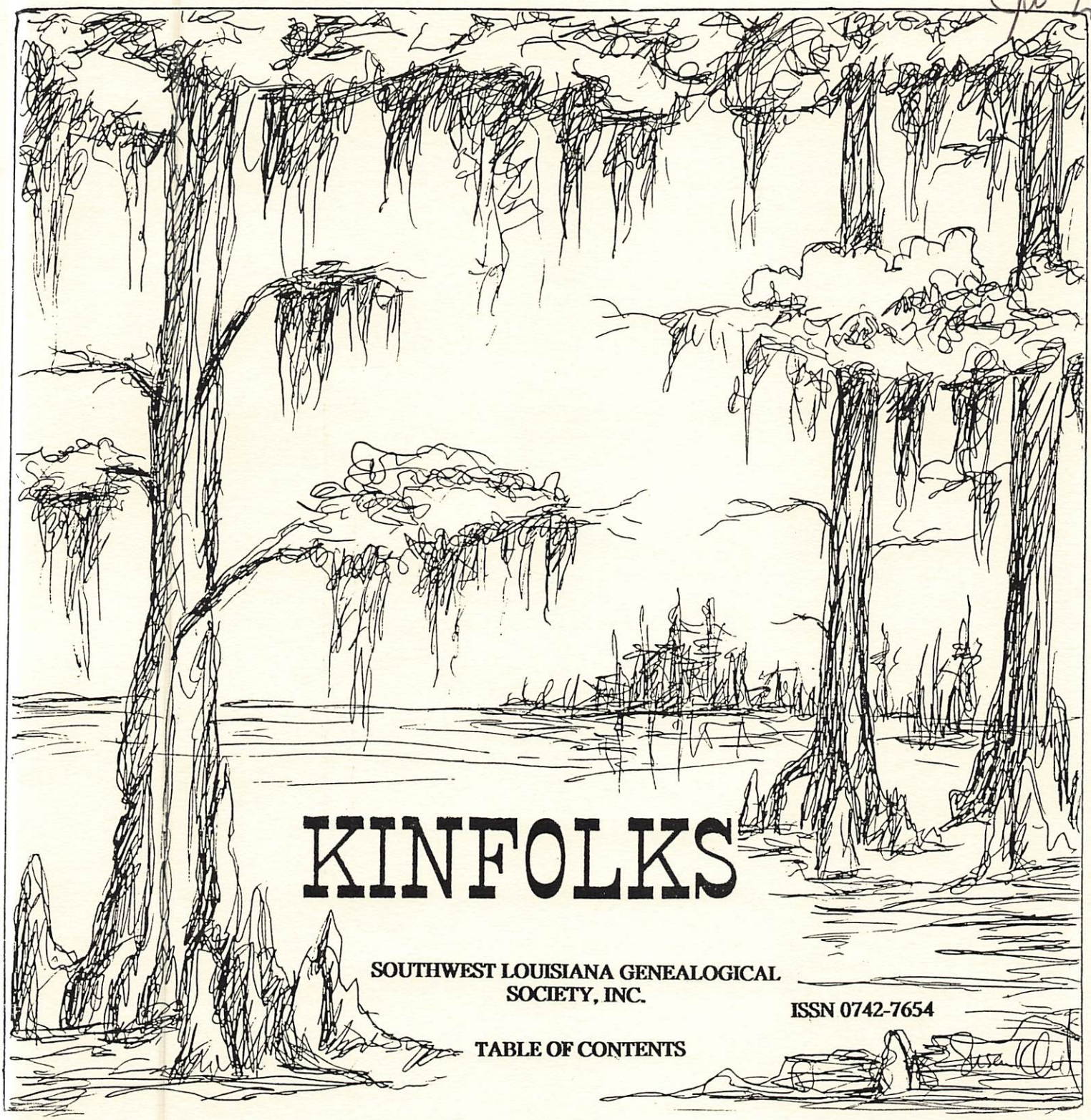

KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

ISSN 0742-7654

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Volume 30 No. 2 - May 2006

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

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

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

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

EDITORIAL POLICY - We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to Southwest Louisiana.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

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

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

SOCIETY ITEMS FOR SALE - *Ancestor Charts, Vol. I (1985) $21.95 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. II (1988) $21.95 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. III (1991) $25.00 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. IV (1994) $25.00 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. V (1997) $25.00 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. VI (2000) $22.00 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. VII (2003) $20.00 ppd; Subject Index I - Vol. 1 (1977) through Vol. 18 (1994) $5.00 ppd; Subject Index II which indexes Vol. 19 (1995) through Vol. 22 (1998) $5.00 ppd; Subject Index III includes Vol. 23 (1999) through Vol. 26 (2002) $5.00 ppd.* Order from SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652.

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SOCIETY NEWS

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

MARK YOUR CALENDARS FOR UPCOMING SOCIETY MEETINGS

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

MAY MEETING

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society will be held on Saturday, May 20th, 2006, at 10:00 A.M. in the Carnegie Meeting Room of Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles. Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 A.M. Guests are always welcome.

The program will be "What Do You Mean It Burned? Is All Your Research Up In Smoke?" presented by JOHN SELLERS of Sulphur Springs, TX.

* *

NEW MEMBERS

1478. CAROL BAUMGARTEN COX, 512 S. Lebanon St., Sulphur, LA 70663
1479. CAROL R. HAGAN, 621- Fremin Rd., New Iberia, LA 70560
1480. SUE STATON, 1831 A East Main, New Iberia, LA 70560
1481. STELLA CARLINE TANOOS, 21895 Talbot Dr., Plaquemine, LA 70764

MembershipTo Date: 379

* *

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY

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

Saturday, June 17th – 10:00 to 12:00	Introduction to Beginning Genealogy
Saturday, July 15th – 10:00 to 12:00	Organizing and Preserving Your Records
Saturday, August 19th – 10:00 to 12:00	Electronic Resources

* *

IN MEMORIAM

TAIMER DUHON PIZANIE
1915 – 2006

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

2006
MAY 20 – SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETNG – 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?"

SEPTEMBER 16 – SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 414 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
PROGRAM – TO BE ANNOUNCED

* *

EARLY COLONIAL JEWISH FAMILIES

Regarding the article on early Jewry in America (*Kinfolks*, Vol. 30 #1), W. T. BLOCK, Member #676, wrote that, in addition to New Amsterdam, there were also prominent Jewish settlements in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and Newport, Rhode Island. At Newport, AARON LOPEZ and other Jews controlled the shipping and whaling fleets and the candle-making industry. In Baltimore, DAVID FRANKS owned the "counting house" (bank), with subsidiaries in Philadelphia and elsewhere. About 1750, JOSEPH SIMON, a retail dealer was the first Jew to settle in Philadelphia. HAYM SOLOMON is often called "A financier of the American Revolution." BARNARD and MICHAEL GRATZ earned a fortune in the fur and Indian trade in western Pennsylvania, and MICHAEL's daughter, REBECCA GRATZ, was a well-known philanthropist. There were never more than about 1,500 Jews in colonial America. Their number swelled to about a quarter million in 1875, following the German migration, and to about 2,500,000 in 1910, following the Russian pogroms and East European migration. The Touro Synagogue in Newport and Congregation Mikveh Israel in Philadelphia, both established about 1760, remain the oldest, extant synagogues in the U. S.

* *

THE LIFE EXPECTANCY OF WRITEABLE CD ROM DISCS IS 2 TO 5 YEARS.

According to *Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter*, depending on the quality of the disc, burned CDs have a short life, but you may extend its life by keeping the disc in a cool, dark space, such as your safety deposit box or office safe. The problem is material degradation. Optical discs have a recording surface consisting of a layer of dye that can be modified by heat to store data. The degradation process may result in the data shifting on the surface and thus becoming unreadable to the laser beam. Experts suggest using magnetic tapes, which can have a life span of from 30 to 100 years, but all technology has its problems. Printing out hard copies of your research may be best in the end.

EASTER EGGS

Long before Easter became a Christian holy day, our ancient ancestors celebrated the vernal equinox, a spring celebration that represented new beginnings and the resurrection of life. Germanic peoples believed a benevolent goddess, Eostre, had the power to grant fertility to the people and their livestock and to produce good harvests. In other parts of Europe this goddess was called by a variety of names, such as Ostara or Austra. One of the main symbols of the goddess was the egg, which represented fertility and new life. Germanic tribes buried eggs in their fields, hoping that the goddess Eostre would bless their crops and make their livestock fertile. Early Greeks, Persians and Chinese gave eggs as gifts during their spring celebrations.

When the Christian Church was just beginning, many people in Christian territories still held with the old pagan practices. In an effort to destroy pagan beliefs, or to assimilate them into their own beliefs when necessary, the Church targeted Eostre's eggs. For many years it was an offense, punishable by death, to decorate or give eggs at Easter. However, the practice continued covertly, and this was the origin of the Easter egg hunt, according to some. The pagan practice of Eostre's eggs was so widespread across Europe that the Church found it impossible to suppress and eliminate it. Instead, they took it and associated it with their own religion, linking the egg with religious legends and biblical events. A lovely old Polish tale tells that the Virgin Mary gave eggs to soldiers guarding Jesus, hoping that they would show mercy. When they did not, she cried and her tears fell on the eggs, dotting them with beautiful colors.

Different cultures developed their own styles of decorating eggs. Greeks colored eggs red; Slavic peoples decorated their eggs in patterns using silver and gold. In earlier times Easter eggs were dyed with whatever was available. White eggs were preferable to brown ones because they absorbed colors better. Boiled mustard flowers created yellow eggs; beet juice made eggs purple-red; grass, weeds and fern produced various shades of green; oak bark made yellow-brown dye. Now a great variety of colors and dyes are commercially available at Easter time.

By the Middle Ages the practice of giving decorated eggs at Easter time was well established, and in 1290 King EDWARD I of England gave 450 eggs to his staff. Easter eggs and egg hunts remained popular spring events. In 1862, as the American Civil War was tearing the country apart, ABRAHAM LINCOLN decided to boost northern morale and ordered that decorated Easter eggs would be hidden on the White House lawn, beginning a national tradition.

The most famous and lavish Easter eggs are the fifty eggs encrusted with jewels, gold and silver, and made by hand and designed by PETER CARL FABERGE' for the ROMANOV family who ruled Russia before the Russian revolution. FABERGE's first Imperial Easter Egg was made for Tsar ALEXANDER III in 1895. Each egg was a secret project. Many of the Faberge' eggs opened to reveal a surprise...a royal portrait, a jeweled flower, a singing bird. At today's prices, the cheapest Imperial egg would cost $120,000 and the most expensive, $1,400,000! FABERGE' also made elaborate eggs for noble or wealthy families, as well as hundreds of miniature eggs to be worn as pendants, popular gifts in both Russia and England. If your ancestor lived in Europe or Russia, it is a certainty that he/she had Easter eggs and probably egg hunts. From this ancient pagan custom comes one of our favorite spring traditions.

Source: *History Magazine.* Vol. 5 #4 (May 2004); *Antiques & Collecting Magazine.* Vol. 108 #2 (May 2003)

SWLGS MARCH PROGRAM

JAN CRAVEN, a member of the SWLGS, spoke on "Mourning Customs" for our March meeting. Mrs. CRAVEN was attired in an authentic black, hooped-skirted dress, appropriate for full mourning in the mid-19th century. The following information is extracted from her talk.

MOURNING CUSTOMS OF THE MID-19TH CENTURY

Death was so prevalent during the War Between the States that mourning customs and rituals were refined from several centuries of superstitions and beliefs as a way of showing proper respect for the deceased. Socially, decorum of that period demanded that family members, especially women, adjust their behavior and attire for years after the death of a close relative. In colonial times, mourning had not taken on the significance it did in the later Victorian period. During the colonial period, the family member was simply buried without a lot of ceremony...and life went on. It wasn't until after the 1840s that mourning started becoming an art form. When Queen Victoria went into mourning in 1861, society on both sides of the ocean took on mourning with a vengeance...one that did not subside until the middle 1900s.

In a time when families needed the support of relatives and friends more than any other time, women were isolated and expected to shoulder the burden of family responsibilities and overwhelming grief alone. Widows were often discouraged from attending the funeral of their dearly departed husbands, in the belief that the grief would be too much for them. Men, however, had very few changes in their behavior. A widower was expected to wear a black or dark suit to the funeral. After that, a black armband and a black and white hatband was worn and considered a sign of respect for the deceased. But for the most part, men went about their daily routines or business with very few restrictions. After a period of a few months to a year, the widower was free to remarry, if he chose.

The length of mourning depended on the relationship to the deceased, with a widow in mourning for a departed husband having the most rigid restrictions and lasting the longest time. Mourning as it pertained to women, was divided into three stages---heavy or deep mourning, full mourning and half-mourning---with distinct differences between each stage. The different periods of mourning, dictated by society, were expected to reflect the natural period of grief. Everyone else presumably suffered less. For children mourning parents or vice-versa, the period of time was one year; for grandparents, sisters and brothers, six months; for aunts and uncles, two months; for great aunts and uncles, six weeks; for first cousins, four weeks.

The first stage, called *Heavy* or *Deep Mourning,* lasted a minimum of a year and a day to two years. It was characterized by the use of black clothing, veils, bonnets, outerwear, and the extensive use of black crepe. The use of crepe usually lasted one year and a day, at the end of which time the crepe could partially be removed. Crepe was a crimped, scratchy type of silk, and the dyes used were very unstable. The color would run and stain anything it came into contact with---and black dye could be toxic. Women were advised that if they should wear veils over their faces for an extended period of time, they should periodically lift the veil back over their face, probably to get fresh air.

Fabrics of choice were wool, serge, alpaca, bombazine, cotton and Henrietta, but not silk nor any fancy material. Any fabric used for heavy mourning should be a dull, dead hue, not a blue-black, nor any brown shade. The North preferred wool, but in the South cotton was more often used. For heavy mourning, collars and cuffs were black, covered in crepe. It was customary not to wear any white, except for the widow's cap under her bonnet. Hats were not worn for mourning. Instead, a widow wore a bonnet covered with a deep-hemmed, extremely long, black crepe veil, which covered the back and front. Mourning clothes were expected to be plain, with little or no adornment. Bows, flowers, lace, embroidery and decorative finishing were wholly out of place and inadmissible in deep mourning.

Linings of mourning dresses were recommended to be of gray muslin, but never black muslin, probably because of the dye. Even then, it was difficult to keep skirts from being stained by the black dye. Dull black kid gloves or those made of cotton or silk, crocheted or knitted, were acceptable. Sheer white fabric was preferred for handkerchiefs, which were 8 to 20 inch squares with a black border; borders decreased in width as the mourning period drew to its end. Underpinnings were white, with the exception of a black band that was often added to the hem of the outermost petticoat in case it were to show underneath the hem of the dress. For the second year of heavy mourning, silk might be incorporated into the dress; however, the use of black crepe was still prevalent. At this point, black lace might be used to trim the collars and cuffs. Veils could be shortened and made of lighter fabrics, such as net or tulle.

Jewelry was not used at all for the first year of deep mourning, but for the remainder of the mourning period black jewelry called *jet* was used. Later in the War, as jet became difficult to obtain in the blockaded South, a suitable replacement was found in black glass and India rubber. Hair jewelry, jewelry made from the hair of the deceased, was often used as mourning jewelry. It was distinguished from other hair jewelry by the use of mourning symbols, such as weeping willows, urns, weeping women, tombs, lilies, lambs, butterflies or roses. Mourning jewelry most often consisted of rings, brooches, bracelets, lockets, and earrings. The most popular were the mourning rings that were given out as memorial keepsakes of the departed.

After another year or so, a widow could enter *Full Mourning.* This was characterized by replacing the black collar and cuffs with white, and discarding the veil. Crepe was generally discarded at this point, and jewelry of a wider variety was worn. Jewelry for full mourning included more gold and silver, and the use of seed pearls combined with jet or other black stones. Then after another period of six months to a year, a widow could enter *Half-Mourning,* which was characterized by the addition of lilac, lavender, violet, mauve gray, or similar colors combined with black. Every change was subtle and gradual, beginning first with trims of these colors being added. The widow was no longer limited to black, and patterned fabric was acceptable. Combinations of more than two colors was not suitable unless it might be gray, white and black. The use of white or black ornaments for evening wear, and bonnets of white, lavender silk or straw could now be used. Love ribbons on bonnets, a type of ribbon used exclusively for mourning, was permissible and were usually white or black; silk ribbon was to be avoided. Now, jewelry could be worn with more regularity and with a wider variety of choice.

During mourning, a woman had to deal with the restrictions of her wardrobe, but her personal life and activities were strictly limited---as if she was being punished for being a widow. For a

specified time, she did not leave home for any business or visiting, and did not receive visitors. She did not even go into the yard without her heavy crepe veil covering her face. After a "respectable time," she sent out black-edged cards announcing that her time of heavy mourning had passed, and she was again receiving visitors. Attending parties, weddings, and other social activities was absolutely prohibited for women in heavy mourning, and to be seen at such an affair brought the disapproval and condemnation of the entire community.

In the unhappy event that a second relative died during a widow's period of mourning, the length of her mourning period was extended to the amount of time proper for the relationship of the second deceased. During the War Between the States, mourning was so widespread that many women, whole communities, never came out of mourning until after the war ended. Widows often put away their mourning clothes when their period of mourning ended. However, clothing and crepe manufacturers perpetuated the myth that to do so was unlucky, which, of course, profited their industry. Southern women were more likely to save such clothing because they knew if they needed it again, there was no way to replace it. Wealthier women were known to exchange their colored clothing with neighbors and friends for black when needed. Often poorer southern women could not obtain proper mourning clothing and resorted to dyeing existing clothing. They wrote of the heartbreak of not being able to mourn in the proper clothing. However, northern newspapers and magazines carried ads for mourning fabrics and clothing.

Photography came into its own in the 1860s, and mourning photographs were taken to preserve the image of the deceased. Burial was often held off for days or weeks waiting for the photographer to arrive, and in this time the tradition of having flowers in the parlor to mask the smell of death developed. In poorer families, this mourning photograph was often the only image taken of the deceased, and was placed with a wreath of hair from the deceased in the picture frame. Mourning quilts were often made, tracing various family members from birth to death.

Sometimes, especially during the War, women would go into mourning to show support for their nation, or when a battle was lost. The length of time they wore their mourning clothes on these occasions depended upon how terrible the battle was, but mostly, it depended upon how long the other women in the town wore their mourning garments. Any woman who did not show mourning, or did not do so long enough, might be suspected of being disloyal to her country. And this would be another ***grave*** situation!

Some mourning superstitions are:
Wearing black was thought to make the mourners inconspicuous so death would not claim them.
Widows could not remarry for a year and a day, time judged for decomposition of a body.
Long veils protected mourners from the spirit of the departed.
Funerals were prolonged to make sure the deceased was dead before burial. Coffin lids were often not screwed down, in case of accidental burial.
Mirrors had to be covered so that the person who saw himself would not be the next to die.
Clocks were stopped at the hour of death to prevent bad luck in the house.
Eyes of the deceased were closed so that he could not choose someone to accompany him.
If rain falls on a corpse, the deceased will go to heaven.
If the deceased were good, flowers would bloom on his grave; if he was evil, weeds grew.

