITE married SARAH CADE, daughter of JAMES CADE and POLLY NICHOLS, in St. Martin de Tours Church in St. Martinsville [Louisiana].

WHITE probably drove a small herd of longhorns from Louisiana to Turtle Bay in 1818, but he needed only to brand the increase of the Wallisville mission herd to add to his livestock count. In 1840 WHITE acquired "one league and one labor" of land (4,604 acres) at Turtle Bayou. It is believed that JAMES TAYLOR WHITE made his first cattle drive to New Orleans about 1831. In 1832, following Mexican Colonel JUAN BRADBURN's arrival at Anahuac, he arrested WILLIAM BARRET TRAVIS and two colleagues, supposedly as members of the so-called "war party." Armed settlers gathered at White Ranch, where they composed the "Turtle Bayou Resolutions," in opposition to the government of ANASTACIO BUSTAMANTE.

On April 16, 1836, Virginia realtor, WILLIAM FAIRFAX GRAY, left Lynch's Ferry for Turtle Bayou, where he found WHITE feeding hundreds of refugees of the Texas Revolutionary Runaway Scrape, who were preparing to leave for Beaumont and Louisiana to escape the Mexican armies. GRAY also found one of LAFITTE's ex-pirates, ARSENE LeBLEU de COMARSAC of Louisiana, who had just bought a herd from WHITE and was preparing to leave for New Orleans. A month later, GRAY encountered WHITE once more while the latter and his herd of 600 steers were at LeBLEU's "cattle stand," north of Lake Charles. [See *KINFOLKS*, Vol. 29 #3.]

By 1840 WHITE was pooling his herd with those of CHRISTIAN HILLEBRAND, JOHN McGAFFEY, DAVID BURRELL and AARON ASHWORTH, and their trail herds often numbered 5,000 cattle as they crossed Orange County. The price received in New Orleans varied between \$10 and \$12 per head, and family tradition held that WHITE banked \$50,000 in gold in New Orleans from his cattle sales.

JAMES TAYLOR and SARAH [CADE] WHITE were the parents of seven children. WHITE died, "probably of cholera," in March 1852, and his wife succumbed a week later. Both are buried in the family cemetery. WHITE's ranching legacy was continued by his son, J. T. WHITE, Jr., and by his grandson, MONROE WHITE. In April 1925 MONROE WHITE scoured his 80,000 acre ranch and rounded up 700 head of longhorns, the last remnant of the stock bought by his grandfather from Louisiana a century earlier. The 700 longhorns were driven 50 miles to E. W. BOYT's cowpens at Fannett [Texas], from where they were shipped to market in Kansas.

INDIAN-EUROPEAN MARRIAGES IN THE GULF SOUTH

By WINSTON DeVILLE, from genealogymagazine.com

Relatively few Indian-European marriages occurred in the Gulf South. Gulf Coast Indians, during the earliest days of the colony, were not highly civilized; the southwest Louisiana Attakapas tribe, for example, had been cannibalistic prior to French colonization*. After colonization, slavery was not uncommon.

Most southern families that do "have Indian blood" are descendants of the "civilized" tribes of the southeast, those that had extended cultural contact with Europeans as early as the 17th century. One such tribe was the Creek Indians. By the time the Deep South became part of the United States in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, more than one generation of mixed Indian and Anglo-American descendants had been born. Their genealogies are, however, most elusive; researchers generally rely on federal records at the National Archives to trace such lineages.

Before describing a document of considerable importance for Anglo-Indian research, we want to make it clear that it was ancestors who called children of those "mixed" marriages "half-breeds," a term we would not use except in a quotation. The document referred to is titled *Application of Sundry Half-Breeds of the Creek Nation to Sell Their Reservations of Land in Alabama: 1826*. Almost all of the 45 heads-of-households have surnames of typical southern families, and it is clear that they were highly respected members of local society. The record describes the land in some detail so each owner can be located with a great deal of precision. The original publication is in *American State Papers: Public Lands*, Vol. 4 (1832, reprinted 1994). This ten-volume set is found in the genealogical collection of most large libraries**.

[EDITOR'S NOTES: *Although the Attakapas had the reputation for practicing cannibalism, whether or not they actually did so is a moot question. For more information on the Attakapas Indian, see *Kinfolks*, Vol. 17 #3 (1993) and Vol. 22 #4 (1998). **The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library in Lake Charles has the complete set of *American State Papers* and *Grassroots*, the index to the books.]

FERRIES OF OLD IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH
CALCASIEU RIVER FERRIES

Researched and Written by Anna Marie Hayes (Member #260) & Betty Tyler Rosteet (Member #78)
(Continued from Vol. 29 #3)

JOHNSON MOSS FERRY

JOHNSON MOSS operated the **Moss Ferry** that was located at Moss Bluff Bay at the site of the present-day town of Moss Bluff. It was an important crossing on the Calcasieu River. JOHNSON MOSS was a pioneer settler of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish. He was born 24 October 1814 in Grand Coteau, Louisiana, and was the son of HENRY K. MOSS and ANNA RYAN.

On 16 February 1841, JOHNSON MOSS married MARTHA LYONS in Lafayette Parish, Louisiana. She was born on 19 June 1824 in Lafayette. Their children were all born in Louisiana and included: ALZENITH MOSS (born 22 February 1842; married EMILE LeBLANC); ALMISA MOSS (born 1844); ELMIRA MOSS (born 22 December 1844; died before 1853); HENRY JOHNSON MOSS (born 18 July 1848); MARIE MOSS (born 1849); ANDERSON/ANDREW J. MOSS (born 26 July 1851); and a girl who died before being named.

According to the affidavit of OLIVER R. MOSS, the brother of JOHNSON MOSS, MARTHA LYONS MOSS died in 1853. Then, in 1854, JOHNSON MOSS married MALVINA SALLIER, a member of an old pioneer family in Lake Charles. She was born 14 February 1836. Children of this second marriage included: CATHERINE MOSS (born 1 February 1856; married ALBERT MALCOLM); ALFRED PIERSON MOSS (born 27 November 1858; died circa 1860, after his father's death); JOSEPH HARRISON MOSS (born 17 June 1859); MEDORA ANNIE MOSS (born 23 October 1860; married GEORGE W. FARQUHAR). These children were all born in Calcasieu Parish.

The 1850 Federal census for Calcasieu Parish shows JOHNSON MOSS as a white male, age 35, with the occupation of planter, and \$2000 worth of real estate, born in Louisiana. In his household were his wife MARTHA (age 28, born in Louisiana); a daughter, ALSINA (age 6, born in Louisiana); a son HENRY (age 3, born in Louisiana); and a daughter MARIE (age 1, born in Louisiana). Neither JOHNSON MOSS nor his wife appear in the 1860 census. JOHNSON MOSS died 31 May 1860 at Galveston, Texas.

In 1844, JOHNSON MOSS purchased the Rio Hondo Land Claim (No. 280), which had been granted to GEORGE ORR, containing 643.54 acres in Township 9 South, Range 8 West. According to Calcasieu Parish Conveyance Records, Book 143, pages 40-41, the affidavit of AUGUSTUS MAYO (No. 32) was dated 4 November 1913; it gave the description of the land and stated:

"That according to official survey the land contained 640-54/100 acres. That there is only one tract of land in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, known as the ORR Tract & according to the records, the above described tract is the only tract ever owned by GEORGE ORR & which was sold on March 4, 1844, to JOHNSON MOSS, per Book No. 91, page 5.

"That the said described land is bounded on the upper side, probably meaning the upper side of the river course, by the KING Tract or the SELF Rio Hondo Claim, and on the lower or south and west by land called in said succession sale "the domain" meaning public U. S. land."

On 4 March 1844, the Police Jury granted to JOHNSON MOSS the "priviledge [sic] of keeping a free **ferry at Foster's Bluff** on the River Calcasieu," and of opening a private road from that place to Marion. Foster's Bluff was the land claimed by ISAAC FOSTER in his Rio Hondo Land Claim, and was adjacent to land subsequently bought by MOSS from the KING estate. FOSTER's claim was located on the right bank (north side) and left bank (south side) of the Calcasieu River at present-day Moss Bluff. The "bluff" is on the right bank (north side) of the river at Moss Bluff Bay. JOHNSON MOSS was the founder of the community of Moss Bluff and was the first sheriff of Imperial Calcasieu Parish.

In 1859, MOSS bought 640 acres from VALENTINE KING's succession. This land on the Calcasieu River was JACOB SELF's original Rio Hondo Land Claim No. 260. It was adjacent to the claim of GEORGE ORR and was bounded above by the ISAAC FOSTER claim. The land had previously belonged to JACOB E. SELF, an assignee of RESIN BOWIE, brother of JAMES BOWIE. An entry in the Calcasieu Parish Conveyance Records, Book 54, page 595 regards the succession of VALENTINE KING to JOHNSON MOSS, sale of land. It states that the District Court of St. Landry ordered a sale at public auction of property belonging to the succession of late VALENTINE KING of St. Landry Parish. Included was a tract of land in Calcasieu Parish, on the west side of the Calcasieu River, about 6 or 8 miles from Lake Charles, containing 640 acres---bounded above by lands formerly of ISAAC FOSTER and now adjoining lands of JOHNSON MOSS. Final certificate #260 dated 26 October 1858. Filed 8 February 1859. Recorded 17 August 1903.

On 18 April 1889, a motion of the citizens, asking to have the **ferry at the old MOSS Place** made a free ferry, was laid on the table. When the Police Jury sold all the ferries on the Calcasieu and its tributaries on 18 July 1890, the **ferry at the old MOSS Place** was sold to E. A. MATERN and D. MATERN for \$12.00. According to the Police Jury Minutes of 5 February 1905, J. P. FORMAN's bid to keep a **ferry at the MOSS Place** for \$125.00 per annum was accepted; his bid of \$25.00 per annum for keeping the **Woods Bluff Ferry** was also accepted.

SOURCES: Maude Reid Scrapbooks, Book 1, page 95
Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes, 1850 & 1860 Calcasieu Parish Censuses
Rio Hondo Land Claims; Calcasieu Parish Conveyance Records
Affidavit of Oliver R. Moss, Calcasieu Parish Conveyances, Vol. 144, p. 488, no. 428

MOSS BLUFF FERRY

The old **Moss Bluff Ferry** was located at or near the site of the original ferry run by JOHNSON MOSS on Moss Bluff Bay. On 3 September 1901, the proposal of E. O. CONE to sell to the Parish his **ferry at Moss Bluff** on the Calcasieu River for \$100.00 was accepted, as was the proposal of A. B. L. COLE to sell the **Welsh Ferry** on West Fork. Free ferries were established at both places. On 2 September 1902, bids were taken for the tending of bridges and ferries for one year, and the bid of WILLIAM BURKE for tending the **Moss Bluff Ferry** at \$25.00 a month was accepted.

This ferry crossed the Calcasieu River near the site where the old Moss Bluff Bridge was built on Highway 171. WILLIAM "BILL" BURKES [or BURKS] and his son-in-law, H. H. WHITE, were among the ferry operators. Police Jury Minutes from 4 January 1904 to 7 December 1904 show that BURKES was paid \$30 a month and WHITE was paid \$25 a month for keeping the ferry.

In a 1987 interview with NOLA MAE ROSS, WHITE's son, CHARLIE WHITE, recalled: "One time my father was running the ferry, a cattleman wanted to ferry his cows across the river. The cows were loaded onto the ferry, but they misjudged the weight, and put too many on. The ferry sank." WHITE was rescued and the cattle swam to shore. NICOLAS THERIOT was also an early operator on the **Moss Bluff Ferry**.

SOURCES: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes
Ross. *Lake Charles American Press* (1987)

ALFRED BURNETT FERRY

The ferry operated by ALFRED BURNETT was located at his property on Burnett's Bay, three miles upriver from the ferry operated by JOHNSON MOSS. During the extra session of 14 July 1863, the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury granted ALFRED BURNETT the "privilege of keeping a ferry across the Calcasieu River at his residence, on condition he keeps the road in good order from the landing to the pine woods near the town of Marion, within a limit of 3 miles above and 3 miles below said ferry."

Rates were:

Wagon & team	\$2.00	Buggy & horse	\$1.00
2-horse wagon & team or ox cart	\$1.50	Man & horse	.50
		Footman or lead horse	.20

ALFRED BURNETT married JULIA SEAMON. The 1860 Federal census for Calcasieu Parish shows ALFRED BURNETT as a white male, age 49, a farm laborer with \$1000 worth of real estate, and who had been born in Mississippi. In his household were:

JULIA BURNETT	white female	age 49	born Mississippi	
SHERROD BURNETT	white male	age 21	born Mississippi	saw mill laborer
MELINDA BURNETT	white female	age 20	born Mississippi	cook
DONNIDA BURNETT	white female	age 15	born Mississippi	attending school
SIDNEY BURNETT	white female	age 13	born Mississippi	attending school
WILLIAM BURNETT	white male	age 10	born Mississippi	attending school
LAVENE BURNETT	white male	age 7	born Mississippi	attending school
ELIZABETH BURNETT	white female	age 4	born Mississippi	
ISABEL BURNETT	white female	age 1	born Mississippi	

ALFRED BURNETT's eldest son, SHERROD BURNETT, was a Confederate veteran. He enlisted as a private in Company K, 10th Louisiana Volunteers Infantry and was discharged from service in May 1865 at Spotsylvania, Virginia.

SOURCES: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; 1860 Calcasieu Parish Census
Smith. *Certificates of Eligibility for Southern Crosses of Honor*
Rosteet & Miguez. *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana*

DAVID JOHN REID FERRY

DAVID JOHN REID's Ferry was probably located at or near the site of the old ALFRED BURNETT Ferry near Moss Bluff. On 26 April 1880 the petition of DAVID JNO. REID was granted, giving him exclusive privilege for a public ferry across the Calcasieu at his present residence, with ferry privileges "three miles up the river, commencing at the lower line of the BURNETT place." He was allowed the following rates of ferriage:

Footman - 10¢	Man & horse - 25¢	Led horse - 10¢	Horse & buggy - 50¢
Wagon or cart with 3 horses or oxen - 75¢	Additional 25¢ for each pair of oxen or horses		

Minutes for 28 April 1880 show that the "Charters granted to DAVID JNO. REID and GEORGE GILLEY for public ferries across the Calcasieu River be and is hereby limited to the term of five years." DAVID JOHN REID was a member of a prominent Lake Charles family.

SOURCE: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

GILLY [GILLEY] FERRY

The Gilly Ferry crossed the Calcasieu River somewhere between the sites of the old Moss Ferry and Burnett's Ferry. On 22 March 1880, the petition of GEORGE GILLY, asking for a charter for a public ferry across the Calcasieu River "at the crossing of the newly laid road from Lake Charles to Sugar Town, at his residence, with exclusive privilege of three miles up and three miles down the river," was received by the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, but the decision on the matter was postponed. However, on 26 April 1880, GEORGE GILLY's petition for a ferry was granted, "with exclusive ferry privileges for three miles below and running up to the BURNETT place above," with the following rate of ferriage "at low water stage, to be doubled when the banks of said river are over flown:"

Man & horse - 25¢	Horse & buggy - 50¢	Wagon or cart with 2 horses or oxen - 75¢
Person on foot - 10¢	25¢ additional for each pair of oxen or horses in excess of one pair	

Led horse - 10¢

Minutes for 28 April 1880 show that the "Charters granted to DAVID JNO. REID and GEORGE GILLEY for public ferries across the Calcasieu River be and is hereby limited to the term of five years."

SOURCE: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

RED AND BLUE
Vol. 1 #1, April 8, 1923
Semi-Monthly Publication of Lake Charles High School

Lake Charles High School was honored by a scholarship from Dartmouth University. The faculty, assisted by Mr. CARSON, will select the recipient of the scholarship. JOE CARSON warned the students of the dangers of "Puppy Love."

The Lake Charles Wildcats baseball team beat DeQuincy High School. Those on the team from Lake Charles High were: BLACKBURN, BROWN, FISHER, FLEMING, KIMBALL, LAWTON, LEVEQUE, TERRANOVA and TRITICO. WALLACE and JONES from DeQuincy were mentioned.

The Junior Class was to present a three-act comedy under the able direction of Misses KATYIE ULMER and ANNIE MAE TAYLOR. Everybody's doin' it, doin' it! Doin' What? Hiking! The girls have taken up hiking. Some walked to Prien Lake; another group hiked to Sulphur, but were caught in a rain shower and had to take the train home. One group even hiked to Vinton. The Hi-Y girls have gone several times, once taking a long trip on the river. Many other girls have walked to Walnut Grove or Bagdad to eat their lunches or have a weiner roast.

Those who had the highest grades for the month were: SYBIL MONDAY (11A), FRED A DECKER (10B), ABBOTT GORHAM (9A), VIOLET LINKWILER (9B), BRENT JOHNSON, HENRIETTA GOUDEAU (8A) and HOMER POTTER (8B). Other names mentioned were OLIVER MOSS, ALLEN HURSH and EDWARD MARTIN. "Coach" JOHNSON told how to open coconuts.

Among the LCHS alumnae spending the Easter holidays at home were: Misses FRANKIE MAE POTTER, REGINA NEGROTTO, MILDRED NEWPORT, PORTIN FUNDERBURG, JESSIE MAE CLEMENTS, ETHEL ROCK and Mr. LEON CHAVANNE, all from Southwestern Institute. From LSU-Monroe were LOCK PARET, ALLY MOSS, FRANK GAYLE and JACK BLACKWELL. From Centenary was BOB HOWELL. From Tulane were Messrs. WALTER and CLEMENT MOSS. From Rice were Messrs. EDWARD CHAVANNE, RODNEY CLINE, BOB and WALTER MUTERSBAUGH and Misses MARIE RICHARDS and SALLIE KATE SHADDOCK.

Commercial advertisements included those of the J. C. Penney Co., "the store with the yellow front;" the American Shoe Company, with L. M. HYATT and M. L. CHRISTENSEN as proprietors; J. E. STINGER, Jewelers; GUNN's Book Store; First National Bank; Murray-Brooks Hardware Co.; Calcasieu Confectionary; JOE JACOBS Company, Men and Boys Wear; and TERRELL WOOSLEY, Insurance and Bonds (Successor to GEORGE WEST).

[EDITOR'S NOTE: This first issue of the *Red and Blue* sold for 10 cents and was found at the McNeese State University Archives. Later the Lake Charles High School paper became *The Wildcat*.]

YOUR 2006 DUES ARE DUE ON JANUARY 1, 2006.

THE ACADIANS

If we are bound to forgive an enemy, we are not bound to trust him. Old English Proverb

Two hundred and fifty years ago this year, the Acadians were expelled from their homeland and a new chapter in history began. Much has been written about the travails of the Acadians, but historical facts explain that the deportation of the Acadians was not just a heartless, unnecessary act on the part of the English. They thought that they had good and sufficient reasons for the expulsion. They were protecting their colonies against depredations and conquest by the French who, with their Indian allies, had harassed English territory for over a hundred years. Their solution to this problem was forced deportation, a time-honored method for disposing of rebels used by all civilizations. It was the custom of the times, and the expulsion of the Acadians should be judged by the standards of the time in which it took place, and not by those of today.

There was a troubled background for the expulsion. For centuries the English and French had been traditional enemies. War had raged almost constantly between them, and the old hatreds and power struggles spilled over into their colonies as they clashed for supremacy in the New World. From the earliest days, by right of discovery and exploration, both England and France had claimed the land of the rich fishing ground of the Grand Banks. They could not even agree on the name. The French named it "La Cadie," a version of the Micmac Indian term for "fertile land," and the English called it Nova Scotia. Both countries hoped to make profits from fish and fur trading, and as a result, Acadia would be tossed back and forth like a ball. The Acadian people, caught in the middle would suffer the consequences.

Europe needed fish, and fishing represented enormous profits. France entered the sixteenth century with a huge population...six times as large as England. Salt cod and other fish had become a staple of the Catholic diet in France and the Mediterranean, and would also become a staple in the fare of the slaves in the Sugar Islands of the Caribbean. Fishing fleets had been going to the rich waters off Newfoundland for many years, and in 1604, three years before the English settled at Jamestown, French colonists settled at St. Croix on the Bay of Fundy. Disease, cold weather and hunger decimated the small settlement, and the survivors moved on to found a permanent settlement at Port Royal.

Catholic and Protestant views clashed, often violently, in Europe and in the New World. Religious wars tore France apart, and the Jesuits in the New World wanted more power; they wanted to ban all "heretic" Protestant colonists from French Canada and Acadia, territory both England and France claimed. The French used the Acadian peninsula to launch Indian raids and pirate attacks on frontier settlements of New England and on English shipping. In 1613, SAMUEL ARGYLL was sent to destroy the Jesuit settlement at what is now Bar Harbor, Maine, and later he destroyed the village of Port Royal; they were located in territory which England and France both claimed. In an attempt to displace the troublesome French, the settlers were offered safe passage to France in return for a years' work at Jamestown; the French settlers refused, and the settlement was burned. Port Royal continued to be a scene of trouble for many years.

In 1621, King JAMES I of England took advantage of the civil war raging in France and granted lands lying between the New England colonies and Acadia to his Scottish tutor, Sir WILLIAM ALEXANDER. Scottish settlements were made in Acadia, but were unsuccessful; the Scots suffered in the severe winter, and about half of them died. However, the Scots gave the name Nova Scotia, or New Scotland to the territory. In 1628, the KIRKE brothers, English privateers who were financed by ALEXANDER, captured a fleet of vessels loaded with new French colonists for Acadia and prevented them from settling. The Treaty of Ghent in 1632 returned Acadia and Canada to the French, and most of the Scots returned home. A few, with the names of PAISLEY, COLESON, MELANSON and PETER (later PITRE), remained. The French began to colonize Acadia again.

Relations between France and England, as well as their American colonies, remained strained. As the

French began fortifying their lands, settlers on the English frontier began to suffer. In 1633, Acadians attacked a trading post at Penobscot Bay on the coast of Maine, killing or capturing the occupants and confiscating the trade goods and provisions. New Englanders vowed revenge, and further raids and other incidents occurred between the Acadians and the English colonists.

In 1636, several colonists from LaRoche, France, were granted land around Port Royal. They included GUILLAUME TRAHAN (silversmith) and his wife, FRANCOISE CHARBONNEAU, three daughters and a servant; PIERRE MARTIN (farmer), wife and son; and LOUIS BLANCHARD (a vineyard keeper). MARTIN brought the first apple trees to the land. During the next few years, colonists, some of whom were Protestants, were recruited from the province of Poitou, especially from the village of Martaise and La Chaussee, recently devastated by epidemics and religious wars. Most of them worked for a while, then returned to France. Among those who stayed were: PIERRE LeJEUNE, wife and three children; JEAN THERIOT and wife, PERRINE RAU; JEAN GAUDET, widower, and his three children; MARTIN AUCOIN, wife, MARIE SALLE and four children; MICHEL BOUDROT; ROBERT CORMIER and wife, MARIE PERAUD; and many interrelated BOURG and LANDRY family members. Some of the young men who remained, married daughters of established settlers. Among them were: ANTOINE BABIN, ANTOINE BELLIVEAU, VINCENT BRAU, PIERRE COMEAU, ABRAHAM DUGAS, MICHEL DUPUIS, FRANCOIS GAUTROT, FRANCOIS GIROUARD, ANTOINE HEBERT, ETIENNE HEBERT, DANIEL LeBLANC, FRANCOIS SAVOIE and PIERRE THIBODEAU. As their terms of service expired, several French soldiers, including CLAUDE PETIPAS and JEAN POIRIER, stayed to settle the land. PIERRE, MARGUERITE and GERMAIN DOUCET, children of the commander at Port Royal, and their cousin, JACQUES BOURGEOIS also stayed. MICHEL RICHARD, the son of a minor government official, stayed too. By 1650, there were fifty families living at Port Royal. Some of the colonists who had married Indians lived in smaller settlements, such as Cape Sable.

The Acadians were involved in fur trade with their allies, the Abenaki and the Micmac Indians. The Micmacs taught them how to build and use weirs to trap fish, to use native plants and to use snowshoes for winter travel. There were few French women in early Acadia, so relationships with the Indians were prevalent, resulting in frequent "alliances" and even some marriages. "Metes," or children of mixed ancestry were common. In 1638, FRANCOIS GAUTROT married a Micmac called MARIE. In 1640, MARIE SALLE, the widow of MARTIN AUCOIN, married JEAN CLOUD, a Micmac. In the 1650s, PIERRE MARTIN married ANNE OUESTNORONEST, an Indian; their son married ANNE GODIN, a Micmac woman.

The Acadians could not depend on the French to supply their necessities, and as they learned to be self-reliant and independent, their ties to France wore thin. Trading and smuggling played a large part in their history. Therefore, when the French were in control, the Acadians became the smuggling partners of Yankee merchants in Boston who wanted Acadian fish and fur; and when the English had control, the Acadians smuggled goods to the French. Neither side tried very hard to suppress smuggling activities; instead, both sides profited from it. Acadian smugglers, assisted by their Indian allies, headquartered at Louisbourg, the French fortress on Ile Royale; they often became pirates and raided English settlements. This Acadian-Indian alliance presented a severe and constant threat to the northernmost English settlements and trading posts. Some Acadians trained the Indians and led them on bloody raids against the English colonists. Tradition tells that the Indians' hatred of the English colonists was so strong that they threatened to kill any Acadians who allied themselves with the Puritans who were moving into the Indians' territory and hunting grounds.

When war broke out between England and France from 1654 and 1657, Acadia was again occupied by the British. Acadians had the choice of remaining on their land or returning to France with the French soldiers; most chose to stay, swearing never to bear arms against the British. During the time of British occupation the people formed a council and had a say in the government. The population remained relatively stable; there was no French migration to Acadia and few English colonists came. There were few families who were not interrelated by blood, and priests were forced to grant

dispensations of consanguinity for marriages. Acadian girls married in their teens and began their families early; they usually had six or more children. Old parish registers show some marriages with natives or metes, and about one-third of the Acadian women married men of other nations...seamen, fishermen or traders...from New England, Portugal, Spain, the Azores and the British Isles...who were required to join the Catholic Church. Among the women who married foreign men were MARIE POIRIER, who married ROGER CAISEY from Ireland, and MARGUERITE BOURGEOIS BOUDROT, a widow who wed EMMANUEL MIRANDE from the Azores. The Acadians thrived and multiplied, and their population doubled about every fifteen years.

In 1670, the French regained control of Acadia and immigration to Acadia resumed. The first census in 1671 showed that the colony had about 500 persons. Settlers began leaving Port Royal to establish Beaubassin, where contact with the Indians was especially close. By 1672, those at Beaubassin were families with the surnames of ARCENEUX, BELOU, BOURGEOIS, BOUDROT, CORMIER, CYR and GIROUARD. Other settlements were soon made. In 1682, PIERRE THERIOT and his wife, CECILE LANDRY, with her brothers CLAUDE and ANTOINE LANDRY, established the settlement of Pisiquit, east of Grand Pre. Acadians fished, farmed and raised cattle. They built dikes to reclaim the marshland from the sea.

As the Acadian population grew, the English population also increased, and by the mid-1600s about 4,000 colonists, mainly from Massachusetts Colony, had gone to the frontiers of Maine to settle. They had received land grants from Massachusetts, but not from the Abenakis who had held the land from ancient times. The Abenakis began to complain to English authorities that the settlers were ruining their land, but they were largely ignored until hostilities resumed in 1688. The Abenakis, painted for war and urged on by the French and Acadians, killed or captured hundreds of colonists in the frontier settlements and planned attacks on other English territories, including New York. The French began paying bounties on the scalps of enemy Indians, an age-old way of counting the number of enemy that were killed. However, in the turmoil, many colonists were scalped; who could tell if a scalp belonged to an Indian or a dark-haired colonist? In 1689, Massachusetts raised a large force "for Reducing of the French on the Coast of Acadia."

From 1689 to 1697, England and France fought King William's War, which, in Europe, was a conflict over the succession to the English throne. The French supported the claim of the exiled Catholic king, JAMES II, but the English had invited his daughter MARY and her Protestant husband, WILLIAM of Orange to be their monarchs. The clash spilled over into their colonies with deadly results. The French led Indian attacks against the frontier colonies of Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and New York, massacring and capturing British subjects, and in retaliation the British and their Iroquois allies attacked Canada. Both sides paid bounties on the scalps, and scalping became a bloody, but lucrative, business.

In May 1690, "PHIPS' Fleet" transported 736 British troops to Port Royal, where they confiscated furs, destroyed the fort, burned many houses, and destroyed the church. Most of the inhabitants, having fled into the forests, were rounded up. The males were required to swear allegiance to the English king; and by Royal Decree, the province of Acadia was made a part of the colony of Massachusetts. Then PHIPS was sent to French Canada with a strong military force. It was thought that Quebec would fall as easily as Port Royal, but Quebec was impregnable. To add to the misery, several weeks after the siege began, some of the British force contracted smallpox, and the disease rapidly became an epidemic. After losing 400 men, the British were forced to retreat and return to Boston, but they brought smallpox with them. They also brought hostages, including MENEVAL, the Acadian governor.

PHIPS was appointed governor of Massachusetts, and the colony claimed Acadia by right of conquest and royal charter. Trade flourished and major Acadian traders during this period were LOUIS ALLAIN of Port Royal and JACQUES BOURGEOIS of Beaubassin, who had their own ships, and ABRAHAM BOUDROT of Port Royal, who was not only a trader, but a French spy. Although

BOUDROT had taken an oath of allegiance to the English, his sympathies were with the French, and he gave them information about the English defenses. In 1691, a group of Boston merchants acquired a monopoly on the Acadian fur trade. The French then captured one of the merchant ships on its way back to Boston with a valuable cargo of furs; they also captured several men on board and held them to exchange with the Acadian hostages the British had taken, but PHIPS refused the exchange. This action led to more violence, and the Acadians and their Abenaki allies made raids by land and sea. In reprisal for the attacks on English settlements, in 1696, Colonel BENJAMIN CHURCH led an expedition against several Acadian settlements including Beaubassin. The result was heavy casualties for the New Englanders, who vowed to "capture Acadia and deport all Acadians." By the end of the war in 1697, Acadia was again under French control. The French had a monopoly on the Acadian fur trade and began to fortify Port Royal.

Queen Anne's War (War for the Spanish Succession) began in 1701, and the English made another attempt to conquer Acadia. Abenaki Indians, incited by the French, again attacked settlements in Maine. Men from Massachusetts, still incensed over CHURCH's past defeat, attacked the French at Penobscot, but were driven back. The French and their Indian allies then launched attacks on many English settlements, including Deerfield, Massachusetts, the site of one of the most infamous massacres in American colonial history. On a cold February night in 1704 at Deerfield, the Acadian-led Indians killed or captured over 200 American colonists and left few survivors to attest to the cruelties of the massacre. Alarmed and enraged by the atrocities, English colonists demanded retribution...this time without mercy for the Acadians!

Once again, CHURCH led an expedition to subdue the troublesome Acadians. He took Penobscot and burned houses at Port Royal, but was forced to retreat after three days because of heavy resistance. Acadia continued to cause trouble. Virtually abandoned by the French, whose treasury was empty, its only supplies were those captured by the raiders and privateers, so their activities increased. In 1707, French privateers attacked British ships and raided several New England towns. In order to strike at the base of the pirate and Indian troubles, Governor DUDLEY of Massachusetts ordered an attack on Port Royal, but again the British were defeated. Those bitter defeats, combined with the French piracy that had crippled Boston's trade, convinced the colonists to ask for England's help, but help never came. Instead, British troops were sent to fight the Spanish.

In 1710, British colonial forces finally captured Port Royal and all Acadia capitulated. Port Royal was renamed Port Anne, and then became Annapolis Royal in honor of the English Queen, ANNE. When peace was declared by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, Acadia was once again declared a British territory, but Ile St. Jean (St. Edward's Island) and Ile Royale (Cape Breton) remained French. The treaty did not accurately define boundaries, an omission that led to more chaos, but it did specify the release of prisoners who had been confined to French galleys for the crime of being Protestant. By the terms of this treaty, England promised religious freedom and the full rights of English subjects to the Acadians, but the old threat of deportation raised its head. Acadians could be deported if they did not convert to Protestantism and swear allegiance to England. The plan was to remove the disloyal Acadians to Martinique and the islands of the West Indies and to replace them with English colonists. France tried to convince the Acadians to immigrate back to France or to Ile Royale, and warned that those who stayed would be considered rebels; but most decided to stay, hoping that Acadia would soon be returned to France. The Acadians were mostly Catholic, but in 1720, a large contingent of Huguenots (French Protestants) from Poitou arrived, fleeing from religious persecutions in France. A period of armed neutrality ensued. The English built up their garrison at Annapolis Royal while the French strengthened their forces at Ile Royale.

The occupation of Acadia was no easy task for the English. Various clashes brought up the subject of Acadian removal. The Acadians had no love for the English or their strange ways, and were closely connected with the local Indians who still threatened the English colonies. From 1721 to 1724, Abenaki Indians again turned the Maine and New Hampshire frontiers into a blood bath. Then the Micmacs seized dozens of English ships and made preparations to attack Annapolis Royal. Laws were

passed to prohibit trade with any natives in Acadia, but were generally ignored by the independent Acadians, so all Acadians were regarded as suspicious.

Peace was declared in 1725, and the customary oath of allegiance was required. Again the Acadians refused to take an unqualified oath, using the excuse that they might be forced to bear arms against fellow Frenchmen. Assured that it was "contrary to the laws of Great Britain that Roman Catholics should serve in the army," a clause was inserted in the oath making them exempt from bearing arms against the French or their Indian allies. The Acadians agreed to swear allegiance to the British crown, but they insisted on maintaining their neutrality. The seventy-one men who signed a petition for a neutrality clause were considered rebellious; GUILLAUME BOURGEOIS and CHARLES LANDRY were imprisoned and ABRAHAM BOURG had his property confiscated. British authorities continued to insist on an unqualified oath of loyalty, and the Acadians continued to insist on neutrality. In 1730, when they were given verbal assurance that they would not have to bear arms, it was reported to London that Acadians of "all parishes here have taken the oath of allegiance."

As the population of Acadia increased, younger couples moved from the established colony to land that they hoped might be under French jurisdiction, since boundaries were not well established by treaty. The English became alarmed when Acadians asked for new grants of land, stating that, at the rate the Acadians were increasing, "there soon would be no land left for other colonists." However, Acadia had largely been neglected by the English. Most colonists refused to settle there because of constant threat of raids and warfare from the Indians. The British Fort St. Anne had become rundown, but the French fort at Louisbourg was strongly fortified by 1,800 men, with 600 Micmacs nearby and available. It was a situation that meant trouble.

In 1744, King George's War (War of the Austrian Succession), presented a prime opportunity for the French to regain Acadia. Once more England and France were rivals for supremacy in Europe and in North America, and once again the Acadians and their Micmac allies outnumbered the English. French privateers threatened English and colonial shipping, while the French and their Indian allies threatened Annapolis Royal and other northern New England colonies. A large military force, raised in New England to subdue the Acadian problems, laid siege to the fortress-city of Louisbourg, the seat of French atrocities. After a seven-day siege, British and colonial troops captured the fortress the French had deemed impregnable. The Acadians, who had pledged their neutrality, admitted to having supported the French, and, as a result, about 5,000 Acadians and French soldiers were deported to other settlements on Ile Saint Jean or were sent back to France. The Governor's Council decided that the Acadians would never become loyal subjects and asked if they could "not be transported out of the Province of Nova Scotia and be replaced by good Protestant Subjects." But the practical problems of rounding up the approximately 20,000 Acadians and transporting them made the plan impossible.

The French planned to retake Louisbourg and also to lay waste to the coast of Massachusetts, but their plans went awry. The fleet sailed in 1746, but plague broke out on the ships; then a storm damaged many of the ships and blew them to the West Indies. Hostilities continued, and, on 11 February 1747, French Canadians, some Acadians and their Indian allies made a surprise attack on Grand Pre, capturing about half of the British garrison there. Among the Acadians who participated in the attack was JOSEPH BROUSSARD dit BEAUSOLEIL. In the spring, when the British recaptured Acadia, the action of the disloyal Acadians was remembered, and it was feared that someday they would rebel and place Acadia in French hands again. A proclamation was issued, which guaranteed protection to those who had remained loyal, and promised removal for those "traitors" who had broken their oaths. A list of the most traitors included: LOUIS ARMAND BUGEAUD, JOSEPH-NICOLAS GAUTHIER and his sons, JOSEPH and PIERRE GAUTHIER, JOSEPH LeBLANC and, not surprisingly, JOSEPH BROUSSARD dit BEAUSOLEIL.

