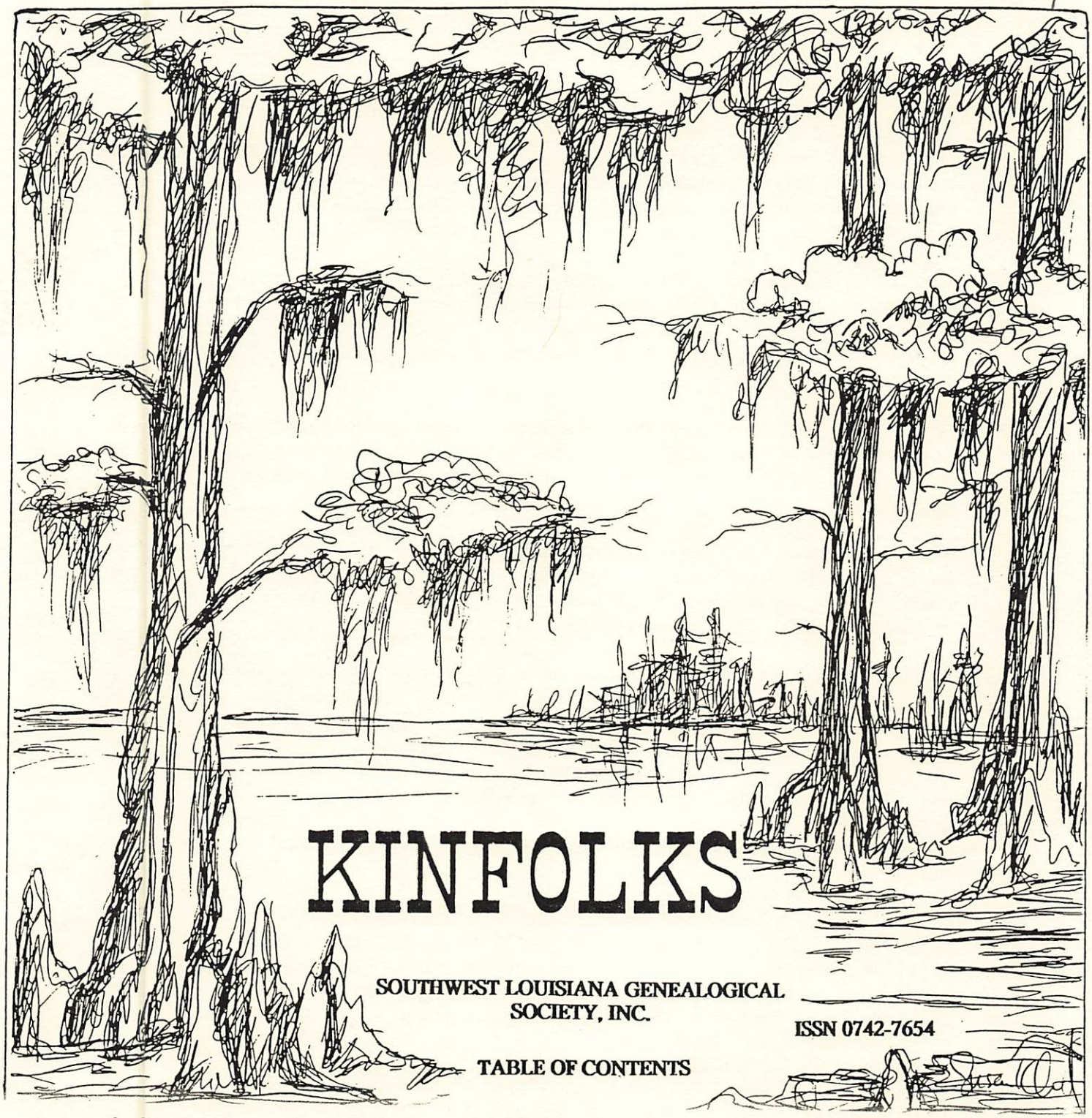

KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

ISSN 0742-7654

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Volume 32 No. 1 – March 2008

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 (individuals 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 end of March, May, September and December. Notify the SWLGS of a change of address as soon as possible to assure delivery. 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.

EDITORIAL POLICY – We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to Southwest Louisiana.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 cents per day. Books cannot be mailed.

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 – Vol. 19 (1995) through Vol. 22 (1998)* $5.00 ppd; *Subject Index III – 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 15th, May 17th, September 20th, & November 15th, 2008

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 2008

Officers elected at the November meeting to serve in 2008 are:

President – PAT HUFFAKER
Vice-President – MYRA WHITLOW
Recording Secretary – LANE OLIVER
Corresponding Secretary – DOT AKINS
Treasurer – ROSIE NEWHOUSE

JANUARY MEETING

The first meeting of 2008 was held on Saturday, January 19th, at 10:00 A.M. in the Carnegie Meeting Room of SW LA Genealogical & Historical Library.

Vice-President MYRA WHITLOW read a note from Oak Park Pantry thanking the SWLGS members for their monetary donation and their contribution of canned goods. Thanksgiving baskets were given to 101 families.

SWLGS members presented the program "Show & Tell".

MARCH MEETING

The next meeting will be on Saturday, March 15th, at 10:00 A.M. in the Carnegie Library Meeting Room. Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 A.M. Guests are welcome.

The program will be "Finding Your Ancestor" presented by Mrs. LOUIS VILLAUME of Lake Charles.

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NEW MEMBERS

1504. TIMOTHY H. AITKENS, 2609 Lake View Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90039-4020
1505. SAMMIE B. WARD, 3905 Kingston Place, Box 43, Lake Charles, LA 70605
1506/07. ADLEY and MELINDA ANTOON CORMIER, 631 Sixth St., Lake Charles, LA
1508. East Bank Regional Library, 4747 W. Napoleon Ave., Metairie, LA 70001-2310

Membership To Date: 213

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IN MEMORIAM

WILLIAM THEODORE BLOCK JR.
1935 – 2007

JAMES HODGES
1922 – 2007

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

2008

MARCH 15 - SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
"FINDING YOUR ANCESTOR" led to visiting ancestral castle in France, presented by Mrs. LOUIS VILLAUME of Lake Charles.

April 26 - Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Society Seminar – 9AM – 4 PM
Where: Embassy Suites, Baton Rouge
Speakers: CLAIRE M. BETTAG ("Assumptions in Genealogical Research: Your Own Worst Enemy", "NARA Records and Information at Your Fingertips – How to Take Advantage of NARA Resources from Home", "Concepts of Civil Law and Genealogical Records"). AUGUSTA ELMWOOD ("The French Colony of Santa Domingo").
Registration: $35 includes coffee breaks and free parking. Special Lunch buffet is an additional cost of $15 per person.
Book vendors will be present during the day.

MAY 17 - SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
PROGRAM: TO BE ANNOUNCED

June 27-29 - FUSELIERs and Allied Families Reunion at newly opened Cajun Palms RV Resort, Henderson, LA. Contact DON FUSELIER, 337-437-1106 or e-mail familyroots@bellsouth.net

****

SUBJECT INDEX, VOL. IV - IS NOW AVAILABLE. This volume indexes and cross-indexes subjects in ***Kinfolks***, Vols. 27 (2003) through 31 (2007). Also available are *Subject Index, Vol. I*, which indexes subjects in ***Kinfolks***, Vols. 1 (1997) through 18 (1994); *Subject Index, Vol. II*, which indexes ***Kinfolks***, Vols. 19 (1995) through 22 (1998); and *Subject Index, Vol. III*, which indexes ***Kinfolks***, Vols. 23 (1999) through 26 (2002). All volumes are available from the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, PO Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652. Each volume is $5.00 and includes postage/handling.

ANCESTOR CHARTS & TABLES, VOL. VIII. The generations you need are on your address label. If you are an individual member and would like to submit your spouse's 5 generation chart or Table of Ancestors, you may change your membership from individual to family for an additional $5.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR 2008 DUES? DEADLINE IS MARCH 15th, 2008, IF YOU WISH TO CONTINUE RECEIVING *KINFOLKS.*

ANCESTOR CHARTS AND TABLES, VOL. VIII

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society will soon publish its eighth volume of *Ancestor Charts and Tables.* Members are asked to submit their lineages to share their research with fellow genealogists. Include only the name of a living ancestor or relative; please **do not** give vital statistics on living relatives. Charts for deceased or inactive members **will not** be published. If you **do not** want your Chart published, please notify us in writing immediately! Deadline for submitting Charts or Tables of Direct Ancestors is **June 1, 2008.**

Beginning genealogists are asked to contribute a five-generation Ancestor Chart or a Table of Direct Ancestors (Ahnentafel) for five generations of their ancestors. Members whose five-generation Charts or Ahnentafels were published in previous volumes may submit **two additional generations** of ancestors by using an Ancestor Table or Ahnentafel format. A notification on the **mailing label of *Kinfolks*** will tell you which generations you are entitled to submit. For example, if your sixth and seventh generations were published in our last volume, you may submit your eighth and ninth generations.

The numbering system is the same for both Charts and Ahnentafel formats. The father's number is always twice that of his child. The mother's number is one digit larger than that of her husband and double her child's number, plus one. Numbers are as follows:

1st generation	1
2nd generation (parents)	2 and 3
3rd generation (grandparents)	4 through 15
4th generation (great-grandparents)	16 through 31
5th generation (g-g-grandparents)	31 through 63
6th generation (g-g-g-grandparents)	64 through 127
7th generation (g-g-g-g-grandparents)	128 through 255
8th generation (g-g-g-g-g-grandparents)	256 through 511
9th generation (g-g-g-g-g-g-grandparents)	512 through 1023
10th generation (g-g-g-g-g-g-g-grandparents)	1024 through 2047. and so forth.

Please follow the following criteria when submitting Charts or Tables of Ancestors:

1. Type, print or write legibly in black ink.
2. Use single space, if typing, with one-inch margin.
3. Give exact dates, if known; if unknown, give an approximate time period (circa, ca).
4. Give an exact location; if known, give state or country.
5. Use maiden names of women.
6. Give information in this order:
   (1) Member's name, address and member's number. (On address label of ***Kinfolks***).
   (2) Generation number for Table of Ancestors. (Example: Sixth Generation).
   (3) Ancestor's number; ancestor's surname in capital letters, ancestor's given name in small letters; date and place of birth; date and place of death. For **males only**, date and place of marriage. (Example: # 640. JONES, John - b. 5 June 1780, London, Eng.; d. 13 May 1825, Mobile, Ala.; m. 6 July, 1806, New Orleans, La.)
   (4) Ancestor's wife's number; her maiden name in capitals; her given name in small letters; her date and place of birth; her date and place of death.

(5) Continue this process with each ancestor.

7. Skip a line between generations.
8. **Put your name and member number on each and every page, and number each page.**
9. For ancestors whose names are unknown, list the proper numbers, but state "Unknown."
10. When you have the same ancestor more than once, give him the proper number on the Chart or Table, then refer to his earlier number. (Example: #852. JONES, John. Same as #640.)
11. Any questions, contact PAT HUFFAKER at (337) 477-3087 or patswlgs@bellsouth.net

The publication of *Ancestor Charts and Tables* is a service to our members and other genealogists, as well as a fund-raiser for the SWLGS. The selling price of the publication will be determined at a later date. Please send your Charts or Tables of Direct Ancestors (Ahnentafels) to the SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652

1945

The Angel of Death has been abroad throughout the land:
You may almost hear the beating of his wings. John Bright

By 1945, the world was war-weary. Younger boys and older men were part of the armies of every nation; the cream of the crop of young men had been killed or terribly injured, but the fight for freedom went on. The death toll was staggering. Over 20 million Russian soldiers and civilians had lost their lives. China had lost over 12 million. Over 6 million Poles, mostly civilians, had perished. France counted over half-a-million lost. Great Britain suffered about 240,000 military casualties and 65,000 civilian losses. U. S. fatalities numbered 292,000.

In January, while the British and Americans fought the battle for the Ardennes, the Russians took Warsaw. They also freed the survivors of the Auschwitz Death camp, and the world was shocked at the "living skeletons" and the stories of the atrocities there. The Red Army crossed the German border and was on its way to Berlin. In the Pacific, MacARTHUR led his forces toward Manila.

In February, ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL and STALIN, "The Big Three," met in Yalta to plan strategy for Germany's surrender. Allied bombers continued to pound Germany, almost annihilating the city of Dresden, and, across the world, U. S. planes bombed Tokyo in the largest air raid to date. U. S. troops landed on Corregidor, and met with stiff resistance from the Japanese. On 23 February, fighting ended on Iwo Jima with an American victory and the famous flag was raised on Mount Suribachi. Allied and Indian troops caused the Japanese to retreat further into Burma. Belatedly, Saudi Arabia and Syria declared war on Germany.

HITLER had ordered his troops to blow up all bridges over the Rhine, so that no bridge would fall into Allied hands. However, in early March, when the U. S. came out of the woods near Remagen, they found a bridge still standing. This bridge was immortalized in the movie *A Bridge Too Far.* A few days later, the Dambuster Squadron of the RAF dropped a 22,000 pound bomb on Germany; it was called the "Grand Slam" and was the biggest ever dropped. As his Reich is attacked from all sides, HITLER ordered his people to create a scorched earth policy to prevent the Allies from deriving any benefits from the country. In one of the most controversial decisions of the war, EISENHOWER, knowing the German resistance would be bitter, agreed to let the Russians win the race for Berlin, saying he was not prepared to risk the

lives of his men for a political advantage. This decision was regretted for many years; its price was the division of Berlin and the resulting Cold War. Waiting until the last minute, Argentina finally declared war on the Axis in late March.

Things were not going well for the Empire of the Rising Sun either. A million-man force was getting ready to invade the Japanese home islands. In March, B-29 bombers based in the newly liberated Mariana Islands bombed Tokyo in a catastrophic raid that killed thousands and left about a million people homeless. As planned, this raid had a deep physiological affect on Japanese morale and would hopefully convince Japanese authorities to surrender without the need for a costly ground invasion of their homeland. The man shortage in Japan was acute. All schools and colleges were closed, and teachers and children from the age of seven were ordered to work in factories and other industries to help the war effort. Japan was forced to surrender Mandalay to the British. U. S. planes continued to bomb Tokyo and Kobe. Japan was losing many of its young pilots through Kamikaze attacks.

Kamikaze attacks were suicide attacks in which a pilot flew his plane into a target. Some say the pilots were hopped up on alcohol or drugs, but others believed it was sheer fanatic patriotism, the honor of dying for the Divine Emperor. The term Kamikaze came from an ancient war, when the Chinese Emperor Kublai Khan assembled a great fleet to invade Japan. The priests and citizens of Japan prayed for deliverance, and a strong hurricane blew in and wrecked the Chinese fleet. The Divine Wind, or Kamikaze, saved the nation from invaders. Many Japanese believed that their sacrifices in Kamikaze attacks would save their empire again.

April was a busy month in 1945. A major event was the death of President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, who died on 8 March at Warm Springs, Georgia, while he was sitting for his portrait. Naturally, the Germans were delighted at ROOSEVELT's death; it gave them new hope that his replacement might fall out with Britain and Russia. They were wrong. His replacement was Vice-President HARRY S. TRUMAN who took over the reins of government with a strong hand.

Early in April, German forces in the Ruhr Valley surrendered, and a major offensive was launched in Italy. Bologna was taken by the Allies and Vienna, Austria was liberated by the Red Army. Of the 6,000 American, British and Russian prisoners whom the Nazis had forced to march on starvation rations across 500 miles of Europe in January, only 553 were left alive by mid-April. Buchenwald and Belsen concentration camps were liberated, and the horrors of the camps stunned the soldiers. U. S. troops liberated the death camp at Dachau and killed some of the SS prison guards for their atrocities. German troops in Italy surrendered. BENITO MUSSOLINI was killed by Italian partisans and hung upside down in Milan. In mid-April EVA BRAUN and other important Nazis congregated in HITLER's bunker in Berlin, sharing the last days of the Third Reich which was supposed to last a thousand years, while ordinary Berliners struggled to stay alive. After a nine-day battle, the Red Army was victorious. HITLER, EVA BRAUN and others committed suicide in the Berlin bunker on 30 April. In his last speech, HITLER said that "international Jewry" must bear the "sole responsibility" for the war and that the Nazi creed will rise again. Admiral KARL DONITZ, who had commanded the deadly submarine attacks, was named the new German "Fuhrer."

War raged on in the Pacific in April. U. S. troops landed on the island of Okinawa and met fierce resistance. U. S. carrier-based planes sank the *Yamato*, Japan's largest battleship. Hoping to get a share in the spoils of war in the Pacific without too much risk, Russia finally ended its five-year neutrality pact with Japan.

By May, the final days of the Third Reich were evident. German forces in western Europe surrendered. Germany surrendered on 8 May, and it was declared V-E Day of Victory in Europe. The war in Europe was over. There was dancing in the streets, but in isolated spots, the fight still went on; war continued in Czechoslovakia, Croatia and Austria for another week. The German conquerors evacuated the Channel Islands in the English Channel. German U-boats were ordered to surrender or scuttle themselves. Nazi leaders were arrested. CHURCHILL resigned his position as Prime Minister. German prisoners-of-war in England were given the task of rebuilding the country they had strived so hard to destroy. Engineers began to clear minefields. Europe began to adjust to peacetime, but President TRUMAN warned Americans that the war was only half-won. Now we had to concentrate on the Pacific.

In the Pacific islands, the war went on as Japanese forces continued to resist. Fighting was still going on in the Philippines, and Japan was being bombed frequently. Incendiary bombs were used to ignite the flimsy houses. In one incendiary bomb raid over Tokyo, over 100,000 were killed or wounded, and thousands of others were left homeless. As the situation became worse for Japan, Kamikaze bombers become more aggressive, attacking ships, other airplanes and buildings. The Allies recaptured Rangoon, Burma, and the struggle for Okinawa continued. The Australians attacked Borneo and New Guinea.

The month of June brought no good to the Axis Powers. The Allies divided Germany into four parts, controlled individually by France, Britain, the U. S. and Russia. German civilians, who had suffered the victories and defeats of war for many years, now suffer the division of their country. There was a shortage of everything...food, clothing, shelter, bricks to rebuild, money, manpower. The island of Okinawa, 640 miles from Tokyo, fell to the Allies, but it was a costly victory. Admiral HALSEY's Third Fleet, the greatest assembly of ships in the history of naval warfare, assembled, prepared to invade Japan. The situation was ominous; as the Allies prepared to invade Japan, knowing there would be heavy casualties, the plutonium bomb was tested.

By August 1944, thousands of GI war brides were waiting their turn to go to new homes in the U. S. Resistance by the Japanese increased as American troops came closer to their homeland. Knowing how fanatically the Japanese fought, President TRUMAN and his advisors decided to use the Atomic Bomb to shorten the war and prevent thousands of deaths and injuries that would occur in a ground invasion of the Japanese homeland. On 6 August 1945, as Americans were listening to music by Fred Waring's orchestra on the radio, the broadcast was interrupted with news that a B-29 Superfortress bomber, the *Enola Gay*, had dropped the first atomic bomb, called *Little Boy*, on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. Three days later, Nagasaki was almost incinerated by a second A-bomb called *Fat Man*...and the world was changed forever. Many people questioned TRUMAN's decision to unleash the bombs, saying that Japan was running out of oil and would have been forced to surrender eventually. Others backed TRUMAN's decision to bring a speedy recovery to the war and to save American lives.

Just two days after the first atomic bomb was dropped, on 8 August, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan and Russian troops crossed the border to liberate Manchuria. As they marched into towns near the Soviet border, they found evidence of the massacre of thousands of Chinese, Manchurians, Mongolians, Koreans, Russian Jews and Europeans. In one mass grave, they found about 10,000 bodies, some of which were still warm. Since its occupation of Manchuria in 1932, Japan had been conducting numerous biological and chemical warfare experiments, using thousands of Chinese and other Prisoners-of-War as human guinea pigs, called "logs." Scientists had tested the use of disease-carrying bombs, plague invested rats, chemical pesticides, and polluting food and water supplies. They had done extensive experiments in frostbite and freezing human bodies. Many Allied troops were captured and sent to POW camps in Manchuria. Among these were Americans, British, Australians, Dutch, and Filipinos who had survived the Bataan Death March in 1942. The conditions in the camps were deplorable, and many deaths resulted. Rumors and stories persisted that the Allied POWs were used for bacterial warfare experiments, but proof was never conclusive. It was known that at the beginning of the war Japan was the leading power in biological warfare knowledge and the U. S. was the last to begin the program. Although there were House subcommittee investigations on this allegation as late as 1982 and 1986, it seemed that there was still a conspiracy of silence regarding the claims.

On 15 August 1945, Japan surrendered, and World War II had ended. MacARTHUR said, "In war there is no substitute for victory." War-weary Americans celebrated the end of the war with parties and dancing in the street. In New York's Time Square, over 100,000 people gathered for the celebration. Japanese officials formally surrendered on 2 September aboard the Battleship *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay, but news of the surrender did not reach remote outposts for weeks or even months, so some fighting continued. All over the world people celebrated. World War II was fiercer and more destructive than any other war in history. About 55 million people died; another 3 million were missing. An untold number were physically or mentally injured; some of them were completely disabled by their injuries. Peace was restored and the killing had ended, but the hard work of recovery would begin.

The U. S. and Britain began demobilizing their forces. Manchuria, which Japan had taken in the 1930s, was returned to the Chinese. Prisoners-of-war came home from the war, bringing with them the horrors of the German and Japanese prison camps. Millions of homeless refugees sought homes in bombed-out buildings as hunger stalked all of Europe. British, French and Dutch Empires crumbled, while Communism rose. Israel was founded, and survivors of the Holocaust began making their way to their promised land. Germany was divided into four parts. Nazi leaders went into hiding; some assumed new identities and fled to Portugal, Brazil or Argentina, but Nazi hunters found many of them. The Nuremberg trials began; some of the war criminals were imprisoned, others were executed for war crimes. Although some of Japan's military leaders were tried for war crimes, high-ranking scientists were granted immunity in exchange for giving the U. S. the results of their biological and chemical warfare experiments.

The cost of the war could not be measured only by dollars and cents or in terms of civilian and military casualties. Although no one knows the exact number of wartime casualties, Russia's losses were the greatest. With an estimated 7,500,000 million military casualties. Fifty-seven nations had fought in the war, and afterwards there was immense debt in every country and great devastation in many of them. Millions of homes and industries had been destroyed. Because of

the Nazi slave-labor system, millions of Europeans had been annihilated or displaced from their homes; by early 1946, about 8 million of them had been returned to their homelands. Chinese, and other Orientals who had been used as slave laborers were also repatriated.

Returning servicemen and women had to adjust to peacetime conditions...and their families had to adjust to their presence at home. Wounded soldiers were given rehabilitation; physiologically wounded men were given help in learning to adjust. Some veterans returned to their old jobs, only to find women working in their places; some sought new jobs. Others pursued college educations; many of the ex-GIs would never have had the chance to go to college if it had not been provided by their veterans' benefits. The GI benefits also included financing new homes. New subdivisions sprang up like mushrooms overnight, and the construction industry boomed; couples that would have probably lived with in-laws now had a chance for a home of their own. The typical house was a one-story, ranch-style house with either two or three bedrooms and one bathroom. A refrigerator, stove, and sometimes a washing machine, made up the major appliances. The radio was the center of family entertainment, and a telephone and newspaper were links to the outside world. But bigger and better things loomed on the horizon as jobs became more plentiful, and wages grew ever higher. A post-war boom was on!

The story of World War II can be found in official documents and books. Eyewitness accounts can be read in diaries, letters and memoirs of participants from both sides. Maps and photographs can reinforce these stories. There is a rich legacy of war photographs from almost every phase of the war, from the bombed out cities of Europe to the disease-ridden jungles of the Pacific Islands, from the skeleton survivors of the death camps to European children enjoying chocolate bars given to them by American soldiers. There are photographs in newspapers, magazines and family photo albums of soldiers, sailors, marines, Coast Guard and civilians that participated in the war. But thousands of Americans who fought in World War II are still unaccounted for. In 2007, the Department of Defense announced an electronic database that will list nearly 78,000 names at http://www.dtic.mil/domo/worldwarII.htm

Like all wars, World War II was a struggle for domination, and at its end two opposing and conflicting political ideas were left. Like all wars, World War II brought tragedy and misery, but also brought glory and honor, inspiring some to remarkable feats of heroism and courage. World War II made heroes from ordinary men, but the war also created a new kind of world...one that has never since been completely free of nuclear threat. Would the atom be a weapon for peace or would it cause the destruction of the world? The question still persists! But a hard-won peace never lasts long enough. As the Hungarian born writer, ARTHUR KOESTLER said, "The most persistent sound which reverberates through man's history is the sound of war drums."

Sources: World War II: Day By Day. London, NT: Penguin Co. (1990)
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A TIMELINE HISTORY OF LAKE CHARLES AND SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA

From the talk prepared for the SWLGS and delivered at their meeting November 17, 2007
by ADLEY CORMIER, Local Historian

PREFACE: The history of this area is intertwined with the history of our neighbors, of the political entities of which we are part, and of the people and movements that have shaped America in general. This timeline project attempts to provide a context for Southwest Louisiana history, a unique history in a unique state.

Southwest Louisiana is geologically part of the Gulf Coast. Where we are standing is the youngest of four Pleistocene terraces, namely the Prairie Terrace. In other words, we are standing on some of the youngest land on the North American continent. The Prairie Terrace is very flat generally, and sloping about a foot per mile towards the coastline from here to the Gulf. In Lake Charles, the elevation is about 20 to 30 feet above mean sea level. North and west of the city are higher elevations, capping out at about 150 or so at the northern end of what was called Imperial Calcasieu Parish.

So, on our timeline: Dinosaurs roam the North American Continent generally for 600 million years. They visit Southwest Louisiana only at the very end of their existence on the globe. They watch the shoreline build up and retreat at least four times in geologic time, leaving stranded beaches in the terrace. These stranded beaches are known as "Cheniers" after the French word for Oak Trees which are found on these elevated strips of land. The Grand Chenier roughly parallels the coastline---when you drive Louisiana Highway 82 from Pecan Island to Cameron, you are on the ridgeline.

Let's move ahead. **15,000 BC:** Prehistoric man migrates over the Bering Land Bridge. By the time Europeans visit Louisiana, there are at least 6 distinctive nations represented. Southwest Louisiana now shows little evidence of these original inhabitants. The Attakapas Indians, who called this part of Louisiana home, roam all over Southwest Louisiana hunting buffalo and other game, gathering nuts, roots, and berries, and harvesting fish and shell fish. (Before we go on, you may ask about the Coushattas currently living in the eastern part of the Imperial Calcasieu area. The Coushatta Nation relates that their history began in the eastern part of the U. S. This tribe was literally pushed by European settlers and physically moved to the Southwest Louisiana area in the middle of the 19th century. They are not natives to Southwest Louisiana.) The original inhabitants, the Attakapas, are linguistically related to the powerful Aztecs of Mexico. Early explorers relate that these Indians had rituals that included cannibalism. Some few remnants of this culture remain; most striking perhaps is the name of the area in which we live, "Calcasieu," which is the name, supposedly, of one of their chiefs. The name translates to "Crying Eagle" in the native Attakapas language.

FAST FORWARD:
Timeline: 16th Century AD. CORTEZ lands on the Mexican coast, subdues the Aztecs (and many other native tribes), sets up settlements in Mexico, thus Texas. HERNANDO de SOTO visits Louisiana and claims the central portion of what is now the U. S. for Spain. He bypasses Southwest Louisiana entirely. Explorer CABEZA de VACA probably traverses Southwest Louisiana, but takes a left at the Sabine and gets back to Spanish Mexico.

Timeline: 17th Century AD. The Spanish consolidate claims in Mexico and Texas, France makes a tentative first step in Canada, begins explorations in the interior of the continent. LaSalle travels down the Mississippi, but misses the mouth, later tries to find the mouth but bypasses all of Southwest Louisiana and lands somewhere on the Texas coast. At the very end of the century, the Lemoyne brothers, Bienville and Iberville, found Louisiana in Mobile, 1699.

Timeline-18th Century AD. The French consolidate their settlements in northwest and eastern Louisiana---Natchitoches-1714; New Orleans-1718; Opelousas and St. Martinville-1740s. Spain controls Texas with strings of missions. The French garrison at Natchitoches is only 14 miles from Los Adaes (not far off US Hwy. 171), a Spanish mission in west central Louisiana (and once capital of the Spanish province of Tejas). France shifts Louisiana to Spain. America engages in the Revolutionary War on the eastern shore of the continent. When the British settlements in West Florida (the Florida Parishes of Louisiana) prove meddlesome, Galvez (Spanish governor of Louisiana at the time) fights with the Americans at the battle of Baton Rouge. This battle, also known as the battle of New Richmond, is one of the few Revolutionary War battles fought outside the original territory of the 13 colonies.

In southwest Louisiana, which was not quite Spanish Texas and not yet French or Spanish Louisiana, a few Europeans make their tenuous first efforts at settlement. A formal expedition led by Jose de Evia in 1785 is the first recorded formal exploration of the area, although there is some evidence of settlement a decade earlier. Popular history suggests the LeBLEU family, originally from western France, and the SALLIER family, originally from Italy, were early settlers. The area was remote from both New Orleans in the east and from San Antonio in the west, with no connecting waterways to allow for safe travel. Overland travel was near impossible with the rugged prairie of Southwest Louisiana and its blade-edged grasses, intermittent streams, and marshes. The Calcasieu River twisted and turned with sandbars, snakes, and mosquitoes, made slow going. This isolation, even at the early date, delays settlement of the area and creates a history rather set apart from the rest of Louisiana.

Timeline: 1803. Napoleon regains Louisiana and sells this huge middle third of the continent to the U. S. President Jefferson first only wants New Orleans (eastern Louisiana) and what is called the Isle of Orleans, but settles for a whole huge chunk of real estate defined as all the land west of and drained by the Mississippi River. Southwest Louisiana is really not a part of the sale. Our isolation and the fact that this area is not part of the Mississippi River drainage system leaves us as a sort of neutral strip. The western boundary is set at the Sabine River in 1819.

Until then, the area serves as a catch-all in terms of attracting all sorts of early settlers: Tennessee and Kentucky men who served with Jackson in the battle of New Orleans (1815), filibusters and rowdies from Mississippi and the Carolinas, some newly located Acadians, runaway slaves, Spanish and French Creoles, Texians (emigrant Americans who settled in the Spanish colony of Texas). Even privateers, like the romantic figure of Jean Lafitte, made occasional forays in to the western lands far from the tax-men and bean counters of New Orleans. But what brings these visitors and settlers is at first the broad expanses of grassland frontier upon which cattle could be ranched and the rich cypress and pine easily harvested for a wood-hungry world. These diverse, independent and self-reliant pioneers develop a unique, independent and distinctive spirit, not really the plantation South, nor French-Spanish or Creole Louisiana, nor the Anglo-Scots Irish

Lowland or Upland South culture. Cantonment Atkinson, a minor U. S. military outpost, is erected on Charley's Lake to defend this southwestern corner of the area.

Timeline: 1840. Louisiana has been a state for a generation. Louisiana is a wealthy state with a huge plantation economy of sugar and cotton. New Orleans is perhaps the wealthiest city, per capita, in the U. S. All the wealth of the states along the Ohio, Mississippi and other rivers flows through the docks of New Orleans. Galveston serves as the economic powerhouse of a very young Texas still under Mexican control, but itching to be independent. Southwest Louisiana is sparsely populated with no real towns, few farms or plantations, and still as isolated as it ever was with only trails to connect it with the rest of the state. For the families settled here-- the RYANs, PERKINS, COWARDs, PITHONs, LeBLEUs, SALLIERs, and others---life was as hard then as it had been since they located in this corner of the state. To conduct business at the parish seat meant a six-to-seven-day overland trek to Opelousas, as this part of the state was in the parish of St. Landry. But in 1840, the old parish was divided and the southwestern corner was established as Imperial Calcasieu Parish. Larger than the Delaware or Belgium in land area, the parish was still the smallest in number of settlers. The parish town was set at Marion, a crossroads and ferry crossing about 10 miles northeast of Lake Charles.

Timeline: 1850. Immigrants arrive in waves from northern Europe. In Southwest Louisiana, the GOOS family emigrates from Germany, along with the others from the coastal areas along the North Sea. These German immigrants take advantage of the cypress, pine and hardwoods found along the rivers and establish the lumber and shipbuilding industries. Texas becomes a state and Calcasieu pine and cypress is cut and processed for transshipment to Galveston, beginning a special relationship between this area and the Texas city. Sheriff of the relatively new parish of Imperial Calcasieu, JACOB RYAN, and the first lawyer of the area, SAMUEL KIRBY, decided that the Marion Courthouse is too remote. They petition the legislature to relocate the courthouse on the eastern shore of Charley's Lake on land that they would provide. They roll the courthouse to the river, mount it on a barge and transport it some 12 miles downriver, roll it off the barge and onto land, roughly where the parish courthouse is today (at Ryan and Kirby Streets (no less!). The Sabine Pass Lighthouse is built in 1856 by the US government. It is perhaps the oldest brick structure still standing in Southwest Louisiana.

Timeline: 1860. The War Between the States is a catalyst for all sorts of changes. The South is devastated. Louisiana is a focus for capture with Union General Benjamin Butler capturing and occupying the City of New Orleans early in the war. Louisiana is occupied by federal troops for 20 years under reconstruction. Southwest Louisiana escapes major battles, although the premier battle in Texas is fought on and around Sabine Pass, practically on Calcasieu soil. The village of Charleston, founded and named for about a decade, incorporates and renames itself Lake Charles in 1867. Also in 1867, a trained geologist claims that sulfur deposits he discovers in west Calcasieu would prevent any serious coal or petroleum production. Later the Calcasieu Sulphur Mining Company was developed to mine this element important to the chemical industry.

Timeline: 1870s and 1880s. These decades mark a period of great growth for the area. The railroad finally crosses the great prairie connecting the great southwest with the rest of the state and nation. Cameron Parish is carved from the south part of Imperial Calcasieu. Growth in the area includes growth of cattle ranches and citrus farming. Regular ferry service connects the

settlements of Johnson Bayou with Orange and Beaumont; Grand Chenier with Lake Arthur; and Leesburg (now Cameron) with Lake Charles. Transportation links make for better markets for products of the ranch and farm. Land is now made available for development. Midwesterners are drawn to the area and develop towns like Vinton and Iowa. Steel plows, harvesters, and steam engines drain marshes and plow fields. The rice industry commences. J. B. WATKINS, declared Southwest Louisiana a veritable paradise, unspoiled by the war, with large tracts of land unsettled. He raised and spent a veritable fortune in promoting the area with his North American Land and Timber Co., which bought and sold huge tracts of land. His advertising techniques presaged the marketing and targeted mailings of Madison Avenue.

Timeline: 1890s. Improvements to utilities, communications and transportation continue to connect Southwest Louisiana with the state and nation. Lake Charles' water service, like its electricity, is provided by Gulf State Utilities. Gulf States divests itself of its water service and a private company provides water service for 99 years. In 1993, the City itself takes over the water company. The railroads spread, moving passengers and freight, encouraging commerce. Three stations are developed in Lake Charles. Sulphur and DeQuincy are well served by rail, helping those areas to develop.