PERIODS OF MOURNING

Contributed by JAN CRAVEN, Member #1018

	First mourning	Second mourning	Ordinary Mourning	Half-Mourning	Total
Widow for husband	1 year & 1 day In bombazine & heavy crepe	9 months with less crepe	3 months in black, with ribbons & jet	6 months minimum	2 ½ yrs.
Widower for wife	3 mos. in black suit, black tie			None	3 mos.
Mother for child	6 mos. in crepe & bombazine		3 mos. in black silk	3 mos. in half-mourning colors	1 yr.
Child for parent	Black or white		3 months	3 months	1yr.
Daughter for parents	18 months, mantle of crepe or paramatta		3 months	3 months	2 yrs.
Wife for mother-In-law	18 months, mantle of crepe or paramatta		3 months	3 months	2 yrs.
Woman for brother or sister	3 mos. in crepe		2 months	1 month	6 mos.
Niece for aunt, uncle	None	None	3-6 months		3-6 mos.
Woman for 1st cousin	None	None	3 weeks-3 months		3 weeks-3 months

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JET: NATURE'S SEMI-PRECIOUS BLACK STONE

Jet, a type of black lignite or anthracite, is a relative of ordinary coal. It is of organic origin and is warm to the touch. It can be cut and polished, and has been used for jewelry since about 1400 B.C. The earliest Jet was found in Germany and date back to about 10,000 B.C. It was used by ancient Greeks and Romans, and has been found in Britain since pre-historic times, where barrows of the Bronze Age have yielded amulets, bracelets, beads and other ornaments. Jet was formed by masses of wood that sank in ancient times and were buried under layers of mud. Under pressure, and heat and the addition of salt water, hard Jet was produced; fresh water produced a softer and less precious Jet. In early days, pieces of Jet were found along the shores, having fallen when cliffs disintegrated or appearing from a subterranean source. Later, mines were driven into the shale deposits and into the cliffs, especially around Yorkshire, England where there are jet deposits. Jet can also be found in some areas of Spain, France, Germany, Poland, Russia, Turkey, India, China, and in Utah in the U.S. The Victorian Age was truly the Jet Age. Queen Victoria perpetually mourned her husband, and black grew in popularity. Jet beads, buttons, chessmen, and all sorts of ornaments were highly desirable on both sides of the Atlantic. Jet was also known as "black amber" or "witches' amber," and, like amber, could be burned as incense. The Whitby Museum in Yorkshire has fine examples of Jet jewelry and ornaments.

ALTERNATIVE BURIAL: Ashes in space. In March, a special rocket was launched into space. It carried the ashes of 186 people. Families paid $995 to $5300 for the flight.

"Death is a punishment to some, to some a gift, and to many a favor." Seneca (ca 4 BC-65 AD)

AMERICAN WARS & THE RECORDS THEY GENERATED
THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, 1775-1781

"These are the times to try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in their crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of men and women." *The American Crisis* by Thomas Paine

"The shot heard round the world" was the first shot fired in the Revolutionary War. This shot turned the world upside down, and affected many of our ancestors whether they were American colonials, British, French, German or Spanish. The Revolutionary War was not an epic tale of battles and superheroes. It was a drama filled with ragged, footsore, hungry, desperate men who risked everything for their ideals. And the world was never the same!

At the beginning, the colonists were simply asking for a chance to present their grievances and protest some of the British colonial policies. Radical leaders, warning that Britain would tax the middle classes into permanent poverty, soon drew admiring crowds of working-class men, who were without land and, therefore, without votes. In addition to high taxes and embargos, the British Navy had impressed hundreds of American sailors. Unrest flourished, and the colonists protested with inflammatory pamphlets, boycotts, and Tea Parties. As clashes became more frequent, war seemed eminent. Boston, the intellectual center of the colonies, was seen as the center of the rebellion, so 4,000 British soldiers were sent there to prevent trouble. Instead, problems increased when the underpaid soldiers took on additional jobs, stealing jobs from local men. Then, British soldiers fired upon a mob hurling snowballs and insults at them, killing three and mortally wounding two others. In order to control the mob, the British forbade town meetings and other gatherings. The colonists were enraged and decided to make a stand!

The colonists had secretly been gathering arms and ammunition. When the British learned of a cache of arms at Concord and of a meeting of rebel leaders at nearby Lexington, they marched, hoping to capture the leaders. PAUL REVERE, sixteen year-old SYBIL LUDINGTON and several other riders rode through the night to warn the colonials. On 19 April 1775, the first shot of the war was fired at Lexington. The battle at Concord followed. In May 1775, BENEDICT ARNOLD, ETHAN ALLEN and his Green Mountain Boys from Vermont captured Fort Ticonderoga. Two days later they captured the fort at Crown Point. Now there was doubt that the colonists meant to fight. In Boston, Patriots began throwing up earthen breastworks at Bunker Hill and Breed's Hill. HOWE's army rushed the hills twice and were driven back, but the third time they advanced, the colonists were forced to withdraw. Both sides claimed the battles as victories, but the Americans knew that it was essential to drive the British out of Boston. For that they needed cannons, shot and ammunition.

Cannons were difficult for the American foundries to make; sometimes they cracked or misfired. They were not made to standard specifications, and used various kinds of ammunition. Nitrate was needed to make gunpowder, and sources were usually found in remote locations. Prominent men, such as PAUL REVERE and ELI WHITNEY were among the manufacturers of munitions. To solve the cannon problem, in the winter of 1775-76, HENRY KNOX managed to move 55 captured British cannons from Fort Ticonderoga through the snow to Boston on ox-drawn sleds. WASHINGTON later appointed KNOX as his first Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON led the Minutemen to victory at Concord and Charleston. An untrained band of colonial militia made up of farmers and craftsmen had the invincible British Army on the run! Morale was high after the victories, and volunteers rushed to join the militias, raising the total to about 10,000. But not all of the victories in 1775 went to the colonials; in the fall, the British Navy destroyed Falmouth, Maine, and Norfolk, Virginia. King GEORGE III was appalled by the insolence of colonists who had the audacity to demand rights from a king. He considered these acts treason, declared America in rebellion, and hired German mercenaries to increase the size of the army. Many Americans who still claimed that the war was merely a military protest against unfair policies could not believe that their king had hired vicious Germans to punish them! Finally, after almost of year of procrastination, the Continental Congress declared Independence on 4 July 1776. WASHINGTON asked BETSY ROSS to make a new colonial flag, but she made five pointed stars, not six pointed ones as he had suggested. In September 1776, Congress called the new country the United States of America. WASHINGTON was named military Commander-in-Chief. In a formal address, he called his army "Troops of the United Provinces of North America," but the British General BURGOYNE called them "a rabble in arms." Finally, it was decided to call them the Continental Army. In the army were many boys as young as ten years old who had enlisted with their fathers, and who were used as messenger boys, drummers, fifers and cooks' helpers. There were some old men, numerous Indians and a few Negroes. Rhode Island sent both Indians and Negroes.

Militarily, the Revolutionary War consisted of two parts. The first part was fought in the North for three years and ended with the battle of Monmouth on 28 June 1778. Then followed a lull of about eighteen months, with Indian raids and massacres. The second part of the war began in 1780, took place mainly in the South, and culminated with the British surrender at Yorktown. In the first phase of the war, the British launched their campaign from Canada. Going overland, BURGOYNE would meet HOWE, who was coming from New York. The expedition from Canada was rough and dangerous, but many soldiers' families accompanied the British Army. Cooks, laundresses, women and children, trunks of finery, dress uniforms, tea sets, bedding, furniture, sets of china and silver accounted for tons of baggage and slowed down the army. About six or seven hundred Indians also accompanied the Army, but they became almost uncontrollable when BURGOYNE explained that there would be no torture, scalping or killing of any women and children taken as prisoners, an idea of warfare that was alien to the Indians. Disillusioned, many Indians left, taking everything they could steal with them. Tales of British-led Indian raids and atrocities promoted patriotism and instilled more hatred in the colonists.

HOWE decided to capture Philadelphia while he waited for BURGOYNE. He thought that WASHINGTON would surely defend his capital! However, WASHINGTON could not afford a full-fledged battle. Congress left Philadelphia for Baltimore, and the British moved in. By the end of the summer of 1776, there were over 4,000 British troops in New York. WASHINGTON's Army marched to New York, but after fighting, became surrounded on three sides, and escaped in the fog. When Forts Washington and Lee fell in late November 1776, about 3,000 Americans and 200 cannons were captured. The Continental Army dwindled to a mere 5,000. The future was uncertain for the little army. Men hesitated to join; they were needed at home, and the British considered Continental troops as traitors and would not hesitate to punish them or their families. Supplies of everything were scarce and uncertain. Life in the army would either be an adventure or a disaster. Inflation soared as morale declined.

WASHINGTON's Army, ragged, dirty and hungry, were short of everything...soap, food, clothing, medical supplies, doctors and nurses. Uniforms were almost non-existent, and clothing hung in tatters. Many had no coats, no blankets, no boots or shoes; they wrapped their feet in rawhide and rags. Crude hospitals were set up, but the beds were only dirty straw, often contaminated by prior patients. There were no isolation wards, and wounded men were placed next to those who had contagious diseases. Diseases, such as small pox, typhoid, typhus, and dysentery, spread rapidly; about half the men were too sick to fight. Enlistments were made for only a short period of time, and most of them would expire on 31 December...and Congress did not have the money to pay those who stayed. While WASHINGTON's Army fought and suffered, some opportunists turned the war into a get-rich quick scheme and began selling supplies and provisions to the British. Disillusioned soldiers began to desert by the scores and drifted home.

When the British moved into New York, they left about 1,200 Hessians on the east side of the Delaware River. It was rumored that in the spring a large British force of about 60,000 men was coming. The Americans had to attack before the replacements came, but the frigid weather had convinced HOWE that the winter campaign was over. WASHINGTON decided to take advantage of the season and the inclement weather to surprise the British and Hessians, both of who were known to celebrate Christmas with parties and drinking. Thirty thousand German mercenaries, known collectively as Hessians, had been bought like cattle. They had no interest in the war, usually fought reluctantly, and deserted frequently. They would not suspect an attack.

On Christmas night, a snowstorm threatened, but the severe cold was a blessing in disguise for WASHINGTON's Army. Under the cover of fog and in a fleet of small boats, they crossed the icy Delaware River to Trenton. The men wrapped their oar-locks in rags and silently rowed across the river, then turned their boats around and returned with another load of men and supplies. Then the worst snowstorm in many years struck south of Trenton and prevented the American troops under Generals JAMES EWING and JOHN CADWALDER from meeting WASHINGTON's Army. They were alone, against a much larger force, with no way to retreat. The element of surprise held, and colonials struck! Even the storm worked in the Americans' favor. WASHINGTON's Army marched with the wind to their backs, but the snow blew right into the faces of the Hessians. WASHINGTON's Army was victorious, but they did not tarry. They recrossed the Delaware, taking hundreds of prisoners with them, as the storm raged on.

Many enlistments were ending on 29 December 1776, and WASHINGTON's Army marched, hoping to surprise the British once again. To entice the men to stay in the army for another six weeks, they were promised a $10 bonus. The country's richest man, ROBERT MORRIS, borrowed money to pay the bonuses, and many men stayed. The weather changed, and WASHINGTON's Army could not march; the roads were turned into morasses of knee-deep mud by the melting snow, but soon cold set in, freezing the ground solid. About midnight on the 29th, WASHINGTON's Army silently left their encampment and marched toward Princeton, leaving large campfires and enough sentries on duty to deceive the enemy. CORNWALLIS attacked, only to find the camp was empty. WASHINGTON's Army had disappeared in the night and was preparing to attack Princeton. The battles of Trenton and Princeton were touted as American victories and were used to boost American morale. WASHINGTON became a

national hero. Songs and poems praised him and artists drew portraits of him. He was admired in England, but there were plots to murder him, and security around him was usually tight.

In January 1777, WASHINGTON's Army was encamped at Morristown, New Jersey, which had a large ironworks that made shots, shells, shovels, bayonets and cannons. Indians and slaves worked in iron mines, forges and foundries, while women and children were often employed in forges and foundries. Hundreds of captured Hessians also worked in the ironworks. At that time, conditions in the iron mines and foundries were so bad that hundreds of men went west to settle on the frontier instead of taking the low-paying, hard-labor jobs in the ironworks. In 1777, a law was enacted to make ironworkers exempt from the draft. This resulted in the question of discrimination: if ironworkers were exempt, why were the farmers also not exempt? However, even the promise of exemption was not enough to guarantee an adequate force of ironworkers, so sometimes soldiers were assigned to these tasks.

Morristown was a town of loyal American patriots, who housed many of the soldiers into their homes and put others into their public buildings, barns or stables. Few had beds; they slept on the floor and joked about their "hardwood mattresses." Some lived in tents, which did little to protect them from foul weather. The crowded, unsanitary conditions in which they lived and the poor nutrition of their diet made WASHINGTON's Army the ideal target for diseases, especially smallpox. When smallpox threatened Morristown, WASHINGTON decided to inoculate the civilians, as well as his army. He had incurred a light case of smallpox in his youth, and in 1776, his wife, MARTHA, had been inoculated. In those days, inoculations for smallpox were dangerous, and sometimes deadly. At best, they would cause severe sickness for several weeks; at worst, they could scar or kill. However, if the men in WASHINGTON's Army were too disabled by the inoculations to fight in a crisis, the situation would become disastrous.

Immunizations began, and the procedure was kept secret. Almost all of WASHINGTON's Army was seriously ill and the number of sick increased steadily. In case of a British attack, they were helpless, but within a few weeks, most of them had recovered. Those who survived the inoculations, like those who survived the disease itself, were often scarred or severely pockmarked for life. Inoculation had proved successful and saved many lives. Soldiers wrote home urging family and friends to immunize themselves.

WASHINGTON's Army was never large, and to keep its small size a secret, many subterfuges and tricks were used. The Army engaged in hit-and-run, guerilla tactics, and fought skirmishes rather than large battles. Frontiersmen who were marksmen became snipers, picking off British officers. There was a sophisticated intelligence network that used local spies to report unusual activities or strangers in town. Some of the spies were women, who not only gathered information, but also passed on false information to deceive the British. The most famous American spy was undoubtedly NATHAN HALE, who was caught and hanged in 1776. He is remembered for his last words, "I regret that I have but one life to give for my country." The most infamous was the American General BENEDICT ARNOLD who planned to hand over his post at West Point to the British.

America was not united. In 1777, the British still held New York, which was filled with Loyalists, Tories and British sympathizers. There were thousands of Loyalists in the colonies,

and the Americans began an extensive campaign against them. A loyalty oath to the new United States was required, and all who refused to take it were considered Loyalists and were treated harshly. Hundreds were arrested, and when the jails were full, the rest were imprisoned on old ships anchored in the Hudson River. Their property was confiscated; their business was boycotted; some were tarred, feathered and run out of town; still others were hanged.

Enthusiasm for the war had slacked off, and so had recruitments. Men who joined state militias were paid larger enlistment bonuses than the Army paid, and could stay closer to their homes. Many men in WASHINGTON's Army enlisted for only three months, and when their enlistments were finished, returned home. Those who enlisted for a year were called "bonus soldiers," and received $20, a suit of clothing, and at the end of their service received 160 acres of western land. Soldiers who were wounded and disabled so they were unable to work received half-pay for the rest of their lives. Some enterprising men signed up in several regiments to receive enlistment bonuses, an illegal practice that became common. There were a large number of desertions; many soldiers just left...individually or in small groups...headed away from the war and toward home. Some were ill or wounded; others needed to help their families; still others were disillusioned and tired of fighting. Some officers left when Congress refused to promote them. To set an example, WASHINGTON punished some deserters with floggings and shot others. In desperation, he finally declared an amnesty for deserters, and hundreds of men returned to the Army. Companies of militia sent by state governors, along with new recruits in the Continental Army, brought the total number of troops in the American Army to 15,000.

As the war progressed, many men left the Army for a more profitable occupation as privateers, to capture British ships bringing men and supplies from Europe. The confiscated cargoes were sold for a profit and each sailor received a portion. In 1776, the first of the new navy arrived. Captained by JOHN MANLEY, the privateer schooner *Lee* captured the British brig *Nancy,* which was loaded with ammunition, guns, bayonets, flints, and cannons...all the supplies needed by the WASHINGTON's Army. While the French harassed British shipping in their home waters, JOHN PAUL JONES and the small American Navy wreaked havoc on British shipping and drove the insurance rates on British cargoes and ships to fantastic rates. This led merchants, insurers and other businessmen to seek an early close to the war that was bankrupting them.

The new nation also had money woes. The war was costing a fortune. Paper Continental scrip that flooded the country was almost worthless..."not worth a Continental." To further deflate the value of American money, the British were pouring in millions of dollars in counterfeit currency. However, Congress decreed that all taxes and army bills must be paid in American scrip, causing farmers to refuse to sell their produce. Everyone wanted to be paid in "hard money." One price was given for American money, and a second, lower price was charged for "hard cash." Later, one gold dollar became equivalent to $30 to $50 in Continental currency. Pennsylvania farmers, particularly Quakers whose creed prevented them from fighting, refused to sell grain, cattle or produce to the Army. Private soldiers received six and 2/3 dollars a month...about 16 cents in buying power in 1779...so against orders, they plundered and stole.

By the winter of 1777-1778, the British had recaptured Fort Ticonderoga and New York, and had defeated the Americans at Germantown, Brandywine, and the river forts along the Delaware. Hundreds of Americans had been captured and flung into British prison ships, where living

conditions were deadly. WASHINGTON ordered MORGAN and his riflemen to use the scorched earth policy along BURGOYNE's path. The British soldiers and their large baggage train simply could not be supplied, and their disgruntled Indian allies soon returned to Canada. American Generals BENEDICT ARNOLD and HORATIO GATES led their armies to victory at Saratoga, New York on 17 October 1777, and captured BURGOYNE's Army. GATES became the hero of the day, rivaling WASHINGTON. Many thought that BURGOYNE's surrender meant the end of the war. Enlisting in the American Army dwindled drastically, but the victory at Saratoga brought the French into open alliance with the Americans.

This period of time was part of the Little Ice Age, and winters were severe. In 1777-1778, WASHINGTON's Army made their winter encampment at Valley Forge, about 20 miles from the British-held Philadelphia. The open ground near Valley Forge seemed an ideal place. It could be defended and water was available. WASHINGTON thought that local mills could produce enough lumber to build small houses for his 13,000 troops and that local farms would provide enough food. However, the frozen rivers prevented the saws that turned timber into lumber from running, but the ingenuity of American frontiersmen saved the day. They cut down trees, split them into logs, and built crude huts with dirt floors and roofs of saplings, and filled the cracks with sod. The huts gave little comfort from the heavy winter rains and severe cold. Drainage was poor and the water was polluted. Pneumonia, dysentery and typhus began to take a toll on the malnourished troops. About 1,200 to 1,500 horses died of starvation and their dead carcasses lay in the street, polluting the air and water until the weather permitted their burial.

Deep mud and inefficient commissary officers prevented supplies from reaching WASHINGTON's Army. Starvation stalked the men, women and children at Valley Forge. A large army could not live off the land in winter. Pennsylvania farmers sold their produce and livestock to the British for gold and refused to accept American scrip or promissory notes. Cattle drives, necessary to get livestock to the camp, were delayed by the weather and by enemy tactics. Salt to preserve the meat was scarce. As a result, freezing men boiled old scraps of leather in snow to make a semblance of soup. The ill-fed, poorly clothed troops suffered greatly during the severe winter, and many died of cold, starvation or resultant diseases. WASHINGTON constantly appealed to Congress, which refused to believe the situation was so drastic. The decision to winter at Valley Forge proved fatal to about half of the Army. Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, Chief Surgeon for the Continental Army in Pennsylvania in the winter of 1777-1778, said, "The hospitals robbed the United States of more citizens than the sword...they are an apology for murder." The men and women at Valley Forge left their bloody footprints in the snow, along with a lesson in endurance and patriotism, but their sufferings were not caused by the poverty of the country; they were the result of ignorance, negligence, mismanagement and dishonesty of politicians, contractors, and quartermasters.

