



# KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL  
SOCIETY, INC.

ISSN 0742-7654

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

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

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**EDITORIAL POLICY** - We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to Southwest Louisiana.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

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

### **MARK YOUR CALENDARS FOR UPCOMING SOCIETY MEETINGS**

**Saturdays, 10 A.M. – March 18th, May 20th, September 16th and November 18th**

### **ELECTED OFFICERS FOR 2006**

President – PAT HUFFAKER

Vice-President – BETTY ZEIGLER

Recording Secretary – MYRA WHITLOW

Corresponding Secretary – JAN CRAVEN

Treasurer – ROSIE NEWHOUSE

### **MARCH MEETING**

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society will be held on Saturday, March 18, 2006, at 10:00 A.M. in the Carnegie Meeting Room of Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujó St., Lake Charles. Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 A.M. Guests are always welcome.

The program will be "Women in History" presented by JAN CRAVEN.

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### **NEW MEMBERS**

- 1465. EUGENIA BERTRAND O'NEAL, 820 Lakeridge Lane, Lake Charles, LA 70605
- 1466. BONNIE GRANGER VINCENT, 4277 Thompson Rd., Sulphur, LA 70665
- 1467. SHARON PAYNE TREME, 12429 Hwy. 27, Singer, LA 70660
- 1468. KAREN CREEL DAVIS, 2617 Park Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70605
- 1469. MARGARET A. BASS, 730 Caravelle Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70611
- 1470. REBECCA DeROUEN, 2602 Cypress St., Lake Charles, LA 70601
- 1471. RICKY BEARD, 2602 Cypress St., Lake Charles, LA 70601
- 1472. KIMBERLY MATTHIS VODICKA, 781 Pete Wyatt Rd., DeRidder, LA 70634
- 1473. DAVID LYONS, 971 Lester Lyons Rd., Sulphur, LA 70665
- 1474/75 STEVE/SHIRLEY MAURER, 419 Hodges St., Lake Charles, LA 70601
- 1476. SANDRA BYRNES, 3933 Creole St., Lake Charles, LA 70605
- 1477. HAROLD WYNNE ANDERSON, 2444 Eva St., Orange, TX 77632

Membership To Date: 245

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### **WEB SITES**

Louisiana State Archives  
Home Town Locator Gazetteer  
Texas Transportation Archive  
Maps and Satellite Images

<http://www.sos.louisiana.gov/archives>  
<http://gazetteer.hometownlocator.com>  
<http://www.ttarchive.org>  
<http://maps.google.com>

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

**2006**

**MARCH 18 – SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.**  
**CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 414 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA**  
**SPEAKER: JAN CRAVEN**  
**PROGRAM: “WOMEN IN HISTORY”**

**APRIL 29 – Saturday, La. Genealogical & Historical Society Seminar – 9 A.M. – 4 P.M.**  
Where: Holiday Inn South, 9940 Airline Hwy, Baton Rouge, LA (Airline at I-12)  
Speakers: ROBERT de BERARDINIS – “Early French Louisiana”, Dr. JOHN DOUCET  
“Genetic Genealogy in Louisiana”, Dr. TERRY L. JONES – “The Louisiana Tigers in the Civil War”, and Dr. WILBUR MENERAY – “The Irish in New Orleans”.

Registration: By April 1<sup>st</sup>, members - \$30, non-members or anyone registering *after* April 1<sup>st</sup> - \$35. Meeting and seminar include coffee breaks and free parking. Lunch is not included. Holiday Inn offers a large buffet and there are other restaurants available nearby. Book vendors will be present during the day. Block of rooms reserved, call hotel direct (225-924-7021).

**MAY 20 – SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.**  
**CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 414 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA**  
**SPEAKER: JOHN SELLERS of Sulphur Springs, TX**  
**PROGRAM: “What Do You Mean It Burned? Is All Your Research Up in Smoke?”**

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### 2005 SWLGS MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY OUR MEMBERSHIP OF 402 IS FOUND IN THE FOLLOWING STATES

ALABAMA	2	MICHIGAN	1	TENNESSEE	3
ARIZONA	5	MISSISSIPPI	5	TEXAS	62
CALIFORNIA	9	MISSOURI	2	UTAH	1
COLORADO	2	NEVADA	1	VIRGINIA	1
FLORIDA	5	NEW JERSEY	1	WASHINGTON	2
GEORGIA	1	NEW MEXICO	2	WASHINGTON DC	1
INDIANA	1	NORTH CAROLINA	1	WISCONSIN	2
LOUISIANA	285	OKLAHOMA	1		
MARYLAND	4	PENNSYLVANIA	2		

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We apologize for the late delivery of the last issue of *KINFOLKS*. Hurricane Rita delayed the preparation of the manuscript, the printer had equipment problems and lastly, the post office would not accept periodicals for mailing.

## AFTERMATH OF HURRICANE RITA

Hurricane Rita slammed ashore along the Louisiana-Texas border in the dark hours of 23 September 2005 and created one of the largest natural disasters in the history of the country. The ferocious winds, combined with a tidal surge, dealt a terrible blow to southwest Louisiana and southeast Texas, but left a trail of destruction far to the north and east. Mandatory evacuation had been ordered for the coastal towns and for several parishes and counties of the area the storm had targeted, so the death toll was very small. In the days after the storm, however, the obituary list was much longer than usual; those deaths, surely a result from the trauma and stress of evacuation and return, were not directly attributable to the storm. Property damage to residential and commercial buildings was immense, estimated to be \$4.7 billion; of this, Louisiana alone suffered \$2.4 billion and Texas had \$2.2 billion worth of losses. The storm-hit areas resembled a war zone or a tsunami site. Few people remained unscathed. Even those whose homes had suffered minimal damage were dazed and depressed at the destruction; few even knew what day it was. Hurricane Rita took her toll on human suffering.

Thousands of houses and other buildings were swept away by the tidal surge; thousands of others were crushed by fallen trees or damaged by the high winds. Floodwaters invaded homes and businesses; some of the flood waters were contaminated by oil, industrial waste and smelly mud. Roofs and windows that were broken by flying debris or falling limbs let in rain, wind and animals that damaged ceilings, walls, drapes, curtains, bedding, clothing, carpets, flooring, furniture, and appliances; as well as records, documents, books, pictures, and other personal mementoes. Water damage was compounded by the growth of mildew and mold that has been proven to be dangerous to health, and is sometimes deadly. Homes, schools, hospitals, stores, restaurants, libraries and businesses had to be repaired and treated for mold at a cost of billions of dollars. Only a few items damaged by water could be saved; most had to be thrown away.

Records, documents and entire business systems were lost. Damaged or flooded buildings prevented some businesses from opening promptly, while others will never reopen. Displaced workers had to be transferred to other branches of a business or had to find new jobs. Carpenters, electricians, roofers and other repairmen worked overtime to fix problems. Refrigeration problems and displaced personnel kept some grocery stores and restaurants from opening full time, and when they did so, they had only limited stock and workers. Many schools were damaged badly and lost many or all of their textbooks. Other schools were completely blown away; some of the smaller rural schools will probably not reopen. School schedules were amended to make up for the time lost in evacuation...longer hours each day and fewer holidays. Many libraries lost most or all of their collections.

Thousands of acres of wetlands and marshlands were destroyed by Hurricane Rita. Some were turned into open water as the storm destroyed the land. Other swampland was destroyed when the thousands of miles of navigational canals created by oil companies were dammed up by the storm. Still other land was badly damaged when salt water from the Gulf of Mexico inundated the marsh. These changes represent losses to amateur fishermen and hunters, as well as to the tourist industry, but losses to commercial fishermen are staggering. Alligators, crawfish, shrimp, oysters and crabs were greatly diminished by the storm. Oyster beds were destroyed. Louisiana's marshes are habitats for fish and wildlife, but are also a barrier against potential

storm surges from future hurricanes. It is estimated that storm damage from Rita may exceed 100 square miles of marsh loss.

In most houses refrigerators and freezers were stocked with food, but were left with no electricity for two weeks or more. Their contents had rotted to the point of being unidentifiable, and the smell was like that of dead bodies. No amount of cleaning could remove the smell, so they were discarded. The appliance business flourished as people bought new stoves, refrigerators and freezers, waiting impatiently two weeks or more for delivery. Most insurance companies did not pay for replacement of appliances, so Rita left home and business owners with many unexpected expenses. Furthermore, the disposal of so many appliances created problems. Some people dumped their appliances in inappropriate places, such as the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge, a 125,000 acre marshland refuge in southwest Cameron Parish that became an unauthorized dump for appliances, tractor-trailers, pieces of houses and even hazardous waste. The infrastructure of the fresh-water marshes, already damaged by wind and the invasion of salt water, was further polluted by human trash. In time, the effect of this pollution on the wildlife and the marshland will tell its own story.

Millions of trees were snapped off, twisted, broken and uprooted by the hurricane and its many accompanying tornadoes. People who had shady, wooded yards lost the majority of trees...and the cost of removing the downed trees and huge stumps was staggering. The timber industry was also devastated. Commercial timber losses were put at a whopping \$226 million. Christmas tree farm losses were given as \$1.1 million, and there were heavy losses in citrus orchards and wholesale nurseries. Losses to pecan orchards and the current crop of pecans were estimated at 5.6 million.

Hurricane Rita dealt a harsh blow to agriculture in the affected states, but the sugar cane and rice crops of southwest Louisiana were especially hard hit. Whole fields of sugar cane were blown down and the rice and soybean crops suffered; sometimes rice and soybeans fields were flooded with brackish or salty water. Losses in sugar cane were estimated at \$141 million, while rice losses were estimated at \$12 million and \$5 million-worth of soybeans were lost. Cotton losses from Rita were heavy, estimated at \$38 million. Thousands of cattle in the lower parts of Louisiana and Texas were drowned, and after the storm, extensive rescue efforts were made to save surviving livestock from starvation. Losses in cattle were estimated at \$33 million and \$6.5 million of horses were lost. Fences were blown down or washed away, and some cattle wandered deep into the marshes. Lands where cattle grazed were badly damaged and will not be suitable for grazing for at least a year. Poultry losses were an estimated \$3 million.

In a macabre twist of fate, Hurricane Rita disturbed the resting places of the dead. In rural cemeteries such as Big Woods at Edgerly, fallen trees pulverized gravestones and many graves were uprooted with the stumps of the trees that shaded them; whether the gravestones can be replaced is not known. In Cameron Parish about 300 caskets floated from their final resting places. By mid-November, about 200 of these caskets had been recovered, but only 70 have been positively identified. During the hunting season it is probable that hunters will find more caskets in the marshes; already, a casket missing since Hurricane Audrey in 1957 has been found.

Building contractors, restaurants, retail businesses, grocery stores and other businesses are short of workers. "Help wanted" signs are everywhere, especially for minimum wage jobs, but where are the workers? As is the case after any disaster when thousands of people are displaced or homeless, there are no homes or apartments to rent or buy in the distressed area, and, as a result, many people are living away from home. Some people are waiting for their old jobs to reopen; some are not looking for jobs, but are temporarily living off money donated by hurricane relief organizations. Some have no houses to which to return; some have no jobs or family ties. They move on, to new locations, to new jobs, taking a part of Louisiana with them. As they begin to build new homes, start new families and set down roots elsewhere, the demographics of the country are changed.

Another headache caused by Hurricane Rita is a tax problem. Some towns are left with little tax bases; much or all property has been damaged or destroyed and people are unable to return home to rebuild and find jobs. Many workers will either lose their jobs or suffer pay cuts. Even the state is hard hit and has lost millions of dollars of tax money. Taxes that would normally pay for teachers, schools, policemen, firemen, garbage collectors, libraries, school buses, jails, road repair, drainage projects, and local governments will not be available. Although Louisiana has a huge cut in the state budget, it will still face a \$1 billion deficit. Thousands of other people have not yet returned to their homes...or what was left of them. Some have already moved to other locations; others are waiting for government help in rebuilding. In Cameron Parish, federal authorities are considering changing building regulations and are still preventing anyone from rebuilding until stringent guidelines have been passed. How this situation will impact the people of Louisiana has yet to be seen, but it may cause an outpouring of the population into other areas of the country.

The impact of the monster hurricane named Rita destroyed trees and homes, roads and bridges, boats and docks, businesses and bank accounts. It also destroyed a way of life for many of its victims. Recovery is slow. It will take billions of dollars and many years for the storm-ravaged regions of southeast Texas and southwest Louisiana to rebuild and recover completely from their losses. With typical American faith and courage, most people, however devastated they were by Rita, are anxious to rebuild what they can and get on with their lives.

Sources: *American Press* (11/2/2005; 11/5/2005; 11/5/2005; 11/16/2005)  
LSU AG Center (Estimated Damage)

**2005 WAS THE MOST ACTIVE HURRICANE SEASON** since the Weather Bureau began keeping records 154 years ago. The 21 proper names for hurricanes were all used, and for the first time, forecasters had to resort to using the Greek alphabet to name hurricanes that occurred late in the season. Of these, thirteen were categorized as major hurricanes. Four of these major hurricanes hit the U.S. mainland; three of these were in the Category 5 scale. Hurricane Katrina was the deadliest and, because its effects caused the levees to break in New Orleans, was the most expensive storm in the history of the country. Wilma was briefly the most intense Atlantic hurricane on record in terms of central pressure and was also the fastest strengthening storm on record. Total insured losses from the 2005 hurricanes were estimated at a record \$47.2 billion; the cost to the state and federal governments has not yet been determined. The loss to the victims of the hurricanes is immeasurable! Lake Charles *American Press* (11/30/2005)

## SWLGS NOVEMBER PROGRAM

At the November meeting of the SWLGS, SHIRLEY BURWELL gave an overall view on the importance of military records in genealogical research. Other speakers were MYRA WHITLOW, who spoke on the requirements for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR); MARGARET BASS and TAMMY HILL, who spoke on membership in the Daughters of Confederate Veterans; and JEANNE FARQUE, who spoke about Union veterans. ARMAJEAN DECLOUET prepared a handout of Websites for military research.

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### AMERICAN WARS & THE RECORDS THEY GENERATED COLONIAL PERIOD TO REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Military records provide one of the most valuable sources of genealogical information available. There are two types of military records...those that prove military service and those that provide evidence of veterans' benefits. Many of our ancestors took part in American wars and there are records to prove their service. Troubles with the Indians began almost as soon as Europeans set foot on the soil of the New World. Raids and skirmishes broke out almost constantly as Europeans encroached on Indian lands and tried to force their laws, religion and morals on the natives. In every decade or so, full-fledged wars occurred. Both sides fought ferociously; both were fighting for survival. No one knows exactly how many fought and died in battles with the Indians; whole families and whole settlements were completely obliterated. The colonials did most, if not all, of the fighting; British troops rarely, if ever, took part in these Indian Wars. Most records for colonial militiamen are filed in the state archives of the original thirteen colonies. Some lists of militiamen have been preserved and printed. Check these lists and local histories for mention of ancestors who fought in the colonial wars. Muster rolls or other records sometimes give a description of the veteran, tell about his residences and occupation, or include a comment about him.

Pension applications or pension records give information on a veteran's life after his service. A pension application by a widow sometimes gives a time of the veteran's death. Pensions were given as early as 1636 in Plymouth Colony when the Pilgrims passed a law stating that "if any person shall be sent forth as a soldier and shall return maimed, he shall be maintained competently by the Colonie [sic] during his life." Military pension records for the "Old Wars," which include all the Indian Wars and the War of 1812, can usually be found in the locale from which the soldier came. However, recently 105 boxes of pension records, some dating back to the War of 1812 and the Seminole War, were found at the National Archives and will provide new information. The files are arranged by Account Number and are being published in *The American Genealogist Magazine*.

Census records sometimes contain information on military service. The 1840 census, for example, lists the names of "Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Services." In 1911, a special census enumeration was made for Union veterans or their widows, but a few Confederates were listed by mistake. The census of 1930 asks if the person was "a veteran of the U. S. military or naval forces mobilized for any war or expedition."



Americans have taken part in many wars and military actions. Many of them were young boys of sixteen or younger; others were experienced men of fifty or older. When a war was fought on a person's home grounds, the youngest to the very oldest, male and female, fought to survive, but their names are often lost in the mists of history. Listed below are the wars, Indian campaigns, and military actions in which the country has fought. This issue will carry American wars up to the Revolutionary War. Information on American wars and the military records they generated will continue in future issues of *KINFOLKS*.

#### **PEQUOT WAR. 1636-1637**

In this early war, the colonists of Plymouth Colony and Connecticut fought against the Pequot Indians in a dispute over land. In the years between 1633 and 1637, several new settlements had been made in Massachusetts and along the Connecticut River. The Indians of the area, the Narragansetts, Mohicans and Pequots, were hostile, with the Pequots being the most fierce. The Indians held no land individually, and could not understand the European idea of private ownership. In an effort to regain their land and push the white settlers to the sea, the Pequots and their allies began to burn and raid, but the settlers soon overcame them. UNCAS, the great sachem of the Narragansetts whose story was told in JAMES FENIMORE COOPER's classic tale, *The Last of the Mohicans*, was friendly to the English and led them to the Pequot fort. Most of the Pequots were killed; others were sold into bondage, and the power of the Pequots was broken. In 1641, after the Pequots had been sold into bondage, the General Court of Massachusetts decreed, "There shall never be any bond slaverie....unless it be lawful captives taken in just warres..." Look for veterans of this war among men from Plymouth and Connecticut who were born between 1590 and 1620.

#### **NEW ENGLAND AGAINST ACADIA. 1640-1653**

Armed conflict between the New England colonists and the French colonists of Acadia took place in a non-declared war for about thirteen years. Rivalry over fishing rights and land boundaries led to French pirate raids on shipping and French-led, Acadian-based Indian attacks on New England settlements. It also led to a prolonged hatred between the English colonists and the French Acadians, which ultimately ended in their dispersal. Veterans of this conflict were New England colonists who were born between 1590 and 1635.

#### **NEW ENGLAND COLONIES VERSUS NEW NETHERLANDS. 1664-1674**

Once again, the conflict was centered on land claims. The English, who claimed all of North America, did not want a Dutch colony in their midst, separating the northern colonies from those in the South. The king's brother, JAMES STUART, Duke of York and Albany, had been made proprietor of New Netherlands, and, to claim the land, sent his fighting fleet into New Amsterdam harbor in September 1664. The citizens did not want their town destroyed, and invited the English to come in. However, most of the citizens in the province were Protestants, and when Catholic JAMES became England's despotic king, the people revolted. Look for veterans of this rebellion among Protestants...Dutch, English, German immigrants...who lived in New Netherlands and who were born between 1614 and 1656. Check early area histories.

#### **BACON'S REBELLION. 1675-1676**

Discontent aroused by grievances against the government flared into revolt when BERKELEY, the Royal Governor of Virginia, refused to protect the frontier settlements against Indian attacks.