The Frasch Method for extracting sulfur from underground is tested and perfected in the sulfur mines of west Calcasieu. This process breaks the Italian monopoly of the sulfur industry and allows, in some great degree, the establishment of the entire American chemical industry. Commercial grade sulfur is brought up using superheated water, allowed to dry in enormous vats 100 by 400 feet, then blasted and shipped by rail to the Sabine River for shipment. Still, the principal industry is the production of lumber. Trees are felled, branded to the mill, and skidded to the water to float downstream slowly. Around Lake Charles and up and down the Calcasieu River, over 28 mills process the pine and cypress into rough lumber, siding, beaded board and even into millwork like doors, windows and trim. Several mills are developed and owned by the so-called Michigan Men, who built showcase homes on Broad Street, one of the principal streets.

Timeline: 1900. The turn of the century marks a decade of technological advances. The petroleum industry begins in Southwest Louisiana with the first commercial well drilled near Jennings. The automobile makes its first appearance. The city of Lake Charles has three streetcar lines to transport workers to jobs and shoppers to market. Cultural offerings, social clubs and fraternal organizations become institutions. The great storm of 1900 destroys Galveston. Calcasieu pine and cypress help to rebuild that city, continuing the long relationship of the area to that Texas port. The dynasty of the REID family sheriffs begins.

Timeline: 1906. The Majestic Hotel opens to augment the Haskell House, Lake House and Howard House Hotels. It becomes a center of the city's social life.

Timeline: 1910. The Great Fire of 1910 destroys 30 blocks of Lake Charles, including the Courthouse, City Hall, and Catholic Church. The parish, the city and the church choose the architectural firm of FAVROT and LIVADAIS to design the replacements. Imperial Calcasieu Parish is divided into four parishes. Central School (Third Ward School) is opened to replace an earlier wooden building. Three other matching but smaller schools were also built at that time. First and Second Ward Schools were long ago torn down. Fourth Ward School (later Garber

School) was torn down in November 2007. The Ward Schools were part of the City of Lake Charles School System. Until the 1960s, there were two public school systems in Calcasieu Parish.

Timeline: 1914. Gerstner Field, an Army aviation training field, is built just southeast of Lake Charles to train hundreds of men for World War I. Gerstner was named for the first person to be killed in an army airplane. Thus began a tradition of aviation in the area that continues with the establishment of the Lake Charles Air Base, later Chennault, which was a strategic Air Command Base. Later Chennault Industrial Airpark was built on its foundations.

Timeline: 1918. The 1918 hurricane wrecked hundreds of homes and damaged Gerstner Field.

Timeline: 1920. The Port of Lake Charles dredges the ship channel to allow for ocean-going vessels (the salt water that migrated north along the channel forever changed the ecology of the shoreline and only the salt water barrier structure prevents the salt water from flowing north to Moss Bluff). The harvesting of lumber, already in decline, will soon disappear. The growing automobile culture causes the loss of the streetcars; the three Lake Charles lines are abandoned.

Timeline: 1930. The Depression. The Mathieson Alkalie Works is founded. The rice industry grows, and the world's largest rice mill is constructed at the foot of Kirkman Street on the river. Louisiana Maneuvers presage the war. Lake Charles is a transportation point in troop training. Lake Charles Junior College, a part of LSU, opens on the old Parish Poor Farm in 1939; it is renamed for the first parish school superintendent, JOHN McNEESE.

Timeline: 1940. The petroleum industry forges ahead. Maplewood, a planned community near Sulphur, is built to house the workers. The war in Europe and the Pacific makes fuel a priority product. As the city expands south and east, the talk of the town is the sensational trial of TONI JO HENRY in the Calcasieu Parish Courthouse. Her electrocution on the steps of the Courthouse mark the last female execution for murder in the parish where the murder was committed. (A movie, *The Pardon,* is being made about the notorious case.)

Timeline: 1948. The Calcasieu River Bridge, also known as the I-10 or Pistol Bridge, is opened for traffic on Highway 90. Before that time, traffic crossed at the foot of Shell Beach Drive on a lift bridge; the remains can still be seen. Before the bridge, you had to take a ferry to Westlake.

Timeline: 1950. As the American consumer demanded more goods, the economy of southwest Louisiana becomes more connected to the mainstream of the American market.

Timeline: 1957. Hurricane Audrey roars through Southwest Louisiana, leaving a wake of destruction. Calcasieu and Cameron rebuild.

Timeline: 1960-1970. In the early 1930s, Ryan Street had supplanted Railroad Avenue (also known as Battle Row) as the principal commercial street. In Sulphur, Huntington and Napoleon Streets served the same purpose. Nationally, the growth of the automobile culture began the erosion of the urban core. With cheap gas, cheap land and merchandising, markets were developed in the suburbs. Lake Charles saw the wholesale demolition of many historic

landmark-status buildings, and had the vision that historic old buildings were expendable and new was always better. They tore down the Calcasieu State Bank to build nothing. They tore down the Majestic Hotel (which had housed every president from TEDDY ROOSEVELT to JOHN F. KENNEDY) to build nothing. They tore down the Paramount Theater, a real movie palace, to build nothing. They tore down the Elks Home, the Weber Building, the Kress Building and Woolworth's to build nothing. They tore down the Missouri Central Station and the Kansas City Station. The Arcade Theater (where Houdini amazed the locals, and where the St. Louis Symphony played to sellout crowds) caught fire, and they tore it down. The Southern Pacific Station was torched and they tore it down. And while they were tearing down most of our visual history, they ripped the wharves and warehouses on the lake and filled in 64 acres of lake to build 40 acres of parking lots and a marginally attractive Civic Center. They blocked the major north-south road to construct a pedestrian mall and produced a maze of one-way streets to nowhere that virtually killed downtown Lake Charles.

In the 80s and 90s, Ryan Street was reopened and phony facades were ripped off to reveal the city of brick that was built following the Great Fire of 1910. As we enter the first decade of the 21st century, Lake Charles and Southwest Louisiana is assessing what is important and necessary to live well. Part of living well is knowing what came before, what roads led us to where we are today. It's a lot like knowing who your ancestors are. Their history is your history. After the paired disasters of Katrina and Rita, we're rebuilding and also defining ourselves. Projects that have great economic impact and greater symbolic impact are in the planning stages, are being built, or are on the verge of being completed. I challenge you to help bring the best of change by making informed and careful choices.

TIMELINES: CHRONOLOGIES OF EVENTS IN OUR ANCESTORS' LIVES

Timelines help us to understand the major local and world events that were taking place during our ancestors' lives. Many of these events shaped, or at least influenced, their lives, their actions, and their characters. Timelines help us bring historical context to mere figures of birth dates, marriages and death dates. Dates and places don't mean much by themselves, but they show us that our ancestors were a part of history.

Timelines of the period in which an ancestor lived show what natural disasters, political events, wars, immigration pattern, religious movements, new discoveries and inventions and other major events were occurring and affecting that ancestor. Natural disasters, such as hurricanes, floods, volcanic eruptions and the like have always affected the lifestyles and immigrations of mankind. Like wars, they were usually accompanied by periods of famine, epidemics, and political unrest. Did a natural disaster cause your ancestor to change occupation or his place of residence?

Political events, such as a change of political power through elections or coronations often brought on depressions, uprisings, and revolutions. The Stuart uprisings in Scotland in the 1700s resulted in the demise of most of the leading nobles in the country, as well as many other Scotsmen; many of those who survived were forcibly transported to the American colonies. The election of LINCOLN was said to be the ultimate event that triggered the War Between the States. The rigged "election" of the Nazi Party and HITLER's rise to power in Germany was the impetus of World War II. Wars, the ultimate results of political chaos and international

disagreement, brought great changes to large groups of people; many died or were killed, while others immigrated. How did major political events and wars affect your ancestor and his family?

As negotiations or wars opened up new lands for settlement, emigrants went to settle on the new frontiers. Most of them followed paths that had been established for centuries by animals or early man. Most of them went in groups...families, neighbors, and church members. Was your ancestor among those who came to Kentucky with DANIEL BOONE, or who went to Texas with STEPHEN AUSTIN's colony, or went West to settle in the lands acquired after the War with Mexico?

Religion loomed large in the lives of many of our ancestors. In many European countries, failure to go to church on Sunday was a criminal act. To escape religious persecution in the religious wars that tore France apart in the 16th century, many Protestants lost their lives; others fled by night to the Netherlands. HENRY VIII almost started civil war in England when he defied the Catholic Church and established the Church of England, of which the king was the head. Dissention against the established church was considered a treasonable offense, punishable by imprisonment, torture or death. In their desire for freedom from religious persecution, the Pilgrims came to America in 1620 and the Catholics under OGLETHORPE established the colony of Maryland. The people of Massachusetts colony established settlements in Maine to perpetuate their religion. Was your ancestor affected by the religious intolerance of his day or did he confirm to the laws of the land?

Discoveries of new lands brought floods of immigration. After COLUMBUS discovered the New World, explorers were soon followed by colonists. When Captain COOK discovered Australia, immigration followed. New inventions, especially in transportation, also affected immigration. The invention of steam-driven ships made transportation faster and safer during trans-Atlantic voyages and up and down the rivers, so immigrants were able to travel faster and more easily. The invention of the steamboat led to the development of canals, which further increased the speed of travel and made it more pleasant. The building of railroads changed the method of travel across the country; many people moved themselves and all of their belongings by railroad to new homes. The invention of automobiles led to faster and more frequent migration within the land. Today families move frequently to new towns and cities across the country. The invention of air conditioning in the 20th century made places that were previously considered too warm and humid acceptable for habitation. Did your ancestors use the Erie Canal to move West from New England? Did they take a steamboat down the Mississippi to establish a new home?

If your ancestor came to Southwest Louisiana, was he or she a Native American, a French or Spanish Creole, part of the Acadian expulsion, an Anglo-Saxon emigrant, or someone who came in as part of the newly developing lumber, rice or petro-chemical industries? What was the area like when he came here? What historic events did he witness or take part in? The time in which your ancestor lived determines much about his life...what lands were being opened, what laws were in affect, what music was popular, what historic events took place, what transportation was being used, what games or sports were being played, and a variety of other interesting facts that may have influenced his life. Timelines are essential tools in genealogical research.

THE YEAR 1908

A century ago our grandparents and great-grandparents were living in modern times and looking forward to the future, little knowing the short-term and long-range consequences that it would bring. From it's beginning, the year 1908 promised great things. It was a leap year and change was in the air; optimism for the future sparked great confidence in Americans. President TEDDY ROOSEVELT had decided to follow the precedent and not run for a third term. People, accustomed to looking down to view their crops or to mine coal, looked to the sky and hoped for a better year. In New York, crowds gathered to view the first lighted ball that would be dropped to welcome in the New Year. The WRIGHT brothers had just flown their first airplane in 1903 and flight into the air was becoming more popular. The preceding year, 1907, was the time of the greatest immigration into the country, and people were predicting prosperity and wonderful things for the future---airplanes that circled the globe, wireless communications, and organ transplants.

The year brought social changes. Society demanded that women wear corsets, long skirts and long sleeves; only "loose" women appeared in public uncorseted. No lady cut her hair, and heavy tresses were frizzed, curled, and pinned into elegant coiffures, hidden under large hats, decorated with feathers and flowers. Society also demanded rigid standards of proper behavior from ladies. Although there were rules against the practice, while people gathered to see the New Year in, boys would run through the crowds with feather "ticklers," tickling any exposed flesh women showed---necks, faces, and (Heaven forbid!) bare arms. The more sedate women wore heavy veils over their heads and faces to protect them from such mischief. Others, mostly younger women, banded together in large groups, locked their hands together, and formed a tight circle around certain men. Often, the men had to be rescued by the police. New York had passed the Sullivan ordinance, a law that prohibited women from smoking in public, but some "fast" women defied that law and were arrested. To make women's lives easier, General Electric produced vacuum cleaners and the first electric toaster. Tea bags were invented and received instant popularity.

January began with women demonstrating for equal rights and for better working conditions. Most of the working class labored up to 65 hours a week. Many of them, including children as young as five years old, worked in "sweat shops," for very low wages. Working conditions were icy cold in winter and were hot as furnaces in summer. Tuberculosis, also called consumption, was the most prevalent disease in America. There were several coal mine disasters, which led miners to protest for better working conditions and better wages. Marxist leaders established trade unions in the North. There was violence and active racism in both North and South, and anarchism was a real threat. In July of 1908, the Office of the Chief Examiner, the predecessor of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was established to handle some of these problems.

The Boy Scouts of America was established in January, and in February, Japanese immigration to the U. S. was forbidden; this led to hostile feelings, which eventually played a part in Japan's hatred of the U. S. and its sneak attack in World War II. In March, the first passenger flight took place in France. April brought the opening of the 4th modern Olympics in London, and for the first time women competed in them. In May, the first Mother's Day was celebrated in

Philadelphia. ROBERT PERRY sailed to the Arctic to explore the North Pole and add knowledge of the planet.

Transportation had been greatly improved, but in 1908, two seemingly unconnected events became interdependent. HENRY FORD began producing the Model T, and ironically, oil was discovered in the Persian desert, a discovery that would lead to many problems in the future. HARVEY FIRESTONE sold 20,000 sets of tires to FORD for his Model T. There were at least 24 companies producing automobiles; there were about 65,000 cars in the U. S. Although many people were deathly afraid of the "horseless carriages" that traveled at the unbelievable speed of ten miles an hour, proponents of the automobile claimed it would rid the city of air pollution. After all, a large city might have 100,000-120,000 horses, all of which produced about 20 pounds of waste daily. The waste had to be disposed of and also produced noxious odors that were blamed for the epidemics that ravaged the cities. Only blacks and lower class Irishmen would accept the task of cleaning up after the horses. Horses had to be fed and stabled, both of which were expensive. Surely the automobile was an improvement on this. The citizens of 1908 could not realize the pollution and traffic jams that automobiles would cause. The New York subway tunnels were extended.

The WRIGHT brothers and many others were experimenting with aircraft. The first airplane crash fatality occurred in a plane piloted by ORVILLE WRIGHT, who was injured in the crash. The WRIGHT brothers were given a contract by the Army Signal Corps to build aircraft to government specifications. Count FERDINAND von ZEPPELIN of Germany built the first rigid airship and made a 10 to 12 hour flight before crashing. Work on the Panama Canal was ongoing, and President THEODORE ROOSEVELT took a trip to check on the progress. He was the first president to travel abroad.

On 30 June the Tunguska Event shook the world. A fireball that shot through the sky and was estimated to have a temperature of 30 million degrees Fahrenheit, crashed into the forests in an isolated region of Russia near Siberia. This cosmic impact was one of the major scientific events that the world had experienced. It caused a tremendous shock wave, left a great crater, and downed whole forests in the area. However, to this day, no one is certain of its cause. Some scientists believed it was a comet that hit the earth; others theorize that it was an anti-matter rock, or black hole, or an alien spaceship. Although the comet theory is favored, no trace of the comet itself has ever been found, and scientists are still looking for an answer.

On the political scene, King EDWARD VII ruled Great Britain and Kaiser WILHELM ruled the Germans. The Sultan of Morocco was deposed and replaced by his brother, and Portugal's King CARLOS I was assassinated. Bulgaria declared her independence. Belgium annexes the Congo State in Africa. A crisis in Bosnia occurred after the Austro-Hungarian Empire annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, creating a situation that would have a direct impact on World War I. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT defeats WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN in the presidential election.

Education was improving. The first children's encyclopedia was published in 1908. The University of the Philippines was founded at Manila. Among the books that were being read in 1908 are some that we know today, including: *Dorothy and the Wizard in Oz by* FRANK

BAUM; *The Wind in the Willows by GRAHAM; Anne of Green Gables by MONTGOMERY;* BEATRICE POTTER's *The Tale of Jemima Puddle Duck, and* H. G. WELLS' *A Modern Utopia* and *The War in the Air.*

Archaeology was in its infancy, but three important pieces of history were discovered. A 40,000 year-old boy's skeleton was unearthed in southwest France. The intricate and mysterious Phaistros Disc, a relic of the late Minoan Bronze Age, was found in Crete; its purpose is still unknown, making it one of archaeology's mysteries. An ancient statuette of a fertility goddess, known as Venus of Willendorf, was found in lower Austria. Scientific improvements included the invention of the Geiger counter. and the sending of a long-distance message from the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

In November, the notorious bandits of the Old Wild West, BUTCH CASSIDY and the SUNDANCE KID, were supposedly killed in Bolivia; however, many rumors circulated to the contrary. In New Mexico, PAT GARRET, an associate of BILLY the Kid, was gunned down.

The end of the year brought a severe earthquake to Europe. It destroyed Messina, Sicily and shook the state of Calabria in southern Italy, killing 75,000. 1908 was also a year of storms. On 24 April, the deadliest tornado since 1899 cut a 155 mile path through parts of Louisiana and Mississippi, killing 143 people. There were ten tropical cyclones, with the first on 6 March being the earliest hurricane on record. The last storm of the year was on 23 October.

Our grandparents and great-grandparents were singing songs that we still know, such as *Cuddle Up a Little Closer, Lovey Mine, Shine On Harvest Moon, Take Me Out to the Ball Game,* and *You Tell Me Your Dream.* They were also singing songs such as *Down among the Sugar Cane, Fig Leaf Rag, I'm a Yiddish Cowboy, In the Garden of My Heart,* and *When Highland Mary Danced the Highland Fling.* THOMAS EDISON formed the Motion Picture Patents Co. Among the silent movie films released were: *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, Dreams of Toyland, Macbeth, Romeo and Juliet, The Taming of the Shrew,* and *Way Down East.*

Famous people born in 1908 included: LOUIS L'AMOUR, BUDDY EBSEN, BETTE DAVIS, IMOGENE COCA, DON AMECHE, and EDWARD R. MURROW. Some of the famous people who died in that year were: King CHARLES of Portugal, former president GROVER CLEVELAND, Russian composer NIKOLAI RIMSKY-KORSAKOV and the Chinese Dowager Empress TZU TSI, who played a part in the Boxer Rebellion.

The events that brought joy or sorrow to our ancestors in 1908 are all a part of history. We have been taught some of the things that occurred, but others are long forgotten, as are many of those who lived through the events. However, we still sing their songs, read their books, and wonder about these people not so far removed from us in time. We wonder exactly how it was a century ago, and speculate what the next century will bring to our grandchildren.

Several sources including: Rosenberger. *America: 1908* and www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1908

"Happiness is a butterfly, which when pursued, is always just beyond your grasp, but which, if you sit down quietly, may alight upon you." Nathaniel Hawthorne

JANUARY PROGRAM

The January program of the SWLGS was the traditional "Show and Tell" presented by the members.

SHERMAN YOUNG presented two antique bubble glass picture frames that held the photographs of unknown children. After buying them at a garage sale in Sulphur, Louisiana, he removed the decades of dust that had accumulated and discovered that each photograph had been tinted by hand. Although he had originally planned to discard the old photos, he and his wife decided to give a home to the photographs of someone's long ago forgotten children. Research on the Internet proved that the old bubble glass frames with photographs were worth about $100 each. Ironically, on the same day he bought the frames, there was an article in the *Lake Charles American Press* about JOY HUDSON of DeRidder, who collects and restores antique bubble glass pictures. He contacted Ms. HUDSON, who showed him her collection of bubble glass frames, and, as it turned out, had known his family in Maplewood when he was only a child. There is a lesson in this story---everyone should document family photographs and other family heirlooms so future generations can enjoy them without wondering who, when, and where.

BETTY ZEIGLER showed a 12-carat, 15-jewel Waltham watch, which was bought during the Depression by her father from a "hobo" for $5.00. A jeweler said the number was very hard to read, and the best he could tell was the watch would have been made about 1861-1865. However, a number on the engraved case suggests that it may have been made as late as 1878 or 1879. One side of the case is engraved "G.I.P. No. 448" and the other side has an elaborate engraved initial. My mother wore this watch for years, and when I was in nursing school, I used it because it had a second hand.

LINDA GILL brought a handmade hickory-wood antique chair with a raw-hide bottom seat. The seat, made of cowhide, was devoid of hair and was over a hundred years old.

ANNA HAYES showed World War II ration books that had belonged to her grandmother. On midnight of 27 April 1942, the Office of Price Administration froze sugar sales for a week, period ending on 5 May 1942, at which time rationing of sugar would begin. In the spring of 1942, schoolteachers and principals were given the task of registering households for War Ration Books. War Ration Book #1 was issued on the spot to every household member who registered for them on 4-7 May 1942. Parents, or another family member over the age of 18, could register for all members of the household, and each was issued a War Ration Book #1. Rationing was a complicated process for householders and grocers alike, as regulations and requirements were constantly changing. Things that weren't rationed were usually hard to get.

EMMA HOBBS presented a display of her father's World War II medals.

HERSCHEL FRAZIER showed a handmade boat propeller made in 1941 of Babbitt material. He also sang a couple of songs as he played his old Martin guitar.

ROBERT LANDRY entertained on his four-string tenor banjo and sang some banjo songs.

THINKING ABOUT DNA TESTS FOR TRACING ANCESTORS?

One of the latest scientific breakthroughs on familial inheritance is DNA. All living things, both plants and animals, contain DNA, which is the blueprint of a cell that carries instructions to construct other components of the cell, such as proteins and RNA molecules. The DNA segments that carry genetic information are called genes, but other DNA sequences have structural purposes or regulate genealogical information. Certain markers in the DNA can determine descent from a certain family, tribe, or ethnic group, and can prove certain things about your ancestral heritage, but DNA *cannot* identify individual ancestors. They can indicate the broad geographical regions in which your ancient ancestors lived, such as the British Isles or the Eastern Mediterranean, but they cannot tell the specific country of residence. Although there are different types of DNA tests, none can prove you are the descendant of a specific ancestor, but can only prove that you belong within an ethnic or large family group. Over one million people worldwide are thought to have had their DNA tested, but DNA tests are often ambiguous and inconclusive by themselves, and should be used along with genealogical proof.

There are currently four types of DNA tests, which are:

(1) Mitrochondrial DNA (mtDNA) tests are only used in a direct line of female descendants, since only the females pass the mtDNA down through the generations. MtDNA tests show if two females are related and to which "Maternal Clan" or ancient branch of mankind (haplogroup) you belong, but do not show specific ancestors.

(2) Y-DNA tests are only used for a direct male lineage that usually follows a surname. Basic twelve-marker tests can prove or disprove, with a high degree of certainty, direct male lineage back hundreds of years, possibly to a haplogroup, and also can verify if two males are related.

(3) DNAPrint Genomics tests a small portion of all a person's genes to look for specific markers that determine a statistical percentage of an ethnic makeup, but these markers can relate only to four categories...East Asian, Sub-Sahara African, Indo-European or Native American heritage. However, if your percentage of one of more of the four categories is below about 15%, your result will be ambiguous.

(4) Paternity testing using DNA is also called forensic or CODIS testing, and uses DNA from an individual and both parents. They cannot identify your father, but can prove that someone is not your father.

Molecular Genealogy combines DNA with traditional genealogical research. DNA databases have to be set up to determine the familial relationship that has been established by traditional genealogy, but some people fear that DNA research may reveal genetic family diseases that will prohibit them from getting certain jobs or even insurance in the future. DNA testing also raises other ethical and legal issues, including possible identity theft. Genetic genealogy is in its infancy, and current DNA tests are limited and rather expensive, ranging from about $100 to $500. However, as the science of genetics develops and costs of DNA tests decrease, more information will be available about genetic markers. The *National Geographic* and IBM are using 5-year computer analysis of DNA contributed by 200,000 people to map how humans have populated the world and to discover genetic roots. [For additional information on the role of DNA in genealogical research, see *Kinfolks*, Vol. 24 #1, Vol. 24 #2, Vol. 27 #1 and Vol. 28 #1 and *Star,* Vol. XIX #3 & 4 (Sept. & Dec. 2007). St. Tammany Parish, LA Genealogical Society.]

THE JACKSON AND SONNIER FAMILIES OF TOOMEY, LOUISIANA

Contributed by AUDREY LEE CROCKETT, Member #1424

The town of Toomey, Louisiana, in West Calcasieu Parish was originally called Jacksonville. The JACKSON and SONNIER families were among the first residents of the town. Other early families included those of JILL GRANGER, EDWARD BROUSSARD, ALFRED MITCHELL, LENSHE CARUTHERS, LEMA GUIDRY, and DAVE BLACK. Most of the early families made their living by trapping, hunting, fishing, and planting cotton and corn. They also planted pecan trees, and the pecans provided a good living until worms destroyed most of the trees.

JAMES HAMILTON JACKSON, who is credited with founding the town, was born in 1829 in Barnwell County, South Carolina. He married ELIZA HASKELL, who was born in Barnwell County in 1832. The JACKSON family went to Georgia and then migrated from Savannah by covered wagon to Louisiana about 1866. JAMES H. JACKSON, his wife, and three children settled near Blue Lake. Later he traded his land for 160 acres near the present-day town of Toomey. Not long after he settled there, the Southern Pacific Railroad came through and named the small settlement Jacksonville in his honor.

Among the JACKSON children was CHARLES WILLIAM JACKSON, who was born circa 1865-1866 at Jacksonville (Toomey), Louisiana. He married the girl next door, CAROLINE SONNIER, who was born at Jacksonville in 1872. CAROLINE was the daughter of SAVENIA SONNIER and MARGUERITE ANUNCIAD SONNIER, both of whom were descended from Acadians. SAVENIA SONNIER was the son of JOSEPH SONNIER, Jr. and MARIE CARMELITE BOUDREAUX of Lafayette Parish, Louisiana. Both SAVENIA SONNIER and his wife MARGUERITE ANUNCIAD SONNIER, were the grandchildren of JOSEPH SONNIER, Sr. and JULIENNE GUIDRY. With the exception of one son and one daughter, the family of JOSEPH SONNIER, Sr. moved from Louisiana to Texas, where they are found on the 1860 census for Orange County. During the Civil War, the family lost their vast land holdings due to a carpetbagger tax scam on their property in Orange County, Texas. They crossed the Sabine River back into Louisiana and bought land across the river from Orange County, in the Toomey area, adjoining the property of JAMES JACKSON.

The SONNIER family ancestors came to Louisiana with the JOSEPH BROUSSARD dit BEAUSOLEIL party that arrived in New Orleans in the spring of 1765. In Acadia, SILVAIN SONNIER had been a resistance fighter with the BROUSSARD brothers for many years. After the Acadian expulsion in 1755, the BROUSSARD party migrated to the West Indies and then came to Louisiana. SILVAIN SONNIER (born 1738, Petitcodiac, Acadia) joined the BERNARDO de GALVEZ expedition and fought the British at the battle of Baton Rouge during the Revolutionary War. Other ancestors associated with the SONNIER family who fought with GALVEZ included PIERRE RICHARD, Sr., CHARLES COMEAUX, Sr., and JEAN CHARLES HEBERT. Descendants of these men married into the SILVAIN SONNIER line and are the direct ancestors of CAROLINE SONNIER, wife of CHARLES WILLIAM JACKSON, the parents of my grandmother, DORA JACKSON. (See SONNIER Family Lineage, below.)

After 1900, Jacksonville began to grow. In the early days the town had two stores, two saloons, a post office, and a church. The general store, owned and operated by PERRY LANGDON,

also housed the town post office and saloon, and served as the train depot. The trains stopped once or twice a day for water and to deliver mail. The store was located at the turn from Interstate 10 onto the old Louisiana Highway. Jacksonville had a Catholic Church in the early 1900s. A priest made the long journey from Lake Charles on horseback or buggy for special events, such as weddings and christenings, and would have to spend the night. In 1966, the old church was located at the site of the Shady Rest Motel on Interstate 10.

A school was built in 1906 on a two-acre tract of land owned by MANNA SONNIER. The first teacher in the school was Mrs. JENNIE HAMILTON SUTTON, who lived in Vinton. "Miss Jennie" used to ride from Vinton to Jacksonville on her little blue horse. Since there weren't many public buildings then, the schoolhouse was used for many religious and social activities. In an interview, LeROY CORMIER, grandson of JAMES JACKSON, told that he remembered that a Rev. BISHOP who lived at the Bluff (Niblett's Bluff) came when he could and held services at the schoolhouse. Brides-to-be would wait for the minister or judge to come from Lake Charles or some other town and perform the marriage ceremony in the schoolhouse. The school was moved three times in thirty years, and finally the children were sent to school in Vinton. Today there is a marker located about 150 feet east of the rest area on U. S. 90 at Toomey, designating the spot where the old schoolhouse used to stand.

BRADY and STINE operated a big sawmill in the area and employed about 200 people. Most of the people either worked at a sawmill or raised cattle. Among the cattlemen with large herds were the BROUSSARDs, who drove their herds across the Intracoastal Canal and down to Johnson Bayou for winter grazing in the marshlands. In the spring, the cattle were driven back, then branded and sold. Dr. D. C. ILES of Sugartown, the first resident doctor in Jacksonville, was also the first person to own and drive an automobile in the area.

Blue Lake, the site of the original JACKSON home, came to life in the 1920s when the first road was built across the Sabine River to Orange, Texas. A barrow pit was dug near the road, close to the old Grove Night Club on U. S. 90. The water mysteriously turned blue, and the lake became a favorite spot for swimmers. Bath houses were built and rope swings were hung from the huge trees along the lake. No one knew what caused the blue water, but it didn't last long; heavy rains and overflow from the Sabine turned the lake a murky brown, and the tourist attraction failed.

No one seems to know when the town's name was changed to Toomey. CORMIER said that the railroad company requested the change since mail which was addressed to Jacksonville, La. was constantly being confused with mail from Jacksonville, Texas. In 1910, a new postmaster general, FRANK H. HITCHCOCK, moved the post office from Toomey to Vinton. About this time, the oil fields were slowing up, and there was an exodus from Toomey. It became a quiet, rural little town. A few years ago, my brother stopped at Niblett's Bluff and asked for directions to Toomey. He was told that Toomey was just a state of mind...it no longer existed.

Sources: Patrick. "History of Toomey Area Recalled " *The Orange Leader* (7/20/1966)
Ross. *Pioneers of Calcasieu Parish,* Vol. I

FAMILY LINEAGE OF SAVENIA SONNIER

1. LOUIS SONNIER (b. 1663, Vitre, France) m. LOUISE BASTINEAU dit PELTIER (b. 1668, France)
2. ETINNE SONNIER (b. 1702, Grand Pre, Acadia) m. JEANNE COMEAUX (1706, Port Royal, Acadia)
3. SILVAIN SONNIER (b. 1738, Petitcodiac, Acadia) m. MARGUERITE BOURG (b. 1744, Isle St. Jean, Acadia)

4. SILVAIN SONNIER (b. 1771, Opelousas, La.) m. HUMILDE COMEAUX (b. 1773, Opelousas, La.)
5. JOSEPH SONNIER (b. 1792, Opelousas, La.) m. JULIENNE GUIDRY (B. 1794, St. Martinville, La.)
6. SAVENIA SONNIER (b. 1839, Lafayette, La.) m. MARGUERITE ANUNCIAD SONNIER (b. 1843, Lafayette, La.)
7. CAROLINE SONNIER (b. 1872, Toomey, La.) m. CHARLES WILLIAM JACKSON (b. 1865, Toomey)
8. DORA JACKSON (b. 1894, Toomey, La.) m. JESSE EMMET CROCKETT (b. 1879, Logansport, Ind.)

FAMILY LINEAGE OF MARGUERITE ANUNCIAD SONNIER
GENERATIONS 1 THROUGH 5 SAME AS ABOVE

6. CHARLES EMILE SONNIER (b. 1815, St. Martinville, La.) m. CAROLINE HEBERT (b. 1817, St. Martinville, La.)
7. MARGUERITE ANUNCIAD SONNIER (b. 1843, Lafayette, La.) m. SAVENIA SONNIER (b. 1839, Lafayette, La.)
8. CAROLINE SONNIER (b. 1872, Toomey, La.) m. CHARLES WILLIAM JACKSON (b. 1865, Toomey)
9. DORA JACKSON (b. 1894, Toomey, La.) m. JESSE EMMET CROCKETT (b. 1879, Logansport, Ind.)

CONFEDERATE MILITIAMEN AND HOME GUARDS IN THE CIVIL WAR

Militiamen had been a part of the military defense of the country since the earliest colonial days. They were usually groups of young men who were called on for emergencies. Some elite military companies met regularly, had shooting matches and regular uniforms, and marched in parade formations. Other units were loosely organized, wore everyday clothes and used their meeting times for drinking and carousing, not for military training. Still other groups met seldom, if ever. By 1859, sectional tensions over the highly controversial election of 1860 and abolition of slavery spurred the strengthening of old militia units and the formation of new ones. When the war broke out, these units were the first to go. Some of these volunteer groups were still called militia, although they were paid by their governments.

Each militia unit elected its own officers on a basis of popularity, not on other qualifications, such as experience or wisdom. Wealthy officers or their relatives often provided uniforms, and sometimes horses, for the whole company. Each unit had its own style of uniforms, varying in color and style. Some wore flamboyant uniforms. Zouave uniforms, fashioned after those of French Moroccan troops, had baggy knee-length pants, full-sleeved blouses and red fez headgear. While the uniforms of the Confederate army were grey, many Union militia units also wore grey, and some southern militiamen wore blue, the color of the Union Army's uniforms. Many men were killed by "friendly fire" because of the color of their uniforms.

In the South, most of the men in militia companies hurried to join the Confederate Army. On 1 October 1862, the Confederate Congress passed a conscription law that made all white males between the ages of 18 and 45 eligible for military service. An exception to service was the "twenty Negro rule," which exempted one white male in a family that owned twenty or more slaves. This law exempted many plantation owners and some overseers, but did not apply to middle-class dirt farmers or merchants.

Those who were left at home were either too young or too old to serve in the Army or were physically exempt from service, but they formed the Home Guard and did their part to protect the homefront. "Foreigners," and men who had been discharged from the Army because of wounds, and "twenty Negro" men became a part of the Home Guard. Only government officials

and clergymen were exempt. Most of them served as privates; there were few officers in the Home Guard. They wore their own clothes, used their own weapons and horses, and furnished their own ammunition and supplies. Some of the Home Guard units, which were made up of the ablest and most healthy, were required to go wherever they were sent. Others remained in home territory where they maintained law and order and tried to keep the area free from raiders, deserters, and other marauders; however, the deserters were usually better armed and directed than the Guardsmen. They guarded bridges and supplies, relayed messages, deterred slave revolts, and did other valuable services for the Confederacy. Young and old, they also fought when Union troops invaded their home territories. Many of the Home Guard units were semi-official, with few rules. It is often difficult, if not impossible to find documentation on the men who served the Confederacy in the Home Guard.

On 9 June 1864, at the siege of Petersburg, Virginia, in an incident known as the "Battle of Old Men and Young Boys," about 125 Guardsmen...boys too young to join the regular army and old or wounded men armed with assorted weapons from flintlocks to hunting guns...held off the Union forces who were armed with the latest breech-loading rifles. After about two hours of fighting, the Guardsmen were driven from their entrenchments, but over half of them had been captured, wounded or killed. Their sacrifices gave the Confederate Army time to come to save the city.