Conditions improved when MARTHA WASHINGTON came to Valley Forge in February 1778. She brought provisions from Mt. Vernon and put the women in the camp to work, cooking, and sewing. The huts were cleaned, the dead horses were buried, and filthy rags were burned. Baron FRIEDREICH von STUEBEN, a former Prussian general, organized and trained the undisciplined soldiers into a capable fighting force. As a result, more men joined the Army.

In the spring of 1778, spies warned that the British intended to evacuate Philadelphia and go to New York. The Army left Valley Forge and caught up with the British rear guard at Monmouth, New Jersey, but the British escaped to New York in the night. Although neither side was victorious, the Americans claimed victory. At the Battle of Monmouth were a large number of non-military spectators, including neighborhood dignitaries and their families. Many of them went among the troops, giving orders and directing troops here and there, further adding to the confusion of the battle. It was here that MARY LUDWIG HAYES earned her nickname of "Molly Pitcher" for carrying water to the American troops. When her husband was shot, she took his place, and earned a pension from Pennsylvania for her services. After the battle, WASHINGTON visited Philadelphia and was surprised how luxuriously its wealthy citizens were living, while his Army lived in such need just a few miles away at Valley Forge.

At Monmouth, WASHINGTON had a confrontation with his second-in-command, CHARLES LEE, who, withdrew a large number of troops from the battle. WASHINGTON, suspecting LEE was a traitor, had him arrested and court-maritaled. Protesting his innocence, LEE was found guilty. Eighty years after his death, a paper in LEE's own handwriting was found describing a plan for the British conquest of the colonies. Another high-ranking American officer, Dr. BENJAMIN CHURCH, Surgeon-General of the Army was found guilty of treason in 1776 for sending coded messages to the British. In September 1780, WASHINGTON discovered that General BENEDICT ARNOLD, who commanded West Point, planned to surrender the fortress and its garrison to the British. The plot was discovered, and ARNOLD escaped. He was made a Brigadier-General in the British Army and awarded a large sum of money.

Although most of the battles were fought along the Atlantic coast, there was some fighting in the South and the West. On the frontier, Indian aggression under British leadership was increasing. Massacres along the Cherry Valley in New York and the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania brought fear that a major outbreak of hostilities would occur along the southern frontier. Militia companies had to be diverted from the major battlefronts to defend the frontier. In the summer of 1779, WASHINGTON ordered General SULLIVAN to end the Indian problem, and thousands of Indians were eliminated. In 1778, to stop the Indian depredations in the Illinois country, GEORGE ROGERS CLARK used a surprise winter attack to capture the British-held forts of Vincennes and Kaskaskia. He captured the despised British Lt. Colonel HENRY HAMILTON, "the Scalp Buyer," who had been buying American scalps from the Indians. The Revolution now reached as far as the Mississippi River.

The winter of 1779-1780 was fraught with problems. WASHINGTON returned to Morristown for his winter camp, but it was a repeat of the other winters...lack of food and supplies, worn shoes and ragged clothing, and no money. The winter was so severe that the American Philosophical Society advertised in newspapers for readers to send weather readings or notes to them in order to assess the winter's affect on animals and plants. Theft was rampant, as soldiers foraged and stole chickens, cows, and grain...anything they could eat. They stole anything they could find to keep them warm...clothing, furs, blankets, tablecloths. They tore down fences, cut down trees, chopped up furniture...anything they could burn to keep them warm. WASHINGTON'S Army was more concerned with mere survival than a military victory, but citizens began to strongly resent the problems and inconveniences the army caused.

In December 1779, the British turned their attention southward where there were large groups of Loyalists, Tories and British sympathizers. CLINTON planned to "pacify" the southern colonies of Georgia and the Carolinas and use them as supply bases to conquer the northern colonies. He left CORNWALLIS in command. He took many forts and towns, but the colonials would not stay "pacified." The population was sparse and scattered; a few colonials could pick off an army in the wilderness, and spies were everywhere. As BANISTRE TARLETON led a band of British marauders who burned, pillaged and ravished their way from South Carolina to Virginia, WASHINGTON sent General NATHANIEL GREEN, the "Fighting Quaker," to take charge in the South. The Battles of Cowpens and King's Mountain in 1780 were American victories. FRANCIS MARION, "the Swamp Fox," led devastating guerilla raids from the depths of the swamps in South Carolina, and fought in hit-and-run operations alongside LEE's Legion, commanded by "Light-Horse" HARRY LEE.

Help came from a foreign quarter! France and Spain declared war on Great Britain. Now the American Navy and privateers could openly resupply their ships in French and Spanish ports. In England, opinion was turning against the American War, considering it a waste of money and manpower. Trouble was brewing in France, and the French needed trained officers to deal with their coming crisis. In return for French support, the Americans agreed that hundreds of French officers could train in WASHINGTON's Army, but this arrangement led to several difficulties. There was a language barrier, and Americans, although glad of French aid, distrusted the French. Problems arose when French officers outranked Americans. Finally WASHINGTON became so exasperated that he asked that the officers be sent back to France. In 1779, when Spain declared war on Britain, she decided to take back lands ceded to Britain by the Treaty of 1763. The Spanish captured Baton Rouge, Fort Bute, Natchez and Mobile. Only the British fort at Pensacola remained, manned by about 900 soldiers and 1,000 Indians. In May 1781, a large Spanish fleet sailed into Pensacola, and the British surrendered in two days.

In 1781, when CORNWALLIS surrendered to WASHINGTON after the Battle of Yorktown, the war ended. Americans were stunned; they thought the British had merely lost a battle, but surely had not lost the war. The British still held New York, Charleston and Savannah, but in England a powerful group was advocating peace, and the British decided to cut their losses. They had their hands full with the French and Spanish closer to their homeland. The Treaty of Paris took affect on 3 December 1783. However, it took several years for the British Army to completely leave the country, and, as they left, the British soldiers pillaged or destroyed everything in their wake...pianos, church bells, silver, furniture, clothing, family portraits, etc.

While the men were off fighting, the women played a key role in the success of the war. Like the women of other times, they were almost constantly pregnant. The death toll from childbed complications and the mortality rate for children was alarming, but they ran their homes, taught the children, cared for the old and infirm, and replaced their husbands on farms, plantations and in businesses. Women ran newspapers, taverns, ferries, boarding houses, stores and trading enterprises. Some of them were spies. They were not limited in either intelligence, although only about half of them were literate enough to sign their names. They influenced their husbands' political viewpoints and were politically active in boycotting tea, cloth and other imported British products. Merchants who continued to sell British goods were threatened with "dull traffic." As a symbol of their patriotism, ladies held "spinning bees," wore homespun

dresses and drank "Liberty Tea," a brew made of various substitutes, such as raspberry leaves or sassafras root. They fed, clothed and housed the refugees that clogged the roads before and after every battle...friends, relatives or strangers. Refugees brought tales of terror, and sometimes also brought disease and theft. American women had to be as tough as their men, but had to appear genteel and soft-spoken, dressed in hampering long skirts and multiple undergarments, their hair covered by mobcaps or intricately curled, white-powdered wigs. They wasted nothing; everything was patched, mended or recycled. Out-grown clothing was passed on or remade. New bodices replaced shabby ones on still-wearable skirts. Silk and woolen stockings were unraveled and their yarn was reused. Women refused to wear garments that were imported.

Many women followed their husbands to the camps and battlefields, where they acted as cooks, laundresses, seamstresses and nurses. They sometimes foraged the countryside for food or firewood, and swabbed the cannon. They might be paid a pittance for their work and were issued small rations, but this was an alternative to staying home and starving. Often they carried babies and had small children clinging to their skirts. Women, children, and their possessions made up part of an army's baggage train, which often trailed the countryside for miles and hindered the speed at which an army could march. Many women defended their homes bravely, fighting Indians on the frontier; some fought alongside their men in battle.

After the war, a new nation of Americans arose, but the war had taken a toll on the economy. There were few jobs and inflation was soaring. England had economic problems and no longer welcomed American products. There were many appeals from disabled veterans who could not find work. Money was scarce, and although bounty lands were granted to veterans, many did not have the money to move to the land set aside for them in other states. Pensions for veterans or their widows were not granted until 1818...and that was only a pittance.

The war created mountains of documents and records. Military records include enlistments, discharges, pensions, widows' pensions, and bounty land applications. In many cases, no discharges will be found; volunteers just walked off. Thousands of veterans applied for land bounties and/or pensions; in fact, some veterans applied several times, falsifying information. Claims against the government for payment of goods, or Loyalist claims for confiscated property can be found. Letters, diaries, and memoirs stating political viewpoints and telling of historical events, were written. Look for these records in the National Archives, state militia records, in local histories, and in printed sources and private papers. Most colonials did not fight unless their homes were threatened. It is estimated that there were about 3,000,000 people in the country; about 1,200,000 of these were rebels. In this latter group were about 240,000 men of military age who were born from 1725 to 1763. With a larger army, WASHINGTON could have easily defeated the British, but never did the fighting force of the United States exceed 30,000 men; rarely did it exceed 10,000. About 4,000 American troops died in the war. The last Revolutionary War survivor was DANIEL F. BAKEMAN, who died in 1869 at the age of 109.

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THE BATTLE OF FRANKLIN, TENNESSEE

One of the bloodiest battles of the War Between the States took place in the plowed fields of plantations near the small town of Franklin, Tennessee on 30 November 1864. In the ill-advised, fierce battle that lasted only a few hours, Confederate General JOHN BELL HOOD's men charged across the open fields into the firmly entrenched and heavily fortified Yankee lines. The Confederates were slaughtered, but it was a disaster for both sides. HOOD lost an estimated 7,000 men; 1,750 of them were killed outright, and the rest were wounded or taken prisoner. A third of the Confederate infantry had been lost and the once-powerful Army of the Tennessee was on the point of disintegration. Federal casualties were 1,222 killed or wounded and 1,104 missing or presumably taken prisoner. There were more casualties in five hours of battle at "Bloody Franklin" than in nineteen hours of D-Day.

After the Battle of Franklin, the sounds, smells and sights were indescribable. Stretcher parties searched for the living amongst hundreds of dead bodies, while Confederate burial details dug shallow graves in the fields, placing a scrap of wood with some identification of the deceased...name, initials, or state... whatever they could find. Blood and body parts covered the field, rivers of blood ran in the trenches, and the dead were piled high on top of each other; one man was found standing waist-high in corpses. The wounded were sent into the town and to nearby houses. Soon all the buildings and homes at Franklin were full of maimed and dying soldiers; some were merely boys. The population of the town was only 2,500, but the number of wounded and dead exceeded three times that number, a situation almost impossible for untrained, ill-equipped civilians to deal with. Doctors, bandages, beds, linens, food and medicine were in short supply, and many of the wounded died from neglect and infection.

Carnton, the plantation of JOHN and CAROLINE McGAVOCK, was near the battle and was selected as a hospital for Confederate soldiers. Soon the house, its porches and yard were covered by the wounded and dying. Bodies and parts of bodies were buried in the field around Carnton. In 1866, when Mr. CARTER, one of Franklin's richest citizens, planned to plow and plant the fields where so many brave men had been laid to rest, the McGAVOCKs gave two acres of their land to rebury the 1,500 Confederates. ROBERT HICKS' historical novel *The Widow of the South* tells the story of CARRIE McGAVOCK, who spent the rest of her life tending the cemetery. The cemetery is now maintained by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Sadly, the Battle of Franklin has almost been forgotten in history.

The Yankee army retreated toward Nashville, and HOOD telegraphed Richmond, implying that he had won a great victory. The Battle of Franklin took a high toll on HOOD's men, but also killed six of his subordinate generals, the worse loss in generals suffered by either side. The battle crippled HOOD's army in more ways than one; he lost the confidence of what was left of his army. Soldiers said that HOOD had sent them into an impossible situation and had betrayed them. Widows and children of the many men who lost their lives that day blamed him for murdering their husbands. HOOD resigned not long after the battle, and about four months later LEE surrendered at Appomattox.

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RESEARCHING THE AKINS SIDE OF MY FAMILY

By DOROTHY AKINS, Member #1451

From personal information and the family Bible, I knew the names of my father's parents---ZEB and AGNES AMANDA TAYLOR. My first task was to find the names of ZEB's parents. From his tombstone, I found he had been born in 1878 and died in 1912. From the 1880 census, I found that his name was ZEBADOR H. AIKEN, and that he was the son of JOSEPH F. AIKEN (age 48 in 1800; born in South Carolina) and CHARITY E. AIKEN (age 39, born in Georgia). JOSEPH's parents were born in South Carolina and CHARITY's parents were born in North Carolina. In the 1910 Federal Census for Caddo Parish, Louisiana, I found my grandparents, Z. H. AKINS and wife AGNES listed with their children, including my father, JOSEPH B. AKINS. ELIZABETH AKINS, age 71, mother-in-law, was listed with the family. Then I knew that CHARITY E. was CHARITY ELIZABETH.

My search for my great-grandfather, JOSEPH F. AIKEN, began with the 1850 census in South Carolina. I found a JOSEPH AIKEN, age 18, listed as a son of NANCY AIKEN, age 50, in York County. His siblings were THOMAS (age 24), NANCY (age 22), MARY A. (age 19), WILLIAM (age 17), AMELIA (age 14), ELIZABETH (age 12), ELVIRA (age 9), and JOHN D. (age 7). Since I could not find NANCY on the 1860 census in South Carolina, I looked in the Texas census. ZEBADOR had been born in Marion County, Texas, but my father had said that his grandparents had lived in Linden, Rusk County, Texas. On the 1860 census for Rusk County, I found a NANCY AIKEN, age 58, listed with two children, WILLIAM (age 27) and JOHN D. (age 17). This matched the names and ages from the 1850 South Carolina census.

In the 1870 census for Rusk County, I found JOSEPH F. AKINS listed with children, ORA and LEANDER, living with ELIZABETH BARRY (age 32; born in South Carolina). These were two of JOSEPH F. AKIN's children who were listed in the 1880 census. Since ELIZABETH's age matched that of ELIZABETH AIKEN from the 1850 South Carolina census, I assumed that she was JOSEPH's married sister.

In the Genealogical Library, I looked through copies of *The Bulletin*, the Chester County, South Carolina Genealogical Society Bulletin. In the September 1984 issue, I found the following inquiry: "ANDREW FRANKLIN LACEY (b. SC, 1818; son of JAMES LACEY, b. SC, 1795 and PRISCILLA __, b. SC, 1795) m. MARGARET D. AIKEN (b. York Co, SC, ca 1822; d. York Co., SC, 1844, dau. of JOHN G. AIKEN, b. York Co., SC; d. York Co., SC, 1844, and NANCY Y. __, b. York Co., SC, ca 1800). The parents of JOHN G. AIKEN were THOMAS AIKEN (d. York Co., SC, 1819) and MARGARET ___, who later married JOSEPH WALLACE. Would like to learn ancestry of JAMES LACEY and wife, Priscilla; NANCY Y., wife of JOHN G. AIKEN; also THOMAS AIKEN and wife, MARGARET. The AIKENs, and probably the LACEYs, were members of the Bethel Presbyterian Church, York, SC."

I wrote to Dr. LEE WILLIAMSON, who had posted the inquiry in *The Bulletin* and received the following reply: "My records show that NANCY Y. WALLACE married JOHN G. AIKEN (EAKIN) in York Co. JOHN G.'s father was THOMAS EAKIN and his mother was MARGARET DURHAM. THOMAS AIKEN's father was ALEXANDER EAKIN. MARGARET DURHAM's parents were JOHN DURHAM and MARGARET (?)."

Since MARGARET LACEY was not listed in the 1850 census, I assumed she had married before 1850, if indeed she was a daughter of NANCY AIKEN. In the 1870 census of Rusk County, I found A. F. and MARGARET (AIKEN) LACEY living two doors down from NANCY Y. AIKEN, with the correct ages. One of NANCY's children was JOHN DURHAM AIKEN. I checked the 1840 census of York County, and found the ages of JOHN G. EAKIN's wife and children to be exact matches with NANCY. I was confident that I had found JOSEPH F. AIKEN's parents.

On the USGenWeb pages for York County, I found an abstract of the will of ALEXANDER EAKIN. A son, THOMAS, was listed. My next research was done in *The Quarterly*, the publication of the York County, South Carolina Genealogical and Historical Society. In the December 1996 issue, was a paragraph stating, "In 1853-54, a wagon train, or several wagon trains of York County folks from around Bethel Church headed for Texas. They stopped in the east Texas counties of Rusk and Panola." The article went on to say..."EMMA RHODES' daughter married SIDNEY MARCELLUS BARRY, son of ANDREW L. BARRY and VIOLET AMELIA AIKEN." Uncle SIDNEY'S father, mother and stepfather were all from York County. I knew that NANCY AIKEN's daughter had married ANDREW L. BARRY, so this tied in.

Two replies to a message on the Genealogy.com Durham Family Genealogy Forum confirmed JOHN G. AIKENS identity. One stated: "JOHN DURHAM and wife MARGARET buried at Bethel Pre. Ch. In York Co., SC; had a daughter named MARGARET, who married THOMAS AIKENS. They had a son named JOHN G. AIKENS who married NANCY ____. After JOHN's death, NANCY and all the children moved to Rusk Co., TX. She and her son, JOHN DURHAM AIKENS, are listed on 1860 census there---she 58 and he 17 yrs." The other reply stated: "I have a JOHN GREEN AKIN, married to NANCY WALLACE. This was given to me some years ago by a descendant of JOHN DURHAM AKIN, who then lived in Longview, TX."

In the search for information about CHARITY ELIZABETH AKINS, I found on the 1880 census Household Record two children with surnames other than AKINS. I assumed they were children of CHARITY AKINS from former spouses. One had the surname of SPELLINGS, and the other, WILSON. From the USGenWeb pages for Texas, I found that S. SPELLINGS had married C. A. E. HASTY and that Dr. A. M. WILSON had married C. A. E. SPELLINGS. I then knew that CHARITY ELIZABETH's maiden name was HASTY. On a visit to the Marion Co., Texas courthouse, I saw in a cemetery book that her father's name was HILLARY HASTY and her mother's name was unknown. Following the clues, I was able to put my AKINS lineage together.