At this point, NATHANIEL BACON, without authorization from the governor, led the frontiersmen in a series of successful campaigns against the Indians and restored peace and order on the frontier. Enraged that his authority was ignored, BERKELEY declared BACON a rebel and traitor, and a civil war resulted. BACON drove BERKELEY out of the capital city of Jamestown and burned it, but BACON died soon afterwards. Without a leader, the rebel movement collapsed. Some of the rebels were hanged; others had their estates confiscated. Bacon's Rebellion was the first instance of a revolt of the middle class citizenry against the privileged class, the frontier West against the settled East. Men who took part in this rebellion were mostly from Virginia and were probably born between 1626 and 1658.

#### **KING PHILIP'S WAR. 1675-1676**

This colonial war was a fierce struggle for survival between the colonists of Massachusetts and Connecticut against the Indians. The Indians did not understand the concept of land ownership, and had sold their land to the white settlers. They wanted their land back, and began to destroy the settlements. King Philip's War, the most formidable encounter with the Indians in colonial history, began. The Indians were led by "King" PHILIP, the son of Chief MASSASOIT, who had befriended the Pilgrims. After PHILIP was killed, his tribe was completely subdued, but the colonists also paid a terrible price. Of the 5,000 men of military age in Massachusetts and New Plymouth, one in ten had been killed or captured. Lists of veterans from this war have been printed; some are mentioned in local histories. Look for veterans of this conflict among the men of the Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies who were born from 1625 to 1658.

#### **WAR IN THE NORTH. 1676-1678**

The northern frontier colonies, particularly Maine, came under attack from French-led, Acadian-based Indians, especially the Abenakis. Veterans of this conflict were probably born between 1625 and 1660.

#### **CULPEPPER'S REBELLION. 1677-1680**

This rebellion took place in the Carolinas. Men who took part in the rebellion or in quelling it were probably born from 1625 to 1658.

#### **REVOLUTIONS IN NEW ENGLAND & MARYLAND. 1689**

When Catholic King JAMES II ascended the English throne, he revoked some of the colonial charters and sent the tyrant ANDROS to dominate New England and to introduce Catholicism into Protestant colonies, especially New York. ANDROS was also to persuade the Iroquois to admit Jesuit teachers among their tribes. LEISLER seized the government of New York and called the first Continental Congress, and a revolt broke out in Maryland; these revolts were a prelude to King William's War. Men who took part in these insurrections were born between 1640 and 1670.

#### **KING WILLIAM'S WAR. 1689-1697**

King William's War was the American phase of a European War between France and England. It began as a series of Indian attacks on the northern frontier, instigated by FRONTENAC, the French governor of Canada. The first attack destroyed the town of Dover, New Hampshire. About half of the inhabitants were killed or died by torture; the rest were captured and sold into slavery. Then came similar attacks on Pemaquid, Maine and Schenectady, New York and other

New England towns. New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts raised men for an expedition against the French; they captured Port Royal in Acadia, but failed to capture Quebec. Acadia was temporarily annexed to Massachusetts. With their military strength and finances strained to the breaking point, the colonists appealed to King WILLIAM for help against the French, but being hard-pressed at home, he left the colonies to fight their own battles. The war dragged on for several years, mainly with Indian raids and sallies. In 1697 the Treaty of Ryswick ended the war and restored Acadia to the French.

One of the most notable figures of this Indian war was HANNAH DUSTIN, who had been captured near Haverhill, Massachusetts, along with a neighbor MARY NEFF and a young boy. HANNAH had seen the savages burn her home and kill her infant by dashing it against a tree. She took her own revenge. While the twelve Indians in her party were sleeping, HANNAH and MARY killed ten of them, sparing only a squaw and a boy. HANNAH scalped the Indians. Then the colonists escaped and found their way home. HANNAH received a bounty of 30 pounds for the scalps. Many people wrote of their lives along the frontier at this time; returned captives told hair-raising tales of their experiences. Veterans of this war were New England colonists born between 1639 and 1679.

#### **QUEEN ANNE'S WAR. 1702-1713**

This was the American phase of the European War of the Spanish Succession. Like King William's War, this war was a contest over Acadia and New France in the north. It was long and consisted of surprise attacks and many bloody massacres. The coast of Maine was swept by French pirates and Acadian-led bands of Indians who murdered the settlers or carried them into captivity. In February 1704, one of the most famous massacres in American history occurred when Indians attacked Deerfield. French-inspired Indian attacks in Virginia and the Carolinas also took a toll on frontier settlements. (See Tuscarora War.) Port Royal was finally captured and renamed Annapolis Royal for the queen, and Acadia was renamed Nova Scotia. An English plan to take Quebec and all of Canada failed. A nominal peace was restored by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, which granted Acadia, Newfoundland and the Hudson Bay territory to England. The Iroquois, who had a vague claim to the lands along the Ohio, were officially acknowledged to be British subjects. Veterans of this war were born between 1650 and 1695.

#### **TUSCARORA WAR. 1711-1712**

This war with the Indians was the southern part of Queen Anne's War. The Tuscarora Indians decimated settlements along the Virginia frontier. Veterans of this war were born between 1660 and 1695 and were probably colonists from Virginia.

#### **YAMASEE WAR. 1727-1728**

This was another Indian war over encroachment of white settlers onto Indian lands. South Carolina colonists fought against the Yamasee and Creeks. To find men who fought in this war, look for South Carolinians who were born between 1675 and 1710.

#### **WAR OF JENKINS' EAR. 1739-1742**

This war with the strange title of Jenkins' Ear was fought between England and Spain, rivals for supremacy on the high seas. For some time Spain had searched English ships, confiscated their cargoes, and treated their seamen badly. In 1731, Spaniards accosted a ship captained by



**ROBERT JENKINS.** They tied JENKINS to a mast and cut off his ears, instructing him to give them to the King of England. As time passed, the situation between England and Spain grew more strained, and seven years later, in 1739, JENKINS finally told his tale before the House of Commons. The English people were enraged. This was just the impetus that England needed to declare war on Spain and her ally, France. The War of Jenkins' Ear was fought mainly in Georgia and Florida. Veterans of this war were probably born between 1689 and 1724 and may be found as veterans of King George's War.

#### **KING GEORGE'S WAR. 1744-1748**

This war was the spillover of the European War known as the War of Austrian Succession, a struggle between claimants for the Austrian throne. It was fought on land and sea by practically all the major powers in Europe. England, some German States and Austria fought against Spain and France. The war presented an opportunity for the French to regain Acadia, and all along the northern frontier, the Acadians and their Indian allies harassed and destroyed English settlements in Nova Scotia, Maine and New York. A colonial force, strengthened by a fleet of 100 New England vessels and four British warships, captured Louisburg, a fort the French thought was impregnable. When the war ended in 1748, Acadia remained in English hands, but once more, the conflict had destroyed the fragile bond of trust between the English and the Acadians. However, by the Treaty of Aix-de-la-Chapelle, the territories that each had possessed before the war were restored to England and France, and Louisburg was restored to the French. The New Englanders were indignant that their sacrifices were in vain.

While England was occupied with fighting in the colonies, France decided to strike a blow and supported CHARLES STUART's claim to the throne of Scotland. After much bloody fighting, the Rising of 1745 was quelled, and the STUART claim to the throne was forever dead after the battle of Culloden. Scotland paid dearly for her revolt; most of the chieftains and many of her young men died on the battlefields. Many of the surviving rebels were forcibly sent to the American colonies. Look for veterans of this war among men who were in Massachusetts, New York, Maine and Nova Scotia and who were born between 1694 and 1730.

#### **PENNAMITE WAR. 1754-1755**

This was a deadly struggle over the lands of the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania. The Indians, as well as the colonists of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, claimed the land. Look for veterans of this struggle among men born between 1704 and 1735.

#### **FRENCH & INDIAN WAR. 1754-1763**

Earlier colonial wars originated in Europe, but the French and Indian War began in America and was fought between England and France over boundary disputes concerning their possessions. It coincided with the conflict known as the Seven Years' War, which was raging in Europe. Native Americans played a large part in the war and were friends and foes to both sides, helping to shape the course of the war. Savage raids by the French and their Indian allies broke out along the frontier of Pennsylvania, and many settlers were massacred or captured. It was the practice of many tribes to have "Mourning Raids," raids that were made primarily to capture prisoners to replace dead members of Indian families. Bereaved families had the choice of adopting the captives or killing them in revenge for their loss. As the Iroquois nation suffered more losses, the demand for captives increased, and by the mid-1600s, the blood of the Iroquois had been

diluted by their alliances with their British captives. As a result, during the French and Indian War, the tribes of the Iroquois Confederation were allied with the British.

Trade, as well as blood, played an important part in acquiring Indian allies. In the 1730s, British traders began offering trade goods and trinkets at lower prices than the French and so gained powerful allies. The British trading posts developed into settlements and forts, and later became towns and cities, such as Cleveland and Louisville. The British were so successful in their trade with the Indians that the French sent de BLAINVILLE to renew France's claim on the Ohio lands by giving gifts to the Indians and by burying lead plates as proof of possession of the land. The allies of the British included the Iroquois, Shawnees, Delawares and Mingos. French allies included the Hurons, Ottawas and Wyandots.

In 1749, the Ohio Company, formed by wealthy land speculators in Virginia, established a settlement at the forks of the Ohio River, planning to sell land to farmers. Governor ROBERT DINWIDDIE, GEORGE WASHINGTON and two of WASHINGTON's brothers were among the stockholders of the Ohio Company. The French, British, Iroquois and Anglo-Americans all claimed the land, but the French established their military presence by building forts to protect their claims, encroaching ever closer to the British settlements. DINWIDDIE sent WASHINGTON to the French to insist that they withdraw, but the French refused. Then DINWIDDIE sent 200 men to WASHINGTON to build a fort at the forks of the Ohio River; the fort was called Fort Necessity. With help from no other colony, the Virginians and their Indian allies defeated the French at the Battle of Great Meadows, but WASHINGTON was defeated at Fort Necessity. The fort was renamed Fort Duquesne and later became the city of Pittsburgh.

In 1755, Britain sent troops to help the colonists fight the French in America. British regulars and provincial troops under General BRADDOCK began their march to recapture Fort Duquesne, cutting a trail through the forest as they went northward from Virginia. This path would be known as the Cumberland Trail and would be used by thousands of future immigrants. Within a few miles of Fort Duquesne, the enemy swept down on the British and colonials, who fought desperately to keep their ground. The French and Canadians wavered after the French commander was killed, but the Indians swarmed from fallen timber, from behind bushes and rocks, killing as they went. BRADDOCK was killed and buried along the trail; his army retreated and passed over his grave to keep the Indians from finding it. Of the eighty-six officers, sixty-three were killed or disabled. Only one-third of the men were left alive and unhurt. WASHINGTON miraculously escaped harm.

The English fought the French and their Indian allies at Niagara, Crown Point, Louisburg, on the Plains of Abraham at Quebec and hundreds of less-remembered places. They defeated the Indians in western Pennsylvania, and for a while, the western frontier was peaceful. The French and Indian War ended with the Treaty of Paris 1763, but the world was forever changed. It seemed a prudent time to rid the northern frontier of this French menace. As a result of this war, the Acadians, who with their Indian allies had been harassing the northern colonies for over a hundred years, were exiled from their homeland. England became the dominant power in Europe, North America and some of the Caribbean Islands, but her possessions were so scattered and vast that it became difficult to control them all. This war was a prelude to the Revolutionary War, a training ground for future military leaders, including GEORGE WASHINGTON. Most

of the soldiers who had fought with the British during this war remained totally loyal to them, but the intervening years between the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War changed their thoughts about the British government. Look for veterans of this war on printed lists, in local histories and colonial archives of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Military records of Revolutionary War soldiers may mention that the soldier was a veteran of the French and Indian War. Veterans of this war were probably born between 1704 and 1745.

#### **PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY. 1763-1765**

The fall of French Canada and the French possessions along the Ohio left the Algonquins and other Indians unprotected. For many years, certain Indian tribes had been the loyal allies of the French, but the English were not as lavish with their gifts or as friendly to the tribes. With the encouragement of Frenchmen who still lived among the tribes, an Indian conspiracy was formed to massacre all the English garrisons and settlements along the frontier. In 1763, PONTIAC, an Ottawa chief, led a rebellion of the tribes along the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley--the Chippewas, Potawatomies and Wyandots.

Actually, this rebellion was a primitive religious crusade to drive all white settlers from the land. This colonial Indian War broke out in Detroit, the lands of the Ohio Valley and western Pennsylvania, but threatened all white settlements west of Niagara. The powerful Indians were well led and captured ten British forts within a month, but Fort Detroit could not be taken through the usual trickery. PONTIAC and sixty braves at first tried subterfuge, begging admission to the fort, but the fort's commander had been warned that the Indians carried short rifles beneath their blankets. Realizing he could not take the fort by trickery, PONTIAC went on the warpath and for two days, burned, tortured and killed English settlers within sight of the fort. Then he began a siege of the fort that would last five months, but by the end of September 1763, winter was coming, ammunition was running low, and expected aid from French Canada did not come. In October, a truce was made, and the Indians withdrew from the area. The Indian menace was so severe that for over a year settlements from New York to Virginia were ravaged. By royal edict, Pontiac's Rebellion closed the lands across the Appalachian Mountains to settlement. Although depredations and savage attacks continued along the frontier for another year, Pontiac's Conspiracy was broken. Veterans of this Indian war were born between 1713 and 1745.

#### **LORD DUNMORE'S WAR. 1774**

Look for men who fought in this colonial war against the Indians among the settlers of Virginia; they were probably born between 1724 and 1752.

(American Wars--Continued next issue)

#### **Sources:**

*The Mesquite Tree*, Vol. 34 #1 (March 1998). Mesquite Co., TX Genealogical Society  
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Chitwood, Owsley & Nixon. *The United States From Colony to World Power*  
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.....

**CAPTIVES OF THE INDIANS.** Hatchet and tomahawk-wielding Indians were a constant threat to people on the frontier, especially to settlers who lived in isolated or lonely locations. The Indians burned and looted cabins and whole settlements, killing and capturing as they went.



Perhaps the most dreaded experience along the American frontier was to be captured by the Indians. If a person survived the nightmare of capture, he or she was often tortured or mistreated, and the suffering left a permanent psychological mark on his character, and often a visible mark on his body. If a woman was captured and used as a squaw, the humiliation of returning to a white settlement, particularly with an Indian baby, was often more than she could bear; sometimes she chose to stay with the Indians rather than face shame from her family and friends. Although there were some incidences of kindness shown to captives, stories of fights with the Indians and the tortures they inflicted upon their prisoners filled the colonists with apprehension and fear. The English, French and Spanish all had Indian tribes with whom they traded and used as allies in raids and battles, but when the Indians were crazed with whiskey or in a blood rage, no one was safe and no one knew where they would strike next. Constant vigilance and trusty guns were the best defense. Captured English colonists were often taken to Quebec where they were treated as slaves or servants by the French. Some captives were rescued in daring exploits; others were ransomed; and a few brave souls miraculously escaped. Many first-hand tales of captivity have been printed and can be found in archives and libraries.

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### **EARLY COLONIAL JEWISH FAMILIES**

The first Jewish families came to America as early as September 1654. Four men, six women and thirteen children arrived at New Amsterdam (later New York) from Recife, Brazil. They had been forced to leave when the fanatically Catholic Portuguese captured Brazil from the religiously tolerant Dutch. In the 1630s and 1640s, a thriving Jewish community had been established in Dutch Brazil. Jews had emigrated from parts of Europe, Asia and Africa to go to the New World, but most of them had originally come from Spain and Portugal, fleeing to Holland to escape the cruel Inquisition that was in power at the time. When the Portuguese captured the city of Recife, the Jews were forced to leave. Some went back to Amsterdam; others went to the West Indies; and still others went to New Amsterdam, which had been established by the Dutch East India Company. Among the latter were ABRAM ISRAEL (de PIZA or de DIAS), DAVID ISRAEL (FARO), ASSAR LEVEEN (LEVY), MOSES AMBROSIUS (LUMBROSO), JUDICO de MEREDA (JUDITH MERCADO), and RICKE NUNES. They were met by JACOB BARSIMON and SOLOMON PIETERSEN, fellow Jews who were shareholders in the East India Company.

BARSIMON was the first Jewish settler in New Amsterdam. By 1655, there were at least thirteen Jewish males living in New Amsterdam. They established their congregation, and by the end of the colonial period, Jewish congregations had been established in New York and at Newport, Rhode Island, Philadelphia and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Richmond, Virginia, Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia. Most of the Jews were in the mercantile business, and, like most of the immigrants, came to the New World for religious freedom and economic opportunities.

*Heritage Quest*, Vol. 16 #2 (Mar./Apr. 2000)

### **DECIPHERING OLD RECIPES**

If you are fortunate enough to have inherited an old family recipe or cookbook, you may have noticed that entries were food-stained and hand written, in terms that are not familiar to modern cooks. These hand-me-down recipes may show the favorite food of the time and are closely

associated with a family's history and culture. For example, pasta in various forms is usually a favorite with Italian families, clam chowder is food from New England, while gumbo, cornbread and ham are served in the South.

The theory of level measurements was not in use until the late 1800s, so each result from the same recipe varied from cook to cook. There were no measuring cups, oven thermometers, and often no clocks. Measurements, temperature and cooking time were approximate so when a recipe called for a cup of flour, each housewife's cup differed slightly in size. A wineglass held about a quarter cup; a teacup held approximately a half-cup; a lump of butter the size of an egg equaled 3 or 4 tablespoons; 50 drops, big and small, equaled about a teaspoon of liquid. Furthermore, experienced cooks often did not bother to measure ingredients, but just dumped the ingredients in with a practiced eye. As a result, sometimes the recipes were more successful than other times. Sometimes they had too little flour or sugar; in other cases, there was too much. Oven temperatures were gauged by how long a cook could hold her hand in an oven without being burned. If she could hold her hand in it for 30 seconds, it was a moderately hot oven; fifteen seconds meant a very hot oven. A recipe that called for a "fast" oven indicated a higher temperature was required than one that called for a "slow" oven. Cooking time was also a guess. There were few clocks in the early colonies; sundials were used to measure the time, but they were useless in cloudy weather. In Boston, and later in other large cities, clocks in town meetinghouses struck the hours.

Ingredients have changed. Saleratus was coarse-grained, single-acting baking powder, stronger than today's double acting baking powder. Sugar was also coarse-grained, often found in loaves which had to be cut or pounded to get a measurement of sugar. Rosewater was used in place of expensive vanilla. Dried or preserved fruit was used in place of fresh fruit.

For centuries, our ancestors cooked over a hearth. Three-legged wrought iron stands held kettles and pots away from the flames. Meat was boiled or roasted on spits. Bread was baked in brick ovens, but sometimes only the richer households had these; the common people often baked cornbread in skillets in the ashes of their fires. In affluent households there was a great variety, as well as a prodigious amount, of food served at each meal. Later, wood stoves became the "modern" way to cook. They were used in some rural areas until after World War II, when gas and electric lines were run.