When King George's War ended in 1748, England retained Acadia. Although France was successful in her European war, she was defeated in the colonial war. She returned lands she had conquered in Europe for Ile Royale, but as usual, boundaries were not firmly established. Once again the British

required the Acadians to take an unconditional oath of loyalty, but once again the old questions of religion and neutrality were raised. In 1749, the capital of Acadia was moved from Annapolis Royal to Halifax, and Lord EDWARD CORNWALLIS became the governor of Nova Scotia. He brought 2,575 colonists, including many Irish, Swiss, Germans and a few French Protestants to help ward off French attack. Of course, this angered the Acadians, French Canadians and their Indian allies, so they began raiding and massacring the new settlers. CORNWALLIS proceeded to fortify the settlements and to build armories.

A French Jesuit priest, Abbe JEAN LOUIS JOSEPH LE LOUTRE, known as "The Otter" was instrumental in inciting rebellion among the Acadians and stirring the Indians against the English, whom he hated. "The Otter" led a raiding party of Indians against Annapolis Royal and told the Micmacs to burn the settlement at Beaubassin, causing the British to retreat to Halifax. He continued to influence the Indians and had EDWARD HOWE, one of the mediators sent to improve conditions between the Acadians and the British, cold-bloodedly killed. These actions caused further distrust and hatred of the Acadians and their Indian allies, and from 1749 to 1750, the British established new and harsher rules. As a result, many Acadians immigrated to the French-held territories in Ile St. Jean and southeastern New Brunswick. It has been estimated that by 1752, approximately 6,000 Acadians, one-third of the population, had moved to French territories.

Wars between England and France were almost constant. The French and Indian War (Seven Years War in Europe) brought further troubles to French and English colonists and would have a devastating effect on the Acadians. In 1751, Acadians and their Indian allies had attacked the village of Dartmouth, killing and capturing many of the inhabitants. To retaliate, the English forces destroyed the Acadian dikes, and salty seawater destroyed the crops and ruined the land. Famine threatened Acadia. In 1749, a plague of black field mice had destroyed the crops; in 1750, locusts had devastated the field; and in 1751 a severe drought struck the area. The 1752 census reported that many of the Acadians "had not even bread to eat." Drought, recession and unemployment also threatened New England, and bounties paid for military service and Indian scalps enticed many New Englanders to supplement their income by fighting against the Acadians and the Indians. The New Englanders were also strongly influenced by Puritan ministers who preached sermons of the "Last Days," railing against the French Catholics who were the root of the troubles.

By 1753, the French had built a series of forts, had seized the Ohio Valley and had massacred settlers all along the frontier. In 1755, the British Army under General EDWARD BRADDOCK was defeated at Fort Duquesne (Pittsburg), and English settlers became frightened at having French invaders at their very doors. The French had not been idle in Acadia. They had burned several Acadian villages and left several hundred people homeless and without food; they had established fortifications at Fort Gaspereau and Beausejour, from which "The Otter" directed Indian depredations. From the British viewpoint, Acadia was a nest of rebels on their very doorstep and something must be done to protect the frontier settlements! About this time, CHARLES LAWRENCE led an attack on the troublesome settlement of Beausejour. The fortified settlement served as a link between Acadians and French Canadians; it was a threat to the peace and safety of the English colonists, as well as a haven for those Acadians who had deserted the English. As the French began to burn the houses and crops at Beausejour to prevent them from falling into English hands, most of the Acadians deserted the fort. Many were stopped and threatened with death if they fled, but only 200 Acadians remained. The English burned the rest of the houses at Beausejour and, when they captured the fort, they renamed it Fort Cumberland. The French and Canadians taken there were to be sent to Louisbourg, on their pledge not to bear arms for six months. The Acadians two hundred of whom had been fully armed, "received pardon for the part they had played." "The Otter" escaped in the night, dressed as a woman; he would be captured at sea aboard a French vessel and imprisoned in Britain for over seven years.

Among the Acadians who fought at Beausejour was JOSEPH "BEAUSOLEIL" BROUSSARD. He led a small band of guerrillas and Indians who resisted the English with arms, hoes and other makeshift weapons for two years. In the end, the insurgents were captured and sent to Halifax. BROUSSARD

became an Acadian hero, but the rebellion and defiance of the Acadians confirmed the suspicion that the Acadians were disloyal to the British and were waiting to aid the French in a rumored naval attack on the Acadian peninsula and in Maine.

The Acadians were required to surrender their arms or face being treated as traitors; they turned in about 3,000 guns. Although time and time again they had been warned and threatened with deportation and loss of their lands for their disloyalty, the Acadians still refused to take the oath of allegiance to England. Despite the fact that they had fought with the French and Indians, against English troops and settlements, they still claimed neutrality. In 1755, when LAWRENCE, who had no sympathy for the perfidious Acadians, became the governor of Acadia, the scene was set for disaster. He had had enough! Grand Pre, the largest settlement with 18,000 French-speaking inhabitants, was burned.

In June 1755, LAWRENCE wrote to the English government about the Acadians, stating that he had given "orders to drive them out of the country." In July 1755, delegates from Minas refused to surrender their arms or to take the oath of allegiance. Something had to be done, but it was feared that if the Acadians were allowed to immigrate to French-held territories, they would enforce French forces and attack English colonies. LAWRENCE ordered transport ships to deport the rebellious Acadians and ordered troops to burn their homes and confiscate their livestock. English authorities wrote back, advising LAWRENCE "to use the greatest caution and prudence." But it was too late. The "Grande Derangement," the Acadian Expulsion had already begun and would last until the conclusion of the Seven Years War in 1763! The story of the Acadian Expulsion is well known. It is true that homes were burned and crops destroyed, but the plan was to make it hard for the escapees to exist during the winter...one of the rules of war. It is also true that families were separated, but in this case, extended families often meant a hundred or more people...an impossible number to deport together.

There is another side of the story! The French also practiced force immigration! In 1666 they had forcibly removed about 2,500 English settlers from the island of St. Kitts. This event was celebrated in Paris and commemorated with a gold medal for those French troops who took part in the removal. The French also planned to deport all Protestants when they conquered New York, a scheme that never took place, and in 1696 when the French captured Newfoundland, they deported all English settlers and burned their homes. When the Acadians were deported, the English colonists, not necessarily bloodthirsty but concerned with their own safety, were relieved that the French menace was removed from their doorsteps. A report from the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of 4 September 1755 tells of the "Noble Scheme" that dispersed of the French "Who have always been secret enemies, and have encouraged our Savages to cut our Throats."

The hand of God works in mysterious ways, and the Acadians were pawns in the great clash of empire building. Yet it was through their bitter and tragic exile that the Acadians came to Louisiana to enrich the language, population, cuisine and culture of the area and establish a "Nouvelle Acadie," a New Acadia. It is estimated that there are over one million Acadian descendants in the state today. Most of them are proud of their Acadian roots and are happy to be Louisiana Cajuns.

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[Editor's Note: Many other articles on Acadia and the Acadians have appeared in previous issues of *Kinfolks*. For items of interest, please consult our Subject Index volumes.]

ALEXANDRE & JOSEPH BROUSSARD DIT BEAUSOLEIL

Many Acadian descendants consider ALEXANDRE and JOSEPH BROUSSARD dit BEAUSOLEIL two of the heroes of their Grand Expulsion. They had close contacts with the Indians, seemed to attract trouble and always resisted British authority. As early as 1724, the Governor's Council accused them of fraternizing with Micmac Indians just before the assault on Fort Anne. In 1747, they were outlawed because of their participation with the Indians in an attack on Grand Pre. They were two of the leaders of the vicious Acadian-led Indian attack on Dartmouth in 1751. JOSEPH BROUSSARD had been an elected delegate from Beaubassin to the council of Governor CHARLES LAWRENCE. In 1755, the BROUSSARD brothers commanded the Acadian militia at the siege of Beausejour and later led a resistance movement in the Peticodiac River area. They escaped from Fort Lawrence, hid in the woods around the Acadian settlements and attacked the well-armed British in guerrilla-style warfare. On the Petitcodiac River the BROUSSARDS and their band of guerrilla fighters dressed as Indians and attacked an English force with whatever weapons they could find...axes, hammers, hoes and other makeshift weapons, killing 29 soldiers. They became hunted men, hiding in the forest and scrounging for food and shelter among their Indian allies. They were finally captured and imprisoned at Halifax.

In 1764, after the war ended and peace had been restored, the BROUSSARD brothers led a party of Acadian refugees to the French Island of Saint Domingue (now Haiti), which had trade with Acadia and Canada. They soon learned that the Acadians at Saint Domingue had suffered from the climate, tropical diseases and forced labor, so they brought about 230 refugees to Louisiana, arriving in New Orleans in 1765. They hoped to make their way from Louisiana to the Upper Mississippi Valley, but were thwarted in their plans. Instead, the Spanish government of Louisiana sent the BROUSSARD brothers and their fellow exiles to colonize the semi-tropical land around the frontier Attakapas Post (St. Martinville). They had to clear the tangled bushes and vines in the bayou country, and many of their number were lost to heat stroke, snakebite, malaria and yellow fever. However, through determination and hard work, the Acadians prospered. In Louisiana, the term "Acadian" used to describe the BROUSSARDS and their fellow countrymen was shortened to "Cajun," and Cajuns they became.

In the 1960s, an Acadian Renaissance movement arose in Louisiana and Nova Scotia, honoring the history, culture, language, art and music of the Acadians and their descendants. Although the exact date of death for the BROUSSARD brothers is not known, currently archaeologists and researchers are looking for the burial site of JOSEPH BROUSSARD, and believe his grave and that of his brother are located somewhere between St. Martinville and New Iberia.

SOURCE: *American Press* (Lake Charles, 6/2/2005)
Debien. *The Acadians in Santo Domingo: 1764-1789*

QUEEN'S APOLOGY. In 2003, Queen ELIZABETH II of England issued a proclamation making an apology for the cruel treatment the Acadians had received from the British in 1755.

INFORMATION ON THE MICMACS & THEIR CONNECTIONS WITH THE ACADIANS, including the names of those who intermarried, can be found in the *Acadian Genealogy Exchange*, Vol. XXXIV #1 (May 2005), Covington, KY.

THE FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN ACADIA was MATHIEU MARTIN, whose parents PIERRE MARTIN, a farmer, and his wife, CATHERINE VIGNEAU, who sailed from LaRochelle, France, on the *Sainte Jeanne* in 1636 and settled near Port Royal.

COMPUTER NOTE ON ACADIAN GENEALOGY. Access about 30 sites on the Internet relating to Acadians/Cajuns/Creoles by using Cyndi's List at <http://www.CyndisList.com>.

WORLD WAR II EXPERIENCES OF WILLIAM PAUL NABOURS, JR.

Contributed by P. KEITH NABOURS, Member #1027

[A couple of years before his death on October 17, 1997, at age 80, my father related to me the following information while I took notes.]

While working the graveyard shift, 12 midnight to 8 AM, at the Westlake Continental Oil Refinery, my dad, WILLIAM PAUL NABOURS, Jr., learned about the bombing of Pearl Harbor by the Japanese. The next day, soldiers were sent to guard the local industries for fear of sabotage or attack. Because of loss of a finger in a work related accident, the Air Force refused to accept him. The Army was not so finicky and drafted him. Draftees were loaded on a bus at the old Lake Charles City Hall and taken to Camp Shelby, Mississippi, where he was sworn in on February 28, 1942. Basic training was at Camp Claiborne, south of Alexandria, Louisiana. He was a member of the 82nd Infantry Division, D Company, 307th Medical Battalion, OMAR BRADLEY, commanding general. Having been trained as a medic, he was transferred to the 101st Airborne when the 82nd was divided to form the 82nd and 101st in July 1942. In September 1942, they were shipped to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, where they were trained as glider troops under General LEE. In the summer of 1943, they went on maneuvers in Tennessee. After return to Fort Bragg, they learned they were to be sent overseas. A six-day furlough allowed him to make a journey home for a last visit; four of those days were spent in travel home and back.

On return to Fort Bragg from furlough, the troops packed and shipped out to Camp Shanks, New Jersey. In September 1943, they boarded *H. M. S. Samaria* on which they endured the worst of all worlds, in Daddy's words, "We had a Limey boat, with a Limey crew and Limey food." Eleven days later they landed at Liverpool where they waited until nightfall to disembark. High command had the fantasy that they were keeping the 101st a secret from the enemy, but the Germans broadcast a welcome to the 101st on their arrival. They spent ten days in quarantine at Donnington Castle Manor House near Newbury, then transported to Standing Manor outside of Hungerford, England, in October 1943.

In late May 1944, they moved to a staging area at Plymouth where they eventually boarded Navy LCILs (Landing Craft Infantry Light). They spent two nights aboard in the harbor awaiting orders to sail for Normandy. In the early morning of June 5, 1944, the craft moved out into the English Channel. Not being a good sailor and the weather being rough, Dad, along with many others, was seasick. The next morning they awakened to the sound of the Navy firing on the Normandy beach defenses. Having awaited their turn to board LCVs (Landing Craft Vehicle and Personnel), about noon, they made their way to Utah beach. They noted a pattern in the fire of the Germans at the beaches, so they disembarked between the barrages. Quickly, he made his way across the beach, past the beach wall, and took shelter in a bomb crater. After waiting for the engineers to clear what were thought to be minefields, they began to move east. The sobering sight of the American and German dead brought home the true gravity of the situation to him. At Ste. Marie du Mont, they were stopped a while by sniper fire from the church steeple. Eventually, Dad's group was taken by jeep to Chateau de la Columbes where they set up a hospital.

On the night of June 9, the Chateau was bombed. Dad was relaxing in an upstairs room where an operation was in progress. A bomb went off about 100 feet from the Chateau collapsing a part of the building; a second one went off in the apple orchard causing still more damage to the building. In the operating area, beams fell from the ceiling and people scurried for shelter. When the bombs exploded, a surgeon, Major CRANDALL, was amputating the leg of an American soldier. He stayed with the unconscious soldier, covering the wound with his body, throughout the ordeal. When the smoke cleared, there he was, calling for help to finish the operation. The wounded were moved to a tent hospital set up across the road from the Chateau. Some days later, they moved close to Cherbourg. On July 12, at low tide, they walked out to a ship for boarding. The next morning, the tide having come in and floated the ship, they sailed back to England and returned to the Hungerford area.

Some time later, having been resupplied, they were taken to an airport to load onto gliders which were meant to land outside Paris to aid in its liberation. General GEORGE PATTON's army accomplished the job before they took off, so they went back to Standing Manor. Later still, they were taken to an airport where General MAXWELL TAYLOR joined them for a proposed landing near Liege, France. Once again, they were ordered back to Hungerford; General PATTON had beaten them to it a second time.

Around the 15th of September, 1944, they once again were taken to an airport where they were briefed on their part in Operation Market Garden. They loaded in their gliders, were towed aloft, and crossed to Holland. Dad's glider held seven men, a jeep trailer, and various equipment. Having passed through gunfire from the ground, bullets whizzing up through the floor of the glider, they landed near Zon, Holland. Many of the other gliders crash-landed or collided in the air. After unloading, they moved to a TB sanitarium run by monks where they were allowed to set up a hospital on the ground floor. For this operation they were attached to the British 2nd Army, which meant they had to eat the British food which was bad and smoke British cigarettes which were likewise bad. The compensation was that they also got the British rum ration of one ounce each day. They were in Holland from September 17 to November 26, 1944.

The next stop was Mourmelon-le-Grand, France, for R & R. In December, the Germans began the move through the Ardennes Forest. On December 18, 1944, the medics were loaded up and rode all night to arrive at Bastogne about noon on December 19. They set up tents to administer first aid about six or seven miles outside the town. During the night, Dad awoke in his slit trench to find that, "all Hell had broken loose." There was rifle firing and machine gun firing and the sky was lit by tracer bullets. They had been captured by the Germans!

Dad's medical group was loaded into its own trucks and driven some distance before stopping for the night. At day break, the doctors were allowed to treat the seriously wounded before they were all loaded on the trucks for a day-long drive without food. After a stop in the middle of the night at a school building, they traveled to a village on a stream near the Siegfried Line, having passed American tanks, guns, and other equipment that was beat up and shot up. There were several days without food, being on the move most of the time. Dad had several rolls of Lifesaver candy; he and a buddy split one roll each day until he ran out. Though it started to snow, they were made to march. One night was spent in a wooden barracks which was so small they could not lie down; they slept sitting up. On December 23rd, they walked 38 miles to a warehouse with no heat where they were fed for the first time; each was given a quarter of a loaf of bread and a quarter of a can of cheese. On Christmas Eve they started to sing Christmas carols but the guards stopped that. Another group of American prisoners joined them that day. On Christmas Day, American planes began to bomb the village; bombs exploded as close as a quarter of a mile from them. There were American soldiers in railcars who were not allowed out when the bombing started. That night they were again given the same ration of bread and cheese. Dad promised himself that he would eat two Christmas dinners if he lived to see another Christmas. Indeed, the following Christmas, 1945, he ate a large dinner, regurgitated it, and sat down to a second large meal. As we all do, he ate a large dinner every Christmas, but I think it had special meaning for him.

They marched for three or four hours Christmas night to a small wooden building where there was so little room they had to sleep belly to back. After another day of walking, sleeping in a barn, and walking some more, they reached a building on a railroad from which they were allowed, ten at the time, to go out for calls of nature and water. Here, for the first time they were given Red Cross packages, one for every seven men. Several days later they were loaded on boxcars so tightly that they had no room to lie down. As the train moved along at a snail's pace, Dad tied some parachute line to a helmet which he pushed out a window to gather snow; they were given no water to drink. The train stopped once to feed them boiled barley. Eventually, they were unloaded near Muehlburg at Stalag 4B where the rest of their belongings were taken away, they were given tetanus injections, and dog tags were issued. After a meal of sauerkraut, they were placed in barracks once again too small to

dog tags were issued. After a meal of sauerkraut, they were placed in barracks once again too small to allow them to lie down to sleep. In the first week in January, they were taken by train to Stalag 8A near Gorlitz. They had the distinction of being the first Americans in this camp. Other nationalities in the camp pooled their food and cooked them a meal of rice and other foodstuffs. The barracks had bunks which Dad called "mule troughs" in which two men were forced to sleep on their sides due to limited room. There was very little heat; each barracks was issued one gallon of coal each week. There was roll call each morning. During the day they could use the toilet building; at night they could not go outside the barracks in which there was one toilet in each building of 250 men. They were given ersatz coffee and a very watery soup that the men called "grass soup." Occasionally they were fed potatoes or cheese instead of the soup; they never got meat. As the days passed they saw increasing numbers of German civilians going by on the road attempting to get away from the advancing Russians.

On February 14, 1945, Dad was part of the 1600 American who, with 200 Canadians, were marched out of that camp. They marched until March 17, having one meal each day, usually at night; it consisted of a little meat with bread and occasionally some boiled potatoes. On the road, civilians had to make way for them and they had to make way for political prisoners who were mostly Poles or other East Europeans. Poles, some of whom had no shoes, just "slipper looking things," passed them pulling wagons with their food and other supplies. As the days passed, Dad began to feel "down in the mouth" and to think, "what's the use?" He could barely walk up an incline because of the weakness brought on by scanty diet, long marches, short and uncomfortable sleep, and the cold European winter weather. At the end of one day, he said to himself, "ain't no use punishing yourself, they're going to kill you anyway." The next morning they got Red Cross packages which were real morale boosters. Dad said that without the Red Cross packages he was sure he would have just sat down and given up.

On March 17, they marched into Dutterstadt where they were billeted at an old four-story brick and tile factory. Dad and his friend, SAM AMICO, set up to care for the sick in a tool shed outside the factory. They had no medications but they got extra food for the sick men and themselves. Most of the men came in with dysentery; some died in as little as two days or less. The dying men were pulled in carts to the hospital where they were cared for by nuns. The soldiers were of all nationalities except Russians.

Three weeks before they were liberated, they were loaded into boxcars and taken to Fallingbistel, Stalag 11B. Here they started getting more food and Red Cross packages. About one week before they were liberated, the guards were replaced by old men. The breakdown in the German system was becoming apparent. Each nationality in the Stalag had its own government. The governments decided that the prisoners should guard themselves for fear that Germans would come in and kill them. After the guards were changed to old men, a "Limey" friend of Dad's went across the street to a former German camp and got macaroni, sugar, and other foodstuffs. On his return they made a fire and cooked the macaroni with sugar. Having been hungry for so long, they ate a bunch of it. Probably due to the amount and the richness of this concoction, Dad got diarrhea for the first and only time during his captivity. A couple of Russians got a barrel of sauerkraut, stove in the top, and dove in.

Around April 3, 1945, the Germans called the prisoners together and announced that ROOSEVELT had died. They also announced that airforce people were to gather at a certain place and time. When the time came as Daddy later learned, the Germans gathered the airforce people up, walked them out into the boondocks, and abandoned them with no food. The Germans particularly hated the airforce because of the bombings.

On April 15, 1945, Stalag 11B was liberated by the British. The German guards had left during the previous night. The British marched by and threw them food. Each day thereafter they went through delousing which consisted of stripping off all clothes, walking through a gas chamber, going through a cold shower, and getting back into the same clothes which defeated the purpose of the process. But

"everyone lied" in order to leave as early as possible. A few days after liberation, Dad's turn came to leave. They were sprayed with DDT powder and loaded onto trucks. Having been transported to the edge of an airfield, they were sprayed once again with DDT. They spent a day or two there sleeping in tents. After a third application of DDT, they got on a plane headed for Oxford, England. Once there, they deplaned, were sprayed with DDT, and went to a hospital. There they piled their lousy clothes at the edge of the hospital area and left them. Dad was 39 pounds lighter when he arrived at the hospital in Oxford than he had been when he left England. His total weight loss was more than 39 pounds since he had gained weight from the time he was liberated until he reached Oxford. It was a "real relief to get back to get a shower, clean clothes, and sheets." He had seldom had sheets since leaving the states. After two weeks in hospital, he was given his first chance to leave Oxford.

At the time of his capture he had been listed as missing in action. The family did not know what had become of him or even if he was alive for all those months. Only one week before he called to let them know he was liberated, they were told he was a prisoner of war.

On May 8, 1945, he and a buddy got a train to London. Word that the war in Europe was over came while he was on that train. Arriving in London, he found everyone was out in the streets having a wild celebration. Dad and his buddy bought a quart of English whiskey but neither could drink it because of being malnourished and weak.

Later, he waited in London to get transportation home. After a couple of days he got a pass. He hitched a ride on an airplane to Reims, France. There he met some of his old friends and gathered a bunch of "stuff" (an Eisenhower jacket, medications, cognac, etc.). There was trouble getting a ride back to England; in fact, he had to get special permission from the base executive officer. They flew back to a place north of London from which he was able to return just before his three-day pass expired.

About May 20, 1945, he finally got on a ship, the *M. S. John Erickson*, on which all passengers were wounded or ex-POWs. The sail to New York took eleven days, after which he went to Camp Shanks in New Jersey where there was a "big feed" for ex-POWs. Next, he traveled by train to Camp Shelby in Mississippi. He was given a 60-day furlough before being sent to a rehabilitation center in Miami, Florida, for three weeks. He was told he had 85 points and was asked if he wanted to get out of the army. Having answered unequivocally in the affirmative, he was put on a train back to Camp Shelby where he was discharged August 19, 1945.

One night a short time later, he arrived back in Lake Charles. The next morning he was at the door of Muller's Department Store when it opened to buy civilian clothes. He was the first veteran back to the Lake Charles Continental Oil Refinery after the war. He started work again the day after Labor Day in 1945.

Dad never discussed much of this with anyone until his older years. He and I made a trip to Europe in the late 1970s to visit many of the places he had been during the war. The only time I ever saw my father shed a tear was when we went to the field outside Bastogne, Belgium, where he was captured. We returned with a 101st Airborne group for the 40th anniversary of D-Day and he returned with that group for the 50th anniversary. He was proud to be an American and proud to be a survivor of major events in World War II.

DO YOUR REMEMBER Marathon Dance Contests? Couples who could stay on the dance floor the longest were awarded prizes. Although the prizes were often \$25, the fame of being a marathon dancer eclipsed the award. Couples held each other up, while they dozed or rested, but at all times their feet and bodies had to be swaying to the music. Sometimes a marathon dance lasted more than 24 hours. Sightseers came from miles about to watch the dancers.

CIVILIAN DRAFT REGISTRATIONS: CAMERON PARISH, LOUISIANA

Continued from Vol. 29 No. 3

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
RICHARD, ALFRED	13 Nov. 1877	W		Cameron, LA
RICHARD, ARISTILDE	27 Aug. 1877	W		Cameron, LA
RICHARD, CHARLES	16 Feb. 1885	W		Cameron, LA
RICHARD, CHARLES FRANCIS	12 Aug. 190-	W		Cameron, LA
RICHARD, CLABERCT	4 June 1887	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
RICHARD, DORESTAN	7 Nov. 1893	W	Creole, LA	Cameron, LA
RICHARD, DORSLE	24 Apr. 1894	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
RICHARD, EDMOND DENNIS	2 Aug. 1898	W		Cameron, LA
RICHARD, EUZEB	8 Oct. 1877	W		Cameron, LA
RICHARD, GABRIEL	19 Dec. 1887	W	Creole, LA	Cameron, LA
RICHARD, HUBERT	21 July 1900	W		Cameron, LA
RICHARD, JOHN	8 Dec. 1897	W		Cameron, LA
RICHARD, JOSEPH	18 June 1891	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
RICHARD, LEON	21 Feb. 1890	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
RICHARD, LUC	28 Apr. 1885	W		Cameron, LA
RICHARD, OJUST	13 Aug. 1889	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
RICHARD, RAMIE	15 Oct. 1893	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
RICHARD, RAYMOND	28 Aug. 1883	W		Cameron, LA
RICHARD, THEOPHILE	22 Feb. 1899	W		Cameron, LA
RICHARD, ULICE	15 Nov. 1875	W		Cameron, LA
RICHARD, ZEDORE	10 Aug. 1881	W		Cameron, LA
RIEDE, FRANK	8 Mar. 1878	B		Cameron, LA
ROBERTS, LOWRY	29 May 1877	W		Cameron, LA
ROGERS, FORMAN	28 Oct. 1884	W		Cameron, LA
ROGERS, JESSE J.	10 Nov. 1880	W		Cameron, LA
ROGERS, THEODORE	7 July 1893	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA

ROUX, ASA	10 Jan.	1892	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
ROUX, EMILE	31 Jan.	1894	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
ROUX, JOHN	15 Dec.	1897	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
ROUX, WILLIAM AMEDIE	18 Feb.	1886	W		Cameron, LA
ROY, RHOUEL (RHOUD)	16 Aug.	1892	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
ROY, WILLIE	18 Apr.	1877	W		Cameron, LA
RUTHERFORD, ALBERT (Jr.)	10 July	1886	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
RUTHERFORD, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	21 Apr.	1873	W		Cameron, LA
RUTHERFORD, EARL	14 Dec.	1899	W		Cameron, LA
RUTHERFORD, EDWARD	1 Aug.	1898	W		Cameron, LA
RUTHERFORD, GROVER CLEVELAND	14 Dec.	1885	W		Cameron, LA
RUTHERFORD, IRA	12 Sep.	1894	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
RUTHERFORD, JAMES	8 Jan.	1876	W		Cameron, LA
SAINTGERMAIN, OLIPSIE	4 Mar.	1890	W	Jennings, LA	Cameron, LA
SANNER, CLAIRILLE	3 Jan.	1895	W	Hackberry, LA	Cameron, LA
SANNER, GARFIELD	9 Dec.	1890	W	Hackberry, LA	Cameron, LA
SANNER, RAYMOND	23 Jan.	1884	W		Cameron, LA
SANNER, ROMAN TOFIELD	19 Mar.	1897	W	Hackberry, LA	Cameron, LA
SAUCIER, CYPRIAN	24 Dec.	1879	W		Cameron, LA
SAVIRE, ROBERT	6 July	1876	W		Cameron, LA
SAVOIE, ABRA	3 Dec.	1890	W	Creole, LA	Cameron, LA
SAVOIE, CLAMILE	8 Oct.	1877	W		Cameron, LA
SAVOIE, DAMOSTHENE CLYNE	3 May	1898	W		Cameron, LA
SAVOIE, ELIE	30 Sep.	1884	W		Cameron, LA
SAVOIE, EUZET	7 Dec.	1883	W		Cameron, LA
SAVOIE, FRANCOIS	9 July	1886	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
SAVOIE, GEORGE HENRY	3 Jan.	1890	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
SAVOIE, HUBERT	12 June	1897	W	he&his dad b.Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
SAVOIE, JAMES BARNEY	27 Dec.	1896	W	he&his dad b.Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
SAVOIE, JOE	18 Oct.	1880	B		Cameron, LA
SAVOIE, JOHN HANSON	14 Dec.	1895	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
SAVOIE, KELLY	25 Mar.	1891	B	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
SAVOIE, MAYO RODOLPH	16 Oct.	1899	W		Cameron, LA
SAVOIE, OSCAR	11 Aug.	1891	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
SAVOIE, OZEME	9 Nov.	1893	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
SAVOIE, PERRE	7 Aug.	1898	W		Cameron, LA
SAVOIE, ROBERT	6 July	1876	W		Cameron, LA
SAVOY, FRANK	30 Nov.	1887	W	Texas	Cameron, LA
SAVOY, IRA	2 June	1881	B		Cameron, LA
SAVOY, KENNY	29 Oct.	1893	B	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
SAVOY, SOSTAND	10 Nov.	1886	B	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
SCHLESINGER, GEORGE	17 Oct.	1899	W		Cameron, LA
SEILEY, HENRY HAMILTON	8 July	1881	W		Cameron, LA
SIMMONS, GUY EARL	31 Dec.	1891	W	Johnsons Bayou, LA	Cameron, LA
SIMMS, GEORGE	23 June	1895	B	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
SLUSHINGER, ORAIS	6 Sep.	1897	W		Cameron, LA
SMITH, ELRIDGE	7 Apr.	1888	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
SMITH, WILLIAM	16 July	1882	B		Cameron, LA
STANLEY, CLARENCE	20 June	1873	W		Cameron, LA
STEWART, EDWARD OTT	24 Aug.	1884	W		Cameron, LA
STEWART, WILLIAM GLENN	29 Apr.	1874	W		Cameron, LA
STINE, JOHN WHITNEY	21 Mar.	1889	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
STINE, PHILIP	27 Sep.	1896	W	he&dad b.Grand Chenier,LA	Cameron,LA

STRODERD, ARTELUS	7 Mar. 1890	W	Arcadia, LA	Cameron, LA
STURLESE, JOSEPH FROZEN	19 Sep. 1890	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
STURLESE, MOISE	20 Sep. 1890	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
STURLESE, STEVE	23 Dec. 1899	B		Cameron, LA
SWEENEY, EDWARD DENNIS	23 July 1876	W		Cameron, LA
SWEENEY, RUSSELL PIERRE	13 Aug. 1899	W		Cameron, LA
SWEENEY, SIDNEY WILLIAM	25 Sep. 1887	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
SWEENEY, TRAVIS ORILIEN	9 Sep. 1885	W		Cameron, LA
SWIRE, HENRY	16 May 1887	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
SWIRE, DELMA JOSEPH	8 Aug. 1883	W		Cameron, LA
THERIOT, ADAM	28 Dec. 1893	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
THERIOT, ALCIA	20 June 1883	W		Cameron, LA
THERIOT, AMBROISE	2 Nov. 1880	W		Cameron, LA
THERIOT, ARMOGENE	20 Feb. 1893	W	Creole, LA	Cameron, LA
THERIOT, ARTHUR WILLIAM	16 Nov. 1877	W		Cameron, LA
THERIOT, CESAR	16 Oct. 1871	W		Cameron, LA
THERIOT, DOSIA	11 Sep. 1879	W		Cameron, LA
THERIOT, EDGAR	27 June 1880	W		Cameron, LA
THERIOT, EDRAS	12 June 1886	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
THERIOT, ELODISE	20 Mar. 1881	W		Cameron, LA
THERIOT, EMARE	14 Feb. 1882	W		Cameron, LA
THERIOT, EUGER	25 July 1897	W	Creole, LA	Cameron, LA
THERIOT, EUSEBE	4 Oct. 1899	W		Cameron, LA
THERIOT, GEORGE	30 Jan. 1893	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
THERIOT, GEORGE A.	28 Jan. 1895	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
THERIOT, HENRY WILLIAM	8 Sep. 1900	W		Cameron, LA
THERIOT, HUBERT	12 Aug. 1874	W		Cameron, LA
THERIOT, JEN BAPTISTE HUBERT	10 Dec. 1894	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
THERIOT, JOHN WALLACE	29 May 1897	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
THERIOT, JOSEPH EULISE	12 Apr. 1885	W		Cameron, LA
THERIOT, JOSEPH GRANDVILLE	22 Mar. 1897		Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
THERIOT, JOSEPH LENOR	26 Jan. 1898	W		Cameron, LA
THERIOT, LEZIE	30 Dec. 1888	W	Creole, LA	Cameron, LA
THERIOT, LURIES	11 Oct. 1884	W		Cameron, LA
THERIOT, RAPHAEL	2 Mar. 1898	W		Cameron, LA
THERIOT, RAYMOND	25 Apr. 1892	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
THERIOT, RODOLPH	12 Feb. 1891	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
THERIOT, URSIN	2 Oct. 1895	W	Creole, LA	Cameron, LA
THERUT, JEN BAPTISTE HUBER	10 Dec. 1894	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
THIBODEAUX, PIERRE	abt. 1893	W	Creole, LA	Cameron, LA
THIBODEAUX, AVENOUT	27 Dec. 1898	W	relative lives Lake Arthur, LA	Cameron, LA
THIBODEAUX, EDRAS	3 May 1899	W		Cameron, LA
THIBODEAUX, JOHN	26 July 1896	W	Creole, LA	Cameron, LA
THIBODEAUX, PRESTON	Oct. 1895	W	Opelousas, LA	Cameron, LA
TOUCHET, MARSHEL	25 Mar. 1873	W		Cameron, LA
TRAHAN, ALFRED	13 Jan. 1893	W	Johnsons Bayou, LA	Cameron, LA
TRAHAN, ARMO	30 Mar. 1874	W		Cameron, LA
TRAHAN, CHARLIE	25 Sep. 1886	W	Johnsons Bayou, LA	Cameron, LA
TRAHAN, ELLIE	13 May 1891	W	Johnsons Bayou, LA	Cameron, LA
TRAHAN, EMILE	23 July 1884	W		Cameron, LA
TRAHAN, JOHN	12 Aug. 1883	W		Cameron, LA
TRAHAN, LERA	29 Oct. 1898	W		Cameron, LA
TRAHAN, LESLIE CLAYTON	18 Oct. 1898	W		Cameron, LA

TRAHAN, LEZIME	29 Aug.	1891	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
TRAHAN, MAYO	4 May	1888	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
TRAHAN, OPHEANS (OPHEAUX)	27 Jan.	1899	W		Cameron, LA
TRAHAN, PIERRE (Jr.)	30 Nov.	1883	W		Cameron, LA
TRAHAN, THODULE	16 Oct.	1890	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
TRAHAN, URIAH	31 Aug.	1895	W	Johnsons Bayou, LA	Cameron, LA
VANDIKE, SIDNEY	11 Jan.	1899	B		Cameron, LA
VAUGHAN, AMOS JACKSON	17 Aug.	1899	W		Cameron, LA
VENABLE, AMIEL	18 Feb.	1900	W		Cameron, LA
VENABLE, JOHN	31 May	1898	W		Cameron, LA
VENABLE, JULIUS	1 Feb.	1896	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
VENABLE, LACOUS	5 Sep.	1897	W		Cameron, LA
VINCENT, ALCIDE	15 Aug.	1898	W		Cameron, LA
VINCENT, BENSON	28 Sep.	1879	W		Cameron, LA
VINCENT, DUPRE	22 Nov.	1873	W		Cameron, LA
VINCENT, EMILE	17 Dec.	1880	W		Cameron, LA
VINCENT, EVERETTE	23 Nov.	1898	W		Cameron, LA
VINCENT, LUDGER JOSEPH	27 Oct.	1899	W		Cameron, LA
VINCENT, PRESCOTT JOSEPH	2 Nov.	1875	W		Cameron, LA
WASHINGTON, FRANK	15 Mar.	1876	B		Cameron, LA
WEAKLEY, DULVA	28 July	1882	W		Cameron, LA
WEAKLEY, JOSEPH		1884	W		Cameron, LA
WEEKLEY, DULVA	28 July	1882	W		Cameron, LA
WELCH, ASA MILLIAGE	11 Apr.	1900	W		Cameron, LA
WELCH, HARRY HAROLD	abt.	1892	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
WELCH, WALLACE MONROE	23 June	1899	W		Cameron, LA
WELCH, WALTER WINNAN	27 May	1896	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
WELSH, WALLACE MONROE	23 June	1899	W		Cameron, LA
WENTZEN, OMAR		1873	W		Cameron, LA
WEST, ADAM		1899	B		Cameron, LA
WHITTINGTON, WALTER C.	Sep.	1893	W	Clarks, LA	Cameron, LA
WILDER, ISOM	12 Feb.	1887	B		Cameron, LA
WILLIAM, DENNIS	abt.	1883	B		Cameron, LA
WILLIS, EUGENE	13 Sep.	1884	W		Cameron, LA
WOLFE, FRED	9 May	1878	W		Cameron, LA
WOLFE, JOSEPH	5 Sep.	1882	W		Cameron, LA
WOLFE, WILLIE ROLAND	26 Dec.	1897	W		Cameron, LA
YOUNG, ALBERT	20 Oct.	1877	W		Cameron, LA
YOUNG, ALEXANDER	22 Jan.	1900	W		Cameron, LA
YOUNG, JOSEPH DULVA	27 Apr.	1873	W		Cameron, LA
YOUNG, THEO	8 Jan.	1898	W		Cameron, LA

THIS CONCLUDES CIVILIAN DRAFT REGISTRATIONS

HISTORY MAKING CAR TRIP. For the first time in history an automobile has made the trip from Grand Chenier, in the eastern part of Cameron Parish, to Lake Charles. Cameron Parish, which has always been isolated from the rest of the world in every way, is rapidly acquiring modern machines of contact. Though the road is not yet completed and open to traffic, special permission was granted yesterday to S. W. SWEENEY of Lake Arthur and Grand Chenier to travel it, for the purpose of getting the election returns for the parish to the *American Press* office.