AKINS LINEAGE:
I. DOROTHY AKINS
II. JOSEPH B. AKINS
III. ZEBADOR H. AIKEN (b. 1878) m. AGNES AMANDA TAYLOR
IV. JOSEPH F. AIKEN (b. ca 1832) m. CHARITY ELIZABETH HASTY (d/o HILLARY HASTY)
V. JOHN G. AIKEN/EAKIN (d. 1844) m. NANCY Y. WALLACE (b. ca 1800)
VI. THOMAS EAKIN (d. 1819) m. MARGARET DURHAM (d/o JOHN DURHAM & MARGARET)
VII. ALEXANDER EAKIN

LOG OF THE *HENRY WILSON*

Contributed by Lauren Mitchell Young and Edward Sherman Young, Members #1449/1449A

ANNA EVELYN NOIA HENRY, LAUREN's great-aunt, was an extraordinary woman, adventurous and far ahead of women of her time. She was the daughter of ROBERTO ANTONIO NOIA and MARIA COUNCESOUND NUNES NOIA; both parents were immigrants from Flores, Azores Islands, Portugal. ANNA was born in Antioch, California, on 5 November 1883, and had two sisters, MARGARET and ROSE and two brothers, JOSEPH and WILLIAM. She married a ship captain, JOSEPH PAUL HENRY. ANNA died 17 March 1945 and is buried in Holy Sepulcre Cemetery, Hayward, CA.

JOSEPH PAUL HENRY was variously born in San Francisco, Boston, the Azores or South Africa, depending on his mood of the moment. He ran away from home at the age of nine and hired on as cabin boy aboard a sailing ship. He acquired his master's papers fourteen years later. He was naturalized in 1902. He was five feet, three and three-quarter inches tall and was heavily muscled. He feared no man! He was captain of the *Henry Wilson*, a 158-foot, wooden four-masted sailing schooner.

The *Log of the Henry Wilson* is ANNA's personal account of a voyage that she and JOSEPH made at a time when a merchant ship captain was allowed to take his family along on voyages. Also on board were the HENRY's young daughters, BLANCHE LEONA, age 3, and THELMA DEPAULA, age 1½. This was certainly a challenge considering that the *Henry Wilson* was a small ship designed for cargo, without passenger accommodations. During the voyage, ANNA became pregnant with her third daughter, RUTH ELIZABETH, who was born October 23, 1918, shortly after the voyage ended. [No wonder she was seasick!] At this time, the United States was at war with Germany and the ship had to remain at blackout conditions during nighttime to minimize potential detection by enemy ships. The 173-day voyage started on December 4, 1917, in Tacoma, Washington, with the ship bound for Australia to fill the hold with coal for delivery to the salmon canneries in Alaska. The last entry in the log was September 21, 1918, with the ship bound for San Francisco, the last port of call for the voyage.

Although many of his travels were in the North Pacific area, Capt. HENRY was a licensed master for "any ocean". After his service aboard the *Wilson,* he joined the U. S. Navy and was discharged in 1922. He then assumed a civilian's career, renewing his master's papers for sail in 1936, but never used them. With the advent of World War II, he brushed up on his navigation and joined the Merchant Marine as one of the older, more knowledgeable "retreads". He served the war years as chief mate aboard the *Mary M. Dodge* in the Pacific area. He said that the *Dodge's* captain was surprised he knew the landmarks and navigation hazards so well. He was buried alongside his wife.

The badly deteriorated original log was restored and compiled into a type-written and bound form by ANNA and JOSEPH's son, JOSEPH PAUL HENRY, Jr., who was born August 15, 1924. The original diary's misspelled and archaic words were retained. JOSEPH, Jr. included in the restored log, photographs and drawings that were made by ANNA during the voyage. [Editor's Note: The Log was too lengthy to publish in its entirety. There were many comments on weather, sharks and other ships.]

The *Henry Wilson*. Built in 1899 at Aberdeen, Washington, by the Wilson Brothers for John Lindstrom. Registered 1900. Purchased by the North Alaska Salmon Company for the Alaskan Cannery Trade from 1903 through 1920, then sold to Libby, McNeil and Libby and used until 1934. Listed under vessels abandoned, destroyed, in 1937.

EXCERPTS FROM THE LOG OF THE *HENRY WILSON*, 1917-1918

From Tacoma to Sydney – New Castle – Bristol Bay and Seattle. Left Tacoma Dec 4, 1917. Arrived Sydney Feb 19, 1918. Left Sydney arrived at New Castle Mar 1. Sailed from New Castle Mar 13, 1918. Arrived at Bristol Bay, Alaska June 20, 1918. Altogether at sea 173 days. Left Bristol Bay Aug 18 for Seattle. Arriving in Seattle.

Dec. 4th, 1917. The *Henry Wilson* is being towed out of Tacoma. On the 5th, we sailed - The Capt. J. HENRY, wife and two children and a crew of eight. Sailed from Cape Flattery to Sydney, Australia. This is the beginning of our trip as from Sidney we go to New Castle, then to Alaska. This is the second trip the Captain has taken his wife and children along, the last being to Japan and the Philippine Islands.

Dec 12. Went into slop chest to-day and a big rat ran over my feet. Gosh, but I did holler.

Dec 15. Think I will write the eats we have for a week. This morning tongues and sounds [*a fish bladder*], oat meal mush, hard boiled eggs, pork scrap and fried onions, boiled potatoes, coffee, white and brown bread. Dinner. – green pea soup, boiled potatoes, salt horse [*salted beef, salted junk*], Spanish tripe, parsnips, beans and pudding. Supper. Roast sweet potatoes, fried tripe, stew, fried potatoes and beans, apples, oranges and cheese. Was going to write this for a week but its too much like hard work. Anyhow, every meal is something different.

Dec. 20. Didn't write anything the last few days as I didn't feel very good. Seeing flying fish the last couple of days. JOE [Capt. HENRY] had a line out to catch fish and one got caught but got away again. Don't see many birds this time of the year. THELMA can say several words. Took some snap shots. We have canvass all around the rail to protect the kids from falling overboard.

Dec 24. In a dead calm. Hot as blazes. Been fixing the kids Christmas tree. We perspire from morning till night. 7:30 P.M. Well JOE dressed up like Santa Claus and scared the life out of the kids.

Dec 25. Xmas day. Almost in a calm yet. Been playing the Victrola most all morning. Had canned roast meat, creamed carrots, succotash, beans, plum pudding, fruit cake and lime juice.

Jan 3. Talk about seeing fish! Seeing them by the hundreds, albacores, bonitas, skipjacks. JOE caught one of each before lunch to-day. It's so hot on deck that one can't stay out too long at a time. The pitch on deck is all boiling out. BLANCHE calls the albacores – "salvatores", dolphins – "elephants" & skipjacks – stiff jacks". The kids like to watch the fish. One big albacore bent the hook and got away. Most all we saw were about two and one half feet long. I fished for a while but caught nothing. Its lots of fun as they jump out of the water after the hook.

In a calm. JOE saw a shark following the boat. JOE tied a dead skip jack on a line and coaxed the shark. He ate the fish in about four bites. Never saw so many birds at sea. Just hundreds of them. THELMA and I fell down the companion way. Hit every step hard as we came down.

Jan 9. A bird has been around the ship for days. Must be lost. Has been on board all afternoon.

Jan 10. The bird slept on board last night. Been on board all day. He flies away once in a while to catch a fish but come back again. Tame and can pet it. He flew on JOE this evening and BLANCHE nearly died laughing.

Jan 16. Didn't stop at Palmerston Island as it was quite dark when we passed there. We saw a big blaze there at night. We were off about 8 miles at the time. They were trying to attract our attention some how, but we took no chances and had all our lights out. Just about fifty natives live there. Note-This was during the Worlds War. The Palmerston Islands are eight sandy islets. Could see the water dashing up against its banks. The first albacore I caught down near the South Sea Islands. Saw hundreds of these.

Jan 18. Lightnings were so bright that they seemed to blind a person. They lasted almost all night long and every second. Also thunders. Those big ones that seem as if the end of the world was coming. We could see sulphur in the air. It was a terrible big squall.

Jan 21. Nothing but squalls and calm lately. We are in a dead calm and can see a ship so JOE is sending the second mate and two sailors over to her in the launch. We are about four miles apart. JOE just shot two sharks. The men got back from the *Andy Mahoney*. She is out 72 days from Willipa and is leaking some. Captain ISAACSON sent us a package of tea and three bottles of wine and whiskey. JOE is sending a sack of sugar back to them as they have none. There are very large barracudas around the boat.

Jan 27. Crossing the meridian. BLANCHE nearly fell over the hatch to day. The mate caught her just in time.

Jan 30. Got some pumice stone to day. Way out near the South Sea Islands. The water is covered with ashes and pumice stone. (Some underground disturbance.)

Feb 14. Not far from Sydney. In a big rough sea. And fog & rain. Everything is flying about. The port hole was open & the sea swept in. We are in a cyclone. THELMA is creeping around and she can't stand up on account of the rough weather. The sea is mountains high. Passed a steamer last night. The sea is very high yet. Had to put oil bags* out to calm the water around the boat. **Old seafaring practice.*

Feb 19. Tugboats coming out to us. The *Kupotai* towed us in. Passing Sydney Heads. Can hear music as we are passing the forts and soldier grounds. The scenery is beautiful. We are now in Johnsons Bay. The *Talbot* came into port with six feet of water in her cabin. The *Andy Mahoney* is out 103 days. The water police (?) came aboard and took the crews thumb prints. The customs sealed the slop chest. Got three letters and couple ledgers & post cards from the folks. We arrived in Sydney Feb. 19th.

Mar 13. Leaving for Alaska.

May 16. Been sea sick for three days. All I have held in my stomach was three devil ham sandwiches.

May 17. In a cyclone. (During our trip from Australia we had no lights on the ship till after we crossed the equator. All ways kept the cabin port holes dark). [During WW I]

May 31. Easter Sunday. I cooked some eggs for the kids this morning. Had chicken for dinner. The second mate got sailor MURPHY by the neck as he is sassy. Been seeing pumice stone for days. During the storm JOE stayed out side most all the time from 4 A.M. till late at night. His face was covered with salt from the spray. He double-reefed the sails and tied the wheel so there was one man at the wheel. We only waited for the storm to get over. Seas were mountains high.

April 5. Saw several odd fish to-day in a calm. They were mostly all head. We threw several small particles of food in the water but they didn't care for the food. They would swim up to see what it was and then swim away again. Finally they must of gotten scared of some big fish for they all turned back and swam away very quick. The different things I have seen on my trip that is while out to sea are --- The first a steamer bound for San Francisco, jelly fish, sea weed, kelp, gooneys, different kinds of birds of which we don't know the name, bonitas, albacore, skip jacks, dolphins, sharks, some other small fish, porpoises, whales, albatross, tiger shark, yellow tails, a few steamers and sailing vessels, the Palmerston Isl. and Gilbert Islands, Cape Horn pigeons, several snow volcanoes in Alaska, flying fish, green water, ocean covered with ashes, pumice stone, "three cyclones", Magellan Clouds, Southern Cross, eclipse of the sun, day light from 2 A.M. till 10 P.M., seals, sun fish, packs of ice, pilot fish.

April 16. JOE has been out in the launch this morning and part of the afternoon, with a sailor trying to catch fish. He had BLANCHE out part of the time in the morning. One shark bit the propeller and stopped the launch so he came back and got the rifle and harpoon. They killed eleven sharks in three hours.

April 18. Saw a tiger shark this morning. The biggest shark I ever saw. JOE fired seven shots at him and all hit him but still he wouldn't give in. So the 2nd mate harpooned him but it got away after bending the harpoon. He must have died as he didn't come back. Must have weighed 1000 lbs. JOE caught a small fish this morning, looked like a sole. Saw another shark following us but couldn't get him. There are several yellow tails around the ship. Have followed us for a long time. Getting a little breeze today. The first in ten days.

May 2. Been around Gilbert Islands most all day to see if we couldn't get vegetables or fruit but didn't see a soul. The islands are covered with coconuts and pandanas trees. We were pretty close to them. There was a ship wrecked right close in shore.

May 20. In a calm. JOE found the leak in the boat. He and the carpenter went out in the launch so as to be able to fix it, and as JOE had his hands near the waters edge a shark came up and nearly caught his arm. He killed him with the rifle a few minutes later.

May 28. Feeding the gooneys this evening with a piece of pork and other food. We found a couple of rats in the writing desk and it took the two mates and JOE and I to catch them, and then it took some time. Finally one of them ran up the 2nd mates pants leg. JOE was so excited that he swore at the rats to beat the band. Gosh, but I did laugh.

June 13. Caught 7 cod fish to-day. Been seeing land since we came through the pass. One fish almost swallowed the hook, so JOE told one of the sailors to get a stick to pry his mouth open. Well he comes back with a stick and I nearly died laughing as the stick was to big to get in the fishes mouth and he was trying by all means to get it in. Well every time I thought about it I had to laugh. JOE says it's a wonder he didn't get a box while he was at it. JOE made a dandy steam pump in case on emergency.

June 14. Quite cold this morning. All the hills and mountains are covered in snow. It is day light till 10 P.M. and from 2 A.M. again, and seems so funny. I can hardly get the kids to bed at night. Getting head wind now. Vessel still in sight. Also can see snow covered mountains. Had some swell cod fish chowder for lunch. My, but the crew on this boat can eat fish. It does taste good any how. JOE says when he had 54 men on this ship, they would cook 15 good size cod fish for a meal.

June 15. We sailed up to a three masted schooner, the schooner *Maweena*, from San Francisco this morning. We have seen her ever since we entered the pass. She is cod-fishing. We got two crates of potatoes and some cod fish from her & bacon. Just finished passing masses of ice floating all around. Some big pieces too. Seems funny to see ice so late in the year. They are all shapes and look like different objects. Real swell weather today only a little colder.

June 17. In the ice this morning. JOE put the anchor out during the ebb tide and we made about six miles an hour. Way off to one side of us there are terribly big banks of it. We saw the spar of some ship floating out near the ice. Must have been some ship wreck. I was surprised to see such big packs. A six masted barkentine passed us this afternoon. A steamer was towing her. I got up a 4:30 this morning as I couldn't sleep anymore. Could see ice since three o'clock A.M. Once in a while a piece breaks off and makes quite a racket. Saw a whale to day.

June 18. Got into the ice last night at seven o'clock and was in it all night and all of to day but as we saw it was getting too dangerous to travel thru it any more, JOE turned back toward Port Hayden. Some pieces were as long and wide as the ship so couldn't take any chances. Have seen a few other boats around also trying to make head way. As far off as one can see there's nothing but ice. It's a beautiful sight but very dangerous. Beautiful hot sun to day. We are in clear water now.

June 19. Been sailing fine all night. Not far from Kvichak River again. BLANCHE took a fall from the top of the companion way and fainted. She seemed to be dazed afterwards. Made some ice cream yesterday and it turned out just fine. The tanks are being filled with ice as the ice is fresh water ice. Just got through making some chocolate and pop corn for the kids. Went through the ice again this morning.

June 21. Bristol Bay. Still raining. JOE sent over to the *Oriental.* The cook has a sailor helping him to-day. Some mosquitoes last night. Must have come over on the lighter. The ship *Tacoma* of the Alaska Packers went to pieces on the ice and a few men lost their lives. The ice drove the rest of the ships we saw ashore also. They are getting the *W. B. Flint* and the *Star of Finland* off the mud flats.

June 29. Came over yesterday. It is pretty nice down here where we are now. Can see the Esquniox Houses and all the boats fishing. About 600 sail boats all out catching fish. Can see two cannerys from here.

July 1. Saw a lighter to-day with several hundred or thousand bad fish so they were throwing them over board as the cannery couldn't take them all as they were terribly busy.

July 5. Can see the fisherman catching salmon by the hundreds. Mail boat is due.

July 11. Went over to see Mrs. GRAHAM and the cannery to day. The cannery is quite a large place. She has a very neat home up here. She gave the kids some cookies, candies, green apples & oranges, China nuts, and also some fresh eggs, jelly, and preserved China ginger in a jar that came from Hong Kong. I took a picture of the Esquniox women and kids. Went through their village. They are pretty but look to be very mean. Also saw the bladder of a beluga. [a white sturgeon]

July 15. Rained some today. Blowing pretty hard too. The *Bernice*, a small launch came out to get the lighter loaded with fish and JOE had to cut one of the boards to let some of the fish out as she was leaking pretty badly and the wind was blowing, so about 600 or 700 fish went overboard. Then JOE put the distress flag out and a tug launch came out and took the lighter to the cannery. We could see the superintendent and all the bosses over the hill watching the lighter. Sometimes the lighters go over and thousands of dollars are lost that way. Must have been about $14,000 worth on this big lighter. A tally man quit.

July 26. Saw the funniest salmon the other evening. His nose was round and his lower jaw stuck out about three inches further than his upper jaw & he had ears. Pretty nice weather again. Very few fish now.

Aug 4. Stayed on the *North Star* till early this morning on account of weather. Arrived at Dutch Harbor or Unalaska this evening after rough trip over the whole time. Passed several cod fishers and a whaling boat after whales. Saw several whales spouting water and the whalers after them. We passed thousands of whale birds. Black ones and they are always around the whales "camping grounds". We stopped at Port Moeller on our way as the weather was bad. Bought dress goods for kids & my self. Underwear, cards, gum, shells, candy and several other small things. There is a big cannery there and about 2 dozen houses and a big store. Entering Alaska the scenery is most beautiful. Mountains all around covered with grass and one goes in the whole way breathless.

From Alaska to Seattle

Aug 29. Made 264 miles in 24 hours. Still making pretty good time. Beautiful weather to-day. Seeing gooneys now. Almost 900 miles from Cape Flattery. Starting to clean paint work. To-day we are 600 miles from Unimak Pass and this is the first sun we have seen since then.

Sept 10. Sighted the light ship this morning and JOE went ashore and sent a message for a tug boat. He bought BLANCHE and THELMA each a doll and bought some apples, watermelons, oranges, cantaloupes, new potatoes and steaks. It did taste good. Tug boat *Prosper* coming after us tonight. Lots of fishing boats or trawlers out here catching salmon. We caught two salmon yesterday. Foggy most all the time.

Sept 14, 1918. Arriving Seattle. We arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock at Balcom St. Wharf. Going to Tacoma then come back again. The crew are being examined. No chance of them getting away any more. From 18-45 are being drafted. Guess quite a few sailors will get pinched as they hadn't registered before.

Sept 21. Think we will leave for "Frisco" Monday. The skylights are being repaired.

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WARNING! The U. S. Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service are warning of E-mail based schemes that trick taxpayers into revealing personal information, such as Social Security numbers, drivers license information, bank and credit card numbers. This information enables scam artists to take over your financial accounts, to withdraw money, apply for credit cards and loans, or to make large purchases on your credit cards. The IRS does **not** use E-mail to contact taxpayers regarding their accounts. Those who believe they are victims should call the fraud hotline at 1-800-355-4484. Another E-mail scam based on the promise of an inheritance comes from foreign countries, especially Dubai, the Ivory Coast and Nigeria. Scams and theft identity can take months or years and costly procedures to clear your name. Always protect your personal data...Social Security numbers, bank account numbers, PIN (Personal Identity Numbers), passwords, etc. Never use your birthday, phone number or address for the numbers in your PIN. Never use your mother's maiden name for passwords into your financial business; these names and numbers are a matter of public record and are easily attained by thieves. Use credit cards with caution. Be aware of possible scams from phone calls and E-mail. Seniors are prime targets of identity theft.

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OLD CUSTOMS-NEW COUNTRY. According to Dutch custom, "*users*" were people with the gift of extraordinary power to chase away demons and cure hopeless ills. "*Users*" were both feared and greatly respected for their powers of curing, and healing. "*Slears*" were inflammatory swelling above the jaw line, mostly affecting children; they may have been a mild case of cat-scratch fever, bacterial in nature. "*Slears*" were a specialty of "*Users*"; they had a special incantation for "*Slears.*" The person afflicted would be taken to a nearby brook, and an incantation would be spoken while water was continuously poured over the afflicted area.
Old Newberry District Quarterly, Vol. 12 #4 (Winter 2003), Newberry, S. C.