Many Confederate States also had Senior Reserve and Junior Reserve corps, which could be called upon to fight within the state. During the Union attack on Fort Fisher, North Carolina, on 24 and 25 December 1864, the North Carolina Junior Reserve were among the defenders of the garrison who successfully repelled the attack. Sometimes skilled craftsmen, such as ironworkers and ship builders, would be sent as "detailed men" to foundries, shipyards and other industries essential to the war effort, but if the enemy came close, they were required to fight. Sometimes they joined regular independent companies, but others were organized into companies and regiments. Many of the "detailed men" could be found near cities, especially Richmond.

Records on Confederates from these varied units are usually difficult, if not impossible to find. Few formal records were kept; there was a shortage of paper and ink. Records were also lost in the frenzy of battle or deliberately destroyed to keep information from the enemy. Most of the units kept no rosters, but North Carolina is an exception. Several books can be found on the men in the Home guard and Militia of that state. Among them are *North Carolina Confederate Militia Officers' Roster, North Carolina Militia & Home Guard Records*, and *North Carolina Confederate Home Guard Examinations* by Bradley.

Pension records may be another source of information. Although state laws varied about pensions, some states only granted pensions to indigent applicants or to widows of guardsmen or militiamen who were killed in action. Junior and Senior reservists were treated as regular state troops and may have received pensions. Newspapers might have carried stories about local men or units, about their feats of battles or the casualties within their ranks. Some newspapers carried complaints about the Home Guard overstepping its authority; sometimes the guardsmen were vengeful to families whose men served with the Union or refused to help the Confederate cause.

Several sources, including Norris. "The Last Line of Defense." *Family Chronicle* (Sept./Oct. 2006)

A HISTORY OF SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS IN LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Contributed by MICHAEL DAN JONES, Member #50

The United Confederate Veterans (UCV) was organized in New Orleans, Louisiana, on 30 June 1889. Calcasieu Camp No. 62 was organized shortly thereafter in Lake Charles, Louisiana. From that time on, there have continuously been Confederate veterans or descendants' organizations active in Lake Charles. The first Confederate descendants' organization in Lake Charles was Robert E. Lee Chapter 305, United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC), founded in 1889. It raised the funds for the South's Defenders Monument, which was dedicated Confederate Memorial Day, 3 June 1915, at the Calcasieu Parish Courthouse. The chapter also maintains a Confederate flag and monument at Niblett's Bluff Park that the Texas and Louisiana divisions of the UDC created in 1958. Today, the chapter continues its mission in educating the public about the War for Southern Independence.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV), organized by the United Confederate Veterans in Richmond, Virginia, in 1896, was given this charge in 1906 in New Orleans by Confederate General STEPHEN DILL LEE: "To you, Sons of Confederate veterans, we will submit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, and the perpetuation of those principles he loved. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations."

General Fitzhugh Lee Camp 661. Major JOSEPH C. LeBLEU, a Confederate veteran and commander of LeBleu's Rangers in the Spanish-American War, began to promote the formation of a Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp in Lake Charles in the summer of 1911. The city was to be the host of the Louisiana Division Convention, United Confederate Veterans, in October of that year. By the time of the convention, the first camp of the Sons of the Confederate Veterans in Lake Charles was ready to be chartered with 150 members. Among its ranks were prominent men in Lake Charles at that time, including U. S. Congressman, ARSENE PUJO.

LUCIUS LARNER MOSS, a charter member of Fitzhugh Lee Camp, is the only Southwest Louisiana native to ever achieve the office of national commander-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He was born 31 January 1883, the son of Sgt. OLIVER RYAN MOSS, Company K (Confederate States Rangers), 10th Louisiana Infantry, Stonewall Jackson's Corps, Robert E. Lee's Army of North Virginia, CSA. MOSS was one of the three Louisianians who have led the sons of Confederate Veterans nationally. MOSS was the long-time Calcasieu Parish Tax Assessor, and was a charter member of the Calcasieu Council of the Knights of Columbus and a fourth degree knight. He died 11 October 1968.

Captain James W. Bryan Camp 1390. It is unknown when Fitzhugh Lee Camp became inactive, but by 1981 it had nearly become forgotten totally. In that year several local SCV members, all of whom belonged either to the National Headquarters Camp or the Beauregard Camp in New Orleans, organized a new Lake Charles Camp and named it in honor of Captain JAMES W. BRYAN. BRYAN was the first mayor of Lake Charles, and during the War for Southern Independence, was commander of Company I (Calcasieu Tigers), 28th (Thomas') Louisiana Infantry Regiment, which saw extensive combat in the Vicksburg campaign.

The camp began publishing the *Calcasieu Greys* newsletter in the year of the chartering and has won an award for excellence. The editor of the newsletter is MICHAEL DAN JONES. The assistant editor is KEITH COLEMAN. A member of the camp, the late LARRY THIBODEAUX, Sr., created the first Louisiana Division web site on the world wide web of the Internet. Camp web master, KEITH COLEMAN created the camp web site (www.geocities.com/scv1390). Bryan Camp successfully led the campaign to save Calcasieu Parish's Confederate Monument, The South's Defenders, in 1995. A candidate for public office demanded that the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury remove the 80-year-old monument from the courthouse grounds. The camp went into action with SCV members and other supporters swamping public meetings on the issue. The camp also launched a massive postcard campaign that resulted in a flood of supportive comments from the general public. The monument issue sparked more correspondence from the public to the Police Jury than any other issue in Calcasieu Parish history. The resulting heritage victory was capped off on 3 June 1995 with a re-dedication of the monument on the occasion of its 80th anniversary.

Commanders of the camp have been: STEVE TRAVIS LANIER, GORDON SIMMONS, G. SCOTT THORN, and TOMMY CURTIS. At the 1994 convention, the camp's Military Order of the Stars and Bars Chapter (MOSB), Lt. Isaac Ryan Chapter 205, received its charter. The MOSB is now a separate organization for men whose ancestors were commissioned officers in the Confederate armed forces. The late CLAUDIUS MAYO was the first commander of the chapter, followed by G. SCOTT THORN and the current commander, MICHAEL DAN JONES. The Louisiana Division created a regional, brigade structure and established the southwest Louisiana Brigade, which Bryan Camp commander, TOMMY CURTIS, was elected to lead. Also in 1994, Major Jesse Cooper Camp No. 1665 in DeRidder grew out of Camp 1390. Other members of the Lake Charles camp have organized Beauregard Memorial Camp in Longville.

In 1997, the Eugenia Levy Phillips Chapter of the Order of the Confederate Rose was organized in Lake Charles. It is an auxiliary of the SCV for individuals who support the goals of the SCV but do not have the necessary gender or ancestral qualifications for membership. Also in 1997, the Camp commissioned a portrait of Captain JAMES W. BRYAN to honor the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his death. The portrait was donated to the City of Lake Charles and is on permanent display at City Hall. Also that year, the camp welcomed the first "Real Son," ABBIE JOSEPH BOULLION, the son of a Confederate veteran who was born in 1834.

Today, Bryan Camp conducts Confederate Memorial Day services each 3rd June at the South's Defenders Monument, decorates Confederate graves throughout Calcasieu Parish, and celebrates the birthdays of Generals ROBERT E. LEE and STONEWALL JACKSON each January with a Lee-Jackson Banquet. For additional information, contact MICHAEL DAN JONES at 337-582-6154, or check the Bryan Camp newsletter at www.geocities.com/scv1390 or see the national web site at www.scv.org. The SCV is non-political and not affiliated with any other organizations.

APRIL IS CONFEDERATE HISTORY MONTH in Louisiana. It is a time to honor your Confederate ancestors for their courageous actions in defending their beliefs. Over 60,000 Louisianians served the Confederacy from 1861 to 1865. Of these, over 12,000 were killed.

CIVIL WAR LETTERS OF STEPHEN J. TANNER

Courtesy of MARJORIE TANNER FREEMAN

Continued from Vol. 31 #4 (Winter 2007)

Meridian, Mississippi-October 4/11/1863

Dear Father and Aunt,

Notwithstanding, it has been so long since I attempted to write to you and that we have seen and endured as much, I am never the less at a loss to know what to write. RAS [STEPHEN's brother, ERASTUS TANNER] has just given you a brief and concise detail of what has transpired since we wrote you at Morton, Mississippi. And for one to enter more minutely into the History of what happened in the last six weeks would require more time than I have to devote to on letter. Like RAS, I only wish I could feel more profoundly thankful for that protection that Merciful Providence has extended over us in the transit to and from Tennessee and especially in the dreadful hour of battle. When the best and bravest of our comrades were stricken to the earth, we were permitted to escape unhurt and my earned prayer is that by and by we may be permitted to greet all of you in health.

I was over a great part of the Battle field and know something of the ravages of war; Father and Son, Aged and Youth, Man and beast, lie crushed, mangled and torn on the same bloody plain and often hug each other in the cold embrace of Death; Integrity and Merciful missels [sic] of Death and together fall each to a certain extent, the victim of his own passion, prejudice, ignorance. He must have serious thoughts (if he thinks at all), who has once seen the dead and heard the wailing of the helpless dying and wounded, racked with pain far far from home, destitute of that kind attention and the gentle words of consolation the heart as much craves in the hour of its distress. Why is this? What good principle can be established, What great boon can it bring to Man? On questions, which involuntarily suggest themselves to the mind. To witness the conflict is to have the feat demonstrated and the mind convinced that war can establish but one principle, "Might is Right." The boon is a "Fatal Stab"---to his own happiness, to his improvement, patriotism, self-defense or any other great name and it is still the same a huge straungen---where men are crowded together and shot down like wild beasts in the field, unworthy of existence. With such thoughts passing before the mind of the conscientious men who desire to act wisely his part in life's great drama, he participates in the courage with the greatest reluctance even though he has, himself, no fears of death. I sometimes think I will never engage in another battle. Though, I have thus far never shrunk in the least from performing my duty as a soldier.

RAS and myself will yet, after all of our trouble, be permitted to get home. Save our boots and preserves. A Soldier knows the value of something to eat and wear. We are anxious to know whether you succeeded in getting a deed to that tract of land near Sadonia. I know that I have not written anything of interest---but we will write every chance. I need not ask MATT and BID to write---give my love to all the family. STEPHEN

N.B. Father, I do hope that you will not join a Company. Be patient when the hour of danger really comes, you will find those who love most will play our worse, and at best it will be but little better than an armed mob, one round will disperse them and each man (a few exceptions) will seek his personal safety. STEPHEN J. TANNER

CIVIL WAR LETTER OF ERASTUS "RAS" TANNER, Brother of S. J. TANNER
Courtesy of MARJORIE TANNER FREEMAN

Shelbyville, Tenn. April 27th, 1863

Dear Father:

I know not what excuse to make for writing you this letter, as I started one to you by mail yesterday, and nothing has occurred since then to interrupt our harmony, but I have a chance of mailing you a letter by hand, which I consider much safer than the mail route; and if I have no news to write you I have that which I am very anxious for you to hear. Your letter of Mar. 22nd came to hand a few days ago and we have already written you several letters in answer which we have started by the post, but the letter contained some statements and remarks which I am particularly anxious for you to hear from me concerning. You stated that the Confederate Congress passed a law prohibiting substitutes in the army, which is in my opinion very erroneous. If they have, at this late stage of the war, after all those who refused to volunteer at its commencement have had a chance of getting out by its provisions, repealed this law, thus keeping all those who are now in the army there, I say with you that it is an unjust act. I did not at the time of the passage of the Conscription Act approve of the principle of substitution, but after its having became a law and been acted on as such, I say it was unjust to repeal it thus. But I care nothing for the justices or injustices of our Congress on this matter, as it does not interest me unless you have changed your mind with regard to the passage of the Repealing Act, and started a man [substitute] to me. I have changed my mind in procuring a substitute.

You may think me rather unstable of mind in this shifting my opinion, but hear me before you come to any conclusion. While I was waterbound at Clinton, Louisiana, and when the boys left me for the Regt., I wrote by them a short letter to STEPHEN in regard to what I had done at home, and that did we still wish it, you would send me a substitute, requesting him to write to you his notions in regard to it as soon as he could. When I arrived at the Regt., I found that he had written to you and was, as I knew he would be, in favor of my coming home. And then together we concluded to write to you as we have. We first saw Col. YOUNG, and had his opinion of it, when we came to the conclusion that there could certainly be no doubt of his being received, yet I expressed my fears that BRAGG might get in one of his ways and disapprove of it. Since writing those letters I have done nothing but wish that you might not succeed in getting anyone to come. Not but what I wish to be at home as bad as ever and am tired of camp life, but the thought of leaving my company is not by any means a pleasant one, and then the fear that BRAGG might refuse the application, and we have all our expense and trouble for nothing, is still worse.

And one of the main reasons of my getting my own consent to write to you as I have is my wish when I undertake anything to get through with it. It was a hard matter for me to get my consent to write home for a substitute although there is not a man in this army but would get out that way if he could. In your letter you tell me not to be discouraged, to keep my mind and spirits up. Now I know that this is good advice and I take it as such, but it is unnecessary in my case. You do not know me if you think me so constituted that I will give way to such desponding and evil tendencies. My usual gloomy, thoughtful, and apparently melancholy disposition would, I know, seem to warrant one in coming to that conclusion. But, though I hardly understand my own

disposition, I am sure that there are few that do. I cannot help looking melancholy or rather gloomy and abstracted when in fact I am in good humor with myself and everybody else. When I have to do anything that is not to my taste or liking, I make up my mind as Jacob, faithful to go ahead hoping for better luck next time. I always endeavor to do my duty in whatever condition I am placed whether it is to my liking or not. If I cannot have things go my way I make them as near as I can, and then make myself content, looking for a time when that rentionlaw (?) arrangement will give place to another where perhaps I may be better situated. It is time I am passing through life, with a fixed resolve to do my duty, smiling with calm resignation [at] whatever fate may have in store for me. I hope that you will never let the thought that I might become permanently affected with the blues disturb you. Though I may act like a boy and though I do feel like a boy in some cases, yet I feel to be a man in mind, morality, integrity and firm determination to bear whatever comes.

I know you may think I have rather overrated myself, but I am sure that I have not. I have studied my inmost soul and am forced to these conclusions with the belief that at heart I am a good fellow but too apt to be influenced by my friends, and not putting any confidence in but few who pretend to be my friend, I hope that you will under no circumstances send me a substitute. I am only afraid that you have already. We are laying here in camp waiting for the military movements to come to a focus so that we can have a chance by a big fight to come nearer the close of the war, for I tell you it has to be settled by fighting and in no other way. Write to us often. Give my love to Aunt SALLIE, MAT, BUD and Aunt JENNIE.

The morals of our army, I am glad to say, are improving greatly and as far as I can learn it is the same everywhere. Before you get this letter we will have some big fighting or hard running, and I think the former, though I am not sure. Tell all the girls to let me hear from them in answer to my letter, for I have written to almost all of them. Make MAT write to me, for I know she will not often do so unless you do. I hope you and Aunt SALLIE will take good care of yourselves. I very seldom have any fears but what I shall some time get home again. If we meet here no more, and I should fall on the field of battle, meet me in a better world where you will part no more from.

Your Affectionate Son, RAS

WILLIAM C. BOWMAN, CIVIL WAR VETERAN

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 1 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 June 1912 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*

FERRIES TALES IN OLD IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH: WEST FORK OF THE CALCASIEU RIVER

Continued from Vol. 31 #4

Researched and written by Anna Marie Hayes (Member #200) and Betty Rosteet (Member #78)

BENDY'S FERRY

One of the earliest known ferries across the West Fork was **Bendy's Ferry,** which was located a few miles north of Sam Houston Park and about a half-mile south of Holbrook Park. The Calcasieu Parish Police Jury records state that on 14 September 1840, HENRY C. BENDY was appointed Clerk of the Imperial Calcasieu Parish Police Jury. On 14 September 1840, the Police Jury of Imperial Calcasieu Parish granted to ANTOINE FELIX PELOQUIN exclusive ferry rights on English Bayou, on the same conditions given to HENRY W. BENDY at West Fork. In October 1840, Police Jury Minutes show that HENRY M. BENDY, his heirs and assignees, were granted the right to establish a ferry on the West Fork of the Calcasieu at the place known as Bendy Crossing for a term of five years, commencing January 1841, his exclusive privilege extending from the mouth of Indian Bayou to Bendy Crossing, and from there four miles above. By the terms of his contract, he was "bound to keep sufficient number of boats to Cross all Persons, Horses, Waggons [sic], carriages and every thing at all Suitable times and Seasons." Neglect of his ferry for twenty-four hours would make his contract null and void. The toll for ferrying was established at:

Man and Horse, 25cents
Gigg, Calash or one-horse Cart, 50 cents
Oxe [sic] Cart and Large Horse Waggon, $1
Footman or Lead Horse, 2 ½ cents.

In 1840, HENRY BENDY and SOLOMON BONDS were members of the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury and were appointed to go to Opelousas and buy land on which to construct the parish court house and jail of the newly-formed Imperial Calcasieu Parish. This site would become the town of Marion. A document from the General Land Office, dated Washington, 13 December 1895, refers to a letter from the Register of Calcasieu Parish, dated 6 December 1895, and gives instructions "in regard to lands embraced in F. C. #2804 of SOLOMON BONDS and W.H. BENDY, inquired of by Mr. L. KAUFMAN." The reply, made to KAUFMAN's lawyer and the Parish Surveyor, THOMAS KLEINPETER, states that the original entry of BONDS and BENDY was made under Certificate No. 2804 on 20 February 1841 to two plats in Section 12, Township 9 South, Range 8 West, Southwestern District of Louisiana. A patent for the land was issued to BONDS and BENDY on 1 October 1845. Then on 21 December 1850, a subdivision of the land was made, with Lot #5 being in question. The ruling was that Lot #5 had been included in the original claim and was part of Lots #13 and 14.

The keeper of **Bendy's Ferry** was probably HENRY WOODRUFF BENDY, the only person with the BENDY surname in the area at that time. The variations in the middle initial (from C. to M. to W.) may have been the error of the recorder or may have been a discrepancy in reading the old handwriting. HENRY WOODRUFF BENDY was born on 10 February 1817 at Cardiff, Glamorganshire, Wales. He married 9 June 1837 at New Orleans, Louisiana to MARGARET HIESTAND, who was born 21 June 1821 in Virginia or 20 June 1822 in Indiana. Children of the couple included: NAPOLEON B. BENDY (born ca 1839, Louisiana; died ca 1894; married FRANCES CARLTON); JAMES BELL BENDY (born ca 1841, Louisiana); CLARA SERENA BENDY (born 5 June 1843, Lake Charles, Louisiana); MARY L. BENDY (born ca 1846, Louisiana); HENRY WOODRUFF BENDY (born 6 October 1847, Louisiana; died 16 May

1932, Tyler County, Texas; married 8 February 1871, Jasper County, Texas, to MARGARET CORNELIA "MAGGIE" NEYLAND); MEDORA BENDY (born 3 December 1849, Tyler County, Texas; died 14 September 1932; married 1st JAMES E. CARLTON; married 2nd EUGENE GANCHEN); MARY EDWINA BENDY (born 18 March 1857). MARGARET HIESTAND died 2 June 1858. BENDY then married CLARA A. _____. HENRY WOODRUFF BENDY died 13 December 1883 in Town's Bluff, Texas. **Bendy's Ferry** became **Reese W. Perkins' Ferry** in the 1860s, and may have later became the **Dunn Ferry**.
Sources: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; GLO Document

REESE WASHINGTON PERKINS FERRY

The ferry operated by REESE WASHINGTON PERKINS could have been **Bendy's Ferry**. The PERKINS property was located in Sections 33 and 28 of Township 8 South Range 9 W, bordering on either side of the West Fork. It was resolved, on 7 January 1861, that REESE W. PERKINS be "granted the privilege for five years of keeping a ferry across the West Fork at the WING place, with the following limits, viz: from the mouth of Indian Bayou up the West Fork to one mile, above the forks of said river," with the following rates of ferriage:

For 4-wheeled wagon & team	$1.00			For buggy or horse-cart	50¢
For ox cart & team	75¢	For man & horse	20¢	For footman or lead horse	10¢

REESE WASHINGTON PERKINS was born about 1812 in Mississippi and was the son of REESE PARKER PERKINS and his wife MARTHA. On 18 November 1834, he married VIENNA JANE COWARD, who was probably the daughter of HARDY COWARD. Their children included: ALLEN JEFFERSON (born 25 January 1836; died 10 May 1895; married ca 1854, MARGARET ANDRUS); IVAN A. (born 5 February 1841/42, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana; died 16 June 1904, Lake Charles, Louisiana; married ERNESTINE LYONS); JAMES R. "JACK" (born 25 Oct. 1845, Calcasieu Parish; died 15 October 1930, DeQuincy, Louisiana; married ANNA); REESE WASHINGTON, Jr. (born ca 1851; died ca 1895); daughter (m. O. S. LYONS, and MARTHA (m. JOHN LYONS. REESE WASHINGTON PERKINS served the Confederacy during the War Between the States, but how and where he served is not known. A United Confederate Veteran marker is on his grave.

According to the 1860 Calcasieu Parish census, REESE W. PERKINS was a 47-year-old "log chopper" who had been born in Mississippi or La. He married VIENNA COWARD. Children living in their household in 1860 included EVANS (age 18), JAMES (age 14), MARTHA (age 12), and REESE (age 10). By 1870, only the youngest child, REESE, was living at home. The 1880 census shows REESE PERKINS (aged 67) and VIENNA (age 62), with an orphan living in the home.

REESE WASHINGTON PERKINS served as an early Justice of the Peace for Imperial Calcasieu Parish. He died in Calcasieu Parish on 4 July 1895 at the age of 82 years, 6 months, and 28 days and is buried in Perkins Cemetery. VIENNA JANE COWARD PERKINS died 5 May 1896 and is also buried in Perkins cemetery. The old ferry run by REESE WASHINGTON PERKINS may have later become the **Dunn Ferry**.

Sources: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; 1860, 1870, & 1880 Calcasieu Parish censuses
Rosteet & Miguez. *Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana*

DUNN FERRY

Dunn Ferry crossed about 280 feet of the West Fork, about eight miles upriver from the mouth of Indian Bayou in northern part of Section 28. It was rope-operated until 1953, "when an old Ford motor was put on it." The ferry was started by ALLEN COLUMBUS DUNN about 1937. DUNN was born about 1880, probably in Alabama. The 1920 census shows him living at Mobile, Alabama, with his wife, ANNIE JANE PHILLIPS, who died before DUNN brought his children to Louisiana. The 1930 census shows him as a widower, age 49, with sons JAMES A. (age 20), BENJAMIN H. (age 15), CECIL W. (age 13) and DAVID E. (age 8), and a daughter CORA DELL (age 18) living in his household. At that time, he was a foreman at the turpentine plant for Newport Industries. A. C. DUNN died 17 November 1964 at the age of 89 at DeQuincy, Louisiana. He was buried in the Perkins Cemetery, but has no tombstone. His obituary said that he was a retired ferryman. His survivors included a daughter, Mrs. ANDREW ROYER, and sons, DAVID of Galveston, CECIL of California, and JAMES of DeQuincy, as well as a brother, DAVE DUNN of Mobile. JAMES DUNN helped his father with the ferry.

After DUNN, LANK PARKER operated it. Then PAUL DOUCETT came, and they began to call it "**Doucett's Ferry**." In 1987, NOLA MAE ROSS interviewed DOUCETT, who was one of the last operators. He related: "While I worked there, many people from Cameron brought their cattle through from Holly Beach to Ragley and Reeves. When they crossed, I'd move the ferry out of the way and they'd swim 40 to 50 cows across at a time. The cows were wild, and it sometimes took all day to get them across." **Dunn Ferry** was in operation until 1964.
Sources: 1920 & 1930 censuses; family information
Lake Charles American Press (1987); *Lake Charles American Press* (11/18/1964)

DID YOU KNOW that the custom of having a King Cake at Mardi Gras can be traced back to the 12th century? The tradition came to New Orleans with the French settlers. Originally objects, such as coins, beans, peas and nuts were hidden in every King Cake for luck, but wealthy French settlers would sometimes hide a gem or ring inside the cake. Sometimes a gold heart (representing love), a silver or gold thimble (symbolizing industry and diligence), a gold or silver cross (for Christianity), or a small gold anchor (symbolizing hope) would be baked into the cake. Today, however, a plastic baby is placed in the cake, and the person who finds the lucky symbol is crowned king or queen of the party and is obligated to bring the next King Cake. Chances are that some of your ancestors, especially if they were French, ate King Cake.

DID YOU KNOW that the Hazara tribe of northwest Pakistan claim descent from Ghenghis Khan---and DNA tests prove the veracity of their claim? Source: Sykes. *Saxons, Vikings & Celts* (2006)

DID YOU KNOW that the Hawaiians claim that Hawaiki, an island in Indonesia, is their legendary homeland---and genetics prove the claim? Source: Sykes. *Saxons, Vikings & Celts* (2006)

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

THE GREAT ACADIANA FLOOD OF 1940

The year 1940 brought four major events to Crowley---a severe freeze, a flu epidemic, a fire that destroyed a major rice mill, and a great flood. In early August of 1940, an unnamed hurricane blew out of the Gulf of Mexico and made landfall near the Louisiana-Texas border along the Sabine River. The summer had been an extremely rainy one, and the rain and tidal waters brought inland by the hurricane caused a severe flood that inundated most of Acadiana, flooding homes, drowning cattle, and submerging farmlands. From 1 August to 10 August, a total of 37.80 inches of rain was recorded. Twenty inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours. There was no place for the water to go; the streams were overflowing their banks, and the soil was saturated.

A railroad bridge over the Mermentau River washed out, and Crowley, a town of 9,523 people was hard hit. By the 10th of August, most of the people in Crowley were marooned, and about 80% of the homes had water ranging from a few inches in the north part of town to eight feet in the central area along the drainage ditch. Those who had two-story homes prepared to live upstairs for a while. Other people, mainly employees of downtown businesses and their families, sought refuge in the upper stories of downtown buildings. The ground floors of the businesses were flooded by four feet of water. Electricity, sewage, and telephones were inoperable. In some parts of the town, the high water mark reached eight feet and a swift current moved houses from their foundations.

Rafts were built and taken to the water's edge along the Grand Coteau Ridge; these rafts were pulled along by boats and loaded with evacuees. Volunteers from nearby areas came in with boats loaded with food and brought stranded people from their homes to safer locations. Local grocery stores furnished canned foods to refuges as long as supplies lasted, and washtubs became shopping carts to float purchases home. Labels were washed off the cans, so it was often a surprise when a can was opened; you might get corn or it might be peaches. Trains brought food into Crowley and left with refugees. Mandatory evacuation was not ordered, so people left only by their own choice. About six thousand people in the area were evacuated to other places, such as Lafayette, Baton Rouge and Lake Charles by the National Guard and Coast Guard by train. People from Gueydan were put on a barge that was towed to Lake Charles; the trip took 19 hours. Those who had no place else to go were sent to "refugee camps." Many tales are told of life in the "refugee camps." Some country people from rural areas near Crowley had a first look at city life.

At Lafayette, the Vermillion River had become so full of water that it began to flow backward, pushing water into Bayou Teche. Some buildings along the river, including Po-Boy's Riverside Inn located near the Pinhook Bridge, had water up to its roofline. Jefferson Street, one of Lafayette's main thoroughfares, was flooded; people waded in water up to their knees. The rectory of St. Genevieve Church was damaged in the flood. Photographs of these scenes are on permanent display at the Lafayette Parish Clerk of Court Office in the Parish Courthouse.

Crowley and the surrounding area were under water for six days. Miraculously, no one drowned. People were vaccinated against typhoid fever, and no epidemics resulted from the flood. Seven babies were born during the Crowley flood. One was born in a Coast Guard boat. When the water went down, dead animals and decaying plants from gardens and farms, raw sewage, and

other pollutants were left to dry in the August sun and heat. It is estimated that 50,000 cattle drowned or starved to death during the flood. Tons of lime were brought in to keep down the terrible odor, and the task of cleaning up from the flood began!

Sources: http://www.crowley-la.com/visit/history1.html
The Daily Advertiser (9/11/1991; 9/28/1991; 12/21/1992; 9/1/1993; 8/31/2007)
Hair. *A History of Crowley, La.* Thesis, B. A., Southwestern Louisiana Institute (1941)
McNeely. *Crowley: The First Hundred Years.* (1987)

THE GREAT MOLASSES FLOOD

All floods are destructive to property and sometimes to human lives, but not all floods are the results of water. In January 1919, just as World War I ended and the Spanish flu epidemic was still claiming victims, a wave of Cuban molasses fifteen feet high inundated a lower class Italian–American neighborhood in Boston's historic North End. This Molasses Wave was as disastrous as a tidal wave and left the historic North End of Boston in ruins. It also claimed the lives of scores of animals and twenty-one people, and injured another hundred and fifty persons.

Molasses had been part of Boston's history since colonial times. It was a cheap substitute for sugar, and was used as a sweetener, as well as in recipes such as gingerbread, pumpkin pie and baked beans. It was also used to make beer and rum. Molasses was part of the "Triangle Trade" that made Boston rich and famous. Ships laden with sugar and molasses from the West Indies unloaded at Boston and other New England ports, where the molasses was processed and distilled into rum. The rum was taken to Africa and traded for slaves, who, in turn, were sold in the West Indies for molasses. African men cost 115 gallons of rum, while females cost 95 gallons. As time passed, more sugar and less molasses was used, and finally the slave trade ended, but molasses was still distilled into alcohol to make munitions.

The story began in 1915, when the U. S. was in a recession and faced hunger and hard times. However, when World War I began, the American munitions industry helped supply the Allies and the economy was revitalized. After the sinking of the *Lusitania* and discovering the contents of the "Zimmerman Telegram," a communication in which Germany promised Mexico and the "lost territories" of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, if she would enter the war on Germany's side, the United States declared war on Germany on 16 April 1917. With the declaration of war came a demand for more munitions, so more molasses was needed to process into alcohol. In 1915, the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co (USAC) constructed a fifty-foot-tall, five-story-high molasses storage tank on cheap land not far from the historic Old North Church made famous in Paul Revere's ride. Most people did not realize that the molasses tank was potentially lethal. It was located in a crowded neighborhood of tenement houses, built close to the old narrow streets, and offered easy access to ships and railroad cars. Most of the residents of the area were from southern Italy. They were illiterate, could not speak English, did not apply for citizenship, and, therefore, could not vote.

The North End of Boston was a hotbed of anarchists, militant anti-war fanatics who were part of the American and worldwide scene at that time. Anarchists had killed the Austrian archduke, the incident that had brought on World War I, and were the force behind the Russian Revolution. In America, they made incendiary speeches and violent threats against government, capitalists

and Big Business. They exploded bombs in several government buildings and threatened judges, police, factories, trains and other aspects of American life. Under the guise of establishing trade unions, they incited poorly-paid, ignorant workers to strike in textile mills, factories and lumber camps, thereby undermining the economy and hindering the war effort. At one munitions factory in Chester, Pennsylvania, a bomb killed 116 workers, most of whom were teenage girls polishing bullets. Anarchists were the terrorists of their day! Government officials, military leaders, and police raided anarchist organizations and worked diligently to arrest and deport alien anarchists, but many of the troublemakers were safely hidden among the "foreigners."

A bomb threat had been made on the tank, probably sent by Italian anarchists who were active in the area. Although World War I ended on 11 November 1918, the molasses tank still represented Big Business to anarchists. The end of the war also brought tension and unrest. There was no longer a need for munitions, and hunger and violence threatened as many men lost their wartime jobs. In addition, over four million soldiers and sailors were returning home from the war, and where would they find jobs? It became necessary to turn the alcohol from the Molasses tank into alcohol for liquor, but the Temperance movements were pushing for Prohibition. If enough alcohol could be produced before Prohibition went into affect, great fortunes could be made. Therefore, more Cuban molasses was ordered.

On the 12th and 13th of January 1918, the *Miliero* pumped about 600,000 gallons of molasses into the Molasses Tank in Boston's North End. Despite the cold weather, the viscous molasses flowed freely. The temperature of the warm molasses pumped from the ships' holds determined the viscosity of the molasses and how long it took to unload it. The tank groaned as the warm molasses from the ship combined with the cooler molasses in the tank. Molasses from the ships' holds, combined with the hotter or cooler molasses that had been stored in the tank, produced gas and caused rumblings within the tank. Fermenting molasses also produced gas, which increased the pressure on the tank. The addition of new molasses filled the tank almost to capacity and increased the pressure in the tank from the gas it produced. The Molasses Tank now held 2, 300,000 gallons of the dark liquid, which weighed about 26 million pounds! There had always been rumblings and leakage from the huge tank, and a few people feared that the tank would collapse from the weight of the molasses, but company officials assured everyone that the tank was safe. It was not unusual for a molasses tank to leak, but the leaks became so bad that the riveted seams of the tank were re-caulked, and later repainted dark brown---the color of molasses---to keep the leaks from becoming obvious.

For four days the mercury had been climbing, and by noon on 15 January, the weather had warmed up to 40 degrees, which was practically a heat wave in mid-winter in Boston. No one suspected that in the next forty-five minutes, tragedy would strike. With a great roar, the Molasses Tank disintegrated, spitting out pieces of metal and rivets as deadly missiles, and sending 2.3 million gallons to inundate Boston's waterfront and North End in a tidal wave over fifteen feet high that traveled at a speed of 35 miles an hour---pretty fast for molasses in January. The molasses flood destroyed everything in its path. It ripped a firehouse from its foundations, destroyed homes, furniture, automobiles, railroad cars, and freight wagons. Basements were flooded with the viscous liquid. It twisted the tracks and destroyed the trestle of an elevated railway; the train stopped just in time to avoid crashing into the street below. The city stables were destroyed; the horses were drowned or trapped in the thick molasses. The surge pushed

debris of all sort before it. Many people were trapped in the flood of molasses. Some were drowned; others suffocated as the molasses clogged their mouths and noses. Others suffered broken bones and internal injuries.

Rescue teams were on the scene almost immediately. Medical teams, firemen, sailors from ships docked in the harbor, priests, and ordinary people waded through molasses and began rescue efforts. As the molasses began to harden, those who had nasal passages clogged with molasses had more difficulty breathing. Victims were so battered and covered with molasses that identification was difficult. Saws, chisels and shovels were used to clear the hardening molasses. The reek of molasses permeated the air. Water from Boston's harbor, used to wash away the congealing mess, frothed up and turned a sudsy yellow-brown. Waterfront rats came out of hiding places and feasted on the dark liquid. It took weeks to clean up the mess.

Boston's mayor, ANDREW PETERS, sped to the disaster and made a speech stating there would be a thorough investigation of the disaster. Through the controversy, the United States Industrial Alcohol Co. and its lawyers conceded that the molasses caused gas problems, but insisted that the tank was structurally stable and blamed its collapse on "outside influences." In the meantime, a molasses tank in the Brooklyn branch of the company caught fire, and an investigation showed the fire was caused by an incendiary device, lending credence to the claim that Boston's tragedy was caused by a bomb. The legal fight continued. Although the USIA escaped criminal persecution, victims and their families pursued civil lawsuits against the company in the largest civil lawsuits in Massachusetts history.