Lake Charles *American Press* (9/10/1930)

SALLIER CEMETERY
South Ryan St., Lake Charles, Louisiana

Compiled - 1971

CARNEY, PAYTON W., b. 24 Sept. 1919, d. 28 Nov. 1966
MOSS, JOSEPH J. II, b. 21 Feb. 1945, d. 10 Oct. 1951
McCORQUODALE, ERNEST EMORY, b. 13 July 1904, d. 13 Dec. 1930
ANDRUS, LENA MOSS McCORQUODALE, b. 25 Dec. 1901, d. 26 Apr. 1966
MILLER, GEORGE A., 1861 (only date)
MILLER, ROSE WILSON, 7 Mar. 1866 (only date)
STENUIS, GORDON CECIL, b. 18 Mar. 1903, d. 28 Sept. 1941 - Buenaventura, South Africa
STENUIS, CHARLES, b. 1 Apr. 1867, d. 2 Dec. 1912, W-O-W
WIENCKE, MARIE JEANNE, b. 14 May 1875, d. 4 Aug. 1959; w/o CHARLES O. H. STENUIS
NECTOUX, LOUISE MARIE, b. 22 Oct. 1878, d. 2 Mar. 1962
NECTOUX, CLAUDE, b. 28 July 1879, d. 21 Dec. 1934
WIENCHE, THOMAS MANO, HENRY ADOLPH WIENCHE, b. 6 Jan. 1821 (Lubeck, Germany),
d. 29 Aug. 1902
MADISON, MATHIS C., b. 8 Mar. 1879, d. 6 Dec. 1940
LeJUNE, PATSY ANN, b. 9 June 1939, d. 29 May 1960; w/o JOSEPH A. GRANGER
WYNN, MARTHA ANN, b. 24 Sept. 1856, d. 3 Apr. 1933
WYNN, HATTIE ESTELLE, b. 13 Oct. 1886, d. 20 Feb. 1946; w/o JOHN O. FOGLEMAN
FOGLEMAN, RALPH D., b. 28 Dec. 1920, d. 30 Nov. 1945; La. CPL 56 AAI Fr. Cp. - WWII
REON, SALLIE, b. 11 Mar. 1879, d. 18 Apr. 1955
BENOIT, MEDORA REON, b. 10 May 1872, d. 8 June 1920
REON, LEONA, d. 10 July 1918, age 72 yrs.
BENOIT, ANTEALL, b. 24 Oct. 1950, d. 17 May 1939
OGEA, PASCAL, b. 20 Dec. 1889, d. 16 Sept. 1955
KING, ROBERT GEE, b. 20 Apr. 1890, d. 15 Mar. 1953
OGEA, NARCESSE, d. 4 June 1906, age 59 yrs.
OGEA, ELIZA REON, b. 7 Mar. 1858, d. 9 July 1960
OGEA, DAVE, b. 30 Mar. 1884, d. 31 Mar. 1947
OGEA, JOSEPH OMAR, b. 13 Jan. 1877, d. 29 Sept. 1948
OGEA, NARCESSE, b. 30 Mar. 1882, d. 15 Oct. 1959
SOBASZKO, AGNES, b. 20 Dec. 1864, d. 30 Jan. 1947
SOBASZKO, W., b. 6 Jan. 1863, d. 5 June 1933
SAUCIER, ORLEE, b. 9 Oct. 1916, d. 3 Aug. 1939
CAMPBELL, JOHN PATRICK, Jr., b. 14 Oct. 1915, d. 22 June 1953
CAMPBELL, MARTHA LUCILE, b. 30 June 1945, d. 29 Nov. 1952; d/o BARBARA CLARA BARBE
BARBE, ALFRED M., b. 29 Jan. 1878, d. 25 July 1965
BARBE, CLAUDIA M., b. 16 Apr. 1871, d. 26 Dec. 1961
PUJO, CLARA, 1845 - 1923; w/o CHARVEY BARBE
BARBE, MARGUERITE, d. 27 Nov. 1888, age 1 yr.
BARBE, BENOIT M., d. 23 Aug. 1887, age 20 yrs.
GOUDEAU, HENRIETTA BARBE, b. 8 Feb. 1876, d. 23 Sept. 1951
HANNA, ELLEN C., b. 10 Apr. 1875, d. 5 Oct. 1952; w/o CLARENCE R. BARBE
BARBE, CLARENCE RENE, b. 2 Nov. 1873, d. 3 Feb. 1958
BARBE, LOUIE DeBROCA, b. 1 Oct. 1885, d. 2 July 1956
AKQUL, CHARLES, age 8 yrs. (no date)
FARQUE, AMBROSE, b. ? Nov. 1884, d. 21 May 1931
FARQUE, AEOLID LeBLEU, b. 1 Jan. 1849, d. 28 Mar. 1917
SALLIER, SEDALIZE, b. 1 Jan. 1814, d. 19 Apr. 1872
FARQUE, JOSEPH DUELIVER, 1839 - 1884
FARQUE, JOHN, 1872 - 1945

FARQUE, DUVAL, 1922 - 1931
 FARQUE, NICHOLAS, 1924 - 1945
 BRASHIER, CATHERINE, b. 1 Apr. 1883, d. 19 Feb. 1902; w/o T. P. HEBERT
 LaGRANGE, FRANCIS NOLEN, b. 29 Apr. 1900, d. 12 Dec. 1965
 GRANGER, PIERRE "Ben", b. 29 Aug. 1910, d. 8 Dec. 1968
 GRANGER, CORDELIA, b. 11 Sept. 1872, d. 13 Feb. 1964
 GRANGER, EDMONIA, b. 4 Nov. 1876, d. 15 July 1937
 BAGGETT, JOHN WILLIAM, b. 16 Apr. 1880, d. 5 Sept. 1967
 BAGGETT, MARGARET GRANGER, b. 29 Aug. 1879, d. 28 Feb. 1955
 BAGGETT, VERGIE, b. 12 Mar. 1911, d. 6 Feb. 1912; d/o Mr. & Mrs. J. W. BAGGETT
 BAGGETT, VIVIAN BENOIT, b. 21 Mar. 1879, d. 29 May 1960
 LeBLEU, PALMIRE, 1858 - 1955
 LeBLEU, FREMONT, Sr., 1860 - 1913
 LeBLEU, MADORA, b. 23 June 1880, d. 2 May 1947
 LeBLEU, ARSAN, Sr., b. 11 June 1882, d. 15 Mar. 1953
 MIGUEZ, ANDREW GABRIEL, 30 Mar. 1908 (only date); s/o Mr. & Mrs. D. MIGUEZ
 DEMAREST (born OGEA), CLARENCE GRANGER, b. 1 Mar. 1859, d. 19 June 1937
 GRANGER, PHILOGINE, b. 7 Nov. 1853, d. 14 Jan. 1902
 GIOVANNI, CHARLES L., Sr., b. 27 Oct. 1889, d. 7 Feb. 1965
 LeBLEU, BLANCHE ALICE, b. 24 May 1903, d. 25 Dec. 1959; w/o ANDERSON REON
 REON, ANDERSON, b. 5 Feb. 1897, d. 14 Jan. 1952; La. PFC Med. Dept. - WWI
 REON, MARY VIOLA, b. 2 June 1895, d. 4 May 1956; w/o J. N. YOUNG
 REON, ALEXANDER S., b. 8 Jan. 1899, d. 24 May 1963
 MILLER, IZORA, b. 20 Nov. 1884, d. 4 June 1961; w/o METAYOR LeBLEU
 BOURDOIN, ELAIRE, b. 22 May 1894, d. 18 May 1960
 KAY, ANGELA, b. & d. 11 Dec. 1962
 HIGGINS, LILLIE SALLIER, b. 14 Mar. 1876, d. 8 Feb. 1955
 HIGGINS, MORTIMER JOSEPH, b. 25 Mar. 1866, d. 5 May 1951
 DALBERG, OTTO, d. 11 Mar. 1935, age 68 yrs.
 MOSS, JOSEPH H., b. 17 June 1857, d. 12 Oct. 1923
 MOSS, ALFRED J. L., b. 15 Jan. 1915, d. 11 June 1960
 McFATTER, ALICE ANN, b. 19 Dec. 1947, d. 14 June 1956
 JONES, PHILLIP B., b. 30 Nov. 1911, d. 9 May 1913
 McCORMICK, IDA WIENCHE, b. 8 May 1874, d. 7 Jan. 1924
 McCORMICK, EDWARD R., b. 23 May 1874, d. 10 Sept. 1913
 CASH, WYLIE P., b. 15 Sept. 1909, d. 24 Aug. 1934
 CASH, HARRY, b. 15 Sept. 1909, d. 24 Aug. 1934
 MOSS, CILVIA CASIE CLAUSE, b. 14 Oct. 1893, d. 6 July 1937
 DAUTREVIL, MARTHA MARY (MOSS - DALBERG - VINCENT), b. 4 May 1877, d. 14 Aug. 1949
 MALVINA, SYLVIA, b. 14 Feb. 1836, d. 17 May 1906; w/o THOMAS MANO WIENCHE;
 d/o ANSELME SALLIER & ELOISE LeBLEU
 WYNN, RAY A., b. 5 July 1896, d. 5 Oct. 1918 - Camp Beauregard; Co. G 5th Inf.
 FOGELMAN, THELMA MAY, b. 18 Sept. 1925, d. 16 Dec. 1925
 MILLER, CELVENIA REON, b. 8 Aug. 1870, d. 17 May 1954
 MILLER, JOSEPH, b. 20 Oct. 1868, d. 11 Nov. 1942
 REON, LASTIE, 2 Apr. 1914 (only date)
 DUHON, AZALIE, d. ? Feb. 1885; w/o MARCESSE OGEA
 GRANGER, JULIE, d. June 1885; w/o CYPRIEN DUHON
 DUHON, CYPRIEN, d. 25 Mar. 1878, age 78 yrs.
 SCANTON, JESSIE LEE, b. 21 Sept. 1913, d. 8 Nov. 19__
 SHANNON, PATRICK JOSEPH, b. 1862, d. 18 Mar. 1934, age 72 yrs.
 BALES, ROSEMARY COLEMAN, b. 22 July 1902, d. 1 Jan. 1958; w/o Gen. LIONEL C. GOUDEAU
 BARBE, CLARENCE BENE, Jr., b. 7 Dec. 1905, d. 24 Nov. 1965
 LAMBERT, MARY DELIAH, 1851 - 1929

LaGRANGE, F. X., d. 26 Mar. 1889, age 56 yrs.
 LaGRANGE, Mrs. M. D., d. 3 Sept. 1900, age 55 yrs.
 LaGRANGE, PAUL, b. 25 Apr. 1918, d. 9 Aug. 1918
 LaGRANGE, NECESS, b. 30 Mar. 1880, d. 29 Apr. 1928
 LaGRANGE, F. M., b. 21 Jan. 1872, d. 22 Mar. 1939
 LaGRANGE, ADA, b. 14 Feb. 1910, d. 21 Aug. 1937; w/o LOUIS J. DAVID
 BROOKS, MARY E. LaGRANGE, b. 13 Sept. 1903, d. 14 July 1970
 BISHOP, HOWARD G., b. 9 Aug. 1929, d. 14 May 1966; 1st LT Inf. WSAR
 SALLIER, JOSEPH CHARLES, b. 1805, d. 29 June 1880; h/o SELIMA FRUGE;
 s/o CHARLES ANSELM SALLIER & CATHERINE LeBLEU
 SALLIER, CHARLES, b. 1854, d. Oct. 1858
 LaGRANGE, AGNES, b. 29 July 1897, d. 24 July 1951; w/o AUGUST SAUCIER
 REON, ALBERT, b. 28 Oct. 1868, d. 1 Oct. 1947
 DUHON, ZILLER, b. 17 July 1869, d. 12 Sept. 1942
 FARQUE, LEAH, 2 July 1908 (only date)
 DUHON, BALLOMA, b. 31 Jan. 1873, d. 28 May 1960
 GRANGER, Mrs. ADLYNE, b. 12 Dec. 1885, d. 19 Jan. 1940
 GRANGER, JULUIS, b. 21 May 1885, d. 10 Nov. 1938
 FAULK, JOSEPH GILBER, b. 4 Aug. 1925, d. 27 Sept. 1946
 GRANGER, MILEEDCE ELDREDGE, b. 2 Feb. 1913, d. 19 Mar. 1939
 HALE, LINDA SUE, b. 9 Jan. 1959, d. 22 Nov. 1959; d/o Mr. & Mrs. PAT HALE
 MITCHELL Infant, b. & d. 1 June 1948; s/o Mr. & Mrs. THOS G. MITCHELL
 DONNELEY, JOHN H., b. 10 Mar. 1862, d. 22 Jan. 1943
 LeBLEU, BEULMAE, b. 15 Oct. 1926, d. 18 Oct. 1926
 LeBLEU, JOSEPH L., b. 1 July 1899, d. 11 July 1899
 LeBLEU, FRANK, b. 22 Sept. 1867, d. 29 July 1899
 LeBLEU, MARSEITE, b. 3 May 1873, d. 28 Dec. 1965
 LeBLEU, LANCE MITCHEL, b. 9 Mar. 1896, d. 29 Apr. 1952
 MILLER, EUSEB, b. 30 Nov. 1857, d. 13 Jan. 1919
 JORDAN, ETHEL MAY, b. 28 Sept. 1918, d. 12 Mar. 1935
 DAY, FREDRICA SALLIER, b. 27 Aug. 1892, d. 7 Oct. 1965
 OLIVER, ORVILLE KAYE, b. 2 Jan. 1917, d. 7 Sept. 1967
 WELSH, IDA HIGGINS, b. 16 Dec. 1910, d. 8 Feb. 1959
 WELSH, LARRY KINDER, b. 16 Nov. 1907, d. 1 Dec. 1966
 LeDOUX, HENRIETTA, b. 15 Sept. 1900, d. 10 Jan. 1950; w/o DEHART BENOIT
 LeDOUX, FREMONT MYERS, b. 11 Mar. 1949, d. 20 May 1949
 LeDOUX, EDWARD RAY, b. 16 May 1956, d. 20 July 1960
 CLAY, ELIZABETH M., b. 14 Feb. 1914, d. 3 May 1971
 HOLLAND, JASPER M., b. 29 Apr. 1913, d. 12 Oct. 1957
 LeDOUX, JOSEPH M., b. 9 Sept. 1875, d. 18 Dec. 1956
 LeDOUX, ROSAELLA, b. 2 Mar. 1880, d. 28 Dec. 1935
 VEILLON, WAYNE K., d. 27 Sept. 1949
 LeDOUX, HATTIE, b. 11 Oct. 1894, d. 11 Dec. 1963; w/o BASILE BENOIT
 FONTENOT, TOMMY, b. 1 Oct. 1905, d. 5 Sept. 1965
 LeDOUX, FRANK (no dates)
 LeDOUX, Mrs. FRANK, b. ? Nov. 1855, d. 1 May 1942
 LeDOUX, J. D., b. 12 Oct. 1877, d. 9 Sept. 1947
 GRANGER, BELONIE, b. 1865 (only date); Co. B. La. Cav.
 BABINEAUX, THEODORA, 1879 - 1946
 BABINEAUX, NAVY (no dates)
 BABINEAUX, LINUS, 1909 - 1924
 BABINEAUX, ELLA MILLER, 1886 - 1924
 BABINEAUX, DAVID, 1908 - 1924
 GRANGER, JOSEPH, b. 20 Apr. 1866, d. 12 Dec. 1943

OGEA, SIMON, b. 3 Nov. 1897, d. 1 Mar. 1914; La. PFC Co. M 52 Inf. 6 Div. - WWI
 STOUGH, JOHN M., b. 8 Nov. 1896, d. 9 June 1960
 GUINTARD, ELLA L., b. 28 Oct. 1896, d. 20 Jan. 1953; w/o JOHN M. STOUGH
 GRANGER, WILLIE RAY, b. 3 Aug. 1904, d. 28 Oct. 1904
 GRANGER, BELELIRE, 1862 - 1904
 GRANGER, ALDAN, 1828 - 1904
 GRANGER, OSCAR, b. 9 July 1871, d. 6 Jan. 1910
 GRANGER, MOISE, b. 9 Sept. 1860, d. 12 May 1953
 HOLLAND, SOPHIE (nee GRANGER), b. 3 Dec. 1896, d. 5 June 1941
 ROTH, LILLIE MAE, b. 25 May 1889, d. 11 Apr. 1968
 BRINSON, CYNTHIA SUE, b. 3 Apr. 1957, d. 25 Feb. 1958; d/o HAYWOOD & LORRAINE BRINSON
 ROTH, FRANK V., Sr., b. 23 Feb. 1889, d. 14 Dec. 1931
 SHATTUCK, SIM OCEOLA, b. 10 June 1895, d. 7 Oct. 1962
 SHATTUCK, JOHN H., b. 1 Oct. 1923, d. 25 Apr. 1967
 BENOIT, GEORGE WASHINGTON, b. 4 July 1902, d. 9 Oct. 1965
 LeBRUN, ANGELINE FARQUE, b. 3 Aug. 1883, d. 13 June 1946
 LeBRUN, ELIZABETH ANN, b. 16 Dec. 1949, d. 23 May 1961; d/o Mr. & Mrs. CARL LeBRUN
 FARQUE, DUMA, b. 23 Dec. 1869, d. 30 Sept. 1929
 FARQUE, CATHERINE LeBLEU, b. 1 Jan. 1871, d. 5 Dec. 1947
 EAST, ODELIA, b. 25 Dec. 1876, d. 13 Aug. 1937; w/o DOMIQUE _____
 GIOVANNI, DOMINIQUE, b. 3 Apr. 1866, d. 3 Dec. 1936
 FARQUE, ESTELLE, b. 14 May 1870, d. 2 Dec. 1894; w/o DOMINIQUE GIOVANNI
 GIOVANNI, VINCENT A., b. 4 Aug. 1904, d. ?; s/o ODELIA EAST & D. GIOVANNI
 STONE, FELIX W., b. 22 Sept. 1895, d. 9 Nov. 1967; La. SGT Co. K 155 Inf. - WWI
 ELSTON, THOMAS FRANKLYN, b. 12 Apr. 1870, d. 19 Apr. 1951
 ELSTON, CATHERINE FARQUE, b. 8 June 1870, d. 14 Mar. 1966
 FARQUE, Mrs. FANNY C. STONE, b. 15 Dec. 1845, d. 27 Apr. 1928
 FARQUE, J. A., b. 27 Mar. 1866, d. 24 Dec. 1924
 FARQUE, AMADEE b. 25 Feb. 1845 (only date)
 LeBLANCE, THEODORE J., b. 28 Oct. 1890, d. 12 Jan. 1919
 LeBLANCE, THEODORE, Jr., b. 15 Jan. 1919, d. 8 Feb. 1919
 OLIVER, THRESEA A., b. 6 Sept. 1856, d. 2 Mar. 1929, w/o Capt. L. MANVELLE
 SALLIER, SALINE, b. 21 Nov. 1886, d. 2 Apr. 1924; w/o I. G. REEVES
 REEVES, ISAAC G., b. 23 Aug. 1875, d. 6 Mar. 1942
 REEVES, Lt. EARNEST JULIUS, b. 15 Jan. 1926, d. 30 Sept. 1950; La 2nd LT 6147 A.F. TAC Contl. Sq. WWII - Korean PH
 SALLIER, JULIUS, b. 1 Oct. 1882, d. 12 June 1924
 DUHON, Mrs. MARIE SALLIER, b. 15 June 1865, d. 6 Mar. 1941
 SALLIER, JOSEPH, b. 15 June 1879, d. 18 Dec. 1918, age 39 yrs. 6 mo.
 SALLIER, J. H., b. 1868, d. 12 Feb. 1918
 DUHON, JULIAN, b. 16 Apr. 1852, d. 11 Nov. 1925
 WOOD, THEODOSIA, b. 7 May 1871, d. 4 Dec. 1891; w/o MORGAN T. WALL
 KRAUSE, HENRY C., (no dates); Co. F 9th Ill. Cav.
 FARQUE, DESIRE, 1861 - 1965; Co. B 7th La. Inf.
 FARQUE, LAUREDA, b. 11 Sept. 1890, d. 6 June 1892
 FARQUE, LILLY, b. 10 Feb. 1892 (only date)
 FARQUE, VALINTINE, b. 14 Feb. 1893, d. 30 July 1893
 LESLIE, LONNIE, b. 11 Nov. 1918, d. 9 Oct. 1929
 LESLIE, WARD, b. 28 Feb. 1922, d. 20 June 1937
 ANDRUS, MADORA, b. 28 Oct. 1874, d. 1 Aug. 1941
 ANDRUS, DELINO, b. 21 Feb. 1903, d. 9 June 1930
 ANDRUS, SIDNEY, b. 11 Sept. 1870, d. 21 Feb. 1930
 CURRAN, JULIAN T., b. 7 June 1836, d. 1 Jan. 1904; w/o J. H. KUTTNER, Sr.

MITCHELL, THOMAS GEORGE, b. 20 Jan. 1902, d. 4 Dec. 1965
 MITCHELL, DANIEL, b. 15 July 1932, d. 11 Feb. 1963; La. S/SGT US Air Force - Korean War
 MITCHELL, ALLEN ANDREW, b. 9 Sept. 1928, d. 4 Mar. 1950
 MILLER, JOSEPH J., b. 17 Jan. 1888, d. 13 Mar. 1947; La. PVT US Army - WWI
 GAUTHIER, MAUDE, b. 25 Sept. 1886, d. 6 Nov. 1959; w/o ANDREW MANVILLE, Sr.
 MANVILLE, S. ANDREW, Sr., b. 17 Oct. 1886, d. 24 Oct. 1961
 MANVILLE, Capt. LAURENCE, b. 20 Dec. 1855 - France, d. 28 Sept. 1923
 LeBLANCE, LAURENCE A., b. 25 Oct. 1912, d. 13 Apr. 1959; La. SGT 1262 Comm. Unit - WWII
 CANTER, JESSE C., b. 2 Jan. 1923, d. 13 Sept. 1966; La F 1 US NR - WWII
 BRASHEAR, JOSEPH P., b. 13 Feb. 1885, d. 28 July 1909
 RYAN, JOSEPH LAURENCE, b. 30 June 1906, d. 1 Aug. 1948

Note: Unmarked Graves -- 45 adults, 6 children, 6 infants

THIS CONCLUDES SALLIER CEMETERY

CALCASIEU PARISH RECORDS THAT SURVIVED THE FIRE OF 1910

On Saturday, the 23rd of April, 1910 there was a conflagration in Lake Charles that destroyed many buildings, including the Calcasieu Parish Court House and the Official Real Estate Records therein, except for the following:

*Records of Conveyances and Miscellaneous Acts: Books numbered 51, 53-61 inclusive, 73, 74, 102, 103 and 104.

*Records of Mortgages, Liens, Judgments, etc.: Books lettered R, S, T, W, X, Y and Z, and Books numbered 1, 3 to 7 inclusive, 29 and 30.

*A few indexes and dockets.

*The State and Parish Tax Collector's Rolls for the years 1908 and 1909.

NEWS FROM THE LAKE CHARLES AMERICAN PRESS (2/1/1929)

The Honor Roll for the third six weeks' period at the Fourth Ward School consists of the following names: 6B, CLYDE LEVINGSTON; 5B, CECILIA GUINTARD; 4A, PERCY BARNES; 4B, GORDON STEIN, VIVIAN DUDLEY, FANNIE LANDRY, IDA MAE LANDRY; 3A, JOHN NEWLAND, LANE PLAUCHE, NORA HEBERT; 3B, C. W. JEFFRIES, HILDA ZOE BRUNNING, MARIE EDMUNDSON, ANNA MAE HAMBURG, SYBIL HINES, LORRAINE LUST, DIXIE LEE MORGAN, WANA NAVARRE, ELAINE VINCENT, EUNICE WYNN; 2A, JEWEL KUTTNER, ROBERT GUINTARD, ANGUS WRIGLEY; 2B, LEON GASPARD, VERA LEE DUGAS, LELIA NEWLAND, BETTY STIFFEL.

Mr. and Mrs. LOES HOLTZMAN, Reid Street, announce the arrival of a little son, February 1.

Mr. and Mrs. TITUS MILLER announce the marriage of their daughter, ADELE, to Mr. NORTON PRATER, which was very beautifully solemnized in their home, South Street, Rev. G. B. HINES officiating. Mr. and Mrs. PRATER will begin housekeeping immediately and will be at home to their friends at their lovely house on the DeRidder highway, which has just been remodeled and redecorated. Their many friends wish them every happiness.

THE BEAUTIFUL THING ABOUT LEARNING IS NOBODY CAN TAKE IT AWAY FROM YOU.

B. B. King

LAKE CHARLES/WESTLAKE, LA CITY DIRECTORY - 1901

Continued from Vol. 29 No. 3

B's (continued) - PAGE 166

288	BLOCH, SOL, residence	273	BRIGGS, C. E., residence
261	BLOCH, DAVE, residence	321	BROCATO, V., store
115	BLUESTEIN, A., store	146	BROUGH, WM., residence
191	BORDELON, O. F., wholesale fruit and produce	420	BROWN & MADDOX, saloon
118	BOUTYETTE, H., store	236	BROWN, JAS., residence
302-3	BOUTYETTE, H., residence	36-2	BROWN, Rev. W. R., res., Westlake
475	BOWMAN, Rev. D. C.	149-2	BUCK's Brick Yard
264*	BRADLEY-RAMSAY Lr. Co., Goosport	149-3	BUCK, H., residence
263	BRADLEY-RAMSAY Lr. Co., Mt. Hope	481	BUEL, C. M., residence
225	BRADEN, C. M., store	113	BULLOCH, A. E. residence
237	BRADEN, C. M., residence	350	BULLOCH, J. J. residence

ADVERTISEMENTS - PAGE 166

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

B's - PAGE 167

51	BUNKER, C., residence	242	BURKE, T. J., saloon
341	BUNKER, C., farm	317	BURLESON, A. F., residence
		358	BURNETT, T. J., residence

C's - PAGE 167

192	CAGNEY & CHRISTMAN saloon, Railroad Avenue	421	CAZEAUX, J. P., residence
182*	CAGNEY & CHRISTMAN saloon, Ryan Street	105	CESSFORD, Mrs. M. C., res., Goosport
50*	CALCASIEU NATIONAL BANK	11	CHAISSON, C. J., pop factory
401	CALDWELL & HOBSON, saloon	441	CHALKLEY, H. G., residence
460	CALHOUN, J. W., residence	349	CHAMBERLAIN, A. R., residence
197	CANTON, Mrs. W., residence	166	CHANELL, E. W., res., Goosport
398	CARLSON & CO., jewelry store	108	CHARPING, N. A., residence
397	CARLSON, A. W., residence	235	CHAVANNE, FRANCIS, store
260	CARLTON, R. L., residence	126	CHAVANNE, FRANCIS, residence
437	CARTER, W. R., residence	381	CHAVANNE, LEON, residence
155	CASSARA, GEO., residence	226	CHITWOOD, H. M., residence
444*	CASE, J. I., Threshing Machine Co.	414	CHINN, Rev. SCOTT, residence
		157	CHRISTMAN, A., residence
		485	CLARK, J. P., residence
		299	CLOUGH, Dr. E. L., office

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

C's - PAGE 168

391	CLOUGH, Dr. E. L., residence	305	CRADDOCK, J. E., residence
64	CLUB SALOON	294	CRAMER, G. A., bookstore
189-2	COLD STORAGE MEAT MARKET	230	CRAWFORD, C. J., residence
492	COLEMAN, Dr. L. M., residence	404	CREWS, ED, residence
461	COLLINS, Dr., dentist, office	179	CROPPER, W. S., residence
189-3*	CUDAHY PACKING CO.	380	CROPPER, A. O., residence
168	CONVENT	52	CROSBY, E. S., residence
335	COSTELLO, Miss MOLLIE, residence	35	CROWLEY, PAT, laundry

82	CROWLEY, PAT, residence	461	CULLOM, E. NORTH, attorney
148	CRUIKSHANK, W. S., residence	474	CRUMES, MAYMA

D's - PAGE 168

176	DAIGLE, H., residence	452	DOBBERTINE, ALBERT, residence
432	DASPIT, P. J., residence	486	DOLBY, O. S., office
138	DAVIS, FRANK, saloon	172	DRAUGHON, W. W., residence
389	DAY, W. W., residence	37	DREW, H. C., office
415	DELMOULEY, E., residence	169	DUNN's BRICK and SUPPLY CO.
478	DEWITT, J. L., residence	170	DUNN, W. P., residence
495	DiCARLO, TONEY, residence		

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

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471	EAST, T. S., residence	42	ELSTNER & MARTIN, store
212*	EDBROOKE, Rev. A. R., residence	277	ELSTNER, JO., residence
150	EDDY BROS' STORE	178*	ELSTNER, J. C., insurance office
120	ELKS CLUB	9	EISENHAUS, A. J., residence
245	ELLIS, C. C., residence	418	ESCOUBAS, H., residence, Westlake
386	ELMS, HARRY, residence		

F's - PAGE 169

416	FILIZOLA, F. A., residence	406	FOREMAN, BUD, residence
4	FILIZOLO, FRANK, fruit and oyster depot	69	FOREMAN's SALOON
254*	FIRST NATIONAL BANK	184	FOSTER, D. M., residence
198	FISHER, Dr. W. L., residence	333	FOURNET, JUDGE
219	FISHER, C. W., residence	130	FOX & WELTZ, grocery
204	FISHER, Dr. W. L., office	252	FRANK, J., residence
220	FITZENREITER, C., cut rate grocery	151	FRAZIER, J. E., residence
15	FITZGERALD, D., residence	377	FRYE, W. T., residence
177	FITZGERALD, P., residence	196	FUQUA, Mrs. E. E., residence
374	FOREMAN, Mrs. W. M., residence		

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Carlston & Co.; Consumers' Market; Cramer's Cigar Store

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390	GALLAGHER, J. E., residence	383	GOODMAN, S., residence
114	GALLAUGHER, Mrs. F. A., residence	165	GORHAM, D. B., residence
89*	GAMMAGE, D. Y., store	394	GOOS, W. S., residence
375	GAUTHIER, P. A., residence	119	GOUDEAU, P. F., residence
233	GAUTHIER, L. S., residence	250	GRAHAM, W. O., residence
205	GEORGE, J. FRED	354	GRAY, J. G., residence
61	GILL, H. C., court house	246	GRAYE, J. A., residence
214	GILL, H. C., residence	211	GUNN, F., residence
413	GODARD, Mrs. C., residence	266	GUZMAN M. J., residence
469	GOUDEAU, Miss B., Dressmaking	17*	GRAMALDI LIVERY STABLE

H's - PAGE 170

347	HALL, Mrs. G., residence	122	HANNAN, GEORGE, res., Goosport
344	HAMMAND, E., residence	332	HARMAN, C. W., residence

(continued next issue)

INFORMATION FROM EXCHANGES

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

BEGINNING YOUR GERMANIC RESEARCH tells U. S. sources for finding the German place of origin, as well as German records. Germanic records may be helpful in tracing an ancestor who comes, not only from Germany, but from other German areas, such as Austria, Switzerland, Alsace, Hungary, etc. The term also includes the former Prussian provinces of Pommern, Brandenburg, Silicia, Posen, etc. (now Poland, Luxembourg, Czech Republic, parts of Russia). *Genealogical Tips*, Vol. XXXXIII #1 (Jan.-Mar. 2005), Harlingen, TX

SLAVE MIGRATIONS IN SPANISH & EARLY AMERICAN LOUISIANA gives information and statistics on the slave trade. The first recorded slave ship during the Spanish period arrived in New Orleans in 1772. The last slave ship to arrive in New Orleans before the Louisiana Purchase was the brig *Sally*, which arrived at New Orleans with slaves from the Congo. Between those years, an estimated 20,000 to 22,000 African slaves were brought to Louisiana.

The Journal of the Louisiana Historical Association, Vol. XLVI #2 (Spring 2005), University of Louisiana, Lafayette, LA

THE CHENIERE HURRICANE OF 1893 tells of the devastating storm that struck the Louisiana-Mississippi coast with such devastating losses.

Le Baton Rouge, Vol. XXV #1, Baton Rouge, LA Genealogical & Historical Society

THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS, nicknamed *Roosevelt's Tree Army*, existed from 7 April 1933 until June 1942. In that time, they restored 3,980 historical structures, developed over 800 state parks, built 46,854 bridges, reforested over 3 billion trees, improved 3,462 beaches and completed other major national projects. Among these was a federal reclamation project of planting trees in a state forest between Sulphur and Hackberry. An article on the CCC and a list of Louisiana CCC Camps and their locations can be seen in *The Journal*, Vol. XVII #2 (2nd Quarter, 2005) Friends of Genealogy, Shreveport, LA

SEARCHING OBITUARIES ONLINE may help you find a missing ancestor. When an individual's death date and place is unknown, a good place to start is the Social Death Security Index at <http://ssdi.rootsweb.com>; this information will provide a death date and perhaps a last address, provided that the death occurred in recent times. Obituaries are normally published in local newspapers. Some of these newspapers now have online sites. Try <http://www.big101.com/OBITUARIES.htm> for help. Other websites that might be helpful are:

<http://www.rootsweb.com>

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/>

<http://www.obitlinkspage.com>

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~obituary/>

<http://www.legacy.com/obituaries.asp>

Le Raconteur, Le Comite des Archives de la Louisiane, Vol. XXV #2 (June 2005), Baton Rouge, LA

DID YOU KNOW that anyone who served in the Union Army for as long as two weeks was legally entitled to claim land under the Homestead Act of 1862? This meant that boys as young as 8 to 10 years old who had served as buglers or drummer boys could claim land. Confederates, who fought against the government of the U. S., were not entitled to homestead privileges. Single women, widows and "deserted" women could also homestead. After the war, when former slaves became American citizens, they could homestead the land. About 5% of the homesteaders were blacks. Later, a few Native Americans were granted homesteads. About 200 million acres across 30 states were settled by homesteaders.