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**THE FIRST COWS** were brought to the American colonies by Governor WINTHROP in 1634. Twenty years later, there were a great many of them in the Massachusetts colony, valued chiefly for their hides and for breeding. Until the 19<sup>th</sup> century the ox was the chief working animal on an American farm. Most of the American colonists did not care to drink milk. It was peddled door to door, was used in cooking and for making butter and cheese, and was sold from open buckets for a penny a quart. Indians liked cattle, and constantly took them from the colonists, raising another bone of contention. Woodward. *Way Our People Lived*

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**THE LDS FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY** presently has about 5,000 books in its collection online at <http://www.lib.byu.edu/fhc/>. An alternative site is <http://www.rootsweb.com/~ote> and click on Family Books Online. The latter site has many other sites to investigate.

## **JANUARY "SHOW & TELL" PROGRAM OF SWLGS**

The January program of the SWLGS is traditionally a "Show and Tell" program presented by members. BETTY ZEIGLER, SANDRA BYRNES, LINDA MATHIS, BOB LANDRY and PAT HUFFAKER showed items connected with their families.

**BETTY ZEIGLER** showed an old cast iron waffle iron that had been used in the SANDERS household in Arkansas and was handed down to her mother. Mrs. ZEIGLER told, "The waffle iron was heated over a wood stove. When the waffles were done on one side, the waffle iron was then flipped over with a fork, and cooked until the other side was cooked. I can remember my mother making waffles, usually at night, when she would cook some homemade sausage. We would have home-canned blackberry syrup, homemade butter, and, of course, fresh milk." She also showed a bottle-capper that was used in the depression era to cap bottles of homemade grape juice, tomato juice, and beer.

**SANDRA BYRNES** showed a shoe-button hook that had been handed down to her ancestor, EMMA SAWYER MORGAN (1882-1955). The hook was used to fasten and unfasten the rows of tiny buttons on women's boots, the high-top shoes women wore in those days. Mrs. BYRNES also showed a small, carved wooden boat that belonged to ALBERT MORGAN. Although it looked like a miniature Louisiana pirogue, it was bought in Florida at an Indian Reservation in 1947.

**LINDA MATHIS** told about a family project to create a family genealogy and a book. She and her six siblings wrote about the family and their memories; each submitted pictures of their branch of the family. Documents, such as marriage licenses, baptismal certificates, birth and death records and obituaries were also included. Family recipes also made up part of the book. Mrs. MATHIS also showed a picture of a two-generation family tree, with photos of each member of the family on its branches. She went to Microsoft Picture It! to make the picture. To obtain the background tree she used the Gallery Browser in Picture It! and clicked on Backgrounds in the "collection" section and then clicked on Plants in the "category of Backgrounds," then used the graphic xtreefam.wmf. It was in portrait orientation so changed it to landscape to make it wide enough for all of the pictures.

**BOB LANDRY** brought his four-string or Plectrum banjo, the type of banjo that is used in Dixieland bands for folk songs. It was a Vega brand banjo, with cowhide on the front to produce the sounds. Signatures of those who used the banjo were enclosed in the back. BOB's banjo was left to him by his mother's brother in the 1950s, but it originated about 1929. He demonstrated the sounds the banjo made, and sang *Columbus Stockade Blues*, one verse of which had the same words as the Louisiana favorite *You Are My Sunshine*. The group joined in singing these songs and in singing *Oh, Susanna* and *Has Anybody Seen My Gal?*

**PAT HUFFAKER** told the story of her mother-in-law, NELLIE DONAHOO HUFFAKER, and presented some of her artwork that was created completely of shells. NELLIE was born 22 January 1895 in Perry, Oklahoma, and was the daughter of HENRY ROBERT DONAHOO and IDA MAY SHEARER. Her father served as a private in Co. M, 1<sup>st</sup> Reg., U. S. Vol. Infantry, and fought in the Spanish American War in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and the China Relief



Expedition. NELLIE's grandfathers, JOHN GILBERT DONAHOO and GEORGE WASHINGTON SHEARER both made the Run of Oklahoma in 1889 and settled in Payne County of the Oklahoma Territory. As a result, NELLIE was enrolled in the "First Families of the Twin Territories."

She did not talk about her childhood; it was unhappy and she didn't want to relive it. In the 1910 Census of Oklahoma, NELLIE is found living in the household of J. W. WILLIAMS, her mother's second husband. NELLIE and her siblings were "farmed out" to other persons, as the family did not have enough money to raise all five children. She talked about living next to the railroad and doing laundry for the train crews as she got older. She mentioned walking the tracks and picking up coal for cooking. By the time her mother, IDA MAY, married CHARLES CARLISLE, her third husband, NELLIE was already married and was no longer in her mother's household.

NELLIE married KARL HUFFAKER on 17 November 1912 in Grapevine, Texas. They had two daughters and a son, who became my husband, DICK. KARL HUFFAKER was born in Gray Horse, Osage Nation, Oklahoma. He delivered petroleum products and later became a produce buyer. In 1916, the family moved to Oklahoma City. In 1923, when promoters came to Oklahoma City from the Rio Grande Valley of Texas to recruit people to go to the "Magic Valley" to farm, the HUFFAKER family took the train down to Brownsville, Texas, and settled there. Mr. HUFFAKER was a farmer and produce buyer for tomato sheds; later he worked on the shipping side of the produce business.

NELLIE helped her husband by taking care of the family, doing field work and helping with the harvest crews. After KARL died in 1947, NELLIE worked as a seamstress and then worked in an office supply store. She also managed a boarding house. Her hobby is really what I want to share with you.

NELLIE's son, my husband, DICK, was a commercial shrimper in the 1950s, working in the Gulf along the coasts of Texas and Mexico, as far south as the Yucatan Peninsula in the Gulf of Campeche. He brought NELLIE the shells he caught in his shrimp nets. She also had friends who liked to go to the Gulf and the bays to hunt for shells. The ladies packed a lunch and carried buckets to pick up shells that had washed ashore. On one of their trips they found a large green glass float; it became one of NELLIE's prized possessions. On another trip to the jetties, they saw a big piece of timber covered in "white things," so the ladies hauled it in. The "white things" were gooseneck barnacle shells. NELLIE pulled them off and added them to her collection in her bucket, not knowing how she would use them. Later she used the gooseneck barnacles to make a bodice and skirt for a doll.

After finding so many lovely seashells, NELLIE became interested in craft-work and decided to make flowers with her shells. She never painted them; everything was natural. In the 1960s, when NELLIE was 65, she began making small flowers with her seashells and put them in arrangements, picture frames and glass domes. She was a charter member of the Shell Club, which had an annual show on Padre Island. She received four silver trays, as well as numerous blue ribbons and other honors for her shell work. She was very generous and shared the fruits of

her labor with all of her family. NELLIE lived by herself until death. She passed away in November 1992 at the age of 98.

NELLIE, the talented shell artist, also wrote poems. One of her creations follows:

#### DAYS OF GRACE

Walking the beach, shell hunting is a chance to wash one's soul with pure air.  
With the rolling of the waves and the shimmering of the sun on the blue waters,  
It brings meekness and inspiration from the glory and wonder of Nature.

#### DONAHOO LINEAGE

1. HENRY DONAHOO, b. 1803, Tenn.; d. ca 1902, Moultrie Co., Ill.; m. TELITHA SPRADLIN, b. 1814, Ala.; d. ca 1890-1910, Moultrie Co., Ill.
2. JOHN GILBERT DONAHOO, b. 1841, Danville, Ill.; d. 1932; m. 1864, REBECCA JANE PRICE, b. 1846, Pittsburgh, Pa.; d. 1955.
3. HENRY ROBERT DONAHOO, b. 1872, Liberty, Mo.; d. 1931, Oklahoma City, Ok.; m. 1893, IDA MAY SHEARER, b. 1876, Cedar Hill, Tex.; d. 1958, Corpus Christi, Tex.
4. NELLIE DONAHOO, b. 1895, Perry, Ok.; d. 1992, Brownsville, Tex.; m. 1912, KARL HUFFAKER, b. 1891, Gray Horse, Ok.; d. 1947, Brownsville, Tex.
5. RICHARD E. HUFFAKER, b. 1923, Oklahoma City, Ok.; m. 1953, PATRICIA DELAUNE, b. 1932, Biloxi, Miss.

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**KINFOLKS NEEDS YOUR HELP.** There are many things you can do to help the SWLGS maintain the high standard of genealogical information in *Kinfolks*. We need people to abstract information at the library and courthouse; to contribute copies of old letters that relate to the people or the development of the area; to abstract genealogical information from their deeds or abstracts; to contribute old Bible records, telephone pole notices or obituaries; to contribute articles on interesting ancestors; to read old cemeteries; to write of WWII experiences, etc. We need volunteers to abstract genealogical information and social news items that name residents of the area, or give an interesting piece of local or national news. Please put name of newspaper and date on back of every page. We need information from the following:

**NEWSPAPERS.** *Calcasieu Gazette*---all issues, beginning 11 Dec. 1878

*Lake Charles Commercial*---9 July 1881-17 July 1886

**OBITUARIES,** preferably before 1925.

**MAUDE REID SCRAPBOOKS.** These scrapbooks may be found at the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library on Pujo Street. The McNeese Archives has other volumes. Any subject that includes names of residents can be researched. Subjects suggested are: early education in Calcasieu Parish, teachers, schools, pupils of classes; unusual court cases; social news before 1950 (club and church membership lists, marriage licenses, wedding celebrations, deaths and obituaries, party attendance, war bond drives, and memoirs of residents.

**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

## THE ACADIAN EXILE

During the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries Acadia was in almost constant turmoil, changing hands between England and France ten times between 1604 and 1710. Acadia was in close contact with the French Canadians and the Abenaki and Micmac Indians, and when under French rule, the Acadians and their Indian allies often made raids on frontier English colonies, and also engaged in trading and smuggling with them. When they were under English rule, they declared their neutrality, but secretly traded with the French. They repeatedly refused to swear an oath of allegiance to England, and, as a result, for many years the English threatened to deport the Acadians; that threat became a reality as a consequence of the French and Indian War (Seven Years War). The British army under General BRADDOCK had been defeated near the Ohio River, and the French and Indians planned to attack the English colonies. The armed resistance of the Acadians at Beausejour in June 1755 was the last straw; armed Acadians and their Indian allies could no longer be tolerated on the frontier!

The problems with the troublesome Acadians had to be solved and CHARLES LAWRENCE, the British governor of Acadia, was just the man to do it! In July 1755, LAWRENCE and other officials decided that the internal problems that the Acadian posed were as serious a threat to the English colonies as the French troops. He wrote to the Board of Trade in London, announcing his intention of deporting all Acadians who refused to take an oath of allegiance. The Board neither approved nor denied his plan. LAWRENCE then began an action that had been threatened for over half-a-century...to forcibly deport the Acadians. Sadly, but ironically, three weeks after the deportation had begun, LAWRENCE received a letter urging caution in how he treated the "French neutrals," and stating that any trouble might cause them to join the French king and make even more problems for England. LAWRENCE wrote an explanation of his actions, which the Board then endorsed.

From August to December of 1755, as part of the "Grand Derangement" or Acadian Expulsion, the Governor's Council ordered British troops to round up approximately 7,000 Acadian colonists, mainly those who lived in settlements along the Bay of Fundy, and send them to be dispersed in small numbers throughout the American colonies. The plan called for groups of about 1,000 Acadians from Port Royal and the Minas Basin to be sent to Connecticut, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Those from settlements along Chipoudy Bay and Chignecto, who were the most rebellious, would be sent to the farthest colonies, such as Georgia and South Carolina. However, before the deportation could take place, about 12,000 Acadians escaped into the forests or fled to French-held territory. In the forests there was little food, and shelter was primitive. The British confiscated all food and livestock to make it more difficult for the escapees, and men who had escaped to the woods usually returned when they learned that their families were to be deported without them. Many Acadian men were finally captured and were sent to prisons in England or back to France.

Life in Acadia became more difficult. The women were required to provide food for the British troops, as well as for the Acadian prisoners and refugees. Bands of guerillas still harassed the British, scalping and terrorizing sentries and patrols, and when the guerillas caused trouble, British rule became firmer. The war turned in favor of the British with the fall of the French



fortress-city of Louisbourg, and even more Acadians were deported; most were sent to France, but some still remained in the wilderness.

The expulsion was a difficult job for the British. Many mistakes occurred, but most were not deliberate attempts to destroy the Acadians, but were oversights or errors. As the recent Hurricanes Katrina and Rita so graphically demonstrated, the logistics for rounding up and transporting such a large number of people who did not want to leave their homes were staggering. In Acadia, there were not enough ships and too few supplies; the water was already stale. British troops were greatly outnumbered by the Acadians, who were allies of the French, so armed resistance was a strong possibility. Many of the British who had been in Acadia for years, were connected to the Acadians by family ties or were personally acquainted with people whom they were now ordered to deport. Many of them were torn in their loyalties.

It was urgent to begin the deportation immediately; further delay would prove dangerous, as it was already almost the winter season. The men and boys who had been imprisoned were first loaded onto the ships. Women and children came to be transported with their men. WINSLOW ordered his troops to transport families together, but because the men had been loaded separately, this plan often proved impossible. In the haste, noise, confusion and chaos that followed, many families were inevitably, but not deliberately, separated. The Huguenot trader, ISAAC DESCHAMPS, wrote that "great pains were taken to collect families and relations that they might be together in one ship."

However, the Acadian version of deportation, always a tragic and heart-breaking tale, differed. The Acadian notary, RENE LeBLANC of Grand Pre, his wife and two youngest children were deported together and sent to New York. His eighteen other children and one hundred fifty grandchildren were put on different ships and dispersed throughout the colonies. Yet how could English officials manage to keep such a large family together? Some of the Acadians continued to resist; some tried to take over a ship. About 2,000 of them made last minute attempts to flee to the forests and join the Indians, but failed. In the upheaval and turmoil many families were separated. The threatened deportation became a fact but their travails were only beginning!

Tragedy followed the exiles. In 1755, an epidemic of smallpox broke out on the transport *Cornwallis* and claimed many victims. The *Dove* was lost at sea. The *Edward* was blown off course and landed at Antigua in the British West Indies with its passengers suffering from malaria. The *Pembroke*, blown off course, was the scene of a mutiny; the Acadians who took over the ship sailed to French-held territory in northern Acadia, and later many of the mutineers made their way to Quebec. About 1,000 Acadians died in transport. Throughout the late 1750s, newspapers carried notices from Acadians who were seeking their lost families. Each person had a tale to tell of the terror.

When the Acadians were deported, the question arose as to whether they should be treated as rebellious subjects of the British or prisoners of war, who could be exchanged at some future time. Meanwhile, all these exiles had to be provided for at public expense...fed, clothed and sheltered...by colonists unwilling to give charity to their enemies. Money was hard enough to come by, and the colonists protested having to provide for the large Acadian families. Furthermore, although they were unwelcome, the Acadians insisted on having all the members of

their immediate families, as well as their extended families, located together; this situation created an additional tax burden on the Americans. From the viewpoint of the colonists, the Acadians were indolent paupers, and should be treated as other paupers were dealt with. Yet the exiles, dependent on the public dole, constantly complained and protested; their roofs leaked; their food was insufficient, and firewood was scarce.

The Acadians were feared, shunned and reviled. They were French, and the French had been Britain's enemies for as long as anyone could remember. They were far from being neutral and had led bloody Indian raids against the colonists and openly cheered every French victory. They spoke no English, and were Catholic in a land of Anglo-Protestants. Most of the Acadian men, used to owning and farming their own land, obstinately refused the menial jobs that were available to them and refused to put their children in bondage, a practice the English had long used to bring money into the family. The colonists, who worked hard to support themselves and their own families, had little to spare and resented having to support their enemies. Charity was not often forthcoming, and laws were enacted to punish any Acadians who were not self-supporting by the spring of 1756.

No Acadian exiles were sent to Maine, New Hampshire or Vermont, territories that were too near to Acadia; any escapees might reinforce the French forces. The most troublesome Acadians were to be distributed among the settlements far from their homeland. The largest group of exiles was sent to the colony of Massachusetts, where they were certainly not welcome. The first group arrived in Boston on 12 November 1755, and within a week there were about 2,000 refugees aboard the ships in Boston harbor. Most of them, however, were destined for other colonies and remained in Boston only long enough for their ships to be refitted. On 19 November, 206 exiles from Pisiquid arrived in the colony, and were followed by 136 colonists from the Minas Basin. Families were separated and dispersed throughout the colony, mostly to the country villages where they could be indentured to farmers. When they began to leave the towns to which they had been assigned and to congregate in the larger towns, potential trouble loomed for the colonists. No town could afford to support large numbers of paupers, and besides, large groups of French Acadians might overwhelm the town. As a result, laws were passed which prohibited the exiles from leaving their assigned towns; it was too dangerous for groups of French people, who were known to be enemies and might well be spies and saboteurs, to have freedom of movement within the colony.

In July and August 1756, several shiploads of Acadians, attempting to return home, were cast upon the shores of Massachusetts Bay. When Governor LAWRENCE got the unwelcome news that some of the Acadians were headed back home, he sent word to the colonies to arrest the "boat people." Most were promptly arrested, but a few made it back home. Finally, however, in 1766, many Acadians in Boston, Salem and other Massachusetts towns took an unconditional oath of allegiance to King George of England and were allowed to move to Canada, which was then British territory. A few with money and resources sailed for Quebec, but the rest walked through the wilderness, either to Quebec or to Nova Scotia.

Pennsylvania received three shiploads of Acadians in November 1755. However, they were struck with an outbreak of smallpox and were quarantined and not allowed to leave the ships; about half of this group died. Like the Acadians sent to New York and Massachusetts, many of

those sent to Pennsylvania were indentured to farmers, but they were unwelcome and distrusted. Several towns in Chester, Bucks and Lancaster counties flatly refused to accept any Acadians, and a law was passed that no town was obliged to provide support for more than one family that was unable to work. The Acadians' attitudes also displeased the hard-working Pennsylvania colonists. The family-minded Acadians often refused to be separated and claimed that they should be treated as prisoners of war, and they congregated in the slums of Philadelphia. A bill was passed to maintain those who were underage, the aged, sick and maimed at the expense of the colony, but the law required Acadian parents to apprentice their children to Anglo-American artisans to learn the English language while learning a trade. Again the Acadians protested, claiming that such actions would destroy their families and their culture. Many Acadian men publicly expressed their desire to abandon their wives and families in order to join the French troops in their war against the American colonists. Things went from bad to worse. The Acadian leaders were imprisoned and finally sent to England; they were later released and returned to Philadelphia. In the meantime, the Acadians still protested the "binding out" of their children and aired other grievances.

No other group was such a drain on the colony of Pennsylvania as the Acadians. By 1761, it had spent more than 7,000 pounds to aid the exiles. When the war ended in 1763, many of the Pennsylvania Acadians went to the French-held island of Saint-Domingue. Many of those who remained in Pennsylvania continued to live as pensioners, and some received charity for the rest of their lives. Others joined those from other colonies to immigrate to Louisiana.