A seemingly unconnected event lent credence to the company's position. On 16 September 1919, anarchists exploded a bomb that killed forty people on Wall Street, injured scores of others and caused about two million dollars in property damage. Panic reigned and many were trampled in the rush to flee from the nearby buildings. The whole country was on the alert for anarchist activity. The USIA claimed that if a bomb could be planted on busy Wall Street in mid-day, why was it not possible that a bomb had caused the Boston Molasses Tank tragedy? On 24 April 1925, six years after the Molasses Tank explosion, it was finally ruled that structural damage had caused the explosion. The courts awarded a total $300,000 to the victims and their families---the equivalent of three million dollars today---only about $7,000 each.

How did the Great Molasses Flood of 1919 affect your ancestors? The event had a direct impact on the people of Boston, but affected people all over the country. They read headlines about the event, but it was considered an isolated incident, and no "important" people were killed in it. However, it did reflect the feelings of the time toward immigrants, anarchists, Big Business and Labor Unions. It virtually ended the large molasses trade in Boston and all over New England. Sugar became the acceptable sweetener and new technology eliminated the need for molasses in making explosives and ammunition. Prohibition was passed on 19 January 1919, so less alcohol and rum from molasses was needed. As a direct result of the tank's collapse, new and more rigid stands were required for construction. There was an increased rate of citizenship among Italians, who realized that voting and citizenship would afford them more protection and benefits. The tragedy brought about the government regulations on Big Business, which still affect us today.

Sources: Puelo. *Dark Tide: The Great Molasses Flood of 1919.* Boston: Beacon Press (2003)
Mason. "The Molasses Disaster of Jan. 15, 1919." *Yankee Magazine.* (Jan. 1965) http://edp.org/molyank.htm
Postpiscil. Molasses Disaster Pages. *Smithsonian* Article. (Nov. 2004) http://edp.org/molpark.htm

CASTLE GARDEN, NEW YORK

Before there was Ellis Island, there was Castle Garden, America's first official immigration station. If your ancestors entered the U. S. in New York between 1855 and 1890, they may have come through Castle Garden. Construction began on the building in 1808 and was completed in 1811. Located at the tip of Manhattan Island on a small artificially constructed island in the general area where the old Dutch fort of New Amsterdam once stood, it was known as West Battery or the Southwest Battery and was meant to complement Castle William, a three-tiered fort located nearby. It was used as a fort during the War of 1812 to defend the island from the British, but never fired a shot in the war. In 1817, the fort was renamed Fort Clinton, in honor of New York's mayor and governor, DeWITT CLINTON. In 1821, the army stopped using the fort and in 1823, it was deeded to New York City and was renamed Castle Garden. Landfills subsequently attached the small island to the larger Manhattan Island, and the open-air structure eventually received a roof.

Castle Garden became the site of a popular restaurant and provided entertainment revenue for the city. A second story, which served as an opera house and theater, was added in 1840. There, in 1850, the famous showman, P. T. BARNUM, presented JENNY LIND, the "Swedish Nightingale," in her American debut. The theater and opera house closed in 1854, and the following year Castle Garden was leased to the state of New York as an immigrant-receiving center. From 1855 until April 1890, Castle Garden processed an estimated eight to ten million people. In 1890, when the federal government took over immigration and established Ellis Island, Castle Garden, the New York State immigration center, was closed.

Castle Garden then became the New York Aquarium and operated until 1941, when the building was scheduled to be demolished to make room for the Battery Tunnel, which crossed from the Battery to Brooklyn. Many preservationists fought to save the old building and to preserve American history as the country entered World War II. In 1946, Castle Garden was declared a national monument, but the roof and top floor had already been destroyed by that time. The National Park Service took charge of the old building and renamed it Castle Clinton. The walls of the historic old fort remain intact, but the interior has been refurbished and serves as a visitors' center. Castle Garden, now known as Castle Clinton, is a departure spot for those going to the Statue of Liberty or to Ellis Island.

If your immigrant ancestor came through the port of New York from 1855 to April 1890, he/she probably passed through the immigrant center at Castle Garden. Dozens of sites on the Internet, such as http://genealogy.about.com/ed/ports/p/castle_garden.html give the history of Castle Garden. Records of immigrants can also be found through several sites on the Internet, but there is usually a fee for the search.
Several sources, including: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castle_Clinton

BACK COPIES OF *DeQUINCY NEWS,* an 83-years-old newspaper, have been microfilmed by LSU and are available at some local libraries. McNeese University Library has microfilmed issues from 1937 to 1972. Bound files of the old newspapers from 1938, 1940 and 1942, as well as copies from 1952 to the present can be found at the newspaper office at 203 E. Harrison St in DeQuincy. To view these files or for additional information, call 1-800-256-7323 or 337-785-8004, or e-mail dequincynews@centurytel.net. Visiting must be done on Thursday or Friday.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE WEEKLY AMERICAN (1/13/1897)

Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member #1296

As Lake Charles grew from a village into a small town, every effort was made to bring economic development, culture and beauty to the area. New businesses were being built and older ones improved. Dr. ANDERSON built a new storeroom in Goosport; Messrs. SCOTT and ALDRICH opened a second-hand store on Broad Street near the First National Bank; and a new stairway had been erected at HOLLINS & TREPAGNIER's jewelry store. New homes were being built and older houses were being painted. E. C. CAMERON was building a cottage and barn on South Ryan Street, just across from the coulee, and Attorney E. D. MILLER was preparing to build a residence on the same street. Streets were being improved; Mr. COSTELLO, with his crew of street graders, was working on South Ryan Street. Sidewalks were being constructed to keep the ladies' long skirts and the gentlemen's trousers from the muddy streets. A new sidewalk was laid near the South Pacific depot and another sidewalk was being built on the south side of the convent. Bermuda grass was being planted in the pastures for stock grazing.

Business news told that LOCK-MOORE Lumber Co. was running full time, and that J. A. BEL closed a contract with CLARK & Co. for towing 25 barges of stone per month, from Westlake to the Jetties. Manager HORTIG announced that all DEES telephones, which were damaged in a thunderstorm a week ago, were in working order. J. W. PAGE opened a popcorn stand in the old French Market, and Mr. BONNETT opened his store on the corner of Kirby and Hodges. CHARLES HAZZARD began work at the [railroad] car shops. C. C. ELLIS advertised the second hand goods at his store on Pujo Street. EDDY Bros. Dry Goods Co. advertised blinds, window, shades, lace curtains, and carpets. A. M. MAYO advertised that he was a Notary Public and real estate agent. The name of the BEL-BUNKER Lumber Co. was changed to the J. A. BEL Lumber Co, with Capt. BUNKER retiring. Mr. BROWN took charge of the Commercial Restaurant. LEO ROGGE, manager of the Lake House, was installing electricity and bathrooms. Dr. C. P. MUNDAY, who graduated from Tulane University last April, has gone into medical practice with his father.

Visitors to the town included J. H. COOLY of the Vinton Mill; T. C. SKEEN, manager of the CROWELL & SPENCER Lumber Co. in Long Leaf; Mrs. W. E. LEE; Professor VINCENT MOSES of Bradford, Massachusetts; and FRED LOXLEY of Mobile. Miss ESTHER LEHMAN of Morgan City was visiting her aunts, Mesdames SOLOMON and MOCH, on Division Street. FRANK SMITH visited his father, Captain O. L. SMITH. A party of homeseekers arrived from Elkhart County, Indiana. The party consisted of: J. C. MELLINGER, E. W. GOOD, A. N. CULP, Dr. G. L. SHOEMAKER, and MICHAEL LAMBRIGHT.

Residents of Lake Charles visited other towns. A. J. WEST went to Oakdale. General T. T. TAYLOR went to Opelousas to attend the U. S. District Court. GEORGE IRWIN left to visit the eastern part of the state. A. SOLOMON went to New Orleans to purchase a full line of gowns. HARRY HARRAGRIFF left for Adeline Plantation in St. Mary Parish to practice his trade as blacksmith. Court was in session at Cameron, with Judge READ, District Attorney MITCHELL, and other lawyers attending. JNO. RUNTE returned from Covington, where he was seeking better health.

Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM WILLIAMS moved into G. MAUGER's house, where they will reside. E. C. CAMERON sold his property on South Hodges Street to WILLIAM BRIGGS. Mrs. A. S. BATES moved into Mr. LAKE's house on Pujo Street. CHARLES DENISON was sick, and HARRISON KELLY, Jr. is taking his place at the *Press.* Reporter WATSON was also on the sick list. Messrs. MILLIGAN and LaBESSE, members of the firecracker brigade, were carrying their hands in slings.

Miss IDA CHITWOOD entertained friends. Miss GRACE PAYTON visited Miss MAUDE M. REID. A. M. CHITWOOD and Mr. BROWN went deer hunting. Miss SUSIE TUTTLE was awarded a fine, flexible-back Oxford Bible by Rev. JOSEPH SPEARING for highest scholarship in Sunday school. WILLIAM REESE, who had been studying at Keachie College returned home to Lake Charles for a much needed rest for his eyes, which have been overworked.

G. W. ALEXANDER of Big Lake brought in huge turnips grown on land reclaimed from the marsh. J. A. BEL, President of the Lake Charles Board of Trade, and A. M. MAYO, Secretary, wrote about Louisiana rice. The program for the Farmers' Institute was to be presented at the Jennings Opera House by W. J. STOKES, MAURICE BRYNE, C. F. TAYLOR, JAMES ELLIS, F. E. NOTESTINE, Mrs. H. B. WRIGHT, G. N. BROWN, and W. E. GILLETT.

Marriage licenses for the week ending 12 January 1897 included: JOHN T. FRAZIER and Mrs. ANNIE E. BYERS; AMOS SHUFF and Miss DOUSIE SOILEAU; ALBERT L. HAYES and Miss MANDA J. WELSH; and Dr. D. HERFORD and Miss ELLEN L. PERKINS. News item came from the Magnolia, Mississippi *Gazette* of 9 January 1897 told that "Rev. CLAUDE LANIER JONES of Lake Charles, La. and Miss ANNIE OLIVE STEVENS, eldest daughter of Captain J. H. STEVENS of this county were united in marriage Wednesday at the home of the bride's parents. They will make their home in Lake Charles." Miss MARCY STEVENS, sister of the bride was bridesmaid, while Dr. C. P. MUNDAY of Lake Charles was groomsman. On their arrival in Lake Charles, a supper party was held in their honor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. CROOKS on Pujo Street. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. GRAHAM gave a reception for the couple at their home, Nason Villa.

MASTER CHANCERY SALE. WILLIAM M. LOREE et al vs. The Teche Railroad & Sugar Co., Ltd. Public auction of the Stephanie Plantation, now known as the Huron Plantation in St. Martin Parish, bounded by property owned by ADLIN DURIO, CHARLES LASTRAPPES, MARTIN DURALDE, LOUIS VILLAN, JEAN HENRI LASTRAPPE, and PIERRE GUIDRY, surveyed by S. VALERY MARTIN in 1888. A lengthy description of the land and buildings is included with instructions to contact S. A. KNAPP or Gen. THOMAS T. TAYLOR of Lake Charles for additional information. Signed M. C. ELSTNER, Master.

SOUTH SIDE NEWS. JOHN BROWN has been very sick, but is recovering. Mr. and Mrs. COURTNEY have been sick with the "grippe." Mr. CROOM's little boy shot himself in the foot while hunting birds. Mrs. SIMPSON of Lockport visited her sister, Mrs. CHARLES FITZENREITER. HARVEY READ rented property on South Ryan Street and will be raising a garden and chickens for the market. JOE MOSS was building a cottage south of McCAIN's store. The RYAN-RICHARD Mill was shut down several days for repairs. (Signed) ONE OF 'EM

ALL OVER THE PARISH

CHINA. WILL TUPPER doubled the size of his shop. W. J. STOKE and family moved to Jennings. DEE BOLLES and family moved into JOHN BOLLES home. Mr. KING, a machinist from Oberlin, was here working on CHARLEY SCOTT's sawmill. M. E. SHELL, LEON JAMES, T. J. KELLOG, and other farmers will plant some cotton this year. The schoolhouse caught fire from a stovepipe and would have been damaged more heavily if BERT McKAGUE had not given the alarm. Miss CECIL LAWSON of Jennings and Miss NAYER of Opelousas visited Misses BLANCHE SCOTT and ETHEL BARKER. Miss MYRTLE TAYLOR of Raymond spent the day with Miss ADDIE HINES at Mrs. BUCKLIN's. The town of Raymond needs to fix the bridge near the WILLIAM TAYLOR place. (Signed) A PIGTAIL

FENTON. Visitors to the town included: BEN CARR; JIM CLINE; Mr. JONES; Rev. WELLS of Welsh; and JAMES DAY and his son SILAS, who visited Mrs. AL MILLS. The dance at Mr. NEW HOUSE's and the ball at Mr. FENTON's warehouse were enjoyed by all. N. J. MILLS sold a fine pair of mules to BOOT MILLER. I. J. MILLS, proprietor of the Hawkeye Rice Mill expects to go North soon; the mill is running night and day. (Signed) A. B. MILLS

OBERLIN. Timbermen were happy because of the abundant supply of water in the river. C. W. STANEART planted a large number of fruit trees on the farm he recently bought from B. A. DUNN. A. D. GUILLET has subcontracted the mail route from Oberlin to Sugartown, and will run a daily hack line between the two places; he has also rented the city hotel. Mrs. MONROE gave a social party and candy pulling for the citizens of Oberlin. Mr. and Mrs. ADAM CHAUMONT lost by death their twin sons, one dying on the 5th inst. and the other on the 6th inst. WILLIAM DORSEY, age 10 of Oaklin Springs, died this morning. (Signed) XIOUS

MIERSBURG. W. H. HOLIDAY of Davis Mills, Vernon Parish, and M. H. WEST visited here. J. C. SUMMERS, the wet goods man, will take a trip to the Lone Star State, and his brother, W. H. SUMMERS will keep shop for him while he is gone. HENRY CARTER of Merryville, brought his daughter, Miss MOLLIE, back to school, and visited JNO. F. MIERS and family. J. I. NICHOLS, teacher at the Hopewell school, CARROLL SANDERS of Sugartown, and D. CAGLE, came through the town. (Signed) UNCLE FULLER

RAYMOND. The high water last week did considerable damage to the roads; every crossing at the Marias was more or less damaged, but all are passable now except the one on the Jennings and China road. C. F. TAYLOR and JOHN FRAZIER went to Lake Charles. (Signed) UNO

PRIEN LAKE. ELY LeBLUE moved to town to work at the sawmill. Mrs. CHARLES SCOTT and Mrs. J. SCOTT contemplated moving into town soon, while A. J. BURLESON moved to town at the end of the week. Mrs. ALBERT NIXON visited here. CLAISANE BENWALD [BENOIT?] and brother visited J. V. DUHON. J. W. EGGLESTON visited in Lake Charles. JOHN IHLE moved a house on his premises. Mrs. KENDALL is sick with the grippe, and A. F. BIRD has been very sick. Several cases of diphtheria have been reported in the neighborhood. A ball was to be held at JOHN LOUIS BROUSSARD's. (Signed) AGRICOLA

OAKDALE. A. VARNELL moved to his farm Dr. CANON moved his practice to the ABDALE house. W. D. GODWIN returned from a visit with his daughter, Mrs. A. MARVIN at Big Cane. D. M. WILLIAMS and wife came to Oakdale over the Kansas City Watkins & Gulf

Railroad. Miss DONAHOE of Canton visited her sister, Mrs. C. STROTHER. W. T. DUNN butchered seven hogs; he also went to Lake Charles and Opelousas. Mrs. L. NUGENT from near Bear visited her sister. JOHN McLEOD and two children visited his mother, Mrs. C. McLEOD; he reported very hard times at Turkey Creek. The high school was progressing nicely, with thirty pupils attending. The public school had only five students last week. Professor DAVES was leaving for another school. (Signed) PINE KNOT

BEAR. Miss MILDRED SHADDOCK, who was teaching school at Evergreen, has returned home and will be missed. Miss VICTORIA JONES visited friends in Westlake. Mrs. W. K. FORD, who had been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. JONES, returned home accompanied by her brother. Miss CORA BARENTINE called on J. E. SELLERS and family. Bad colds were visiting nearly every family in the community. Just twenty minutes after she became sick, the elderly Mrs. GILBERT JACKSON died. (Signed) GARARILLA

GRAND LAKE. On 2 January, Rev. CORRELL and wife and Mr. COLE and wife of Lake Charles attempted to return home, but the water was too high at Black Bayou. On 3 January, Rev. CORRELL preached two sermons here. M. D. HEBERT attended the session of the parish school at Leesburg. MARTIN HEBERT came from Lake Arthur, and Miss MARY DEROUEN returned from her extended visit to Lacassine. WILLIE HEBERT came up from Leesburg on the tug *Ramos* and went to Lacassine the same way. Rev. C. A. KING and Rev. WILKINSON came down on the *Ramos* to hold the 4th quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church. A. O. KINGSBURY, W. C. BROWN, and TREVIE SLAWSON and wife went to Lake Charles. W. J. KINGSBURY, F. C. JOHNSON, and DELVA WACHINS went to Leesburg to attend court.

LOCKPORT. ALBERT BULLOCK succeeded GEORGE LOCK as yard foreman. SIDNEY HALL and P. C. FISCHER were building a mink-proof poultry house from plans drawn by ISAAC TOOMER. Operations on the K. C. S. & G. Railroad were brought to a halt by THOMAS RICHY; contractors were clearing a right-of-way through his property without his consent; Mr. BRIGGS, the real estate agent from Lake Charles, came down, and the matter of the right-of-way was amicably adjusted. C. T. JILLSON, former correspondent to the *Westlake Herald*, and FRANK SHUTTS, WILL JONES, WILL ALEXANDER and ELIAS RICHARD of Lake Charles visited here. W. A. VINCENT passed through on his way home from Lake Charles. Mrs. JOE SPEARING and child visited her mother, Mrs. R. L. ETHEREDGE. Mr. and Mrs. T. S. HOBBS, FRED REID, and J. B. McKENZIE went to Lake Charles. JAMES TROUSDALE, Miss LELA ETHEREDGE, and Miss ORA COLLINS were elected officers for the Lockport Sunday School. ROB COLLINS and daughter MABLE have been quite sick. WINNIE TOPHAM was spending his leisure cultivating a flower garden.

N. E. NORTH, agent for the Union Casualty & Surety Co., paid claims to ANTONIE RIGMAIDEN and FRERE FRELOT of Lockport and CHARLES RAMSEY of Lake Charles; he will adjust Mr. TOOMER's claim. Schooners, *Ellen* and *Fannie,* were loading lumber to take to Galveston. P. REIMUS, HENRY REIMUS and CHARLES BENDIXON will build the new planer furnace for the sawmill. The petition of the citizens of Ward 4 (Lockport and vicinity) for a public road from Lockport to Sulphur Mine road was granted; G. W. LAW, F. G. LOCK, T. R.

CITY DIRECTORIES

These surveys give a record of every business place and house in a town. They give the name of the owners of the business and the street address for the business. For residences, names of the inhabitants and the address for the house are given, along with the occupation of the male head-of-household, and sometimes for all the working people in the household. You can see how long a family lived in a particular house and how long they stayed in the town. If you do not find the male in the city directory for the next period of time, but find his family there, you may assume that he died. This gives you a time period to check for obituaries, cemetery records, etc. If you do not find the family listed in the next city directory, you may assume they moved on. By checking these city directories and finding the part of town in which a family lived, you will find clues to their economic lifestyle.

CITY DIRECTORY
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA
1911-1912

Continued from Vol. 31 No. 4

OFFICIAL STREET DIRECTORY

Railroad Avenue (continued)

940 TURETTA, FRANK
1001 PHILLIPPI, G. E.
1002 SACCO, TONY
1004 DeBASKEY, S. M.
1012 McNEIL, L. B. (c)
1013 BOUTLE, JOHN (c)
1014 ST. MARY, B. (c)
1019 EDDY, CHAS.
1022 TOLSON, HARRIET
1024 DAKIL, W.
1025 SHAHEEN, JACOB
1026 Vacant
1027 JABARA, S.
1028 FENENGLO, SAM
1034 CAMALO, SAM
1054 DAKIL, D. J.
1103 STOKELY, ROBT. (c)
1104 MANITHAN, L.
1106 RICHARDSON, ROSA
1107 LAWS, WILLIE (c)
1110 REINA, JOS.
1111 PETTIES, SAM (c)
1114 DAVIS, GUS (c)
1115 SCOTT, WALTER
1116 ROY, I. F.
1119 STEPHANO, ALFRED
1124 ROCKFOTA, B.
1132 HARRIS, H. J.
1134 NOVEL, T.
1135 PECORINO, VITO
1138 DESEMONE, CHARLES
1202 HAWKINS, A. S.
1211 ROBERTSON, MATHILDA (c)
1212 DAVIS, WILLIS (c)
1219 WORN, CAROLINE (c)
1223 LINIGAN, ARTHUR (c)
1227 PAUL, CHARLOTTE (c)
1231 DiCARLO, TONY
1301 Brick Yard
1304 COLE, JOHN (c)
1306 GOLDEN, CHARLIE (c)
1308 SIMMON, JOE
1332 RITA, JOSEPH
1334 NORVEL, TOM (c)
1338 FLANTY, NOAH (c)
1402 WORRICK, LUCY (c)
1412 SALLIER, VALMOND (c)

Richard Street

311 Vacant
320 Vacant
401 PARKER, WM M.
402 FORD, J. C.
405 REXINGER, SAM
410 GAUTHIER, P. A.
412 RENFRO, F. M.
413 KINNARD, M. C., Mrs.
416 HENDRICKS, B. F.
419 WENTZ, M. D.
423 Vacant

Reid Street

502 LaGRANGE, V.
516 VINCENT, BAILEY
714 MERTON, CHESTER
1029 ALSTON, L. L.
1105 STONE, JOHN
1110 PIPES, C. W.
1113 PIPES, C. T.
1114 McCABE, JAMES
1129 BAKER, J. W.

Rock Street (Goosport)

125 CROT, TED (c)
129 DANIEL, JAS. (c)
132 BANKS, CHAS. (c)
201 BOUTELL, JOSEPH (c)
204 PAGE, WALTER (c)
205 GADISON, ROBT. (c)
214 HARRIS, A. (c)
215 HARRIS, CHAS. (c)
217 DAVIDSON, M.
220 LeBLANC, E.
221 ECKHARDT, JOHN
306 FANGURY, J.
320 GOODMAN, RUDOLPH
329 NORTHERN, E. H. (c)
1109 MALONE, NATHAN (c)

Pine Street

103 WHITMORE, E. B.
112 HEWITT, T.
120 CHRISTOPHER, B., Mrs.
123 REISER, HERMAN
129 REIMS, DAVID
215 REISER, C. A.
216 CLARKE, W. T.
217 FRANKLIN, A. K.
316
318 LARUTH, M. J.
401 HARMON, J.
411 DODSON, A. W.
416 LYONS, J. L., Jr.
505 ASSUNTO, J. P.
507 MORRIS, J. C.
511 Vacant
519 WELTY, R. A.
616 HUTCHINS, J. M.
719 PRATER, J. L.
721 BROGAN, W. H.
725 LaLANNE, PAUL
727 MacKENZIE, J. B.
818 HUNTER, CHAS.
1213 BAPTISTE, JOHN (c)
1214 STROUD, BEULAH (c)
1219 DANCY, A. E. (c)

Peake Street

314 BURNETT, JOHN
321 BULLOCK, J. J.
324 BULLOCK, EDWIN
402 RICHARD, GEO.
403 BRANDT, W. C.
406 RICHARD, C. B.
410 GAUTHIER, C. C.
412 RHORER, J. W.
416 WEATHERS, S. L.
417 BARNES, W. W.

418 SHADDOCK, M. E.
WATSON, L. G.
421 BLEDSOE, C. E.

303 Vacant
304 Vacant
307 SHELL, J., Mrs.
313 HENRY, DELLA, Mrs.
315 PARENT, AMOS
316 STAFFORD, P., Mrs.
318 Vacant
321 BUFORD, SYDNEY
323 HOUSTON, A. L.
324 KENT, CHAS. R.

102 DiCARLO, FRANK
112 DEROKEY, PHILIP (c)
113 LOMBARD, A. (c)
115 WILIAMS, LEO (c)
120 DABNEY, NETTIE (c)
122 WEST, JOHN (c)
124 PLUMBER, MURRAY
125 ARIMOND, CARNON
129 SARVAUNT, THOMAS S.
130 PROUDHOMME, L.
201 BENOIT, CLARISAIN
207 STANBERRY, GUS (c)
209 JACKSON, JOHN C. (c)
216 PIERRES, LOUIS

114 MURRAL, W. H.
132 WILLIAMS, EDDY (c)
201 BAREAUX, LITTLETON (c)
202 LAWS, AMELIA, Mrs. (c)
205 WATTS, JOHN (c)
210 ISAAC, JUNIUS (c)
212 MURPHY, ED. (c)
215 JACKSON, ISAAC (c)
220 JACKSON, ANDREW (c)
224 HARRIS, JOEL (c)
225 SHORT, GUS (c)
229 CARTER, ED (c)

422 PRICE, T. C.
427 LIVINGSTON, R. M.

Prewitt Street

406 BULLOCK, N. D.
405 Vacant
409 MELL, JANET, Mrs.
413 ANDERSON, J. R.
416 LEINBACHER, A. M.
417 FOSTER, G. J.
418 Vacant
422 THOMPSON, W. H.
423 GUIDRY, CY.
424 SALLIER, JOE

Nix Street

218 SPENCER, PEARL, Mrs.
230 ARNOLD, W.
306 ISLES, MARY
316 JOHNSON, JIM
318 MATERNE, CHARLES
333 DANIELS, MASSY
403 PRAY, R. L.
501 BLAKE, BOB (c)
505 BURKE, ANDREW (c)
509 SPENCER, TERRY
512 BLAKE, WYLIE (c)
517 FRELOT, FRERE (c)
606 SMITH, CHARLES (c)
608 SHORTEN, THOMAS (c)

Nichols Street

301 SIMIEN, JEROME (c)
415 OLIVER, SAM
418 JOINER, T. A.
421 GUILLORY, JOHN
422 PEVETO, S. J.
430 CRUIKSHANK, S. T.
501 GIBSON, J. A.
509 GRIFFIN, J. C. C.
510 BELL, LOUIS J.
516 RAGLAND, J. M.
519 OTT, T. E.
524 CHANNELLE, E. W.

(To Be Continued)

HIGHLAND MEMORIAL GARDENS CEMETERY
Gulf Highway (South)
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Compiled – 1971

Continued from Vol. 31 No. 4

DUGGINS, MADY, b. 1878, d. 1958
DUGGINS, S. E., b. 1880, d. 1954
ABRAHAMS, HELENA, b. 1895, d. 1971
CARROLL, BENNIE JAMES, b. 15 July 1928, d. 23 Feb. 1952
FOSTER, W. MARION, b. 10 Nov. 1899, d. 19 July 1955
CHERRY, HOMER E., b. 13 July 1896, d. 24 Feb. 1970; Kan. PFC Co.C 110 Supply TN-WWI
BLALOCK, BULCH, b. 1885, d. 1954
McREYNOLDS, DEBRAH SUE, b. 25 July 1948, d. 24 May 1958
DUGGAN, JAMES ROY, b. 25 Feb. 1895, d. 1 Dec. 1956; La. 2/LT Inf. – WWI
HOAG, PERLA J., b. 9 Oct. 1887, d. 6 Feb. 1971
DICK, ETHEL, b. 1924, d. 1966
ANDRUS, TRUSTON, b. 24 Aug. 1892, d. 15 Dec. 1958; La. PVT US Army – WWI
HEIDT, REDDING E., b. 1895, d. 1967
MAYNOR, WILLIE D., b. 31 Aug. 1892, d. 15 May 1963
COLLETTE, DONALD A., b. 22 Dec. 1896, d. 11 Feb. 1962
GOODMAN, MICHAEL B., b. 19 July 1891, d. 26 Feb. 1965
HAYS, GEORGE B., b. 1905, d. 1951
DICKERSON, CARNEY L., b. 12 July 1889, d. 17 April 1965
DICKERSON, DANIEL M., b. 28 Dec. 1881, d. 12 May 1952
LeBLANC, SYLVESTER J., b. 4 Feb. 1891, d. 9 Mar. 1952; La. Sea US Navy – WWI
HEBERT, JOHN MARTIN, b. 14 Oct. 1916, d. 4 May 1951
HEBERT, WALTER SAN, b. 1881, d. 1963
HEBERT, FANNIE CARLTON WALKER, b. 1884, d. 1964
VAUGHAN, ANDY JAMES, b. 12 Nov. 1894, d. 19 July 1953; La. BM 1 US Coast Guard Res. WWII
VAUGHAN, EMMA MAE, b. 14 July 1901, d. 30 Mar. 1970
VAUGHAN, STERLING A., b. 4 Feb. 1917, d. 29 May 1957; La. MOM M2 – US Coast Guard Res. – WWII
PERTUIT, MARY KATHRYN, b. 4 Feb. 1925, d. 2 Apr. 1970
LANAGAN, MARY H., b. 30 Sept. 1886, d. 3 Oct. 1967
CARPENTER, WILLIAM O., b. 2 May 1908, d. 7 Aug. 1961
TROUSDALE, JAMES K., b. 3 Apr. 1864, d. 25 May 1953
SMITH, ALZIE CISSNA, b. 1879, d. 1965
NEWHOUSE, LOIS G., b. 31 Aug. 1906, d. 28 Feb. 1973
NEWHOUSE, CARL N., Sr., b. 29 Oct. 1900, d. 17 June 1965
NEWHOUSE, MARSHA JANE, d/o Mr./Mrs. CARL NEWHOUSE, Jr., b. 9 Feb. 1953, d. 25 Mar. 1954
ROY, IVY, b. 7 May 1906, d. 26 Oct. 1962

CARSON, BEULAH B. ROY, b. 24 Dec. 1912, d. 25 Apr. 1982
HOFFPAUIR, ABNER, b. 1883, d. 1952
HOFFPAUIR, LAURA, b. 1885, d. 1953
HUNT, MAYME L., b. 1904, d. 1958
HUNT, FLOYD, b. 1902, d. 1954
McCUTCHAN, ARTHUR MORRIS, b. 3 Jan. 1889, d. 30 Apr. 1953
OLMSTED, JACK, b. 23 June 1931, d. 21 Sept. 1970; La. SKT 3 US Navy – Korean
ATKINSON, ALFONSO, b. 18 June 1876, d. 11 July 1964
ATKINSON, BELLE B., b. 18 Jan. 1878, d. 16 Sept. 1960
BROUSSARD, GEOFFREY R., b. 13 Mar. 1960, d. 23 Aug. 1961
ELLENDER, THOMAS LEE, b. 30 Aug. 1890, d. 2 Apr. 1957
STRATTON, CLARENCE V., Sr., b. 13 Dec. 1876, d. 13 Jan. 1961
STRATTON, MAUDE C., b. 5 May 1882, d. 24 Jan. 1963
FORD, STEPHEN ARMON, b. 12 Mar. 1905, d. 18 Oct. 1969
EVANS, NORMAN PORTER, b. 19 Aug. 1878, d. 22 Sept. 1961; La. PVT Co.k-2 US Vol. Inf. Sp./Am. War
EVANS, BERTHA M., b. 5 Mar. 1880, d. 21 Jan. 1959
LINDSEY, RUSSELL C., Sr., b. 28 July 1906, d. 11 Apr. 1967
BAKER, CHARLES H., b. 16 Aug. 1929, d. 12 Jan. 1970; La. 1st Lt. Inf.
REON, ALUS JOSEPH, b. 5 Oct. 1907, d. 13 June 1967
WAGNON, GEORGE W., b. 1 Feb. 1898, d. 2 Nov. 1957
WAGNON, SCEWILLA, b. 3 May 1898, d. 28 Nov. 1965
RAY, ROSCOE GEORGE, b. 30 Nov. 1884, d. 8 June 1956
SPILLER, JEAN LeFITTE, b. 25 Sept. 1896, d. 11 Mar. 1964; La. PFC Co.E 25 Eng. – WWI
FERRIS, EDWARD J., b. 1904, d. 1964
FERRIS, PAULINE P., b. 1911, d. 1964
PRIMM, JAMES D., b. 1882, d. 1959
FAUST, CHARLES CARROL, b. 23 Oct. 1886, d. 30 Sept. 1969
DeHART, HERBERT W., b. 1886, d. 1958
DeHART, ETHEL T., b. 1901, d. 1955
OLINIER, ROY A., b. 5 Mar. 1905, d. 30 Dec. 1951
ROTHKAMM, HAROLD L., b. 26 Jan. 1899, d. 11 Jan. 1965
CARWILE, ELLA J., b. 14 Jan. 1875, d. 12 Jan. 1959
CARWILE, FLOYD H., b. 1903, d. 1965
TRAMMELL, SETH, b. 18 Jan. 1908, d. 25 Apr. 1960
COCORAN, THOMAS W., b. 20 May 1913, d. 29 July 1961
WOODSON, JESS C., b. 4 Mar. 1889, d. 15 Nov. 1939
WOODSON, WAHNA I., b. 29 Apr. 1892, d. 2 Jan. 1962
WILSON, REGINA W., b. 26 Mar. 1911, d. 3 Feb. 1961
CHISM, HOKE R., Sr., b. 9 July 1897, d. 7 May 1970
BRYANT, ALVIN J., b. 1899, d. 1965
CLONTS, BILLY RUTH, b. 31 Dec. 1923, d. 9 June 1968
ROLLINS, WILLIAM D., b. 12 Aug. 1895, d. 10 Oct. 1957
TOLBERT, CONLEY W., b. 1908, d. 1968
WHITE, LEON C., b. 23 May 1889, d. 11 June 1964
RHODES, PATTY LOU, b. 4 Dec. 1920, d. 5 Nov. 1964

DIXON, T. K., Jr., b. 24 Feb. 1933, d. 1 Apr. 1961
DIXON, TERRENCE, b. 1906, d. 1969
MAYSON, ARCHY L., b. 23 Feb. 1890, d. 12 Oct. 1966
NUGENT, JOYCE EVELYN, b. 28 Oct. 1925, d. 14 May 1970
CURTIS, LETTA M., b. 7 Oct. 1864, d. 20 Feb. 1955
GREENWOOD, JOYCE LEE, b. 9 Sept. 1931, d. 19 Apr. 1970
McGUIRE, JOLLIE J., b. 29 Aug. 1894, d. 2 July 1957
BERTRAND, PAUL, s/o DAVID & JUDY BERTRAND, b. 6 July 1968, d. 11 Sept. 1970
SERUM, PHILIP T., b. 29 June 1884, d. 12 Mar. 1961
NOAH, OREY A., b. 21 Sept. 1901, d. 11 Oct. 1968
REAGAN, EZRA FARRAS, b. 18 Mar. 1894, d. 4 Aug. 1965; La. PVT Hq.-Trp. 9 Army Corps-WWI
JAMES, HENRY N., b. 1908, d. 1958
JAMES, HORACE WAYNE, b. 22 July 1935, d. 24 Oct. 1962; La. SP/4 – 7th Army
AGEN, JACOB E., b. 14 Oct. 1891, d. 1954; Tx. PVT Co. B. 1 Development Bn – WWI
JAEGU, CORALIE M., b. 31 Oct. 1883, d. 13 Nov. 1962
MEAUX, TONIS JAMES, b. 15 July 1907, d. 2 May 1967
HINES, ANNIE LAURIE, b. 23 Feb. 1923, d. 6 Sept. 1964
WAGNER, VERDA G., b. 16 May 1918, d. 25 Nov. 1959
HOUSTON, KATIE L., b. 10 May 1900, d. 10 May 1970
FREEMAN, MINNIE M., b. 12 May 1880, d. 28 Mar. 1969
WOODARD, FREEMAN, b. 24 Nov. 1942, d. 5 June 1965
GUIDRY, JOSEPH H., b. 29 Jan. 1903, d. 10 July 1969
BLALOCK, EARL, b. 25 Aug. 1917, d. 22 Dec. 1969; La. 1/SGT Trp. B 23 Cov. Recon. Sq. – WWII
BRANSON, ROY S., b. 15 Apr. 1897, d. 16 Feb. 1969
MONTGOMERY, SHELIA ANN, b. 30 Apr. 1944, d. 24 Apr. 1965
PATTERSON, ROBERT BUNT, b. 28 Nov. 1925, d. 14 Dec. 1969; La. ENS US Navy – WWII
ALLEN, GLENWOOD B., b. 24 Dec. 1908, d. 6 June 1966; La. SGT 1037 Air Mat. Sq. AAF – WWII
KAOUGH, ROY HAROLD, b. 12 Nov. 1896, d. 5 Dec. 1968
JONES, JOHN W., b. 7 Apr. 1900, d. 16 June 1962
JONES, DERENDA M., b. 6 June 1903, d. 8 Apr. 1953
McKEEHAN, MARY ALICE COLVIN, b. 21 Feb. 1943, d. 29 Jan. 1962
HUTCHINS, GEORGE F., b. 24 July 1870, d. 7 Nov. 1952; PVT 1 La. Inf. – Sp./Am. War
LUND, LEONARD, b. 1892, d. 1964
LAURENTS, GEORGE W., b. 25 May 1908, d. 13 Aug. 1952
MAY, SETH DAVID, b. 14 Aug. 1898, d. 13 Nov. 1959; Ala. S/2 US NRF – WWII
LEWIS, LARY BOARDMAN, b. 29 Mar. 1905, d. 11 Dec. 1951
PEARCE, HERSCHEL L., b. 1895, d. 1962
HUTH, BLANDINA ROSINA (nee BENSCH), b. 5 Apr. 1914, d. 11 Feb. 1970
OWENS, FRANK D., b. 1891, d. 1967
BLACK, PEARL D., b. 4 Oct. 1887, d. 25 Apr. 1951
McCOLLISTER, JAMES H., b. 16 Dec. 1903, d. 23 Feb. 1957
McFILLEN, DENNIS LEE, b. 9 Sept. 1947, d. 22 July 1965

(To Be continued)

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.