MEMBER # 1027
 Name of Compiler Paul K. NABOURS
 Address 3700 Fifth St.
 City, State Lake Charles, LA 70607
 Date Updated 6-05

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 **NABOURS, William Paul**
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. 30 Oct. 1885
 p.b. Sabine Parish, La.
 m. 11 Aug. 1915 - La.
 d. 20 Mar. 1975
 p.d. Shreveport, La.

2 **NABOURS, William Paul, Jr.**
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. 22 July 1917
 p.b. Sabine Parish, La.
 m. 29 June 1946 - La.
 d. 17 Oct. 1997
 p.d. Lake Charles, La.

5 **CAMPBELL, Jencie Etta**
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. 8 Feb. 1896
 p.b. Fisher, La.
 d. 19 July 1990
 p.d. Shreveport, La.

1 **NABOURS, Paul Keith**
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

6 **JACOBS, Joseph Clayton**
 (Father of No. 3)
 b. 29 July 1902
 p.b. Iberia Parish, La.
 m. 1 Apr. 1922 - La.
 d. 7 Nov. 1933
 p.d. New Iberia, La.

3 **JACOBS, Elvina Jeannette**
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. 26 Oct. 1925
 p.b. Lake Charles, La.
 d. 21 Jan. 2004
 p.d. Lake Charles, La.

7 **WILCOX, Mary Catherine**
 (Mother of No. 3)
 b. 19 Feb. 1903
 p.b. Lake Charles, La.
 d. 16 Mar. 1927
 p.d. Lake Charles, La.

(Spouse of No. 1)
 b. d.
 p.b. p.d.

8 **NABOURS, William Alston**
 (Father of No. 4)
 b. 7 Nov. 1853
 p.b. Sabine Parish, La.
 m. 30 Mar. 1881 - La.
 d. 13 Dec. 1914
 p.d. Sabine Parish, La.

9 **PETERS, Alice Gertrude**
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b. 15 Apr. 1858
 p.b. Petersburg, Va.
 d. 19 Nov. 1906
 p.d. Sabine Parish, La.

10 **CAMPBELL, James W.**
 (Father of No. 5)
 b. 17 Nov. 1864
 p.b. Sabine Parish, La.
 m. 21 Dec. 1887 - La.
 d. 7 June 1913
 p.d. Fisher, La.

11 **MARTIN, Etta Emma**
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b. 7 Feb. 1869
 p.b. Sabine Parish, La.
 d. 3 Apr. 1950
 p.d. Shreveport, La.

12 **JACOB, Joseph Sovina C.**
 (Father of No. 6)
 b. 5 Apr. 1869
 p.b. St. Martin Parish, La.
 m. 30 Apr. 1890 - La.
 d.
 p.d.

13 **GRIFFIN, Mary Elizabeth**
 (Mother of No. 6)
 b. 25 May 1871
 p.b. St. Martin Parish, La.
 d. 30 Apr. 1947
 p.d. Lake Charles, La.

14 **WILCOX, Thomas Edward**
 (Father of No. 7)
 b. 1 Aug. 1862
 p.b. Worthington, Ia.
 m. ca 1892
 d. 14 Feb. 1940
 p.d. Lake Charles, La.

15 **JOHNSON, Cora**
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b. 2 Aug. 1868
 p.b. Grand Chenier, La.
 d. 12 Mar. 1935
 p.d. Lake Charles, La.

16 **NABOURS, Alston S.**
 b. 8 Dec. 1812 - Va.
 m. 30 July 1844 - La.
 d. 15 Dec. 1882

17 **QUIRK, Elizabeth**
 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 10 Apr. 1819 - Va.
 d. 14 July 1884 - La.

18 **PETERS, Mathew Taylor**
 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 18 Oct. 1812 - Va.
 m. 15 Oct. 1834 - Va.
 d. 27 Jan. 1894 - La.

19 **CHAMPION, Sarah E.**
 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 29 Feb. 1820 - Va.
 d. 14 Aug. 1881 - La.

20 **CAMPBELL, James**
 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 26 Aug. 1827 - La.
 m. 7 Feb. 1864
 d.

21 **LORD, Millie E.**
 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 15 Apr. 1829 - La.
 d. after 1900

22 **MARTIN, John B.**
 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. ca 1840 - La.
 m. 11 Jan. 1866 - La.
 d. by 1890

23 **HERNDON, Mary I.**
 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. -- Jan. 1841 - La.
 d.

24 **JACOB, Ozeme Valsin**
 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 10 Mar. 1845 - La.
 m. 14 Jan. 1868 - La.
 d.

25 **LASEIGNE, Marie V.**
 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 15 Aug. 1845 - La.
 d.

26 **GRIFFIN, George W.**
 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. ca 1846 - La.
 m. 22 Sep. 1878 - La.
 d.

27 **PATIN, Marie A.**
 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 21 Feb. 1849 - La.
 d.

28 **WILCOX, John Edmond**
 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 27 Jan. 1829 - England
 m. 26 Apr. 1859 - England
 d. 26 Jan. 1912 - La.

29 **HAYES, Susan Emily**
 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 15 June 1838 - England
 d. 22 June 1916 - La.

30 **JOHNSON, Andrew J.**
 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. ca 1830 - La.
 m.
 d. by 1880

31 **VICKARY, Mary Ann**
 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. ca 1844 - La.
 d. after 1910

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2005 OFFICERS

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RECORDING SECRETARY - Myra Whitlow VICE-PRESIDENT - Betty Zeigler
TREASURER - Rosie Newhouse (337/436-9970) CORR. SECRETARY - Jan Craven

KINFOLKS

EDITOR - Betty Rosteet
BOOK REVIEWS - Betty Zeigler
TYPIST - Pat Huffaker
CIRCULATION - Pat Huffaker (337/477-3087)
MAILING LABELS - Anna Hayes

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

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Mrs. Ruby Adee	Miss Betty Jean Henry	Mr. & Mrs. Marion Phillips
Donna Arabie	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Howard	Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Pittman
Miss Brenda Bass	Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Huffaker	Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Pollet
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KINFOLKS

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SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

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

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

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

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

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

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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; 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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MAY MEETING

The meeting will be held on Saturday, May 21, 2005, at 10:00 A.M. in the Carnegie Meeting Room of SW Louisiana 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 presented by FLORENT HARDY, Jr., State Archivist & Director, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, LA

NEW MEMBERS

1456. FAY WELCH INGRAM, 4532 Altamesa Blvd., Fort Worth, TX 76133
1457. NANCY SINGLETON WILLIAMS, 7615 Greenfield Dr., Beaumont, TX 77713
1458/59. TODD/ANITA GORUM PERKINS, 3336 Hwy. 27 South, Sulphur, LA 70665
1460. MARY THOMSON MINER, 1911 Calle Mecedora, Tucson, AZ 85745

Membership to Date: 373

CONFEDERATE HISTORY

April was designated Confederate History Month in Louisiana by the former governor MIKE FOSTER to honor the brave men of the South who fought so valiantly for their way of life and the principles in which they believed.

DECLARATION DAY & MEMORIAL DAY

In April 1866 the widows of Confederate soldiers of Columbia, Mississippi, began the time-honored traditions of Decoration Day and Memorial Day by placing flowers on the graves of both Confederate and Union soldiers. On 5 May 1868, three years after the War Between the States ended, General JOHN A. LOGAN, Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization of former Union veterans, took another step. In order to honor the war-dead, he proclaimed the last day of May as "Decoration Day" and ordered all Civil War veterans' graves to be decorated with the "choicest flowers of springtime." In 1971 Congress officially dedicated the last Monday in May to the tradition and changed the name to Memorial Day, expanding it to honor those who had died in all our nation's wars. In some places, Memorial Day is still celebrated on the last day of May.

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY

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

Saturday, June 18th - 10:00 to 12:00	INTRODUCTION TO BEGINNING GENEALOGY
Saturday, July 16th - 10:00 to 12:00	ORGANIZING AND PRESERVING YOUR RECORDS
Saturday, August 20th - 10:00 to 12:00	ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

2005

MAY 21 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
SPEAKER - FLORENT HARDY, Jr., State Archivist & Director, Louisiana State Archives,
Baton Rouge, LA

September 17 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
SPEAKER - BOBBY M. FREYOU, Public Lands Records Manager, State Land Office,
Baton Rouge, LA

November 19 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
SPEAKER - STAFF of SW LA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY
PROGRAM - RESEARCHING MILITARY RECORDS (REVOLUTIONARY, CIVIL,
SPANISH AMERICAN, WW I & WW II WARS)

CARNEGIE MEMORIAL LIBRARY CELEBRATES 100th ANNIVERSARY

Carnegie Memorial Library in Lake Charles, Louisiana, recently celebrated 100 Years of Service to the community. The first public library in the parish and the second in the state outside New Orleans, Carnegie Memorial opened its doors March 7, 1904. The library became a reality after a visit to Lake Charles by W. S. B. McLaren, British president of North American Land and Timber Co. The local manager of N. A. L. & T. Co., Austin V. Eastman, implemented a deal for McLaren to donate land if philanthropist Andrew Carnegie would donate \$10,000 for a building. The city agreed to appropriate no less than \$1,000 for maintenance.

The original building built at the corner of Bilbo and Pujos Streets was demolished in the 1950s to allow a larger structure to be built for the growing city. The present building opened its doors on March 14, 1952. The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library is housed in this building. The cornerstone from the original building and an oak tree remain from the original 1904 library site.

SOURCE: Judy Davidson, Marketing/Public Relations, Calcasieu Parish Public Libraries

LAKE CHARLES' TEMPLE SINAI

The Lake Charles' Temple Sinai celebrated its 100th anniversary in 2004. Located on Hodges Street, the Byzantine-Romanesque style of the Temple is unique in southwest Louisiana. It is thought to have been designed by IRA L. CARTER, a friend of LEOPOLD KAUFMAN, the first president of the Temple's Board of Trustees. ISIDOR WARSAW was rabbi from 1907 to 1908.

SOURCE: *American Press* (Lake Charles, LA) (9/26/2004)

PLEASE ADVISE THE SOCIETY of any change of address. The Post Office does not forward *Kinfolks*. *Kinfolks* is usually mailed via bulk mail during March, May, September and November. Notify us if you do not receive your copy. Also, advise of a change in e-mail address.

MARCH PROGRAM

The guest speaker for the March meeting of the SWLGS was EMILY CROOM, who has presented programs to the Society on several occasions. Ms. CROOM spoke on "Proof and the Paper Trail" and "Resolving Conflicting Evidence."

PROOF AND THE PAPER TRAIL

by EMILY CROOM

Genealogists accumulate paper--document copies, email and Internet printouts, research notes, family papers, etc. An organized paper trail on each ancestor should tell you exactly where you found each piece of information and how the bits and pieces fit together, even if you transfer some of that "paper trail" to your computer or CDs.

Getting organized. How you organize your paper trail is an individual decision, but the goal of an organizing system is to be able to find any given piece of information quickly--before supper burns. Most genealogists sort papers into three-ring binders or file folders or a combination of options. Your choice depends on your budget, storage space, time for filing, and the way you think when you want to find a specific document or detail. If you want to find great-grandmother's marriage record, what do you think of first--"Marriage record" or great-grandmother's name? Do you find things more easily when they are grouped by record type--land records, vital and cemetery records, censuses, etc.? Do you prefer all marriage records stored together alphabetically, regardless of the family or generation? Do you like to color-code folders or binders according to surnames? Do you prefer to keep great-grandmother's records with those of her husband and their children or in a separate file dedicated to great-grandmother? Whatever system you devise, choose one you can maintain, given your schedule and inclination for filing. If one system doesn't work for you, change it to suit you.

Documenting your work. Documenting is an essential process for all genealogists who want to do quality genealogy, join a lineage society, leave a legacy of family history for future generations, or share their family history with other people, even via web sites. Citing your sources for each fact gives your work validity and credibility. Listing complete finding information in your research notes (1) gives you the details you need to write good footnotes or endnotes, (2) helps you find the record or information again to get other details you may have skipped or missed on the first reading, (3) gives you a record of sources you have used to keep you from duplicating your efforts next year, and (4) provides a record of sources that did not yield information.

In addition, creating citations on your charts, profiles, and biographical sketches (1) gives you a chance to identify inconsistencies in your material, (2) helps you evaluate your evidence and focus on details, (3) helps you avoid jumping to conclusions or making unsubstantiated assumptions, and (4) points out the gaps and questions in your information so that you can plan further research. Your citations let you or anyone else find the same material again to evaluate how well you abstracted or interpreted the data or to evaluate the source's reliability. Your citations might even give other researchers ideas for their own research.

Citing books and articles. Whether we use footnotes or endnotes in presentations such as family group sheets or biographical sketches, we use standard footnote form for citing books and articles. The format for these citations is in many style manuals.

The **format for published books** follows this pattern: author's first and last names, *Book Title in Italics*, edition number other than first, or number of volumes (in parentheses, the place of publication: publisher, year of publication), page number [current style doesn't use *p.* for *page*], and any explanations you need to make about the source or its information.

Example: Jane Donovan, *Tax Digests of New County, Georgia*, 2 vols. (Sarasota, Fla.: the author, 2000), 2:125, abstract of Bill Hill's will, which names his three daughters and their husbands. [If

you're wondering, 2:125 means Vol. 2, page 125.]

The format for published articles follows this pattern: author's first and last names, "Article Title in Quotation Marks," *Journal Name in Italics* [no punctuation here] volume number (issue number or date in parentheses): page number(s) after the colon and space.

Example: Joseph Dilley, "Found Great-Grandma at Last," *Old County Genealogical Society Revival* 16 (June 2004): 4-8.

Citing Genealogical Records. Some style manuals suggest a format for various government documents, legal cases, and legislative proceedings. However, style manuals usually do not include documents that genealogists cite frequently--censuses, deeds, wills, vital records, tombstones, etc. Thus, the format that you use to cite these materials is basically your choice. Suggested formats are in EMILY CROOM's *The Sleuth Book for Genealogists* (Cincinnati: Betterway Books, 2000) and ELIZABETH MILLS's *Evidence* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1997). Whatever format you choose or develop on your own for a certain type of record, use it consistently. Some people prefer to begin the citation with the type of document ("Will of Jesse Daniel,..."), but others prefer to begin with the name of the subject person ("Jesse Daniel household, 1850 U.S. census...").

One way to develop citations is to list all the details that are necessary for you or someone else to locate the same record that you used. To help you write citations, answer these questions:

1. What is the document you used? Example: *the 1880 census entry for Ima Box*.
2. Describe the document so that someone else knows what it is. Example: *U.S. Census of 1880, household of Ima Box*.
3. Where is the document within the larger work or set? *roll 1600, New Parish, Louisiana, Newtown, e.d. 32, sheet 29, family 188*.
4. Where or in what form did you use it? (You do not need to name the research facility where you used or found the record unless it is unique to that facility.) *Accessed online at Ancestry.com, 5 March 2005*.

Such a citation could read several ways:

Ima Box household, 1880 U.S. Census, roll 1600, New Parish, Louisiana, Newtown, e.d. 32, sheet 29, family 188, accessed online at Ancestry.com, 5 March 2005, and indexed there as "Ima Box."

U.S. Census of 1870, roll 1600, New Parish, Louisiana, Newtown, e.d. 32, sheet 29, family 188, household of Ima Box. [This example implies that you used the microfilm since there is no mention of online access.]

1870 U.S. Census, roll 1600, New Parish, . . . [same as above] . . . household of Ima Box, FHL film #997,998. [when using Family History Library microfilm]

I personally prefer to list all the finding information for the microfilm, even if I found the record online, so that someone else could find the record in either manner. Listing an image number or omitting the roll number, for example, does not help someone find the record on microfilm. In your notes, list the names in the household exactly as they appeared in the record. If a name was indexed in an unexpected way, note that as well so someone else could find it in the index.

The following are a few additional examples of citations that answer the questions suggested above:

1. Conveyance [or deed] from Gouldsberry Greenapple to daughter Marietta Greenapple, May 1898, New Parish, Louisiana, Conveyance Book K:234, parish clerk's office, courthouse, Newtown.
2. Tombstone of Rose Thorne, lot 4, Pearly Gate Cemetery, Old Hwy 36, 1 mile south of Newville, Old Parish, Louisiana.
3. Obituary of Mrs. Bella Aiken, *Oldtown (Mississippi) Clarion*, 31 December 1919, p. 4.
4. Entry for Grace Brown (1901-1994), SS no. 123-45-6789, Social Security Death Index, accessed online at <<http://ssdi.rootsweb.com>>, 4 August 2004.
5. Estate sale of William Head, 28 January 1856, Yadkin County, NC, Inventories, 1851-1888, p. 309, FHL film #0802522.

As in published books, when you repeat any citation in a chart or biography, you can shorten it: "Obituary of Tennessee Neighbors" or "1870 census entry, household of Ima Box."

As you research, make a habit of writing down all the identifying information for the sources you use so that you can demonstrate the legitimacy of your work and set a good example for other genealogists. Remember, documenting your family history is not scary, not hard, and not optional.

RESOLVING CONFLICTING EVIDENCE

by EMILY CROOM

Genealogists deal with evidence constantly as we seek to identify the names, dates, places, events, and relationships that form our family history. We find evidence in words, facts, and things such as photo albums or family heirlooms. A record may reveal evidence that someone was living in a given place at a given time or that someone had died by a certain date. Learning that someone was *not* where we thought she should be in 1880 provides negative evidence, but it is still evidence. Of course, sources that give different "facts" about an ancestor provide discrepancies or conflicting evidence. Because we want correct family histories, we must try to determine the most accurate facts by resolving the discrepancies.

Records, information, and evidence. Genealogists use *original* and *derivative* records. Original records are preferable because they are the earliest and, therefore, often the most accurate version of the document or reported event. Examples include an original marriage license or will or firsthand information from an eyewitness or participant in an event. Derivative sources are copies or restatements, including transcriptions, abstracts, and family traditions handed down through several generations. Sometimes, a derivative source is all that is available, if original records have been lost or destroyed.

From the records we use, whether original or derivative, we get information, either *primary* (firsthand) or *secondary* (secondhand or further away from the original). The more removed the information is from the original document or event, the more likely it is to contain inaccuracies or discrepancies, due to human error or what I call "creative remembering."

The information we gather in our research contains evidence---details that may help us answer questions and draw conclusions. These details may provide *direct* evidence and answers, such as grandma's birthplace or great-grandmother's maiden name. (*Indirect* or *circumstantial* evidence needs additional support and substantiation to become part of a conclusion.)

We often combine these different types of evidence in resolving discrepancies. For example, if grandma's death certificate and obituary name her mother but give two different names for her father, we have to find other records to clarify the identity of her father. Useful sources may include grandma's census entries or school records that may give direct evidence of her father's name. Perhaps direct evidence could come from an obituary or probate record of grandma's mother or father, for whom we probably have at least a surname. However, indirect evidence may come from records of grandma's siblings. Research may confirm that the same mother bore grandma and three siblings, and the siblings' records may name their father. If no evidence suggests that the siblings were grandma's half-sibling or step-siblings, then in an indirect way we can conclude that the siblings' father was also grandma's father. An analogy of the process is a trip from A to D. If the bridge from A to B is washed out and the road from B to D is closed for construction, we may have to detour from A to C in order to reach D.

Reliability. In resolving conflicting details and in general research, we want the most reliable information from the most reliable sources available. Thus, we must be cautious in using abstracts, transcriptions, and compiled family trees. Be alert for records of family trees containing obvious errors--a child being born two years before her mother's birth, or a boy enlisting in the Civil War when

he was five. Such irregularities can make the entire record suspect. Also, to avoid misreading, we must read carefully records in poor condition, with smears, tears, ink bleeds, or faded ink.

Ideally, we want to use records (1) created as close as possible in time to the event they report, (2) for which the informant or clerk was under oath to provide accurate information, as in an official court copy of a will, (3) for which the informant or clerk was in a position to have and report correct information, and (4) for which the informant or clerk had no reason to falsify information. Because informants and clerks in the past were human, the possibility for error exists. However, consistency of information from a broad range of records helps us form convincing conclusions.

Do you have to resolve all discrepancies you find? One student asked me, "Why does it matter whether grandpa was born in 1872 or 1874? I get a birth date and go on to something else." Well...if you don't try to resolve the smaller questions in your family tree, will you be less careful with the larger questions? Surely you wouldn't want to perpetuate the errors that may exist in family tradition and undocumented, published family trees. Obviously, you cannot answer all questions about your ancestors or determine exact birth and death dates for all. However, as you gather more evidence from reliable sources, you are in a better position to draw likely and logical conclusions about the names, dates, places, and generational links that form your specific lineages.

How do you resolve conflicting evidence? When you discover conflicting details, you obviously need more evidence. Look for that evidence in independently created sources, preferably records contemporary with the ancestor or the event in question. Document every detail you find. Writing down your thought process as you evaluate new evidence often helps as you reach conclusions.

Be cautious with preconceived ideas or theories; they can become traps or mental blocks. Keep an open mind to possible answers, and be willing to give up a favorite hypothesis when the facts support a different conclusion. Be open to changing your conclusion if new evidence surfaces. When you have studied all your evidence and feel it points to an answer, ask yourself whether that answer is logical, convincing, and likely in the context of the event, time, location, and the ancestor's life.

Case study: When did William Harrison die? Rev. William Harrison's tombstone at the entrance to Blandford Church in Petersburg, Virginia, announces to us (and to the many writers who have quoted its inscription in articles about him) that he died on 20 November 1814. However, his will, dated 29 May 1812, was entered into probate in Petersburg on 3 January 1814. Obviously, a will cannot be probated before the testator dies. How, then, can the genealogist resolve this conflicting evidence on his death date?

Although no further evidence has yet surfaced to confirm or correct the November 20 death date, four additional and independently created documents address the year of his death. (1) The court ordered an inventory of his estate in March 1814. (2) Real estate tax records from the spring of 1801-1813 list Harrison as a tax payer; the 1814 list shows the same property being reported by Harrison's *estate*, with the record filed alphabetically under *E* for *Estate*, not under *H* for *Harrison*. (3) The personal property tax lists of 1800-1813 also report Harrison as a taxpayer; the spring 1814 list indicates his estate as the taxpayer. (4) Harrison's name was among the 1813 deaths on a list sent from Petersburg's Blandford Lodge to the Masonic Grand Lodge of Virginia. These separately created and contemporary records led us to a likely, logical, and convincing conclusion that William Harrison died in 1813 and that at least the year of death reported on his tombstone is in error.

Your discrepancy could be two census entries that may or may not be the same family because of a large number of conflicting details. The problem may be the number of wives, or husbands, an ancestor had. The challenge may be sorting out multiple people with the same name in order to identify the records pertaining to *your* ancestor. Whatever the conflicting evidence, you probably will become a better, stronger genealogist by making the effort to discover the truth.

AMBER: OLDER THAN THE HILLS

What is older than the hills and was once as valuable as gold? The answer is amber, the ancient resin from prehistoric trees that has been processed by the earth for millions of years to become one of the most valuable gem substances on earth. Amber has fascinated the human race since times too early to be remembered, when the golden globules were thought to be drops from the sun. It has continued through modern times, when the rare substance is still treasured and valuable. For more than 11,000 years people have been collecting, engraving or trading amber. Amber, in various colors and shapes, can be found on every continent except Antarctica. Many of our ancestors, from prehistoric to modern times, were involved in the quest for this "Gold from the North" or in the trade that developed around it.

Amber is the fossilized resin from ancient trees and, although honey-colored amber is the most common variety of the precious substance, colors of amber range from light lemon and every shade of yellow to brown, green and cherry red. Blue amber is very rare. The name "amber" comes from the Arabic word "ambar," because the substance was often mistaken for globes of ambergris, a valuable fatty animal substance with a sweet smell used in incense or perfume. Both amber and ambergris were found floating in the water or in sand near the seashore, but are very different. When rubbed, friction produces a negative electrical charge in amber, which attracts small light particles that make the amber glow and sparkle; ambergris does not. About 600 B.C. the Greek philosopher, Thales, documented amber's ability to attract dust particles and small seeds when it was rubbed against wool. Because of its static electricity, they called the substance "electron," the Greek word for electricity.

The oldest amber was formed in the Cretaceous Period, about 65 to 140 million years ago, when dinosaurs ruled the earth. Amber from this era can be found all over the world, but the largest deposit is located in northern Russia. The Middle East has the oldest deposits, with inclusions of bees, moths and flowering plants. Although there are several deposits of Cretaceous amber in the United States, only in New Jersey is amber found in appreciable amounts. The oldest known bee, dating 65 to 80 million years ago, and the oldest known mushroom, dating from 90 to 94 million years ago, were found in New Jersey amber. The largest deposit of amber on the American continent dating from the Tertiary Period, about 1.6 to 65 million years ago, is in Arkansas. Amber from the Dominican Republic, although softer than Baltic amber, is prized for the diversity of its inclusions. It was produced by an extinct coniferous tree, and comes in several colors, including yellow and deep red, as well as rare blue and smoky green.

Pieces of amber have been found in ancient European lake dwellings, in caves in the Pyrenees, at Stonehenge in England and in Mycenaean tombs in the Mediterranean. Amber has been found in many ancient graves and burial sites, including the excavations in Turkey that were said to have been the site of the fabled city of Troy. As early as the Bronze Age and in Greek and Roman times, amber was exchanged and traded throughout Europe. It was during the Bronze Age that the famous amber trade routes, which linked the Classical world along the Mediterranean to northern Europe, were established. The routes extended across Europe into the Middle and Far East. The Hove Cup, a small amber cup that was retrieved from a burial mound in a seacoast town of southern Britain, was dated at 1,500 B.C. Early Etruscans were major amber traders, and amber jewelry was very popular with the Etruscan women.

The Phoenicians, the major sea power of the Bronze Age, traded with all the known world. Amber from the Baltic and tin, possibly from the British Isles, were major trade commodities for them, and they went to great lengths to protect the secret of these locations from rival raiders. They told tales of lodestones that would send ships to destruction on hidden reefs, of whirlpools that would suck them to the bottom of the ocean, of sea serpents and dreadful monsters, of witches who would lure men and then turn them into beasts. Superstitious people, afraid of the unknown, greatly feared the people from the regions north of the Alps...the end of the world. The tales of the Phoenician amber merchants not only kept away the competition, but were incorporated into myths and even became part of Homer's

odyssey. Greek myths also tell of the origin of amber, believing the golden globules were tears shed by the Heliades, sisters of Phaethon, son of the sun god, at his death. Their tears dropped into a river which emptied into a great sea located in the cold north. [Is this a link to the Baltic Sea?]

The largest deposits of amber are located in the Samland Peninsula in East Prussia, a region along the Baltic Sea where amber occurs in sand known as "blue earth." More than forty million years ago, this region had been a vast primeval forest, teeming with reptile and insect life. Globules of resin from the trees fell onto the clay soil, trapping air bubbles, drops of water, tiny prehistoric insects, a small frog, the footprint of an extinct lizard, or fronds of ancient fern. Sometimes there is evidence that a lizard or insect struggled to free himself from the sticky trap, a moment from the distant past that is trapped forever. The insects, seeds and other items trapped in the amber are called "inclusions" and make the pieces of amber more valuable. Then came the Ice Ages, which flooded and split the land apart and created hills and mountains as the glaciers advanced and receded. The resin from the ancient trees was pressed into the earth and covered by the seas, and was transformed into precious amber through the millenniums. Pieces of amber can also be found along the east coast of England, and the coasts of Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden and south Finland. Other varieties of amber can be found in Russia, Rumania, Sicily and Burma. On the other side of the world, China and Indian ambers were major trade items. The first reference to amber trade between China and Kashmir occurred about 100 B.C. On the American continent ancient Mayas and Aztecs used amber for decorations and distilled it for incense in religious rites.

During the time of the Roman Empire, amber was a prized possession, and plundered, as well as traded amber, flowed into Rome. During the reign of the Emperor Nero, a delegation was sent to the North, into the vast uncharted lands of barbaric Germanic and Teutonic tribes, to find the source of the "Northern Gold." This venture turned out to be a major influence on Rome's history and opened up new regions and trade routes for Roman influence and domination. Three overland amber routes were used. When improved, they became log roads twenty feet wide, laid on beds of branches and held together by pegs. These ancient routes were heavily traveled and were known to have still been in existence in the early 1500s.

Amber is usually found in relatively small pieces. Most of it floats and is washed up by high tides and strong waves. Along the Baltic Sea, the November winds were so strong that they shook the amber from the seabeds in which it lay. It was literally fished from the sea by men who wore "leather cuirasses with deep pockets" in which they stored their catch of precious amber. Wading in the frigid waters, the men were roped together because of the dangerous undertow that threatened to sweep them out to sea. They carried extremely large nets to catch the amber and also carried twenty-foot poles on which they climbed to escape the highest waves. The men were so battered by the waves, cold water and strong, freezing winds, that huge bonfires were built along the shore to thaw them out before they could be taken home or could go back to work. Many amber hunters drowned; others undoubtedly died from exposure and pneumonia.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, the Dark Ages swept over Europe, but amber held its popularity. It was during these times that Anglo-Saxon and Celtic peoples produced some of their most artistic and exquisite amber pieces. In 1254, the Teutonic Knights, a German military group who held great power, seized control of the Samland area and created a monopoly in the amber trade. On pain of death, they forbade the collection of amber on the Baltic beaches by unauthorized persons. Finding a piece of rare and expensive amber on the beach could make a fortune for a peasant or fisherman, and many succumbed to temptation, but the Templars' justice was swift. Anyone caught gathering amber illegally was immediately hung from the nearest tree, and many corpses dotted the road as a warning to others. By the end of the 14th century, the sale and gathering of amber was so completely controlled by the Templars that within the city of Konigsberg [now Kaliningrad], it was illegal to own any piece of unworked amber. In the 1500s a monk wrote that the amber gatherers were slaves of the Teutonic Knights, who had purged the area of non-believers and built the vast Konigsberg Castle in Prussia, the structure which would later house the fabulous Amber Room.

The major product of the amber trade was Paternoster beads, or beads for Catholic rosaries. The makers of these beads were called "Paternostermachers." Over the years the Templars granted license for retrieving amber to various persons and organizations, but Paternosters remained the staple amber product. Gradually Craft Guilds took over the carving and working of amber, and the gathering of amber and the working of it were completely separated and controlled. Bruges, Belgium, became the center of amber manufacturing, and by the 14th century, more than three hundred apprentice amber craftsmen were working in the city. It was not until 1641 that Konigsberg, the center of amber-gathering, was granted a guild for working amber. Even as late as the 17th century, fishermen along the Baltic were required to swear that they would turn in anyone they knew who was guilty of illegally gathering amber.

In 1681, one of the largest amber treasures ever made was a priceless throne that was sent from Konigsberg, Prussia, on the coast of the Baltic Sea to the Tsar of Russia to cement diplomatic relations between the two countries. Then in 1707, a series of amber panels was commissioned by Frederick I of Prussia, who sent these panels...tons of amber...as a gift to Peter the Great of Russia in 1717. Finally, after several generations, Catherine the Great built the Amber Room in the Catherine Palace in the village of Tsarskoye Selo outside St. Petersburg, where it became a national treasure for the next two hundred years and was called "The Eighth Wonder of the World." The Amber Room was a large impressive chamber, with sixteen-foot ceilings where many art treasures were displayed. Its walls were mosaics of amber---one hundred thousand pieces in all colors imaginable, held together by a special formula of mastic and glue---studded with mirrors and gilt decorations. A picture of the fabled Amber Room can be seen at <http://www.geo.uw.edu.pl/HOBBY/AMBER/amberroom.htm>.

In the summer of 1941, without a declaration of war, the Germans invaded Leningrad. Russian curators rapidly packed and moved thousands of art objects to east Russia and Siberia; but the Amber Room was too large and delicate to dismantle and move, so they tried to disguise and hide it. The ploy did not work. The Amber Room was not only discovered by Nazi Trophy Brigades who were sent out to find art treasures for Germany, but it was moved, panel by panel back to Konigsberg, its original location. There it remained until April 1945, when the Nazis surrendered. But the Amber Room, along with many other priceless art treasures, disappeared and has not been seen since!

The Amber Room is the most valuable missing piece of art in the world. Millions of dollars have been spent trying to locate this precious work of art, but to no avail. Espionage, intrigue, and political plots have played a part in the story. Newspapers, diaries, archival papers, transcripts of statements and personal interviews with people who claimed to know its whereabouts have all produced clues to the disappearance, but in the end, each clue proved worthless. Reporters, treasure hunters, scavengers, adventurers, archaeologists and salvage experts have had a field day hunting the fabled Amber Room. Stories told that the Amber Room had been transported from Konigsberg to the catacombs of the city of Weimar; or that it was in the rusting wreck of the *Wilhelm Gustloff*, which had been torpedoed in 1945; or that it was stored in the various caves or subterranean tunnels of east Germany; or was in one of the bunkers whose location is no longer remembered; or had been taken to the United States. Other stories told of its being destroyed when the town and castle at Konigsberg was bombed during the last days of the war; or that it was deliberately destroyed by the Red Army because of its imperialistic history. Still other suppositions support the notion that the lost Amber Room is in the hands of private collectors. Each theory has its backers, and conspiracies to find the treasure flourish. Even today new searches are in progress to locate the fabulous lost treasure. Does the Amber Room still exist or will it forever be one of history's mysteries? Ironically, as part of a plan to create a new unified Europe, in 1999 a German company gave a substantial amount of money to help Russia construct a replica of the Amber Room.

Until the 1850s, pieces of amber were gathered primarily from the beaches. Since then, engineers have begun mining and dredging operations and have recovered tons of Baltic amber. Amber can be easily bored, cut and carved, making it ideal for jewelry and decorative items. It can also be heated, then flattened or molded into shape to form "ambroid" or pressed amber. However, heat, even from

central heating, causes amber to become darker and more brittle, and to eventually decompose. Amber can also be burned and distilled, causing aromatic but irritating fumes.

Amber, the "Gold of the North" influenced the lives of many of our ancestors. Some gathered the amber from the sea or from the beds of prehistoric forests that were pushed to the surface once again by the earth's movement. Master craftsmen and artisans polished, cut, carved or engraved the precious substance. Jewelers and other craftsmen set the pieces of amber into gold or silver or bored holes to make beads for necklaces and rosaries. Merchants and storekeepers sold the finished products, which were sent to foreign lands in ships and caravans, sometime guarded by soldiers or mercenaries who protected the flourishing amber trade. Incense-makers distilled amber for priests to use in religious ceremonies; an amber distillation was also used in the embalming process for Egypt's ancient mummies. Art dealers and collectors, museum curators and kings sometimes vied for the most valuable pieces, which were often insured. Clerks, bookkeepers and salespersons looked after the mundane side of the amber business. Consumers bought amber products. Amber touched the lives of many of our ancestors.

The lure and mystery of amber still remains and the demand for amber pieces is increasing. In Poland, where most of the amber industry is now located, the number of amber factories, artisans, and workers have increased tremendously. Large amounts of raw amber, which still comes mostly from the Samland Peninsula, have been mined to meet the demand, but the environmental impacts of this mining operation may have lasting, but unknown, effects in the future. Through amber, scientists can study extinct insects, small reptiles and plants that were entrapped millions of years ago in droplets of amber and can find links to prehistoric life forms. However, many DNA tests have generally proven unsatisfactory. Some plants that are living today contain the type of resin with the right chemical properties to produce the amber of the future, a time too distant to imagine. If you own a piece of amber, you have a link with the past that is literally older than the hills!