BLACKSHEEP IN THE FAMILY

"A Scoundrel is a person who pursues his or her own personal gratification without regard to the feelings and interests of others." George Bernard Shaw

Don't be embarrassed if you find a "blacksheep" in your family tree or a skeleton in the family closet. Carpetbaggers, rogues, scoundrels, pirates, desperadoes, smugglers, scallywags, thieves, embezzlers, bigamists, ladies of the evening, illegitimate children, and murderers are part of the history of mankind, and are included in most family trees. There is an old adage that states, "He who hath no fools, knaves or beggars in his family was begot by a flash of lightning."

Secrets and scandals have ruined or altered the paths of many lives. In Europe, imprisonment, forced exile, torture or death was often the punishment for even minor offenses, such as stealing a loaf of bread to feed a hungry family or hunting in the king's forests. Major crimes, such as treason, were punished by terrible deaths. If a traitor was of noble birth, he was hanged, drawn and quartered, and his body and head were put on poles and left to rot as an example to others that justice was swift and cruel; furthermore, his family suffered the forfeiture of his lands, titles and estates. Laws, standards and morals were much stricter in past times, and minor crimes drew severe punishments even in America. However, the countries of Asia and Africa meted out even more severe and cruel punishment, cutting out the tongue, lopping off the right hand for theft and cutting off the head for major offenses.

The Puritan colony of Massachusetts had strict laws, with twelve offenses that were punishable by death. They were lenient in comparison to England, which had over 200 offenses that carried the death penalty. Some minor offenses were punished by flogging or being put into the stocks. Some people were branded with the "proof" of their crime. *The Scarlet Letter* by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE is a classic tale of a Puritan girl branded with the letter "A" for adultery. Records of offenses and crimes may be found in old court records and sometimes in the minutes of church meetings.

Persons who did not commit crimes but disgraced their families were also harshly treated; sons who gambled too much or daughters who refused to marry where their parents desired or who became pregnant were sometimes sent away and never heard from again. Family scandals and skeletons might include mixed racial ancestry, a shocking love affair, a baby born "too early" or out of wedlock, a secret adoption, multiple marriages or bigamy, accusations of witchcraft, blackmail, theft or embezzlement, and draft dodging. Family members who fought "on the wrong side" were often disowned by a family, especially in civil wars in which brothers fought against brothers and fathers fought against sons. Court martial and dishonorable discharges also brought shame and embarrassment to families.

Divorce was scandalous and unacceptable, especially in higher-class families. Illegitimate births were sometimes accepted among the lower classes; sons of notable families were expected to sow their wild oats among the servants and peasants, but among the higher classes illegitimate births were not accepted unless the father was royal or extremely powerful. A child that was born while the husband had been away for more than nine months also presented problems. In these cases, the bloodline would not have been that of the husband and would probably be impossible to trace. Sometimes an unwanted or embarrassing child was given up to a distant

aunt or was "taken to raise" by a farmer who needed laborers; sometimes a child was placed in a home and was well cared for, well educated and married into a fine family. However, thousands of children lived in orphanages, grim institutions run by city or county officials. Some of these old orphanage records still exist.

Some men not only left unmarried girls who were "in trouble," but they also deserted their wives and families. Wars presented a golden opportunity to escape domestic responsibilities and find new loves. Some of the men married their new sweethearts without benefit of divorce from their first wife; they became bigamists. Some of them assumed new names and moved to different parts of the country, never having contact with their first families again. Years later, when the first wife applied for her husband's pensions, imagine her surprise when she found that another woman had already gotten it.

Intermarriage between people of different religions or races presented a multitude of problems. In many cases, if a person married outside his faith or joined a different religion, he was often considered dead by his family. If a person disappears from church records but is known to still be living, it may be a sign that he changed his religion. In certain churches, including the Quakers, the minutes of the church meetings would include such actions. In times past, intermarriage between persons of different races was known as miscegenation and was forbidden by law. Often people who blatantly disregarded custom and tradition were usually disowned by their families; many of them went North or West, seeking a more tolerant clime. Some "black sheep" changed their names or used aliases. Records for these people are usually impossible to find; they did not want to be found. Sometimes it is just as well that their secrets stay hidden.

In Europe and in America, debt was considered both immoral and irresponsible, and debtors' prisons overflowed with people of all ages and classes. While a debtor was in prison, he could not work to pay off his debts, so his creditors suffered. Furthermore, the government refused to pay for food, clothing and doctors, so the debtor incurred even more debts. Often, the debtor's whole family shared his cell and his deportation. The solution to overcrowded prisons, debtors, unwanted paupers and troublesome political prisoners was deportation to the colonies. In 1732, the British colony of Georgia was founded basically as a penal colony. By 1775, an estimated 50,000 criminal and political prisoners had been sent to the colonies, and many of us can trace our roots to these "criminals." Lists of these early prisoners have been printed. After the Revolutionary War, the American colonies could no longer be used as England's dumping ground for undesirables, and they began to send prisoners to Australia. New York had the most severe laws concerning debts, while Virginia had the most lenient ones. In these days of easy credit, it is common for families, businesses and governments to be in debt, and bankruptcy proceedings are common. However, even as late as the Great Depression of 1929, bankruptcy was considered a disgrace and many men took their own lives rather than face the stigma attached to declaring bankruptcy. Some men struggled to pay off their debts, even at the rate of a few pennies on the dollar, in order to prevent disgrace. Bankruptcy proceedings are public court records and can be found in parish/county courthouses. Notices of sheriff sales and bankruptcy proceedings can often be found in local newspapers.

Records of these "blacksheep" often offer valuable genealogical information. The more notorious the deed, the more information can be found on it. Newspaper articles, court records,

trial proceedings and jail and prison records are potential goldmines. If there were a spectacular circumstance, such as a murder, great details would be given about the event. If a death occurred by a suspicious accident, there are records from the coroner's inquest. Under the freedom of Information Act, researchers may now have access to some of the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. These files contain information on a wide variety of crimes that include espionage, racketeering, bank robberies, kidnappings, civil rights disturbances and organized crime activities. Some of these files are housed in the National Archives. *Unlocking the Files of the FBI* by Haines and Lanhart (Scholarly Resources. Wilmington, DE) tells how to gain access to these files.

Listen to family stories and enjoy the spicy tales of "pirates and blacksheep" along with the stories of heroes and ordinary people of your family. The less-than-perfect members of your family add color and fun to family stories, especially if they are far enough away in time not to cause embarrassment. Don't judge the culprit by his deed; behavior that once was considered scandalous and disgraceful is now easily accepted. Not too long ago, women who smoked were considered coarse and women who cut their hair or refused to wear tight corsets were the bane of their families.

Court records and newspaper articles of murder trials and robberies, coroners' inquests and other dramatic events often provide unusual clues to family history. These accounts give names and other personal information of victims and perpetrators, but may also give information on judges, juries, defense lawyers and prosecutors, as well as witnesses who testified during the proceedings. In days before DNA was introduced, these trials and newspaper reports give an insight on court proceedings of those times and the power of popular opinion in determining a verdict. Circumstantial evidence was usually enough to convict.

Such a case is the murder of FRED LeBLEU in Lake Charles in 1916. LeBLEU was 21 years old and was a member of one of the area's pioneer families. He was the son of ZEPHERIN and MARY ALVINA CORBELLO LeBLEU of nearby Chloe, and had four older sisters, LILY, LOTTIE, STELLA and ETHEL. LeBLEU worked with his father and had saved enough money to buy a large tan car, which he used as a taxi, delivering passengers and packages. He often drove the sheriff, HENRY A. REID, and his deputies on errands. It was a small town; everyone knew each other, and REID was a friend of the LeBLEU family. It may have been the fact that LeBLEU "knew too much" that led to his untimely death. At 10:00 P.M. on 28 June 1916, an unknown person or persons stabbed FRED LeBLEU at 528 Division Street, just across from the GEORGE WEIMAN house; he bled to death beside his taxicab. His funeral was held the following afternoon at the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, and he was buried in Orange Grove Cemetery.

FRED LeBLEU's murder was the talk of the town. Who could have killed him and why? What was he doing on Division Street? Each witness had a different account. Some witnesses said they saw him take a package into the house at 528 Division Street. Others stated that he was killed under a chinaberry tree in WEIMAN's front yard; some saw him stumble back across the street. Still others thought there were two people near the car where the struggle took place. According to the Lake Charles *Weekly American*, Miss LILY SMITH, a roomer at 527 Division Street stated: "At 10 P.M. an automobile turning on Division Street wakened me. It was hot and

I had the windows open, and since I sleep in the front room I could hear everything. I sat up in bed and saw the taxi driver talking to someone. I distinctly heard one man say, 'Get into the car.' The other man said, 'I'm going to get into the car, cap'n.' They began struggling and I screamed. The other man looked toward my window and I screamed again. He ran across the yard and disappeared. I could not identify him, but he was about medium height, rather slim and clean-shaven. I could not say in that light whether he was a Negro or a white man. He was bareheaded and I think he was in shirt sleeves."

The first person at the scene of the murder was SAMUEL GOOD WATKINS. He and his daughter, Mrs. RAY HARLAN, were at 514 Division Street and heard Miss SMITH scream. WATKINS stated, "I went to the front porch and saw a man lying in the street. I ran across the street to the man and asked, 'What happened?' He said, 'I've been cut. Bad! Get a doctor.' About this time T. S. BEDGOOD and Miss ADELAINE LaGRANGE ran up to them, BEDGOOD struck a match and looked at the man on the ground. Miss LaGRANGE shrunk back, saying she did not want to see. So BEDGOOD took Miss LaGRANGE home and came right back. When he came back I went to my home to telephone the police and a doctor."

W. R. JORDAN, of 328 Division Street, and men who were attending GEORGE WEIMAN's card party arrived at the scene, speculating about what had gone on. There was a large pool of blood near WEIMAN's chinaberry tree and on the boardwalk and a trail of blood leading across the street to LeBLEU's taxicab. Doctors THOMAS H. WATKINS and R. GORDON HOLCOMBE arrived just as LeBLEU died, and Dr. WILLIAM L. FISHER, the Coroner, arrived soon after and pronounced that he had died of a stab wound, which had penetrated the covering of the heart and lungs. He held a Coroner's Inquest on the spot. The body was then taken to the Gill & Trotti Undertaking Parlor.

Two Negroes were arrested for the crime, but no one seemed to know why, and other stories began to develop. It was thought that LeBLEU might have been delivering a bottle of whiskey to 528 Division Street. On the sidewalk, a newspaper, perhaps used to wrap a whiskey bottle, was found with a hole in it, yet all of the men at WEIMAN's card party denied ordering any liquor. WALLACE PRESTRIDGE and LEE COLE gave their accounts of the murder scene, but nothing could be proven. Deputy DALLAS GROSS drove by, stopped his car at the corner and went back to the murder scene, stating he hadn't seen anyone running away.

No progress was made in the case, and the family grew bitter. ZEPHRIN LeBLEU hired private investigators to work on the case, but each time new clues appeared, the detectives were warned by deputies to "back off." On 7 July 1916, in the local papers Sheriff REID announced a $500 reward "for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the murderer of FRED LeBLEU." Without any further clues or information, on 14 July 1916, District Attorney, ARTHUR EDWARDS called for "John Doe" proceedings, stating, "John Doe proceedings are rarely used in this state, but are sometimes useful in mysterious cases. Whenever evidence is inconclusive, as regards the perpetrator of a crime, the district attorney is directed to take evidence before the district court where all persons having knowledge of the facts are summoned to appear. The ordinary rules of evidence do not apply and the witness is expected to tell his story in his own way." The following people were considered witnesses: the men at GEORGE WEIMAN'S card party, including GEORGE WEIMAN; ANDREW RYBISKI of 210 East Street; MICHAEL M.

RYBISKI, Men's Sporting Goods Store, 1705 Hodges Street; JOHN I. REESE, employed at Louisiana State Rice Co., Mill Street; and EBEN F. MORGAN, employee of Standard Oil Co., LILY LEE SMITH and CLARA FEANY, roomers at 527 Division Street; T. S. BEDGOOD, 522 Division; B. B. BEDGOOD, 522 Division; ADELAINE LaGRANGE, 113 Lawrence; Deputy DALLAS GROSS, 602 Mill, Deputy C. W. "Skinny" HARMAN, 3421 Henry; WARNER R. JORDAN, 328 Division; WALLACE PRESTRIDGE, who was nearby at Mathieu & Moss Drugstore; LEE COLE, who was at corner of Common and Division; Mrs. GEORGE (GLADYS) WEIMAN, who was on her way home from the movies with her children; and DEANO LAMBERT, 113 Lawrence.

The John Doe proceedings brought no new evidence and EDWARDS discontinued them "as no new developments can be expected by this course." Then, four months after the murder, the case took a surprising new twist! ZEPHRIN LeBLEU filed an affidavit with City Judge BRADEN accusing the sheriff, HENRY A. REID, and his deputy, CALVIN W. HARMON, of the murder of FRED LeBLEU, and charged Deputy DALLAS GROSS with being an accessory! The town was in shock, as REID, HARMON and GROSS were all arrested!

After the sheriff and his deputies were charged, according to law Judge WILLIAM OVERTON placed the Coroner, Dr. WILLIAM L. FISHER as acting sheriff. FISHER immediately took the men into custody. REID chose L. H. MOSS and U. A. BELL to represent him in the case. A preliminary hearing was set for the next morning. That day the District Attorney, T. ARTHUR EDWARDS was suffering from the complications of a leg that had been amputated, and could not attend the hearing. Instead, he sent a young attorney, J. H. JACKSON, in his place. Bail was fixed and the case was scheduled for a later date. The following witnesses for the State were announced: Mrs. CARRIE ALFORD, E. J. BURLEIGH, J. L. CARUTHERS, LEO COLE, Mrs. BEATRICE DeVILLIER, Mrs. JOHN DeVILLIER, D. S. DUBARD, FRED FOLEY, N. HEBERT, JOE JACOBS, BEN JACOBS, Mrs. DEE JOHNSON, W. J. JORDAN, ALICE LaGRANGE, ZEPHRIN LeBLEU, M. O. LeBLEU, J. H. LYONS, J. H. MARCANTEL, E. P. MORGAN, FRED PRESTRIDGE, KYLE RAMSEY, Mrs. KATE RASMUSSEN, JOHN REESE, CHARLES M. RICHARD, ANDREW RYBISKI, MIKE RYBISKI, GEORGE SMITH, LILY SMITH, EDWARD J. SULLIVAN, NED SULLIVAN, GEORGE KNAPP, STAFFORD HENRY TOUCHET, S. J. WATKINS, GEORGE WEIMAN, Jr., and Mrs. GLADYS WEIMAN.

Witnesses for the defense were: CURLEY ADEN, JOE ALLEN, TONY BARNES, CLAUDE CAMPBELL, ERNEST CHRISTMAN, OSCAR FULLINGTON, R. GORDON HOLCOMBE, S. R. JOHNSON, R. L. KREEGER, JOSEPH A. LAWTON, PETE MADISON, FELIX MAGGIORE, RAY MONTGOMERY, FRANK SHATTUCK, FRANK THOMPSON, J. VINCENT, and ALICE WOOD. After four days, charges were dropped against the defendants, but the case remained a mystery.

Over two years later the unsolved murder case took yet another surprising turn! In December 1918, Sheriff REID announced the arrest of T. S. BEDGOOD of Lake Charles and his brother B. B. BEDGOOD of Goose Creek, Texas, who were charged with LeBLEU's murder. Two Negroes, three lawmen, and now the BEDGOOD brothers had all been charged for the murder. A new trial took place under Judge OVERTON, with J. SHELDON TOOMER as District Attorney, assisted by GRIFFIN T. HAWKINS. Jurors picked for the trial included: WILL

GODWIN, BEN HUDSON, SIM LACY, ED MARTIN, N. J. MOSS, GEORGE D. NEELY, CHARLES OLIVIER, LEVI ROYER, L. SEISS, A. F. SEVERS, L. E. STAPLEY, and WILLIAM C. WALL.

MORRIS R. STEWART was attorney for the defense, and for six long days as the trial went on, the citizens of Lake Charles speculated about the outcome. Among those who testified were the Coroner WILLIAM L. FISHER, Deputy JERRY CARUTHERS, and ADELAINE LaGRANGE, who shocked the court by changing her testimony from the statements she had made two years previously. This time she said that at the time of the murder she had been nineteen and was a waitress at CHAVANNE's Café, living at 114 Lawrence at the home of DEANO LAMBERT. Since the murder, she said she had been living at the home of Mrs. BESSIE ST.GAUDENS at 312 Reed Street. She told that after work, she went home, then went to the movies with T. S. BEDGOOD. On their way home, as they walked down Ryan Street, they met several young men that they knew and that BEDGOOD was jealous, so they quarreled as they walked home. Then they saw a car that stopped at 528 Division Street. As they approached the car, LaGRANGE said that she recognized the driver as FRED LeBLEU, whom she had known about twelve years. According to LaGRANGE, he opened the back door of the car and asked her to get in, but she refused, so he closed the door and stepped in front of the car. She thought he had a package in his hand. Then LeBLEU and BEDGOOD began fighting. She stumbled and fell, and when she got up, LeBLEU fell to the ground. Asked why she had changed her testimony, LaGRANGE said that she had been afraid; she had found out that BEDGOOD was married.

However, S. G. WATKINS reiterated his testimony that when he was bending over LEBLEU, trying to help him, BEDGOOD and LaGRANGE came up. Then BEDGOOD took Miss LaGRANGE home and came back to "keep watch over the dying man" while WATKINS called the police and doctor. Miss LaGRANGE's testimony was also disputed by the defendant's mother, Mrs. SARAH BEDGOOD who testified that LaGRANGE knew that her son was married and that divorce proceedings had been initiated. LaGRANGE stated she had changed her story because she had been afraid of BEDGOOD. W. A. PEARCE took the stand and stated that he had a conversation with DEANO LAMBERT, who had "begged and threatened LaGRANGE, even made her leave their home" and had to place her under arrest until she "finally agreed to tell what he wanted to know about BEDGOOD."

Many people, including ZEPHERIN LeBLEU, did not think BEDGOOD was guilty of the murder. LeBLEU stated that he had seen BEDGOOD at the scene of the murder, and that he was not "the least bit messed up" as he would have been if he had been fighting as LaGRANGE described. After the closing arguments, it took the jury only seven minutes to render a "not guilty" verdict for BEDGOOD; the verdict was read by W. C. WALL, foreman of the jury. The case was never solved, but strangely enough, many of those involved in the case left town, including the WEIMAN family, Deputy GROSS and the BEDGOOD family.

Court Case Source: Ross, Nola Mae. *Crimes of the Past in South Louisiana.* Lake Charles, La. (2004)

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LOOK UP THE MEANING OF YOUR SURNAME ON www.lastnames.net

THE GREAT SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE & FIRE

A hundred years ago an earthquake that lasted less than a minute was followed by a rash of firestorms lasting three days, and the city of San Francisco was destroyed! Although San Francisco had a history of earthquakes and fires, this great quake shook the city just before dawn, at 5:12 A.M. on 18 April 1906. It was the result of a severe shifting of the earth on the San Andreas Fault Line and was measured at 8.3 on the Richter Scale. However, modern research indicates that the earthquake measured from 7.7 to 7.9. Although the official death toll from this catastrophe was 478, other estimates place the fatalities between 3,400 and 6,000 persons, but the death count is unreliable. Whole buildings collapsed and buried an unknown number of people. There were many immigrants in the city; some had no permanent address and no one to miss them or identify them. The earthquake also hit the nearby counties of San Mateo, Alameda, Marin, Sonoma, Napa, and Santa Clara, but they had fewer deaths and lost fewer records. Its affects were felt as far south as Los Angeles and as far north as Oregon and into Nevada.