FIRE, FLOODS & FELONIES---Baton Rouge, 1819-1829, articles excerpted from the city's first newspapers, offer interesting reading. In 1820, Baton Rouge was a raw, river town with a population of about 1,450. Homes, cotton gins, public buildings, and steamboats were prime targets for fires. High water and severe weather incidents were a constant threat to the town and caused yellow fever epidemics; the 1829 epidemic is noted in the articles. Thievery was one of the most common crimes in early Baton Rouge, the most coveted items being money, a good horse, and a compliant slave. Piracy was a fact of life, and articles on Lafitte and other pirates were found in the Gazette, as were other acts of violence. *Le Baton Rouge*, Vol. 27 #3 (Summer 2007). Baton Rouge (LA) Genealogical & Historical Society

MOBILE'S GREAT FIRES destroyed parts of the city several times. The first large fire occurred in 1820. Others followed at regular intervals throughout the years, destroying property, and records. For details, see *Deep South Genealogical Quarterly*, Vol. 44 #2 (May 2007), Mobile, AL

HISTORY OF BURR'S FERRY, LOUISIANA is told in *The Vernon Genealogist*, Vol. XIV #1 (2007), publication of the Vernon Parish, La. Historical and Genealogical Society.

THE LUMBEE TRIBE from Robeson County, North Carolina, is the largest Indian Tribe east of the Mississippi River. The Lumbee Tribe is the 20th century name for the tribe which is a melting pot of various small tribes from eastern North Carolina from the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, as well as some Europeans and Africans who were in the region. Many intermarriages occurred among the various tribes and the white and black inhabitants of the area. In the 1730s, when the Scots were exploring and looking for land in Robeson County, they discovered Indians who spoke English and farmed using methods previously used in England centuries before. The Indians were the ancestors of the present Lumbee Tribe. The Lost Colony of Roanoke Island Project is attempting to identify the descendants of the Roanoke colonists, who were thought to have survived among the Lumbees. [EDITOR'S NOTE: Could these Lumbees have a direct connection to the people known as Melungeons? Southwest Louisiana has many people of Melungeon descent.] If you are interested in using genetic testing in learning more about your deep ancestry, consider the West Florida DNA Project at **http://www.familytreedna.com** *Star* Vol. XIX #3&4 (Sept. & Dec. 2007) St. Tammany Parish, LA Genealogical Society, Covington, LA

MARCH IS WOMAN'S HISTORY MONTH. Women represent about half of the world's population and have made many contributions, both good and bad, to history. Although we only remember the names of the most famous, or infamous, among these women, most of our female ancestors influenced or took part in many of the most important world events. They nursed the children, the weak and wounded; they fought for their homes; they traveled the world and helped to found new lands; they made homes in foreign lands; they made contributions to education, art, music, and science. Without women, where would we be? Let us honor the females in our lineage; they are equally important as the males.

"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...a birth, parents, marriage, or death date.

FORMAN, PERKINS
Need parents of LYDIA FORMAN (b. 26 Dec. 1825; d. 10 Jan. 1887, Calcasieu Parish; m. MARANDA PERKINS, 1 Dec. 1841). MARANDA PERKINS was s/o REESE PERKINS. PATTY McFATTER SINGLETARY, 7805 Hwy. 190, Ragley, LA 70657

VINCENT SETTLEMENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Looking for the history of Vincent Settlement Elementary School in Carlyss, LA. Mr. & Mrs. TODD E. PERKINS, 3336 Hwy. 27 South, Sulphur, LA 70665-7920

SMITH, DRAKE, TABOR.
Seeking information on THOMAS HIRAM SMITH (b. 3 Dec.1834, NY; d. 9 Feb. 1899, Anderson, Madison Co., Indiana) and wife, MARY ELIZABETH DRAKE (b. 26 Dec. 1845, Tenn.; d. 18 Sept. 1914). Also need information on BRICK P. TABOR (b. 10 Feb. 1879, Argenia, Ark.; d. 17 May 1950, Lake Charles, La.). Probably lived sometime in Welsh, La. Mr. & Mrs. LARRY SMITH, 2366 Wilson Rd., Lake Charles, LA 70611; E-mail- **smiths847@aol.com**

SANDERS, PERKINS, COWARD, HENDERSON.
Searching for the father of SARAH ELAINE COWARD SANDERS (b. ca 1830), w/of WILLIAM SANDERS (b. ca 1829). They disappear from the census after 1860. SARAH and WILLIAM's children were in the household of WILLIAM and MINERVA COWARD PERKINS in Vinton, La. in the 1870 census. The children were: CARROLL MURDOCK SANDERS (m. 1st, JUDITH ALICE CAGLE; m. 2nd, _____ SHIRLEY); MARY (m. _____ SHOEMAKE); and JOSEPH. The will of ISAAC HOWARD COWARD doesn't show SARAH as a child, nor does that of his son, RICHARD COWARD (h/o ELEANOR HENDERSON). JUNE RAIMER POOLE, 6495 Wilder Dr., Beaumont, TX 77706-4205; phone (409) 861-2484; E-mail - **junerp@aol.com**

BATES, DAVIS, KENNEY, OVERTON
Researching the above surnames of African-American families in the SW Louisiana area. EDWIN B. WASHINGTON, 5810 Galloway Drive, Oxon Hill, MD 20745-2321; E-mail- **Washingtoneb@verizon.net**

KERN/KIRN/KEARN, GASSING/DARSING/DEPING
Looking for parents of CHRISTIAN KERN/KIRN/KEARN (b. ca 1823-33, Baden, Germany; d. 15 Jan 1886, New Orleans, La; m. MARY ANN GASSING/DARSING/DEPING, 11 June 1855, Orleans Parish, La.) LINDA LeBLANC MATHIS, 417 West Weber Circle, Lake Charles, LA 70611-5233; E-mail - **robin1969@bellsouth.net**

HARRINGTON
Need any information on AUGUSTUS HARRINGTON (b. 24 March 1854; d. 3 Dec. 1892). MAXINE SCHEXNAYDER, 108 N. Kinney Ave., Iowa, LA 70647; E-mail- **T108shake@wmconnect.com**

MEMBER #866

Name of Compiler JoDee MUSSELMAN

Address 903 Sparkman St. SW

City, State Hartselle AL 35640

Date 9 September 1990

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 HAYES, JoDee
b.
p.b.
m. MUSSELMAN, LeRoy
d.
p.d.

2 HAYES, Joseph Dudley (Father of No. 1)
b. 9 Jan. 1883
p.b. Iberia Par., La.
m3) 6 Dec. 1940 - Fl.
d. -- Feb. 1962
p.d Pineville, La.

4 HAYES, Dudley Avery (Father of No. 2)
b. -- 1859 ?
p.b. Iberia Par., La.
m. 10 Jan. 1882 - La.
d. 30 July 1937
p.d Corpus Christi, Tx.

8 HAYES, David Jr. (Father of No. 4)
b. 2 June 1816
p.b.
m. 22 Oct. 1852
d. 17 July 1896
p.d

9 DeROUEN, Marie Leonide (Mother of No. 4)
b. 10/16 Jan. 1834
p.b.
d. 8 Nov. 1907
p.d Gosport, La.

5 DION, Victoria (Mother of No. 2)
b. ---- 1864/65
p.b.
d. 21 Oct 1943
p.d. Port Arthur, Tx.

10 (Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

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

3 HOWELL, Minnie May
b. 1 May 1903
p.b.
d. -- May 1976
p.d. Shreveport, La.

6 HOWELL, Robert Patton (Father of No. 3)
b. 25 June 1862
p.b. Bonham, Tx.
m2) 26 Sep. 1900 - La.
d. 30 Aug. 1931
p.d Lake Charles, La.

12 HOWELL, Sylvanus (Father of No. 6)
b. 19 Dec. 1828
p.b. New Market, Tn.
m. 7 Feb. 1853
d. -- Dec. 1887
p.d Tangipahoe Par., La

13 CROOKS, Frances Catherine (Mother of No. 6)
b. 25 Nov. 1830
p.b. Salem, In.
d. 16 July 1898
p.d. Laurel, Ms.

7 SHADDOCK, Alice Virginia (Mother of No. 3)
b. 20 Aug. 1875
p.b. Gibson Co., Tn.
d. 17 Apr. 1946
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

14 SHADDOCK, Mordecai Edward (Father of No. 7)
b. 23 Nov. 1840
p.b. Upper Zion, Va.
m. 12 Aug. 1871 - Va.
d. 27 Dec. 1920
p.d Lake Charles, La.

15 JENNINGS, Sallie (Mother of No. 7)
b. 15 June 1849
p.b. Lynchburg, Va.
d. 12 Oct. 1917
p.d. Lake Charles. La.

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

16 b. m. d. (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
17 b. d. (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
18 b. m. d. (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
19 b. d. (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
20 b. m. d. (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
21 b. d. (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
22 b. m. d. (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
23 b. d. (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
24 b. m. d. (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
25 b. d. (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
26 b. m. d. (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
27 b. d. (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
28 b. m. d. (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
29 b. d. (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
30 b. m. d. (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
31 b. d. (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)

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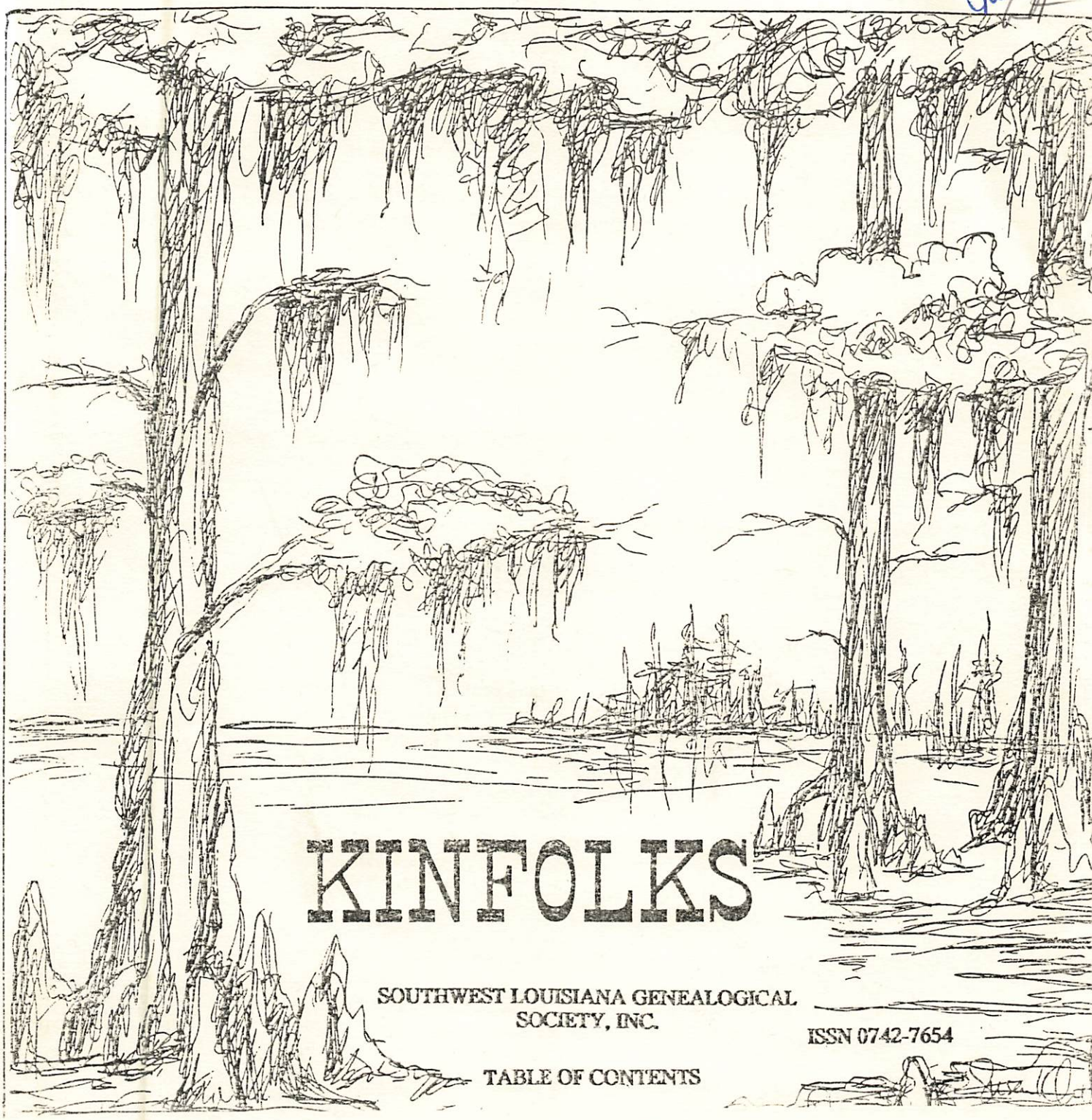

KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

ISSN 0742-7654

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Volume 32 No. 2 – May 2008

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 (individuals 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 end of March, May, September and December. Notify the SWLGS of a change of address as soon as possible to assure delivery. 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.

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 cents per day. Books cannot be mailed.

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 – Vol. 19 (1995) through Vol. 22 (1998)* $5.00 ppd; *Subject Index III – Vol. 23 (1999) through Vol. 26 (2002)* $5.00 ppd; *Subject Index IV – Vol. 27 (2003) through Vol. 31 (2007)* $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. – May 17th, September 20th, & November 15th, 2008

MAY MEETING

The next meeting will be on Saturday, May 17th, at 10:00 A.M. in the Carnegie Library Meeting Room. Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 A.M. Guests are welcome.

The program will be "If Tombstones Could Talk – Tales from a Country Graveyard" presented by Col. DON LADNER of Welsh, La.

****

NEW MEMBERS

1509. SHIRLEY RENFROW, 3902 Crystal Falls Dr., Missouri City, TX 77459-4252
1510. RUTH B. NAGEL, 905 Shasta St., Sulphur, LA 70663-3758
1511. GLORIA GORDON BOELENS, 3905 Kingston Place #103, Lake Charles, LA 70605

Membership To Date: 306

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BEGINNING GENEALOGY WORKSHOPS

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library will conduct Beginning Genealogy Workshops in the Carnegie Meeting Room of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St. The workshops begin at 10:00 A.M. and end at 12:00 noon. Reservations are not required.

Saturday, June 21, 2008 – Introduction to genealogy and the genealogy library. How to get started, how to use library resources – equipment, books, files, microfilm and computers.

Saturday, July 19, 2008 – Organization, Preservation, Documentation of Records. Creating a family archive.

Saturday, August 16, 2008 – Electronic Resources – Demonstration of the electronic resources available at the library and at home.

August 19, 20, 21, 2008 – Hands-on computer workshop - 9:30 A.M. to 12:00 Noon.

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IN MEMORIAM

JOYCE ELLENDER FISHER
1926 – 2008

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

2008

MAY 17 - SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
PROGRAM: "If Tombstones Could Talk – Tales from a Country Graveyard" presented by Col. DON LADNER of Welsh, La.

May 17 Vernon Historical & Genealogical Society Seminar–9:15 A.M.–2:00 P.M.
Where: Fellowship Hall of the Leesville 1st UPC, Leesville, La.
Speaker: EMILY CROOM of Houston, Tx. Topics: "Sifting Through the Ashes: Research in Burned Counties", "Gooly Girl and Fryed Ham: Building Your Case, A Genealogists' Tool Kit" and "The Other Half of the Story: Researching Female Ancestors."
Seminar Fee is $25.00. Bring your own lunch or order sandwich from Ranch House Cafe. Make check payable to VH & GS and mail to P. O. Box 275, Leesville, LA 71496.

June 27-29 FUSELIERs and Allied Families Reunion at newly opened Cajun Palms RV Resort, Henderson, La. Contact DON FUSELIER, 337/437-1106 or familyroots@bellsouth.net>

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ANCESTOR CHARTS & TABLES, VOL. VIII. In the last issue on page 5, we incorrectly listed the number of the ancestors within a generation. The correct numbers are as follows:

1st generation	1
2nd generation (parents)	2 – 3
3rd generation (grandparents)	4 – 7
4th generation (great grandparents)	8 – 15
5th generation (great-great-grandparents)	16 – 31
6th generation (g-g-g-grandparents)	32 - 63
7th generation (g-g-g-g-grandparents)	64 – 127
8th generation (g-g-g-g-g-grandparents)	128 – 255
9th generation (g-g-g-g-g-g-grandparents)	256 – 511
10th generation (g-g-g-g-g-g-g-grandparents)	512 – 1023

REMINDER: Please send in your 5 generation chart or 2 generations of Table of Ancestors.

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KINFOLKS* NEEDS YOUR HELP!!!** We need people to contribute copies of old letters that relate to the people or the development of the area; to abstract genealogical information from their deeds or abstracts; to contribute old Bible records, telephone pole notices or obituaries; to contribute articles on interesting ancestors; to write of WWII experiences, etc. We need volunteers to abstract genealogical information and social news items that name residents of the area from the following newspapers: *Calcasieu Gazette*---all issues, beginning 11 Dec. 1878 and *Lake Charles Commercial*---9 July 1881-17 July 1886 and from ***Maude Reid Scrapbooks.

MARCH PROGRAM

An interesting program was presented at the March meeting of the SWLGS by Mrs. SYDALISE de la CHAISE VILLAUME, who told of her visit to her family's Chateau in France. Her husband, LOUIS VILLAUME, assisted Mrs. VILLAUME in her presentation. They showed photographs and other items concerning the la CHAISE Chateau. Mrs. VILLAUME told how she linked family stories of her de la CHAISE ancestors to actual proof of family history. The following article is written from notes from her speech and her outline.

FINDING YOUR ANCESTORS

When looking for your ancestors, you should consider the things that you have heard relating to your family and the things that you have been able to substantiate. I had heard that my family was related to Pere la CHAISE, and the oldest and largest cemetery in Paris was named for him. Family stories also told that our ancestor, JACQUES de la CHAISE, who was sent by King LOUIS XIV of France to govern the colony of Louisiana in 1710, is buried under St. Louis Cathedral. His son, HONORE de la CHAISE, fought in the American Revolutionary War. HONORE's daughter, SYDALISE de la CHAISE, for whom I am named, married JOHN THOMPSON, the first Federal Judge after Louisiana became a state.

These facts were proven through *The Basilica Book, Miss Emma's Memoirs* (1944), *Looking* Back (written by MABEL ALICE THOMPSON in 1983), *Creole Families of New Orleans, The Settlement of the German Coast of Louisiana, Old Families of New Orleans, and Attakapas Country.* In her book, *Miss Emma's Memoirs,* my grandmother told about the Indians at Bayou Chicot.

In the 1970s, FERNANDO OCA of Chez Oca, a restaurant in Lake Charles, recommended a wine to me. It was *Chateau de la Chaise.* This was my name and it piqued my curiosity. Then PAUL GROVES sang in our son's wedding, and invited us to attend his own wedding, so in 1995 all the family went to his wedding in Sweden. Since I had never been to Europe, my husband, LOU, also wanted to take me to England, France and Germany. In Germany, while visiting with my cousin, Brigadier General KURT WOLFGANG FREDERMANN, we were able to retrieve our family tree dating back to 1400, and saw many family pictures. WOLFGANG, who had become a fighter pilot in the Luftwaffe after World War II, gave me several pictures.

Prior to our trip to Europe, LOU had taken the name Odenas, France, from the bottle of Beaujolais, a red wine, and had written a letter to the Marquise de ROUSSY de SALES, who was the current owner of the la Chaise Chateau and vineyard. We received no reply, so he sent another letter in French, and still no reply came from the Marquise.

When we arrived in Paris, we found the Pere de la CHAISE Cemetery. It was indeed the largest and oldest cemetery in Paris, and had been named for Pere JACQUES de la CHAISE, the confessor of King LOUIS XIV.

LOU bought a French map and we set out in a rental car for Ordenas in search of the Chateau la Chaise. Down a winding road lined by vineyards, we came to an immense gray stone chateau,

the home of my ancestors. Great arches, large enough for carriages to drive through, led the way to the entrance of the chateau, which was designed by the same architect who had built the Royal Palace at Versailles. Although tours of the chateau were not generally given, the Marquise, who was in Paris at the time, gave permission to a servant to give us a tour. On the walls hung portraits of my ancestors, painted in the style of the masters who painted the royal portraits. Finding the home of my ancestors was an unforgettable experience!

PERE LA CHAISE CIMITERE. This world famous cemetery has an interesting history. During the Napoleonic regime substandard sanitation, unpleasant odors, and certain health problems arose from the shallow graves of the old Paris cemeteries, especially after a rainstorm. As a result, NAPOLEON banned cemeteries from the city, and in 1787, established a new cemetery miles outside the city. He named the cemetery for the Jesuit priest, Father FRANCOIS de la CHAISE, the confessor to the Sun King, LOUIS XIV. However, the cemetery was not popular; no one wanted to follow a funeral cortege on foot for several miles. In a publicity campaign to boost its popularity, NAPOLEON had the bodies of the star-crossed lovers, HELOISE and ABELARD, as well as the remains of the literary geniuses, La FONTINE and MOLIERE, reburied in the new cemetery. The city of Paris grew through the years and now has encompassed the old Pere la Chaise Cimitere. Estimates of those buried in this city of the dead, including cremations, range from 300,000 to over a million.
Source: http://ezinearticles.com/?I-Love-Touring-Paris-TheTwentieth-Arrondissement=&id=841423

MORE ON THE CHATEAU LA CHAISE. The Chateau, completed in 1676, was the largest chateau estate in the vineyard district of Brouilly, France. The soil of the area was especially suited to the growing of Gamay grapes. By that time the wine industry was flourishing, although in 1395, PHILLIPE the BOLD, Duc of Burgundy, had declared, "The Gamay is an outlaw...whose wine is foul and harmful to human beings. All plants must be destroyed." The Duc's ban forced the Gamay south to Brouilly. A new winemaking method using slow fermentation of uncrushed grapes rendered a "highly agreeable" fruit-laden red wine.

By the time the Chateau la Chaise was built, food and wine were being taken very seriously in France. A new dessert---ice cream---was all the rage in Paris. Camberet was described as a "very good cheese, well suited to aid digestion after a meal washed down with good wines." King LOUIS XIV's famous chef, called "Le Grande Vatal," took food so seriously that when his dinner didn't please the king, he committed suicide!
Source: http://www.globalgourmet.com/food/wine/

THE REIGN OF LOUIS XIV was so brilliant that they nicknamed him "The Sun King." The King was a complex character, a libertine who was highly religious. He removed the royal court from Paris, a city that he thought was too dangerous, to Versailles, a country palace which he continued to enlarge and improve throughout his lifetime. His reign boasted a strong government and a brilliant court, yet his constant wars destroyed the French population and wealth, as well as that of many other nations. In order to cement an alliance with Spain, LOUIS XIV wed the HAPSBURG Princess, MARIE THERESE of Austria, but later went to war with Spain over the right of his wife's inheritance. He started by invading the Spanish Netherlands, but when the war ended, a HAPSBURG prince was given the Spanish throne. Then LOUIS went to war to claim the Palatinate for his sister-in-law, ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE of Bavaria; although he was also unsuccessful in this war, he succeeded in destroying the Rhineland.

In 1685, LOUIS revoked the Treaty of Nantes, which guaranteed freedom of worship to French Protestants. This forced about 200,000 French Protestants into exile; as a result, there was a shortage of artisans and skilled laborers in France. Then LOUIS began the War of the Spanish Succession, another bid to set up the BOURBON dynasty of France on the Spanish throne and to oust the ruling Austrian HAPSBURGs. Most all of Europe took sides in this war. England, Portugal, Holland, Germany, Austria and other allies were pitted against France, Spain and their allies. Part of the war spilled over into the North American colonies, where it was known as Queen Anne's War. Here it was a bloody war in which the French and Indians fought the settlers along the frontiers. The war lasted from 1701 until 1714, when it was ended by the Treaty of Utrecht. As a result, the maps of both Europe and North America were changed. Gibraltar was ceded to Britain, and the Spanish retained the rule of Belgium and Italy. The Spanish Netherlands was given to Austria. Hudson Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia were given to the British. These changes affected many of our ancestors.

LOUIS XIV had many mistresses and a goodly number of illegitimate children, but legitimized them all and secured for them high places in society. MARIE THERESE died at the age of 45, and, LOUIS contracted a morganatic marriage with his former mistress, FRANCOISE d' AUBIGNE, Marquise de Maintenon, whose grandfather was a Huguenot hero.

TIMELINE---1696, THE YEAR CHATEAU LA CHAISE WAS COMPLETED.

SCIENCE – ROEMER discovers the velocity of light. ISAAC NEWTON is at work.

EUROPE. England ruled by WILLIAM and MARY. French had founded the Royal African Company and were poised to conquer the Dutch trading outposts on the Senegal. The Dutch had acquired the Spice Islands in the East Indies and were competing with the French Compagnie de Indes Orientales for trade. Portuguese power in India was decreasing and English power was increasing.

AMERICAN COLONIES: First scheduled day of Thanksgiving celebrated, 20 June 1676; Dutch traders brought 15,000 slaves to the New World from the African state of Angola. Quakers settled in west New Jersey. The "Great Fire of Boston" consumed most of the city. In New England, King Phillip's War, "the Great Indian War," ended with the settlers being victorious. However, 12 out of 52 settlements were completely destroyed, and over 500 settlers were killed. Governor WINSLOW ruled that 130 Indians would be sold into slavery in the West Indies. (See ***Kinfolks***, Vol. 30 #1, p. 10.) NATHANIEL BACON led frontier tobacco planters in a rebellion against the Virginia Tidewater aristocracy who refused to give them aid and permission to fight the Susquehanna Indians who constantly raided their lands. (See ***Kinfolks***, Vol. 30 #1, p. 9.)

DID YOU KNOW that even though you may not be Catholic, if you can prove descent from European nobility or royalty, chances are that you have a saint or two in your lineage? There are about 110 saints who left descendants and who are connected with European royalty. Some of the saints are: St. Margaret, St. Henry, St. Louis (King Louis IX of France), St. Ethelbert, St. David of Scotland, St. Fernando of Spain, St. Olaf of Norway, St. Helena of Rome, St. Gregory. Some saints have not yet been canonized, but are still recognized as saints.

GENEALOGY---Where you confuse the dead and irritate the living.

DID YOUR ANCESTORS LIVE IN A CASTLE?

"It is a reverent thing to see an ancient castle or building and no decay, or to see a fair timber tree sound and perfect; how much more to behold an ancient family which has stood against the waves and weather of time?" Sir Francis Bacon

Castles have been built as fortresses for protection against enemies since the dawn of civilization. They have also served as residences for millions of people. Ruins of ancient castles have been found in the basins of the Tigris, Euphrates, and Nile Rivers, and the legendary city of Troy, built about 1500 B. C., was a heavily fortified castle-town. The word *castle* is probably derived from the Latin *castellum*, which meant a fortified private house or stronghold. The site of Kenilworth Castle has been used as a fortress since Saxon times; it is also the site of the longest siege in English history.

After the Norman Conquest of England in 1066, a massive program of castle building began. Castles protected the surrounding territory from attack, but they also showed the Normans' power and were sites of local government. The word *castle* brings to mind a medieval European fortress built of stone, with towers, turrets and battlements, a moat and drawbridge. However, although the Normans were master stonemasons, many of their earliest castles were built of wood, which could be put together faster than a stone castle. Warwick Castle, a large stone fortress, is the finest medieval castle in England.

The castle, villages and fields made up a feudal estate, which was controlled by a lord who ranked at least as a knight, but was usually a nobleman. They ruled with rigid regulations, and their punishments were harsh and often unjust. Many other people lived within castle walls. Knights and ladies and their retainers lived in the castle, but there were also stewards, priests or chaplains, bailiffs, cofferers, ushers, minstrel and bards, jester and tumblers, men-at-arms, archers, watchmen, grooms and stable boys, carpenters and woodworkers, carters, falconers, shoemakers, blacksmiths and armourers, doctors, squires, weavers, laundresses, cooks, seamstresses, spinners and weavers, and other servants. Itinerant workers and entertainers were also part of the castle staff at times. It is estimated that about 20% of the residents on a feudal estate occupied household positions in the castle. The remaining 80% were peasants. Half were freemen, men who were free to go when they chose; the other half were serfs who were legally bound to the land. Some castles, such as Oldenham (Althenham) Castle, were small and, in the reign of King JOHN in the 1200s, were defended only by a small garrison of three knights and about ten men-at-arms. Most were larger and had more people living within the castle wall. Rochester Castle, for example, had a garrison of 100 knights and men at-arms.

Although life in a castle was luxurious compared to living in a peasant's hut, it was far from comfortable by today's standards. The earliest castles were not equipped with inside wooden doors between rooms. Animal hides or furs hung between door openings to provide a modicum of privacy for the occupants; later fine, embroidered curtains were hung. Those desiring entry could not knock, but had to scratch on the fabric to gain permission to enter. Before glass window panes were made in the 13th century, thinly scraped animal hides or waxed strips of linen were placed over narrow arrow slots to provide protection and light...about the same system that houses of the poorer people had. Wind blew through the window slits, so the castles were always cold and drafty, even in summer. Some castles had wooden shutters that were

secured by an iron bar to keep them in place and to provide protection during attack. Tapestries, arras, and even rugs were hung on the walls to keep it warmer and to provide a bit of color to the cold, gray stone walls. The air in the castle was always smoky because of the rushlights, tallow candles and torches that were used for light. Before fireplaces became common, some castles merely had a firepit in the middle of the hall for heating; other castles were not heated at all.

The kitchen, with its hot fires and ovens, was the warmest place in the castle and provided an enviable sleeping place for kitchen staff. After huge fireplaces were installed in the castles, there was a constant demand for fuel to heat them, and the wood or peat fires added smoke to the atmosphere. There was always a stench about the castle, caused mainly by the refuse from garderobes or toilet facilities, holes cut in the walls that let sewage drop into the moat or on the earthworks that surrounded the castle for defense. Bottom floors of early castles were of beaten earth; later castles were built with stone floors. Floors were covered with rushes, which were changed about twice a year. In the meantime, bits of food, grease, rat droppings, and other refuse filtered through the rushes or lay on top of them. In the spring, or when important guests were expected, the rushes were strewn with fragrant herbs. Cleanliness was primitive, and clean water was often scarce. Baths were taken in wooden tubs, but no one took them often.

The lord of the castle was a law unto himself. His wishes were reinforced by armed followers. Lords and their families were often of royal or noble blood, and usually had a private room or a suite of rooms. The constable of the castle, who was in charge of the castle during his lord's absence, held an important position and may have had private rooms for his family. However, many common people also lived within castle walls. They ate and slept in common rooms, with little or no privacy. The average woman spent her day doing household tasks---looking after children, cleaning, cooking, and doing laundry. Ladies spent much of their time doing fine sewing and embroidering. Although the church considered women inferior, many women had tremendous power and responsibilities. Some common women ran breweries, inns, alehouses or were spinners and weavers or bakers, employing other workers. Some women toiled in the fields, but women always earned less than men. Noblewomen ran large establishments and defended their castles in their husbands' absence. Lady NICOLE de la SAYE acted as Constable for Lincoln Castle, holding it for King JOHN during the Civil Wars that ravaged England in the early 1200s. Lincoln Castle, one of the oldest castles in England, was begun by WILLIAM the Conqueror on the site of a Roman town. It houses one of the four surviving copies of the original Magna Carta, a document that assures the rights of Englishmen.

Lady de la SAYE's counterpart was Lady MAUDE de BRAOSE. The de BRAOSE family held Bramer Castle in West Sussex, where they lived in opulent style. Their luxurious mode of living enraged greedy King JOHN, who always needed money, so JOHN eventually fell out with WILLIAM de BRAOSE, Lord of Bramer. The king then demanded the four youngest de BRAOSE children as hostages for their father's good behavior. WILLIAM and MAUDE de BRAOSE had sixteen children, but refused to give up their youngest to the king, who was accused of murdering his own nephew. JOHN then sent an army to bring the children to him, but the de BRAOSE family heard of his plan, and escaped to one of their castles in Ireland. The enraged king accused WILLIAM of treason, but WILLIAM escaped to France. The king besieged the Irish castle when MAUDE still refused his demand for the children. Eventually, however, the castle fell, and MAUDE, her eldest son WILLIAM, and the four youngest children

were taken to England and thrown into the dungeon at Windsor Castle, where they were all starved to death. WILLIAM de BRAOSE was stripped of all his lands and died in France. The behavior of King JOHN in the de BRAOSE affair was one of the cases of injustice that led to the limiting of the king's power by the Magna Carta in 1216. Bramer Castle was destroyed and its ruins are said to be haunted by the ghosts of four young children begging for food, especially at Christmas. It is only one of the many English castles said to be haunted.