SOURCES: <http://www.amnh.org/exhibitions/amber/varieties.html>
<http://www.gplatt.demon.co.uk/abrief.htm>
<http://www.geo.uw.edu.pl/HOBBY/AMBER/amberroom.htm>

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WORLD WAR II TREASURE CLAIMS

An old adage states that to the victor belong the spoils, and throughout history victorious conquering armies have looted and desecrated the treasures of other nations. During early times, booty from captured countries comprised part of a soldier's pay and privileges, but gradually looting became illegal. However, during World War II, like all other wars, illegal looting took place throughout Europe. Officers and soldiers from each advancing army helped themselves to paintings, tapestries, priceless books, jewelry, dishes, statuary, household silver and other objects of art that they encountered. All the major nations in the war, including the United States, had Trophy Brigades that searched for masterpieces, gold caches, and money. Germany confiscated art work and riches that had belonged to Jewish families for generations. Hitler planned the *Fuhrermuseum*, a museum of all of the finest art treasures in history, to be built at Linz, his birthplace in Austria. Goring, his second-in-command, wanted an art memorial in Germany, and the two top Nazis vied for the best treasures, usually secretly. The Amber Room, naturally, was one of the treasures that both men wanted.

Trainloads of Nazi loot from Hungary, Holland, Russia and France were sent to Germany. A train with a cargo estimated at from \$50 million to \$120 million was loaded with gold, silver, paintings and furs seized from Hungarians. Much of the treasure was seized from Holocaust victims and vanished into private collections or into numbered Swiss bank boxes. Paintings, particularly those by

"degenerate" modern artists, such as Picasso, Van Gogh, Degas and Monet, were sold to finance the Nazi war machine.

After the war ended, valuable books and stolen objects of art were found hidden all over Germany. They were sent to a collection spot in Berlin, but on the way the train was looted, alternately by Germans, Hungarians and Austrians. Then the Americans seized control of the train, but some of them helped themselves to the treasure too. Many famous paintings and other artwork disappeared and are still missing; these works of art may be stored in someone's attic, hung in homes or offices, or be centerpieces in museums or private collections...or they may have been destroyed.

Where is the priceless Pergamum Altar, the ancient Hellenistic altar to Zeus, which the Nazis had stolen? Where is the Trojan Gold, excavated by Schliemann at the site of ancient Troy? Where are the thousands of missing prints, engravings, drawings and paintings by artists such as Goya, Titian, Rembrandt, Vermeer and Cezanne? Where is the missing Guttenberg Bible, one of the forty still in existence? All these were known to have been in Germany during the war. In many cases, the Red Army is either suspected or implicated in the disappearance.

Some of the missing art treasures have been found more than fifty years after they disappeared; many were found in Russia. Several small pieces of the Amber Room have emerged in Germany. However, the bulk of the treasure is still untraceable. Currently lawsuits are in progress to settle treasure claims. Jewish families are tracing valuable art objects which had belonged in their families before the war, and are suing in European and Russian courts for their return. Hungary is suing the U. S. for up to \$10,000 each for lost property for as many as 30,000 Hungarian Jews and their survivors. Many legal issues are involved, especially since sixty years have passed since the war ended.

The Iraqi War has also brought claims of looting. Many of Iraq's ancient art treasures have disappeared since the fall of Saddam Hussein; some of these have been found on the Black Market, but many others are now in the hands of private collectors.

W. T. BLOCK COLLECTION DONATED TO McNEESE

Reprinted from *The Cameron Pilot* (10 February 2005)

KATHIE BORDELON, McNeese Library archivist, has begun a "W. T. BLOCK Collection" at the library, similar to those at Lamar University in Beaumont and Steen Library in Nacogdoches, Texas. Mr. BLOCK, who lives in Nederland, Texas, has written historical stories for *The Cameron Pilot*. He has family connections to Johnson's Bayou, Cameron and Grand Chenier. He has written hundreds of historical stories and books on the history of East Texas and Western Louisiana.

WILLIAM THORNTON (W. T.) BLOCK, was born in Port Neches, Texas, July 29, 1920, and was the son of W. T. "WILL" BLOCK and SARAH JANE SWEENEY. He was in the anti-aircraft artillery corps of the U. S. Army early during WWII and met his first wife, MARIA ELIZABETH KOTHE shortly after the end of the war. They settled in Nederland, Texas, in 1947, where BLOCK became assistant postmaster until 1972, when he was transferred to postmaster at Orange, Texas. He retired from there in 1973 and took over as director of the campus post office at Lamar University where he remained for the next ten years. He retired a second time in 1983.

BLOCK earned his Master's Degree in History from Lamar University and authored a number of books, including *Sour Lake, Texas: From Mud Baths to Millionaires*, *Cotton Bales, Keelboats and Sternwheelers: A History of the Sabine River and Trinity River Cotton Trades* and *Early Sawmill Towns of the Louisiana-Texas Borderlands*. After losing his first wife in 1992, W. T. remarried in 1996 to HELGA WOODS, and continues to be active, researching and writing about the history of Texas and Western Louisiana. This collection consists of some of the manuscript chapters from his book *East Texas Mill Towns and Ghost Towns*, which includes information about sawmills, tram roads and logging camps in East Texas. There are also manuscripts about Louisiana sawmills.

MAMA'S LIFE IN BON AMI
By MARY ELLEN SPILLER ROBERT
(Part II, Continued from Vol. 29 #1)

Mama, CAROLINE CECILE KING SPILLER, reminisced about her youthful years in the sawmill town of Bon Ami, which is now a ghost town. She said, "We had two water faucets at our house. One was above the front porch to the side of the door, and under it was a shelf holding a dishpan where you washed your face and hands. The other faucet was by the corner of the house on the ground." The ground faucet provided CAROLINE with a fun slide. She smiles when she talks about this unusual bit of play equipment, and the doctor who observed her using it.

Young Doctor MILLER lived in the house behind ours. "He would fuss at me when he saw me sliding in our water trough, which ran from the outside faucet to the street." Water from the dripping faucet, located at the front corner of the house, went into a sink-like container on the ground and then into the long, wooden trough. The trough was made of three boards. The flat middle one was about a foot wide with an upright board nailed to each side of it. Over time the trough would get slick from the run-off. Mama had fun sliding the length of it, which was, she thinks, about twenty-five feet long.

She said that Dr. MILLER, as he walked or drove to his office, would see her sliding and yell to the freckle-faced, red-haired CAROLINE. "Specks, you better get out of that trough. You'll fall and hurt yourself, and I'll be coming over to set a broken leg." Frowning, he'd go on his way. When the right time came, the trough got a good scrubbing with a soapy broom to keep it clean. Dr. MILLER had one of the few cars in town, and that gave him some added prestige in the community.

The ground faucet provided the place where the "chamber pot or slop jars" and their lids were washed each day. Every family member had access to these enamel pots of different sizes, used mostly at night so that a walk to the outhouse could be avoided. The pots were emptied each morning, washed, and then placed in the yard where the sunshine would dry them. Inside the Bon Ami houses, the ladies had large pitchers and washbowls for personal washing. These highly valued china pieces were usually placed on a wash stand and were decorated with beautifully painted flowers. Roses, one of the popular flowers of the time, were often seen on the china sets. "If you were lucky," Mama said, "the chamber pot matched the pitcher and washbowl."

Mama recalled in a serious tone, "Once a week was washday. It was usually Monday and it went on all day!" Clothes were washed on the front porch in wash tubs. Rub board and cake soap, along with a lot of "elbow grease," were used to remove dirt from clothes. After rubbing the clothes hard on the rub board, the clothes were placed in a large, black pot of boiling water on the ground. After being boiled and stirred for a while, they were swished through three tubs of rinse water. Hanging them on clotheslines in the sunshine finished the job. Ironing the clothes for wear was another time-consuming chore for women. Heavy, heated flatirons were guided over the wrinkled clothing, and many hours were spent standing in front of an ironing board placed on a table or suspended between two chairs.

Mama and I sometime talk about the clothing worn during her childhood years. Once she commented, "Green is my color...since my hair was red, my dresses were usually green." I had never heard her say that before, and it added some delight to my mental image of little CAROLINE skipping along the road. The surprise was that Mama told me this in the year 2000 when she was 90 years old. During the many years she had sewn her dresses to please herself, and she was still doing some sewing in 2000, she had never expressed that thought.

Inside the Bon Ami company house, dishes were washed in the kitchen using two dishpans, which were placed on the table. There was no kitchen sink with water from a faucet, which was not unusual in the World War I era. Water was brought to the kitchen, boiled on the stove, and then used for dishwashing. Mama said, "LILLIE LEE washed the dishes, using bar soap, and I dried them. I remember that later a sink was put in the kitchen, but I don't remember the year." Proudly, she states

that her dad welded a metal bathtub for his family, and it was placed in the corner of the dining room, which also held the house heater. Baths were not taken every day, perhaps a few times a week, and "not having to bathe in a washtub anymore was really something!"

When cool weather came to Bon Ami the KING family depended on the rectangular-shaped iron heater in the dining room to make the house comfortable. There was, of course, the heat from the kitchen wood stove, and in the summer being close to it was not enjoyable. The heater, as Mama remembers, stood on four legs, was about 2½ feet long and 1½ feet wide, and had two holes with removable lids on top. A kettle or bucket of water could be heated there and then be used for bath water. A door opened on the front for wood placement. When the ashes piled high inside the heater, "they were shoveled into a bucket and spread along the fence line in the back yard. You would build a fire in it every morning, and it would die down at night. Every bed had quilts," Mama assured me.

Quilts were a great source of pride for the women, who painstakingly sewed countless, tiny stitches through many patterns of color. They required a lot of space when they were spread out for the stitching. A quilt maker, and most women were, would have her wooden quilt frame suspended from the ceiling, rolling it down when she wanted to work on the material. "It was not unusual," Mama described, "to go into houses and see quilt frames hanging from the ceilings. We had beautiful quilts on our beds that Mama had made. That's what kept us warm. We didn't have wool blankets. When she hung her quilts on the clothesline to sun, everyone commented on them, how beautiful they were. Mama liked to quilt and she liked to embroider. She made the scarves for our furniture by doing the kind of hand-work where you pull threads in the delicate fabric to make beautiful designs."

The outhouse, which could be a one or two-hole structure of service, was an interesting place to go. Since newspapers and colorful catalog pages were sent to the outhouse for use before toilet paper was available, Mama declared that one could "spend a lot of time out there. You'd see something you'd want to read. Sometimes you'd do a lot of thinking, and if you had a friend sitting on the other hole, you could do a lot of talking." So, an outhouse could be a rather pleasant place especially if you shared it with a friend.

One of my mother's most exciting adventures began when she was sitting, alone, in her family's outhouse. She was about seven years old, and she had left the door cracked so she could see what was going outside. While she was sitting there, an airplane flew overhead. First, she said, she heard a noise that was so loud she wondered what it was. While looking through the crack in the door, she saw the plane fly over her backyard. "You can imagine seeing something like that come out of the sky!" grown CAROLINE exclaimed. "I lit out to find it, and I didn't ask to go...I just went. It made a terrible noise and vanished from sight. I was going to run until I found it, and I guess if it had landed in Shreveport I'd still be running. Mama was calling, 'CAROLINE, come back here!' I always went to her when she called, but that day I didn't pay any attention. That was the first time I didn't go to her, but nothing was going to stop me from seeing it...even a brick wall. I think I would have climbed over it. Mama kept calling. I kept running."

Continuing her story, she stated that, "The plane landed in a field somewhere between Bon Ami and DeRidder. I'd never been back in there before. People started coming to see it, and it was very plain looking. I stayed 'til I saw what I wanted to see. It looked like a mosquito hawk with four big wings, a propeller, and two wheels." My mother and I were both laughing hard as she told her story, and I felt as if I had run along with her, our hair flying, our dresses blowing, our feet barely touching the ground as we looked for the plane, which landed upon the grasses of some distant field. I asked her what her punishment was when she got home, figuring that my grandma KING must have planned carefully for her running daughter's return. Disobedience by children in the family was out of the ordinary. Mama's answer was, "I don't remember what it was, but whatever it was, it was worth it!"

A young girl tried to stay as far away from the house as possible during the day so she wouldn't be asked to do any work. The older girls were brought into the kitchen and cleaning services regularly.

CAROLINE would run, play, let older folks get things done, until she was called to supper. She liked to play under the house, which was built on pillars and had cool, shaded spaces underneath. Treasured pieces of broken, colored glass, found earlier, would be pretend-play dishes, and the "playing house games" with friends would continue until the children had to come out and do what they were told. Not answering a call would add hours to playtime.

Playing around the house meant walking and hopping through grass that could be knee-high for a child. Native grass endured the tramping of feet as family members went where they needed to go. Much-traveled paths, like the one to the outhouse, could be easily seen, and there were worn-down areas close to the house. Sickles were an implement that could be used to cut yard or field grass. Mama said that although she never saw anyone using a sickle on yard grass, "There were sickles at Bon Ami."

Play hours for a child and work hours for an adult were ticked off by the one clock in the house. Making a circle with her fingers, Mama showed, "The clock had a big face, and it would ding on the hour. That went on through the night. Every house had a clock. If you had a fireplace the clock sat on the mantel, but if you didn't have a fireplace the clock could be in any room. Each night before going to bed the man in the family would go through the motion of winding the clock, which was important. Men had pocket watches, so they would also check the time on their pocket watches." Mama added, "Later the clocks got smaller, so the clock faces got smaller."

Bordering the Bon Ami alleys were the backs of the outhouses, which were in line with the picket fences enclosing backyards. "The outhouses were cleaned out at night by men who came up the alley with a wagon. All outhouses, "Mama told me, "sat on the ground." There was a low, hinged door on the back of each outhouse, so the men could reach with their shovels what was under the inside seats. "I could hear the men with their shovels cleaning 'it' out, and you could smell 'it' when they were back there. I never did go back there, but I could always hear those shovels knocking, and I knew what they were doing," Mama remembers that "the wagon would take 'it' off, and next morning there would be a clean outhouse...or almost clean. Years later I guess they thought it would be more sanitary to dig holes for the outhouses, because that's what they did."

There was a back gate to the alley. I asked if wagons or buggies were ever parked in back yards. Mama didn't remember any, and pointed out that walking was the accepted thing for the town people. "But nine times out of ten, you'd see a wagon or buggy hitched close the commissary. People from the country, the farmers, would come to the commissary to get what they needed. They could get feed and hay for their stock there. DeRidder, Bon Ami, and Carson were where they would go for things." There was a barn for the mill work-horses and mules. Out-of-town horses could receive a livery stable service. Along with the wagons and buggies at the commissary, Mama observed that one "might see a car or two." Transportation was in transition, and the modern age was pushing to the front.

Transportation was not the only thing that was changing. Opposing views on employment were forming, in that the early labor unions were, for the first time, making their presence known in the timber industry. Grabow, which was a few miles from Bon Ami, had been the center of a violent labor conflict. Even young children heard tales of the Grabow Incident. Grown CAROLINE said, "When we moved to Bon Ami, everybody was talking about Grabow. I think those people rose up out there, and I think there was a lot of fighting and some killing. I was just a kid, but I remember everybody talking 'Grabow, Grabow!' I know Grabow was a big subject and there was a lot of talk about Grabow." She paused and slowly said, "It was disturbing. I didn't really understand what it was about."

Some jobs were important in keeping household routines on track. One of the services required for helping the KINGs was that of the man who delivered wood. "When we needed wood for the heater and kitchen wood stove," Mama described, "a man with a wood-filled wagon, pulled by mules or horses, would roll into the back yard. Large blocks of wood would be pulled onto the ground from

the open back of the wagon. My dad would cut the blocks into two pieces and then into smaller blocks. I was happy when the wood wagon came because after dad cut the blocks I could move them around and make a playhouse."

She described the children's area. "We kids were given permission to use the corner of the partially screened, L-shaped front porch for our play room. Our dolls and doll beds were there, and the back bedroom door opened onto our end of the porch. Sometimes there was a black woman who came to help my Mama with the washing and ironing. She would bring her little boy, about two and a-half years old, and he would join us in our playtime. His mother had taught him to say 'thank you' when something was given to him, but he pronounced it 'tank ee.' He was cute and we were always glad he came. The more to play, the better."

When reflecting about her little brother, JIM, Mama told me about an old woman called 'Rags.' She lived in the woods at Bon Ami, so was very dirty and unkempt. Occasionally she came out of the woods when she needed something. She was 'scary.' One day my grandmother stepped outside for a little while, and when she returned to her kitchen she found 'Rags' sitting in her kitchen holding young JIM on her lap. "Mama got rid of 'Rags' real fast when she saw her, and 'Rags' never returned," grown CAROLINE said.

The commissary was an interesting place to go because "it had everything." Because it did "have everything" there was never enough room to display all the merchandise within easy reach of the customer. "In the commissary they'd hang things from the ceiling. You'd look up and see harnesses, buckets, tools, all sorts of things hanging on big ceiling hooks," Mama remembered. This made it a fascinating place, with surprises in all directions. No wonder children and adults liked to go there.

Mama said, "I'd push my dolls in my doll buggy there. Outside the commissary there was a little man with a two-wheeled horse-drawn cart who sold candy. He would cry out, 'Goody, goody, chewing candy!' He used a small hatchet to cut up large blocks of vanilla or strawberry candy that was so good. He charged a nickel for his candy. He would take his little hatchet and flake off a piece of candy. I didn't always have a nickel, nor did others." Mama said the candy was either pink or beige color, and it covered about two feet square of his serving area. She added sometimes she would be given ten cents to spend, not often, and she'd sample the candy.

Each year on the Sunday before Christmas, CAROLINE's father, S. E. [SAINT ELMO] KING, took his children into the woods to select and cut their Christmas tree. Bon Ami was rich in trees, and they carefully looked for the most perfect holly tree they could find. Mama stressed that "It was always a large holly tree." The neighbors across the street, Mr. HARRIS and his children, often went with the KINGS on the outing. The trees were dragged home and decorated. Paper chains, made by the children, and candles on the tree added to the festive look of the red berries. When Christmas Day arrived the expected gifts in a child's sock were an orange, a banana and some nuts.

There was always hope that the doll requested from Santa Claus would be under the tree. CAROLINE said she requested a doll each Christmas "because I loved dolls...still do. If you didn't get a doll for Christmas, you didn't have a Christmas." I commented that there must have been a number of dolls collected through the years if she had asked for one each year. "Oh, no," Mama quickly explained. "You wore that doll out! I always asked for a baby doll with bowed legs. That was my favorite kind of doll." Dolls of that era usually had stuffed kid or fabric bodies, and their faces were painted on a molded head of composition material. Porcelain-head dolls had stuffed bodies, with hands and feet of porcelain. They were breakable and needed careful handling, so the other dolls were more common. "We also had rag dolls. And I always wanted a ball because I loved balls. But you were really lucky if you got two things...a doll and a ball!"

Mama's love for balls has not diminished with the passing of time. As I write today in early 2005, my mother CAROLINE, who will be 95 years old in three months, is sitting comfortably on the floor

playing 'Ball and Jacks.' While smiling, her right hand catching the small ball and scooping up 'Jacks,' her mind returned again to her school days, for she told me, "At recess time all the girls would race outside to get to the smooth place on the ground where we played 'Jacks.' There wasn't room for all of us, but we all wanted to play the game." I wedged in what I thought was an impressive observation. "Mama, you just picked up the ball and two 'Jacks!'" She looked up purposely and instructed, "Now, you have to start off with one'zies, then go to two'zies, and on up. If you miss, it is somebody else's turn." "How wonderful for her," I thought, "to have those sharp happy memories," and I told her that. She grinned, and then still smiling, added, "I enjoyed childhood, I can say that...even if I did get my behind blistered at times!"

Returning our story to Bon Ami, the KING's friendly neighbor, Mrs. HARRIS, was a crippled lady. She did all her housework and cooking while sitting in a cane-bottomed straight chair. Mama, with much feeling, said, "She would place her hands on the sides of the chair seat and walk the chair wherever she wanted to go in the house. She kept the chair legs worn down with her movement." Mama speaks admiringly of this woman because "in spite of her situation, she smiled and laughed a lot." She did have a wheel chair, which was used when the HARRIS family went to the YMCA.

On Saturday night, movie night, "Mr. HARRIS would stand patiently on the outside of the YMCA building with Mrs. HARRIS in her wheel chair waiting for someone to help lift her up the steps and into the entrance," Mama said. "Everyone liked to go to the silent movies." It was a new kind of entertainment. She remembered, "At times there would be someone playing the piano," dramatizing the movie action, and other times there would be only the sound of the running projector. She said, "The Mexicans and Italians usually sat toward the back of the room."

During World War I there was activity relating to the civilian war effort. The women of Bon Ami, young and old, gathered at the YMCA building to roll bandages and knit sweaters for the American soldiers. Mama was too young to participate in this effort, but her older sister, LILLIE LEE, helped in this way, and both knew it was important work that the ladies were doing.

The youth of Bon Ami often spent their free time at the popular YMCA. In the large building were rooms for the "nice young men who worked at the mill." The room in which movies were shown was also the gym, where basketball games were played. There was a billiard room with "more than one table," a bowling alley, and an ice cream parlor with the attractive "wire tables and chairs." When being questioned about the soda fountain dishes, Mama, with a solemn face, answered, "You were lucky to go to the movies. Maybe you'd get an ice cream cone. but just to be there you were lucky. I think Coke was just getting started." Popcorn, peanuts and candy were available for movie watchers.

Long-Bell Company provided this first-class place for entertainment and socializing, and the Bon Ami people enjoyed the time spent there. "The YMCA was pretty inside," Mama stated. There was a "huge fireplace" in the great room, and in winter the welcoming fire was shared by friends, neighbors, visitors and fellow workers. In front of this well-used building was a "round band stand, with bench seats placed around the inside so that the musicians were seated in a circle facing each other." I inquired about the musicians and was told that local Bon Ami people made up the band. "There was usually a jitney [taxi] parked in front of the YMCA." This was the answer for customers who needed to get to DeRidder and who didn't want to wait for the train.

Little CAROLINE's family had to go by train "to visit our relatives in Mississippi, where my grandparents lived. We didn't have a car. My Mama laughed a lot, but I also remember when she got the letter telling that her parents' home in Mississippi had burned down, everything lost, and her crying about it. My Grandma STEWART had nice things in her house. Parlor chairs had red seat coverings bordered with brass upholstery tacks, and the large four-poster bed had the tester above with what I think was red velvet gathered into the center, covered by a large velvet button. Among the things she treasured was a large family photo album with a beautiful red covering. When we returned after the fire to visit, my Mama's parents were living in a small shell of a house, all the lovely things gone.

After that, visiting in Mississippi was very different." Mama doesn't remember seeing any fires in Bon Ami, but she does see the fire station there in her mind's eye. With fireplaces, wood-burning stoves, and houses made of wood, fire was a daily possibility during Mama's childhood, wherever you lived.

In Bon Ami out-of-town visitors could get a room at the hotel, where "Miss Lillian" ran things, and she could sometimes be seen rocking on the front porch, greeting those who walked by. "Everybody knew her," Mama said, "and she wore nice skirts and those stylish blouses of that day." Included among the hotel staff was a cook, and this was an impressive thing to be known. Mama believes that "at the end of town there was a rooming house for clientele who didn't expect to stay at the hotel." Rooms were available for workers who did not have families and only needed a place to sleep and eat.

Other than Thanksgiving and Christmas, there were few holidays or time-off hours for the sawmill workers. Those with jobs were thankful to have them, and the work-day routine was respected by all. There were few celebrations for the hard-working people of Bon Ami. Mama commented that July 4th was a time when "maybe some people would have a get-together." But, she clarified, that it wasn't like the celebrations of today. "People didn't have the things to do with like they do now. They didn't have much."

I have a photograph of busy CAROLINE and her family taken on July 4, 1918. The KINGs gracefully posed "in Easter clothes" on the side of their house in the yard, their picket fence in the background, wrapping around them in a protective way. My grandparents are seated on straight chairs, my grandmother to the left of her husband. Six-year-old, sturdy JIM, wearing a short-pants sailor suit, blond hair in bangs and straight-cut over his ears, stands in front of his dad. My grandfather's right hand, covering JIM's, holds an American flag which spreads two feet across from its staff. S. E. KING, with a tired but proud look on his face, is neatly attired in dark suit, white shirt and light-colored tie.

My grandmother, LILLIE, is wearing her "Palm Beach suit," the hem of which covers her shoes. She has a face of delicate features framed by long, thick hair carefully pinned high on her head. Placed on her shoulders is a beautiful, thickly-crocheted mantle of grapes, leaves and vines, which hangs halfway to her waist on both sides of her turned-back collar. She cradles on her lap her four-month-old daughter, MILLER, whose baby fists peek out of her long-sleeved infant dress. LILLIE is thirty-seven, and her husband, S. E. KING, is fifty years old.

The sisters are wearing white organdy, calf-length, lace-trimmed dresses, white stockings and shoes. Mama, eight-year-old CAROLINE, stands close to her mother's left side, hands behind her back, feet apart and firmly placed. Her eyes have a serious look under the large white bow balanced above her bangs and shoulder-length curls. A sprig of green leaves is tucked into her sash. Her thirteen-year-old sister, LILLIE LEE, with locket around her neck, stands to the right of their father. She regally poses in a broad-brimmed straw hat trimmed with flowers and ribbons. Young CAROLINE, my mother proudly points out, is wearing her Sunday School three-year perfect attendance pin. She has it today in a small box with other keepsakes. This family picture is precious to me. It was a happy time for the KINGs. World War I would soon come to a close, and better days were ahead!

"I remember how happy my Mama was when her new set of china arrived. It came in a barrel, the pieces packed in straw," Mama said. The dishes were white and had a narrow painted border of gold flowers around the edge. Each piece was carefully taken out of the barrel, washed, and soon the china was used at every meal. There was a small pitcher that held syrup, a popular topping for the biscuits and cornbread. When I was growing up in Lake Charles, my mother, CAROLINE, filled that same pitcher with syrup for our daily meals. My dad, who had survived as a child, he said, "on biscuits and syrup," poured gallons of syrup from that little pitcher. Today, I have that pitcher, and it graces my glass-front kitchen cabinet.

After telling this story about my grandmother's china, Mama briefly paused and then quietly added,

"Mama died not too long after her new dishes came, but she did enjoy having them for a while." About seven months after the wonderful family picture was taken, LILLIE LEE (STEWART) KING suffered with, and died from, the dreaded smallpox disease. The care of four children, one a baby, all motherless and frightened, placed upon my grieving, loving grandfather an agonizing burden. But this is another story, and one which saddens Mama to this day!

PUTTING FLESH ON THE BONES

Vital records are vastly important genealogical researchers, but they do not put the lives of our ancestors into historical perspective. To "flesh out" these dry records, study the local, national and world-wide events that were occurring during the period in which your ancestors lived. You may learn what problems they faced, what events changed their lives and what may have molded their characters. Why did they move from their home and where did they settle? War, famine, flood, disastrous climatic change, religious intolerance, new territories opened to settlement, an Indian raid, a financial depression, the Dust Bowl or a variety of other historical events may have shaped their lives. Where and how people lived reveal much about their abilities, interests and prospects.

Check documents for signatures to establish the fact that an ancestor was literate. If your ancestor left a diary, journal or letters, he/she would have revealed information about the family, how they lived and important events in their lives; even every-day events of long ago are interesting. The technique of the handwriting, as well as the accuracy of spelling, may also reveal character traits. If the handwriting was small and precise, the person was probably a perfectionist; but paper was usually scarce and expensive, so he may also have been thrifty. Sprawling handwriting and careless spelling might indicate an easy-going character, but might also indicate a less educated person. Books on old writing and how to read it (graphoanalysis) can be found in bookstores and libraries.

Even well-researched historical novels can lend insight into the lives our ancestors lived. They were the people of the stories and adventures. They crossed the seas, settled the wilderness, fought the wars, built homes, schools and churches. They legislated laws and established customs and traditions that still have an impact on us today. They were real people, not just a few records of births and deaths. They had hopes and dreams, troubles and sorrows, and were "modern" in their own time. We carry the genes, and perhaps the hopes, of all the generations who have gone before us. Let us learn more about these amazing people who made our history and our families.

DO YOU REMEMBER CRACKER JACKS? These kernels of candy-coated popcorn and peanuts were invented in 1871 by FREDERICK WILLIAM RUECKHEIM and his brother, who took them to the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition (World's Fair) in 1893. They came in red and white boxes with Sailor Jack, a boy in a blue sailor suit holding out a box of Crackerjacks, accompanied by his dog, Bingo. Until 1899 these sticky treats were only available in large tubs, but when moisture-proof boxes were invented in 1902, Cracker Jacks were sold in individual boxes. By 1912 a "prize" was put in every box. Some of these "prizes" have sold for thousands of dollars to antique collectors. Most of us do not own an antique Cracker Jack card or "prize," but we do remember Cracker Jacks. July 5th has been designated Cracker Jack Day. *Antiques & Collecting Magazine* (Jan. 2005)

A CHICKEN IN EVERY POT? Chickens were considered a luxury item and rarely eaten in America. Sometime between 1870 and 1926 chickens changed as luxury food for the rich to an affordable food for many people. *The Family Tree* (Apr./May 2002)

THE GUNFIGHT AT GRABOW

If violence comes in by the door, law goes out by the window. Turkish Proverb

Crimes and violence are not always confined to cities, and can sometimes occur in unlikely places. In the early years of the twentieth century, an incidence of mob violence occurred at the little southwest Louisiana sawmill town of Grabow [also seen as Graybow], tucked away in the deep forests about four miles west of DeRidder, Louisiana. Here on Sunday, 7 July 1912, a wild-west shootout took place between the anti-union staff of the GALLOWAY Brothers Lumber Company and the members of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers.

The sawmill town of Grabow had been founded in the midst of a hardwood forest in the old "Neutral Territory," which, in the 1800s, was a lawless borderland between Mexican Texas and southwest Louisiana. It was inhabited by adventurers, criminals, deserters, escaped slaves, smugglers and cattle rustlers and was the center of many violent acts. Even by the early twentieth century when the lumber companies began exploiting the land, the descendants of these early settlers still had a reputation for violence, independence and quick tempers. Naturally, some of these local people became lumber company employees.

Like most of the other sawmill towns in the forests of southwestern Louisiana, Grabow was established as a company town with the usual sawmill, commissary, hotel and housing for workers. It was a stop on the Santa Fe Railroad, but horses and wagons provided the main transportation to nearby DeRidder. As the sawyers depleted the forests near Grabow, in other parts of the country labor unions were making powerful strides and were poised to recruit southern lumber workers into the union. In 1910 at Carson, Louisiana, the Brotherhood of Timber Workers had organized the first local union and was planning to organize even more labor unions in the area. While the labor unions were organizing in the South, the mill owners, who generally refused to negotiate, organized the powerful Southern Lumber Operators Association and often hired armed strike-breakers. Men who were known to have labor union affiliations often lost their jobs and could not find employment in the lumber business, so many of them kept their union affiliations secret. It was well known that the GALLOWAY Brothers, MARTIN M., JAMES and MARZOOK, were strongly anti-union, so when the Timber Workers sent FRED FISHER from Chicago to organize the workers at Grabow in the spring of 1912, trouble was on the way! Both sides were playing for high stakes.

In the early 1900s the lumber industry was Big Business, favoring mill owners and shareholders. The loggers and sawyers worked ten to twelve hours a day, six days a week in dangerous jobs; some worked seven days a week and received overtime, money that was welcome in a tight budget. Family men lived in company houses, but single men were housed in barracks that were often overcrowded. They received their weekly salary on Saturday night, usually in scrip or company money, not U.S. hard cash. Most of their wages were spent at the company store, where prices were at least ten percent higher; company scrip was discounted at least fifteen percent for items bought at other stores. On Saturday night, trains would take a few families and many single men to nearby Lake Charles or DeRidder to visit families or for a night on the town. The single men would frequent the bars, gambling halls and brothels along Railroad Avenue in Lake Charles, which were all conveniently located near the railroad depot. No one ever had enough money; disgruntled employees grumbled, and discontent led eventually to violence in the sawmills and lumber towns.

It was said that during a talk about establishing a union, GALLOWAY whacked FISHER over the head with a chair. Then the mill owners began taking precautions against union infiltration by having a watchman on duty around the clock and issuing passes for entry or exit on company property. As the union tried to recruit men, the company built up its defenses. Rumors said that there were a hundred shotguns and several pistols stored in the company's office. The mill owners sent to Beaumont, Texas, for "blacklegs" or strike-breakers, who were actually hired guns to protect company property and its employees. Among the strike-breakers were B. F. HARVARD, WILLIAM TREY, ELLIS TURNER and A. T. VINCENT. Violence and intimidation were the tools of both the sawmill owners and the

unions. Incidents had occurred in Lake Charles, Elizabeth and other mill towns where union organizers usually met with cool receptions, and yet they kept coming.

On Sunday, 7 July 1912, eight hundred men and women met in DeRidder to accompany ARTHUR L. EMERSON and JAY SMITH of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers to Carson, where they were to speak about the union. They went through the piney woods by horse, wagon and on foot, but they were not welcomed at Carson. Undaunted, EMERSON and SMITH decided to take their entourage to nearby Bon Ami. Again, the people of the company town made it clear they were not welcome. Most of EMERSON's followers turned around and went home, deciding that there would be no excitement that day. But EMERSON and SMITH were not through yet. They went on through the woods to Grabow. W. T. BLOCK (Member #676) writes that CHARLES 'Leather Britches' SMITH, who was known for his violence and killings in southwest Louisiana, sympathized with the loggers and had accompanied EMERSON. 'Leather Britches' SMITH, who got his nickname from the dirty buckskin trousers he always wore, "was well-known in the Sabine bottoms around Merryville, always wore two pistols strapped to his waist and he often engaged in rifle demonstrations there."

The situation exploded into violence that Sunday afternoon. As EMERSON stood on a wagon to speak for the union, gunshots ripped through the pine trees and left people and horses lying in the road, dead or wounded. People sought shelter from the flying bullets, crawling behind overturned wagons and hiding behind trees. Everyone was shooting, but no one seemed to know who or where to shoot. Bullets flew from every direction and thudded into anything in their way. Women fainted, children screamed and men cursed. A canvas tent fell on several men. Dozens of people headed into the woods to escape the bullets, violence and the lawmen, who surely would be coming. It was like an old-fashioned slap-stick movie, but it was the real thing and was no laughing matter!

The wild-west standoff went on for about ten minutes; then all of a sudden there was dead silence. About thirty men lay on the ground, wounded or dead. People began to creep out of the woods and out of their homes to view the scene of destruction. Dead were A. J. VINCENT, a night watchman for the GALLOWAY Mill, and a union man, ZACHARIA MARTIN, who had killed each other. DECATUR "CATE" HALL, a union man from DeRidder who had come to hear the union's speech; and an Italian peddler, J. PHILLIPS, who was merely driving through the town, were also dead. Others may have been killed, wounded or died in the woods, but no records to verify this. Seriously injured were BUD HICKMAN, JOHN REICHLEY, J. TOOKEY and at least seven others, who were treated by physicians. It was estimated that at least thirty others had received bullet wounds; some with minor wounds may have been treated at home or by private doctors who did not report the gunshot wounds. W. T. BLOCK tells that "'Leather Britches' knelt as he fired dozens of bullets from his Winchester into the sawmill. After the firing stopped, 'Leather Britches' ran into the forest, while EMERSON's men fled in the direction of DeRidder."

It all happened so fast that everyone had a different story to tell; no one could agree on details or who had started shooting first. The mill men had barricaded themselves in the office, or had found cover beneath the porch, but the union men, without cover, sustained the most injuries. The union men claimed they had only stopped at Grabow to eat lunch and for EMERSON to make a speech, but the mill men claimed that the union organizers were armed and had come to town to make trouble...and trouble there was!

According to the *American Press*, Calcasieu Parish Sheriff HENRY A. REID, Sr. was notified of the incident and took the next train to Grabow, arriving about midnight. In the meantime, Governor HALL was alerted that there had been "trouble between the union forces and mill owners," and forty-two men of Company K, National Guard from Lake Charles were ordered to the scene to protect property and to quell the violence. Company M from Leesville was ordered to Grabow to support Company K. Citizens in nearby towns armed themselves, not knowing where violence would strike next. An editorial in the *Lake Charles American Press*, dated Monday, 8 July 1912, stated: "It is well known that a state of tension exists in other points of Calcasieu Parish, and that the slightest spark

would produce a conflagration of lawlessness."