New Jersey refused to admit any of the Acadians, but New York reluctantly allowed about three contingents of exiles into the colony. The first were refugees from Cape Sable who arrived in April 1756. Then in May came Acadians from Annapolis Royal; they had set out in December 1755, but had been blown off course by a terrible storm and had landed in Antigua. The third group were Acadians who were sailing from Georgia back to Nova Scotia, but, because their boats were unseaworthy, had been forced to land on New York's shores. Some New York Acadians were indentured to Anglo-Americans, but rebelled and fled, trying to make their way to French Canada; most were captured and imprisoned. When the war ended in 1763, the New York Acadians petitioned for resettlement in France, but their demands were rejected. Like the Pennsylvania Acadians, most of the New York Acadians migrated to Saint-Domingue. About twenty made their way to Louisiana via Mobile in 1764.

Even before LAWRENCE issued the order for deportation, the Connecticut legislature took steps to dispose of any Acadians who might be sent there. When the first Acadians arrived, they were dispersed among fifty designated towns. Measures were taken to provide assistance for the indigent and handicapped exiles and to retain strict control over the Acadians to keep them from forming large and dangerous groups. Acadians from Annapolis Royal arrived at New London in January 1756. They were followed by a group of exiles from the Minas Basin communities of Grand Pre, Mines and Pisiquid. In May, another group arrived, who like the New York Acadians, had been driven off course to Antigua. An additional 700 colonists from Grand Pre and Annapolis Royal were sent to Connecticut; many of these escaped and made their way to Montreal. In 1763, when the war ended, the exiled Acadians sent a petition to France, asking for transportation back to France. This aid failed to materialize, and some of the Connecticut Acadians migrated to Saint Domingue or escaped to Montreal. In 1767, another group chartered

a boat and sailed for New Brunswick or Quebec, and only a few Acadians remained permanently in Connecticut.

About 942 Acadian exiles arrived in South Carolina between November 1755 and late January 1756. The colony was largely populated with descendants of Huguenots, who still remembered the harsh treatment their ancestors had received at the hands of the French Catholics and distrusted them. The refugees were forced to remain aboard their overcrowded ships until a decision could be made about what to do with them. Some feared that the French-Acadians might incite slave rebellion; others feared that they might lead neighboring Indians against the colony. When large groups attempted to escape and head north, it was feared that they would join hostile Indians and attack the frontier settlements, so posses were organized to bring them back; only about thirty managed to escape. The Acadians' desire to leave South Carolina was matched only by the desire of the South Carolinians to have them leave. To rid themselves of the refugees, South Carolina gave them a few provisions and two old fishing boats and permission to leave. The exiles headed north toward home, but the ships proved unseaworthy and they got only as far as Virginia, where they were unwelcome. They eventually reached home, where they joined French forces and waged guerilla warfare on the British in Nova Scotia. Those who remained in South Carolina were dispersed through the coastal communities, where they were indentured to farmers or apprenticed to artisans. Most of those who remained in the Carolinas eventually went to the West Indies and on to Louisiana.

Four shiploads of refugees were sent to Maryland. In late September 1755, the first Acadians arrived at Annapolis; then about 700 exiles were sent to Baltimore, and more were soon sent to other settlements in the Maryland colony. They were unexpected and unwelcome. Disease and malnutrition took their toll on the refugees, and by 1763 only about 800 remained. In the late 1760s, many of these Acadians, joined by those in neighboring Pennsylvania, made their way to Louisiana.

The Governor of Georgia flatly refused to allow the Acadians entry, but his orders were ignored and about 400 exiles were put ashore. In the first year of their exile, their needs were virtually ignored by the colony, and in January 1756, they petitioned the colonial government for assistance. They were given several small boats and made their way northward, trying to return home. Some went to South Carolina, where they were considered a nuisance. Those that remained in Georgia suffered poverty and used their carpentry skills to make oars and pikes for exports to the West Indies. When the Treaty of Paris ended the fighting between England and France in 1763, many of the Georgia exiles migrated to French Saint-Domingue.

About fifteen hundred Acadians were sent to the colony of Virginia, which refused to allow them into the colony. They stayed on the overcrowded ships until they were sent to the English port cities of Bristol, Falmouth, Liverpool and Southampton, where they found conditions were even worse than in the colonies. When the war ended, this group was sent to France.

A few Acadians were sent to Alabama. Others were sent to Saint Domingue, Martinique, and other islands of the French West Indies. Still others were sent as far as French Guiana, Uruguay, British Honduras, Nicaragua, and the Falkland Islands. The officials in those countries were not



prepared for the exiles. Supplying food and shelter presented problems, and starvation loomed again; even fresh water was often scarce.

After the initial deportation in 1755, troubles between the British, French and Acadians still persisted. The British conquered Ile St. Jean and Louisbourg, and began the siege of Quebec. Some Acadians helped to defend Quebec, but all Acadian resistance was effectively ended when the city fell. The threat of guerilla activity and Indian raids was quashed, and the land in Acadia was divided into 1,000-acre plots and granted to Protestant British colonists. The Acadian resistance leaders, JOSEPH and ALEXANDRE BROUSSARD, were among those who were captured and sent to England, where the most rebellious Acadians had been sent. Although many eluded capture, approximately 3,000 Acadians were captured in New Brunswick and were sent to the port cities of France, where they were forced to live in ghetto-like conditions. In 1763, they were joined by 1,500 of their countrymen who had been exiled to England and were repatriated to France when the war ended; only 763 of them had survived

Even in their mother country, the Acadians did not find a home. They were strangers; they simply did not fit in. Their culture was different and they spoke the archaic tongue of their ancestors who had left France over a hundred years before. Furthermore, their vocabularies were made up of many English and Indian words that few Frenchmen could understand. Most of them were illiterate. They had no skills, so they were hired as day laborers or farmers. Problems continued to dog the Acadians. In 1763, after the war ended, about sixty families left Boston to walk back to their old homes in Acadia where they found everything changed. They no longer owned the land and could not be independent farmers; English settlers now owned their farms and some of them hired the returned exiles as laborers. Dikes, which the Acadians had laboriously constructed to reclaim the land from the sea, were now broken and in disrepair, and some Acadians were hired to repair or reconstruct the dikes. Many of this group moved on to New Brunswick or Ile-St.-Jean (Prince Edward Island) where the English colonists referred to them as "French Squatters." In 1763, France sent about 200 Acadians to the colony of Cayenne in French Guiana, but the settlement was not successful. About 75 Acadians were sent to the uninhabited island of Malouiness in the Falkland Islands off the eastern coast of South America, where they hoped to establish a French naval base. However, the Spanish protested, and the islands and the Acadians fell into Spanish hands. A few of the Acadians remained there, but most went to Uruguay or made their way back to France.

Le LOUTRE, the French priest known as "The Otter" who had stirred up so much trouble in Acadia, went to France. In 1765, he persuaded 78 Acadians to accept concessions of land on the islands, such as Belle-Ile-en-Mer, off the coast of Brittany, but once again the Acadians were disappointed and displeased. The climate was cold and damp; their land grants were rocky and too small; there were limits put on their hunting and fishing. The colony of Belle-Ile-en-Mer survived only seven years; it failed because of drought, crop failures and livestock diseases. Most of the colonists moved back to Brittany. The younger men became fishermen and sailors, not farmers. Other attempts to colonize the Acadians within France also failed. Several proposals were put forward...the Acadians should be sent to work the mines, they should be sent to Corsica, or reduced to the status of peasants and forced to work on large estates. Naturally, the Acadians protested all these proposals, and they began to make arrangements to immigrate to Louisiana.

By the 1760s, many Acadian seamen were serving in either the French or English Navy. When they reached port cities, they sometimes had contact with their extended families; they heard and told stories of other groups of Acadians. Through the years, many Acadians returned to Nova Scotia or went to other parts of Maritime Canada, while others made their way to Louisiana by boat and on foot. Some of the exiled Acadians began to come to Louisiana in small groups in the late 1750s. They inspired LONGFELLOW's poem *Evangeline*, a tragic but fictional tale.

In 1764, about 500 Acadians, mostly from the Minas Basin who had been sent to Georgia and South Carolina, chartered ships and headed for the French colony of Saint Domingue (Haiti). They were joined by several hundred Acadians who had been sent to Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania. Among those who went to Saint Domingue was a group led by JOSEPH and ALEXANDRE BROUSSARD. At Saint Domingue they also found disappointment. Their own people, the French, used them as forced laborers to build a naval base on the island to give France control of the sea lanes in the Caribbean. The tropical climate was not suited to them; heatstroke, scurvy, malaria, yellow fever and snake bites, combined with malnutrition decimated their numbers. There was also a high infant mortality rate, so the Acadians did not multiply very fast.

Acadian farmers could not adjust to growing tropical crops such as yams, bananas and coffee, and did not have enough money to raise indigo or sugar cane. Instead, many of them turned to making wooden staves and set their children at making wooden shingles. To improve their lives, many Acadian women chose to marry foreigners who were merchants, artisans and plantation owners, rather than marry Acadian subsistence farmers, and as their women married foreigners, the exiled Acadians began to lose their national identity. The Acadian dream had not come true in Santo Domingo. It was time to move on! They decided to move to French territory in Louisiana, but by the time they arrived in 1765, ten years after they had been deported, Louisiana belonged to the Spanish.

In February 1764, 231 Acadians arrived at New Orleans, and were soon followed by many others. The Spanish in Louisiana were eager to colonize the land, and the Spanish governor, ULLOA, welcomed them. He granted some of them land along the Mississippi, the international border between Spanish and English territories; the Acadian settlements would act as a buffer zone. However, he sent most of them to build the settlements of St. Gabriel and Galvezton, and in 1765, he sent the Acadians led by JOSEPH and ALEXANDER BROUSSARD to settle lands around the Poste des Attakapas (St. Martinville), which was then the southwest frontier of Louisiana. Most of these Acadians were originally from the settlements of Chipoudy Bay or Chignecto. They began to raise cattle on the prairies of Louisiana just as they had done on the prairies of Acadia. By 1766 and 1767, many letters from the settlers of Attakapas were circulating among the Acadians in the American colonies, inspiring them to immigrate to Louisiana. Although a few Acadians may have come to Louisiana randomly in 1770, the only known group known to arrive was 30 exiles who arrived at Natchitoches. They had been shipwrecked off the Texas coast and imprisoned in Spanish Texas. Then they had made their way 450 miles overland to Natchitoches. These people later went to the Iberville District and finally settled at Opelousas.

It was through the generosity of Spain that the Acadians were given fertile land and provisions in Louisiana, but ULLOA, the Spanish governor, could only sympathize with the British when the Acadians stubbornly refused to locate on lands not contiguous to those of other Acadians. The Acadians resented the enforced dispersion of their countrymen to various settlements in Louisiana. ULLOA stated that they were a "rebellious, ungrateful and obstinate people." About 200 or 300 Acadians took part in the rebellion when the Creoles of the New Orleans area rebelled against ULLOA, the Spanish governor who had welcomed them and given them land.

Acadian refugees or their descendants were still coming to Louisiana after the Revolutionary War ended in 1781. In 1784, after much intrigue and negotiation, French authorities agreed to allow the Acadians in France to leave for Spanish Louisiana. Spain sent seven ships to transport them with the "least expense to the king." Among the 1,506 Acadians were 28 stowaways who also traveled at the expense of the Spanish king; most of them were engaged to Acadian girls and were afterwards counted as Acadians. The Spanish ship, *Le Bon Papa*, which arrived at New Orleans in June 1785, carried 36 families with a total of 156 persons, who settled at St. Gabriel, d'Iberville, and Lafourche. A second group of 273 persons was aboard the *Le Bergere*, and a third group of 268 were on *Le Beaumont*; these people were also sent to Bayou Lafourche, but later some went further west to the Attakapas Poste (St. Martinville). *Le Saint Remy* carried 341 persons, most of whom settled in the Donaldsonville area. *La Amistad* brought 68 families, who settled at Valenzuela (Plattenville) and Galvezton. The 309 passengers aboard *La Villa de Archangel* mainly settled along Bayou Lafourche. The last ship to leave France, *La North Carolina*, carried only 80 persons, but crossed the ocean in a record 64 days. Acadians from this ship settled on Bayou Lafourche, Bayou des Ecores and in Galvezton. Most of the Acadians from France became fishermen or trappers in the southern part of Louisiana. The last group of Acadians to arrive in Louisiana were among the 10,000 refugees who were escaping from slave rebellion and political turmoil in Saint Domingue. This group arrived at New Orleans in the fall of 1809. The most affluent Acadians chose to remain in France.

The Acadian problem was still not solved. While Louisiana became the Nouvelle l'Acadie, the New Acadia of the South, New Brunswick became the Nouvelle l'Acadie of the North, although many Acadians still lived in Maine. Parts of New Brunswick and Maine were claimed by both the United States and Great Britain. In the War of 1812, the British strongly urged the Acadians to fight for them, but once again the Acadians fell back on their old stand of neutrality. In the 1830s, competition in the booming timber industry caused the Aroostock War, as both powers wanted the timber resources of the disputed areas. The boundary between Canada and the United States was permanently established in 1842, and at that time, some Acadians became Americans and others became Canadians.

At the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, there were over 4,000 Acadians in Louisiana. Here the Acadians became Cajuns. Since the Acadians came to Spanish territory, their names are often seen with Hispanic spellings. Joseph became Jose; Paul was seen as Pablo; Jean was Juan; Pierre became Pedro. Surnames were spelled phonetically. Babin became Vaven or Vaben; LeJeune was El Joven. They intermarried with French, Creoles, Germans and Irish immigrants...and even with a few Americans. Most of them and their descendants remained Catholic. They still retain their own language, their customs, faith and traditions. Their cuisine has been modified to include foods native to Louisiana, but still differs from the cooking found in other parts of the nation.

Acadian music, with its fiddles and accordions, has a unique sound and dancing to the Cajun two-step at a fais-do-do is a Saturday night treat for many of Acadian descendants who have found a home in Louisiana. Cajuns, the descendants of the exiled Acadians from Nova Scotia, are an important part of the blend of peoples that make Louisiana unique.

Sources: Various newspaper articles

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### Some FRENCH TERMS and their English equivalents

Alias = Dit	Half-brother (same father) = Frere consanguine
Ancestors = Aieux, ancestres	Half-brother (same mother) = Frere uterin
Assignment of property = Cession de biens	Half-sister (same father) = Soeur Consanguine
Attorney = Procureur	Half-sister (same mother) = Soeur uterine
Aunt = Tante	In-laws = Parents par alliance
Be entitled to = Avoir Droit	Land = Terrain; terre; pays
Bishop - Eveque	Marriage Contract = Contrat de mariage
Bonds = Engagements	Marry = Espouser; mariee
Born = Ne; nee	Midwife = Sage femme
Brother = Frere	Mother = Mere
Bury = Enterrer	Mortgage = Hypotheque
City or town = Ville	Power of Attorney = Procuration
County = Comte	Pregnant = Enceinte
Cousin = Cousine	Sale = Vente
Creditors = Creanciers	Slave = Esclave
Daughter; girl = Fille	Son; junior = Fils
Daughter-in-law = Bru	Spouse = Espouse
Day = Jour	Stepbrother; half-brother = Demi-frere
Deceased = Decede; decedee, defunt	Stepdaughter = Elle-fille
Died = Mort; mortee	Stepfather; father-in-law = Beau-pere
Died without issue = Decede sans posterite	Stepmother; mother-in-law = Belle-mere
District, Ward = Arrondissement	Stepsister; half-sister = Demi-soeur
Eldest = L'aine	Stepson, stepchild = Beau fils
Father = Pere	Unmarried = Celibatsire
First cousin = Cousine germain	Uncle = Oncle
Goddaughter = Filleule	Widow = Veuve
Godfather = Parrain	Widower = Veuf
Godmother = Marraine	Will = Testament
Godson = Filleul	Without children = sans enfants
Grandfather = Aieul; Grand-pere	Year = Annee
Grandmother = Aieule; Grande-mere	

From *The American Genealogy Exchange* (May 2005)



**FERRIES OF OLD IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH  
CALCASIEU RIVER FERRIES**

Researched and written by ANNA MARIE HAYES and BETTY ROSTEET  
(Continued from Vol. 29 #4)

**LeBLEU FERRY**

The old **LeBleu Ferry** was undoubtedly one of the oldest ferries in the area, but the date of its establishment is not known, nor is the history of its early operations. The earliest mention of the old ferry was found in the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes for 7 January 1861, when it was resolved by the Police Jury that FRANCOIS ARSENE LeBLEU be granted the privilege for five years of keeping a ferry across the Calcasieu River at his residence, on condition of his keeping the road in good order from his landing to the Pine Woods near Marion, three miles above and below his residence. LeBLEU was empowered to charge:

For 4-Wheel wagon or team	\$1.00	For a buggy or horse cart	50¢
For man & horse	25¢	For footman or lead horse	10¢
For 2-horse wagon & team or ox cart & team	75¢		

On 12 March 1873, it was ordained that "a new Public road be laid out from Lake Charles, crossing English Bayou, thence across the Calcasieu at or near the old **LeBleu Ferry**, thence across Marsh Bayou, thence across Barnes' Creek at or near NIX & RAYFIELD's store, thence to the Whiskechitto [sic] at or near the crossing near WILLIAM COLE's, and that the following named persons be appointed commissioners to lay out the same, viz: GEORGE W. REEVES, ELI LANGLEY, J. H. HEARD, WILLIAM REEVES, D. J. REID, and JACOB COLE, and report to this body."

Police Jury Minutes of 8 November 1875 state that the following persons were appointed commissioners to lay out a new public ferry "from Lake Charles to and across the Calcasieu near **F. LeBleu's old ferry**, thence across Marsh Bayou, thence across Barnes' Creek at or near NIX & RAYFIELD's Store, thence to the Whiskechitto crossing near WILLIAM COLE's, viz; GEORGE GILLEY, LONI LeBLANC, ALEXANDER COLE, J. H. HEARD, WILLIAM C. REEVES, G. W. REEVES and L. V. BURNETT, and that they report to this body, the former commissioners having failed to act."

It was ordained, on 7 March 1876 that the report of GEORGE GILLEY & others, commissioners to lay out a Public road from Lake Charles to Whiskechitto, that the route of road would go "from Lake Charles to **Melancon's Ferry** on English Bayou, thence to the **old LeBleu Ferry** on the Calcasieu, thence to BUSH's bridge on Marsh Bayou, thence to MYER's on Barnes' Creek, thence to the old DAVID bridge on Bunch's Creek, thence to the Whiskechitto at WILLIAM COLE's crossing." The road was granted. Police Jury Minutes of 7 March 1876 also state that RILEY MOORE was appointed overseer from "**Melancon's Ferry** on English Bayou to the old **LeBleu Ferry** on the Calcasieu," and WILLIAM C. REEVES was made commissioner from the **LeBleu Ferry** to Bush's bridge on Marsh Bayou."

The LeBLEU family were pioneer settlers in southwest Louisiana. FRANCOIS LeBLEU was the son of ARSENE CAMARSAC LeBLEU and ELIZA MELASIE MILHOMME. He was born

1 June 1828 in Imperial St. Landry Parish, which is now Calcasieu Parish. The 1850 Federal Census for Calcasieu Parish shows FRANCOIS LeBLEU as a white male, age 21, born in Louisiana, with the occupation of planter. At that time he was still living in the household of his parents.