Castles were busy places. There were many jobs necessary to run a large establishment. Food had to be produced in the fields, then stored for later use. Butchers, brewers, bakers, cooks, scullery maids, huntsmen, fishermen, beekeepers, table setters, dish washers, knife sharpeners, waiters and personal servers were only some of the workers needed in the kitchen and at the table. The pantler had to keep the pantry well stocked; along with other items, bread for eating and for trenchers was stored in the pantry. The bottler or butler was in charge of the buttery where all the beverages were kept in bottles or butts. A huge fireplace was used for cooking and roasting meats, and cooks tended three-legged cauldrons for soups and stews in the fire. Many woodcutters were needed to keep hot fires burning, and to gather the pine knots and other oily woods for the flambeaux or torches that lit the dark castle walls.

Each castle had its own chapel or church, usually elaborately decorated. Some larger castles had two or more chapels, with crypts for a saint and other important people. Catholicism was the universal religion in Europe, so each church was manned by a veritable army of priests, monks, and other church officials. It was the duty of the lord of the castle to see that the peasants supported the church financially and by attendance.

The day began early with Mass. Then breakfast, consisting of bread and wine or weak ale and a little cheese, was served. Usually dinner, served between ten in the morning and noon, was the main meal of the day and consisted of about three or four courses; of course, the richer noblemen had more courses in their dinner, with elaborate foods served on large platters. Supper was a light meal served in the late afternoon, but at celebrations and special occasions, it was often the main meal of the day. All the people in the castle gathered for meals in the great hall, a large room with a high ceiling. The lord, his family, and guests sat on chairs at a dais or head table made of wood or stone at the end of the hall, away from drafts made by the constantly-opening main door and as far away as possible from unexpected attacks. Sometimes they sat beneath a canopy, especially if they were from noble or very wealthy families. Temporary tables set up on trestles were placed perpendicular to the center of the head table to form a "T." The more important people sat closest to the head table; the lesser persons sat "below the salt" or towards the end of the table. All these people sat on benches, instead of chairs. Winchester Castle, built by HENRY III in the 13th century, has the first and finest great hall in England.

Food eaten in the castle consisted of beef, pork, deer, oxen, fish, eels, porpoise, whales, seals, crabs, crayfish, oyster, chickens, ducks, geese, capons, peacocks, swan, herons, vultures, cranes, pigeons, and other animals. Onions, garlic, peas, and beans were the main vegetables, and wild cherries, grapes, plums, and apples were also eaten. About 1290, citrus fruit was first imported, into England, and fresh or pickled lemons, Seville oranges, currants, figs and dates became popular. Ale, small beer, and wines of all sorts were drunk with each meal. A large staff was needed to prepare and serve the enormous supply of food for each meal.

Hunting was the major sport of the nobles, as well as a means of providing meat for the table. Each castle had its own forest, where deer, wild boar, and other prey were hunted. Men also had archery contests and jousts, which served as sports, entertainments, and practice for warfare. By the 14th century, in the time of King HENRY VIII, tennis became popular, and tennis courts were built in castles and palaces. By the 15th century, the "lewd game" of football was played. Entertainment was presented to the lord of the castle and his guests at the evening meal, but was enjoyed by everyone in the castle. Jesters, jugglers, jongleurs or traveling troubadours, acrobats, and musicians were all part of the entertainment. People played board games, such as chess, dice, and nine men's morris. Dancing and lute-playing were favorite pastimes.

Soldiers were required to guard the castle and to train new recruits. Times were troubled; rival barons could attack at any time, so sentries kept watch throughout the day and night. Soldiers, who accompanied their lord to battle or on Crusade, were housed in the walls of the inner and outer baileys. For extraordinary service, a few of them were knighted.

Often a village, which later expanded to a town, grew up around a castle. It was populated by peasants who tilled the land for the lord and who furnished food or other services for the castle. Life in a castle represented luxury for the upper classes, but there was constant labor and many hardships for the common people. In wartime, castles were sites of sieges, when enemy cannon bombarded the walls and gates, while waiting for starvation, thirst or disease to force the castle residents to surrender. According to the *History Magazine,* although they were rare, hand-held weapons were first used at the siege of Cividale, Italy in 1331. The first walls to be breached by cannon were probably at Saint-Saveur de Vicomte, France in 1374. By the early 1400s *bombards*...large, wrought iron, stone-throwing cannons...were in use. The outer walls of cities and castles, which had withstood many sieges, were no match for the new weapons and had to be strengthened. Eventually castles, so expensive to build and maintain, could provide little defense against new technology and were abandoned as fortresses.

England is dotted with the ruins of castles that have been destroyed by warfare, weather, and neglect. Only the ghosts of their former glory remain, and many are said to be haunted. Castle Rising in Norfolk is said to be haunted by the ghost of ISABELLE of France, the wife of King EDWARD II, who supposedly arranged his murder in 1327. EDWARD's ghost supposedly haunts Berkley Castle, the site of his murder. Names of castles in Great Britain---Winchester, Kenilworth, Fotheringay, Tintagel, Ludlow, Wigmore, and Cardiff---are part of English history and the lives of our English ancestors who lived, fought, and died within their walls.

Today Windsor Castle on the River Thames in southern England remains one of the largest inhabited castles in the world, and is the main residence of Queen ELIZABETH II. It stands on the site of a royal Anglo-Saxon house, where WILLIAM the Conqueror built a stockade about 1066. A wooden castle was built on the spot, and was used as a royal residence by King HENRY I. In the mid-1100s, the old wooden structure was replaced by a stone castle, which grew larger and more elegant over time. Windsor Castle contains about 484,000 square feet and is filled with national treasures, as well as national history. Windsor is said to be haunted by a plethora of ghosts, among whom are King HENRY VIII and Queen ELIZABETH I.

If your ancestors lived in Western Europe before or during the Middle Ages, it is likely that some of them lived in a castle. Perhaps they were members of a noble family who can be traced by heraldry, land records, official records, and written genealogies, or perhaps they were among the retainers who lived in the castle. Most of these common people are nameless unless they performed some unusual act that was recorded in history.

Several sources, including: www.medievalcastle.com/haunted_castles_england/bramer_castle.htm
http://www.castles-of-britain.com/castles/htm www.castlewales.com/life.html
http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/lostempires/trebuchat/castle2/html
Oman. *Castles*.

IN FEUDAL TIMES a *herriot* (literally "*best beast*") was required to be paid to the overlord in the event of the death of a landowner. This was a death tax that was originally paid by sending the best beast the family owned to ensure that the son or widow of the deceased would continue to hold the land, but it later evolved into a monetary payment. If the family could not raise enough wool, wheat, cattle, or money to pay the death duty, the overlord was free to evict them from the land and establish a new owner who would pay the duty. The tax was often too harsh, especially during a famine or drought, and many families lost their lands---and when they lost their lands, they lost their livelihoods and were forced to turn elsewhere. However, they could not move out of the overlord's territory without his permission, so they were often forced to labor for other tenant farmers. Once a family lost its land, it was difficult to rise to their former economic and social level. Perhaps your ancestors were displaced because of a *herriot.*

DID YOU KNOW that many peasants had no cloaks or outer garments to protect them from the elements? To keep themselves warm, they merely wrapped themselves in a blanket that covered their straw mattresses by night to do their tasks in the daytime. Hence, the term "bedclothes."

ENGLISH HERALDRY

For hundreds of years, symbols or devices were carried on tall poles or on the shafts of lances as a means of identifying an individual, a clan, or a faction, especially in battle. Barbaric tribesmen a horse's skull or pieces of colored cloth, tied to a spear, while the Eagles of Rome identified Roman troops. Later, leaders used colored pennants, embroidered with distinctive devices such as lions, unicorns, dragons, or religious symbols for identification and for a rallying point in times of war or on Crusade, when it became necessary to immediately recognize friend and foe when knights were covered from head to toe in armor. These symbols were painted on shields or embroidered on garments called surcoats that were worn over armor by knights, nobles and kings. The devices we now recognize as "arms" originated about the end of the 12th century in Western Europe. Generally, the simplest heraldic devices are the most ancient. With the passing of time, these devices became more complicated with variations of the original design quartered on shields and pennants to denote the other families into which the nobles married. These armorial bearings became a means of personal identification, but were also family identification, used on family seals, jewelry, china, and other items.

Armorial devices were important and a matter of pride to a knight. Some devices were unique and complicated. As the number of coats-of-arms increased, officers called "Heralds" became necessary to identify the complex devices on sight. Although powerful nobles undoubtedly

assumed their own coat-of-arms in the beginning, the right to grant arms was later given to the Heralds. King RICHARD III founded a College of Heralds or College of Arms in London. It consisted of professional Heralds, who were originally messengers...men who were to study the old devices and to assign new ones to noble families as they intermarried, or to new knights who were created after every battle or major event. The Heralds were to design and grant new arms for England, Wales and Northern Ireland; Scotland has its own heraldic authorities. From the time of Queen ELIZABETH to CHARLES II, a period of about fifty years, Heralds visited all parts of the British Islands, making lists of those using arms, inquiring into their right to do so, and recording the arms and pedigrees of families. The Heralds' reports are referred to as "Visitations." Reports of the Heralds' "Visitations" can be found at major genealogical libraries and are of great genealogical value to those who have armigerous families.

Heraldry has an established set of rules. Only those who bore arms or had performed some great service for the country could be armigerous or claim armorial devices, except for heraldic heiresses. Coats-of-Arms and other armorial devices were granted only to individuals. Families did not automatically inherit a Coat-of-Arms; it had to be granted to legitimate male heirs in each generation. All male descendants of the person to whom arms were first granted or whose right to them was recognized by the Heralds were entitled to the right to bear arms. Emigrants to America, often younger sons of armigerous families who were seeking land and opportunities in the New World, brought that right with them. The right to arms was inherited by their descendants, just as it would have been done if they had remained in England. Women also have the right to their paternal coats of arms, but cannot pass them down to their descendants since a coat of arms is a family badge, denoting paternal descent from an armigerous ancestor. However, a husband may "impale" his wife's arms with his by placing them side-by-side on his shield. If the lady has no male siblings who left descendants, her children may quarter her arms with their father's coat-of-arms, and their descendants may continue to use this device.

Shields, made from leather or metal, were often highly decorated with armorial devices and sometimes even sported gems. The shield was divided into four quarters. Elements on the shield were described from *chief* to *base* (top to bottom, left as seen from the bearer's position) and from *dexter* to *sinister* (top to bottom, right). Animals added to the devices on the shield are called *Charges.* A Crest was a three-dimensional armorial device placed on top of the helm and was likely to identify a military leader. Most coats of arms carry a *motto,* but some of the oldest mottoes are war cries, which are written in Latin. However, some are found in ancient Gaelic. The meanings of many of the mottoes are lost in the translation from the ancient languages into modern English. Some of the mottoes were very obscure even in the beginning, and many of them express religious sentiments. Armor, shields and helms decorated the walls of castles and humble dwellings when battles were not being fought.

A written description of a heraldic device was called a *blazon.* The language used in these descriptions was Norman French. In most cases, the first word in the *blazon* named the color of the field or shield. Although there were no fixed shades designated, specific heraldic colors were a definite part of the device. In the days when paint-mixing was more or less guess work, it was left to the artist rendering the design to decide on the shade of the color he thought most appropriate. *Argent* denoted silver or white and stood for peace and serenity; *argent* was usually white, for silver tarnished easily. *Azure* meant blue, and signified loyalty and truth. *Gules* was

red and meant bravery and magnanimity. *Or* was gold and denoted generosity. *Sable* was black and showed grief or constancy. *Vert* signified green and stood for hope and joy.

Art, imagination, and mythology played a part in the designs. Some of the symbols used on heraldic devices included: anchor (symbol of hope), angels (Christian symbol), arrow (speed, might), boar (courage, bravery), bull (valor), boat (security), crescent (faith), cross (Christian faith), crown (royalty), eagle (freedom, superiority), horse (speed), lion (strength, kingship), lozenge (loyalty, royal birth), fleur-de-lis (faith, wisdom and valor), garb or a sheaf of wheat (plenty), griffin (vigilance), oak tree (strength, knowledge), olive branch (peace), pelican (charity, sacrifice), rose (hope, joy), serpent (wisdom), stag (long life), star (achievement), swan (poetry, harmony), sword (military honor, defense), tower (safety), trefoil (abundance), unicorn (virtue, strength), wave (travel, adventure), winged horse Pegasus (poetry), and wyvern or dragon (knowledge). Symbols of powerful beasts, such as dragons and lions, were greatly stylized and designated families with reputations for valor and influence, while religious symbols marked families whose origins had been connected with piety; they may have contributed heavily to the Church or have gone on Crusade.

Sometimes symbols used were definite references to the surname. For example, the armorial bearing for the English name TOWER or TOWERS is described as "Azure A Tower Or," or a gold tower on a blue background. Although the symbols might seem meaningless, they can be deciphered. Some armorial devices used hidden references or puns on the family's surname onto crests or arms, a practice called *canting* or *punning* arms. As an example of this is the HENSHAW family whose armorial device is described as "Argent, a Chevron Between Three Herons Sable." The mystery becomes clear when it is learned that the long-legged birds depicted were young herons, which were known at the time as "hernshaws."

Allusive arms were those devices that hinted at a surname, title, aspect of character. The device of the MORLEY family is an example of an "allusive" arm. It is described as "Sable Three Fleurs-De-Lis Coming Out of the Leopards Head Or," meaning three fleur-de-lis (lilies) coming out of the golden leopards' heads on a black background or "leopards eating the fleur-de-lis." In early French, this read "ils mordent lys," a well-hidden allusion to the surname MORLEY.

Fashion played a part in the popularity of heraldry. Knights wore cloaks and mantles, heavily embroidered with their heraldic devices; some of them were so elaborately embroidered that the design was lost in a mass of curlicues and swirls, and was hard to identify. Noble and royal ladies adapted the coat-of-arms into a knee-length garment called the Coathardie, which was elegantly embroidered and sometimes bejeweled. It was the forerunner of the modern dress. As methods of warfare changed and jousting disappeared about the 16th century, heraldic devices were no longer needed for identification. Heraldry declined as badges, flags and other symbols were used to identify regiments and armies. Today trademarks and symbols serve to identify certain brands at a glance, just as the old heraldic markings once did.

In later years, the College of Arms was given authority to grant armorial devices to citizens of the British Commonwealth who did not have their own heraldic authorities. It is the task of the College of Heralds to modify existing armorial devices with differentiating marks on family devices to represent various branches of the family and to prevent duplication. Therefore, the

College of Heralds has many records, pedigrees and sources of genealogical research. Although these sources are not open to the public, they are considered official records. Canada has its Canadian Heraldic Authority and South Africa has its own Bureau of Heraldry.

Armorial devices can be of benefit and interest to a researcher whose ancestors may have been armigerous. Sometimes only a subtle or obscure clue is the only connection to the pun and the family involved. Often the pun is archaic and not readily understood by today's researcher. However, there are many books on heraldry that may help in the terminology and interpretation of the devices. Burke's and Debrett's books on English peerage are classic references for searching armigerous royal and noble families. Crozier's *General Armory* and Bolton's *American Armory* and Matthews' *American Armory and Blue Book* are also important heraldic references. Statements in many genealogy books that a family is entitled to a coat-of-arms should be investigated thoroughly, since many families with the same surname as an armigerous family would not be entitled to claim lineal descent.

Sources: *Ancestry Inc.*, Vol. X #5 (Sept./Oct. 1992)
Gumbo Roots, Vol. 18 #1 (March 2007), Westbank Gen. Soc., Harvey, LA
Star, Vol. XVIII, #3 &4 (Sept. & Dec. 2006), St. Tammany Gen. Soc., Covington, LA
Esker. " Heraldry" *DAR Magazine* (1947-1950) Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co. (1975)

A CHATELAINE was a lady who was in charge of the domestic arrangements for her husband's castles. Her duties were prodigious, and included everything that made the castle function efficiently...overseeing the cleaning, cooking, provisioning, and entertainment of her husband's friends. At her waist she wore the badge of her rank...a broach or device fitted with pockets or chains from which hung various items such as keys, scissors, a thimble, writing tablet and pen, a needle case, a knife, a watch, garden tools, and sometimes money. These devices were also called chatelaines, named for the ladies who wore them. Although chatelaines were medieval in origin, they retained popularity until the end of the 1800s, when large households began to disappear. Chatelaines were often given as wedding gifts to symbolize that the bride was now mistress of her own household. Some chatelaines were made from precious metals or wood, and were decorated with carving, enameling, engraving, or precious stones. Today chatelaines are fancy sewing kits that hold needles, pins, and scissors. They are decorated with ribbon roses or fancy embroidery. *The History Magazine* (April/May 2001)

MEDIEVAL WEDDINGS were usually arranged marriages. Most women married before the age of nineteen, and wed older men, whose lands or social position would be of mutual benefit to both families. The elaborateness of the marriage ceremony depended upon the status of the families involved. Among the peasants and lower classes, there were likely to be more love matches, and pregnancy was the usual reason for a marriage. Although rings might be exchanged among the wealthy, poor people could not afford jewelry and exchanged two halves of a broken coin. White wedding dresses were unknown; any color dress could be worn, but blue was the color of purity. Thus, we have the tradition of the bride wearing something blue. The bride's family provided her dowry; the groom's family was responsible for providing them a place to live. Separation and annulments were accepted, but there were no divorces.

THE BATTLE OF DURNKURT, in which the Kings of Hungary and Germany defeated the King of Bohemia, involved 80,000 knights. It was one of the largest battles of the Middle Ages.

ANGEL ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION

Most of us have heard of Castle Garden and Ellis Island Immigration Stations, but few of us are familiar with the U. S. Immigration Station on Angel Island in California. Most of the immigrants that came to the east coast of the U. S. were Europeans, but the immigrants to the west coast were Australians, New Zealanders, Canadians, Russians, Mexicans, South Americans, and, most of all, Asians.

The first Chinese immigrants arrived in California in 1848. With the discovery of gold, more Chinese poured into the country searching for jobs and fortunes. From 1854 to 1868, about 75,000 Chinese came to work in the mines and on the farms and railroads that were being established in the West. By the 1870s, the western U. S. was flooded by thousands of immigrants from Kwangtung Province in southern China, escaping from a series of natural and man-made disasters and a collapsing rural economy. Most of them came via the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. At first the Chinese laborers were welcome, but when the War Between the States ended, Americans began to see them as competitors for jobs. There was an acute post-war depression and hard times set in, especially in the South. Many families went west, looking for a better life and resented the Asian immigrants who were taking all the jobs. In 1869, when the transcontinental railroad was completed, some 10,000 Chinese laborers lost their jobs and were thrown into a job market that had been inundated by the influx of 160,000 Chinese immigrants between 1868 and 1882. Local and state laws were then enacted to force the Chinese from the gold fields, and they began doing menial labor. They dug ditches, built railroads, started laundries, and developed shrimp and abalone fisheries or worked on farms; some became houseboys or gardeners. The problems with the Chinese accelerated, culminating in the 1877 anti-Chinese "Sandlot Riots" in San Francisco, the city with the largest concentration of Chinese.

In order to keep the vital western votes, national politicians began to target the immigration of Asians. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 was the first law to limit immigration because of nationality or race. It limited Chinese immigration for ten years, and allowed only merchants, doctors, teachers, clergy, diplomats, students, or "exempt" classes into the country. It became the duty of the Bureau of Immigration, the forerunner of the Bureau of U. S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, to enforce the exclusion of the Chinese immigrants, but like the illegal immigrants of today, the Chinese found loopholes in the system. Some were smuggled in and became part of San Francisco's Chinatown. Others jumped overboard from ships on which they were cooks and laundry boys and made their way to Chinese communities. The Chinese Exclusion Act was extended several times and placed limitations for other Asians who came to replace Chinese immigrants. Since the Chinese population of that time was predominantly male, the American-born Chinese remained relatively few.

Construction on the immigration station was begun in 1906 in the area known as China Cove on Angel Island, the largest island in San Francisco Bay. The station, far from the mainland, was opened in 1910 and replaced the old two-story shed at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company wharf that had been used to house and process immigrants. The purpose of Angel Island was primarily as a detention center to control the flow of Chinese and other Asians, who were officially unwelcome according to the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1892, but were coming into the

country illegally. It also served to isolate those with communicable diseases, and like nearby Alcatraz Prison, was virtually escape-proof.

When a ship carrying immigrants arrived in San Francisco, the immigrants were separated by nationality. Europeans and other travelers with first or second-class tickets were processed on the ship and allowed to disembark. Russians, Mexicans, Chinese, and others were sent to Angel Island for processing. Japanese immigrants sometimes had papers provided by their government which expedited the immigration process.

All immigrants were required to pass a rigid physical examination; failure to do so meant hospitalization or deportation, often at the immigrant's own expense. Chinese, who made up the majority of the Asian immigrants, had mostly pooled their money with that of relatives to buy their tickets to America, where they thought they could make a fortune and send money back home. The Chinese were confined to a certain section of each city, usually called Chinatown, where land was cheap and the least desired by Americans. The Americans were so anxious to keep the unwelcome foreigners in their place that they passed laws that prevented them from owning or leasing land. Furthermore, in order to deprive the Chinese of their main way of earning a living, they enacted laws against Chinese laundrymen that prohibited poles that stuck out beyond the shoulders and passed other laws to keep the Chinese from hauling water or other burdens through the American parts of the town. They also passed laws against the Chinese queue; so many Chinese rolled their pigtails up under their caps.

Circumventing the Chinese Exclusion Act was a primary concern, and many Chinese bought expensive, false identities. They found other ways to get around the laws. When the earthquake and fire in San Francisco in 1906 destroyed so many records, many Chinese claimed they were born here...and none could prove otherwise. One law stated that Chinese citizens could bring their children into the country, so on return visits to ancestral villages, the Chinese brought in many children, claiming them as their own. These "paper sons" and "paper daughters" were children on paper only, with no actual connection to the "parent," who could sell the privilege of bringing a new immigrant into the country or sell the new immigrant into sweatshops or brothels.

Consequently, immigrant inspectors devised grueling tests to determine the truth of the relationship. They asked perspective immigrants about family history, native villages, and their homes---things only family members would know. However, the wily Chinese had anticipated the questions and had memorized appropriate answers. Three witnesses, usually family members living in the U. S., would be required to corroborate the statements. However, if there were problems, sometimes deportation threatened all members of a family. If an applicant was rejected, there could be an appeal, but the whole process took months and sometimes years.

The Angel Island Immigration Station burned to the ground in August 1940, and immigrants were relocated to a mainland station. The site of the old station was used as a prisoner-of-war camp during World War II, after which it was abandoned. Angel Island is now a state park and has been declared a National Historic Landmark. It has no records on the immigrants. Those who are researching immigrants who came into the country via San Francisco should search records in the National Archives or access the online file of the San Francisco Chinatown website.

In 1943, the U. S. repealed the Chinese Exclusion Act, since China was now an ally in the War. However, although Chinese could now become naturalized citizens, Chinese immigration was limited to 165 persons a year until 1965. The Japanese, whose immigration was also limited, considered their exclusion as an insult, one of the reasons they gave for their vicious attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941.

Several sources, including: http://answers.google.com/answers/threadvew?id=346634
http://www.angelisland.org/immigr02.html http://www.aiisf.org/history

ENDANGERED LANGUAGES. It seems incredible to think that many languages that our ancestors spoke no longer exist. There are an estimated 7,000 languages around the world today but, according to linguistic experts, languages are dying out at the rate of one every two weeks. With the dead or dying languages, much knowledge and many traditions are also lost. In northern Australia, eastern Siberia, Ecuador, Columbia, Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, British Columbia, many native languages are endangered. In our own American Southwest and states of Oklahoma, Washington and Oregon, native dialects are on the brink of extinction. Most of these languages have never been written, and the few people who speak them are dying out. The Living Tongue Institute of Salem, Oregon is trying to save these endangered languages by recording and studying them. The Attakapas language, the speech of the Indians of southwest Louisiana, has already become extinct. Source: Lake Charles *American Press* (9/19/2007)

DID YOU KNOW that in 1872, although laws prevented women from voting, no laws prevented them from running for public office? VICTORIA WOODHULL became the Equal Rights Party's presidential candidate. During her campaign, she called for "reform of political and social abuses, the emancipation of labor, and the enfranchisement of women." She argued in favor of improved civil rights and the abolition of capital punishment. Her radical views gained her the support of socialists, trade unions, and women suffragists, but lost her the support of conservative leaders, including SUSAN B. ANTHONY and ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, both well-known suffragists, who supported HORACE GREELEY in the election.
http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAWlockwoodBelva.htm

DID YOU KNOW that true redheads will be extinct by the year 2100, since carriers of the gene that produces red hair are less and less likely to pair up in a world of global intermingling? A child usually needs a copy of the gene from each parent to become a redhead. But while redheads may decline, the potential for red isn't going away. When a mutation created the special gene in northern Europe millions of years ago, its effect on hair and skin pigment---causing red to build up instead of brown---was beneficial, increasing the body's ability to make vitamin D from sunlight. Today, the gene's carriers are often prone to skin cancer and, oddly, some are more sensitive to heat and cold-related pain. Only about 4 % of the people possess the gene. Only 2% of the world's population is estimated to be natural redheads, but 13% of Scotland's population has red hair. In 2006, in an effort to achieve red hair, about $123 million was spent on red hair color in the U. S. Source: National Geographic (Sept. 2007)

Yesterday is History, Tomorrow is a Mystery,
Today is a Gift – That's why it's called the Present.

Time passed in the company of friends is always well spent.

INDIANS IN THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

"When war begins, Hell opens." English Proverb

The War Between the States had lasting consequences for the Indian Nations. Indians served on both sides. Over 3,000 Indians served the Union, but the best known Indian in the Union Army was Colonel ELY PARKER, who became an aide to General GRANT. Many Indians also served the Confederacy. Although England, France and much of Europe sympathized with the Confederate cause, the only **official** allies of the Confederacy were members of the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Nation (Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles), who, by treaty with the United States, were permitted to hold slaves. Nearly all of the 5,000 members of the Chickasaw Indian Nation supported the Confederacy. They provided four military units and fought in Tennessee, Indian Territory (Oklahoma), southern Arkansas, and northern Texas, fighting on for three months after LEE surrendered at Appomattox.

The Cherokees were split factionally after the treaty that had removed them from their homes in Georgia and sent them over the Trail of Tears to Indian Territory (Oklahoma). The majority faction supported the Union and the minority faction and most mixed bloods allied themselves with the Confederacy at the beginning of the war. Kansas originally had a Neutral Strip that was used to separate the Indians and the white setters, but by the Treaty of 1835, the Cherokees were allowed to purchase this Neutral Land. It later became Cherokee and Crawford Counties, Kansas and was a part of the Cherokee nation until 1861, when the Cherokees sold it to the Confederacy and promised to provide two regiments for the Confederate Army. After the War Between the States, the Neutral Strip once again became the property of the Cherokee Nation. This land was sold to the U. S. in July 1866 by an Act of Congress, in order for Kansas to become a state.

The most unusual unit of the Confederate Army was a battalion of full-blooded Eastern Cherokees led by WILLIAM HOLLAND THOMAS, who fought a pitched battle with the Federal soldiers at Baptist Gap, Tennessee. After one of their chiefs was killed, the Indians scalped several dead and wounded Yankees. Cherokees also fought bravely at the Battle of Pea Ridge, Tennessee. They fought in native dress, carrying bows and arrows, and riding Indian ponies, but their policy of mutilating the dead caused such strong criticism that after this battle, they served the Confederacy mainly as raiders and scouts. The War Between the States took a heavy toll on the Cherokees, costing them about 25% of their population.

The Choctaws, who had been removed to Indian Territory as early as 1830, also supported the Confederacy. With the Cherokees, they organized 10 companies to serve in the Confederate Army. Their service was confined to Indian Territory. The Choctaws took part in the Battle of Honey Springs and Perryville, both of which were defeats for the Confederacy. In late 1862, 180 Choctaws organized the 1st Mississippi Infantry. The entire unit was captured at Camp Moore, Louisiana, in 1863, except for their former chief GREENWOOD LeFLORE. (See ***Kinfolks*** Vol. 16 #1 & Vol. 21 #1.)

STAND WAITE (WATIE), the Creek commander of the First Indian Brigade, Volunteer Mounted Rifles, CSA. became a Brigadier General and was the only Indian to achieve the rank of General in the War Between the States. His main objective was to disrupt Union supply lines to Kansas and Indian Territory. WAITE, one of the last commanders to surrender at the end of the war, surrendered his Confederate forces on 23 June 1865, two months after LEE surrendered.

Although the Indians were willing to fight, they were not accustomed to group discipline or to prolonged battles. They fought best in daring hit-and-run raids or in guerilla-style skirmishes. They traditionally fought with bows, arrows and tomahawks, not with the inferior rifles issued to them. There were never enough supplies for any Confederate unit, and Indian troops were the last on the list; by December 1863, at least a thousand Confederate Indians were without guns of any kind. Without arms, discipline or training, the Indian troops fought bravely, but had only a minimal effect on the war. However, their casualties were high; it is estimated that the Indian Territory may have lost 10,000 people, or 20% of its population in the war. Several Internet sites tell about the Indians who fought in the war.

In the West, as forts were depleted in strength and numbers by soldiers being called to the battlefields, the Apaches, Comanche and other Plains Tribes saw their chance at recovering some of their lands and began attacks on settlers and military parties. The Union found replacements for garrisons, using raw recruits and draftees, as well as "Galvanized Yankees," Confederate soldiers who had been captured and imprisoned, but who had been given their parole to go west to fight the Indians. When the war ended, there were numerous post-war depressions. Soldiers returning from war could find no jobs. However the lure of the West called. Gold had been discovered and land was cheap, so thousands of immigrants poured from the East to inundate the Indians' lands and sacred places. The War Between the States had ended a way of life and a new way of life had begun.

The South found itself in the throes of harsh Radical Reconstruction. The Union bitterness extended to the Five Civilized Tribes for their part in the war and the punitive nature of Reconstruction resulted in opening the Indian Territory to railroads and homesteaders. Like other southerners, the Confederate Indians had lost their slaves and suffered an economic blow. As a result, the strength of the Indian Nations was broken. The Oklahoma Land Rush began and settlers poured into the land once set aside for the Indian tribes. With the war ended, the U. S. Army turned its attention to subduing the western tribes.

Like other veterans, the Indian veterans and/or their heirs also made claims for arrears in pay, pensions, and bounty lands. Records concerning these claims include a list of claimants (1865-1872); a register of admitted pension claims by heirs of Indians who were killed in service or by invalid Indians (1865-1860); a register for claims for bounty and back pay (1869-1880); and a ledger of accounts of E. B. STOVER, a legal guardian for several minor heirs of deceased members of the 9th Kansas Cavalry (1869-1870). There are also correspondence, reports, legal documents, and other records from 1865-1875 concerning JOHN W. WRIGHT and Indian Home Guard claims, which were accumulated during an investigation of charges against WRIGHT. He was an attorney and agent for the Indians in presenting claims and was also a special agent for the Department of the Interior in making payments to successful claimants. Applications for pensions are in Record Group 15 at the National Archives. Claims for bounties and back pay that were settled by the second Auditor of the Treasury Department are in Records of the U. S. Accounting Office, Record Group 217. Records for Indians who served the Confederacy are sometimes difficult to find. Always check tribal records. There are many sites pertaining to the Indians, particularly the Cherokees, who fought in the War Between the States.

Several sources including: **http://thomaslegion.net**
Guide to Records in the National Archives of the U. S. Relating to American Indians
"Indian Hunting." *The Genie.* (3rd quarter) Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association, Inc. Shreveport, LA

NATIVE AMERICAN RESEARCH AIDS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is custodian of all existing tribal records and tribal enrollment. You can find Indians with colorful names, such as "Drinks All the Time" and "Strikes By the Side of the Water" in some Indian censuses. Censuses for those enrolled in tribes or living on reservations may be found in NARA microfilm publication M595, Indian Census Rolls from 1895 to 1940 (692 rolls). The data on the rolls varies, but generally gives the person's name, age, date of birth, sex, and relationship to the head of the household. Beginning in 1930, the rolls also show the degree of Indian blood, marital status, place of residence and other information. For certain years, including 1935, 1936, 1938, and 1939, only supplemental rolls of additions and deletions were completed. There is not a census for every reservation or group of Indians for every year. Only persons who maintained a formal affiliation with a tribe are listed on these federal census rolls. Information on Indians can also be found in microfilm publication T626, 15th Census of the U. S., 1930. Many records have been published or microfilmed, and may be available through Interlibrary Loan. There are about two million Native Americans living in the U. S. today. Many belonged to tribal nations. Tribal members are citizens of the U. S. and of their nations.

Some Choctaw records are available at the Gilcrease Museum Library at Tulsa, OK. Other Choctaw records available on microfilm at the National Archives are: Choctaw Nation Census (1831); Choctaw Registration Roll (1831-1857); Choctaw Register of Claims for Reservations (1832-1857); Choctaw Cooper Census Roll (1856); Choctaw Freeman Roll (1895 & 1896); Choctaw census (1895, with index); Choctaw nation Warrants (undated); Index to Mississippi Choctaw children (undated). Websites for Native American research include:
Bureau of Indian Affairs **www.nativeamericans.com/genealogy.htm**
Genealogical Records **www.everton.com**
Index of Native American Resources on the Internet **www.cyndislist.com/native.htm**
www.hanksville.org/NAresources
Index of first rolls of citizen & freedmen of Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory (Dawes).
http://www.archives.gov/research_room/arc_honor_list/table_of_contents.html
Finding Indian Ancestry. **www.doi.gov/ancestry.html**
Native American Genealogy. **www.accessgenealogy.com/native**

THE ARIZONA TERRITORY was the only territory officially added to the Confederate States of America. It encompassed the southern half of pre-Civil War New Mexico Territory from Texas to California. From March 1861, the Territory was self-proclaimed and asserted its desire to join the Confederacy. It was recognized by the Confederate Congress in February 1862, but was occupied by Union forces in July 1862 and was returned to the jurisdiction of the U. S. New Mexico Territory. Source: *Everton's Genealogical Helper* (Sept. /Oct. 2006)

THE FIRST LOUISIANA INDIAN DAY was celebrated on 24 June 1994. The eight recognized tribes and their locations were: Apache-Choctaw Tribe (Charenton), Caddo-Adai Tribe (Robeline), Chitimacha Tribe (Charenton), Clinton-Choctaw Tribe (Gardiner), Coushatta Tribe (Elton), Jena Band of Choctaw (Jena), Tunica-Biloxi Tribe (Marksville), and the United Houma Nation (Dulac). The Caddo-Adai have been recorded in the Natchitoches area since 1529. The Attakapas Indians, who used to roam southwest Louisiana, are now extinct.