Sheriff REID and his deputies began arresting men who were known or suspected of inciting the violence. ARTHUR L. EMERSON, F. E. EZELL, JOHN and PAUL GALLOWAY, R. G. GREEN, L. PERRY, W. E. SPIONEL and H. E. TURNER were arrested and charged with murder. A Coroner's Jury was convened. It consisted of GEORGE BUTLER, E. N. LEWIS, JESSE PITTMAN, W. W. SCOTT, and F. J. SMITH. Only JOHN GALLOWAY was convicted of murder; he had been seen shooting DECATUR HALL in the back as HALL attempted to run away. More men were arrested for their part in the incident, and by November there were fifty-eight men, mostly union supporters and sympathizers, locked away in the Calcasieu Parish Jail in Lake Charles. Deputies pursued 'Leather Britches' SMITH into the forest around Merryville. He had stated that he would not be caught alive. On 25 September deputies ordered him to surrender. Instead, he reached for his gun, and was riddled with bullets. Mr. BLOCK tells, "His body was soon carried to Merryville, where it was wired in standing position with his guns."

A surprising twist took place when the Grand Jury met on 23 July and overturned the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest and declared the GALLOWAYS not guilty. However, the strength of anti-union feelings was proven when indictments were returned for all of the union men. The Grand Jury consisted of P. O. MOSS, Foreman, WYATT ANDERSON, E. S. CLEMENT, L. O. COLLINS, BROWN FUNK, L. L. FUNK, F. M. GOOS, J. R. HAVENS, JAMES A. JOHNSON, W. E. PATTERSON, S. J. WELSH and H. WINN. The jail was so over-crowded that the President of the State Board of Health insisted that Sheriff REID remove about half of the men. There was no other jail to house them, so REID improvised. He moved twenty-three of the men into the basement of the newly-built courthouse where they were guarded by deputies carrying sawed-off shotguns. Families of the prisoners brought them food, while relatives and neighbors helped care for families impoverished by the bread-winner's incarceration. A defense committee was established to provide financial support and win sympathy for the union men who were jailed.

Lawyers for the defense included UNIS A. BELL, JERRY CLINE, A. B. HUNDLEY, retired Judge E. C. HUNTER of Lake Charles; KAY and F. H. JACKSON of DeRidder; and retired Judge EDWIN G. HUNTER from Rapides Parish. The union had urged all supporters to appear in Lake Charles to peacefully demonstrate their support; their pleas for support were printed in many newspapers, including the *New Orleans Times Democrat* of 5 October. Rumors flew about everything. It was said that strange men (Could they be Burns Detectives?) were asking questions of prospective jurors...and could they be intimidating jurors and witnesses?

The trial date was set for 7 October, with Judge WINSTON OVERTON hearing the case. The chief prosecutor was District Attorney JOSEPH MOORE, assisted by Congressman ARSENE PUJO and W. W. KINNEY, Manager of the Lake Charles branch of the Burns Detective Agency. MOORE petitioned for a severance, seeking separate trials for the fifty-three men; it would have been ridiculous to convict fifty-three men of the murder of three men, even under the broadest conspiracy laws. Naturally, the defense objected strongly, but on 5 October, just two days before the trial date, Judge OVERTON granted MOORE's motion. The most active union organizers were selected for trial: LOUIS BROWN, W. A. CHATMAN, ARTHUR L. EMERSON, F. E. EZELL, "DOC" HAVENS, EDGAR HOLLINSWORTH, JOHN HOLTON, ED LEHMAN and JACK PAYNE.

The trial was a spectacle that everyone wanted to see. Families and friends poured in from nearby areas, overcrowding the town. In the Grabow trial, feelings ran high and no one wanted to serve on the jury. As Sheriff REID and his men tried to gather a jury, men from Lake Charles, Jennings, Welsh, Lake Arthur and other towns left town or otherwise made themselves scarce. Some legitimate excuses for not serving were: not speaking English, being a member or sympathizer of a union; opposition to capital punishment; having a definite opinion about the case; and having qualms about accepting circumstantial evidence. The *American Press* of 11 October 1912 stated: "It was obvious from the beginning that area citizens did not want to serve as jurors for this case. Three hundred and fifty-four

prospects were summoned before twelve men, acceptable to both sides, were chosen." Finally the jury was selected, with the following men chosen: ALBERT DEROUEN, Hayes, farmer; LESTER FREEMAN, Lake Charles, Manager of Coca Cola plant; JOHN HAGEN, Hecker, farmer; DUFFY HOLLAND, Hayes, farmer; C. A. HURLBUT, Iowa, farmer; WILLIAM T. KING, Lake Charles, machinist; A. LaBAUVE, Lake Charles, motorman; S. W. MACK, Lake Arthur, farmer; J. H. MARTIN, Jennings, truck driver; M. A. SHARPE, Woodlawn, farmer; FRANK VINCENT, Sulphur, restaurant owner; and J. W. WHITFIELD, Lake Charles, farmer.

As it promised to be, the trial was a show. HUNTER vigorously protested that a Burns Detective agent was being seated at the prosecutor's table, and stated, "That miserable and contemptible organization known as the Burns Detective Agency should be disbarred from every court in the world." Despite the equally vigorous protests of MOORE and PUJO, Detective KINNEY was ordered into the spectators' gallery. HUNTER then protested that PUJO, not MOORE, was actually running the prosecution's case. He then issued a third protest, complaining that "the state's investigative research is not being conducted by the state's salaried employees, but by approximately one hundred Burns' detectives." Then he queried, "Who is paying the bill...?" Witnesses were called and questioned, but versions of the shooting and who started the gunfight differed substantially. Surprisingly, the defense concluded its case without calling to the stand its prime witness, A. L. EMERSON, the President of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers whose speech had started the whole thing. And more questions were raised! PUJO eloquently refuted the arguments of the defense, and stated, "The case under investigation is not just a murder trial, but a fight for the preservation of society and civilization."

Outside the courtroom several arrests were made for bribing and intimidating witnesses. On 2 November 1912, the jury gave a verdict of not guilty on the charge of murder, and all except five union men were released from custody. These men were accused of disarming sheriff's deputies at Grabow to prevent them from interfering in the dispute. Charges against them were later dropped.

The Grabow trial made headlines in almost every newspaper in the country. It was a highly emotional and publicized clash between union and anti-union sentiment, as well as a comment on mob violence. People crowded into the courtroom, where sawdust had been spread on the floor to muffle the sound and improve the acoustics. A telegraph wire had been attached from the courthouse to the Western Union so that news of the trial could be quickly sent to newspapers all over the country.

Although the union won its case, the expensive legal fees strained the union's finances. Furthermore, many of the mill owners fired union members and sympathizers. Then in 1913 a recession in the lumber industry resulted in the loss of many jobs, and wages for those who kept their jobs had to be cut. The GALLOWAY Brothers sawmill at Grabow closed about this time and was bought by the Long-Bell Lumber Company. It operated until 1924, when the mill, town and the post office closed. Grabow is now nothing but a ghost town, but is remembered in the pages of history as the place where the first violent confrontation with the union took place in Louisiana.

SOURCES: Various issues of *Lake Charles American Press*, Maude Reid Scrapbooks
Vertical File, SW Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library
Block. "Leather Britches Smith and the Grabow Riot"
Ross. *Crimes of the Past in South Louisiana*, Lake Charles (2004)

COLLATERAL LINES are those that connect with a common ancestor. Remember that valuable genealogical information may be gleaned from research on distant cousins. Some of the information you might find when doing collateral research are family Bibles, old photographs, marriage records, deeds, naturalization papers, military service records, birth and death records, etc. Be sure to check this information for accuracy.

FERRIES OF OLD IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH CALCASIEU RIVER FERRIES

Researched and Written by Anna Marie Hayes (Member #260) & Betty Tyler Rosteet (Member #78)
(Continued from Vol. 29 #1)

BLUNT'S FERRY

Blunt's Ferry, one of the earliest ferries in southwest Louisiana, was located on the west bank of the Calcasieu River near the south side present-day Westlake, a mile below **Rees Perkins' Ferry**. **Blunt's Ferry** was operated by ELIAS BLUNT, who settled on the west side of the Calcasieu before 1824, but like the **Perkins' Ferry**, the exact location of this old ferry is not known. BLUNT's land claim was bounded below [south] by land claimed by WILLIAM and GEORGE SMITH. **Blunt's Ferry** was mentioned in the 1830 Act of the State Legislature in regard to a charter for a ferry granted to REES PERKINS, another early settler who claimed "a tract of land in the late neutral territory, situated on the right bank of the Quelqueshue River, about a mile above **Blunt's Ferry**, etc." [Rio Hondo Claim #276, *American State Papers*. See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 29 #1, p. 23 - land claim should be #276 not #267].

According to the *American State Papers*, the following document was filed for ELIAS BLUNT's Rio Hondo Claim #253:

"ELIAS BLUNT, of the parish of St. Landry, assignee of ARCHIBALD SMITH, filed his notice claiming by virtue of inhabitation, occupation, and cultivation, a tract of land, situated on the west bank of the Quelqueshue [Calcasieu] river, at a place called **Blunt's Ferry**, bounded below by WILLIAM and GEORGE SMITH, and containing six hundred and forty acres. The claim is supported by the following testimony taken before the board:

'BURRELL FRANKS, being sworn, says that he has known the land since the year 1818; that from that time to the present it has been settled and cultivated to the extent of about thirty acres---first by ARCHIBALD SMITH, from whom the claimant holds, until the year 1821; that the land is situated on the right bank of the Quelqueshue river, at a place called **Blunt's Ferry**,'

"We are of the opinion this claim ought to be confirmed, and in the abstract have classed it with claims of the 'third class'."

In *Southwest Louisiana Biographical and Historical*, William Henry Perrin tells the following story about REES PERKINS, the first Calcasieu Parish Justice of the Peace, and ELIAS BLUNT:

"His [PERKINS] courts were administered with more backwoods justice than fine legal points. He once sent a man to the penitentiary for five years for harboring a runaway Negro belonging to JOHN HENDERSON. ELIAS BLUNT was the culprit's name, and the Negro had a wife at BLUNT's house. One morning the Negro was seen early leaving BLUNT's, and upon this meager evidence, BLUNT was arrested and tried before PERKINS, and for this heinous offense received a sentence of five years in the penitentiary. BLUNT attempted to plead with the squire for a mitigation of the punishment, as he was a poor man and had a large family, etc., when PERKINS thundered out, 'Shut your mouth or I'll make it ten years.' PERKINS started his son with BLUNT to the penitentiary and gave him a note to Mr. BELL at Opelousas, to assist the boy in landing the prisoner at the penitentiary. He met BELL on the outskirts of the town, and handed him his father's letter. When BELL read it, he inquired of the young man where the prisoner was. 'Here he is,' said the young man, pointing to BLUNT. 'Young Man,' said BELL stepping aside with him and speaking low that BLUNT might not hear him, 'You had better take that man back and turn him loose. Your father had no right to sentence him to the penitentiary, and if some Opelousas lawyers get hold of the story they will give you trouble. So the best thing you can do is to get back home as soon as possible and release your prisoner.' The boy took him at this word and went back. The prisoner was released and the matter was hushed up." Nothing more is known of ELIAS BLUNT or the old **Blunt Ferry**, but our research leads us to believe that the old **Blunt Ferry** was probably located where present-day Sulphur Avenue in Westlake, which was once part of the Old Spanish trail, ends at the river.

SOURCES: Maude Reid Scrapbooks

Gales and Seaton. *American State Papers, Public Lands*, Senate, 18th Congress, 2nd Session,
pp. 139-140, 31 Jan. 1825
Perrin. *Louisiana Historical & Biographical* (1971 reprint of 1891 original)

AUSTIN CLIFTON's FERRY

Austin Clifton's Ferry was located at the same place as the old ferry that was operated by PHILIP P. DEVERS, REES PERKINS, JAMES BUCHANAN and WILLIAM LYONS, and crossed the Calcasieu from present-day Westlake to Lake Charles. [See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 29 #1] The old ferry was an important link in the transportation across southwestern Louisiana and had always received heavy traffic as a major east-to-west route. Although the road to the ferry was a part of the Old Spanish Trail, *A History of Westlake* states that according to records and oral tradition, the path of the Old Spanish Trail was unlike the one we know today and ran slightly more to the north and nearer to the Houston River. After crossing from the west bank of the river, travelers and cattlemen picked up the Old Spanish Trail again, following a long, winding trail around the river "on the once-high river bank until it reached North Ryan Street in Lake Charles." However, the exact location of the ferry and the road from its landing to Lake Charles are thus far unproven.

About 1854, AUSTIN CLIFTON and his wife MARY MERCELITE VINCENT bought the land and the ferry site from the estate of its previous owner, WILLIAM LYONS. CLIFTON and his wife were named in a Warranty Deed dated 18 November 1863 as owning REES PERKINS Rio Hondo Claim #276 when CLIFTON and his wife conveyed the property to ADAM HORTMAN. The sale included "about 700 acres in a body on Calcasieu River composed of a Rio Hondo Claim (#276) of 624 55/100 acres & 80 acres, all acquired by CLIFTON at the Succession Sale of WILLIAM LYON [LYONS], Dec'd, including **Clifton Ferry**." (Calcasieu Parish Conveyance Record, Book B #125.) The document further states that on 7 February 1854, CLIFTON paid half the amount in cash and signed a mortgage for the remaining money. The mortgage was recorded and canceled 10 September 1868. The old document proves that CLIFTON was running the old **Devers, Perkins, Buchanan, Lyons Ferry** by 1854.

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes for 5 March 1855 resolved that "a Charter for a ferry across the West Fork at Preaching House Bluff be granted to JOHN STINES for five years, with the same rates of ferriage as charged by AUSTIN CLIFTON at the **Calcasieu Ferry**." The ferry was further mentioned at the Police Jury meeting of 1st and 2nd December 1856, when it was resolved that a new ferry charter on the Calcasieu be granted to AUSTIN CLIFTON, provided that "he keep the road on the east side of the river to the foot of the hill at his own expense, the privilege of said ferry to extend six miles above and six miles below," with the following rates of ferriage:

For man and horse - 25¢	For footman or lead horse - 10¢
For 4-wheel carriage or wagon - \$1.00	For 2-wheel calash - 50¢
Ox cart - \$1.00	Swimming beeves per head - 3¢

On 7th and 8th of September 1857, the Police Jury resolved that the "petition of JOHN LYONS, SAMUEL LYONS and others for granting a public road from the residence of A. J. CLENDEN [ANDREW J. CLENDENING] on the West bank of the Calcasieu to intersect the public road leading from Lake Charles by way of **Austin Clifton's Ferry** near the residence of C. B. HUSTON, be rejected." SIMEON VINCENT, JOHN R. COLE and M. A. LeBLEU voted in the negative, and DEMPSEY ILE [sic, ILES] and FRANK HAY voted in the affirmative.

On 2 June 1858 AUSTIN CLIFTON was given a new charter for a ferry on the Calcasieu River, with the same rates for ferriage, except that he was now allowed to charge 8¢ per head for cattle. In October 1860 EDMOND DOIRON, ALANDER ELLENDER, ISAAC VINCENT, SIMEON VINCENT, JOSEPH LEDOUX and JOSEPH T. REON were appointed commissioners to lay out a public road leading from "**Clifton's Ferry** to Hackberry Island, so as to cross Black Bayou at the residence of EDMOND DOIRON."

Clifton's Ferry is further mentioned in the Police Jury records. On 7 January 1861, the petition of M. P. FARRIS and others was granted for a public road "leading from the Sand Gully near **Clifton's Ferry**, crossing the West Fork to the WING place, thence passing the residence of JOHN FAULK, thence to JOHN WILLIAMS' at Brushy Creek, thence to the road leading to Sugartown." In 1861 JOSEPH LANDRY was made overseer from the 4th Ward of a road "from **Clifton's Ferry** to the Six Mile Post on the Sabine River, and E. H. MOSS was made overseer from the 4th Ward of the road "from the fork of the road near **Clifton's Ferry** to the residence of HENRY MOSS."

On 7 October 1861, it was resolved that the report of D. J. READ, J. L. BILBO & others, commissioners to lay off the Public road from a point known as the "Foot of the Hill" on the road leading from **Clifton's Ferry** to Charleston, to Lake Charles and thence to Kyoshi's [sic, Kayouchee] Coulee, etc." be submitted. The path of the road was "Leaving the foot of the hill & following the old road to the edge of the said old field, thence along the edge of the old field to the Coulee at a point where the section line between sections 31 & 32 crosses said coulee, then south on said section line to Charleston, thence from the east end of Kirby Street in said town of Charleston, by the most direct & practicable route to the place where the bridge is to be built on said Kyoshi's [sic] Coulee. Commissioners appointed were: ASA RYAN, JOE L. BILBO, GEORGE O. ELMS, E. L. COLE, WILLIAM H. HASKELL, and D. J. READ.

Police Jury Minutes for 6 January 1862 mention a petition for a road leading from Robinson's Bluff on the Sabine River, leading from Niblett's Bluff to **Clifton's Ferry**; the petition was signed by W. A. DENET, C. A. RICE, W. H. PRATER, GABRIEL ROBINSON, WASHINGTON BERRY and EBENEZER FOREMAN. Minutes from 6 January 1862 state that AUSTIN CLIFTON was made overseer of the road "from his home to the 6th Mile Post on the road leading from **Clifton's Ferry** to the Sabine River for one year, with the hands living south of said road, and north of the Maple Fork and Bayou D'Inde, excepting the [JOHN M.] KEMPER family." Among the road commissioners appointed for 1862 for the 4th Ward was ONESIME ROYER, who was in charge of the road "from the 6th Mile Post to the 18th Mile Post leading from **Clifton's Ferry** to the Sabine River, and EZRA MOSS, "from the forks of the road near **Clifton's Ferry** to the residence of HENRY MOSS." A resolution for 6 January 1862 stated that "THOMAS RIGMAIDEN's sons and Negro, O. ROYER's son BUDROW, and PHILLIP ALSTON be required to work between the 6th and 12th Mile Posts on the road from **Clifton's Ferry** and the Sabine River." In 1863 JOSEPH LANDRY was appointed overseer for the 4th Ward for the road leading "from **Clifton's Ferry** to the 6th Mile Post on Sabine River," and ALFRED MOSS was made overseer for the 4th Ward "from the forks of the road near **Clifton's Ferry** to the residence of HENRY MOSS." At the same time, THOMAS J. LYONS was appointed overseer for the 8th Ward, "from 12th to 18th Mile Post on the road leading from **Clifton's Ferry** to the Sabine River."

On 15 July 1863, probably while CLIFTON was away at war serving the Confederacy, the Police Jury allowed Mrs. MARY M. CLIFTON, wife of AUSTIN CLIFTON, to keep the ferry for five years, on the condition "of her keeping up the road through the swamp to the highlands." Ferry rates granted to her were considerably higher than those set for CLIFTON in 1858, and were:

For man and horse - 50¢

For lead horse - 75¢

Wagon or ox-cart - \$2.00

Horse & Buggy - \$1.00

Swimming Cattle - 6¢ per head

A Warranty Deed filed on 18 November 1863 and recorded on 21 November 1863 by WILLIAM HUTCHINS, Recorder for Calcasieu Parish, showed the sale of the land from the Rio Hondo Land Claim (#276) for REES PERKINS) from AUSTIN CLIFTON and MARY M. VINCENT CLIFTON, his wife, to ADAM HORTMAN. Thus the old ferry changed hands once more and became **Adam Hortman's Ferry**.

AUSTIN CLIFTON was a native of southwest Louisiana. He was born about 1821 in Calcasieu Parish and was the son of NATHANIEL CLIFTON and SUZANNE RYAN. He married his cousin MARY MERCELITE VINCENT, who was born 11 April 1829 in Calcasieu Parish and who was the daughter

of PIERRE VINCENT and SALLIE RYAN. The children of AUSTIN and MARY M. CLIFTON included ALLEN (b. ca 1848, 1860 census), AMELIA (b. 2 January 1850), ALVENIA (b. ca 1852), ALZENIA (b. ca 1856) ANDERSON (b. ca 1858) and ALBERT (b. 1864).

The 1860 Calcasieu Parish Census gave CLIFTON's occupation as ferryman, with a Lake Charles Post Office address. STEPHEN COLE, a twenty-four year old, white laborer and STEPHEN RION, a twenty-eight year old, white laborer, were enumerated in the 1860 census with the CLIFTON family. AUSTIN CLIFTON served as a Private in Co. A, 7th La. Cavalry during the War Between the States, and was paroled at Alexandria, Louisiana, 19 July 1865. He died sometime before 1894, at which time the family was living at the settlement of Choupique, Louisiana.

SOURCES: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; Calcasieu Parish 1860, 1870 Census Documents on Clifton and Hortman provided by Dea Ann Gearen Nix. *Lake Charles Commercial* (5/26/1894); *Lake Charles American Press* (4/17/1929) Rosteet & Miguez. *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, La.* (1994)

PRESSLEY BERRY'S FERRY

Little is known of PRESSLEY BERRY or the location of the ferry he ran on the Calcasieu River. He was born in 1770, but the place of his birth is not certain. RootsWeb.com gives his place of birth as Warren County, Georgia, and Ancestry.com states he was born in Tennessee. He was the son of WILLIAM BERRY, Sr. and HANNAH MIDDLETON (born 1734, Port Tobacco, Maryland). Sources agree that PRESSLEY BERRY was married in 1806, but again there are differences in marriage information. RootsWeb.com says that he married IRENE WHITE on 4 July 1806 at Wilkinson County, Mississippi, while Ancestry.com states that he married ANNA WHITE in Mississippi.

The only mention of the old ferry BERRY ran was found in the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes of 3 March 1845, which stated that a road was to be "laid off from the ferry on Calcasieu at PRESSLEY BERRY's to intersect the road from Marion to Iles' settlement below Barnes Creek, passing by the house of JACOB RYAN, Jr. & JOHN ALSTON & that the following be appointed commissioners for laying off the same: MIDLITON NEYLAND, ALLEN COWARD, JACOB RYAN, Jr., WILLIAM BILBO, JOHN D. ALSTON, THOMAS RIGMAIDEN."

There is no further mention of this man except in the censuses. The 1820 census of St. Landry Parish shows that PRESSLEY BERRY was a free white male (age 45 and up), with a household of one free white female (age 45 and up), two female children (age 10 to 16), and a male and a female slave. The 1830 census of St. Landry Parish states that PRESSLEY BERRY's household consisted of a free white male and a free white female (age 50 to under 60 years) with two slaves. No children appeared in the household.

By 1840 Old Imperial Calcasieu had been carved out of St. Landry Parish. The 1840 census for Calcasieu Parish shows PRESSLEY BERRY as a free white male (from 60 years to under 70) and a free white female of the same age category. They still had two slaves. PRESSLEY BERRY did not appear on the 1850 census for Calcasieu Parish, and was probably dead by that date.

On old maps found through the Louisiana State Land Office, in earlier times the present-day Houston River was called the Calcasieu River and the West Fork of the Calcasieu, and the present-day West Fork was often the Calcasieu. Although we could find nothing more on PRESSLEY BERRY, after researching land claims for the men mentioned in road duty to his ferry, we think it is possible that **Pressley Berry's Ferry** was on the Houston River.

SOURCES: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; RootsWeb.com; Ancestry.com 1820 and 1830 Censuses for St. Landry Parish and 1840 Census for Calcasieu Parish Maps from Louisiana State Land Office

WORLD WAR I MEMORIES OF JOHN WILLIAM FLANDERS, SR.

Contributed by REBECCA PACEY, Member #793

I was born in Menominee, Wisconsin, on 6 August 1896 to Mr. and Mrs. FRED FLANDERS. Then in 1903 my folks moved to Lake Charles, Louisiana, and I haven't lived any place else since then. My education is really not much to brag about. I attended public schools in Lake Charles and graduated from a military academy in Port Gibson, Mississippi. Then I had a choice of being drafted or enlisting in some service in the "Great War." In those days, a man that waited to be drafted was almost considered a "slacker," so when the 45th Aero Squadron came south to open Gerstner Field, I came home from Mississippi. After talking it over with my parents, I decided to try to enlist in the aviation section of the Signal Corps. In September of 1917, I helped make up the 143rd Squadron.

I didn't know what this war was all about; all I did know was that we were at war with the Huns. I spent time doing K.P. duty, drilling, doing guard duty, and learning the Manual of Arms with a 12-gauge Remington Automatic. Then I was assigned to duty on the flying line. I was made a corporal and was told to report to Sgt. WHITE's hanger #12 for duty, where I found a brand new Indian Motorcycle with a sidecar. Sgt. WHITE said, "FLANDERS, you are a troubleshooter and this is your transportation." I couldn't even drive a wheelbarrow and I told Sgt. WHITE so. But Sgt. WHITE was a very kind man, and told me to get into the sidecar and we would take a ride. We rode for about thirty minutes; then he told me to drive it. I straddled that little monster, turned the switch on and gave it a kick to start the motor, but he had not told me to retard the spark; the thing kicked me plumb off the seat. Finally I got it started and took off across the landing field. After about an hour, I came back and I had that bronco broke. From then on I was a troubleshooter.

One of my duties as a troubleshooter was to assist downed flyers and go to planes that had spun in or landed off the field. I saw some pretty horrible things when those boys would get into a spin and not come out of it; they hit the ground and the boy in the front cockpit usually had that OX5 motor right through his body. The *Curtis OX5* was a real nice airplane. We also had some *Gnome Scouts*, a one-seater with a 9-cylinder rotary type motor; the cylinders rotated around the crankshaft. I was not a pilot, but I did get in some flying time.

I'll never forget my first flight; it was with a civilian instructor named "Pop" BLOSS. We took old #1412 out of Aerial repair and took a thirty-minute ride out over the town and followed the river to the Gulf of Mexico, then went back to the field. Following the flight, we landed on the south border of an old cow pasture, then taxied two miles north, where the lines of hangars were located. Old "Pop" must have been in a hurry, because he kept the throttle open just enough to pick up the tail section off the skag (the plane's rear lower support) and was running on the landing wheels. But he forgot that there was a drainage ditch running east and west across the field. We hit that ditch with the wheels, tail in air, and bounced about five feet. Then the tail flipped over and the plane came to rest, bottom up. We were hanging by our belts, which we unbuckled and fell to the ground. Needless to say, old #1412 had to go back to the repair shop.

I was never permitted to solo. However, I did get in quite a bit of bootleg instructions, as they had their aerial gunnery school on the shore of Grand Lake, which was a fifteen-minute flight from the main field. I had charge of some of the ships that were equipped with both machine guns and automatic shotguns. Lt. JOE PARTRIDGE was the officer in charge. We would fill balloons with hydrogen, then turn them loose and take off after them over the lake. That was fun! Some of the boys got pretty good in using them for target practice. The training did a lot of good, as it proved over France when it came to the real thing.

One time the Army had shipped a flying boat down from Essington. We assembled it and flew it over Grand Lake. We would tie it to a wharf out in the lake when it was not in use. One of the "shavetails" mistook it for a raft that we had anchored out in the lake that resembled the wingspread of a plane. He really had her in his sights and was shooting a 30 caliber machine gun. He put the prettiest string of

holes from end to end of that beautiful pontoon airplane.

One day I was sitting aboard my trusty Indian [motorcycle] watching some of the *Gnome Scouts* flying to the west of the field when I noticed something came loose from one of them. I thought it had thrown a cylinder, but after a few seconds, I realized it was the pilot. This was the time that the mayor of New York was killed; I think his name was WALKER. He splattered pretty badly when he hit the ground and the plane was also a total loss.

On Labor Day Major KRAILEY, the commanding officer, called for a competitive track meet. A store in Lake Charles had donated pocket knives for all the first place winners, in all events with all squadrons competing. I wound up with five pocket knives, all exactly alike...but I was so sore that it took me a week after the meet to even walk.

The 143rd was a fine bunch of men. Yes, the North was still at war with the South, but we got along. There was a bunch of us Southland boys at Gerstner. Two boys from the Essington group gave us more trouble than anyone else. They were the DEVINE boys, BILL and HARRY. One of my best friends, FRANK BERT, was from Welsh, Louisiana, a town about thirty miles from Lake Charles.

Our outfit had a reputation for serving good meals. The French have a way of preparing good food, and here in southwest Louisiana we have lots of French families. Some members of the French families were in the 143rd. For instance, our chief cook was SILVER LaGRANGE; we called him "Tee Tot" for short. There was a BROUSSARD, a BENOIT (pronounced Ben Wa) and ZACK LaCOUR. Those boys could really put together things that were fit to eat. Our Mess Sergeant was FRED WILSON.

Some of the instructors were civilians and some were enlisted men. One of them was a super instructor named Capt. BURNS; we called him "Whiskey" BURNS to his back because his nose was red all of the time. Another was a man named FRENCH, who, I think, came from Essington. His brother, RAY FRENCH, married a girl from Lake Charles and lived here several years after the war.

It gets pretty hot in the summer months in southwest Louisiana. However, on the morning of 6 August 1918, we woke up to a real cool morning. A gentle breeze blew out of the northeast, and as the day progressed the wind kept getting a little stronger. By noon the wind had shifted to the south, right off the Gulf of Mexico, and was blowing like hell. In those days we had no hurricane warnings, and by about 2:00 in the afternoon things became really bad. The wind had to be blowing about 100 miles an hour. Twenty or thirty of us were huddled into a small building, known as the wire shop, trying to stay dry and out of the wind. Before the storm we had twenty-four hangers full of Aero Planes; by 6:00 that evening there was not one hanger standing and everything was blown to bits. The large Aerial Repair hanger was gone. There was not one plane that was undamaged, and most of them were damaged beyond repair. What a mess! Everything was built out of timber. For some unknown reason, the barracks were not damaged much, but our water tank was out of commission. It was surprising that not one person was hurt! The storm damage was cleaned up and the airfield was completely rebuilt before the war ended. August 6th was my birthday...and what a day it was!

Shortly after, a call came asking for volunteers to join up with an outfit known as the Handley Page Training Depot #1, with a possibility of going overseas. I volunteered and left Gerstner Field. The squadron assembled at Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., and we were shipped out of New York on a British ship, the *Lapland*. Fourteen days later, we landed in Liverpool, England. Our first night was spent in a rest camp known as Knotty Ash. What a camp that was! It was wet and sloppy at Gerstner, but this beat anything I ever tried to sleep on in my life.

From there we went by troop train to Chichester, Sussex, England, where we were to assemble some bombers. Before we got started, the Armistice was signed, and we did an "about face" and were shipped out of Liverpool, headed back to the good old U. S. A. We were sixteen days on the water

coming home, aboard another British ship, the *Canada*. I was seasick, very seasick, for fourteen days going over and sixteen days coming home.

The boys from the Southland were loaded on a troop train about noon one day shortly after being "decootie-ized," and headed for Camp Pike, Arkansas, to be mustered out. About 5:00 that day, I came down with the mumps! A doctor led me to the last bunk on the last car of the train and told me, "Soldier, don't go any place on this train but here in this bunk. If this train is quarantined because of your mumps, this bunch of soldiers will kill you." I did not move, but I did have to stay in the hospital for ten days. I got home Christmas night, 1918. This ended my Army career. I never knew Gerstner Field's most famous trainee, JIMMY DOOLITTLE, but we might have been training at the field at the same time. I did not go back to college. I wouldn't take any amount of money for my experiences. If I had gone back to Ole Miss., I probably wouldn't have met the little French girl, MAE GUILLORY, whom I married.

[JOHN FLANDERS' Honorable Discharge from the U. S. Army, 486, Private, Demobilization Det. #1, 162nd Depot Brigade United States Army, Discharge date Nov. 30, 1918, signed at Camp Pike, Arkansas, December 24th, 1918. FLANDERS owned a salvage yard in Lake Charles and ran for sheriff in a highly contested race. JOHN and MAE FLANDERS lived at 1209 Eighth Street in Lake Charles for many years. Their last few months were spent in California, so that their daughter could care for them.]

GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION ON JOHN W. FLANDERS, Sr.

- I. WILLIAM FLANDERS, b. 1826, England; d. 1889, Morris, Ill.; m., England to LOUISE REID, b. 1827, England; d. 1889
- II. FREDERICK FLANDERS, b. 5 Dec. 1860, England; d. 10 Nov. 1951, Lake Charles, La.; m. to KATHERINE TELFER, b. 18 Sept. 1867, Morris, Ill.; d/o JOHN WILSON TELFER and JANE McALPIN; d. 2 June 1939, Lake Charles, La.
- III. JOHN WILLIAM FLANDERS, Sr., b. 6 Aug. 1896, Menominee, Wi.; d. 19 Feb. 1986, Concord, Ca.; m. to MABLE MAE GUILLORY, b. 3 March 1900, Imperial Calcasieu Parish, La.; d. 14 Aug. 1987, Pleasant Hill, Ca.
children: JOHN WILLIAM FLANDERS, Jr. and PEGGIE MAE FLANDERS

DID YOU KNOW that photographs, letters and certain documents, in addition to books and other printed material, are subject to copyright laws? According to the *Family Tree Magazine* (Feb. 2001), "under current American copyright laws, copyright belongs to the creator of the work--the photographer, artist, letter writer, author, etc.--for the life of the creator, plus 70 years," or "if a work was created in the scope of someone's employment, the company is considered the owner and the copyright lasts for a total of 95 years." However, anything created or published before 1923 in the U. S. is considered to be in the public domain, and may be copied. "Fair use" policies determine the reproduction of most items. Generally speaking, a page from a book or a photograph which was taken by a professional photographer, and reproduced for personal use, would probably be considered "fair use." However, selling copies or posting them on a Website would not be considered "fair use" of another person's works. Genealogists need to be aware that "borrowing" practices, which are so easy, may be contrary to the copyright laws. New laws are constantly being enacted as the Information Age and electronic media develops.

THE SMITHSONIAN MAGAZINE has been carrying a serialized transcription of MERIWETHER LEWIS' diary on the LEWIS and CLARK Expedition. The April 2005 issues tells of their first encounter with grizzly bears, the "white" bears they had heard of from the Mandan and Hidatsa Indians.

CONFEDERATE CIVIL WAR RECORDS

Records of Confederate military service are sometimes sketchy and difficult to find. They are housed in the archives of the state from which the veteran served, and may rarely be found in the National Archives. Sometimes the records cannot be found because they weren't written in the first place; who had time for record-keeping in the midst of a war? Paper was scarce, and sometimes records were kept on slabs of wood, which were later inadvertently burned for firewood or deliberately burned as the enemy advanced. In other cases, military records of enlistments and assignments were hidden (and eventually lost) or destroyed to prevent retaliation by the Yankees. After the war ended, each Confederate state was obliged to offer pensions to disabled or indigent veterans or their widows. Lacking official documents, alternate sources, such as Bible records and affidavits from family members or comrades-in-arms, substantiated military service for pensions and bounty land. Several books have been published on research techniques for elusive Confederate records. Louisiana has a book entitled *Louisiana Confederate Soldiers & Louisiana Confederate Commands* by Booth which lists most of her Confederate soldiers. *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana*, which was published by the SWLGS gives information on local veterans, but documentation for some soldiers' service simply does not exist.

Although there was great patriotism in the South, one of the greatest problems for the Confederate Army was its high rate of desertions and unauthorized absences. The South did not have the population or manpower of the North to begin with. Few immigrants landed in southern ports during the War Between the States, but in the North, almost as soon as they landed, alien males would be conscripted for military service. The South was not only outnumbered, but had fewer supplies and weapons. Many of the "country boys" would go AWOL to go home to plant or harvest a crop. While this practice was understandable, it weakened the Confederate forces considerably; but when the season was over, most of them rejoined their units. After a terrible battle, many disheartened men just took "French Leave" and went home. When the militia came to look for them, they retreated into the forests or swamps that they knew well...and left no records behind them.

W. T. BLOCK (member #676) tells of his ancestor, DUNCAN SMITH, who avoided conscription by hiding in the swamps of Cameron Parish, Louisiana. In reality, SMITH, like many others in Cameron Parish, was a Union sympathizer. Deserters often banded together to avoid the authorities and to prey on the populace. CARRIERE's band of renegades, composed of deserters, runaway slaves and common criminals, inhabited the swamps along the Mermentau River in southwest Louisiana and wreaked havoc from Lafayette to Lake Charles. And, of course, no deserter wanted a record left of his activities.