The earthquake made buildings sway and rock, and knocked down many of them; their building stones, brick and glass became deadly missiles. This rubble blocked the streets, and in some places the streets cracked, leaving open chasms and fissures. Electric lines lay in the streets and gas mains erupted, sending flames and fire in all directions. The earthquake destroyed the city's water mains, and fire hoses were too short to reach the water in the bay, so fire engines were useless. Huge spirals of smoke rose to the sky. The only way to save what remained of the city was to dynamite a path too wide for the fire to spread. At first, one or two buildings at a time were blown up, then half-a-block, but that did not stop the fire. Then they dynamited a whole block, but the fire raged on. The firefighters fought the flames bravely, but became exhausted; there was little food and no water. Looters began pillaging abandoned mansions and stores almost immediately. They broke into saloons and began drinking. Mayor SCHMITZ gave policemen orders to "instantly kill anyone caught looting or committing other serious crimes," but still the looting continued.

Frightened refugees, clad in nightclothes or evening attire if they had been out late, jammed the streets, searching for safety, seeking family or friends, looking for a way to help in the pandemonium. People fought their way to the bay and tried to catch a ferry or a train to Oakland. One report stated that there were about 10,000 people trying to get on the ferry, and the result was pandemonium. Food and fresh water was in short supply. Police officers were ordered to confiscate all grocery supplies and dole them out to the refugees until relief arrived. Cooking was done out-of-doors to prevent new fires from starting. With their homes gone, people spent the nights in parks, at the beach and in other open spaces, such as cemeteries. The fire lit up the sky with an eerie red glow.

When the fires were finally extinguished, people sorted through what was left and began to rebuild, as they generally do after a disaster. The city was in ruins; the streets were filled with the ruins of demolished buildings and all manner of debris. The nights were dark; all the street lights were out. But like a phoenix, the city of San Francisco arose from the ashes, bigger, more substantial and ornate than ever. At that time, San Francisco was the eighth largest city in the United States with a population of 400,000. The earthquake and fire destroyed four and a-half square miles of the city, left 250,000 people homeless and cost $400 million of damage in 1906

dollars. Among the buildings that were burned was the Court House, and all of the city's public, private and business records were lost. The *San Francisco Daily News* was the only newspaper to publish an edition on 18 April. Its offices were moved to escape the fire, and the one-page edition was printed on a hand-cranked press until this office, too, was closed to be dynamited. The headlines of this "Extra" stated: "Hundreds Dead! Fire Follows Earthquake, Laying Downtown Section In Ruins---City Seems Doomed For Lack Of Water."

There are many photographs of the ruined city. Surviving newspapers for other nearby areas tell the story. City directories, telephone directories, church records, cemetery records, school records, family histories, censuses and personal papers, such as diaries and journals, give information, names of victims and tell eyewitness accounts of the disaster. Water tap records that show each family using city water may help to locate your ancestor. The 1905 city religious directory lists members of major denominations. Many families evacuated from San Francisco after the earthquake and never returned; their houses and businesses were destroyed, and family members had been lost. Check nearby communities for your lost families. For example, Oakland took in 100,000 refugees. If you are looking for ancestors, try the following Websites: www.1906centennial.com

The San Francisco Earthquake of 1906, which ranks as one of the most significant earthquakes in recorded history, lasted less than a minute, but it caused a firestorm that roared through the city for 78 hours and resulted in more deaths than the quake itself. The study of the causes of this devastating earthquake was the beginning of modern earthquake science. Modern scientists are hoping to learn to predict when an earthquake will occur, but so far have not solved the puzzle. Today more than six million people live along the San Andreas Fault, where minor quakes occur regularly. A major earthquake is only a matter of time. Like the hurricanes that visit the Gulf Coast each summer, earthquakes are a fact of life in California and many other places around the world. It is certain that another one will strike, but when and where is the question.

Sources:
http://www.sfmuseum.net/1906.2/daynews.html
Achenbach. "Earthquake: The Next Big One," *National Geographic* (April 2006)
Edwards. "San Francisco Earthquake & Fire," *Heritage Quest.* Vol. 21 #3 (Fall 2005)

EARTHQUAKES SHOOK THE LAKE CHARLES AREA...one on 15 October 1959 and a second one on 16 October 1983. Both measured 3.2 on the Richter scale. The first quake, centered off the Cameron coast, struck at 3:45 P.M. and affected a nearly 3,000-mile area. It was felt as far north as DeQuincy, and it rattled the windows in Creole and Grand Chenier. The second quake...the only one in the state ever recorded by local instruments...was centered in Calcasieu and struck about 7:45 P.M. The Louisiana Geological Survey said quakes in south Louisiana are most likely caused by faults formed "during periods of accelerated basin subsidence," and that the faults may have been caused by high fluid pressure, gravity sliding or overload in areas of sediment. *American Press* (4/21/2006)

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

FERRIES OF OLD IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH

Researched and written by Anna Marie Hayes and Betty Rosteet

(Continued from Vol. 30 #1)

[The Cone/Coney ferry crossed the Calcasieu at Moss Bluff. At different times, the Peloquin Ferry, Fruge's Ferry, Cole's Ferry, Courville's Ferry, and Johnson's Ferry all crossed the Calcasieu at Philip's Bluff, a locale directly west of Kinder and about twelve miles north of Hecker. The bluff was probably named for JOHN PHILLIPS, an early landowner in the area. The Norris Ferry crossed near the Norris Lumber Mill in Westlake]

E. O. CONE (CONEY) FERRY

The only mention of the **Cone or Coney ferry** was in the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes of 1901, when they proposed to sell the ferry for $100. The ferry crossed the Calcasieu River at Moss Bluff and may have been in the same location as the ferry of JOHNSON MOSS or DAVID JOHN REID. The ferry operator's name is seen variously as E. O. CONE or CONEY and also as LEE O. KOONE. The obituary of LEE O. KOONE stated that he was born about 1856 in North Carolina, and married ANGIE WELSH of Westlake. They had two children, ARTHUR and KATHLEEN KOONE. LEE O. KOONE was a timberman and was a Methodist. He died in August 1935 at Gillis and was buried in Richie Cemetery.

Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; Obituary

PELOQUIN FERRY

ANTOINE FELIX PELOQUIN had been granted one of the earliest ferry charters, when the first Imperial Calcasieu Parish Police Jury met in September 1840. This ferry crossed English Bayou. In 1847, his ferry charter was revoked "owing to his not having opened the road in the time specified by said Charter." Later, PELOQUIN, who is often seen in the old records as ANTOINE FELIX, applied for another ferry charter to cross the Calcasieu River at Philip's Bluff, directly west of Kinder and about twelve miles north of Hecker. On 4 and 5 June 1855, it was resolved that a "Charter for a ferry across the Calcasieu River at Philip's Bluff be granted to FELIS [FELIX] PELOQUIN for the term of five years, " and that "this privilege shall extend from the ferry up and down the river three miles," with the following rates:

Man & Horse	15 cents	Calash or 4-wheeled pleasure carriage	50 cents
Lead horse of Footman	10 cents	Ox Cart or Wagon	75 cents

The 1850 census for Imperial Calcasieu Parish shows: FELICE PELOQUIN, age 40, laborer, male; GUSTINE PELOQUIN, age 29, female; LELA, age 10, female; GUSTI, age 8, female; JOSEPH, age 6, female [?]; AUGUST, age 4, male; LELIESEN, age 2, male. All were born in Louisiana.

Sources: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; 1850 Calcasieu Parish census

WILLIAM FRUGE'S FERRY

On 1st and 2nd June 1857, the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury resolved that the "petition of JOHN R. COLE and others for a charter for a ferry to WILLIAM FRUGEE [FRUGE] on the Calcasieu River at Philip's Bluff be granted," with the following terms of ferriage:

Ox Cart, Wagon or Pleasure Carriage	$1.00	Man & Horse	25¢

Horse Cart or Calash	50¢	Lead Horse or footman	15¢	Lead Horse	10¢

WILLIAM FRUGE was not listed on the 1850 or 1860 censuses for Calcasieu Parish. Descendants provided the following information via RootsWeb. GUILLAUME WILLIAM FRUGE was born 11 February 1824 and was baptized 2 August 1825 at Opelousas, Louisiana. He was the son of LOUIS FRUGE (born 14 August 1775, Opelousas) and MARIE LOUISE CELESTE TEAL (b. 1795, Natchez, Mississippi). He married CELESTE JANIS [JANNIS]. The couple had the following children: GEORGE PAUL W. (born 25 January 1857); ALFRED NASTER (b. 25 February 1858); AURORE (born 1849); ZOE (born 1854); MOISE; MAIRQUE (born 19 January 1854); AURLINE [OREALINE] (born 1861). WILLIAM FRUGE was apparently dead by 1870, when the Calcasieu Parish census shows Mrs. WILLIAM FRUGE with two children, NARCISSE and MARCIESIE. **William Fruge's Ferry** may have become **James Cole's Ferry**.

Sources: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; 1870 Calcasieu Parish census
http://wcrootsweb.com (family charts of Dianna Shelton & Cyndi Bass)

JAMES COLE'S FERRY

On 8 February 1869, the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury granted a charter to JAMES COLE at Philip's Bluff on Calcasieu River for five years, with the following rates of ferriage:

Wagons & ox carts	$1.00	Footman	15¢	Man & Horse	25¢
Horse buggy	50¢			Two-horse buggy	75¢

The 1850 census for Calcasieu Parish shows JAMES COLE, 21 year old male, born in Louisiana with CAROLINE COLE, a 17 year-old female, also born in Louisiana. The 1860 Calcasieu Parish census shows JAMES COLE, a white male, age 31, living at Hickory Flat. He was a farmer, born in Louisiana, with $1,000 worth of real estate and $6,000 worth of personal estate. In his household was his wife, CAROLINE COLE, a white female, age 26.

The 1870 Calcasieu Parish census shows JAMES COLE, white male, age 41, a merchant with $300 worth of real estate and $5000 worth of personal estate. CAROLINE COLE, age 37, a white female, was keeping house. In the household were also ZEPHIRIN LANGLEY, a clerk in COLE's store and his wife, ELODIE LANGLEY, and their small children, MARIE and SEVERIN LANGLEY. ELIZABETH CLENDENING, a 14-year-old white female, was also a member of the household.

JAMES COLE was born 18 June 1829 in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. He was the son of JACOB STAMPLEY COLE of Cole's Creek Settlement near Natchez and DENISE FRUGE of Louisiana. About 1850 he married CAROLINE BOND. In 1877, JAMES COLE and his wife, CAROLINE BOND COLE divorced, a scandal in that day. About 1877, COLE married, his second wife, RACHEL SHUFF, who was born about 1855. The 1880 census shows JAMES COLE, age 50, with wife RACHIE, age 23, and two daughters---LOUISA (age 2) and LAURA (age 1).

JAMES COLE died 10 January 1903. His succession was #1294 for Calcasieu Parish, and was filed 16 January 1903. It names his second wife RACHEL, born SHUFF, and the following children: LOUISA (wife of JNO. J. SIMON), LAURA (wife of ADAM CHAUMONT), JACOB,

JAMES, Jr. (age 18), ELVINA (age 20), NELLIE (age 15), ELLA (age 12) and LILY (age 10). The Under-Tutor was AMOS DURIO. Those attending the legal family meeting were: ISAAC REEVES, CYRUS SHUFF, V. SONNIER, JOHN CHAUMONT, and JOHN J. SIMON. **James Cole's Ferry** may have become **David Courville's Ferry**.
Sources: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; 1850, 1860 & 1870 Calcasieu Parish censuses
Burwell. *Imperial Calcasieu Records, Successions 1840-1910*;
http://wcrootsweb.com (Family chart of Phyllis Hopper)

COURVILLE'S FERRY

The **Courville Ferry**, located at Philip's Bluff on the Calcasieu River may have originally been **William Fruge's Ferry** and may have then become **James Cole's Ferry**. The first mention of the **Courville Ferry** is in the Police Jury Minutes of 29 October 1872, when DAVID COURVILLE was "allowed the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry across the Calcasieu River at Philips Bluff for the period of five years from the date, said privilege to extend three miles above and three miles below said ferry, on condition that he keep the public road in good order from said ferry to the high lands on the west side of said river, and that he be allowed the following rates of charges, to wit: for large wagon & team, 60 cents; for wagon or ox cart with one yoke of oxen, or buggy, 30 cents; for man & horse, 15 cents; for footman or lead horse, 10 cents.

On 9 March 1874, DAVID COURVILLE was allowed "to charge 25 cents for each rider & horse who may cross his ferry." Among the overseers named on 6 April 1875 was ACHILLE HEBERT, who was made overseer "from FRANCOIS HEBERT's to **David Courville's Ferry** on the Calcasieu." DAVID COURVILLE was not listed in the 1870 or 1880 censuses for Calcasieu Parish. Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

JAMES JOHNSON FERRY

It was moved by Mr. CHAUMONT and seconded by Mr. MILLER in the Police Jury Meeting of 2 June 1903 that a public ferry be established at Philip's Bluff on the Calcasieu River, and that JAMES JOHNSON be appointed keeper of the ferry at a salary of $30.00 per month beginning 5 May 1903. The motion carried. On 1 December 1903, it was noted that JAMES JOHNSON received his ferry keeper's salary of $30.00 and received the same amount for each month in 1904. On 5 February 1905 the committee on roads and bridges recommended that JAMES JOHNSON's bid of $50.00 per annum be accepted for keeping the Philip's Bluff Ferry.
Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

NORRIS FERRY

This ferry crossed the east and west banks of the Calcasieu River near the Norris Lumber Mill, about where the Southern Pacific Railroad now crosses from Lake Charles to Westlake. On 9 February 1869, a Police Jury resolution recommended to the "Legislature of this State to grant W. B. NORRIS a charter to establish a public **ferry at Norris Mill** on Calcasieu River." The **Norris Ferry** was mentioned again on 12 February 1879 when the Police Jury granted the petition of W. B. NORRIS, THOMAS R. JONES and others, asking for a public road from Lake Charles to NORRIS' Mill. THOMAS R. JONES was appointed overseer of the road. At the

same time W. B. NORRIS was granted the right to keep a ferry on the Calcasieu near his residence, with the following rates of charge:

For footman - 10¢	For two-horse wagon - 50¢
For man & horse - 15¢	For four-horse wagon - 75¢
For horse and buggy - 25¢	For each additional lead horse - 10¢

The ferry owner, "Captain" WILLIAM BUTLER NORRIS, was born in New Hampshire about 1837. He served the Confederacy by joining the 11th Georgia Infantry, 8th and 9th State Troops. He also served in Co. B and Co. K of the 1st Florida Infantry. He came to southwest Louisiana several years after the war. He was a member of the United Confederate Veterans, Camp #62 in Lake Charles.

W. B. NORRIS was a lumberman and owner of the Norris Mill in Westlake. He was also a storeowner. He lived in Westlake with his wife, ANNIE ELIZABETH JONES NORRIS and his adopted daughter, ANNIE W. BURGESS. ANNIE JONES NORRIS was born about 1847 in Alabama. W. B. NORRIS continued in the lumber business until just a few months before his death on 6 June 1910 at the age of 73. He was buried at Florence, Alabama. Mrs. NORRIS received a Confederate Widow's pension in Calcasieu Parish in 1919, 1924, and 1926. She died on 23 May 1932 in Santa Rosa, Texas at the age of 85. She was living with a niece. She is buried in Graceland Cemetery, Lake Charles. W. B. NORRIS adopted his daughter by terms given in his succession, Calcasieu Succession #526.

Sources: Various veterans' lists in newspapers; obituary, Lake Charles Daily *American;* obituary; tombstones
Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; Confederate Widow's Pension, 1916, 1924, 1926
Rosteet & Miguez. *Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, LA.* Lake Charles: SWLGS (1994)

NEAL'S (NEVIL'S) FERRY

The name of this ferry keeper may have been NEVILLE and not NEAL. On 15 July 1889, on Motion the following persons, A. MATERN, RILEY MOORE, FRED GOOS, HALL BROOK, J. L. RYAN, and E. A. MATERN, were appointed commissioners "to lay a Public road from the north side of English Bayou to leave the old public road near the Gum 'sliew,' then north to the river near Moss Bluff, north or northeast to intersect the old JOS. KINGERY road at or near **Neal's [sic] Ferry** on the north side of the Calcasieu River, then following the old road, and intersecting the **Joseph Carr Ferry** Road now in use near the Marsh Bayou Bridge." This is the only mention of **Neal's Ferry** in the Police Jury Minutes.

There is no family named NEAL or NEIL in the 1880 or 1900 Calcasieu Parish census, nor in the Assessment Rolls for Calcasieu Parish in 1889. GEORGE W. NELL was found, but he had no property to tax, only livestock. Another name that might be considered is NEVIL. There were two men assessed in 1889, JAMES J. NEVIL and PIERRE NEVIL. Both had property in Ward I, located in T7S, R6W, which places their property on the River near Indian Village. The 1850 Calcasieu Parish census shows JAMES NEVILLE, age 53, a farmer with wife ELONISE, age 48, and several children. In the next household were PIERRE NEVIL, age 23, laborer and wife LEONORE, age 26. We can find no proof that the **Neal Ferry** was actually the **Nevil Ferry.**

Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; 1880, 1890 Calcasieu Parish census; Tax Assessment Rolls

(To be continued)

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM *THE LAKE CHARLES WEEKLY AMERICAN (12/2/1896)*
Information extracted by MICK HENDRIX, Member #1296

Although the severe winter of 1895 practically destroyed the top branches of the orange trees in the area, VICTOR TOUCHY encouraged growers. The roots of the trees were not injured and only once in every eighty-five years does southwest Louisiana experience such a cold winter. Another article contrasted the climate of winter in southwestern Louisiana to blizzard conditions in the northern and western states. An article entitled "Hog Killing Time" stated that the "present cold snap is one of the times when farmers could kill and salt down their family supply of pork with safety," and this "hog killing time was a great blessing to those having hogs to kill." Despite the cold weather, Oberlin was still shipping tomatoes to the city last week. The weather was good for hunting too, and the paper stated that "quite a number of local sports went hunting." P. SCHROPULUS, Mr. FAUCETT and J. W. WATSON were hunting ducks. J. W. ANDERSON and C. A. FOLK returned from Lacassine where they had been trapping; they captured 200 hides from the otter, coon and mink that "abound in that part of the country."

Business was brisk. The schooner *Mary Isabel* was at the Drew & Powell Mill, loading lumber. Mr. FERGUSON and HARRISON COLLETTE were assisting the Palace Grocery Co. A list of phone numbers was printed by Bell Telephone Co. manager, J. L. PEAVEY. C. F. HENRY and other cattlemen arrived with a herd of cattle, fresh from the pastures of Cameron Parish. There were five carloads of cattle shipped to Kansas City. The newspaper reported, "These cattle never ate a mouthful of food in their lives, except what they got on the natural pastures."