CIVIL WAR LETTERS OF ERASTUS "RAS" TANNER

Brother of STEPHEN J. TANNER
Courtesy of MARJORIE TANNER FREEMAN
Continued from ***Kinfolks,*** Vol. 32 #1

Camp Cannon, Miss.
Nov. 10, 1863

Dear Father and Aunt:

My last letter of Nov. 3rd informed you that we had just received orders to break up Camp Jim Dixon and report at Meridian, and also that we did not expect to stop short of Chattanooga. But I am pleased to write that we were mistaken, as we have stopped at Meridian and gone out to our old camp where we are now busily engaged fixing our camp, the Missouri brigade having taken possession of all our boards and beds. Since writing my last letter to you I have been more depressed in spirits than I remember of being since I told you good bye last winter---the cause, as you will have learned before this reaches you, was the departure of STEPHEN for home. You cannot imagine how lonesome and lost I felt after he had gone. I stood it pretty well until I had told him Goodbye and he was gone so that I could see him no more; then I realized the fact that I was alone and it was nothing but natural that I should be low spirited, not withstanding that it was I who got him to resign and was glad really that he was gone. I am still glad that he is gone home, tho [sic] I cannot tell how much I miss him. I am in hopes that he will stay at home from now on, and that a great deal of trouble will be taken off of your hands, which at the same time will not be trouble to his. Yesterday I received a letter from you dated Sept. 19th per Hancock. I was very glad to hear that you were all well and had plenty. In your letter you mentioned having received my letters that were written after the fall of Vicksburg, when I was not only whipped, but was also willing to express my opinions boldly. Since that time I have to a certain extent changed my opinion of affairs, but it is not necessary to mention what my notions now are, only that I am not so badly demoralized as then; and now that STEPHEN is gone home will be much better satisfied with our positions on this side of the River. For, knowing that STEPHEN is at home to assist in case of the Federals coming to north Texas, and that he will keep you out of the army and from trying your luck at bushwhacking, and that he is comparatively safe, I can feel better than I could when both of us were exposed all the time and away from home. I am now willing to risk myself with the rest of my Company.

Capt. BONNER was with us when STEPHEN left in the morning; after he was gone, JOHN and I went off out of company and spent a very pleasant day together, such a one as I have not often spent. I have got my boots at the shop undergoing repairs. I am having them half-soled and the heels remodeled. It will cost many dollars. I think they will last all the winter. I have got two pairs of socks and think I will manage to get some more. I have clothing enough to last me this winter, and next spring I can get along without any of a consequence.

It is impossible for me to write you a long letter since nothing has transpired since I wrote you a letter except that I have already written. It may be some time before you get a long letter from me, as something must happen before I write unless I go to speculating about what may or may not happen, and then I am sure to get lost in the labyrinths of my own thoughts, and besides it is not interesting for you to read such.

We have just got orders to move a mile or two to go into winter quarters, so the boys say. But I think it is to get convenient to wood as we all have the wood to use here to carry up a big hill, which is very unhandy. Two more of our boys got furloughs for fifty days this morning and will start for Texas in the morning. By them I send this letter. There is no news from BRAGG's Army in front of Chattanooga or that country except that our men have reoccupied Loudon without a fight. You have heard of the change of commanders in the Federal army around and in Chattanooga and the appointment of GRANT to command the entire army in the West. I do not think GRANT to be anything extra as a general. I believe it luck that has made him what he is. It is true that he took Ft. Donelson, but it was by an overwhelming force. At Shiloh he was defeated and would have been annihilated had it not been for BUELL's untimely arrival. At Vicksburg he was baffled and defeated by a mere handful of men. And no doubt is entertained that had we had a general there, he would yet be in front of that place. GEORGE THOMAS, ROSECRANS' successor in the command of the Army of the Cumberland, was on duty in Texas at the breaking out of the war. He tendered his resignation to Gen. TWIGG's Commanding Department, but on TWIGG's recommendation, he went to Richmond, Va., where he threw up his commission and tendered his service to Gov. LETCHER of Va., and was offered a position. He then went North to get his wife and family and never returned. He is reported to have been a rabid Secessionist. He and Genl. BRAGG are not strangers as THOMAS was a lieutenant in BRAGG's Battery in Mexico. He is reported to be a good fighter but very slow in all his movements before the fight. He had better keep his eyes open and his wits about him lest BRAGG gets ahold of him before he is aware and flogs him well. I suppose THOMAS to be a good general.

From present indications I think there will be a general calm in military movements on this side [of] the River. I hope the Feds will do immediately all they intend doing this winter. Write to me as often as you can as your letters get here frequently and the oftener you write the oftener I will hear from home. You no doubt have thought that I have done but little else but write letters since leaving home if all my letters have ever got to you. I will however continue to write whenever an opportunity presents itself.

I am very tired of the endless monotony of camp life, its many and continued privations, the want of every luxury of life, the absence of home with all the sweet recollections, and friends with the smile of welcome ever beaming on the countenances, the impossibility of ever studying, and long to see the time when I can return home to spend the remainder of my life in peace in the company of those I love.

Your Affectionate Son, RAS H. TANNER.

****

Cuba Station, Ala.
Apr. 26, 1865

Stephen Dear Brother,

I wrote father a long letter a few days ago giving an account of the operations around Mobile and the evacuation of the City. At this time I have no news to write farther than my health is good but I am very much demoralized almost scattered. (?) Our Div., consisting of the combined armies of the Gulf, east La. & Miss., numbering about twenty five thousand men, left Meridian on the morning of the 22nd for this place, distant from Meridian 20 miles east. We will start in a

short time for some point east----that is for JOHNSTON's army. The men are very much opposed to going and are deserting to an alarming extent---not alarming either, for I do most sincerely wish that every man would shoulder his musket and go home, as it is useless after one sees himself overpowered to continue struggling, expecting some divine interposition in his favor.

There is no doubt now that Genl. LEE did surrender the army of Northern Va., there being from twenty two to thirty five thousand including himself, EWELL, ANDERSON and LONGSTREET, [a] Lt. Genl,, seventeen Major Generals and sixty-one Brigadier generals. Thus you see that the entire army was taken, so it has never had but three corps and EWELL, ANDERSON & LONGSTREET were in command of them. A. P. HILL was wounded and captured sometime since. Ten thousand prisoners were taken at the fall of Richmond, making at least forty thousand of that army that have been captured this spring. JOHNSTON is running from the combined armies of SHERMAN, GRANT, SCHOFIELD and SHERIDAN numbering at least 200,000 men. Columbus, Ga., is in the hands of the enemy; all communication with the East is cut off; LINCOLN is dead and SEWARD seriously wounded. Now what can JOHNSTON do with 20,000 demoralized troops and DICK TAYLOR 500 miles off with two thousand, most of whom are going home, do against such overwhelming numbers? Our country is gone, but I think England & France will hold the federal government a better fight.

Many of our boys are gone and more are going home. What to do, I am at a loss. This Southern cause is as dear to me as ever and I hate worse to submit but it is useless to "kick against the pricks." If they will only let us alone I had as soon we would have one government as two or twenty as one. I am tired living like a brute, or worse, and intend to quit as soon as I safely can. There is a report in camp that a sixty day armistice is granted; how true it is I do not know. Hope it is true.

I have not heard from you or home for a long time. Think you ought to write whether Capt. LONG comes or not, as I suppose you are waiting for him to come to send letters, and none of us think he ever intends coming back. I was in hopes that you would find a good little girl before this time, but I fear you will never marry, and from self defense I fear that I will have to. If I remain here long and can get a furlough, you need not be surprised at anything that might happen. Write soon. Your brother, RAS.

[Below is a copy of ERASTUS TANNER's discharge. It is interesting to note that the last Southern forces surrendered May 26, 1865. No. 6 Meridian, Miss. May 7, 1865
Private E. H. TANNER of A Company, Ninth Regiment, Texas Infantry, C.S.A., residing in Lamar County, Texas having been, with the approval of the proper authorities, paroled, is permitted to return to his home, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities, so long as he observes his parole and the laws in force where he resides.

By order Major General E. R. S. CANBY, U. S. A.
(Signature of G. L. ANDERSON)

Note from STEPHEN JENNINGS TANNER's writings: "My brother ERASTUS came home, having served the entire war and passed through many battles but was never wounded. A few weeks later he took sick and died." ERASTUS H. TANNER died 21 August 1865. **(Conclusion)**

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA CONFEDERATE VETERAN, MORDECAI E. SHADDOCK

MORDECAI E. SHADDOCK was born in 1840 in Virginia. At the start of the War Between the States, he enlisted in the Confederate Army in April 1861 in Carolina County, Virginia, as a private in Co. B, 9th Cavalry Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, J. E. B. Stewart Division, C.S.A.; he may have achieved the rank of sergeant. He was honorably discharged from service by General GRANT at Appomattox Courthouse in April 1865. After the war, he came to Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana and married Miss SALLY JENNINGS, the daughter of TIPTON D. JENNINGS and MARY "SALLIE" AMES, in August of 1871. SALLY JENNINGS was born 15 June 1849 in Lynchburg, Virginia. MORDECAI E. SHADDOCK was a minister, who made his home in Lake Charles.

Children of the couple included: four sons, E. J., J. B., R. M., and C. B. SHADDOCK, and five daughters, Mrs. R. P. (ALICE VIRGINIA) HOWELL, Mrs. F. W. WILCOX, Mrs. H. H. EVANS, Mrs. ARCHIE CAMERON, and Mrs. ISAAC DEROUEN.

Mr. SHADDOCK was a member of the United Confederate Veterans Camp No. 62 in Lake Charles. He was also adjutant of the group. He was bestowed with the Southern Cross of Honor (date not recorded). The certificate was signed by SHADDOCK, G. M. GOSSETT, J. L. LYONS, and H. C. GILL. He attended the 1910 Confederate reunion in New Orleans and received a Confederate pension in 1916.

MORDECAI E. SHADDOCK is probably the same man who is seen in various newspaper articles as EDWIN M. SHADDOCK. He died in 1920 and is buried in Orange Grove-Graceland Cemetery in Lake Charles, where a U.C.V. marker marks his final resting place. His wife preceded him in death, dying in 1917. She is also buried in Orange Grove-Graceland Cemetery.

Sources: Various newspaper articles; *Maude Reid Scrapbooks*; 1911 census; cemetery records
Rosteet & Miguez. *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana*
Smith. *Southern Crosses of Honor*

CONFEDERATE DAUGHTER, MRS. ROBERT P. HOWELL, DIES

Information submitted by SHIRLEY SMITH, Member #980

Mrs. ALICE VIRGINIA HOWELL, 70, died at 11:15 Wednesday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. D. [MINNIE MAY] HAYES, 412 Iris Street, after a lengthy illness. Funeral services will be conducted from the residence Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock with Rev. J. HENRY BOWDON officiating. Burial will be in Graceland Cemetery with the Hixson Funeral Home in charge. Mrs. HOWELL was born in Trenton, Tennessee, 20 August 1875, the daughter of the Rev. M. E. SHADDOCK and the former Miss SALLY JENNINGS. She was married to the Rev. ROBERT PATTON HOWELL on 26 September 1900. Surviving Mrs. HOWELL are a daughter, Mrs. HAYES of Lake Charles; a son, Dr. ROBERT PATTON HOWELL, Jr., of New Orleans; three stepchildren, S. T. HOWELL of Lake Charles, Mrs. MARY LOU STOCKWELL of Baton Rouge, and Mrs. LUCILLE HOLT of Laurel, Mississippi. *LC Am. Press* (4/18/1946)

"Imagination is given to us to compensate for what we are not.
A sense of humor is provided to console us for what we are." *The Family Tree*

CAPTAIN CHARLES BURCH OF JOHNSON BAYOU RECALLED

By the late W. T. BLOCK, Member #676, reprinted with permission from *The Cameron Pilot* (5/24/2007)

During the mid-nineteenth century, cotton steamboat captains on Sabine Lake were held in high esteem in both East Texas and Louisiana, for often they were the only link between an isolated village with the outside world. Captain CHARLES C. BURCH of Johnson Bayou and Sabine Pass was one of those captains; in fact, there were three BURCH brothers, each of whom sailed as a steamer captain on various occasions.

SHERWOOD K. BURCH was the eldest of them, having been in New York in 1816; he was also the last of the brothers to arrive at Sabine Pass. It is believed that he traveled with his parents and the NEIL McGAFFEY family when he was about three to Circlesville, Ohio. CHARLES BURCH was born in Ohio in 1823, and INCREASE R. BURCH was born the same state in 1820. The writer believes that the BURCH brothers were apprenticed as cabin boys and laborers aboard the Ohio River steamers at an early age, and thus had worked their way up to such vocations as captains, mates, steam engineers, and clerks (supercargoes) by the time they reached Sabine Lake, for none of them were ever employed below those ranks in Texas.

INCREASE R. BURCH, husband of JULIA MARIE McGAFFEY, followed his father-in-law, NEAL McGAFFEY, to Texas about 1846. McGAFFEY, a lawyer, had become well-to-do for that age, having become the owner and proprietor of the new townsite of Sabine Pass. About 1849, C. C. BURCH and his wife, HANNAH, followed him, and in the 1850 Sabine Pass census, were living in the INCREASE BURCH household. However, HANNAH BURCH died in 1851, probably during childbirth, and on February 22, 1852, CHARLES BURCH married JOHANNA ORR, daughter of GEORGE and PRISCILLA ORR of Sabine Pass.

The ORR family was formerly of Johnson Bayou, but about 1822, ORR followed HENRY GRIFFITH and RUEBEN and SOLOMON BARROW to Chambers County, Texas. In 1825, ORR was appointed the Mexican "alcalde" for the Liberty Municipality, which then contained an area the size of ten present-day southeast Texas counties. In 1826, STEPHEN F. AUSTIN appointed ORR to accompany and guide JOHN C. WILLIAMS, who had been appointed by AUSTIN to map and chart all navigable waters which fed into Sabine Lake. By 1860, CHARLES and JOHANNA BURCH were the parents of four children, to wit, GEORGE, ELIZABETH, PRISCILLA, and HANNAH.

About 1855, C. H. RUFF of Beaumont hired CHARLES BURCH as captain aboard his steam boat, the *Mary Falvey*, which picked up cotton along the lower Neches River twice monthly. In November 1859, as H. R. GREEN rode the *Falvey* up Pine Island Bayou to Concord, he noted that "CHARLEY BURCH, her popular commander, sociable, generous, clever, is a whole team in all respects..." GREEN also added that the *Mary Falvey* had "good accommodations, excellent fare, and kind and gentlemanly officers..." The *Falvey* was 120 feet long, weighed 298 tons, and could carry 450 bales of cotton.

In 1860, a new steamer named the *Sabine*, arrived at Sabine Pass, it being wholly owned by the BURCH brothers, and Captain CHARLES left his command on the *Falvey* to become pilot aboard the *Sabine*. Like the *Falvey,* the *Sabine* could also load 450 bales of cotton. INCREASE R. BURCH became the captain, S. K. BURCH became the clerk, and among others in the 15-

man crew were two engineers; a steward, cook and bartender; a fiddler; two carpenters; 3 seamen; and one cabin boy. Both the *Sabine* and the *Falvey* were tied up at Sabine Pass when the Civil War began in April 1861, and the writer believes that both vessels entered the blockade-running trade, loaded with cotton. In 1862, RUFF, who formerly owned the *Falvey,* was one of the owners of the steamer *Uncle Ben*, which was 135 feet long and could carry 1,000 bales. When Texas Confederate General J. B. MAGRUDER chose to arm the *Uncle Ben*, he commandeered the *Ben* and its crew into the Texas Marine Department. RUFF brought a variety of seamen aboard the *Uncle Ben* as masters, mates, and pilots, including Captain C. C. BURCH.

On Jan. 21, 1863, MAGRUDER sent the armed steamboats *Uncle Ben* and *Josiah Bell,* to sea to break the Sabine Pass blockade by two sailing ships, the *Morning Light* and *Velocity*. The blockaders fled for 30 miles at sea before the slow steamers caught up and the fight began. MAGRUDER had sent a habitual inebriate, Major WATKINS, to command the engagement, but he lay drunk in bed during the fight. After an hour the blockaders surrendered and were towed back to Sabine Pass. However, the 32-pound guns and 400 tons of supplies on the *Morning Light* were lost when the major refused permission to kedge the vessel over the bar to safety.

SHERWOOD K. BURCH, the oldest of the brothers, did not arrive in Sabine Pass until 1858, for all of his children were born in Ohio. In 1864, INCREASE R. BURCH died, but it is unknown whether or not his death was war-related. In 1870, JULIA MARIE BURCH was the head of her household and her youngest child was born in 1864. In 1865, CHARLES BURCH chose to become a farmer, so he moved JOHANNA and his five children to Johnson Bayou. However, in the fall each year when the cotton and other produce were sent to market in Orange, the steamers *Emily P.* and *Lark* were constantly in the Johnson Bayou-Orange trade and the schooner *Dreadnaught* plied constantly in the Bayou-Galveston trade. And CHARLIE BURCH agreed to captain the *Emily P.* until the cotton season ended.

Between 1880 and 1886, Johnson Bayou enjoyed immense prosperity, with about 1,200 residents on the bayou, and 700 acres planted in cotton, and 100 acres planted in sugar cane. During some years, cotton production reached 900 bales, with FERDINAND PAVELL, FREDERICK SCHMIDT, and CASWELL PEVETO owning cotton gins. PAVELL also owned one of the two sugar cane mills located there. As Captain of the *Emily P.*, it was BURCH's duty to bargain for the cotton, cattle, and other produce shipped to market. On one of his trips to Orange, the *Emily P.'s* steam boiler exploded, and Captain BURCH was killed instantly on January 28, 1884. His body was returned to Johnson Bayou for interment, but no headstone exists there for him today.

In February 1873, Captain S. K. BURCH, was the last of the brothers to command a steamboat named the *Comargo*, and he made voyages that year to both the Sabine and Neches Rivers. In January 1874, the *Comargo* struck a snag at Townsends Ferry on Angelina River and sank, a total loss. Nothing else is known about S. K. BURCH. JULIA MARIE BURCH resided in Beaumont for most of the remainder of her life, and her tombstone notes that she died in 1918. JOHANNA BURCH continued to live with her children on Johnson Bayou, and the last information about her was in 1906 when she applied for a Confederate pension.

"A lot of molehills become mountains when someone adds a little dirt." ***The Family Tree***

"COTTONCLADS": THE CONFEDERATES' UNIQUE STEAMBOATS

During the War Between the States few boats in the South had armor plating. Southerners lined their riverboats with bales of cotton for protection against enemy fire, and "cottonclads" were commonly used in warfare. A marker at Sabine Pass, Texas, pays tribute to the two South's "cottonclads," *Uncle Ben* and *Josiah H. Bell*, which took part in the battle of Sabine Pass in 1863. Although Union casualties were minimal, the battle "resulted in the capture of two ships, $10,000 worth of supplies, and 109 Union prisoners of war." Recently a 6,000-pound granite marker was unveiled at the Sabine Pass Battleground State Park. It lists 44 Union casualties, including 25 African-American sailors whose names were unknown, but were listed as missing and presumed dead. The casualties were crewmen from the USS *Sachem* and USS *Clifton*, which were both captured in the battle, and members of the 12th Maine Infantry, 75th New York Infantry and 161st New York Infantry.

The Union also used cotton to shield their boats, which was a way of taking cotton from the plantations. The commander of the Union ironclad *Indianola* that was patrolling the Mississippi River used bales of cotton to use "to fill up the space between the casement and wheel houses, so as to be better able to repel the boarding parties." The *Indianola* was eventually attacked and run aground by two Confederate rams and two "cottonclads" loaded with infantrymen. The Yankees also lined their gunboat with cotton bales when they visited Lake Charles in October 1862 and took Colonel NATHAN CLIFTON of the militia as their prisoner. (See ***Kinfolks***, Vol. 13 # 3.)
Sources: *Lake Charles American Press* (9/16/24; 9/24/2007)

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Family relationships are not difficult to define. An ***Ancestor*** is a person from whom you are directly descended. A ***Descendant*** is someone who descends directly from a specific person. Terms, such as ***mother-in-law, father-in-law, daughter-in-law,*** and ***son-in-law*** represent relationships that exist through marriage. A ***step-father*** denotes your mother's second (or subsequent) husband, a man who is not your father. Likewise, the term ***step-mother*** denotes your father's second wife, a woman who is not your mother. A ***step-child*** is a spouse's child by a former marriage. A ***half-brother*** or ***half-sister*** is a sibling with whom you share one parent.

In the past, ***cousins*** were counted as anyone with whom you had a family connection, no matter how remote. Your sister-in-law's third cousin, for example, might be counted as a cousin of the entire family. Today, however, when we count cousins, we count only those who are related to us by blood. ***First cousins*** are children of your aunts and uncles and have the same grandparents; they are of the same generation as yourself. ***Second cousins*** are people of the same generation who have the same great-grandparents, but not the same grandparents. ***Third cousins*** are of the same generation, and have the same great-great-grandparents. A ***first cousin once removed*** is a person of a different generation older or younger. (Your father's first cousin is your first cousin once removed...a generation removed from your own.) A ***first cousin twice removed*** means that the cousins are two generations apart. (Your grandfather's first cousin, two generations older than you, is your first cousin twice removed.) A ***second cousin once removed*** indicates a second cousin of your father's, who is one generation away from your own, etc. A **collateral relative** is a relative, such as a cousin, who is in the same direct line of descent or ascent as yours.

THE HISTORY OF JOHNSON BAYOU, LOUISIANA

Johnson Bayou (or Johnson's Bayou) is a small community located in Cameron Parish along the beaches on the Gulf of Mexico, just west of Holly Beach. Its first settlers were DANIEL JOHNSON and his wife, SUSANNA DAY (or DAILEY), who came to the area in 1789 from Sabine Pass, Texas looking for a place to build their home and establish a cattle ranch. In 1790, the JOHNSONs built a large two-storied house on a high ridge, just west of Deep Bayou. At that time the area was a part of the Rio Hondo, the "No-Man's Land" between the Calcasieu and Sabine Rivers. Today, two bayous and a lake in the area carry their names...Johnson Bayou, Madam Johnson Bayou and Madam Johnson Lake. The JOHNSONs were soon joined by their sons-in-law and other relatives, including SOLOMON and RUEBEN BARRY (BERRY), HENRY ORR, and HENRY GRIFFITH.

HENRY GRIFFITH, a native of Washington Co., Pennsylvania, arrived in Louisiana in 1819 and settled at Johnson Bayou, claiming all of Johnson Bayou from the Calcasieu to the Sabine. GRIFFITH also started a cattle ranch and, in 1824, married AMELIA BARRY, the daughter of RUEBEN BARRY and JANE JOHNSON, and a granddaughter of DANIEL and SUSANNA JOHNSON. In 1830, GRIFFITH received a Spanish land grant for acreage near Anahuac, Texas, where he established a second home and cattle ranch. In order to comply with requirements for the land grant, it was necessary for the GIFFITH family to maintain residence for six months at each place. GRIFFITH drove his cattle from Johnson Bayou along the beach to Sabine Pass, then on to his Texas property before taking them to market. GRIFFITH died in 1865 and is buried next to his wife on the Texas ranch.

Other pioneer settlers were the BERWICKs, SMITHs, and GREENs. In 1825, HENRY BERWICK settled on Garrison Ridge in Johnson Bayou, an area on which Confederate troops later camped during the War Between the States. JOE BERWICK, an early circuit rider in Cameron Parish, married JOSEPHINE ASHWORTH. Green's Lake, Green's Bayou and Junius Ridge were named for JUNIUS GREEN, another early settler. The SMITH family included ALONZO, ALBERT, AUSTIN, DUNCAN, EMORY, FREDERICK, GUS, JOHN and PHINEAS. In the mid-1840s, ARMO TRAHAN and his wife, OCTAVIA PRIMEAUX, moved from Vermilion to Johnson Bayou with their large family.

After 1850, the settlement became a thriving community as other new settlers came. They included JAMES BEVAN, ZANE and CELESTINE SALLIER, MICHAEL GILLEN, MICHAEL and ELIZA PONTICHECK, ISAAC and JACK SIMMONS, and families with the surnames of CALHOUN, HACKETT, HAMILTON, HARVEY, MILLER, RUTHERFORD, STANLEY, and SELLS. MICHAEL GILLEN and HAMILTON were blacksmiths. L. SIMMONS, W. GRIFFITH and a Mr. COMSTOCK were merchants. GEORGE PLUMMER was the lighthouse keeper. The first doctor in the area was probably Dr. FREDERICK ERBELDING, who lived on Blue Buck Ridge, and also became the third postmaster of Johnson Bayou. Dr. ERBELDING taught his son, JOSEPH, to practice medicine. JOSEPH ERBELDING married LYDIA SEREPTE WAKEFIELD, daughter of GEORGE WAKEFIELD of Cameron. She had been educated in Ohio and was a schoolteacher.

After the War Between the States ended, cotton farmers came to the area. Among the new settlers was DEXTER WATSON DONAHUE, who came to Johnson Bayou and married ELIZABETH GRIFFITH. They had five children, owned thousands of acres of land and large herds of cattle, and were among the wealthiest residents of the area. It is said that after the war, FERDINAND PAVELL, who owned a cotton plantation, sugar mill, gin house, store, cotton brokerage firm, and a shingle mill, was the wealthiest man at Johnson Bayou.

By 1886, Johnson Bayou was prospering and had over 1,200 residents, two post offices (one at the small nearby settlement of Berry), cotton gins, syrup mills, a cotton brokerage house, a shingle mill and four stores. JOSEPH B. PEVETO was the first postmaster at Johnson Bayou. The stores were operated by CALVIN, CASELL PEVETO, J. C. GRIFFITH, and AUSTIN "BUSTER" SMITH. There were also boarding houses and a 24-room hotel, the *Belaire*, which was owned by MICHEL and SUZANNE HARGROVE PEVETO. The boarding houses and hotel accommodated businessmen and the many tourists who came to fish or to enjoy the surf, sand, and sea breezes. However, the only way in or out of lower Cameron Parish was by water. At this time, two steamboats, the *Lark* and the *Emily P.*, plied the coast, trading from Johnson Bayou to Orange, Texas, and hauling cotton and produce to market, returning with news and mail. They also took passengers to and from the small beach community. The schooner *Dreadnaught* sailed exclusively in the Galveston-to-Johnson Bayou trade, making one round trip weekly. On the fateful night of 12 October 1886, peace, prosperity, and the Johnson Bayou community came to an end.

Through the years, many hurricanes and tropical storms had taken their toll on the residents, cattle herds and other property of Johnson Bayou, but this time was different, far worse than anyone could imagine. There were no scientific methods of predicting weather, so no one realized that there was a monster storm rising out of the Gulf, pushing a tidal wave that would inundate the low lying beaches and land along the southwest Louisiana and southeast Texas coasts. The morning of October 12th gave no cause for alarm. Most of the children were in the school house and the field hands were picking cotton, but by 4:00 P. M., the water had risen four feet. By 7 P. M., gale force winds of 140 miles per hour and more were pounding the houses and oak trees. Houses without holes cut in the floors floated away with their contents and human cargo. In other homes, the residents fled to the attics or roofs, where they tied themselves and their children to chimneys or to the branches of large oak trees.

The storm struck in the night. Waters rose so quickly that escape was impossible. Sabine Pass was hard hit, and about 50 people drowned there. Both Johnson Bayou and the nearby communities of Radford and Shellbark were completely destroyed by the hurricane. (See ***Kinfolks***, Vol. 22 #2) In the western part of the community, sixty-seven lives were known to have been lost. In his account of the storm, entitled *The Night Johnson Bayou Died,* W. T. BLOCK stated: "When the horror ended, there was scarcely a bayou family left intact. Everyone had lost someone near and dear among the 110 drowning victims of the storm. Seventeen children of Johnson Bayou were left orphaned, and twenty parents lost all their children." (See ***Kinfolks,*** Vol. 28 #3 & Vol. 28 #4.)

Homes and businesses were utterly destroyed by wind and waves. A Galveston newspaper reported: "Johnson's Bayou and Radford were once communities with more than 1,000

inhabitants; today they are communities of beggars. The buzzards are the only feathered fowl in the air." People had nowhere to live and no way of making a living, so only a few returned. By 1887, only six families had returned to Johnson Bayou to begin building new lives. In 1894, with memories of the hurricane becoming more distant, about 57 families or a total of about 400 people were living at the small coastal community. In the *Galveston Daily News* of 1 June 1894, merchant JOHN M. SMITH bragged about the health of the Johnson Bayou residents, citing two large families to prove his point. Rev. and Mrs. JOSEPH BERWICK, who had married in 1866, had 24 children by 1894, and had "never had a doctor in the house." By then, Mrs. BERWICK was 48 years old and was "the picture of good health." Mr. and Mrs. DOLZIE THERIOT also had 24 surviving children. The oldest person living at that time was PLACIDE LABAN, a veteran of the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812.

The Johnson Bayou community was heavily damaged in the hurricane of 1918 and in Hurricane Audrey in June of 1957. Reminiscent of the Hurricane of 1886 was the damage wrought by Hurricane Rita in September 2005, but few lives were lost. Residents of this beach community and summer visitors who have camps in the area are now warned of hurricanes in time to evacuate their livestock and families. Property damage, however, always remains a concern.

Sources: *Lagniappe* (1/5/1999) Block. "Two Southwest La. Ghost Towns," *Cameron Pilot* (9/25/1997) Today's World (1/1/1986) Griffith. "Cameron's Pioneer Cattlemen," *Lake Charles American Press* (11/27/1988) Ross. "Johnson Bayou, Historic Community," *Lake Charles American Press* (12/17/1989) *Kinfolks*, Vol. 22 #2 (1998)

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UNEXPECTED GENEALOGICAL BENEFITS FROM HITLER'S RECORDS

One part of Hitler's grand plan to purify the Germans was to trace their links to the Aryan race. The people in his infamous SS had to prove their ancestry by submitting their Ahnentafels (Ancestor Charts) along with their applications for service. In 1933 federal, state and local employers were required to purchase ancestor charts from the Office for Race and Resettlement. Every employee had to fill out the charts to prove Aryan ancestry, and a government official then issued an "ancestor passport." Anyone without proper Aryan ancestors was denied government jobs; anyone with a Jewish bloodline was selected for the concentration camps. It was difficult to conceal "improper" ancestors, because professional genealogists checked the charts.

When the war ended, these files were seized with other German records and were microfilmed in Berlin. The files were invaluable in tracing Nazi criminals and in tracing property owners, especially those who were killed in the Holocaust. These records were not publicized and remained relatively undiscovered in the National Archives. The records are not indexed and are in German. They are contained on 7,800 reels of microfilm and relate to about 14 million people, sometimes going back as many as six generations into the 1700s. They contain vital records, medical information, correspondence, biographical information, as well as genealogical charts.

THE FAMILY IS ONE OF NATURE'S MASTERPIECES.

--- George Santayana

FERRIES TALES IN OLD IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH
WEST FORK OF THE CALCASIEU RIVER

Continued from Vol. 32 #1

Researched and written by Anna Marie Hayes (Member #200) and Betty Rosteet (Member #78)

ALLEN J. PERKINS FERRY

Police Jury minutes dated 8 July 1872 show that ALBERT RIGMAIDEN was appointed overseer of the "Public road leading from the **ferry at A. J. PERKINS'** (West Fork) to & intersecting the Public road leading from the Sabine to **Hortman's Ferry,** at the Sand Gully." On 10 [or 12] March 1873 JAMES STANSFIELD was appointed overseer of a road from the Sand Gully near Bagdad to **A. J. Perkins Ferry** on the West Fork. On 6 July 1874, a motion was passed to allow A. J. PERKINS the privilege of keeping a ferry across the West Fork near his residence for three years. The following rates of ferriage were established, without additional charge during high water:

For large ox-cart, wagon & team - $1.00
For man & horse - 25¢
Small wagon, ox-cart or buggy – 50¢
For footman or lead horse – 10¢

On 4 November 1873, the Police Jury renewed PERKINS privileges as keeper of the ferry across the West Fork near his residence for three years, two miles above and below the ferry, "without having additional charge during high water, with the following rates of ferriage:

For large ox or wagon & team - $1.00
For small wagon, ox cart or buggy - 50¢
For man & horse - 25¢
For footman or lead horse - 10¢

Furthermore, PERKINS was required to "keep at the said ferry a sufficient & substantial flat & other boats to meet the wants of the traveling public & a ferryman to attend to said ferry at all seasonable hours." PERKINS was appointed overseer of the public road "from his residence to the residence of JOHN HAGAR," according to the Police Jury minutes of 10 March 1874.

On 6 April 1875, H. P. LYLES was made overseer "from the forks of the public road at the Sand Gully to **A. J. Perkins Ferry** on the West Fork," and JAMES PERKINS was named overseer "from **A. J. Perkins' Ferry** to the forks of the Public road south of Mrs. McCLELLANDS's [on Brushy Creek]." It was ordained by the Police Jury on 15 December 1879 that A. J. ELDER be appointed road overseer for two years "on the road leading from Sand Gully to **A. J. Perkins Ferry** on West Fork, and that all the hands, subject to road duty, living north of the public road running through Bagdad, and south of Sand Gully, are hereby appointed as road hands to work on said road." On 28 April 1880, A. J. ELDER was excused from serving as overseer on the road from "Sand Gully to the ferry on the West Fork at A. J. PERKINS old Store, he being over age." On 18 July 1890, the Police Jury sold all the ferries on the Calcasieu and its tributaries; the old **Perkins Ferry** on the West Fork was sold to W. SWEARINGEN for $2.50. A petition of citizens from the Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, asking to have the old **Allen Perkins' Ferry** made a free ferry, was laid on the table by the Police Jury on 18 April 1889. This **Perkins Ferry** became the **Swearingen Ferry**. This ferry was also seen on an old map as **Neyland Ferry**, but there is no mention of **Neyland's Ferry** in the Police Jury Minutes or in other records

ALLEN J. PERKINS was the son of MIRANDA PERKINS and LYDIA ANN FOREMAN and was the brother of WASHINGTON EVANDER PERKINS, who had also operated a ferry across the West Fork. (See ***Kinfolks,*** Vol. 31 #4.)

Sources: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; *Lake Charles American Press* (1987 & 2001)

SAMUEL WALTER SWEARINGEN'S FERRY

Swearingen's Ferry was located on the West Fork at the mouth of Houston River, near present-day Sam Houston Park. On 20 July 1881, the Police Jury issued a charter for a ferry "across the West Fork and Houston Rivers at A. J. PERKINS' old store to Mrs. S. J. [SARAH JANE] SWEARINGEN for a period of five years, with the exclusive privilege for one and one-half miles below, and one-half mile above said crossing, up each river, and that she be allowed to charge the following rates of ferriage: for a footman, 10¢; for lead horse, 10¢; for man and horse, 15¢; horse and buggy, 25¢; buggy and two horses, 50¢; wagon with one pair of oxen or horses, 50¢; and 25¢ additional for each pair of horses or oxen," In case of high water, when it is necessary "to make long ferriage, she shall be allowed to charge double the above rates."