On 29 August 1854, FRANCOIS LeBLEU married MARIE CATHERINE BRASHEAR, who was the daughter of THOMAS BRASHEAR and who had been born on 22 March 1834. The 1860 Calcasieu Parish census shows that FRANCOIS LeBLEU, age 31; occupation, farmer, with real estate worth \$4,000 and other property valued at \$10,000. In his household were his wife MARIE (age 22); two sons, FRANCOIS (age 6) and LUCIUS (age 4); a daughter ELIZA/ELIZABETH (age 2); and EDMOND COMMASAQUE (a white male, age 15). All were born in Louisiana. Family information shows additional data on the children. FRANCOIS LOUFIER LeBLEU was born 12 June 1855 and died at the age of 15. LUCIUS BOULING LeBLEU was born 11 December 1856, died 21 February 1894, and married DORA WHITE. FANNIE ELIZABETH LeBLEU was born 20 January 1858 and died at age 18 months. ELLISON VIRGIL LeBLEU was born 26 January 1861 and married 1885, IDA LULA ARCHER; his succession #357 was dated 2 October 1895. ALBERT NEVELLE LeBLEU was born 16 May 1863, died 21 June 1916, and married IDA EUDORA FORD. THOMAS ARSENE LeBLEU was born 13 April 1865 and married MARY ELIZABETH JONES.

FRANCOIS LeBLEU served the Confederacy as a Private in Co. A, Daly's (Ragsdale's) Battalion, Texas Cavalry. On the regimental returns for November 1864, he was on furlough for 25 days from 8 November. On the December regimental returns, he was listed as "Absent, sick in Calcasieu." On regimental returns from January to March 1865, he was "Absent, sick in Louisiana."

FRANCOIS LeBLEU died on 18 April 1866, probably from the sickness he incurred in the service. His succession was Calcasieu Parish Succession #235 which did not survive the Lake Charles fire of 1910 that destroyed many of the town and parish records. According to the previous surviving succession (#184) and the next surviving succession (#293), the date of FRANCOIS LeBLEU's succession would be between 1856 and 1869. MARIE KATHERINE BRASHEAR died on 16 November 1919 in Kennedy, Karnes Co., Texas and was buried there.

Sources: Family information; Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes  
1850 & 1860 Calcasieu Parish Censuses; Calcasieu Parish Successions #235 and #357  
Rosteet & Miguez. SWLGS. The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, La. (1994)

## GOOS FERRY

The **Goos Ferry** crossed the Calcasieu River north of, and downriver from, Old Town or Marion. ALBERT BEL GOOS cut the timber for the new ferry, and SIDNEY ALBERT ARMISTED built it. The ferry crossed the Calcasieu River about three miles upriver from the community of Moss Bluff and connected the Sugartown, Barnes Creek and Hecker areas to the city of Lake Charles by way of the **English Bayou Ferry**. The **Goos Ferry** may have been located at the same place as the "old LeBleu Ferry," which had been operated by FRANCOIS LeBLEU in the 1860s. The operator of the **Goos Ferry** was ALBERT EDWARD GOOS, who was mentioned in the minutes of the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury from 1903-1905; however, he

may have operated the ferry in the 1890s and well after 1905. The **Goos Ferry** was near the **Carr Ferry**, which was run by JOSEPH CARR, who had previously had a ferry that crossed English Bayou. The **Goos Ferry** and the **Carr Ferry** were in operation at the same time.

On 4 June 1903, Police Jurors, LEON CHAVANNE and B. E. MILLER were instructed to appoint a committee to investigate the matter of the establishment of a free ferry at the GOOS place on the Calcasieu River. A committee report given on 3 September 1903 stated: " We have carefully examined the **Goos Ferry** on Calcasieu River, and recommend that the parish purchase said ferry, right-of-way and privileges for the sum and price of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00), said ALBERT GOOS to replace old floor in ferry flat and put in new apron and railings. Signed: LEON CHAVANNE, Chm., J. P. HAMPTON, C. T. TAYLOR, J. O. STEWART and B. E. MILLER." On 1 December 1903, A. E. GOOS was paid \$25.00 for keeping the ferry and received the same amount for each month in 1904. On 5 February 1905 the Police Jury accepted the bid of ALBERT E. GOOS to keep **Goos Ferry**, "said GOOS to keep the ferry flat in repairs for the privilege of running [the ferry]."

An article by NOLA MAE ROSS in the *Lake Charles American Press* tells of an accident on the old ferry. PAT GOOS, son of ALBERT EDWARD GOOS and a Moss Bluff resident who ran the ferry during the summers when he was a teenager, told of MARTIN BATTLES' car which sank as it was driving off the ferry. (See Introduction to this article, Vol. 29 #1.) During World War II troops on maneuvers used the land and river near **Goos Ferry** to learn to build pontoon bridges.

ALBERT EDWARD GOOS was a native son of southwest Louisiana and was the youngest of fifteen children born to pioneer timber man and schooner owner, Captain DANIEL JOHANNES GOOS, and his wife, KATHARINA BARBARA MOELING. He was born on 17 Dec. 1866 in Goosport (north Lake Charles) and married on 26 April 1888 in Calcasieu Parish to LAURA REBECCA REEVES. She was born 2 January 1869 and was the daughter of JOHN T. REEVES and CLARA CAGLE. ALBERT and LAURA GOOS had nine children: ALBERT BEL (married ELSIE KELLEY), KATHERINE BARBARA (married ALBERT ALFRED KOONCE), FREDERIKA (married WILLIE GRADY), LAURA ANNIE (married ELDER MITCHELL KOONCE), DANIEL L., WILLIE FLANDERS "FAYE" (married WILLIAM ANDREW CONRAD), WALTER JOHN, LENO/LEON FRED (married EDNA KELLEY), and PATRICK McCOY (married LENA MAE BOURQUE). ALBERT EDWARD GOOS died on 16 May 1935 and is buried in Goos Cemetery in north Lake Charles. LAURA REBECCA REEVES GOOS died on 31 January 1949 and is buried next to her husband.

The old **Goos Ferry** was abandoned by the Police Jury in 1954, after improvements were made to area roads that connected residents to other existing roads.

Sources: Family information; Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; *Lake Charles American Press* (8/23/1987)

## NIX FERRY

Located on the Calcasieu River in north Lake Charles, **Nix Ferry** was established by HANSFORD DUNCAN NIX, who was also seen erroneously on some old records as A. D. NIX. By a resolution on 7 June 1871, the Police Jury declared that **Nix Ferry** was to be a public

ferry, and on 8 June 1871 ordained that Nix Ferry and other public ferries in the parish would be leased "at public Auction to the highest bidder at the Court House door." A motion, made and carried on 10 January 1872, ordained that the "traveled road from Kyosh's [sic] Coulee to Nix's Ferry on the Calcasieu River, thence westward to the intersection of the Public road leading from Hortman's Ferry to the Sabine be & is hereby declared a Public road; and that H. D. NIX is appointed overseer on said road from his ferry to the bridge on Kyosh's [sic] Coulee, and that he be authorized to call out the hands subject to road duty, residing at Nix's Ferry, Goos' mill & within his pasture, to work said road."

On 10 [or 12] March 1873, H. D. NIX was appointed overseer of a road that led from Kyosh's (Kayouche) Coulee to his ferry on the Calcasieu River, thence to the west side of the intersection with the Hortman Ferry Road at the residence of Mrs. BLACK. The following men were appointed commissioners, on 4 September 1879, of the road that led from Nix's Ferry to Kayoche's [sic] Coulee: AUGUSTUS LYONS, L. G. GUILLORY, W. E. WHATLEY, JOSEPH SALLIER, M. H. LEE and DANIEL GOOS. On 22 March 1880, the report of the above commissioners to lay out the above public road was adopted, with the following route: "leaving Nix's Ferry and running in an easterly direction, passing the residence of ISAM WASHINGTON, leaving that to the right and his rice field to the left, from thence a south-east direction to the crossing of the railroad, and from thence, in the same direction, to the crossing at Kayoche's [sic] Coulee at the bridge." It was further requested that the Railroad Company was to "make a proper crossing for said road."

HANSFORD DUNCAN NIX was born circa 1826-1830, probably in South Carolina. According to *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana*, NIX was on various Confederate veterans' lists and married MARTHA ANN LEONORA BLAKE. She was born circa 1833-1836, either in South Carolina or Mississippi. NIX served the Confederacy in the War Between the States, but nothing is known of his service. The couple had three children: MARY GILPTAIL/GUPTIL (b. ca 1850; married NEAL IVY); JOHN EDWIN NIX (born 1858-1860; died 22 December 1937, Lake Charles, La. and buried at Orange Grove Cemetery; married IZORA); and MARTHA MATTIE NIX (born about 1862; died 16 July 1935 at Lake Charles and buried at Orange Grove Cemetery; married about 1910, Mr. SHIELDS).

The 1870 Federal Census for Calcasieu Parish lists H. D. NIX as a white male, native of South Carolina, age 44, ferry man, living in Lake Charles. In his household are his wife MARTHA, white female, native of Mississippi, age 33, and children JOHN (age 10) and MARTHA (age 8), natives of Louisiana, and SAZAN GUPTIL, a white female, native of Texas (age 19). MARTHA BLAKE NIX died at Lake Charles on 8 February 1888. HANSFORD DUNCAN NIX died 1 February 1890 in Calcasieu Parish and was buried at Graceland-Orange Grove Cemetery in Lake Charles.

Calcasieu Parish Succession #647 for HANSFORD DUNCAN NIX would have been dated between 1890 and 1892, the dates of the successions that survived the fire that consumed the City Hall, Court House and other buildings in downtown Lake Charles in 1910. The succession survived the fire, but had little genealogical information in it.

Sources: Succession #647; Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; Calcasieu Parish Census, 1870 Rosteet & Miguez. SWLGS. *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana* (1994)



## JOSEPH HEBERT'S FERRY

According to the Police Jury minutes of 3 December 1849, JOSEPH HEBERT was given the exclusive privilege of keeping a public ferry at Gordon's Bluff on the Calcasieu River for a span of ten years. At the same time he was appointed one of the overseers of the road from LOUIS FRUGE's place on Hickory Flat, then running on to Gordon's Bluff on the river Calcasieu, etc."

Fees were set at the following costs:

For crossing man or horse	25¢	For Lead horses or footmen	10¢
For every beef cart or four-wheeled carriage	\$1.00	For swimming cattle	3¢ a head
For every horse cart or two-wheeled carriage	80¢		

JOSEPH HEBERT was also called LASTIE HEBERT, and was known to have lived near the Calcasieu River near the present town of Hecker. He was born 28 February 1820, probably at the family farm near Hecker, and was the son of JOSEPH LASTIE HEBERT and ISABELLE DUHON. On 17 November 1838, he married LUCY PAUL AUGUSTINE. According to Grand Coteau records, she was born 24 July 1821, and, was the daughter of PAUL AUGUSTINE (AGOSTINO), a native of Bastia, Corsica and his wife, CELESTE FELIX PELOQUIN. JOSEPH HEBERT and LUCY AUGUSTINE were the parents of several children, including LEONISE (born 11 April 1842; married JOSEPH CAMARSAC LeBLEU); DORSALIE (born 4 June 1844); AMELIE (born 19 June 1846); PAUL (born 1848); ELIZABETH (born 24 March 1851); COLIN (born 30 January 1854); DARIS (born 13 May 1861); FRANCOIS ("TaTa", born 25 March 1847); and ERISE (born 25 September 1863).

The 1850 Federal census for Calcasieu Parish gives the following information:

LASTIE HEBERT	Age	30	M	Planter	\$100 worth of real estate
LUCIE	"	27	F	DORSILIE HEBERT	6 M
MELIA	"	10	F	FRANCOIS	" 4 M
LEONNE	"	8	F	PAUL	" 2 M

All were born in Louisiana.

The 1860 census for Calcasieu Parish shows:

LASTIE HEBERT	37	M	W	Farmer	\$400 (real estate)	\$500 (personal estate)
LUCILE	"	39	F	W	ZABELE HEBERT	11 F W
DORCILY	"	16	M	W	COLIN	" 9 M W
FRANCOIS	"	16	M	W	LUCY	" 5 F W
PAUL	"	13	M	W	GUSTAVE FONTENOT	14 M W

All were born in Louisiana. Only LASTIE HEBERT had some schooling.

The 1870 census for Calcasieu Parish shows:

LASTIE HEBERT	52	M	W	Farmer	\$500 (real estate)	\$1000 (personal estate)
LUCIE	"	49	F	W	Keeping house	
ISABELLE	"	18	F	W		
COLIN	"	16	M	W	Farm laborer	
LUCIE	"	13	F	W		
DARIS	"	9	M			

According to I. L. “MICKEY” HEBERT, when the Civil War was over LASTIE HEBERT and his son, FRANCOIS “TaTa,” took their cotton to New Orleans for several years and came home with a bag of gold. After a trip to New Orleans, LASTIE HEBERT became ill with yellow fever. His wife, LUCIE, took the children and fled from their home, fearing that they too might contract the dread disease. LASTIE was attended only by his son “TaTa” and an old black man. He died at home and was buried in one of his fields. It was the first burial in land that would become the Hebert Cemetery. The date of his death is uncertain. The marker on his grave indicates that he died in 1868, but the federal census for 1870 shows that he was still living at the time. He was definitely deceased by 1880, when the census shows his widow LUCIE and family. (See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 27 #1, 2, and 3.)

Sources: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; 1850, 1860, 1870 Calcasieu Parish censuses. Westlake Historical Committee. *History of Westlake* (1995)

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**FERRIES OF OLD IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH, LOUISIANA.** Seeking any information on the ferries of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish (Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron & Jeff Davis Parishes), including locations, the dates of establishment and operation, names of ferry keepers and their families. Contact us at SWLGS, PO Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652 or contact ANNA HAYES (E-mail [sjhayes@bellsouth.net](mailto:sjhayes@bellsouth.net) or phone 337-855-7691 or BETTY ROSTEET, 2801 St. Francis St., Sulphur, LA 70663. (phone 337-625-4740)

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**AN OLD SPOON.** While walking near the Mermentau River Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. MILTON COLLINS, Jr. found a spoon which had been dredged out of the river recently. The spoon had a picture of Capt. SIGSBEE. It also had an emblem of thirteen stars.

It was found that Capt. SIGSBEE was the captain of the U.S. Battleship *Maine* which was sunk February 4, 1898 in Havana, Cuba harbor and which started the Spanish-American War. Capt. SIGSBEE was from Albany, N. Y. and died about 1923.

Source: “It seem Just Like Yesterday” by Keith Hambrick, published in the *Cameron Parish Pilot*, August 5, 1971, reprinted August 5, 2004.

**BIRTHS & DEATHS IN LAKE CHARLES IN 1930.** There were 146 more births in the city of Lake Charles than there were deaths. There were 254 deaths and 400 births. Of these deaths, many were from old age or from accidents. There were a number of infants who died soon after birth. With the exception of pneumonia, which claimed 14 lives, and tuberculosis, which took 7, most of the other deaths were from some organic trouble or from cancer.

Source: From *American Press* (1/3/1930, reprinted 1/3/2005)

**IF YOU HAVE NOT PAID YOUR 2006 DUES, THIS IS YOUR LAST ISSUE.**

## **LIVING IN THE COUNTRY AT HECKER, LA: 1918-1943**

Contributed by I. L. "MICKIE" HEBERT, Member #1412

It's hard for some young people to believe that we lived with the lack of conveniences we have today. We lived without gas or electric stoves, air conditioning, dishwashers, microwaves, mixers, can openers, washing machines, dryers, refrigerators, inside bathrooms and running water. Few rural dwellers in the state of Louisiana had electricity. Country folks did not know about septic tanks or garbage disposal; as a consequence, there were outdoor toilets and family garbage dumps. For cooking and heat, there were wood-burning stoves and fireplaces. We did not have polio immunization, sulfa drugs, penicillin or antibiotics. We were before Radar, fluorescent lights, multi-engined planes, helicopters, supermarkets, malls, electric blankets, frozen foods, The Pill, electric typewriters, computers, eighteen wheelers, ball point pens, digital watches, Xerox machines, cell phones, nylon, Dacron, instant coffee, vitamins, disposable diapers, vitamin supplements and hairspray. Until the late 1920s there were no talking movies.

A #3 galvanized washtub placed back of the kitchen stove was often used to bathe in, especially in the winter months. Pots of water, drawn from the well or river and heated on the wood stove, provided a somewhat adequate, but uncomfortable, bath. Because of all the inconveniences, baths were usually deferred as long as possible...and that was before deodorants. We lived on the banks of the river, so, in summer, we put on our bathing suits and took a towel and a bar of soap, then headed for the river for a bath and a swim. Often at night the young men would strip and swim in the river with no fear of anyone being around to see or bother us. We enjoyed the summers because of swimming in the river. All our family became good swimmers.

Quinine (for malarial fever), Black Draught, SSS Tonic, Tanalac, Mineral Oil, Castor Oil (laxative), Sloan's Liniment, Dr. Tichenor's antiseptic, Iodine, Carter's Little Liver Pills, Doan's Kidney Pills, Epsom Salts, Geritol and aspirin were some of the patent medicines of the time. Sometime during the 1930's, a laxative, Feen A Mint, was mailed to all the rural mailboxes. It was plainly marked, but came in the form of a piece of Chicklet chewing gum. Children and adults, who did not read the information attached to the box, chewed it like gum and became ill with the belly ache and diarrhea. Not to be forgotten is Hadacol, a patent medicine developed by the famous Cajun, DUDLEY J. LeBLANC. Many stories were told about this so-called remedy. Hadacol was, in fact, about 60% alcohol and was recommended for almost any ailment. There was also 666-cough syrup and 999, a sweetened medicine containing quinine for those who did not like the capsules. Quinine was said to be useful in causing abortions in the early months of a pregnancy. Although we had never heard the term "PMS," there was Lydia Pinkham's Remedy for female problems that only husbands were aware of. Boils were painful and prevalent, due to the rough clothing that country folk wore and to the lack of frequent baths. One remedy for boils was Antiphlogistine, a white mixture that was covered with a bandage and made the lesion rupture or drain.

Pipe tobacco, cigarettes, chewing tobacco and snuff were widely used and readily available. By our time, chewing tobacco had lost most of its popularity, although public places (and some homes) maintained large brass spittoons or cuspidors. Many people rolled their own cigarettes. For many, Bull Durham in a cloth sack was a favorite. Ready-made cigarettes sold for ten to

fifteen cents for a package of twenty. Most cigars came in redwood boxes and would sell for as little as five cents each. No one knew that tobacco was a health hazard.

In those days couples married, then lived together, not the other way round. Divorce was rare and disapproved of. Wine was not a fashionable drink, but was mostly for old drunks. It was fortified with extra alcohol and was called, by many, "Sweet Lucy." Vodka was unheard of. The rich drank scotch whiskey; country boys drank bootleg corn whiskey and home brew until all alcoholic liquors became illegal in 1933. Hardware referred to metal products, Coke was a drink. Grass was mowed. Pot was a cooking vessel. Items stamped "Made in Japan" were considered junk. "Making out" was how you did on a test, or was just barely getting along.