Visitors to the city included: Prof. E. K. BROWN, J. B. DAVIDSON, A. P. WILLIAMS of Alexandria, Mr. TEAGUE of Orange, KING RICHARDS and family of Oakdale, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. KENDALL and son, DELBERT. JOHN BREAUX of Lafayette was visiting with his father-in-law, who was quite sick. J. D. CLINE, Editor of the *Orange Leader and Tribune*, visited his parents. Miss PEARL ALCOCK, who visited her sister, Mrs. J. W. WALKER, returned home to Oberlin. E. S. BARKER who resides north of the town, paid a visit to the offices of *The American*. LEO WENZEL, a bicycle rider from Chicago, who was crossing the country from Chicago to San Francisco for a wager of $2000, spent Saturday in Lake Charles. Several residents were visiting out-of-town. Dr. H. L. HUBELL and F. MUNGER went to Fenton. G. H. HEDDEN returned from Alexandria. Dr. WATKINS went to Lockport.

Mr. GOODMAN and family moved to Alexandria. Mr. DUNLAP moved into a house on Bilbo Street. R. J. HUGHS was building a large edition to PETE MADISON's house in Iowa. Dr. HOWE purchased the HOGUE property in Central Place for his future home. JOHN McCALL of Leesburg moved his family to Texas in order to get the benefit of schools for his children.

JOHN WENTZ was confined to his bed Friday and Saturday after eating too much turkey on the day before. Dr. J. B. MARTIN was called to Kinder last week to attend J. V. MARCANTEL, storekeeper of Kinder; a special engine [train] was chartered for the trip. Going to circuses did not seem to agree with BERT BARNETT, as he has been confined to his bed since he attended the one that was here. Little HOPE HAUPT had a severe attack of croup last week and her brother, VERNON, and sister, BERTHA, suffered with sore throats; all are safe again. One of the twin babies of C. D. OTIS and wife died last Wednesday night.

The State Teacher's Association will hold their annual meeting in town at the end of the month; attendance is expected to exceed four hundred persons. The hotels cannot accommodate so large a number, so the citizens of the town are asked to provide quarters for the visitors. The choir of the Christian Church gave a social at the home of J. W. MASON, where the program consisted of "music, readings and recitations." The ladies of the Christian Church gave a Thanksgiving dinner in the room formerly occupied by Mr. HIRSCH's store room. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. NEAL "highly entertained" the young men and women of *The American* "force" at dinner on Thanksgiving Day at their lovely home on the Boulevard. Those on the program for the Spring Hill Methodist Church Convention were: Rev. F. N. SWEENEY, J. A. GRANT, A. M. MAYO, L. A. MILLER, Prof. OFFIE SINGLETARY, J. W. MARK, J. M. DEAR, C. R. BROWN, JOHN SINGLETARY, LINNIE HARPER and LIZZIE YOUNG.

Crime was not unknown to the frontier town that was Lake Charles. One article reported, "Some sneak thief, who happened to be lurking around E. G. LaBLAUVE's store Saturday night, relieved him of a slicker. Mr. LaBLAUVE was lighting the lamp when the act was done, but the thief, whoever he was, made good his escape." A complaint was printed concerning a "certain young man from the north side who has to travel a muddy road about every Sunday night, and says he can't see why the city dads don't enforce the city ordinances and compel property owners to build walks in front of their property." It goes on to say that "enough lumber is burnt every week to lay sidewalks on every street in town."

Romance bloomed in the town. The marriage of JOHN W. WIRIG and Mrs. SARAH M. MARTIN took place at the residence of A. L. CROOKS. Rev. CLAUDE L. JONES performed the ceremony. The marriage of ANDREW SMART GOSSETT and Miss MABEL ROSETTA WATERS took place at the Baptist Church Tuesday morning. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. G. ALFRED. The couple will honeymoon in New Orleans.

Marriage licenses for the week ending 2 December 1896 were issued for the following couples:

November 24 - LUCIEN SOLOMAN and Mrs. A. G. FORD.
November 25 – AVOTE LAUNDRY and ELIZABETH BROUSSARD
ZEPHERIN MILLER and POHILOMENE GIBBS
November 27 – THELESFERE CHAISSON and LOUISIANA MORRISON
November 28 – CHARLES A. EDDMAN and CAROLINE EDGAR
November 29 – WILLIAM ATHENS and ALIEN DAY
JOHN H. MARTIN and ELLEN M. LEGORE
ANDREW SMART GOSSETT and MABEL ROSETTA WATERS
LUCIUS A. MARCANTEL and ALZINA PETRE
December 1 - JOHN W. WIRIG and SARAH M. MARTIN

NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE PARISH

MIERSBURG. The long drouth [sic] was broken; it rained about every day, and people were now wishing for dry weather. Health was good, although Grandpa MIERS was suffering with an attack of asthma. He and Grandma MIERS are going to visit their daughter, Mrs. JOHN RICE, on Beckwith Creek. The boys and girls met and dug Grandpa MIERS' potatoes, which

turned out well for the season. W. H. SUMMERS and wife passed through Miersburg with a sugar mill; Mr. SUMMERS is preparing to make up his cane crop, which was very good. BERRY PLUMBER has gone to Edgerly for supplies for J. E. McMAHON of Merryville. Mrs. EPHRIAM HICKMAN visited her sister, Mrs. J. F. MIERS; she was accompanied by Miss SARAH HASSELL. The music school, taught by Prof. B. L. DEAR, closed yesterday. Visitors included; J. W. HANCHEY; WILL LINDSEY; Misses M. J. BAILEY, ELLA BAILEY, LILLIE A. GREEN and LILLIE BAILEY of Dry Creek; and J. W. LOFTON of Burr Ferry. Prof. T. J. NICHOLS was on the sick list. (Signed) UNCLE FULLER

GRAND LAKE. Mrs. HAYS and brother, RAYMOND LOCKLEY, both of Crowley, who had been visiting M. D. HEBERT's family, went to Lacasine to visit friends there; they were accompanied by Miss ALICE HEBERT. Mr. and Mrs. M. D. HEBERT and children spent Sunday visiting friends at Lacasine. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. KINGSBURY went to the Lake City. Rev. WILKINSON and Rev. HARRIS of Lake Charles exchanged pulpits last Sunday; O. DEROUEN took Rev. HARRIS to Lake Charles. C. T. STANLEY, late of Kansas, has leased Mrs. KUHN's place for the coming year; W. C. BROWN, the present renter, is moving to Iowa, Louisiana. (Signed) SCRIBE

OBERLIN. The health of I. WATSON and J. F. STANLEY has improved. J. E. CRYER received his little cane mill and will grind his own cane now. Mrs. BUXTON has finished grinding her cane crop. K. RICHARD and wife left for Orange, Texas, where they will visit Mrs. RICHARD's parents. All who want good potatoes can get them from A. VERNELL. A. A. WENTZ of Lake Charles came here. (Signed) PINE KNOT

FOREST HILL. Cotton was coming in and trade was lively. F. F. ROGERS was cutting a lot of nice, smooth lumber daily, keeping his planer running at night. B. H. RANDOLPH has shipped several carloads of lumber over the K.C.W. & G. Mrs. Dr. DEAN was visiting relatives in Columbia, La., and Mrs. CARRIE SHAW visited her grandmother in Hineston. Mrs. J. HICKS and niece, Miss PRISCILLA ALLEN, visited J. J. HICKS. The young folks gave a grand soiree at the home of J. D. DUNN. ROBERT RANDOLPH visited the Spring Hill School. WILLIE CALHOUN, reported 63 pupils on roll at the school. (Signed) HALLIE

PINE HILL. Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. ASHWORTH went to Edgerly. Mr. WOODS was talking about starting up a timber business at RICHARD CLARK's. BEN FOSTER was at GEORGE FOSTER's, making his syrup. Mr. WELCH of Orange may put up a sawmill. The Widow MIMMS went to Newton County, Texas. (Signed) TIE MAKER

OBERLIN. Four inches of rain caused the Calcasieu River to rise rapidly, and the timber men prepared for running the logs already in the river. E. S. CLEMENTS and JOHN GUIDRY have a full line of stationery and Christmas toys. J. W. RHORER has "broken-up" housekeeping in Oberlin and will move to Lake Charles. Visitors included: W. J. RANDOLPH, G. W. RICHARDSON, E. G. HEWITT, RUFUS SIGLER, GILBERT TUBBS, Rev. Bro. GILMAN and wife. Those departing to various places on the K. C. W. & G. Railroad included: Miss DORA MOORE, Miss BERTHA RICHARD, Miss EVA VAN ZANDT, Mrs. SONNIER, Mrs. J. W. RHORER and children.

LAKE CHARLES/WESTLAKE, LA CITY DIRECTORY – 1901

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111 PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.
54 PARENT, AMOS, residence
104 PAVIA, L. P.

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

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134 PEARCE, W. A., store
206 PECORINO, V., residence
258 PELICAN SALOON
232 PERKINS, Mrs. MARGARET, res.
25 PERKINS, Dr. A. J., residence
232 PERKINS, Mrs. A. J., residence
175 PERKINS, JOHN A., residence
451 PERKINS, C. T., residence
8 * PERKINS & MILLER saw m, Westlake
447 * PERKINS & MILLER store, Westlake
59 PERKINS, JNO. A., sheriff courthouse
185 PIERCE, Dr. A. N., office
41 PIERCE, Dr. A. N., residence
337 PIERCE, Dr. IRA, residence
127 PIPER, H., residence
476 PITRE, C., residence
6 * POE, J. H., shingle mill
200 POE, J. H., residence
366 POPE, N. D., sawmill, Goosport
316 POPE, N. D., residence
228 POSTAL TEL & CABLE CO
16 POWELL, J. G., mill, Goosport
80 POWELL, J. G., residence
94 POWELL, D. C., residence
116 PRESS, DAILY
95 PRICE, E. A., residence
309 PRICE, T. E., res., *The Picayune*
456 PUJO, A. P., residence
259 PUJO & MOSS
429 P.G. GROCERY, H. I. FERRILL, prop.
215 PATTERSON, LILLIE, res.
286 PRITCHETT, J. M., res.

R's – PAGE 176

378* RACHEL, F. W., restaurant
13 RACHAL, Mrs. C., residence

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

R's – PAGE 177

289 RAILROAD SALOON
124 RAMSEY, J. C., residence
285 RAMSAY, W. E., residence
244 RAMSAY, CHARLES S.
427 RAMSAY, R. H., residence
293 REA, NEDDIE, Knappville
292 REID, JACK, residence
49 REIMS, D., market
343 REIMERS, H. G., residence
336 REIMERS, P., residence
187 REINAUER & SONS, I, clothing
284 REISER, C., machine shop
473 RESTER, J. J., residence
353 RHORER, J. W., residence
327 RIALS, T. J., residence
163 RICHARD, C. M., residence
498 RICHARD, W. O., saloon
201 RICHARDS, Mrs. E. M., residence

R's (continued) – PAGE 177

23 RICHARDSON, Dr. C. L., residence
62 RIGMAIDEN, J. J., bakery
272 RIGMAIDEN, A., office
348 RIGMAIDEN, A., residence
448 RILEY, E., residence
97 ROCK, G. T., hardware store
431 RODRIGUEZ, I., residence
433 ROGERS, E. B., residence
434 ROCK, HERMAN, residence
269 ROSENTHAL, R., store
162 ROSTEET, J. W., residence
140 ROY, Mrs. H. D., residence
223 RYAN, ED., residence
90 RYAN, ED., stable
281 REYNOLDS & GOOS

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Carlson & Co.; Cramer's; Consumers' Ice Company, Limited

S's – PAGE 178

224 SALE, A. P., residence, Central P
365 SANTO, C., residence
156-3 SCOTT, C. E., residence
156-2 SCOTT, J. E., residence
203 SCOTT BROS. STORE
137 SCHMIDT, Mrs. C. A., residence
315 SCHUMAN, BESSIE
396 SCHWAB, W. E., residence
328 SEMO, J., residence
143 SHATTUCK, S. O., res., Goosport
417 SHATTUCK, J. H., residence
311 SHORTEN, SHERMAN, residence
454 SHIELDS, Mrs. B., residence
282 SHROPOLOS, P., residence
342 SIMPSON, A. B., residence
239 SMITH, CARRIE, Knapville
300 SMITH, J. S., music store
67 SMITH, Dr. T., residence, Westlake
144* SOLOMON, N., liquor house
308*SOMPAYRAC & TOOMER, attorneys
75 SOUTHERN PACIFIC FREIGHT DEPOT
190 SOUTHERN PACIFIC TICKET OFFICE
222 SOUTHERN PACIFIC TELEG. OFFICE
312 SPENCE, J. E., residence
3 SPICER, J. L., residence
408 STANDFORD, G. D., brick yard
369 STANDFORD, G. D., residence
346 STANTON, O. C.
26 STEIDLEY, W. A., residence
472 STEPHEN, Mrs. C., residence
330 STONE, W. D., residence
262 SUDDETH, H. W., residence
359 SUTTLES, Mrs. M. K., residence
459 SULLIVAN, P., residence
39* SWIFT-KIRKWOOD COMPANY, LTD.

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

T's – PAGE 179

500 TELEPHONE CO.
240 TEVIS, S. C.
373 TEXAS SALOON
180 THOMS, J. R., residence
91 THOMAS, A. W., residence
145 TOM & BONNIE, saloon
253 THOMSON, A A7
253 THOMPSON, A., residence
81 TRAM SALOON
158 TRIPLETT, F., store
392 TUCKER, Rev. W. R., residence
411 TUCKER, MOLLIE, residence
194 TUTTLE, J. H., residence

V's – PAGE 179

446 VAN DEN BOSCH, W. J., residence
36-3 VAN EPPS, T. C., res., Westlake
270 VAN DE VEN, Rev. C., residence
302-2 VON PHUL, F. A., residence

W's – PAGE 179

334 WAITT, Capt. A. H., residence
238 WALKER, J. B., residence
74 WALKER, JOSEPH
21-2* WALL, W. C., office
21-3 WALL, W. C., rice mill
208 WARE, Dr. JAS., residence
234 WASEY, J. L.
367 WATERS, J. A., residence, Goosport
86-2* WATERS-PIERCE OIL CO., Ryan S
86-3* WATERS-PIERCE OIL CO., Broad S
131 WATKINS, Dr. T. H., residence
45* WATKINS BANK
299 WATSON, Dr. F. C., office

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

W's – PAGE 180

468 WATTS, JOHN, residence
65 WEAVER, Rev. M. E., residence
92-3 WEBER, F. S., residence
249 WEBER, W. P., residence
445 WELLS, WILLIAM, residence
117 WELLS, FARGO EXPRESS CO.
339 WELSH, W. W., residence
40 WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.
133 WESTLAKE SOU. PACIFIC PASS DEPOT
195-2 WESTLAKE DRUG CO.
430 WETHERILL, S. P., residence
384 WHITE, WILLIAM, residence
483 WIENERS, H., store
477 WILKINSON, HUGH, residence
320 WILLIAMS, BLANCHE, Knapville
465 WILLIAMS, CLEM, residence
484 WILLIAMS, Mrs. MARY, residence
136 WILLIAMS, J., residence
482 WILLIAMS, J., restaurant
393 WILLIAMS, WESLEY, residence
71 WILLIAMSON, D. C., residence
103 WILLIAMSON, D. C., store
499* WILLIAMSON, W. W., residence
102 WINTERHALER, C. H., residence
209 WOOLMAN, G. H., residence
458 WRONG, E. B., residence
493 WOTTON, H. A., res.
500* WILLIAMSON, W. W., Mgr.

Y's – PAGE 180

361 YEAGER, Prof. JAS. N., residence

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

THIS CONCLUDES THE 1901 CITY DIRECTORY

****

DID YOU KNOW?

That the first electric streetlight was erected in Wabash, Indiana in 1880?

That the construction of the Panama Canal began in 1881, the same year that Sitting Bull surrendered to American troops?

That Coca Cola and the first successful gasoline-driven motor-car were invented in 1886?

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.

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DAIGLE, ROSE LeBLEU, b. 23 Nov. 1894, d. 3 Feb. 1979
DAIGLE, ROSIE, b. 23 Aug. 1896, d. 16 May 1978; w/o _____ CORBELLO
DARBONNE, THOMAS A., b. 18 Feb. 1944, d. 13 Jan. 1985; US Army
DARTEZ, LEFORD J., b. 21 Jan. 1916, d. 14 Nov. 1983
DESHOTEL, CLEVENCE, b. 6 Feb. 1934, d. 12 Jan. 1972
DOUCET, CHARLES EDWARD, b. 9 Mar. 1929, d. 30 July 1929
DOUCET, ELIA, b. 1874, d. 1960
DOUCET, FRANCOIS, b. 10 Feb. 1868, d. 11 Sep. 1888
DOUCET, RUSSELL, b. 3 Nov. 1914, d. 7 Oct. 1933
DOWNS, FRANCES LeBLEU, b. 28 May 1925, d. 7 July 1990; Born LeBLEU Next to RUFUS W. DOWNS. See FRANCES LeBLEU
DOWNS, RUFUS W., b. 29 Jan. 1913, d. 2 Sep. 1980. Next to FRANCES DOWNS
DRODDY, ALFRED, b. 7 May 1913, d. no date, m. 2 Feb. 1939; h/o NORMA LEE LeBLEU. Children listed on joint headstone with NORMA LEE DRODDY were VANCE & CAROLYN.
DRODDY, NORMA LEE LeBLEU, b.27 Oct. 1920, d. 28 Oct. 1995, m. 2 Feb. 1939; w/o ALFRED DRODDY. Born LeBLEU. Children listed on the joint headstone with ALFRED DRODDY were VANCE & CAROLYN. Also recorded under LeBLEU.
DRONET, ISABEL M., b. 12 Mar. 1927, d. 15 Oct. 1977; w/o _____ARVILLE. This record is also recorded under ARVILLE.
DUCAT, JOSEPH A., Sr., b. 18 Mar. 1928, d. 19 May 1990; US Army
DUCAT, TONI JO, b. 14 Nov. 1970, d. 27 Jan. 1994; w/o _____HOSIE. See TONI JO DUCAT HOSIE.
DUGAS, ALEX, b. 6 Oct. 1898, d. 7 June 1927
DUGAS, ALEZNA, b. 6 May 1890, d. 1 July 1948; w/o JOHN P. BREAUX. See ALEZNA DUGAS BREAUX.
DUGAS, BELISAIRE, b. 21 May 1872, d. 4 Oct. 1930; h/o SUSIE ANDRUS

DUGAS, ELLEN LeBLEU, b. 31 Dec. 1896, d. 17 Jan. 1972; w/o MART DUGAS. Born LeBLEU.
DUGAS, MART, b. 29 July 1897, d. 10 Oct. 1971; h/o ELLEN LeBLEU
DUGAS, Mrs. M. ELODIE, no dates
DUGAS, OEPHERIAN, no dates
DUGAS, SUSIE ANDRUS, b. 1 Oct. 1878, d. 17 Dec. 1966; w/o BELISAIRE DUGAS. Born ANDRUS. This record also recorded under ANDRUS.