Many southerners resented the "Twenty Slave Law," which gave planters and other owners of twenty or more slaves an exemption from military service. Those who were offended by this practice claimed that it was a "rich man's war, but a poor man's fight." People of that time were very class-conscious; the very rich did not associate with, and often hardly seemed aware of, the poorer and lower classes. Articles from various newspapers called on slave-holders to do their duty to produce food and sustenance for the army and civilians, but again few records can be found.

On 16 April 1862, in order to increase the size of their fighting force, the Confederate government passed a Conscription Act. This law authorized military service for three years, unless the war had ended, of "all white males between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five" who were not legally exempted. The Act also provided for a cash bounty of \$50 for any veteran or new recruit who volunteered; conscripts would not receive a bounty. Substitutes were permitted "under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War." On 21 April 1862 an Exemption Act enumerated positions of public service and certain occupations that would exempt a man from service, but no exemption for slave holders was given. By September of that year, the age for conscripts was raised from thirty-five to forty-five, as the situation became more desperate for the South, but substitutes were still allowed.

By October 1862 the original Exemption Act as repealed, and a new Act came into being. This Act included the "Twenty Slave Law," and named other exemptions that would be granted, so many southerners did **not** serve in the military. Exemptions for service included the following:

- *All persons unfit for military service in the field.
- *Judicial and executive officers of the Confederate and state governments, including postmasters, their assistants and clerks.
- *State officers liable for militia duty.
- *All currently paid clerks of the Confederate and state governments.
- *All state volunteer troops raised after 16 April 1862.
- *The presidents, superintendents, conductors, engineers, station agents, section masters, etc. of railroad companies, but not laborers, porters and messengers.
- *The president, general superintendent and operators of telegraph companies.
- *One editor of each currently published newspaper and such employees as the editor or proprietor may certify, upon oath, to be indispensable for continuing the publication.
- *The public printer, and those employed by such, for the Confederate and state governments.
- *Every minister, and all active members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), and the association of Dunkards, Nazarenes and Mennonites. Individuals subject to call were required to pay a substitute or pay a tax of \$500.
- *All physicians actively practicing.
- *All shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, millers and their engineers, millwrights currently employed to produce goods for sale to the general public. These goods were under price controls and the sales price could not exceed 75% the cost of production.
- *All superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular physicians, nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers in institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind.
- *One apothecary (pharmacist) in each store currently in business.
- *Superintendents and operators in wool and cotton factories, paper mills, and wool carding machines.
- *All presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools and theological seminaries, engaged for two years prior to October 1862.
- *All artisans, mechanics and employees in government or privately owned facilities for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores and other munitions of war, saddles, harness and army supplies.
- *All superintendents, managers, mechanics and miners employed in the production and manufacture of slag (at least 20 bushels a day), and of lead and iron, and all persons burning coke for smelting and manufacture of iron, regular miners in coal mines, and all colliers engaged in making charcoal for making pig and bar iron. Excluded from the exemptions were laborers, messengers, wagoners and servants.
- *One male citizen for every 500 head of cattle, for every 250 head of horses or mules, and for every 500 head of sheep from any group of persons engaged exclusively in raising stock.
- *To secure the proper police of the country, one person, either as agent, owner or overseer, on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of a State, and on which there is no white male adult liable to take military service, or in States having no such law, one person as agent, owner or overseer, on each plantation of twenty Negroes, and on which there was no white male adult not liable for military service. For additional police for every twenty Negroes on two or more plantations, within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty Negroes, on which there is no white male adult not liable for military service, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers of such plantations. This is the famous "Twenty Slave Law," so resented by many people, but which was necessary to keep law and order on the plantations.

As the Federal army advanced, many slaves were removed from their home plantations and were sent to more distant farms or plantations, and the "Twenty Slave Law" had to be revised to exempt the owner of the plantation, not the owner of the slaves, but the slaves had to be placed there before 11 October 1862. The owner of the slaves was required to pay \$500 annually for the exemption of every overseer.

The plight of the South increasingly weakened, and the Confederate Conscription Act was modified for the last time on 17 February 1864. The age was changed for military service. All white men, aged from seventeen to fifty years, were required to serve for the duration of the war. A bounty of \$100 in government bonds which yielded an interest rate of 6% was to be paid to all non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates who were in service at the end of September 1864, except for those who had been AWOL at any time in the six month period before that date. The bounty was also to be paid to the survivors of any soldier who died within this period. Men could join units already organized or could join new reserve units formed for state defense. In either case, they were not required to perform service outside the state in which they resided. Those who did not voluntarily comply with these regulations could be sent anywhere to perform their military service.

Disabled veterans who could still perform limited service were assigned as guards at hospitals or were enrolled in the state reserves. Some of them acted as clerks in hospitals, ordnance and naval departments and conscription boards. Exemptions became more limited as the South struggled to find replacements for her dead and wounded soldiers. Men who were exempted for disabilities found ways to help "The Cause." JOSEPH HENRY TYLER of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, was exempted from military duty because of "Milk leg," but tailored Confederate uniforms and guarded Confederate supplies. Other exempted men aided the cause in various ways, yet there are few records to prove these services.

On 1 January 1864 the "Twenty Slave Law" was changed to fifteen slaves, but during the next twelve months, the plantation owner or overseer was required to deliver 100 pounds of bacon, plus 100 pounds of beef on the hoof for each slave on the plantation between the ages of sixteen and fifty. This meat, as well as any surplus grain or provisions, would be paid for at prices established by the Confederate government, but records of these transactions are usually impossible to find.

Many able-bodied men served in the Confederate military forces, but many did not. By age, occupation or position, they performed other service for the Confederacy...services that were as valuable as military duty. If your ancestor lived in the South during the War Between the States, it is likely that he either performed military service or was exempted from it. Professional men and those with mechanical skills were more likely to have been exempt than tradesmen, merchants, unskilled laborers and small farmers, but, like Confederate military records, records of exemptions are often difficult to find.

SOURCES: Various history books &
University of North Carolina. Documenting the American South <<http://docsouth.unc.edu>>
Simmons. "Civil War Records," *Legacies & Legends of Winn Parish (LA)*, Vol. 8 #1 (April 2004)

CHINESE IN LOUISIANA. In 1867 Chinese laborers were brought into Louisiana by Dr. F. M. NORMAND and BENJAMIN BULITT to supplement the work of the emancipated slaves. The first planters in Natchitoches Parish to receive these Chinese workers were TERRANCE and ARTHUR CHALER. The Chinese signed contracts for \$12.00 a day, plus subsistence.
(Cohen. *Chinese in the Post-Civil War South* via *The Natchitoches Genealogist*)

NORWEGIANS IN CIVIL WAR. Norwegian overpopulation forced many young men to emigrate; many came to America. Some of them enlisted in hope that the enlistment bonus would enable them to purchase a farm and start a new life. A new book has been published about 6,500 Norwegian emigrants who fought in the Civil War. Details about the book can be found at <www.vesterheim.org>.

BENNETT ELENDER, LOCAL CONFEDERATE VETERAN

BENNETT ELENDER was born 2 October 1843 in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana. He was the son of GEORGE ELENDER and MELISSA RYAN. His siblings included DANIEL TUCKER ELENDER, GEORGE W. ELENDER and MICHEL/MICHAEL "Babe" ELENDER, who were also Confederate veterans, and IKE, ASA, MARY ANN and ZELIA ELENDER.

He enlisted 29 February 1862 at Leesville, Louisiana, and served the Confederacy as a Private in Co. K, 10th Louisiana Infantry (Confederate States Rangers), Army of Northern Virginia. He was on the list of Prisoners of War captured after the Battle of the Wilderness, Virginia, on 19 May 1864. He was transferred from Point Lookout, Maryland, to the notorious Yankee prison at Elmira, New York, on 28 July 1864 and was paroled from there on 10 March 1865. He took an oath of allegiance to the United States on 16 June 1865. His record was copied from Memorial Hall, New Orleans, by the War Department, Washington, D.C. in June 1903. It stated that he was born in Louisiana; his occupation was farmer; his residence was Calcasieu; his age when he enlisted was 23; and he was single. His enlistment papers show his complexion was florid; his hair, auburn; his eyes, hazel; and his height, five feet, six inches.

On 12 December 1867 BENNETT ELENDER married MARY MEAH CLIFTON, the daughter of NATHAN CLIFTON and SOPHIE REON. She had been born in 1847 in southwest Calcasieu Parish. Their children included: ODELIA (married GEORGE WALTER HOUSE), JOSEPH LAWRENCE (born 1869; married MARTHA ROYER), ERASTUS (born 24 November 1885; married LOLA MAHAFFEY), WALTER (born 1880; married ARTEMISE LeBLEU), DOLAND (born 1892), OZEA, CLODIA (married 1st JOHN YOUNG; married 2nd EULICE VERRET), GEORGE (married LILLIE LANDRY), NATHAN (married MAY LANDRY), and ORELIA (married GEORGE W. YOUNG).

The ELENDER family resided at Choupique, Louisiana, in Ward 4 of Old Calcasieu Parish. BENNETT ELENDER was a farmer and received a Confederate pension from 1916-1926. The Southern Cross of Honor was bestowed on him on 2 June 1920. It was endorsed by NATHAN CLIFTON, member of Co. D, Regiment Miles Legion, Volunteers, CSA, and by JOHN W. JOHNSON, member of Co. A, Regiment Milton Artillery, Volunteers, CSA.

BENNETT ELENDER died at Choupique, Louisiana, on 20 November 1930. His obituary, taken from the *Lake Charles Weekly American Press* of Friday, 21 November 1931, follows:

BENNETT ELENDER DIES

Pioneer Citizen of Calcasieu Parish Passed Away Last Night

BENNETT ELENDER, a pioneer citizen of Calcasieu Parish, died at his home at Choupique last night, at 10:35 o'clock, at the age of 67 years. He was born and reared in Calcasieu Parish, the date of his birth being October 2, 1843. He married MARY M. CLIFTON on December 14, 1867. He served in the Civil War on the Confederate side.

He was the father of twelve children, eight of whom, with the wife, survive. They are: LAWRENCE ELENDER of Sulphur, Mrs. U. J. VERRET of Lake Charles, Miss OZAH ELENDER, GEORGE, NATHAN and ERASTUS ELENDER of Choupique, Mrs. G. W. YOUNG of Sulphur, and WALTER N. ELENDER of Sulphur. There are 41 grandchildren and 22 great-grandchildren. Two sisters survive; MARY ANN ELENDER, who is Mrs. SEMON ELENDER of Hackberry, and ZELIA BERTRAND, who is Mrs. JOHN BERTRAND of Sulphur. There are also two brothers, IKE ELENDER of Choupique and ASA ELENDER of Sulphur. E. CLAUDE HOUSE, clerk of court for Calcasieu Parish, is one of the grandchildren. Funeral services were held Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock with interment in Farquhar Cemetery.

SOURCES: Various newspaper articles; 1870, 1880, 1911 censuses; pension; widow's pension.

Rosteet & Miguez. *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, La.*
Smith. *Certificates of Eligibility for Southern Crosses of Honor*

MICHEL/MICHAEL ELENDER, A CONFEDERATE VETERAN

MICHEL or MICHAEL ELENDER was the son of GEORGE ELENDER and MELISSA RYAN. He was born 28 April 1841 in southwestern Calcasieu Parish. His nickname was "Babe." His siblings included: BENNETT ELENDER, DANIEL TUCKER ELENDER and GEORGE W. ELENDER, all Confederate veterans, and IKE, ASA, MARY ANN and ZELIA ELENDER.

"Babe" ELENDER enlisted as a Private in Co. D, Miles Legion, Louisiana Infantry, Volunteers on 15 April 1862 at New Orleans, Louisiana. The Roll to 20 June 1862 stated, "Absent, sick in hospital, Port Gibson, Mississippi." He was paroled at Port Hudson, Louisiana, in July 1863 and, as a Private, was honorably discharged from service in June 1865 by General THOMAS.

He married FELISITA GRAMERE, who was born on 15 October 1841. She died 14 February 1917 and was buried in the Elender Cemetery. There were no children from this marriage. The couple lived in Grand Lake, in Ward 4 of Cameron Parish. On 24 April 1920, ELENDER's application for the Southern Cross gave his residence as Sulphur, Louisiana. His application was endorsed by NATHAN CLIFTON, member Co. D, Miles Legion, Volunteers, C.S.A., and JOHN JOHNSON, member Co. A, Reg't. Milton Artillery Volunteers, C.S.A.

MICHEL/MICHAEL "Babe" ELENDER died 20 October 1920 and was buried in Elender Cemetery at Hackberry, Louisiana. No obituary was found in the local newspapers for this veteran.

SOURCES: 1900, 1910, 1911 census; cemetery records, newspaper articles
Rosteet & Miguez. *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, La.*
Smith. *Certificates of Eligibility for Southern Crosses*

LAST CONFEDERATE VETERAN IN LOUISIANA *American Press (2/23/1953)*

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, a 106-year-old Confederate veteran, who became reconciled with the "Yankees" only two years ago, died at his home in Olla last night. He was Louisiana's last survivor of the Civil War. The "General," who actually was a private when he wore Confederate gray, was stricken suddenly. His death left only four Confederate and two Union veterans still living. TOWNSEND, who gave up farming several years ago, attributed his long life to the "will of the Lord, three tablespoons of whiskey a day, and a pipeful of tobacco every 30 minutes." TOWNSEND was 15 years old when he packed his one suit and ran away to fight in the Civil War.

BEFORE 1844 few streets were cobbled or paved, and there were usually no sidewalks nor drains. Streets were filled with water and mud could be knee-deep. About the only protection from the rain was an oiled silk umbrella, usually yellow. Rubber boots, raincoats and umbrellas were not invented until 1844 when Charles Goodyear succeeded in vulcanizing rubber. The vulcanizing process removed the stickiness and offensive odor and made the rubber more durable.

THERE IS NO FRIEND AS LOYAL AS A BOOK.
Ernest Hemingway

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE AMERICAN (11 NOVEMBER 1896)

Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member #1296

ALL OVER THE PARISH

VINTON. Hunting is in full season now. Everybody hunts and brings back great loads of game. The mill will resume operation as soon as we have enough rainfall to float the logs in the pond. The planer is running on full time; Mr. WALSTON is in charge. Mrs. H. C. DREW spent several days here. Mrs. C. A. KING of Lake Charles visited her son and daughter. Mrs. J. H. COOLEY has moved to Lake Charles in order to put the children in school. Our school is very much crowded; we really need three teachers and another room. Mrs. ARNOLD opens a private school, which will be conducted on Kinder-garten principles for the benefits of the very little folks. (Signed) TWILIGHT

OAKDALE. The weather is cooler now, and there have been several frosts. Digging sweet potatoes is all the go now. Rev. I. WATSON is sinking fast. Dr. PHILLIPS had him taken to his home in Glenmora, where he can look after him more closely. He has had a slow fever for about five weeks. J. P. STANLEY is improving and is able to sit up. Prof. DAVES and family and Miss JENNIE BROWN returned from the teachers' meeting in Lake Charles. Prof. E. RICHARD, who has been teaching at Oaklin Springs, was in town. Mr. CHENIER of Oaklin Springs and S. BLACKWELL and wife of Beaver were also in town. R. READ and family visited the family of S. READ. The Mount Olive Baptist Association met in the Pine Grove Church. Over 400 people were here; among them were Rev. D. NICHOLS and family of Vinton. Among those leaving for their houses on the north-bound K. C. W. & G. train were Elders S. MALLETT, J. H. CARRUTH, E. O. WARE and Mr. S. J. DUNN. The photographer, A. BARNETT, was in town on business. J. MASON came down from Cheneyville after his best girl, Miss JUDY MARTIN. (Signed) PINE KNOT

PRIEN LAKE. Rev. LYMAN and Mr. ROBERTS spent a delightful afternoon on the banks of Prien. Mr. TEAL is building a residence on his truck farm just south of town near the woods. J. H. SHAEFFER intends to grind his cane and boil it into molasses this week. Messrs. JOHNSON and BENDIXON of Lockport crossed the lake and visited the LOCK place. J. W. EGGLESTON decorated his house from top to bottom with red, white and blue bunting, flags and pictures of McKINLEY. Rev. CORRELL delivered a sermon Sunday to an attentive, but small audience. MAMIE TOMPKINS, who fell and dislocated her arm a few weeks ago, is getting on nicely. The threshing has come to an untimely end due to some disagreement between the owners, much to the regret of the rice planters who have a little rice to thresh. It is reported in the neighborhood that a catamount, or something of that species, has been seen or tracked at some of the neighbors' houses by the timber. (Signed) AGRICOLA

GLENMORA. Miss EMMA GIBSON of Mamou visited on her way to Alexandria, where she has property. On Friday, November 6, MILTON CALHOUN rode into the village very early on his fast trotter, Polly, and announced that the previous evening at about 9:00, a young man with black hair and weighing about 12 pounds arrived at his house: they named the baby JOHN MILTON CALHOUN. Major W. S. DEES, mayor of Glenmora, U. S. mail contractor, etc. went to Alexandria on business. Prof. WILLIS CALHOUN, who has charge of the public school at Forest Hill, Prof. SILAS C. PENINGER of the school at Dyer, La., and Prof. AUBRY PENINGER of the school at Brinyhurst, La., were also in town. B. S. PHILLIPS took his wife to New Orleans for medical treatment; Mrs. PHILLIPS has been an invalid for about two years. Rev. JAMES D. WHERLAND preached at the Baptist Church. JAMES BUNYON PHILLIPS, who is a supernumerary in the railroad mail service, has been visiting his parents the past two weeks; while he was here, he was notified by Washington of his appointment as railway mail clerk on the Natchez & Bayou Sara Railroad. Last Monday Rev. ISAAH WATSON of Oakdale arrived here, accompanied by his wife and baby. Mr. WATSON has been seriously ill for some time, and came to Glenmora for treatment under our able physician JAMES T. PHILLIPS, with whom he stays. The patient was conveyed from the train depot to Dr. PHILLIPS' residence on a cot by friends. (Signed) CREOLE PELICAN

WELSH. Some rice is still coming in: it is possible that 7,000 sacks will pass through the town this season. Mr. RUSSELL of the Lake Charles Rice Milling Co. was in town. The DANIELS' home is quite improved by the recent changes and additions. PAUL SLOANE is to be our new Postmaster. Miss LILLIAN ARCHER is teaching the primary grades at the public school. (Signed) SEGURA

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM *THE AMERICAN* (18 November 1896)

Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX (Member #1296)

The public school in Orange, Texas, burned last week. It is thought it was the work of incendiaries. Arrangements have been made to reopen the school, using two churches and the Court House for this purpose.

Large tracts of land are now upon the market in this region. J. B. WATKINS owns large bodies of good land and the Orange Land Company offers some of the finest lands in the South for sale. The North American Land & Timber Company also has large holdings which are now offered for sale. Any of the lands can be purchased on very favorable terms from the land department of the Watkins Bank. A new tile floor is being laid at the Calcasieu Bank. DAVE BLOCH is lowering the floor of his storeroom on Ryan Street.

Mr. TUTTLE has drilled a new well at his home on Wood Street. JACOB RYAN is building a new home on Broad Street, just west of Ryan. W. J. CRUIKSHANK of Goosport is moving into the house formerly occupied by Mr. WHITE on Hodges Street. SAM KUSHNER and J. H. POE went to Alexandria on business. H. W. REED sold his little mules and purchased a large team of horses to take their place on his feed wagon. W. F. LOVE brought some delicious bananas that he had raised to the office of the *American*.

H. W. REED and family and Mr. NICHOLS and wife spent the afternoon in the country hunting game. Another hunting expedition was composed of H. M. CHITWOOD, WILLIAM FAUCETT, KINNEY REID, H. W. REED, GEORGE WOOLMAN and JOE ELSNER, who left for a two-day hunt.

ELWOOD SCOTT has accepted a position with the Milligan-Martin Co. J. J. DAVIDSON has accepted a position with the Iron Mountain Road at Little Rock, Arkansas. Miss LENA HARRIS left for Lake Arthur, where she will engage in the profession of school teaching for the next six months. Rev. HARRIS expects to spend Sunday in Grand Lake. His pulpit will be occupied by A. WILKINSON. The Christian Church will give a Thanksgiving dinner at the storeroom formerly occupied by Mr. HIRSH. Rev. WILKINSON will preach at the Hodges Street M. E. Church Sunday. The Methodist ladies will serve Thanksgiving dinner in the storeroom formerly occupied by Mr. BUNKER.

The event of the season was last Friday night when two dummy coaches loaded with young people from this city went to Fenton to enjoy a pleasant evening in dancing. They were received by Mr. and Mrs. S. J. FENTON and were chaperoned by Prof. and Mrs. A. THOMPSON, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. NEAL and Mr. and Mrs. WATROS. The colored string band of this city was in attendance, and added much to the evening's pleasure by furnishing music, not only in the ball room, but both "goin' and comin'." The Great Wallace Brothers Shows, a famous traveling circus, will perform in the city on Saturday, November 21st.

Dr. A. N. PIERCE has found it necessary to have an assistant in order to properly attend to his large and growing practice. He has accordingly formed a partnership with Dr. F. M. HOWE, recently from Coggen, Iowa. NETTIE A. POPE has been sick the past week. HENRY MATHIEU left for Lafayette, where he will spend some time improving his health. Miss STELLA GARRISON was not able to teach her classes the first part of this week on account of a severe attack of sore throat. J. W. WEBSTER of

Dallas, Texas, came here to help take care of his little daughter who is dangerously sick.

Marriages licenses for the week ending 18 November 1896 were issued to the following couples:

November 9 -- WILLIAM L. MILLER and MARY F. LOFTELL.
November 10 -- ELWOOD DEHM and MARY V. UHRIN.
November 10 -- SAMUEL S. HOSEA and JULIA B. WALKER.
November 12 -- LOUIS WHITE and MARY RIGMAIDEN.
November 12 -- ALLIE VITAL and VICTORIA DAVIS.
November 12 -- HENRY BULLER and ALCIE FUSELIER.
November 18 -- OSCAR DELAFOSSE and LIZZIE BERTRAND.
November 18 -- A. E. MAZIER and ARNIRETER BLAVEM.

JOSEPH CHAUMONT, aged 81 years, died at this home in Chaumont in Prairie Soileau on Monday, 16 November 1896. The deceased was a native of Canada and lived successively in New York and New Orleans, until he settled in Prairie Soileau near Bayou Nez Pique long before the war. He was the father of JOHN CHAUMONT and a member of the Police Jury. Funeral services were performed Tuesday by Father VAN de VEN.

The death of JOSEPH F. REED, editor of the daily and weekly Press was announced. He died after only a few days' illness at his home on Wednesday, 11 November 1896 at the age of 46 years. He left a wife and two daughters [names not mentioned] to mourn his loss.

Little CORA CAMPBELL, the daughter of Mrs. DELLA WOOLRIDGE, also passed to rest. The girl died at the home of her grandparents in this city on Monday at 7:00, at the age of 8 years, 3 months and 2 days. She was buried in the Bilbo Cemetery on Tuesday.

Mrs. LUE E. ELLIOT died at 1:00 A.M. on Monday at the home of Mrs. N. JENKINS on South Street. The funeral services were held at the Catholic Church Tuesday afternoon. Interment was at Magnolia Cemetery in Westlake. At 10:00 P.M. Mrs. MARIE AMY died. Her interment was held at the Catholic Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon.

ALL OVER THE PARISH

OBERLIN. Sweet potatoes are being dug and cane is being cut. Some oak staves are being delivered on the line of the railroad. SAM HAYS, the noted Chicot capitalist, was here last week. Mr. PRUDHOMME reports that everybody is hard at work in the vicinity of Church Point. Visitors for the past week were: JOHN LYONS, J. HARVEY READ and wife, Rev. GILMAN and wife, JOHNNIE ROSTEET, E. G. SHORTS, Rev. WILLIAM HAMILTON, and O. L. LeBLANC and wife. Departing from Oberlin on business or pleasure were: Hon. JOHN RHORER, Dr. T. S. SMITH, A. GUILLORY, Miss MARY UHRIN, L. D. KING and W. E. RICHARDSON. The payment of election bets is now in order; as one result, XIOUS now wears a \$5.00 Stetson, which must last until A. D. 1900, when he hopes to win another one. Our worthy merchant, J. W. MOORE, explains his political standing in a letter sent to the Hon. J. A. KINDER, which published in the *National Republican* of 18th inst. Ward No. 1 Sunday School convention convenes at China, with Superintendent Bro. G. A. POOR working hard. I received a letter last week from Kentucky, asking for information in regard to locating a colony of fifty families in southwest Louisiana. (Signed) XIOUS

(Continued next issue)

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS has a new program called "Ask A Librarian" in which librarians in selected Library of Congress reading rooms (including the Local History and Genealogy Department) will conduct live chat rooms each weekday from 1:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M. (EST). Log on to www.loc.gov/rr/askalib to ask research questions; you will receive answers by e-mail

CIVILIAN DRAFT REGISTRATIONS: CAMERON PARISH, LOUISIANA

Continued from Vol. 29 No. 1

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
GRIFFITH, JOHN	4 Oct. 1886	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
GRUNIK, MICHAEL HENRY	10 Dec. 1898	W		Cameron, LA
GUIDRY, ARNOGLU	7 Nov. 1874	W		Cameron, LA
GUIDRY, EUGENAW	7 Feb. 1884	W		Cameron, LA
GUIDRY, GABRIEL	11 June 1896	W	Grand Lake, LA	Cameron, LA
GUIDRY, JOHN	28 Aug. 1881	W		Cameron, LA
GUIDRY, JOSEPH	21 Dec. 1872	W		Cameron, LA
GUIDRY, MAYO	4 Feb. 1900	W		Cameron, LA
GUIDRY, NORMAN	5 Mar. 1896	W	Grand Lake, LA	Cameron, LA
GUIDRY, ROBERT CHESTER	-- July 1895	W	Lockpport	Cameron, LA
GUIDRY, SIMEON	13 May 1897	W	he & dad b. Grand Lake, LA	Cameron, LA
GUILLORY, ERMOGENE	28 Dec. 1876	W		Cameron, LA
GUILLOTT, MECKE	8 Apr. 1895	W	St. Martin Par., LA	Cameron, LA
GUILLOTT, ROBERT	19 Sep. 1891	W	St. Martin, LA	Cameron, LA
HANSON, JAMES	28 Mar. 1874	W	naturalized citizen	Cameron, LA
HARIES, JOE	15 Jan. 1881	B		Cameron, LA
HARRIS, JOE	15 Jan. 1881	B		Cameron, LA
HAVIES, JOE	15 Jan. 1881	B		Cameron, LA
HEBERT, ADOLPH (Jr.)	15 Feb. 1875	W		Cameron, LA
HEBERT, ALEIC	10 Jan. 1878	W		Cameron, LA
HEBERT, ALVIN	3 Mar. 1896	W	Grand Lake, LA	Cameron, LA
HEBERT, ARMOYEN	12 June 1886	W	Hackberry, LA	Cameron, LA
HEBERT, ARTHUR	23 Nov. 1875	W		Cameron, LA
HEBERT, AURELIAN	16 Oct. 1883	W		Cameron, LA
HEBERT, CLEO	1878	W	relative lives Morisville, LA	Cameron, LA

HEBERT, CLEOPHA P.	11 Oct.	1894	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
HEBERT, CLEVELAND	16 Sep.	1897	W		Cameron, LA
HEBERT, DANIEL	3 July	1886	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
HEBERT, DAVID	9 Mar.	1885	W		Cameron, LA
HEBERT, DROZAN	15 May	1884	W		Cameron, LA
HEBERT, ERASTE (Jr.)	19 Mar.	1897	W	Hightower, TX	Cameron, LA
HEBERT, EUSABE	15 Mar.	1883	W		Cameron, LA
HEBERT, HENRY	12 Feb.	1897	W	he & dad b. Grand Lake, LA	Cameron, LA
HEBERT, ISAAC	22 Mar.	1889	W	Sweet Lake, LA	Cameron, LA
HEBERT, JAMES	23 Aug.	1884	W		Cameron, LA
HEBERT, JOHN	8 Sep.	1900	B		Cameron, LA
HEBERT, JOHN BAPTISTE	11 Aug.	1896	W	he & dad b. Grand Lake, LA	Cameron, LA
HEBERT, JOHN ONEZIME	16 July	1883	W		Cameron, LA
HEBERT, JOSE	15 Oct.	1895	B	he & dad b. Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
HEBERT, JUBERT	23 June	1885	W	[signed by NOAH M. HEBERT]	Cameron, LA
HEBERT, LEON	12 Aug.	1887	W	Grand Lake, LA	Cameron, LA
HEBERT, LOUIS	7 Apr.	1873	W		Cameron, LA
HEBERT, NOAH MATHEW	23 June	1896	W	he & dad b. Grand Lake, LA	Cameron, LA
HEBERT, PIERRE DUPLESSIE	28 Dec.	1885	W		Cameron, LA
HEBERT, RAYMOND	12 June	1885	W		Cameron, LA
HEBERT, SOSTAN	17 Jan.	1878	W		Cameron, LA
HEBERT, THOMAS	26 Sep.	1887	W	Grand Lake, LA	Cameron, LA
HELMS, WILLIAM EDDIE	6 Aug.	1893	W	Bell Co., TX	Cameron, LA
HOLLAND, JESSIE	26 Oct.	1893	W	Grand Lake, LA	Cameron, LA
HOLLAND, WILSON	25 Feb.	1898	W		Cameron, LA
HOWARD, HENRY	23 Jan.	1884	W		Cameron, LA
HOWARD, WILLIAM (Jr.)	23 Jan.	1882	W		Cameron, LA
HULTON, MAYO	Aug.	1885	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
HUNEZ, CELESTIN	22 July	1886	W	Creole, LA	Cameron, LA
JANUARY, BUCK		1895	B	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
JANUARY, DELMAS	4 Oct.	1877	B		Cameron, LA
JANUARY, FRANK	1 Jan.	1881	B		Cameron, LA
JANUARY, FRANK	18 Jan.	1896	B	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
JANUARY, HENNEY HENRY	18 Mar.	1899	B		Cameron, LA
JANUARY, IRA	15 Aug.	1893	B	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
JANUARY, JAUSH/JANS	2 June	1896	B	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
JANUARY, JOE	abt.	1883	B		Cameron, LA
JANUARY, JOSEPH	4 June	1882	B		Cameron, LA
JESSEN, CHRISTIAN	5 July	1882	W		Cameron, LA
JINKS, ISAAC MILLIAGE	28 July	1875	W		Cameron, LA
JONES, ALLEN	Dec.	1899	B		Cameron, LA
JONES, ANDREW LAPORT	13 Sep.	1887	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
JONES, DON GIBSON	28 Dec.	1893	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
JONES, FRAZEMORE/FRAZEMON	25 Sep.	1887	W	Premo, LA	Cameron, LA
JONES, HENRY	6 Feb.	1892	B	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
JONES, JENNINGS BRYAN	23 Sep.	1896	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
KELLEY, EDWIN	14 June	1888	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
KELLEY, GEORGE	9 Nov.	1890	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
KELLEY, JOHN	8 June	1892	B	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
KENNEDY, FRANK BURDEN	27 Oct.	1886	W	Metropolis, IL	Cameron, LA
KERSHAW, ADAM	21 Aug.	1888	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA

LABLANC, ALEIDE	26 Mar. 1890	B	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
LABLANC, AUGUST	5 Feb. 1885	B		Cameron, LA
LABLANC, WESLEY	30 Mar. 1897	B	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
LABLANC, WESLEY	30 Mar. 1897	B	his dad b. Opelousas, LA	Cameron, LA
LABLANC, EZELE	7 Aug. 1893	B	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
LABOVE, ALBERT	10 May 1891	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
LABOVE, ANDREW	8 June 1880	W		Cameron, LA
LABOVE, ARMOGENE	11 Aug. 1873	W		Cameron, LA
LABOVE, BELZIRE	18 Apr. 1883	W		Cameron, LA
LABOVE, DEMESTHOME	17 Nov. 1880	W		Cameron, LA
LABOVE, ELROY	23 Jan. 1896	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
LABOVE, FRANK	21 Oct. 1874	W		Cameron, LA
LABOVE, IRVING	27 Mar. 1897	W	he&his dad b. Cameron,LA	Cameron, LA
LABOVE, JOHN	25 Jan. 1880	W		Cameron, LA
LACOMB, ARTELUS	15 Aug. 1899	W		Cameron, LA
LALA, EASTON	23 July 1893	W	St. Marys, LA	Cameron, LA
LALA, NICKLES	3 Oct. 1889	W	St. Mary, LA	Cameron, LA
LANDRY, CLIFFORD JOSEPH	18 Feb. 1897			Cameron, LA
LAPOINT, PIERRE (PIER)	4 Dec. 1883	W		Cameron, LA
LASALLE, ALFRED	1 Apr. 1879	B		Cameron, LA
LASALLE, BATISE	16 June 1872	B		Cameron, LA
LASALLE, CHARLES	6 Feb. 1886	B		Cameron, LA
LASALLE, EGUINE	18 Nov. 1897	B		Cameron, LA
LASALLE, JOHN	6 Nov. 1889	B	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
LASALLE, JOSEPH	19 Jan. 1879	B		Cameron, LA
LASALLE, MOISE	May 1894	B	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
LASALLE, NAVILLE	9 June 1883	B		Cameron, LA
LAURENT, LUCAS ALIX	22 Aug. 1890	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
LAURENTS, EDWIN ERNEST	5 Mar. 1894	W	Grand Chenier, LA	Cameron, LA
LAURENTS, WILLIAM HENRY	28 Mar. 1884	W		Cameron, LA
LEBLANC, AUGUST	5 Feb. 1885	B		Cameron, LA
LEBLEU, RAYMOND	3 Feb. 1875	W		Cameron, LA
LEBLUE, RAYMOND	3 Feb. 1875	W		Cameron, LA
LEBOEUF/LEBOUEF, ARTHUR	1 Mar. 1875	W		Cameron, LA
LEBOEUF, DANIEL	10 Dec. 1892	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
LEBOEUF, DELLINO	10 Oct. 1893	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
LEBOEUF, ELI	25 Oct. 1889	W	Grand Lake, LA	Cameron, LA
LEBOEUF, GEORGE	25 Sep. 1899	W		Cameron, LA
LEBOEUF/LEBOUEF, JESSIE	10 Mar. 1890	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
LEBOEUF, JOHN PREAUX	26 Jan. 1896	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
LEBOEUF/LEBOUEF, JOSEPH	4 Feb. 1895	W	Grand Lake, LA	Cameron, LA
LEBOEUF/LEBOUEF, JULE	6 June 1876	W		Cameron, LA
LEBOEUF/LEBOUEF, LAWRENCE	12 Aug. 1894	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
LEBOEUF, RALPH	23 Feb. 1893	W	Cameron, LA	Cameron, LA
LEBOEUF, SAM WILLIAM	31 Oct. 1898	W		Cameron, LA
LEBOEUF, WILLIAM	7 Dec. 1886	W	Grand Lake, LA	Cameron, LA
LEBOUEF, LAZIME	14 Oct. 1889	W	Grand Lake, LA	Cameron, LA
LEBOUEF, LOUIS	23 Sep. 1897	W		Cameron, LA
LEBOUEF, ROBERT FULTON	26 July 1875	W		Cameron, LA
LEBOUVE/LaBAUVE, AMEDY	9 June 1878	W		Cameron, LA
LEBOVE/LaBOVE/ALCEIDE	10 Jan. 1886	W		Cameron, LA
LEBOVE/LaBOVE, AMEDY	9 June 1878	W		Cameron, LA
LEBOVE/LaBOVE, ARMOGENE	11 Aug. 1873	W		Cameron, LA

(Continued next issue)

CEMETERY RECORDS (A TEXAS AND LOUISIANA COLLECTION)

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

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

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

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

Continued from Vol. 29 No. 1

JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH, LOUISIANA

LIBERTY CEMETERY RECORDS

(Located 6 miles south of Elton, La.)