There were no fast food places. Hamburgers at the Palace in Lake Charles cost ten cents and were excellent. A new Chevrolet or Ford could be bought for less than eight hundred dollars as late as 1938, but even at that price they were unaffordable to most of us. The older cars had to be started with hand cranks. Sometime in the late 1920s Mr. BENDIX invented the electric starter. Then there was a problem with the batteries; they were recharged by a generator, but had a very short life. The automobiles of that era had no heaters, and, of course, no air conditioners. The earlier models had only hand-operated windshield wipers; some had hand-operated horns. Tires were made of natural rubber and didn't last very long. The best grade tires would last no more than twelve thousand miles; there were no tubeless tires. There were no side-view mirrors, no light-turn indicators and no stop or back up lights. Pressure radiators and anti-freeze coolants were not yet invented. Until about 1926 there were no sedans. Black was the only color available for most cars until the late 1920s. Air conditioning of autos began in the mid-1950s.

Like children of earlier eras, the children of the 1920s and early 1930s had no inoculations and were invariably infected with the so-called childhood diseases...mumps, whooping cough, chicken pox and measles. Vaccinations for smallpox were not required for school children until the mid-thirties, nor were any inoculated against typhoid fever or tetanus. Many home remedies were used at that time. To heal a wound caused by stepping on a nail, a piece of fat bacon was placed over the puncture, usually after washing it out with kerosene. Wet tobacco was placed over a wasp or bee sting. Sassafras tea, made from boiling the roots of the tree, was used to cure measles and colds. Iodine, kerosene and turpentine were used on cuts and scratches. Sometimes spider webs were used to hinder excessive bleeding from an open wound. Bags containing powdered Asafetida were worn on a band around the neck to ward off a variety of diseases; the "cure" was so vile smelling that it definitely protected the wearer from any human contact, and so probably did its job.

Doctors FISHER, CLEMENTS, HOLCOMBE, PERKINS, WATKINS, MARTIN and BORDELEON were the Lake Charles physicians. Dr. JOHN SORRELS began to practice in the town of Iowa in the early thirties. The country people called more on Doctors FISHER, BORDELEON and SORRELS to come to their homes at all times of the night, in all kinds of weather. These doctors never became rich, but worked very hard. None of them were specialists of any kind, but all of them were well respected. Some time in the early twenties one of the LeBLEU families of the area became parents of twin sons, whom they named FISHER and PERKINS in honor of the doctors. Dr. FISHER's son, WILLIE, became a physician, who practiced many years in Lake Charles. Dr. W. G. HOLCOMBE's son, GORDON, also became a

Lake Charles physician. Dr. J. E. SORRELS' son, JOHN, practices ophthalmology in Lake Charles.

A Catholic Church was established in Iowa, a town about twelve miles from Hecker, in the early twenties. My Grandma wished to go to Mass every Sunday. Sometimes I was my grandparents' chauffeur to the church. The blacks of the area had no church, so it was decided to invite them to the white church. An area was partitioned off with a white railing, designating their place. Many attended, and none complained of discrimination.

About 1922, a small Pentecostal Church was built near the BUSS RYAN home on Hecker Road. Our family attended its first service, and we kids saw our first wedding there. The groom was DUPRE "PEP" HUMPHREY and the bride was ETTA FRUGE, the daughter of Mrs. SAM MARTIN. The groom was about twenty-six years old; the bride was probably not yet thirteen.

Being politically correct meant being a Democrat. Senior was the father of Junior. Old was old...about sixty-five. Middle-aged was about thirty-five. No one mentioned environment, biodegradable, pollution, scenarios or the buzzwords of today. Diets meant what you ate, not a process by which to lose weight. Balanced diet or not, people were just grateful to have enough to eat in those poorer times.

The Flapper craze of the twenties brought about changes in women's clothing...shorter dresses, high-heeled shoes and shorter "bobbed" hair. Many of the older folks, always reluctant to follow changes, believed that it was sinful to follow the new fashion, but youth prevailed. Our mother, along with others, had her hair "bobbed" and wore the shorter dresses, with no apparent effect on character or morals. Our mother was very enthusiastic about the right of women to vote, which was insured by the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment in 1920. Her first vote was, no doubt, for the Democratic nominees, ROOSEVELT for President and COX for Vice-President; but HARDING and COOLIDGE, the Republican nominees, were the winners.

Bootlegging became an occupation for a few men of the area after the Volstead Act prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages became the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment in 1919. From his store, our father furnished those men with sugar and corn chops for the manufacture of bootleg liquor, for which there was a great demand. Many got into the business and some also made and sold home brew (beer).

Until 1937 there was no Social Security, food stamps or welfare. It was even later that there was aid to college students, subsidies to farmers, government-guaranteed loans to businesses, school lunches, housing programs, Medicare and Medicaid. In the midst of the Great Depression, in 1932 a work relief program was put into effect by the federal government whereby the head of a household of five or more people, if needy, would get three days work, for which he would be paid \$1.50 per day. Those of lesser needs received one or two days work. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was established in 1933. (See KINFOLKS, Vol. 26 #2, 3 and 4.) CCC Camps were set up all over the country, and young men were assigned to them to do various kinds of work. They were paid \$30.00 per month, but generally were allowed to keep only a small portion of the money; the rest was sent to their families.



Hecker was located on the Calcasieu River, in Ward 8 in the northeastern part of Calcasieu Parish. It had a post office, a grocery store and several houses. Our family consisted of ISIDOR 'MIGGIE', FRED MARVIN, EVELYN N. (m. McDONALD), GENEVA (m. BREWTON) and ANNA BELLE (m. DENISON) HEBERT. Our paternal grandparents, FRANCOIS "TaTa" and MARY P. LeBLEU, lived next door to us on the east side of the river, where "TaTa" had the grocery store. Our maternal grandparents, EMILE and MARY NEVILS BULLER, lived about ten miles north of us, at Indian Village. The GOOS family lived down the river from us and left in 1953. The GOOS children were MARIE, ALBERT, Jr. and MARGARET. Other families living in the area were named RYAN, CATING, LEMLEY, MARTIN, HUMPHREY, PELOQUIN, PITRE, PRETTY, PHARRIS, FONTENOT, TRAHAN and FOREMAN. Until the 1920s our cousins, the LEEs and HEBERTs lived there.

The homes of the more affluent often displayed large oval-shaped framed portraits, which were taken by a man who made a living traveling around talking the folks into posing and then selling them his product. He had a large camera mounted on legs; it used an old-fashioned flash. No smiling faces ever were seen in those portraits...maybe due to the camera or maybe because picture-taking was a serious business.

The "Watkins Man" was a frequent visitor to the country homes. He sold spices, canned goods, kitchen utensils and various patent medicines...a modern peddler. The "Watkins Man" disappeared in the late thirties, as better roads and cars came in. We were also visited by salesmen and repairmen for sewing machines, stoves and home-made furniture. Rosebud and Cloverleaf salves were often peddled by some local kids hoping to make a buck. The salves were nothing but petroleum jelly with a pleasant smell.

Six or seven decades have passed since those times, and we know that the greatest thing about the "Good Old Days" was our youth.

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**CONFEDERATE REUNION.** On account of the Confederate Veterans Reunion to be held at New Orleans in May, the railroads have agreed to make the exceptionally low rate of one cent a mile, which should enable every one to visit the historic city of New Orleans, and ample arrangements are being made by the city for the accommodations of all visitors. There is no other city like New Orleans; it has many attractions peculiarly to it that will materially aid in entertaining its guests in a most charming manner and it is expected that the event will long be pleasantly remembered by all who attend. Not only every Confederate Veteran, but all who wish to take an enjoyable trip should avail themselves of this opportunity to do so at a low rate of fare and moderate expenses.

Source: *Legacies & Legends of Winn Parish, LA*, Vol. 9 #2 from *Southern Sentinel* (5/19/1903)

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

**THE LAKE CHARLES HIGH SCHOOL *WILDCAT***  
**VOL. 1 #1 (10 FEBRUARY 1925)**

From McNeese State University, Frazier Memorial Library Archives

The Lake Charles High School *Wildcat*, the project of the 11A1 class, made its debut with this issue. Formerly the semi-monthly school paper was named *The Red and Blue*; both sold for ten cents per copy. From 1920 to 1922, it was a monthly magazine plagued with financial troubles because advertising was hard to find. In 1922-23, PAUL FLOWERS suggested a semi-monthly paper, but again finances were a problem. From 1923-24, no attempt was made to publish a paper, but a new attempt with a new name is being made with this issue.

The boys of the Hi-Y organization are waging war against the use of bad language and the telling of smutty jokes. To enforce this campaign, they have invited several prominent citizens to give talks, including Mr. JOE JACOBS, former president of the city school board, and Rev. WYNN of the South Methodist Church. The school also heard Major MORGAN, a veteran of the Spanish American War, who addressed the assembly on "The Tragedies of Life."

To make up a financial deficit from the Toledo game last spring, it was decided to give a picture show, "Merton of the Movies." Tickets were put on sale, and prizes were offered to the student who sold the most tickets. TOM HUBER was in charge of ticket sales; Mr. FORD, manual arts instructor, was chairman of the committee. Mr. FORD delivered a speech on hieroglyphics, which was followed by a speech made by Miss GAULDIN. MORRIS "Pee Wee" HINES won first place for ticket sales. Mr. SHORT, traveling for the J. C. Penney Stores, delivered a lecture.

The Senior girls of 11A1 challenged the Freshman girls to a game of basketball. Those practicing for the game were: TOLLEY COOK, CAMILLA BREWSTER, EDITH PEARCE, MARGIE PEARCE, PEARL COX, MARGARET STREATER, CORRINE GOUAUX, LAURETTA JOHNSON and MARJORIE HUTCHINSON. ELOISE PERKINS wrote an "advice column." A prize for the best essay on Jackson and Lee was awarded to ANNABEL PERKINS; FRANK FLOWERS came in second. The following persons have parts in a three-act comedy: JOHN DEES, "Pee Wee" HINES, MARGARET WINTERHALER, HOMER POTTER, RAYMOND YEATMAN, JIMMY WATKINS, EDWIN COURTNEY, CLARA MAE HEARNE, MAXINE WIGGINS, BILLY MONROE and BILL HERNDON.

Under the topic of "School Improvements" were the following items: Miss MARIAN ROCK with bobbed hair; GEORGE RYAN with a 1924 automobile; LEO BOUDREAUX sitting at a table in study hall where there are no girls; FRANK SHEA without Corduroy pants.

The LCHS faculty held a party in the cooking room, which was beautifully decorated with pots and pans. Nine kinds of candy were made. Miss MARY LINFIELD made pralines, which took the prize. Miss KATYE ULMER and Mrs. GIBSON were unanimously elected members of the domestic science department. Miss HESS, the music teacher, did not return after Christmas; Mr. KOLB will be the new music director.

**DON'T COUNT THE DAYS; MAKE THE DAYS COUNT.**

Ed Agresta

**ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM *THE LAKE CHARLES WEEKLY AMERICAN*  
(25 NOVEMBER 1896)**

Information extracted by MICK HENDRIX, Member #1290

Advertised letters for the week ending 21 November 1896 were:

**GENTLEMEN'S LIST**

ALEXANDRIA, BOB  
BORBRICK, WILLIAM  
BROWN, CHARLES W.  
BLANTZ, Rev. T. T.  
CAMELLEAU, JOE  
DERRICK, M. E.  
DUHON, HELLAIRE  
DUHON, LUCIEN

DUPUY, ALEX.  
ECKFORD, W. ROSS  
FRANKLIN, JOHN  
LeBLANE, OSCAR  
MILLSHIE, JIM  
MILTON, H. D.  
MIRES, WELTON  
MORELL, W. C.  
NOONER, J. T.

PARKER, GEORGE J.  
PRIM, WILLIE  
ROBINSON, FRED  
STEWART, GEORGE  
SOLOMAN, A. (3)  
WALTERS, R. O.

**ALL OVER THE PARISH**

**MIERSBURG.** Miss DORA CAGLE, the official teacher of the Shady Grove School, with Miss THERESA SMITH and Master L. C. EDWARDS, passed through Miersburg on their way to Merryville to visit Miss CAGLE's parents. Rev. EDWARD JOHN MIERS of Miersburg preached Sunday at Merryville to a good congregation. Miss MOLLIE CARTER is attending here. Master JACOB HICKMAN is also attending school here and is boarding with Elder JOHN F. MIERS. Tramps are in abundance, but our merchants seem to be doing a good business. M. J. WEST added a new room to his store. J. C. SIMMONS, who lives four miles north of Miersburg and in Vernon Parish, is doing a very good business. We regret very much that Vernon Parish has not the moral courage that the 6<sup>th</sup> Ward of Calcasieu had, to rise up and say no on the license business.  
(Signed) UNCLE FULLER

**PINE HILL.** Mrs. LUCRETIA JOHNSON set a stake for deer some time ago, and her two daughters, Misses ELLENDER and MARGARET SMITH, found one that had killed itself. W. F. SMITHART is going to Myrtle to carry a load of cotton. V. T. JOHNSON is at G. W. FOSTER's this week, digging potatoes and cutting sugar cane. SIM BRANEFF is going to the new railroad tie camp on business. Mr. and Mrs. WALDON JOHNSON lost their little infant on the 15<sup>th</sup> inst.  
(Signed) THE MAKER

**FENTON.** There was quite a large crowd who came from Lake Charles last Friday night on the dummy to spend an evening in Fenton; they had a good time, judging from the noise they made. BEN CARR of Jennings brought a car-load of fat cattle here to ship to New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. P. I. DRURY and G. FULTON from Welsh, were in town on business. Mrs. LOU PURVIANCE is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. I. J. MILLS. Mr. CHARLEY CARR is having a serious time with the toothache.  
(Signed) PICKUP

**OAKDALE.** Mrs. I. WATSON returned from Glenmora, stating that Rev. WATSON was improving slowly. W. S. PERKINS went to Glenmora on business. Mrs. S. REED returned

home from Canton. Miss MARY SEALS returned to school, after a weeks' visit at home. W. D. SIMMONS and G. BURNETT from Lake Charles were here on a deer hunt. Several men from Oakdale went with them; they killed four fine deer, two large bucks and two does. J. C. ODOM is grinding cane and finishing digging his fine crop of potatoes. D. CHASE and C. CLARK of Lake Charles visited W. T. DUNN; they came here three years ago, failed in the rice business, became dissatisfied with Louisiana and were on their way back North. W. T. DUNN raised a sweet potato that was 27 ½ inches long, and J. C. WILLIAMS raised one that weighed four pounds. (Signed) PINE KNOT

VINTON. The mill is running again, and a large force of men are employed. Several of the boys have had the misfortune to hurt their hands very badly during the past week. Mr. KEENER, agent for the G. H. MILLER nursery, is delivering the trees sold in the summer. Rev. BARRETT of Crowley preached here. JACK CROWSON is among his friends again, after an absence in Texas of several months. Mrs. H. L. HAMPTON of Calahan, Texas, who with her granddaughter, Miss ANNIE STEIN, has been the guest of her son and daughter, Mr. J. P. HAMPTON and Mrs. R. M. DAVIS, left for Crowley, where she has other children. The young people held "high carnival" at the hospitable home of C. P. HAMPTON at a party to honor Miss STEIN. Mrs. RANSOU and her son attended the circus in Lake Charles Saturday. Mrs. D. A. KELLY is spending the week with her parents in Lake Charles. (Signed) TWILIGHT

EDGERLY. Thirty-nine passengers took the train from here, all bound for the circus in Lake Charles. Among the party were Messrs. CRADDOCK and ARBEGAST and family and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. PRATER, two nieces and one nephew. Miss EULAH FANCHEY also took the train to Lake Charles. Mrs. A. PERRY and her lovely daughter, Miss ESTELLE, were in town. Mr. KENNER, the fruit-tree man, left for Houston on business. Parson PERKINS raised some sweet potatoes that weighed eight pounds each, and SAM KOONCE raised some turnips eight inches in diameter. If we judge by the number of car-loads of feed stuff that is unloaded here for L. J. SWIFT, railroad conductor, then there must be a lot of work being done. E. J. FAIRCHILD got a car-load of corn, and also a car-load of flour; A. D. DAHARSH got a car of bulk corn; and W. M. PERKINS got a car of corn. W. M. PERKINS shipped a car of cattle to New Orleans, and the PERRY Brothers and W. J. STANTON shipped three cars of cattle there. Mr. DONAHOE, the night operator, is going to accept a position on the Midland Branch. Mr. HARRYMAN went to Jennings to try rice this year. (Signed) J.

BEAR. JIMMIE JONES returned to Westlake to take his place at the saw in Perkins' Mill. Miss MARGARET JONES spent several days with her Uncle LUCIEN JONES's family. Misses ADELIA and DOVIE SELLERS and LULA COOLEY, accompanied by B. A. SELLERS, M. SELLERS and CLARENCE COOPER, went to Lake Charles to attend the circus. DAVID BAGGETT has been quite unwell, with weakness in the back. AUSTIN COLEMAN expects to begin work on the railroad next week. The farmers are through harvesting their crops, which, "thanks to the drought," was very small. Fox hunting is the order of the day (or night); a party of young men killed three foxes Thursday night. (Signed) PUELLA

GLENMORA GLEANINGS. Rev. ISIAH WATSON of Oakdale, who has been here some weeks in the care of Dr. JAMES T. PHILLIPS, is making slow progress, having had "slow fever" for nine weeks. Mrs. JOHN D. PHILLIPS, who had been very ill with the "slow fever," is

also recovering. LUCIEN and ARMAND TORET of Ville Platte, accompanied by their families, visited Mr. and Mrs. SIMON DURIO. D. FONTENOT of Ville Platte visited his son, THEOPHILE, who is boarding at Mr. DAVIS'. Miss HATTIE CROWDER, who had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. JOHN GILL for several weeks, returned to her home in Vernon. Prof. WILLIE CALHOUN of Forest Hill was here, and had his bicycle with him, to the delight of many of our boys who always keep it well in use as long as Mr. CALHOUN stays here. Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD HENDERSON of Forest Hill visited Dr. PHILLIPS and Rev. WATSON. LESTAN I. RABALAIS of Moreauville, who is attending school here, left for Lake Charles, to attend the wedding of his cousin, Miss VIRGINIA GOODEAU. (Signed) CREOLE PELICAN

**OBERLIN.** Still showery weather; many sweet potatoes rotting in the ground. Owing to the summer drought, the winter supply of prairie hay and rice straw is very short, but range stock of all kinds are in fine condition to commence their struggle for existence. As there is no mast, or not sufficient to fatten hogs on the range, the home raised supply of pork will be short this year. Mr. JOSEPH CHAUMONT, one of the earliest pioneer settlers of Prairie Soileau, died on the 17<sup>th</sup> inst. [November], at a ripe old age. He leaves behind a "sturdy band of sons and daughters, all grown, and useful citizens of Calcasieu Parish." Dr. DUNN of Oaklin Springs is talking of moving back to his old home in Mississippi. Parson HAMILTON has sent one car-load of oak staves to New Orleans. (Signed) XIOUS

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**FRENCH TOWN IS MARKED AS CIVIL WAR SITE.** While the American Civil War was tearing the country apart, naval battles were taking place on the other side of the Atlantic, and cannon fire from these battles could be heard in the ports along the English Channel. On 19 June 1864, about seven miles off the French coast of Normandy, one of the most notable naval battles took place between the USS *Kearsage* and the Confederate State Ship *Alabama*, the 234 foot-long vessel that had been built for the Confederacy by a firm in Liverpool, England. The three-masted *Alabama* was commanded by Captain RAPHAEL SEMMES and had a crew of 155. It was one of the most successful raiders ever to sail the seas. The *Alabama* had caused many problems for the U. S. Navy. In the 22 months of her existence, her crew boarded 447 vessels, including Union merchant ships, and took 2,000 prisoners in many parts of the world.