ELKINS, KURT J., b. 18 Aug. 1955, d. 19 Sep. 1980; A1C US Air Force, Vietnam
ELLIS, HELEN, b. 16 Sep. 1902, d. 2 Apr. 1976

FAULK, LEROY, b. 14 June 1929, d. 16 June 1985
FAULK, MADELYN C., b. 26 Apr. 1930, d. 31 May 1979
FLEURY, EDNA LeBLEU, b. 4 May 1904, d. 16 Jan. 1995
FLEURY, JULIUS J., b. 19 Jan. 1892, d. 21 Jan. 1963
FONTENOT, JULIA MAE LeBLEU, b. 10 May 1922, d. 15 Dec. 1990, m. 21 June 1940; w/o THEO JOSEPH FONTENOT. Born LeBLEU. Children listed on joint headstone were JOHN, JUDY, JANET, JOANN, LARRY, & JOYCE. This record also recorded under LeBLEU.
FONTENOT, LUCIE MAE (child), no date, d. 27 June 1976. Only date listed.
FONTENOT, ROCKY DARRELL, b. 14 Feb. 1967, d. 7 Jan. 1989
FONTENOT, TERRY GENE, b. 20 Dec. 1934, d. 12 May 1989. US Marine Corps – Korea
FONTENOT, THEO JOSEPH, b. 20 Dec. 1913, d. 24 Oct. 1989, m. 21 June 1940; h/o JULIA MAE LeBLEU. Listed on joint headstone were JOHN, JUDY, JANET, JOANN, LARRY & JOYCE.
FONTENOT, WILBERT, b. 30 Sep. 1924, d. 16 Apr. 1958. LA Pvt 141 Inf Regt - WWII – BSM
FREEMAN, DAIZEL, b. 14 Jan. 1922, d. 6 June 1933. See DAIZEL FREEMAN COFFEY.
FRUGE, ARTHUR N., b. 20 Nov. 1887, d. 9 Jan. 1966
FRUGE, Baby, b. 12 Dec. 1946, (only one date listed); s/o Mr. & Mrs. EVERETTE FRUGE
FRUGE, CLARA L., b. 9 Dec. 1924, d. 6 Mar. 1991. On the same slab with EVERETT J. FRUGE, Sr.
FRUGE, CORA SARVAUNT, b. 2 Nov. 1889, d. 12 Jan. 1931
FRUGE, EVERETT J., Sr., b. 5 Mar. 1916, d. 26 Aug. 1984. On the same slab with CLARA L. FRUGE.
FRUGE, JAMES BURTON, b. 29 July 1937, d. no date. On the same slab with ARTHUR HENRY COFFEY, DAIZEL COFFEY, and RUTH ZORA FRUGE.
FRUGE, LORENA MILLER, b. 18 Apr. 1928, d. no date. Also recorded under MILLER.
FRUGE, OPHLEY J., b. 2 Oct. 1917, d. 23 July 1990. S2 US Navy WWII
FRUGE, RUTH ZORA COFFEY, b. 8 Dec. 1944, d. no date. Born COFFEY. Same slab with ARTHUR HENRY COFFEE, DAIZEL COFFEY & JAMES BURTON FRUGE. Also see RUTH ZORA COFFEY.
FRUGE, WHITNEY OSCAR, b. 13 Mar. 1915, d. 6 Jan. 1988. S1 US Navy WWII. On same slab with LORENA FRUGE born MILLER
FRUGE, YVONNE L., b. 6 Dec. 1926, d. 15 April 1972

GIEGER, DOT, no dates on this plot...only 'Reserved'. Same slab with RICHARD GIEGER.

GIEGER, RICHARD, no dates on this plot...only 'Reserved'. Same slab with DOT GIEGER.
GORE, EDNA, b. 9 Apr. 1905, d. 15 Aug. 1959. Next to MOISE LeBLANC (headstones match)
GORMIER, PETER, b. no date, d. 1900. Also recorded under CORMIER.
GOSSETT, LEAH, b. 1903, d. 1960
GOSSETT, WINFORD L., b. 8 Nov. 1928, d. 21 July 1970
GUIDRY, ELZA A., b. 28 Oct. 1916, d. 3 Jan. 1989

HAMMOND, OMER L., b. 27 Sep. 1923, d. 30 Jan. 1983. Msgt US Army – Korea
HARDEE, GORDON EVANS, b. 18 Feb. 1915, d. 18 Sep. 1989
HAY, ARTEMESE, b. 28 May 1884, d. 21 May 1960
HAY, CARREL, no date, d. 1 Nov. 1909
HAY, CHARLIE, b. 30 July 1893, d. 5 May 1958
HAY, DORA PUJOL, b. 25 July 1897, d. 28 June 1970
HAY, HENRY, b. 10 Jan. 1901, d. 11 Dec. 1963
HAY, JACKSON, no dates
HAY, JASPER, no dates; s/o Mr. & Mrs. R. HAY
HAY, JOSEPH A., b. 24 June 1885, d. 1 Aug. 1948
HAY, MELVINA G., b. 1862, d. 1924
HAY, ORDELLIE LeBLEU, b. 25 June 1887, d. 21 Jan. 1964; w/o JOSEPH HAY
HAY, RANDOLPH, b. 24 July 1856, d. 17 Jan. 1932
HAY, THOMAS, b. 24 July 1883, d. 4 May 1945
HEBERT, ALZINA GOSSETT, b. 19 Sep. 1865, d. 26 Feb. 1942
HEBERT, CLAUDE L., b. 27 Mar. 1916, d. 8 Oct. 1987
HEBERT, EDWARD, b. 3 May 1893, d. 7 Nov. 1956
HEBERT, ELIE, b. 22 Feb. 1862, d. 3 Feb. 1939
HEBERT, IDA V., b. 20 Aug. 1907, d. 10 Nov. 1981
HEBERT, JOSEPH, b. 25 Aug. 1898, d. 18 Feb. 1978
HEBERT, LEOLA LeBLEU, b. 11 Jan. 1923, d. no date. Record also under LeBLEU. Same slab with CLAUDE L. HEBERT.
HEBERT, LOVINA HAY, b. no date, d. 21 Feb. 1997. *Lake Charles American Press* wrote: Funeral service for Mrs. LOVINA HAY HEBERT, 80, of LeBleu Settlement will be at 1 p.m., today, Feb. 22, in Johnson Funeral Home. The Rev. Hebert May will officiate. Burial will be in LeBleu Cemetery in Chloe. Visitation is from 8 a.m. Mrs. HEBERT died at 1:04 a.m. Friday, Feb. 21, 1997, in a local hospital. A lifelong resident of LeBleu Settlement, she was a member of St. Joseph Catholic Church and the church Altar Society. She served as Chaplain for the American Legion Auxiliary and was a member of the DAV. Survivors are one son, JASPER HAY of LeBleu Settlement; one sister, VIOLET GUIDRY of LeBleu Settlement; and two grandchildren.
HEBERT, STEVEN N. 'Steve', b. 30 Jan. 1970, d. 1 May 1980;
s/o RODNEY & HELENA HEBERT
HENRY Infant, b. no date, d. 20 June 1974; s/o DORA HENRY. Headstone not there in 1997.
HILLEBRANDT, TOMMY, b. 18 Jan. 1938, d. 29 June 1973
HILLS, DINA MARIE, b. 19 Aug. 1959 – only date; d/o Mr. & Mrs. W. M. HILLS
HILLS, MARTHA J. VIDRINE, b. 25 Apr. 1934, d. no date. Born VIDRINE. Also found under VIDRINE.

(To be continued)

CIVIL WAR VETERANS RECEIVING THE SOUTHERN CROSS OF HONOR

Contributed by SHIRLEY SMITH, Member # 980

WILLIAM C. BOWMAN

WILLIAM C. BOWMAN was born 16 March 1843 in North Carolina. He enlisted in the service of the Confederate States at Winnsboro, Louisiana, on the 8th day of August 1861, as a Private in Co. C, 4th Louisiana Infantry Battalion, Volunteers, and was at that time a resident of Franklin Parish, Louisiana. He was "Transferred to the Naval Service 15 December 1862." He was honorably discharged from said service by Parole as a Prisoner of War at Elmira, New York, on 12 June 1865, at which time he held the rank of Private. According to the 1911 census, WILLIAM C. BOWMAN was residing at Lake Charles and his occupation was given as carpenter. He was not a member of any veterans' Camp. On 15 June1912 Mr. BOWMAN's certificate for eligibility for the Southern Cross of Honor was endorsed by H. C. GILL (Member Co. B, 1st Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers, C.S.A.) and G. M. GOSSETT (Member Co. I, 4th Regiment, Texas Mounted Volunteers, C.S.A.). The date of bestowal of the Cross of Honor was not recorded in Chapter Records. WILLIAM C. BOWMAN died 15 July 1915 and was buried in Graceland-Orange Grove Cemetery. No obituary was found to provide additional information.

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

WILLIAM BURKE

The place and date of birth for WILLIAM BURKE are unknown, but he was probably born about 1842. He entered the service of the Confederate States of America in September 1861 and served in Co. G, 3rd Infantry Regiment, Mississippi Volunteers. He was honorably paroled from said service by the Federal Officer in May 1865, at which time he held the rank of Private. Mr. BURKE was not a member of any veterans' Camp, but applied for the Southern Cross of Honor on 2 April 1912. His certificate of eligibility was endorsed by H. C. GILL (Member Co. B Regiment, 1st Louisiana Volunteers, C.S.A.), and was signed by M. E. SHADDOCK, Adjutant of Camp 62, U.C.V. His name appeared on several Confederate veterans' lists in the Lake Charles newspapers. Mr. BURKE died 6 May 1917 in Newton, Louisiana, and was buried in Ritchie Cemetery, Moss Bluff, Louisiana.

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

* *

WHAT WILL BECOME OF MY RESEARCH? Don't just leave a collection of loose papers to a library. Organizing and indexing your research will make it easier for descendants, other genealogists and librarians to use them.

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

THE IRISH ARE NOT CELTS. The belief that Ireland's population is descended from the Celts has been disproved by geneticists from Trinity College, Dublin, who found no substantial evidence of the Celts in Irish DNA. Although it was widely believed that the Celts came to Ireland from central Europe about 2,500 years ago, it seems that the primary genetic legacy of the Irish came from people from Spain and Portugal who came north after the last Ice Age about 9,000 years ago. *Kansas Kin,* Vol. XLIV #1 (Feb. 2006). Riley Co. KS Genealogical Society, Manhattan, KS

PLANS OF DIVISION describes the Enumeration Districts of the 1930 Census and tells about the 56 jurisdictions for the 48 continental states, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii. The official census day was 1 April 1930, except for Alaska, which was 1 October 1930.
LA Genealogical Register, Vol. LII #4 (Dec. 2005). LA Genealogical & Historical Society, Baton Rouge, LA.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE PRAIRIE COUNTRY was a hodgepodge of Yankees and Confederates, Jayhawkers, freed slaves and deserters, who scoured the countryside in the prairie country around Rayne, Louisiana for sustenance and stripped the poor homesteads of anything of value. In the spring of 1863, the first of three Union invasions of southwest Louisiana brought the bloody war to the prairies as the northern troops pushed up Bayou Teche, crossed the Vermillion River and then went up to Alexandria to the Red River to lay siege to Port Hudson. This was part of the strategy designed to strip the prairies of staple products that could give aid to the Confederacy. During the Federal invasion, many men took the Oath of Allegiance to the U. S. government. Confederate conscription officials had been ruthless in rounding up the "draft dodgers," who were mostly the poorer elements who believed that it was a "rich man's war." As the Confederates retreated, the local conscripted troops deserted in droves; some went back to their homes, while others joined local bands of Jayhawkers. Confederate authorities took a dim view of the oath-takers and considered them to be rebels.

As a response to Federal oath-taking, Confederate officials sometimes required an Oath of Non-Allegiance to the U. S. In the autumn of 1863, the Federal troops returned, to travel westward from Opelousas or Vermilionville (Lafayette) and cross the prairies into east Texas. Supply problems set in; the residents had already been stripped and pillaged during the spring, and the heavy Louisiana rains forced the "Texas Overland Expedition" back to Brashear City (Morgan City). Two minor engagements, the Battles of Buzzard's Point (Carencro) and of Bayou Bourbeau, took place near Chretien Point Plantation. A third invasion took place in 1864, as Federal troops cut across the country to take part in the Red River campaign in north Louisiana. They passed through the desolate country quickly, knowing the residents had nothing even to feed themselves, much less for an enemy army. The protectors could be almost as bad as the enemy. Confederate soldiers also had to be fed, and although they paid for what they took, it was at an artificially low price. If local farmers did not have enough problems, they had to contend with Jawhawkers. The most active band in the area was that led by OZEME CARRIERE, who operated out of Mallet Woods near Eunice.
A La Pointe, Vol. XVI #3 (Aug. 2005), Acadia Genealogical Society, Crowley, La.

"ASK AND YE SHALL RECEIVE"---QUERIES

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

FERRIES OF OLD IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH, LOUISIANA
Seeking any information on the ferries of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish (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 or contact ANNA HAYES (E-mail **sjhayes@bellsouth.net** or phone 337-855-7691 or BETTY ROSTEET, 2801 St. Francis St., Sulphur, LA. (phone 337-625-4740).

GOLDMAN, BURGESS
Looking for birth information and parents of SILISTEEN LOLETTA GOLDMAN (aka LETTIE GOLDMAN), m. JOHN A. BURGESS in Nov. 1896; d. ca 1927. Most of their children were born in Oakdale, LA.
CAMMIE A. WILKINSON, 3242 Paul Buchanan Hwy., Zephyrhills, FL 33540-6547 or e-mail **cammiew918@aol.com**

BERWICK
Need birth date and place for THOMAS BERWICK, who founded Berwick, LA in 1700s.
MARY CECELIA BERWICK SMITH, 4600 Mimosa, Bellaire, TX 77401-5816

SONNIER, JACKSON, HASKELL, CROCKETT
Seeking anyone kin to SAVENIE SONNIER (m. 1st cousin, MARGUERITE ANUNCIAD SONNIER) and JAMES H. JACKSON (m. ELIZA HASKELL). All lived in the Toomey-Vinton area of Louisiana. I descend from CAROLINE SONNIER (m. CHARLES W. JACKSON). My grandmother was DORA JACKSON (m. JESSE EMMETT CROCKETT).
AUDREY LEE CROCKETT, 2634 B San Francisco Blvd., Orange Park, FL 32065 or e-mail **LCroc51@cs.com**

VICTORINE, NELSON, ESCLAVON
Need information on KITTY VICTORINE (b.1837; d. 1902, SW La. Choctaw Indian); SARAH NELSON (b. 1817; d. 1890, SW La.); FRANCOIS ESCLAVON (b. 1818; d. 1890, SW La.).
MARGARET WARTELL SCHUNIOR, 606 Wisconsin, S. Houston, TX 77587-4961

McMILLENS, MILLS
Looking for the parents of JOHN P. McMILLENS, Esq., resident of Franklin, La, and wife, ROSABELLA BIRD MILLS, who m. on 28 December 1837 in Lafayette Parish, La.
HAROLD PREJEAN, 116 Zieux Orleans Circle, Unit B, Lafayette, LA 70508-5041 or e-mail Haroldprejean@cox.net

COUNTING KIN! SHIRLEY SMITH, Member # 980, found the following question on page 1 of the *Lake Charles Echo* (11 Nov. 1871). "If your mother's mother was my mother's aunt, what relation would your great-grandfather's nephew be to my elder brother's son-in-law?" Can you solve this kinship puzzle? We think there is no relationship. What do you think?

MEMBER #1451

Name of Compiler AKINS, Dorothy

Address 2601 Elms St.

City, State Lake Charles, LA 70601

Date April 18, 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

1 AKINS, Dr. Dorothy Louise
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

2 AKINS, Joseph Bradberry (Father of No. 1)
b. 5 Oct. 1909
p.b. Shreveport, La.
m. 7 Sep. 1930 - La.
d. 11 Apr. 1986
p.d Lake Charles, La.

3 BAROUSSE, Elouieese Cecelia (Mother of No. 1)
b. 26 Jan. 1911
p.b. Crowley, La.
d. 28 June 2003
p.d. Baraboo, Wi.

4 AKINS, Zebader Haggerty (Father of No. 2)
b. 18 May 1878
p.b. Marion Co., Texas
m.
d. 28 May 1912
p.d Shreveport, La.

5 TAYLOR, Agnes Amanda (Mother of No. 2)
b. -- May 1883
p.b. Marion Co., Texas
d. -- Dec. 1928
p.d. Shreveport, La.

6 BAROUSSE, John Colbert (Father of No. 3)
b. 29 Aug. 1883
p.b. Branch, La.
m. 14 Aug. 1904
d. 1 Oct. 1947
p.d Crowley, La.

7 McBRIDE, Mary Sydalise (Mother of No. 3)
b. 13 May 1887
p.b. Church Point, La.
d. 1 Sep. 1959
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

8 AKINS, Joseph Feemster (Father of No. 4)
b. 10 May 1832
p.b. South Carolina
m. 19 Dec. 1872 - Texas
d. aft. 1907
p.d Texas

9 HASTY, Charity Elizabeth (Mother of No. 4)
b. -- 1841
p.b. Georgia
d. aft. 1910
p.d

10 TAYLOR, Dr. John Mathew (Father of No. 5)
b. 6 May 1837
p.b. Butler Co., Ala.
m. 11 Apr. 1865 - Texas
d. 7 Nov. 1902
p.d Marion Co., Texas

11 CAVEN, Amanda Maleson (Mother of No. 5)
b. 26 Jan. 1844
p.b. Augusta, Ga.
d. 11 July 1920
p.d. Shreveport, La.

12 BAROUSSE, Joseph Edgar (Father of No. 6)
b. 15 Jan. 1854
p.b. Church Point, La.
m. 25 July 1874 - La.
d. 9 July 1905
p.d

13 HAYES, Eugenie Florence (Mother of No. 6)
b. 6 June 1860
p.b. St. Landry Par., La.
d. 20 Oct. 1923
p.d. Crowley, La.

14 McBRIDE, Henry Dallas (Father of No. 7)
b. 21 Nov. 1844
p.b. Church Point, La.
m. 7 Feb. 1866 - La.
d. 18 Feb. 1911
p.d Church Point, La.

15 PERRODIN, Marie Louise (Mother of No. 7)
b. 11 Dec. 1848
p.b. Grand Coteau, La.
d. 17 Oct. 1930
p.d. Church Point, La.

16 AIKEN (EAKIN), John Green (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 13 May 1798
m.
d. 13 Jan. 1844

17 WALLACE, Nancy Y. (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. -- 1800
d. aft. 1860

18 HASTY, Hillary (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. -- 1800/10
m.
d.

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

20 TAYLOR, Ward II (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. -- 1790
m.
d. 18 Oct. 1871

21 MATHEWS, Nancy Ann (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. -- 1795
d. 18 May 1872

22 CAVEN, David (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 30 Sep. 1805
m.
d.

23 SCOTT, Eliza Jane (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 24 Oct. 1810
d.

24 BAROUSSE, Jean (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 25 Sep. 1821
m.
d. 4 Feb. 1893

25 FONTENOT, Caroline (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 20 May 1824
d. 3 Feb. 1907

26 HAYES, Marshall Russel (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. -- 1841
m.
d.

27 LYONS, Octavia (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 26 May 1845
d. 2 Jan. 1891

28 McBRIDE, Walter Scott (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 16 Apr. 1816
m.
d. -- 1876

29 HIGGINBOTHAM, Judith (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 2 Oct. 1823
d.

30 PERRODIN, Charles Adolphe (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 13 Feb. 1824
m.
d.

31 HEBERT, Sydalise (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. --
d.

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

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