(Taken on March 10, 1957)

HEBERT, EMMA, b. 4 Jan. 1889, d. 7 Aug. __; w/o TOBE MARCANTEL
HERNE, SUSIE, b. 3 Apr. 1842, d. 16 Dec. 1912
JACAZE, SEWEY, b. 5 June 1871, d. 14 Aug. 1947
JACKSON, CHRISTINA, b. 18 Mar. 1883, d. 21 Jan. 1915
JACKSON, WILLIAM, b. 8 June 1839, d. 22 Dec. 1919
JOHNSON, GEORGE, b. 24 Apr. 1899, d. 19 Oct. 1942
JOHNSON, JAMES T., b. 25 Apr. 1870, d. 8 Dec. 1940
KELLY, OZEA ARTEGO, b. 19 Nov. 1889, d. 25 Nov. 1953
LAFFOSSE, PHILIMA, d. 8 Oct. 1937 (age 60 yrs. 10 mos. 13 days)
LAFFOSSE, WILLIAM, b. 12 Dec. 1862, d. at age 62 yrs.
LaFLEUR, M., b. 1890, d. 1946
LaFLEUR, ANGELINE, b. 31 July 1924, d. 2 Nov. 1924
LaFLEUR, CHARLES, b. 23 Sept. 1934, d. 7 Dec. 1934
LaFLEUR, FELICIA HARGROVE, b. 21 July 1897, d. 13 Dec. 1918
LaFLEUR, GORDON, b. 10 Dec. 1918, d. 19 Dec. 1918
LaFLEUR, IRENA, b. 30 May 1922, d. 21 Nov. 1923
LaFLEUR, JULES, child, d. 6 July 1924
LaFLEUR, ELI, b. 1899, d. 1948
LAFORGUE, PAULINE, b. 15 Aug. 1843, d. 2 Mar. 1903
LAFOSSE, ADELIN, b. 30 July 1907, d. 20 July 1949
LAFOSSE, ALMA, b. 25 Dec. 1866, d. 20 May 1925
LAFOSSE, Mrs. AGELINE, b. 2 Nov. 1878, d. 4 Nov. 1948
LAFOSSE, JOSEPH, b. 8 Feb. 1847, d. 14 June 1930
LAFOSSE, LUCIA, b. 1 Dec. 1865, d. 16 Nov. 1933
LaFOSSIEA, ADENE, b. 25 Feb. 1905
LaFOSSIEA, LEZDIA, d. 20 Oct. 1899
LaFOSSIEA, LOCOD, b. 1859, d. 1898
LANGLEY, BABE PIETE, b. 1 Feb. 188_, d. 9 Dec. 1908; w/o BOY LANGLEY
LANGLEY, BETTY, infant, b. 1938
LANGLEY, CLOPHA, b. 7 Aug. 1861, d. 27 Jan. 1942
LANGLEY, Mrs. CLOPHA, b. 18 Dec. 1863, d. 9 July 1957
LANGLEY, LEON, b. 9 Mar. 1850, d. 22 Jan. 1914
LANGLEY, Mrs. LEON, b. 26 Sept. 1853, d. 28 July 1931; w/o LEON LANGLEY
LANGLEY, LOUIS (adult)
LANGLEY, MARIE, b. 1843, d. 9 June 1920
LANGLEY, MARIE EMMA, b. 1 Sept. 1885, d. 5 Aug. 1925; w/o MARUIS PITRE
LANGLEY, MARUIS, b. 21 May 1885, d. 9 Apr. 1951
LANGLEY, MARY RETTA, b. 30 June 1940, d. 31 July 1946
LANGLEY, MIXILLE, b. 1859, d. 7 Feb. 1949
LANGLEY, ODIS, b. 15 Oct. 1919, d. 21 Oct. 1919

LANGLEY, OZEMAN, b. 7 Jan. 1883, d. 1 Sept. 1919
 LANGLEY, SARAH, b. 1874, d. 6 Dec. 1932
 LANGLEY, ZEPHERINE, b. 30 Sept. 1893, d. 20 May 1956
 LANGLY, A. ALEY, d. at 54 years
 LeDOUX, GENEVIEVE, b. 31 Jan. 1855, d. 21 June 1904; w/o ANTOINE TREME
 LENDQUIST, CARL, b. 24 Aug. 1896, d. 6 Oct. 1954; h/o IDA BELL
 MANUEL, infant, b. 11 Jan. 1933, d. 7 Dec. 1933; father - LEO MANUEL
 MANUEL, ADRIEN, b. 1888, d. 1941
 MANUEL, Father AGINO, b. 6 Mar. 1891, no death date; mother - VIRGIE LOUISE MANUEL
 MANUEL, Mrs. ALEXANDER, b. 21 July 1887, d. 21 Mar. 1936
 MANUEL, ALLEN, infant, b. & d. 4 Sept. 1936
 MANUEL, ALLIE, b. 1877, d. 1924
 MANUEL, ARMOND, b. 17 June 1872, d. 6 Dec. 1944
 MANUEL, BARTH, infant
 MANUEL, DELIE M., d. 2 July 1901
 MANUEL, DOMITLE, b. 1875, d. 1943
 MANUEL, Mrs. EDNA A., b. 10 Feb. 1903, d. 2 Jan. 1946
 MANUEL, ELIVEAR, b. 7 Jan. 1813
 MANUEL, ELLINA MARIE, b. 5 July 1909, d. 21 Aug. 1909
 MANUEL, ELODIE B., b. 6 Apr. 1865, d. 1 June 1952; w/o JEROME MANUEL
 MANUEL, EUGENE, infant, b. 22 Nov. 1931, d. 2 Aug. 1932
 MANUEL, EVELYN, b. 8 Oct. 1896, d. 2 Jan. 1957
 MANUEL, GODFREY, b. 14 Nov. 1849, d. 19 Nov. 1930
 MANUEL, HARRY, infant
 MANUEL, HERBERT N., b. 25 May 1905, d. 1 Nov. 1919
 MANUEL, J. B., b. 9 Aug. 1858, d. 2 Sept. 1951
 MANUEL, JEROME, b. 23 Nov. 1856, d. 5 Oct. 1934; h/o ELODIE B.
 MANUEL, JOSEPH (adult)
 MANUEL, L. ALVEY, b. 1879, d. 1918
 MANUEL, LAMAR, child, d. 16 Sept. 1917
 MANUEL, LEE W., b. 1 Oct. 1916, d. 23 Jan. 1925; s/o M/M A. MANUEL
 MANUEL, LLOYD J., Jr., b. 24 July 1949, d. 26 July 1949
 MANUEL, MALINE (adult)
 MANUEL, MARCHELL, d. 18 July 1928
 MANUEL, MARITA LEDIA, b. 12 Dec. 1945, d. 12 June 1948
 MANUEL, MARY J., b. 1879, d. 1934
 MANUEL, OPHELIA, b. 26 June 1892, d. 6 Sept. 1949
 MANUEL, PAULINE, b. 1849, d. 1940
 MANUEL, ROPER (adult), d. 8 July 1928
 MANUEL, WAYNE OLAN, b. 21 Sept. 1950, d. 7 Nov. 1950
 MARCANTEL, ALBERT
 MARCANTEL, ANNA, b. 18 Dec. 1880, d. 10 Mar. 1955
 MARCANTEL, BASILE, b. 12 July 1883, d. 15 Aug. 1952
 MARCANTEL, J. V., b. 15 Oct. 1851, d. 17 Nov. 1896
 MARCANTEL, KENNETH OVA, b. 18 Mar. 1947, d. 8 May 1947
 MARCANTEL, OZEMAN, b. 1882, d. May 1934
 MARCANTEL, DANIEL RAY, infant
 MAROUX, ARTEMISE, b. 28 Nov. 1869, d. 18 Feb. 1926
 MATT, EDNA MARIE, b. 1931, d. 1932
 MATT, VELBUR, b. 31 Mar. 1920, d. 10 June 1921
 MILLER, HENRY, b. 28 Nov. 1890, d. 3 May 1943
 MILLER, Mrs. LUCIUS, d. 5 Mar. 1918 (age 61 years)
 MOLITOR, ADROSE, b. 18 July 1896, d. 15 July 1926
 MONTIE, AZALIE, b. 1867, d. 1908

MOORE, GAYNELL, b. 24 Nov. 1934, d. 12 Dec. 1935
 MOREAN, WILLIE, b. 13 Jan. 1880, d. 16 Mar. 1956
 MOREHEAD, RALPH, b. 1865
 MORROW, EMMA, b. 21 Sept. 1887, d. 20 June 1950
 NUGENT, CLARA, b. 1907, d. 1945
 NUGENT, EULON, b. 17 Jan. 1907, d. 21 June 1934
 OLIVER, OLENA, infant, b. & d. 13 July 1935
 ORTAGO, ANGELINE, b. 10 Oct. 1871, d. 9 Apr. 1911
 ORTAGO, MADILICE, b. 14 Oct. 1938, d. age 4 yrs. 1 mo. 2 days
 ORTEGO, BESSIE, b. 8 Nov. 1912, d. 1 Dec. 1931
 ORTEGO, CHARLEY, b. 1 Oct. 1860, d. 24 Feb. 1937
 ORTEGO, EVELYNA, b. 13 June 1941, d. 11 May 1954
 ORTEGO, MAYO, b. 5 Jan. 1892, d. 24 Apr. 1954
 ORTEGO, RICHARD R., infant, b. 7 Oct. 1939, d. 1 Feb. 1942; s/o M/M J. A. ORTEGO
 PITRE, ADELA, b. 8 Dec. 1872, d. 1 Mar. 1938; w/o VICTOR PITRE
 PITRE, ALICE, b. 1873, d. 1938
 PITRE, EULESE, b. 1874, d. 1947
 PITRE, LOUIS, b. 17 June 1894, d. 7 Aug. 1899
 PITRE, VINA, b. 27 Mar. 1890, d. 13 June 1946
 REED, Mrs. JOSEPH, d. 21 Feb. 1947 (age 58 yrs.)
 RICHARD, JEAN PAUL, d. 4 Aug. 1944; s/o M/M WALTER RICHARD
 RILEY, LLOYD MELVIN, b. 31 May 1922, d. 7 July 1944
 ROSS, LEONANCE, b. 1882, d. July 1910
 ROUJAN, SEVERINE, b. 25 Dec. 1820, d. 12 Jan. 1905
 SMITH, infant son, d. 20 July 1940; s/o M/M J. W. SMITH
 SONIER, LEO, child
 SONNIER, EMMA, b. 1934, d. 1952
 SONNIER, PIERRE, b. 21 Dec. 1850, d. 2 Apr. 1947
 SONNIER, Mrs. PIERRE, b. 9 Jan. 1846, d. 10 Nov. 1936
 TREME, ADELENE DORUISE, b. 18 Nov. 1894, d. 25 Feb. 1922
 TREME, AMBROSS, b. 1898, d. 1901
 TREME, ANTOINE, b. 19 Oct. 1845, d. 27 May 1918
 TREME, CLARPHY, b. 20 Sept. 1883, d. 18 Jan. 1934
 TREME, EDORA, b. 1890, d. 1901
 TREME, ELIZABETH DOISE, b. 18 Oct. 1883, d. 15 Aug. 1939; w/o JOSEPH S. TREME
 TREME, GERTRUDE, d. 13 Sept. 1905 (age 19 yrs.); d/o M/M ANTOINE TREME
 TREME, HADLEY, b. 1908, d. 1924
 TREME, JOSEPH, b. 13 Nov. 1879, d. 2 Feb. 1956
 TREME, OLENA BERTRAND, b. 10 June 1867, d. 9 July 1914; w/o LOUIS V. TREME
 TREME, ROBERT LEE, b. 18 May 1913, d. 22 July 1944
 TREME, TOBEY JENE, b. 14 Sept. 1936, d. 25 Dec. 1940; d/o ROBERT TREME & OLA PELOQUIN
 VILLORY, LEZNIA V., b. 9 Aug. 1887, d. 29 Jan. 1936
 WHITE, LUCINDA, b. 16 Dec. 1865, d. 21 Jan. 1908

NEVIL'S FAMILY PRIVATE CEMETERY RECORDS
 (Located about 35 miles from Lake Charles on Hwy 383)
 (Taken on August 26, 1956)

NEVILS, ALVIN L., b. 12 Feb. 1925, d. 13 Sept. 1944
 NEVILS, BLANCH, b. 3 April 1909, d. 5 Sept. 1945; w/o JOSEPH NEVILS
 NEVILS, THEODORE, b. 1875, d. 1947
 FONTENOT, CLEMENT, b. 1905, d. 1923

Heritage Quest (Winter 2004/2005)

"Cemeteries are like junk food; they may not have the most protein for growing a pedigree, but they are certainly addicting and have a lot of flavor."

A full time detective, a thorough historian, an inveterate snoop, a confirmed diplomat,
A keen observer, a skilled cartographer, a hardened skeptic, an apt biographer,
A qualified linguist, a part-time lawyer, a studious sociologist, an accurate reporter,
A hieroglyphic expert, and...a complete nut!

WHAT IS A REAL GENEALOGIST?

Those in the 1950 graduating class from Lake Charles High School were: SAMMY ABRAHAM,
PEGGY ARWINE, WILLENE ATHEARN, JOHNNY BAILEY, DON PAUL BARBE, BARBARA
BAYS, ANNE BRADLEY, RICHARD JENNINGS BRYANT, JOYCE CADY, PEGGY CARROL,
HOWARD CARTER, JERREL CHAFIN, FRANCES CHRIST, MARILYN CLEMONS, JOIE COCKE,
JUANITA CRETINI, MARY LOUISE CUNNINGHAM, JO ANN DALOVISIO, LEO "BUDDY"
DASPT, SONYA DAVIDSON, JAMES DECORDOVA, PEGGY DEVLIER, TOM DIMMICK,
CARITA DOBBERTINE, ELIZABETH DOYLE, DOROTHY FENNER, DAVID FREEMAN, PEGGY
FULTON, BILLY FUNK, BILLY GEORGE, JOELLEN GOODE, BILLIE JEAN GOOS, ANDREE
GOUDEAU, GANEL GUILLOREY, ALAN HAND, BILL HARRISON, GERALD HARRISON,
WANDA HEBERT, DONALD HICKMAN, GAYNEEL HINES, DOROTHY HINDMAN, HARRY
HOLLINS, FRIEDA HOPKINS, DOROTHY HORN, PHILIP HYATT, JO ANN IRVIN, STEPHANIE
KELLER, BOB KIRK, RONALD KIRBERG, JAMES MAYO, DICK MCCAVUGHAN, DAN
McGLASSON, BOB McKINLEY, CHRISTIE MCKENZIE, MADGE MEAUX, MARY MESSINA,
DWAYNE MILLNER, DANNY MITCHELL, JACKIE MOELLER, MARYLE MORGAN, RAMONA
MURRAY, CHARLES MYLIUS, ANN NASH, BETTY NEWCOMER, ALFRED NOAH, CHARLES
OAKLEY, HARRIET PAYNE, BILLY PERKINS, CHARLES POE, BOBBY PRATER, BEVERLY
RASMUSSEN, EDWINA RIQUELMEY, GORDON ROBERTSON, EDGAR ROSTEET, MICKY
ROYER, TOM SAWYER, BERTIE SELF, JOHN SHANNON, JOE SINGLETARY, JERRY SMITH,
ADRIAN SPEES, MARY ELLEN SPILLER, FRANK STARKY, LEHRUE STEVENS, IRENE
STILES, TED STROUD, BOBBY TALBOT, PEGGY THOMPSON, BERTHA TOERNER, BETTY JO
TYLER, ROLAND THOMPSON, DOROTHY JEAN NORMAN, BARBARA WEGENER,
NORMA JEAN WILLIAMSON, DOROTHY WINDHAM, ELIZABETH WOOSLEY and EVELYN
YOUNG.

1950 GRADUATING CLASS OF LAKE CHARLES HIGH SCHOOL

THIS CONCLUDES THE CEMETERY RECORDS OF JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Other Indian Village Cemetery Records can be found in Vol 28 #3.]

FONTENOT, CLEMENT, b. 1905, d. 1923
FONTENOT, CLEOPHAS, b. 24 Dec. 1906, d. 18 Apr. 1924
FONTENOT, COURALUS, d. age 74
FONTENOT, Mrs. ELMERIS, b. 1873, d. 1925; w/o HENRY FONTENOT
FONTENOT, HENRY, b. 1885, d. 1923; b/o ELMERIS FONTENOT
FONTENOT, ETHEL, b. 1935, d. 1936
FONTENOT, JOE, b. 10 June 1880, Fenton, La., d. 8 Sept. 1952

INDIAN VILLAGE CEMETERY RECORDS
(35 miles from Lake Charles, LA)

LAKE CHARLES/WESTLAKE, LA CITY DIRECTORY - 1901

Continued from Vol. 29 No. 1

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LIVERY AND TRANSFER STABLES

O'BRIEN & PERKINS, 219 Pujo.
JOE GRIMALDI, Westlake.
OLIVER & NEWELL, Westlake.
SWIFT-KIRKWOOD COMPANY, LTD., 305 Division.
ED. RYAN's LIVERY STABLE, 911 Bilbo.
HARRISON BROS., Division, phone 28.

LUMBER MILLS.

J. G. POWELL, on River Front.
J. A. BEL LUMBER CO., LTD., on Lake Front.
LOCK, MOORE & CO., Westlake.
PERKINS & MILLER LUMBER CO., LTD., Westlake.
BRADLEY-RAMSEY LUMBER CO., LTD., Goosport and Mt. Hope Mills.
LAKE CITY LUMBER CO., J. B. MENEFREE & CO., on Lake Front.
HODGE FENCE AND LUMBER CO., on River Front.
J. C. STOUT, on River Front.
NORRIS MILL, J. B. WATKINS, proprietor, Lake Bank.

ADVERTISEMENTS - PAGE 157

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

M's - PAGE 158

MEAT MARKETS.

COLD STORAGE MARKET, 822 Ryan.
NEWHOUSE BROS., 921 Ryan.
DAVID REIMS, 615 Ryan.
F. J. BOUDREAUX, 725 Railroad Ave.
WM. FOX, Ryan St., near LOYD-FOX GROCERY COMPANY.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE WORKS, D. C. KIMBALL, proprietor, on Bilbo.

MACHINE SHOPS.

CALCASIEU IRON WORKS, A. McKINNON & CO., 301 Ryan.
REISER MACHINE SHOP, 113 Pine.

MILLINERY.

Miss J. E. O'BRIEN, 215 Pujo.
Miss. H. SCALLY, 811 Ryan.
S. G. WELLAND, 903 Ryan.
WIENER'S FASHION EMPORIUM, 722 Ryan.
MULLER'S BIG STORE, 701 and 703 Ryan.
Mrs. R. OPPENHEIMER, 614 Railroad Ave.

MUSIC STORES.

K. C. MacIVER, 712 Ryan.
J. SINGER SMITH, 720 Ryan.

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NOTARIES PUBLIC.

A. M. MAYO, office 311 Pujo St.
JOHN W. RHORER, office Kaufman Building.
E. NORTH CULLOM, office Kaufman Building.
J. D. CLINE, office Old Court House Building, Ryan St.

ADVERTISEMENTS - PAGE 158

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

N's - PAGE 159

NOTARIES PUBLIC (continued)

THOMAS KLEINPETER, office 231 N. Court.
P. A. SOMPAYRAC, office Commercial Block.
C. D. MOSS, office Calcasieu National Bank Building.
R. R. STONE, office Commercial Block.
J. W. BRYAN, office 227 N. Court.
THAD MAYO, office 233 N. Court.
A. A. WENTZ, office Watkins Bank Building.
L. H. MOSS, office Calcasieu National Bank Building.
A. M. BARBE, office First National Bank Building.

NURSERIES.

C. D. OTIS, on South Ryan.
JOE MOSS, on South Ryan.

NEWSPAPERS.

AMERICAN, daily and weekly, published by the Lake Charles Printing Co., Ltd., office 728 corner, Hodges and Broad.
PRESS, daily and weekly, published by the Press Company, Limited, office on Broad.
SUNDAY VISITOR, published by T. E. PRICE, office 619 Broad.
CATHOLIC CALENDAR, Rev. C. VAN de VEN, publisher.
HIGH SCHOOL RECORD, bi-weekly, published during the school term by the students of the Lake Charles High School.

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OIL COMPANY.

WATERS-PIERCE OIL CO.,
W. R. JORDAN, agent, office Commercial Block.

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PHYSICIANS.

T. H. WATKINS, M.D., office Calcasieu National Bank Building.
Dr. M. F. HOWE, office Chavanne Building, Broad St.
E. L. CLOUGH, M.D., office over Lake Charles Drug Store.
Dr. W. L. FISHER, office 624 Ryan.

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

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PHYSICIANS. (continued)

Dr. A. J. PERKINS, physician and surgeon, office Calcasieu National Bank Building.
C. L. RICHARDSON, M.D., office 630 Ryan.
ALMON N. PIERCE, M.D., homeopathist, phone 185.
Dr. J. G. MARTIN, physician and surgeon, office Calcasieu National Bank Building.
D. E. LYONS, M.D., phone 160.
Dr. E. J. LYONS, city physician, phone 31.
Dr. A. H. MOSS, office Calcasieu National Bank Building.
Dr. M. L. KRAEMER, optician, 824 Ryan.
Dr. C. W. LOOMIS, office over Carlson & Co. Jewelry Store.
Dr. Y. M. MILAM, office Commercial Block.
Dr. M. M. JOSHUA (col.), res. on Boulevard.
Dr. L. M. COLEMAN (col.), Boulevard.

PUBLIC HALLS.

CALCASIEU HALL, over Calcasieu National Bank Building.
PHOENIX HALL, on Broad.
MARKET HALL, 840 Front.
MASONIC HALL, 719 Hodges.

PAINTERS.

NELSE ADDISON, 916 Ryan.
PETER MARTIN, Ryan St., near ED. RYAN's Livery Stable.
WARNOCK & CARTER, 917 Bilbo.
E. W. ROY, res. 315 Bilbo.
C. A. MORROGH, res. on Hodges.
A. L. CROOK, res. 1135 Hodges.
SULLIVAN & BEHN, 416 Iris.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

BARNETT's Bros., Ryan St., over G. T. ROCK's Hdw. Store.
THE "PEERLESS" STUDIO, 718 1-2 Ryan.
W. A. BONNETT, 1001 Ryan.

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

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PLANING MILLS.

LAKE CHARLES PLANING MILL, G. MUTERSBAUGH, proprietor, on Bilbo.
WHITE, SON & CASTLE, near Buck's Brick Yard.

PLASTERER.

JOHN KNOLL, res. 1114 Hodges.

RAILROADS.

KANSAS CITY, WATKINS & GULF RAILROAD CO.; ticket office, Chavanne Building, 313 Broad.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC, ticket office, cor. Railroad Ave. and Hodges.
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY, ticket office, 232 Lawrence.

(Continued next issue)

PIONEER TEXAS CATTLEMEN USE OPELOUSAS TRAIL

By W. T. BLOCK (Member #676)

Reprinted from *The Beaumont [Texas] Enterprise* (1/31/2004)

For more than a century, the writers of pulp Western Americana have driven their doggies up the Chisholm Trail to Kansas or the Goodnight Trail to Wyoming. However, cattle drives over the Opelousas Trail to New Orleans began in 1779 when FRANCISCO GARCIA drove the first herd from San Antonio to New Orleans. The first ranches in Texas were the Spanish Missions. And when Mission San Juan de Ahumada near Wallisville in Chambers County was abandoned in 1773, about 4,000 head of shorthorn Spanish cattle were left behind.

JAMES TAYLOR WHITE was the first Anglo-American rancher in Texas, and he settled on Turtle Bayou near Anahuac, Trinity Bay, in 1818. The tradition remains that the WHITE [ranch] furnished fresh beef to pirate JEAN LAFITTE's commune on Galveston Island. WHITE, the son of JOHN WHITE and SARAH GAMBILL, was born in St. Landry Parish, La., on July 29, 1789. His father came from Burke County, North Carolina, to settle on the Vermilion River in Louisiana in 1782. On January 26, 1813, TAYLOR WHITE married SARAH CADE, daughter of JAMES CADE and POLLY NICHOLS, in St. Martin de Tours Church in St. Martinsville [Louisiana].

WHITE probably drove a small herd of longhorns from Louisiana to Turtle Bay in 1818, but he needed only to brand the increase of the Wallisville mission herd to add to his livestock count. In 1840 WHITE acquired "One league and one labor" of land (4,604 acres) at Turtle Bayou. It is believed that JAMES TAYLOR WHITE made his first cattle drive to New Orleans about 1831. In 1832, following Mexican Colonel JUAN BRADBURN's arrival at Anahuac, he arrested WILLIAM BARRET TRAVIS and two colleagues, supposedly as members of the so-called "war party." Armed settlers gathered at White Ranch, where they composed the "Turtle Bayou Resolutions," in opposition to the government of ANASTACIO BUSTAMENTE.

On April 16, 1836, Virginia realtor, WILLIAM FAIRFAX GRAY, left Lynch's Ferry for Turtle Bayou, where he found WHITE feeding hundreds of refugees of the Texas Revolution Runaway Scrape, who were preparing to leave for Beaumont and Louisiana to escape the Mexican armies. GRAY also found one of LAFITTE's ex-pirates, ARSENE LeBLEU de COMARSAC of Louisiana, who had just bought a herd from WHITE and was preparing to leave for New Orleans. A month later, GRAY encountered WHITE once more while the latter and his herd of 600 steers were at LeBLEU's "cattle stand," north of Lake Charles.

By 1840 WHITE was pooling his herd with those of CHRISTIAN HILLEBRAND, JOHN McGAFFEY, DAVID BURRELL and AARON ASHWORTH, and their trail herds often numbered 5,000 cattle as they crossed Orange County. The price received in New Orleans varied between \$10 and \$12 per head, and family tradition held that WHITE banked \$50,000 in gold in New Orleans from his cattle sales.

JAMES TAYLOR and SARAH [CADE] WHITE were the parents of seven children. WHITE died; "probably of cholera," in March 1852, and his wife succumbed a week later. Both are buried in the family cemetery.

WHITE's ranching legacy was continued by his son, J. T. WHITE, Jr., and by his grandson, MONROE WHITE. In April 1925 MONROE WHITE scoured his 80,000 acre ranch and rounded up 700 head of longhorns, the last remnant of the stock bought by his grandfather from Louisiana a century earlier. The 700 longhorns were driven 50 miles to E. W. BOYT's cowpens at Fannett [Texas], from where they were shipped to market in Kansas.

THE ONLY WAY TO HAVE A FRIEND IS TO BE ONE.

The Family Tree

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.

THE SOUTH UNDER SNOW tells about the snowfall in some parts of Louisiana and east Texas on 15 February 1895. Four days later there was still ice on the river, and Galveston, Texas, still had snow on the ground, but New Orleans was slowly getting back to normal. Providence, Louisiana, was cut off from the world for nine days when ice prevented boat travel and telephone wires were down. There had been five inches of snow in New Orleans in 1854, and in 1881 the city had two inches of snow. *The Louisiana Genealogical Register*, Vol. LI #3 (Sept. 2004), Baton Rouge, LA

UNCLE BUD MORGAN SUPPLIED BEEF FOR DICK DOWLING'S MEN. An interview from the *Beaumont Enterprise* in the early 1940s with MORGAN, one of the last living Confederate veterans in the area, told of the village of Beaumont, a tiny settlement with about two dozen houses and fifty people scattered throughout the woods. He told of breaking horses for the Confederate Army when SPAIGHT's battalion were camped at Spindletop, and how he helped furnish meat for DOWLING's Irishmen at Sabine Pass. He remembered a settlement of Indians on the riverbank where the Magnolia Refinery now stands, and NANCY TEVIS' Ferry, where she kept several longhorn cattle that were trained to lead herds of beeves to swim across the Neches River. *Yellowed Pages*, Vol. XXXIV #3 (Fall 2004) Beaumont, TX

ACCESSING SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSIONS REPORTS for Southern Union Loyalists in the Civil War continues. Classes of claims include goods destroyed out of military necessity (disallowed, "fortunes of war"), goods officially contracted for by U. S., supplies officially seized by U. S. (some claims legally challenged), and losses to unofficial U. S. activity (destruction of property, theft of personal property, pillage by unauthorized soldiers, etc.). In some cases the claims were submitted by claimants; in other cases, by heirs when the claimant had died before the claim was settled. Information from these claims may include: personal accounts of how the loss occurred; military records for claimants; family letters or Bible records; property inventories; wills and probate records. See original articles for more information and for addresses. *St. Mary Links*, Vol. 20 #1 (Spring/Summer 2004), Morgan City, LA

THE BATON ROUGE/PORT ALLEN FERRIES gives a history of the old ferries that crossed the Mississippi River before the Huey P. Long Bridge was built. It also names the captains and crewmen who operated the ferries. *Le Baton Rouge*, Vol. XXIV #3 (Fall 2004), Baton Rouge Genealogical & Historical Society, LA

OVER 2,000 CANADIANS PARTICIPATED IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR. In recognition of their service, many of them were given land grants in northern New York, in such towns as Chaz, Rouses Point, Danamora, Beckmantown and Plattsburgh. Names of these Canadians, even though they were labeled as outsiders, are listed right along side rebels who served with George Washington. Service records of these Canadians, like any other veterans of the Revolutionary War, can be found in the National Archives by using the correct forms. Be sure to list your Canadian veteran as an "outsider." *American-Canadian Genealogist*, Issue 102, Vol. 30 #4 (2004), Manchester, NH

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"ASK AND YE SHALL RECEIVE" - - - QUERIES

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

FERRIES OF OLD IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH, LOUISIANA

Seeking any information on the ferries of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, including their locations, the dates of their establishment and operation, the ferrykeepers and their families. We need your help for our research and articles in *Kinfolks*. Please contact us at SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606 or contact ANNA HAYES (sjhayes@bellsouth.net) or phone 337-855-7691 or BETTY ROSTEET, 2801 St. Francis Street, Sulphur, LA 70663 or phone 337-625-4740.

FOSTER, HENDERSON

Would appreciate any information on parents and siblings of MARTHA FOSTER HENDERSON (b. 26 June 1781; d. 29 June 1836; buried at Morgantown Cemetery near Natchez, Miss.). She m. JOHN HENDERSON (b. 1769, Va., d. Feb. 1833, Calcasieu Par., La.). After his death MARTHA went back to Natchez.

JUNE R. POOLE, 5229 Eden Roc Dr., Marrero, LA 70072 or <JuneRP56@aol.com>

BULLER/BOULARD, COLE

Need information and descendants of this family, found in the 1850 U. S. Census for Calcasieu Parish, Household #162-187: HELAIRE BOULARD [BULLER], 25 yrs., grazier; HOLDEY [HULDA COLE], 24 yrs.; STEVEN, 5 yrs.; ZORA [ELEANOR], 3 yrs., and ELIZABETH, 1 yr.

BRENDA J. FUSELIER, 208 Louie Dr., Lafayette, LA 70503-3324 or <brenda6f@cox-internet.com>

RIDEAU

Seeking information on ELIZABETH RIDEAU (b. 1850-1900).

YVONNE CAPTAIN, 8803 Third Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20910-2253

JOHNSON

To which Indian tribe did ANDREW JACKSON JOHNSON (b. 1830, grave at Starks, La.) belong?

BILLIE JOHNSON FAKOURI, 8739 Scarlett Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70806

REAMS, MOSS, CLEMENT, HAYES

Would like contact with anyone researching REAMS, MOSS, CLEMENT, HAYES connected families.

CATHERINE REAMS BRALY, 22668 Nadine Circle, Unit B, Torrance, CA 90505

GENEALOGY IN THE ATTIC. If you are fortunate enough to have old letters, photographs, diaries or other family memorabilia, their contributions to genealogy should not be overlooked. Family Bibles are a true treasure, because they give names and dates of births, marriages and deaths. However, double-check these dates; they may have been written down erroneously long after the event occurred. For example, if the publication date of the Bible is later than the events listed in it, the dates may be wrong; if the dates of births for children occur before a marriage or after the death of the parents, something is definitely in error. Old letters may give family data, and also give clues to the social status and interests of a family; postmarks and return addresses give additional clues. Diaries give an insight on personal lives and put family and national events into a time frame in your ancestors' lives. Scrapbook and photo albums may provide a wealth of clues about family relationships, social events, religion, ethnic background, and a variety of other things. Clothing and hairstyles in photos indicate social status and time periods. Flip through old books that have been in the family; they could contain an inscription or might be storage places for calling cards, newspaper clippings, and other mementos. There may be a genealogical treasure in your attic!

MEMBER # 793

Name of Compiler Rebecca J. PACEYAddress P. O. Box 369City, State Eagar, AZ 85925-0369Date April 2005 - updated*Ancestor Chart*

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

Chart No. _____

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

4 **FLANDERS, Frederick**

(Father of No. 2)
b. 5 Dec. 1860
p.b. Sndy Bedfrdshire, England
m. 16 Mar. 1888 - Ill.
d. 10 Nov. 1951
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

2 **FLANDERS, John William, Sr.**

(Father of No. 1)
b. 6 Aug. 1896
p.b. Menominee, Wi.
m. 23 Dec. 1922 - La.
d. 19 Feb. 1986
p.d. Concord, Ca.

5 **TELFER, Katherine**

(Mother of No. 2)
b. 18 Sep. 1867
p.b. Morris, Ill.
d. 2 June 1939
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

1 **FLANDERS, John William, Jr.**

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

6 **GUILLORY, Joseph Benjamin**

(Father of No. 3)
b. 21 Jan. 1872
p.b. Lake Charles, La.
m. 9 Aug. 1893 - La.
d. 8 Feb. 1945
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

3 **GUILLORY, Mable Mae**

(Mother of No. 1)
b. 3 Mar. 1900
p.b. Imperial Calcasieu Par., La.
d. 14 Aug. 1987
p.d. Pleasant Hill, Ca.

7 **LEBLEU, Eliza**

(Mother of No. 3)
b. 16 Oct. 1874
p.b. Lake Charles, La.
d. 9 Aug. 1967
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

JONES, Rebecca Joe

(Spouse of No. 1)

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

8 **FLANDERS, William**

(Father of No. 4)
b. 1826
p.b. Kaiser Bdfdrshir, England
m. England
d. 1889
p.d. Morris, Ill.

9 **REID, Louise**

(Mother of No. 4)
b. 1827
p.b. Lincolnshire, England
d. 1889
p.d.

10 **TELFER, John Wilson**

(Father of No. 5)
b. 27 May 1847
p.b. Esthse Ednbrgh, Scotland
m. Dec. 1866 - Ill.
d. June 1916
p.d. Morris, Ill.

11 **McALPIN, Jane**

(Mother of No. 5)
b. 11 Oct. 1851
p.b. Edinborough, Scotland
d. Nov. 1913
p.d.

12 **GUILLORY, Emile Baptiste**

(Father of No. 6)
b. 3 Dec. 1831
p.b. Washington, La.
m. 15 Nov. 1855 - La.
d. 1883
p.d.

13 **MOREAU, Omerine**

(Mother of No. 6)
b. 16 Jan. 1840
p.b.
d. 6 Dec. 1917
p.d. Washington, La.

14 **LEBLEU, Simion**

(Father of No. 7)
b. May 1836
p.b. Lake Charles, La.
m. 1874/1875 - La.
d.
p.d.

15 **HEBERT, Amelia**

(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b. Charlestown, La.
d.
p.d.

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

m.
d.

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

m.
d.

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

m.
d.

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

m.
d.

20 **TELFER, James**

b. 1817 (Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

m. 12 Nov. 1866 - Ill.
d. Feb. 1875 - Ill.

21 **WILSON, Margaret**

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

b. 16 June 1820
d. 6 June 1906 - Ill.

22 **McALPIN, Thomas**

b. abt. 1808 (Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

m. Scotland
d.

23 **TELFER, Catherine (?)**

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

b.
d.

24 **GUILLORY, Jean Baptiste**

b. 27 Sep. 1790 (Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

m.
d.

25 **LaPERCHE, Ozite**

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

b.
d.

26 **MOREAU, Antoine**

b. 3 Feb. 1810 (Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

m.
d.

27 **Opelousas, La.**

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

b. 26 Mar. 1816
d. 11 Jan. 1842 - Opelousas,

28 **LEBLEU, Martin Aillemon**

b. 1 Dec. 1815 (Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

m. 20 Apr. 1835 - La.
d. 1860 - La.

29 **BREAUX, Carmelite**

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

b. 8 May 1819
d. 1882

30 **HEBERT, Joseph Lastie**

b. 14 July 1817 (Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

m.
d. 1868

31 **AUGUSTINE, Lucy Paul**

b. 24 July 1821
d. 1903-Hecker, La.?

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