Five days before the crucial battle, the Confederate ship had stopped for repairs at Cherbourg, where, after a long hunt, she was tracked down by the *Kearsage*. Probably lacking any other alternative, SEMMES challenged the Federal Captain, JOHN WINSLOW, to a one-on-one battle. French witnesses and SEMMES' journal describe the battle between the sail-and-steam-powered ships as loud and gruesome; it last over an hour. In the end, at least ten of the *Alabama's* crew were killed, four more drowned and fifteen were missing in action, presumably dead. The *Alabama* sank under the swirling currents in about 198 feet of water.

In 1984, over a hundred years after the *Alabama* sank, a French naval mine-sweeper discovered her wreckage. Divers and robots have retrieved over 1,000 relics, including revolvers, bullets, coins and cannon. The ship belongs to the U. S., but is located in French waters. Recently, the Civil War Preservation Trust named Cherbourg a historic Civil War site—the first outside the United States. Officials dedicated a plaque commemorating the battle at the Cite de la Mer Museum in Cherbourg, which is currently exhibiting a cannon recovered from the *Alabama*.



**LAKE CHARLES/WESTLAKE, LA CITY DIRECTORY – 1901**  
Continued from Vol. 29 No. 4

**H's – PAGE 170**

407	HARVERSON, G., residence	78	HAYES, E., residence
85	HASKELL, W. H., residence	370	HAZZARD, E. N., residence
210*	HAWTHORNE, P., residence	101	HEBERT, E., residence

**ADVERTISEMENTS – PAGE 170**

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

**H's (continued) – PAGE 171**

301	HEBERT, W., residence	22	HOWE, Dr. M. F., office
202	HEMENWAY FURNITURE CO.	248	HOWE, Dr. M. F., residence
271*	HODGE FENCE CO., Goosport	112	HUDD, C., residence
399	HOLLINSHEAD, L. B., residence	147	HUTCHINS, GEO., fish market
356	HOLLOWAY, T. B., saloon	296	IMPERIAL HOTEL, ED. RIDDICK, Prop.
128*	HOTEL HOWARD		

**I's – PAGE 171**

5*	ICE, LIGHT & WATERWORKS CO.	56	ISINGHOUSER, S. J., boarding house
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**J's – PAGE 171**

217	JACOBS, P., res., Central Place	291*	JOHNSON, DEE, residence
461	JACOBS, P & SONS, ins. Agents	183	JONTE, C. V., store, Goosport
257	JARDINE, C. H., residence	314	JOSHUA, Dr. M. M., residence
213	JESSEN, H. J.		

**K's – PAGE 171**

98	KANE, H. B., res., Central Place	298*	KAUFMAN, S., Implement house
12*	KAOUGH, Capt. THOS.	87*	KELLY, WEBER & CO., grocery
48*	KAUFMAN, L., store	283	KINDER, J. A., residence
379	KAUFMAN, L., residence	267	KINDER, S., saloon
290	KAUFMAN, S., residence	338	KINDER, SAM, residence

**ADVERTISEMENTS – page 171**

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

**K's (continued) – PAGE 172**

207-3	KING, G. M., residence	27	K. C. W. & G., freight depot
159	KIRKWOOD, W. A., residence	100	K. C. W. & G., car shops
436	KNAPP, Prof. S. A., residence	43	K. C. W. & G., general office
241	KNAPP, Dr. W. A., residence	152	K. C. SOUTHERN, freight depot
121	KREBS, W. E., residence	221	K. C. SOUTHERN, passenger depot
110	KREAMER, Dr. M. L., residence		

# **L's – PAGE 172**

355	LaBAUVE, E. G.	171	LAKESIDE LAUNDRY
307	LaBESSE, A. G., residence	274	LANZ, H. W., residence
218	LaBESSE, J. E., residence	329	LaRUE, F. B., residence
53*	LAKE CHARLES DRUG STORE	60-2	LEE, W. E., residence
107*	LAKE CHARLES CARRIAGE & IMP CO.	319	LEITHEAD, A. J., residence
47*	LAKE CHARLES RICE MILL	256-2	LENFEST, L. R., residence
28	LAKE CITY SALOON	63	LEVY, A., store
70	LAKE CHARLES SUGAR REFINERY	73	LEVY, A., residence
135	LAKE CITY LUMBER CO., office	88	LEWIS, I. S., store
345	LAKE CITY LUMBER CO., yard	438	LEWIS, Z. P., residence
38	LAKE CHARLES REAL ESTATE OFFICE	352	LINGAN, Rev. H. B., residence
		464	LOCK, Capt., residence

## **ADVERTISEMENTS – PAGE 172**

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

# **L's (continued) – PAGE 173**

265*	LOCK MOORE & CO., mill, Westlake	84*	LOYD-FOX GROCERY CO., The
181	LOCK MOORE & CO., store, Westlake	340	LOYD, C. B.
500	LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CO.	313	LYONS, D. C., residence
324	LOOMIS, Dr. C. W., office	160	LYONS, Dr. D. E., residence
68*	LOREE & LOREE, store	388	LYONS, A. F., residence
368	LOVE, W. T., residence	402	LEWIS, WILEY, residence
44*	LOXLEY & MARTIN, office		

# **M's – PAGE 173**

29	MAGINNIS, R. G., residence	497	MATTHIEU, Mrs. L. A., residence
363	MANSFIELD, Mrs. L., Knappville	164	MATHIEU, J. H., drugs old S. P. depot
139	MANCUSO, B., residence	10*	MATHIEU, J. H., drug store, Ryan St.
479	MASON, W. A., residence	440	MAY, H. A., residence
1	MARTIN, Dr. J. G., residence	109	MAYO, THAD, residence
55	MARTIN & WATKINS, Drs., office	33*	MAYO & GEORGE, insurance office
106	MARTIN, WM., residence	453	MERRITT, W. H., residence
96	MARX S, MULLER J.	34*	MEYER, A., drug store
297	MARTIN, J. T., S. P. lunch room	463	MEYER, H., residence
490	MARTIN, GREY & CLINE office	216	MILAM, Y. M., residence
18	MASON, J. M., residence		

## **ADVERTISEMENTS – page 173**

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

# **M's (continued) – PAGE 174**

132*	MILLIGAN, H. B., res., Central Place	125	MOSS, Dr. A. H., residence
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92-2	MILLER, E. D., residence	46	MOSS, Dr. L. H., residence
207-2	MILLER, H. W., bookkeeper	279	MOSS, C. D., residence
247	MILLER, CHAS., residence, Westlake	256-3	MOSS, O. R., residence
318	MITCHELL, Mrs. W. W., residence	193	MULLEN, H. C., residence
280	MITCHELL, A. R., residence	195-2	MUNDAY, Dr. C. P., office
24	MOELING, W. G., residence	7*	MURRAY & BROOKS store
494	MOORE, BEN, residence	227	MURRAY, Mrs. C. D., residence
123	MOORE, JOS., residence	320	MURPHY, Mrs. J. H., residence
422	MORROGH, F., residence	449	MUTERSBAUGH, residence
278	MORRIS, Rev. C. C., residence	385	MILLER, L. J., residence

#### M's – PAGE 174

295	MacIVER, K. C., residence	425	McCLEERY, H. D., insurance office
57	McCAIN, J. M., store	199	McCORMICK, Mrs. C., residence
423	McCAIN, J. M., residence	372	McCOY, C. A., residence
428	McCAIN, A. B., residence	400*	McCOY & MOSS, attorneys
129	McCLAIN, Mrs. C. A., residence	489	McDONALD, W. G., residence
424	McCLEERY, H. D., residence	66	McGEE, A. E., residence

#### ADVERTISEMENTS – PAGE 174

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

#### M's (continued) – PAGE 175

99	McGEE, R. W., residence	304	McKINNON, A., residence
462	McGRAW, W. G., residence	275	McNEESE, Prof. JOHN, residence
439	McKAY, D. D., residence	93	McNEESE, Prof., office
303	McKENZIE, Mrs. R. V., residence	410	MURPHREY, GEO., residence

#### N's – PAGE 175

60-3	NEAL, HARRY, residence	296	NEW IMPERIAL HOTEL THE
79	NETTLES, H. A., residence	243	NIX, J. E., residence
376	NEWCORBE, F. E. H., residence	251	NORRIS, W. B., lumber mill
323-2	NEWELL, J., residence, Westlake	351	NORTH, N. E., residence
174	NEWHOUSE MARKET	364	NEWCORBE, F. E. H., office

#### O's – PAGE 175

72	O'BRIEN, J., office	412	ORY, J. W., residence
276*	OLIVER & NEWELL STABLE, Westlake	141	OTIS, C. D., residence
154	OPPENHEIMER, Mrs. R.	409	OTTO, WILL, residence
371	OPERA HOUSE SALOON	331	OWENS, J. A., residence

(continued next issue)

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**“NOTHING IS PARTICULARLY HARD IF YOU DIVIDE IT INTO SMALL JOBS.”**

## LeBLEU CEMETERY

Location: I-10 east to Chloe/Cameron exit, go north, back over the interstate. Cross Contraband Bayou, then left on LeBleu Cemetery Road. Cemetery is at end of road. Land for LeBleu Cemetery was donated by ALEXISE JANISE ON 1 Oct. 1860.

Cemetery was read on 25 March 1997 by MARGARET MOORE, Member #1066,  
and JAN CRAVEN, Member #1018

In some cases the headstone was no longer there or not readable. In those cases the information was taken from a previous reading in 1971 by the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc., with their permission. In addition, recent burials, whose headstone had not been put up yet, the obituary from the *Lake Charles American Press*, our local newspaper, was used, with their permission. The *Lake Charles American Press* publishes the obituaries with the information given to them by the indicated funeral home and is no way responsible for misgiven information. There were 30 adult and 5 children graves that were unmarked.

ALFORD, MARION JO HOPKINS, b. 1 July 1902, d. 2 Mar. 1993  
ANDRUS, IVA LeBLEU, b. 4 Aug. 1897, d. 16 June 1963; w/o Mr. BENOIT  
ANDRUS, SUSIE, b. 1 Oct. 1878, d. 17 Dec. 1966, w/o BELISAIRE DUGAS  
ARVILLE, ISABEL M. DRONET, b. 12 Mar. 1927, d. 15 Oct. 1977

BENOIT, CAROLYN E., b. 26 Dec. 1943, d. 8 May 1973; w/o FREDERICK W. MORGAN  
BENOIT, ERNEL "Ernie" L., b. 13 Feb. 1934, d. 6 Aug. 1982  
BENOIT, EVA LeBLEU ANDRUS, b. 4 Aug. 1897, d. 16 June 1963  
BENOIT, MARY L., b. 7 July 1908, d. 2 Jan. 1984  
BENOIT, WILSON, b. 21 July 1913, d. 23 Feb. 1978  
BERGER, IRENE, b. 13 Aug. 1881, d. 30 Aug. 1963  
BLANCHARD, JUDY L., b. 23 Jan. 1907, d. 15 Oct. 1982; buried next to SHIRLEY LeBLEU  
BOURQUE, AREECE, b. 1894, d. 1966  
BOURQUE, CLEMENT, b. 1882, d. 1948  
BOURQUE, HOLCOMBE, b. & d. 1924  
BOURQUE, JOHN ALLEN, b. 4 Nov. 1917, d. 23 Apr. 1972; La. PVT US Army WWII  
BOURQUE, MARLENE, b. & d. 1935  
BOURQUE, NOAH, b. 8 Dec. 1892, d. 6 Aug. 1968; LA PVT US Army WWI  
BOURQUE, OWEN, b. 1912, d. 1968  
BRAWNER, DICK, b. 19 Jan. 1888, d. 9 May 1971  
BREAUX, ADELE DAVIDSON, b. 14 Mar. 1911, d. 2 Jan. 1997  
BREAUX, ALEZNA DUGAS, b. 6 May 1890, d. 1 July 1948; w/o JOHN P. BREAUX  
BREAUX, ALONIE, b. 2 May 1904, d. 6 Feb. 1974  
BREAUX, ALTON, b. 16 Dec. 1906, d. 13 Aug. 1962  
BREAUX, CHARLES W. "Bill", b. 7 June 1914, d. 18 Dec. 1978  
BREAUX, DUPLES, d. 8 May 1977  
BREAUX, ELIZA WELSH, b. 19 Nov. 1869, d. 31 May 1944; w/o DONOT BREAUX  
BREAUX, ELLEN HAY, b. 8 July 1891, d. 1 Nov. 1975  
BREAUX, EVA MARIE, b. 25 Jan. 1908, d. 14 Feb. 1879; w/o ADOLPH OGEA

BREAU, GARLAND WILLARD, b. 2 Oct. 1924, d. 26 Mar. 1940;  
     s/o Mr. & Mrs. JOHN P. BREAU  
 BREAU, GWENDOLYN FAYE, b. 28 Apr. 1943, d. 2 May 1943;  
     Infant d/o Mr. & Mrs. CHARLES W. BREAU  
 BREAU, IRA, b. 28 Aug. 1905, d. 11 May 1993  
 BREAU, Mrs. J. F., (unreadable – 14 Mar. ????)  
 BREAU, JAMES FORBES, b. 17 Oct. 1931, d. ?? Dec. 1931;  
     Infant s/o ALTON JAMES BREAU  
 BREAU, JOHN IRVIN, b. 27 Jan. 1917, d. 21 July 1988; same slab with  
     JOSEPHINE EVENSON and SHELTON LEE BREAU  
 BREAU, JOHN P., b. 8 Dec. 1886, d. 17 Mar. 1975  
 BREAU, JOSEPH V., b. 12 Apr. 1917, d. 2 Sep. 1986; TEC 5 US Army WWII  
 BREAU, JOSEPHINE EVENSON, b. 14 Se. 1914, d. 27 May 1991; same slab with  
     SHELTON LEE BREAU and JOHN IRVIN BREAU  
 BREAU, LAWRENCE, b. 3 Oct. 1908, d. 27 May 1975; WOW  
 BREAU, MARY M. "Dollie", b. 26 Jan. 1918, d. 23 May 1984  
 BREAU, OLENA, b. 15 May 1860, d. 3 Dec. 1922; w/o DESIRE BREAU  
 BREAU, P. W., b. 18 Sep. 1898, d. 15 Jan. 1915  
 BREAU, RAWLIN D., b. 17 Dec. 1939, d. 7 July 1981  
 BREAU, SHELTON LEE, b. 12 Jan. 1944, d. 8 Dec. 1966; La. SGT CO A 16 Inf. 15 Inf. Div  
     Vietnam Bsm Ph; same slab with JOHN IRVIN BREAU and  
     JOSEPHINE EVENSON BREAU  
 BREAU, THELMA I. MORGAN, b. 29 Sep. 1899, d. 27 Oct. 1956; w/o J. ALTON BREAU  
 BREAU, WILLERT, b. 13 Feb. 1913, d. 6 Mar. 1966  
 BROUSSARD, MURPHY LEE, b. 1 Sept. 1933, d. 14 Feb. 1993; CPL US Army – Korea  
 BROWN, SILVOR E., b. 16 Jan. 1905, d. 10 July 1975  
 BROXSON, ESTHER, b. 27 Sep. 1921, d. 18 Feb. 1997; w/o \_\_\_\_ LeBLEU;  
     next to ORETHA P. LeBLEU  
 BRUNEY, DUBUISON, b. 10 Oct. 1880, d. 26 Mar. 1965  
 BRUNEY, FLORENTINE, b. 8 June 1885, d. 15 Aug. 1943  
 BULLER, DORA, b. 2 Mar. 1917, d. 2 Aug. 1990; w/o \_\_\_\_ LaFLEUR  
 BUSBY, JOSEPH M., b. 11 Sep. 1944, d. 8 Mar. 1989  
  
 CADY, LAWRENCE, b. 30 June 1902, d. 16 Mar. 1967  
 CADY, SADIE HOFFPAUIR, b. 19 Oct. 1906, d. 5 May 1988  
 CHAISSON, BRANDON PAUL, b. 5 Feb. 1979, d. 7 Feb. 1979;  
     s/o DARNELL & PATRICIA CHAISSON  
 CHESSON, CHOE MARSHAL, Jr., b. 8 Aug. 1933, d. 29 Sep. 1985  
 CHESSON, JOHN E., Sr., b. 24 Oct. 1939, d. 17 Aug. 1974  
 CHESSON, MARSHAL LYNN, b. 6 Jan. 1970, d. 17 Nov. 1974  
 CHESSON, WILMA DEE, b. 11 Apr. 1972, d. 3 Jan. 1989  
 COFFEY, ARTHUR HENRY, b. 8 Feb. 1921, m. 12 June 1942, d. 17 July 1993; S Sgt US Air  
     Force WWII Korea; h/o DAIZEL FREEMAN; same slab with DAIZEL  
     FREEMAN, JAMES BURTON FRUGE & RUTH ZORA FRUGE  
 COFFEY, DAIZEL FREEMAN, b. 14 Jan. 1922, m. 12 June 1942, d. 6 June 1993; same slab  
     with ARTHUR HENRY COFFEY, RUTH ZORA FRUGE & JAMES BURTON FRUGE

COFFEY, RUTH ZORA, b. 8 Dec. 1944, d. (no date); same slab with ARTHUR HENRY COFFEY, DAIZEL COFFEY and JAMES BURTON FRUGE

CORBELLO, AMBROSE, b. 8 Dec. 1879, d. 29 June 1966. This headstone not found in 1997 reading.

CORBELLO, BRIDGET, b. 8 Feb. 1884, d. 29 Jan. 1967; w/o \_\_\_\_ DAIGLE

CORBELLO, DORA D., b. 4 Aug. 1892, d. 1 Feb. 1978

CORBELLO, DORCELINE JENNIS, b. 1849, d. 1885; w/o ALVINE CORBELLO. This headstone not found in 1997 reading.

CORBELLO, EMOYAR JANISE, b. 30 Dec. 1883, d. 21 Mar. 1971; w/o \_\_\_\_\_ CORBELLO

CORBELLO, JACK A., b. 23 Nov. 1900, d. 13 Aug. 1971

CORBELLO, JIM, b. 10 Feb. 1895, d. 18 June 1960

CORBELLO, JOE, b. 24 Mar. 1882, d. 13 July 1967

CORBELLO, JOHN A., b. 14 Feb. 1886, d. 3 Mar. 1923

CORBELLO, LLOYD, b. 1925, d. 1979; SSgt US Army WWII. This headstone not found in the 1997 reading.

CORBELLO, ROSIE DAIGLE, b. 23 Aug. 1896, d. 16 May 1978

CORBELLO, WALTER L., b. 22 Nov. 1917, d. 25 Feb. 1983; SSgt US Army WWII

CORBELLO, WINNIE, b. 3 Mar. 1894, d. 15 June 1972. This headstone was not found in 1997 reading.

CORBELLO, ZADIE B., b. 26 Jan. 1905, d. 2 Sep. 1988

CORMIER, DOMITILE, b. 23 Sep. 1970, d. 9 June 1963; w/o ANTON PUJOL

CORMIER, EDITH JANESE, b. 27 Aug. 1929, d. 24 Jan. 1972

CORMIER, PETER, b. (no date), d. 1900. Also recorded under GORMIER.

CORMIES, HWETTE, b. 15 Aug. 1928, d. 16 Feb. 1984

CREDEUR, OLIVIA DUGAS, b. 13 Jan. 1902, d. 9 Feb. 1972

CUMMINGS, ALVIN E., b. 6 July 1949, d. 29 Sep. 1950; s/o Mr. & Mrs. T. E. CUMMINGS  
This headstone was not found in the 1997 reading.

CUMMINGS, DRUSILLA E., b. 3 Mar. 1910, d. 17 Nov. 1987

CUMMINGS, HENRY M., b. 15 Mar. 1907, d. 6 Aug. 1964

CUMMINGS, MACK E., b. 24 Oct. 1943, d. 25 Oct. 1943; twin s/o Mr. & Mrs. T. E.  
CUMMINGS. Twin brother was TOMMY E. CUMMINGS, buried in same grave.

CUMMINGS, TOM E., b. 20 Nov. 1913, d. 19 Jan. 1978

CUMMINGS, TOMMY E., b. 24 Oct. 1943, d. 25 Oct. 1943; twin s/o Mr. & Mrs. T. E.  
CUMMINGS. Twin brother was MACK E. CUMMINGS, buried in same grave.

CUNNINGHAM, ALDEN BEMISS, b. 18 Nov. 1955, d. 14 Mar. 1980; same slab with  
NANCIE LEIGH CUNNINGHAM

CUNNINGHAM, ANNIE D., b. 10 Sep. 1908, d. 17 Jan. 1976

CUNNINGHAM, CHUCK M., b. 25 Jan. 1969, d. 14 Jan. 1986

CUNNINGHAM, NANCIE LEIGH, b. 26 June 1960, d. 18 July 1989; same slab with ALDEN BEMISS CUNNINGHAM

CUNNINGHAM, STEVE A., b. 23 Oct. 1908, d. 4 May 1974

DAIGLE, BRIDGET CORBELLO, b. 8 Feb. 1884, d. 29 Jan. 1967; w/o ALCEA DAIGLE

DAIGLE, FULTON, Sr., b. 8 Sep. 1896, d. 2 May 1980; WWI veteran; same slab with ROSE LeBLEU DAIGLE, PAULENE & JOSEPH S. LeBLEU

(continued next issue)



## MEMORIES OF THE OLD STEAMBOAT *BOREALIS REX*

By Mrs. GEORGE NUNEZ, *Cameron Pilot* (11/23/1971; reprinted 11/24/2004)

I rode the *Borealis Rex* to Lake Charles as a small girl and had my tonsils removed in Doctor LEOMIS' office. I spent a week at Mr. and Mrs. JOE ROUX's and came home on the *Rex*. JIM MANSON, called "Capt. Jim," let me hold that big wheel and steer the boat. I thought it was the grandest thing. JOE BRADLEY sold candy, cookies and smoking tobacco, and we would bring a lunch along. They served dinner on the boat, but we were always ready to eat as soon as the *Rex* left Leesburg [now Cameron].

At that time, Mr. and Mrs. MANSON's girls lived by the new Catholic Church where Mr. and Mrs. MOUTON live. They were grand people, and TOM McCAIN was a grand old man. I recall the day of the 1918 storm. We didn't have radios at that time, and my father, DENNIS MURPHY, went on the *Rex* to get off at Vincent Settlement to visit his daughter MARDELLA BROUSSARD. When the *Rex* sank [in the hurricane], Mr. McCAIN had all the life boats lowered and said, "all ladies first."

My mother and I were home alone, cooking pear preserves. TOM SAVOY came and made us go to his house, which was a larger and better house than ours. Their house went off the blocks and we thought it was going to pieces, so we all got outside and were tumbled about. During the lull, we went over to Uncle TOM MURPHY's and the storm caught us. We crawled to the tall cedar trees and stayed there until it was over. Uncle TOM's house wasn't too badly damaged, but we were homeless. Our house was completely blown down; only one board stood with the coffee mill nailed upon it. The next day, my brother-in-law, BILL ROUX, came out in his wagon and took us to his home until his brother, ASA ROUX, was able to build us a home. In the 1957 storm our house was blown completely away, and only the cement steps and the cement form of our slaughter house were left. So it is no wonder that we get frantic when we hear of a hurricane coming. [Cameron was completely destroyed by Hurricane Audrey in 1957 and by Hurricane Rita in 2005.]

Getting back to the *Rex*, there were only three or four cars here then. They belonged to Doctor CARTER, GABIE RICHARD and others. I was about fifteen and one day, coming from Lake Charles were two drummers (now called salesmen) on the *Rex* with their cars aboard. They inquired how far I lived from Cameron, and I told them about 7.5 miles. They offered to drive me home. I said, "No, thank you. My father, DENNIS MURPHY and EDDIE MAE MURPHY (now Mrs. PIERRE SAVOIE) will be here to meet me." And sure enough, they were there in a wagon. I was so thrilled to be home with them and was telling about my trip when the salesman came by and nearly scared our horses off the road. They stopped to see if any harm was done and asked me if I wanted to go with them. It was a great experience! We had forgotten all the times we'd ride horse back to Cameron and sit on Mrs. DEBBIE ANDERSON's store porch and wait to see the *Rex* arrive and go down to meet her.

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**A GENERATION WHICH IGNORES HISTORY HAS NO PAST AND NO FUTURE.**

**Robert Heinlein**

## 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 & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles. The following information has been gleaned from some of these periodicals.

**HURRICANE DAMAGE TO LOUISIANA RECORDS** from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita was extensive. Rising waters, rain pouring in through broken windows and damaged roofs damaged thousands of documents, but the damp environment created some mold and mildew contamination. A tidal surge of 20 feet that swept through Cameron Parish virtually destroyed every building except the courthouse, but the records there were on the second floor and received little damage. The Calcasieu Parish Clerk of Court reported that some 300 files were damaged from a blown-out window, but are being recovered. McNeese University reported significant damage to government documents on the 4<sup>th</sup> floor of the Library. The Acadian Museum in Lafayette reported significant damage to artifacts. Reports of other affected entities are given. *Le Raconteur*, Vol. XXV #4 (Dec. 2005), Le Comite' des Archives, Baton Rouge, LA

**CATEGORIES OF LAND GRANTS IN TEXAS** explains various ways settlers could get land in Texas under the laws of Mexico, the Republic of Texas and the United States. *Navarro Leaves & Branches*, Vol. XXVIII, Issue III, Corsicana, TX

**VANISHED TOWNS OF THE RIO GRANDE VALLEY** tells of some early towns started during the early colonization period, including the villages of Dolores which was founded in 1750 and Casa Blancas, founded in 1776. Indian attacks, family feuds, crime, unclear land titles, ghosts, storms and isolation caused these historic settlements to be abandoned. *Genealogical Tips*, Vol. XXXXIII #3 (July, Aug., Sept. 2005), Harlingen, TX

**THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS OF CANADA** is a group who can prove descent from certifiable Loyalists, those who "Joined the Royal Standard before the Treaty of Separation in 1783." They celebrate United Empire Loyalist Day on June 19. *Genealogy Bulletin*, Issue 79 (Aug. 2005)

**WOMEN & THE LAW** shows some laws that governed women and their rights, including:

- In 1660, Connecticut law required all married men to live with their wives.
  - In 1841, widows, but not married women, could apply for federal land.
  - In 1895, Louisiana prohibited the defendant in a divorce from ever remarrying.
  - In 1895, in 14 out of 46 states, a wife's wages still belonged to her husband. Also, in 37 states, a married woman had no legal right over her children.
  - In one state, as late as 1924, there was a law that allowed a father to will a child (born or unborn) away from the mother.
  - In 1943, the National Recovery act limited the number of federal workers in a family to one, causing many women to lose their jobs.
  - At one time a woman could lose her U.S. citizenship, based upon her husband's citizenship.
- Heir Mail*, Vol. 27 #4 (Winter 2005), Crow Wing Co., MN Genealogical Society

**U. S. POSTAGE RATES** help to estimate the date of a letter. The first U. S. postage stamps

were issued in 1847; a 5-cent stamp paid for delivery of a letter up to 300 miles, but a 10-cent stamp was required for distances over 300 miles. Rapid advancing of the postal service reduced the rates. In 1851 to 1857, a 3-cent stamp delivered letters up to 5,000 miles, and 5-cents was charged if the letter was not pre-paid. Later, postage rates were based on the weight of the letter, not the distance. The price of postage was raised from 2 to 3 cents during the war years of 1917-1919, but after the war, Congress reduced the rate back to 2 cents. A postage rate chart can be found in the *St. Louis, MO Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 38 #3 (Fall 2005)

**FREE TRANSLATION SERVICE:** <http://www.1-800-translate.com>

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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.

#### **BUCHANAN, DENNIS, SELLER**

Need information on the following families: BUCHANAN (KY, PA, NC, ALA, MS (1800-1900); DENNIS (DE, MD, VA (1800-1900); SELLER (Germany or IN (1800-1900).

FRANCES D. BUCHANAN, P. O. Box 5243, Lake Charles, LA  
(E-Mail [cookie lady@cox-internet.com](mailto:cookie lady@cox-internet.com))

#### **GUISE, HARMON, HAYES, ANDRUS**

Interested in contact with GUISE, HARMON, HAYES and ANDRUS families.  
CATHERINE REAMS BRALY, 22668 Nadine Cir., Torrance, CA 90505-8065  
(E-Mail [cbraly@socal.rr.com](mailto:cbraly@socal.rr.com))

#### **THOMPSON, WEST**

On the 1826-1835 Mexican census RICHARD WEST was a widower. The 1850 Calcasieu Parish census shows the widowed SARAH WEST, 40, born in Louisiana. She is SARAH THOMPSON, widow of RICHARD WEST. The next family name on the census is illegible, but the children listed are hers. SARAH married twice---to DAMREL and MASTON BRACK---and moved to Newton Co., Texas, where she is buried in Sycamore Cemetery. Where is RICHARD WEST buried?

JUANITA DICKERSON MILLAR, 300 West State Hwy 6, Waco, TX 76712-5336

#### **COCA COLA BOTTLING PLANT**

Looking for information on the Coca Cola Bottling Plant at Lake Charles from 1940-1950. Also for Masonic Lodges and members for same time frame.

MARTHA JO SCHEXNEIDER, 5827 Common St., Lake Charles, LA 70607-7241  
(E-Mail [mjguill@bellsouth.net](mailto:mjguill@bellsouth.net))

**It's 2006! Do you know where your great grandparents are?**

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

Need to know relationship between NANETTE TRAHAN and JOSEPH TRAHAN Sr. NANETTE TRAHAN m. CHARLES GUILBEAUX; had daughter LUDVINE (m. 1793, MICHEL CORMIER II). JOSEPH TRAHAN, Sr. and ELIZABETH AUCOIN were parents of JOSEPH TRAHAN, Jr. (b. ca 1762; m. 1782 at Opelousas, FRANCOIS PITRE).

MICHAEL BABB NUNEZ, 3302 Oakmont Blvd., Austin, TX 78703  
([Miken51@hotmail.com](mailto:Miken51@hotmail.com))

**GAUDET, McNABB, WALKER**

Looking for information about the following families: GAUDET (1890-present, Vinton and Lake Charles), McNABB and WALKER (1880-present, Fenton and Welsh).

TERRY D. GAUDET, 721 Fern Dr., Sulphur, LA 70663 or [gaudet272@aol.com](mailto:gaudet272@aol.com)

**HAGGART, JOHNSTON**

Researching DUNCAN HAGGART, b. 1835, Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence County, New York, m. 1901, CATHERINE JOHNSTON. Lived in Forest City, IA, moved 1888 to Iowa, LA. Both are buried in Pine Hill Cemetery, Iowa, LA.

**REEVES, KOONCE, CAGLE**

JOHN T. REEVES, b. 6 Dec. 1878, m. 11 April 1912 AZILE KOONCE, d. 6 April 1945, Moss Bluff, LA. Father was JOHN T. REEVES m. CLARA CAGLE (ca 1867), d. ca 1899. Where did the REEVES and KOONCE families come from before moving to Louisiana?

MARY KALIEBE HAGGART, P. O. Box 425, Woodruff, WI 54568 or [maryh@newnorth.net](mailto:maryh@newnorth.net)

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**DO YOU REMEMBER???**

Hadacol, the patent medicine cure-all invented by Louisiana's DUDLEY J. LeBLANC? In 1942 LeBLANC created the "medicine" from vitamins and a strong alcohol base. He called it "Hadacol," an acronym for the Happy Day Co., with an "L" added for LeBLANC. To advertise his medicine, LeBLANC booked major performers, such as HANK WILLIAMS and BOB HOPE, for his Hadacol Caravan that toured the state in 1950 and 1951. LeBLANC became a state senator, and although Hadacol was a household word in Louisiana, by 1952 the company went bankrupt and LeBLANC's popularity declined.

When the worst thing you could do at school was to flunk a test, or be caught chewing gum or holding hands? If you were sent to the principal's office, everyone knew it. Boys tried to bluff it out, but girls were embarrassed and humiliated. The tongue lashing you received at school was mild in comparison with the fate that awaited you at home when your parents found out, and soon the whole family and neighborhood knew you were in trouble. When a teacher said you failed, you failed; parents respected the teachers' opinions and did not interfere in school policy, and woe to you! Drive-by shootings and bomb threats were unheard of, and schools were safe and marvelous places.

**DID YOU PAY YOUR 2006 DUES? DELINQUENT AFTER MARCH 18, 2006**

MEMBER #1412

Name of Compiler I. L. HEBERTAddress 204 BrundretteCity, State Lake Charles, LA 70605Date Updated 2/2006*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 HEBERT, Francois "TaTa"  
(Father of No. 2)

b. 25 Mar. 1847  
p.b. Hecker, La.  
m. 11 Feb. 1879  
d. 16 Dec. 1938  
p.d. Hecker, La.

2 HEBERT, Fredrick Fred  
(Father of No. 1)

b. 30 July 1890  
p.b. Hecker, La.  
m. 15 Mar. 1913  
d. 8 Jan. 1925  
p.d. Hecker, La.

5 LeBLEU, Mary Pamela  
(Mother of No. 2)

b. 11 Nov. 1858  
p.b. Lake Charles, La.  
d. 14 Feb. 1942  
p.d. Hecker, La.

1 HEBERT, Isidor Lewis

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

## SMITH, Dorothy

b. 9 Dec. 1925 - Fields, La.  
d. 10 Jan. 2006  
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

6 BULLER, Emile  
(Father of No. 3)

b. 19 Mar. 1862  
p.b. Hickory Flats, La.  
m. --- 1882  
d. 26 Jan. 1960  
p.d. Iowa, La.

3 BULLER, Emma  
(Mother of No. 1)

b. 10 Sep. 1894  
p.b. Indian Village, La.  
d. 2 May 1990  
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

7 NEVILS, Mary Celise  
(Mother of No. 3)

b. 10 July 1864  
p.b. Indian Village, La.  
d. 6 Mar. 1947  
p.d. Iowa, La.

(Spouse of No. 1)

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

8 HEBERT, Joseph Lastie  
(Father of No. 4)

b. 14 July 1817  
p.b. Opelousas, La.  
m. 17 Nov. 1838  
d. --- 1868  
p.d. Hecker, La.

9 AUGUSTINE, Lucie  
(Mother of No. 4)

b. 24 July 1823  
p.b. Grand Coteau, La.  
d. --- 1903  
p.d. Hecker, La.

10 LeBLEU, Martin Allimont  
(Father of No. 5)

b. 1 Dec. 1815  
p.b. St. Landry Par., La.  
m. 20 Apr. 1835  
d. --- 1860  
p.d. Calcasieu Par., La.

11 BREAUX, Carmelite  
(Mother of No. 5)

b. 8 May 1819  
p.b. --- 1882  
d. ---  
p.d. Calcasieu Par., La.

12 BULLER, William  
(Father of No. 6)

b. 28 Oct. 1819  
p.b. Hickory Flats, La.  
m. --- 1845  
d. ---  
p.d. Indian Village, La.

13 LANGLEY, Eugenie  
(Mother of No. 6)

b. 14 Aug. 1828  
p.b. ---  
d. 23 June 1914  
p.d. Indian Village, La.

14 NEVILS, James Jr.  
(Father of No. 7)

b. 4 Feb. 1862  
p.b. ---  
m. 26 Sep. 1882  
d. ---  
p.d. Indian Village, La.

15 MANUEL, Eloise Godefroy  
(Mother of No. 7)

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

16 HEBERT, Lastie (Bo)  
(Father of No. 8,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. --- 1795  
m. 9 Sep. 1816  
d. ---

17 FONTENOT, Elizabeth  
(Mother of No. 8,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 29 Nov. 1799  
d. 17 Aug. 1839

18 AUGUSTINE, Paul  
(Father of No. 9,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---

19 PELOQUIN, Celeste Felix  
(Mother of No. 9,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
d. ---

20 LeBLUE, Arsene  
(Father of No. 10,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. --- 1785  
m. ---  
d. 17 Oct. 1850

21 ANDRUS, Sarah  
(Mother of No. 10,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
d. ---

22 LANGLEY, Andre  
(Father of No. 11,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---

23 de la FOSSE, Marie  
(Mother of No. 11,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
d. ---

24 BULLER, Joseph  
(Father of No. 12,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 30 July 1781  
m. 25 June 1810  
d. ---

25 SADDICK, Eleonor  
(Mother of No. 12,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. --- 1790  
d. ---

26 LANGLEY, Andre  
(Father of No. 13,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---

27 de la FOSSE, Marie  
(Mother of No. 13,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
d. ---

28 NEVILS, James Dupre  
(Father of No. 14,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---

29 de la FOSSE, Marie  
(Mother of No. 14,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
d. ---

30 de la FOSSE, Marie  
(Father of No. 15,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---

31 de la FOSSE, Marie  
(Mother of No. 15,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
d. ---

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