On 7 May 1884, the petition of A. J. PERKINS, S. W. SWEARINGEN and others, asking to have the road leading from **Swearingen's Ferry** to West Lake Charles declared a public road, was granted, and THOMAS KENNEDY was appointed an overseer of the road. On 17 July 1884, on motion, the following named parties were appointed as overseers on their respective roads from the date until the 31st day of December A. D. 1885, viz: W. F. LYLES, from **Swearingen's Ferry** to Beaver Creek on the Sugartown road. On 16 January 1886, JAMES LESLIE was appointed overseer of a road from Big Marsh to the forks of the road leading to **Swearingen's Ferry**. On 20 February 1889, $40 was set aside to build a bridge on Dry Bayou on the road leading from Slaydon's Mill to **Swearingen's Ferry**. Police Jury Minutes of 13 July 1889 state that COLAS SMITH was appointed Road Overseer "from the Five Mile Post to intersect the public road leading from West Lake Charles [Westlake] to **Swearingen's Ferry**." On 3 January 1890, OZEME ROYER was appointed road commissioner for the 8th Ward, on the road "from MID COWARD's old place to the middle of Little River bridge, and THOMAS ESCOUBAS was made overseer "from the middle of Little River bridge to **Swearenger's** [sic] **Ferry**."

SAMUEL WALTER SWEARINGEN, the ferry keeper, was born 17 November 1838 at Mellheim, Texas. On 17 or 25 May 1858, he married SARAH JANE MANOR and had three children. In 1871, at Oakville, Texas he married his second wife, SALURIA T. WRIGHT; the couple had four children. About 1881, in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, S. W. SWEARINGEN married his third wife, SARAH JANE ANDRUS. They had four children, all born in Westlake. They were: LAURA (born 1882); ANGELINA (born 28 July 1884); PAYTON WALTER (born 1 July 1887); and WILLIAM HENRY (born 7 October 1890). SAMUEL WALTER SWEARINGEN was a Confederate veteran who served in Co. A, Elmore's Regiment, 20th Texas Infantry. This unit was part of the Trans-Mississippi Department and was made up of mostly middle-aged men who did guard duty in Texas. SWEARINGEN was a member of the United Confederate Veteran's Organization, Camp #62 in Lake Charles.

Sources: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; *Lake Charles Daily Press*, Special Edition, 1895; RootsWeb; Rosteet & Miguez. *Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, La.*

LYONS FERRY

O. S. LYONS was granted a charter for a ferry across the West Fork River at the mouth of Hickory Branch and Beckwith Creek, for the term of five years from 11 June 1882. He was allowed to charge the same rates of ferriage as allowed at **Swearingen's Ferry**. The ferry

operator, who was seen in the old records only as O. S. LYONS, was probably OSCAR S. LYONS, who was born 29 October 1835 and died in January 1816. OSCAR S. LYONS married MINERVA E. PERKINS. Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

WEST FORK/SUTHERLAND/ INDIAN BAYOU FERRY

The **West Fork Ferry** was located five miles north of Westlake on the road to Moss Bluff. It crossed the Calcasieu River just below the point where the West Fork and Indian Bayou join, and went almost straight across from the Westlake bank of the river to the Moss Bluff side, while the **Indian Bayou Ferry** used the same landing on the Westlake side, but took a slightly northerly course to Indian Bayou landing. When someone wanted to go to Indian Bayou, the rope would be untied and the ferry would be poled or pulled to that ferry landing, a little upriver and to the left of the Moss Bluff landing.

In an interview with NOLA MAE ROSS in 1987, CLINT SUTHERLAND told that his grandfather, built the **West Fork Ferry**, which was also called the **Sutherland Ferry** and **Indian Bayou Ferry**. CLINTON POWELL SUTHERLAND, the original ferrykeeper, was born in 1883 in the state of Iowa. He was the son of CLINTON WESLEY and ELLEN POWELL SUTHERLAND. He died on 10 January 1955, unmarried. In the interview CLINT SUTHERLAND said that one of his great uncles also operated the ferry for several years, and recalled: "I remember one day a car drove onto the two-car ferry. After stopping, the driver got out of the car, and his wife stayed inside. A second car drove onto the ferry and discovered too late that it didn't have any brakes. It struck the car in front, knocking it half-way over the edge of the ferry. The car teetered there for a moment, long enough for the owner to dash forward, jerk open the door and drag his wife out just as the car fell into the water."

In the 1940s, WALTER LOFTIN was the ferry operator. He pulled the old ferry by hand and rope, and operated the mechanized ferry after World War II. In 1946 the state put in a motorized steel ferry at Gum Cove, and brought the larger **Gum Cove Ferry** to the West Fork. In 1949, LINDSEY REED operated the ferry. The **West Fork Ferry** was the last operating ferry in the area and did not close until 1968, when a new bridge was built over the river at the site of the old ferry. Sources: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; *Lake Charles American Press*

STINE or WALSH FERRY

The **Stine Ferry** was the first ferry upriver from the mouth of West Fork. On 5 March 1855, it was resolved that a Charter for a ferry across the West Fork "at Preaching House Bluff be granted to JOHN STINES [sic] for five years, with the same rates of ferriage as charged by AUSTIN CLIFTON at the **Calcasieu Ferry**."

In 1859, the Police Jury determined that a public road was to be "laid out from the residence of PAULIN LeBLEU down to the nearest and best route to **Steine [sic] Ferry** on the West Fork, thence to intersect the Public Road near **Clifton's Ferry**." On 6 July 1874, the Police Jury ruled that GEORGE REEVES, Sr. be allowed to keep a public ferry across the West Fork at the old **Stine Ferry**, for a period of five years, with a limit of one mile above and one mile below said ferry, with the following raters of ferriage: for large ox-wagon & team., $1.00; for small wagon, ox-cart or buggy, 50¢; for rider & horse, 25¢ for footman or lead horse, 10¢. It also provided that the "privilege granted shall not interfere with the ferry now kept within said limits by JOHN

RITCHIE," whose ferry was further upriver on the West Fork. On 6 July 1874, the Police Jury allowed GEORGE REEVES, Sr. to keep a public ferry at the site of the old **Stine Ferry,** and the **Stine Ferry** became the **Reeves Ferry.** Although no proof exists, the ferry keeper was probably JOHN STINE (STYNE), Jr., who was born 11 November 1805 (Opelousas Church, Vol. I), and who married MARY CELESTE (SALLY) GARRETT. The 1850 census for Calcasieu Parish shows:

JOHN STYNE	45	M	Planter	$500 worth of real estate	born La.
SALLY STYNE	40	F			born La.
WILLIAM STYNE	20	M	Planter		born La.
ALLA STYNE	18	M	Planter		born La.
ELZIABETH STYNE	15	F			born La.
HARRIET STYNE	15	F			born La.
MINERVA STYNE	10	F			born La.
MARY STYNE	8	F			born La.
SARA STYNE	6	F			born La.
EDWARD STYNE	3	M			born La.

By 1860, evidently SARAH CELESTE (SALLY) STINE/STYNE had died and the Calcasieu Parish census shows JOHN STINE/STYNE and his young son EDWARD/EDWIN were making their home with JOHN's daughter HARRIET and her husband, JOSEPH LANDRY. Apparently LANDRY took over the old **Stine Ferry**. The 1860 census shows:

JOSEPH LANDRY	31	M	W	Ferryman	$400, real estate	born La.
HARRIET LANDRY	21	F	W			born La.
MARY LANDRY	7	F	W			born La.
SUSAN LANDRY	5	F	W			born La.
ARTHEMISIA LANDRY	3	F	W			born La.
JOSEPH LANDRY	10/12	M	W			born La.
JOHN STINE	60	M	W	Carpenter	$450, real estate	born La.
BETSY CLARK	21	F	W	Servant		born La.
EDWIN STINE	14	M	W			born La.

Family sources state that JOHN STINE died before 1880, perhaps in Cameron Parish.
Sources: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; 1850 & 1860; Calcasieu Parish censuses

REEVES FERRY

This ferry was originally the **Stine Ferry**, and crossed the West Fork of the Calcasieu River. On 6 July 1874, the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury gave permission for GEORGE REEVES, Sr. "to keep a ferry across the West Fork at the old **Stine Ferry**, for a period of five years, with a limit of one mile above and one mile below said ferry, and that he be authorized to charge the following rates of ferriage, to wit:

For large ox, wagon & team -$1.00 For rider & horse – 25¢
For small wagon, ox cart or buggy - 50¢ For footman & lead horse -10¢

Provided that the privilege herein granted shall not interfere with the ferry now kept within said limits by JOHN RITCHIE."
Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

HOUSTON RIVER FERRY: BRYANT/ANTHONY FERRY

The only mention of this ferry is shown in the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes of 16 April 1889, which record the petition of citizens of the Sixth Ward, asking for a road leaving West Lake Charles, and crossing the Houston River to **Bryant & Stark's Ferry,** was referred back to the petitioners for further instructions. At the same time, the petition of citizens of Ward Six, asking for a road leaving the public road from Lake Charles to Slaydon's place, thence on to **Stark's Ferry,** was also sent back for further instructions.

The **Anthony Ferry,** which was probably the same ferry as the **Bryant Ferry,** was located on the Houston River, off the present-day Houston River Road, on **Anthony Ferry** Road. On 3 September 1901, ANTHONY BRYANT was granted the "exclusive right for a ferry on the Houston River, Westlake and Maryville [sic] Road, known as **Anthony's Ferry**, for one-half mile on each side of the river." On motion of Mr. MILLER, HENRY BOND was appointed keeper of **Anthony Ferry** on the Houston River at a salary of $20.00 a month, beginning 1 June 1903. BOND was also paid $20.00 a month from 7 July 1904 through 7 December 1904. The old ferry was replaced in recent times by a bridge, but evidence of the old ferry landing can still be seen near the boat-launch and little park on the banks of the river. This road led to Mt. Carmel and Willow Springs. Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

DID YOU KNOW that at one time night air was considered hazardous to health? Miasmas and fog-like clouds were thought to have caused everything from yellow fever to plague. The following excerpt is taken from the *Ohio Repository* of 11 May 1837 (via *The Southern Indiana Genealogical Society Quarterly* of Jan. 2005).

"Caution to the Ladies

The season of the year is now at hand when more injury is done to the health than any other. During this and next month the atmosphere is surcharged with vapors which cannot be inhaled by the invalid---and most young ladies are invalids---without serious injury. It is a very common practice with young ladies to improve the opportunity of appearing in the streets or standing at the doors and open windows when the moon shows a full and smiling face. But this, in April and May particularly, is a most dangerous practice. Many a young lady has laid the foundations of an incurable phthisis or consumption by exposing herself to the evening air of April & May. It is unsafe at any season of the year, but more than ever during the spring months. We hope, therefore, that mothers will be cautious how they allow their daughters to be exposed to this insidious foe. A young lady may parade the streets during the severest storms of December and January, with but little chance of exposing her health, for then the air is dry and wholesome, compared with the deceitful loveliness of a moonlit evening of April and May."

DID MRS. O'LEARY'S COW KICK OVER THE LANTERN? In 1871, a great catastrophe struck the city of Chicago in the form of a raging fire. The story goes that the fire was begun by Mrs. O'LEARY's cow kicking over a lantern, but throughout her lifetime Mrs. O'LEARY denied it. Some authorities now believe that the fire was the result of a lighted cigarette being tossed into the hay of a barn in the O'LEARY neighborhood. Regardless of the cause of the fire, it spread rapidly through the tenements and other wooden buildings of the city, causing pandemonium and death. In the end, over 17,000 buildings were destroyed and 250 people were killed. Stories of heroism and cowardice were a legacy from the great Chicago fire...and the city rose up from the ashes to become bigger and better than ever.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM *THE AMERICAN* (1/20/1897)

Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX (Member #1296)

In December, a special railroad car left Lake Charles over the Watkins route with Louisiana agricultural products and about 200 stereopticon views of Lake Charles. These cards were shown as part of a lecture to promote immigration to the state. They were shown to crowds that numbered from 9,000 to 10,000 people, where over 30 tons of printed material were distributed. As a result, Lake Charles and south Louisiana were the best advertised places in the South.

In politics, Judge G. A. FOURNET, presidential elector for Lake Charles, cast his vote for BRYAN and SEWALL at Baton Rouge. FOURNET is the only man from Calcasieu that voted for WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, who had made a short speech from the rear platform of a train that had stopped in Lake Charles on its way to Dallas. CLAUDE MAYO, Esq., U. S. District Commissioner, was at Opelousas concerning the sale of the steam tug *Ontario.* General T. T. TAYLOR arrived home from Opelousas where he attended District Court. Prof. E. K. BROWN commenced studying law under Gen. TAYLOR. The contest case of BEATTIE versus PRICE for a seat in Congress was decided against GUY BEATTIE, editor of the *Lake Charles Tribune*, by a unanimous vote of the committee of elections, most of whom were Republicans. JOHN E. NIX was confirmed as City Secretary and Treasurer by Governor FOSTER.

The Police Jury allocated additional money for public schools, due to the efforts of Superintendent McNEESE, Professors KEENEY and THOMSON, and Captain GORHAM. Judge READ, District Attorney MITCHELL, and other lawyers from Lake Charles went to Cameron on the mail boat for the District Court. The only case was the preliminary examination of THERIOT of Grand Chenier, who killed a doctor some weeks ago. His bail was set at $2000. REBE SALLIER was placed on the police force.

Business was on an upward swing. All barber shops were open every Sunday morning. M. J. CROSS announced the opening of his new grocery store in the building formerly occupied by Mr. BAILEY at the corner of Ryan and Lawrence Streets. A new lunch stand was built in Goosport, opposite J. G. Powell's grocery store. DeWitt and Scarbourough of Fort Worth purchased about 5,000 head of cattle from the N. A. L. & T. Co. Mr. PECORENA opened a grocery store just south of the coal chute on the Southern Pacific Railroad. J. S. THOMSON was transferred as freight agent for the K. C. S. W. & G. Railroad. The new management of the United States Hotel has changed its name to the City Hotel. G. W. ATKINSON made improvements to his dye shop to make it more convenient for customers. JACOB RYAN sold nine lots near the Boulevard to D. SANFORD for $1,600. PAT CROWLEY purchased "a fine lot of machinery" for his laundry business. Mr. MUDGETT has "rearranged his bread wagon" and now has a large case to carry the bread, cakes, etc. for his customers.

The lumber industry was flourishing. W. E. RAMSEY returned from an extensive trip to the North, where he took a prominent part in the lumbermen's convention in Cincinnati. The firms of Bradley-Ramsey, Perkins and Miller, J. A. Bell, and Lock-Moore, have joined together to develop the lumber export trade. C. A. EPPING was to be manager of the Export Company, which will send the lumber to Sabine Pass on barges until such time as Calcasieu Pass is deepened enough to admit seagoing vessels. The Ryan Richard Mill was closed for needed repairs, and the Mount Hope Mill will be starting again soon. A very destructive fire occurred at

the Drew and Powell Lumber Mill in Goosport about 12 o'clock early Sunday morning. People were awakened from their peaceful slumber by the shrill sound of the fire whistle. When he was interviewed later, Mr. POWELL stated that he thought the fire had begun in a slab-pile near the mill, and that the damage would not exceed $4,000. Repairs were to begin immediately.

Improvements and changes were being made to the town. The street crew was grading Hodges and Lawrence Streets. There was a broken board in the crossing of Broad and Kirkman Streets that needed replacing. J. A. BEL erected a new fence on his property, and a new fence was being built below GEORGE WOOLMAN's and Mr. CRUIKSHANK's houses. Mrs. JESSEN made some improvements on her property on Kirkman Street. Deputy Sheriff ANDRUS completed his new barn. Mr. COURTNEY was building an addition to his house. Finishing touches were put on Mr. TOCE's house on Hodges Street Mrs. JOE REED moved from her home on south Hodges Street to her newly purchased home on south Ryan Street. Rev. and Mrs. CLAUDE JONES moved into a house just south of Pithon Coulee that was formerly occupied by ED CLINE. New residents to the town included J. H. HENDRICKS of Jennings and JASPER YOUNG of Knoxville.

People came and left the town. JOE WALKER and P. J. CONNELLY went to Beaumont. E. R. FERGUSON left for Chicago. C. B. CLINE went to Orange to visit his brother, JERRY. F. J. ISENGHAUSEN went to Lafayette to visit friends. KATE WILLIAMS left for her home in Jennings. Mrs. MAGGIE CLINE, the Ryan Street milliner, left to visit her parents in New Iberia. P. H. PHILBRICK came in from Pineville. H. F. BENTON of Lafayette visited F. J. ISENGHAUSEN. Other visitors to the town included P. W. KIPLINGER of Shellbank, La.; DAN LIENS of Augusta, Kansas; CHARLES BOREN and ALLEN PARENT of Edgewood.

Hunting was good in the area. JERRY MUNROE and JIM NICHOLS succeeded in bagging a large quantity of game. Sheriff A. L. LYONS returned from a successful hunt near Beaumont, Texas. He brought home three deer, a bear, and a Negro named FRANKLIN, who is accused of shooting with intent to kill.

Miss ANNIE REID made the social column when she "entertained twenty-five friends delightfully at the home of her uncle, D. J. REID." The Woodmen of the World met at a banquet and elected new officers. They were: Commander, J. M. McCAIN; Adv. Lieutenant, J. REIMERS; Banker, SAM WETHERELL; Clerk, FRANK VON PHUL; Escort, J. C. FORD; Watchman, G. SOLOMON; Sentry, C. TOUCHY; Physician, Dr. J. B. McMAHON. Due to inclement weather, the memorial service of the United Confederate Veterans was postponed.

Church news included the fact that Rev. SHELDON had accepted the position of pastor at the Congregation Church in Vinton, and would be moving his family there. Rev. WELLS of Welsh preached to the Hodges Street Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday. A farewell party was given by the Epworth League of the Hodges Street M. E. Church for E. H. FERGUSON at the home of Mrs. J. W. WATSON. The Ladies Aide Society of the Baptist church entertained their friends at the home of Mrs. E. FUQUA. It was the season for colds and flu or "the grippe." The sick list included Mrs. W. D. GORHAM, H. W. REED, NELLIE CLINE, BERT BARNETT, Mr. SLING, E. N. HAZZARD, WILL CRUIKSHANK, ANNE WEBER, and Mr. WENTZ of the Watkins Bank. Mrs. P. J. CONNELLY's children had the whooping cough.

Wedding bells rang last Sunday in Lafayette for A. BLUESTEIN and Miss LEVY, sister of Mr. LEVY of the Levy and Bendel Store. Mr. BLUESTEIN is a popular local dry goods merchant. They are domiciled at the Hotel Howard. The following marriage licenses were issued for the week ending 19 January 1897: Jan. 14-ARVELIEN ANDOIN & MATHILDA LANDRY; FELIX SONNIER & JENNIE MUNWELL; Jan. 15-J. McWELL & MARY CAPTAIN; Jan. 16-THOMAS VANIAR & OCTAVIA GRAY; JAMES C. SUTTLES and Mrs. EVA LOWERY.

NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE PARISH

CHINA. E. J. KELLOG moved to the C. SCOTT sawmill, where he and ELMER will both run the sawmill in return for part of the product. J. W. RITTER of Raymond was at the BUCKLIN place after feed oats, which he intends to sow this month. EMERSON BOLLES and TOM JAMISON were at Darbonne Prairie to see the water wheel-pumping plants around Kinder that are run by horse power. BOLLES has his reservoir partly filled, but will have to do some pumping to insure enough water for the coming season, but M. E. SHELL caught enough rain in the last heavy rain to fill his reservoir. JOHN ROBERTS planted half his garden in Silver Quartz onions. T. I. McVEY spent his leisure moments siding his house. WILL TUPPER finished his blacksmith shop. Someone stole a cow from the HOLCOMBE brothers' pasture. GEORGE ANDERSON will build a large barn soon; he will get his lumber from CHARLES SCOTT and will cut the shingles himself. EMILE FULLER has just finished one of the largest barns in this part of the parish. (Signed) A. PIGTAIL

MIERSBURG. Mrs. JOHN F. MIERS visited her parents. Postmaster, ELIAS MIERS, and his children visited at Beckwith. Mr. and Mrs. B. E. WHITTINGTON moved back to Miersburg. Miss ADDIE HICKMAN visited the JOHN F. MIERS family. Although eagles were known to carry some lambs away, WILLIAM MIERS, Sr. reported that out of over sixty lambs, he had not lost one. Mr. MIERS stated that he had killed three very large ones, and he thinks he has killed others with poison. E. A. JOHNSON, right-of- way contractor, reported that all the graders for the line have been called elsewhere to work. (Signed) UNCLE FULLER

RAYMOND. JOHN T. FRAZIER of Raymond and Mrs. ANNIE E. BYERS of Boulder, Colorado, were married at the home of W. M. TAYLOR of Jennings on 17th January. BENJAMIN RITTER, wife, and grandson arrived from Iowa City to make their home at Raymond. JACOB RITTER is expected with a carload of household goods, team, etc.; he will occupy the PARKER farm this season. Mr. WISEMAN of Colorado bought Rev. PARDEE's large rice farm. E. L. BROWN worked on his new barn. (Signed) UNO

GLENMORA GLEANINGS. Rev. ISAIAH WATSON of Oakdale held services at the Baptist Church. Messrs. ISAM MIZELL, J. MILTON CALHOUN, SIMON DURIO, J. T. HESTER, were in Alexandria attending court. P. W. PENINGER, one of our eldest citizens, died on 11th inst, and was buried at the campground at Spring Creek on the 12th. BEN F. PHILLIPS, constable and deputy sheriff, died here on Wednesday; he was only thirty-four years of age, and left a widow and six small children There were about fifty pupils here at Evans Commercial School, which is in the 11th year of its existence. Rev. R. W. RANDLE, who took charge of the Spring Creek circuit of the M. E. Church South, will be married on Wednesday. In 1895, Rev. R. W. GRACE was here and married in the autumn. In 1896, Rev. J. W. LEE arrived here

single, and married in the spring. L. J. GRANGER of Lake Charles visited his brother, J. L. GRANGER, the depot agent. (Signed) CREOLE PELICAN

EDGERLY. The school exhibition was well attended, but owing to the death of an aged lady, Mrs. OSCAR LYONS, whose funeral was to take place on the same evening, the entertainment was rushed through; the performance of Miss OCTA FOSTER was excellent. Mrs. RUTH PERRY visited friends at Gum Cove. Mr. FAIRCHILD's little son, DEMPSEY, ill with bronchitis, was attended by Dr. PERKINS. J. D. ILES returned after a visit with his parents at Sugartown. FRED HORTNER has pulled up stakes, leaving his wife and children to take care of themselves. Prof. KNAPP visited yesterday, looking out for his interests.

PRIEN LAKE. A. J. BURLESON was sick, but is better. Mr. ROBINSON rented the BAKER place, formerly occupied by JOHN KENDALL. MR. INHLIN drove down for the first time in many years. [Most of the article was illegible.] (Signed) AGRICOLA

OBERLIN. Judge CHENIER officiated at the marriage of Miss LUCEDE LAFLEUR and DONAT FUSELIER, who were married at the residence of DON LAFLEUR in Prairie Soileau on 7th of January. Judge CHENIER also officiated at the marriage of Miss DENISE SOILEAU and AMOS SHUFF at the home of the bride's uncle in Prairie Soileau on 13th of January. On 7th January, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. UHRIN, making them an "even dozen" children. Departing from Oberlin for various places were Mr. and Mrs. J. V. RICHARD, VALERIAN SONNIER, A. R. FORD and family, G. A. POOR, Mrs. LEDOUX and daughters, Mrs. A. WHITLOCK and son. Arriving at Oberlin were: OTIS MONROE, SAM C. POOLE and family, Mrs. CLEMENTS (mother of E. S. CLEMENTS), S. H. TURNER and wife, J. W. RHORER, Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM E. LEE, THAD MAYO, J. A. HILTON, and JOHN EVANS. J. W. TURNER is soliciting orders for monuments, tombstones, etc. (Signed) XIOUS

FENTON. CHARLEY FENTON and CHARLEY DAUTTLET of Meadow Prairie visited here. CHARLES CARR was down on the sea marsh hunting and reports plenty of game. Mr. MILLER from Early, Iowa, arrived with two carloads of farm implements and household goods. C. J. MILLS went to St. Louis and Chicago on business for the rice mill, which has closed down for a few weeks. JAMES DAY and N. J. MILLS were here on business. (Signed) PICK UP

OAKDALE. Heavy rains flooded the Calcasieu. There was a great amount of sickness in the area. It was feared that J. BUTLER's child might die. Dr. T. S. SMITH was called to Oakdale. A. BANKS, who had been visiting his daughter, returned to Alexandria. Miss MAGGIE WELCH returned home from a visit at Spencer's Mill. J. H. COLE and L. GUILLORY of Boggy Bayou. A. A. WENTZ and ED GRAY were here on business. Mr. TURNER, a tombstone agent, was in town and got several orders. GEORGE WILSON from Chicot visited his brother, D. M. WILSON. W. T. DUNN came back from Opelousas. (Signed) PINE KNOT

CORRECTION: Vol. 32 #1, page 43, ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE *WEEKLY AMERICAN* (1/13/1897). The last lines of the section on LOCKPORT were inadvertently omitted and should have read: "The petition of the citizens of Ward 4 (Lockport and vicinity) for a public road from Lockport to Sulphur Mine road was granted. G. W. LAW, F. G. LOCK, T. R. RICHY, C. V. ELLENDER, S. G. ELLENDER, W. D. CHENEY, and ROBERT TROUSDALE were appointed as commissioners by the Police Jury. (Signed) Saw Log

THE LAKE CHARLES WEEKLY *ECHO*

Saturday, February 15, 1868 (Vol. I, No. 1)

[EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first issue of the *Echo*, a brief "Parish" newspaper that was published by B. HUTCHINS during the days when Louisiana was in the throes of Radical Reconstruction. Most of its articles are editorials that reflect the times, while other items include advertisements and public notices, which are also given in French. There are many editorials from other newspapers, which sometimes use words that are not considered politically correct today. In these cases, the words can be seen in quotation marks, and reflect the feeling of the times. Only the themes of the editorials have been printed; the originals are lengthy, impassioned, and full of flowery language. We are indebted to MICK HENDRIX (Member #1296) for photocopying the old newspaper articles.]

PUBLIC NOTICES:

Tax Notice: The State Auditor's Office notified DAVID READ (sic REID), the tax collector, that he must collect a Convention Tax of one mill on each dollar of taxable property to be paid to the Treasurer of the State "only in the legal money of the United States." This tax is to pay the members and officers of the Convention. Adopted the 26th day of December 1867.

Succession Notice: Creditors of HILLAIRE ESCOUBAS are notified to present their claims to Mrs. HILLAIRE ESCOUBAS, Administratrix, West Fork, Calcasieu, or to LOUIS LEVEQUE, Attorney for the succession, Lake Charles.

Public Notice: JEAN CASTEX gave notice that he was not responsible for debts contracted by THEOGENE BROUSSARD or the firm of Broussard & Co., with whom he is dissolving his partnership. Mermentow (sic Mermentau) River.

Probate Sale: Estate of PAUL AUGUSTIN. Land descriptions mention LOUIS LEFRANC and wife, W. H. HASKELL, Mrs. ANSELM SALLIER, W. H. KIRKMAN, ARVELLIAN FARQUE, HILLAIRE ESCOUBAS, WILLIAM LEVY. Mentions household and kitchen furniture, 9 head of wild cattle (more or less), 6 head of gentle cattle (more or less), 1 ox cart, 1 wheelbarrow, I skiff, 1 yoke oxen, 1 double-barrel shotgun, and other articles. CELESTE AUGUSTIN, Administratrix.

ADVERTISEMENTS:

J. W. BRYAN, Principal of the Lake Charles Male and Female Academy, advertised that the current session of the school would close about the last of July 1868. Board, lodging, and washing were $8.00 a month for children and $9.00 a month for young men and young ladies. Tuition in English was $2.00 a month. Students were required to furnish their own bedding, lights, toilet soap, table and toilet napkins.

GEORGE H. WELLS, Attorney at Law, advertised his practice in Calcasieu, St. Landry, and Lafayette. LOUIS S. LEVEQUE, Attorney at Law, advertised that he would practice in all the Courts of the 8th Judicial District, composed of the Parishes of St. Landry, Lafayette, Vermilion, and Calcasieu. GEORGE H. WELLS announced that he went to Opelousas last year to attend District Court and was detained there by a severe illness in his family. He expects to move to Lake Charles and make it his permanent home. W. H. KIRKMAN, M. D., offered his medical services to the citizens of Calcasieu.

MARRIED: At LeFranc's Hotel on the 13th last by J. V. MOSS, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Mr. GEORGE W. RYAN to Miss MARGARET E. HUTCHINS, both of Lake Charles.

DEATH: The Brethren of Lake Charles Masonic Lodge #165 acknowledge the death of member, JAMES N. CANNON. Signed by W. H. HASKELL, JACOB RYAN, J. D. LECOQ, A. B. WILLIAMS and C. GLASSPOOL.

NEWS ON RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION:

N. HUTCHINS, editor of: the *Echo*, advocated the speedy restoration of the States to the Union under the Constitution, and "on a footing of equality with our sister states by the overthrow of the Radical Party, under whose tyrannical oppression we have groaned in misery and humiliation since the close of the war." He reprinted articles dealing with the problems of Reconstruction from other newspapers. One such article, entitled "The Crisis" from the *New Orleans Times,* stated: ".....Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad, and the Congress of the United States is the maddest body of men who were ever loosened upon a helpless community. We say nothing of their suicidal policy for the nation, as the nation is the last thing in their thoughts; but we hope that the time is not far distant when the people, whose trust and honor they have betrayed, will rise as a people alone can do, and make the voice of their indignation heard and felt. This is indeed the crisis, not alone for the South, but for the nation at large. We are powerless to help ourselves until some of our bonds are removed. In the meantime the Radicals are doing everything to destroy the country and make it not fit habitation for decent white men."

A committee appointed by the conservative Convention of Georgia appealed to their fellow citizens of the North to bring back Constitutional government to Georgia and to every State in the Union. One of their grievances was the question of Negro suffrage at the ballot box, which had been rejected by majority vote in Georgia, but was imposed upon the State by the Radical Reconstructionists. A similar article from the *New York News* blasts the Fourth Reconstruction Bill which dealt with Negro laborers and the taking over of southern governments by ignorant and corrupt men. The *Opelousas Journal* told about the formation of an anti-Radical Party, the Democratic party, "which has commenced in other Southern States and in New Orleans and some of the Parishes of this State."

"I HOPE WE WILL NEVER LIVE TO SEE THE DAY WHEN A THING IS AS BAD AS SOME OF OUR NEWSPAPERS MAKE IT." Will Rogers

ENGLISH-FRENCH TRANSLATIONS OF MONTHS AND DAYS OF THE WEEK

Months				**Days of the Week**	
January	Janvier	July	Juillet	Sunday	Dimanche
February	Fevrier	August	Aout	Monday	Lundi
March	Mars	September	Septembre	Tuesday	Mardi
April	Avril	October	Octobre	Wednesday	Merecredi
May	Mai	November	Novembre	Thursday	Jeudi
June	Juin	December	Decembre	Friday	Vendredi
				Saturday	Samedi

IN SHAKESPEARE'S TIME, mattresses were secured on frames by ropes. When you pulled on the ropes, the mattress tightened, making the bed firmer to sleep on. That is where the phrase "goodnight, sleep tight" comes from.

HIGHLAND MEMORIAL GARDENS CEMETERY
Gulf Highway (South)
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Compiled – 1971

Continued from Vol. 32 No. 1

McFILLEN, DOUGLAS, b. 2 Sept. 1918, d 19 Mar. 1966; La. MM2 US NR – WWII
WICKER, JULIA B., b. 16 Dec. 1879, d. 17 Sept. 1968
NUGENT, HARRY W., b. 28 Dec. 1905, d. 2 Dec. 1956
HAMILTON, KENNETH D., Jr., b. 15 Dec. 1954, d. 27 Apr. 1965
WEGENER, Rev. THEODORE, b. 7 June 1892, d. 25 July 1966
FISK, VAN WATSON, Sr., b. 25 Feb. 1896, d. 20 July 1966; La. PVT US Marine – WWI
DYKES, RALPH L., b. 1917, d. 1970
SMITH, CLIFFORD F., b. 14 Mar. 1926, d. 2 May 1970; La. CPL Co. L 30 Inf. Regt. Korea – Bsm.
LeBLANC, GEORGE, b. 11 May 1883, d. 17 Sept. 1953
DOOLAN, RENE M., b. 4 Mar. 1883, d. 17 Apr. 1969
HACHET, EDWIN J., b. 1901, d. 1956
WOOLARD, FRANK D., b. 28 Aug. 1954, d. 11 Feb. 1961
SMITH, HAROLD D., b. 25 July 1917, d. 3 Aug. 1965; La. SGT Co. M 169 Inf. WWII – BSM
TAYLOR, BRICK P., b. 16 Feb. 1879, d. 17 May 1960
TUCKER, WILL D., b. 1871, d. 1957
TUCKER, ALBERTA C., b. 1874, d. 1955
ROOS, ELLA ALLEN, b. 26 Jan. 1875, d. 25 Oct. 1963
DEROUEN, GILBERT E., b. 1903, d. 1964
WISDOM, HAMILTON M., b. 1 Oct. 1889, d. 24 July 1963; La. BUGLER – Co. F 156 Inf. – WWI
PHILLIPS, CHARLES, b. 8 Mar. 1878, d. 1 July 1959
MAYO, WALTER R., b. 24 Mar. 1898, d. 18 Aug. 1960
MILLER, CHARLES D., b. 12 Feb. 1879, d. 6 Apr. 1959
MILLER, JESSIE O., b. 14 Nov. 1881, d. 10 Feb. 1964
ALLEY, LIONEL DAVID, b. 30 Dec. 1922, d. 4 Aug. 1963
SELLS, GEORGE, b. 15 Sept. 1897, d. 27 June 1957
STITZLEIN, GUSTAVE H., Sr., b. 27 Sept. 1895, d. 10 May, 1968; PVT Co. B 140 MG Bn. – WWI
NEWTON, LEE CHARLES, b. 7 Sept. 1904, d. 3 May 1958
NOPE, RICHARD, b. 24 Nov. 1896, d. 29 Mar. 1959
SELF, JOHN AARON, b. 10 Feb. 1896, d. 22 Apr. 1963; La. 1/LT US Marine – WWI
TOPP, MARIE JENSEN, b. 4 Apr. 1879, d. 6 Apr. 1959
SLOCUM, BARBARA T., b. 3 June 1891, d. 12 Dec. 1961
SLOCUM, WILLIAM C., b. 25 Feb. 1909, d. 26 Mar. 1959
JOBSON, MARGARET K., b. 1 Jan. 1923, d. 9 Nov. 1959
LOVE, PAUL M., Sr., b. 8 June 1898, d. 2 Dec. 1951
NICKELS, ELMER C., b. 2 Sept. 1883, d. 1 Sept. 1967

COPELAND, RUTH ANITA, b. 4 Aug. 1902, d. 14 Sept. 1951
HENSLEY, DONALD L., b. 3 May 1922, d. 18 Dec. 1965; MAJOR 3902 Air Base Wing AF – WWII – AM
RAMSEY, CHARLES W., b. 1881, d. 1958
RAMSEY, EDNA MAE, b. 1883, d. 1958
LaBORDE, JOHN P., b. 1911, d. 1963
ABRAM, JOSEPH GEORGE, b. 1902, d. 1966
HODGE, WM. BUCK, b. 1900, d. 1953
LAWSON, DORIS D., b. 1913, d. 1968
LAWSON, JOHN T., b. 1917, d. 1956
CARROLL, ORELIA, b. 12 Dec. 1886, d. 17 Feb. 1963
LOUVIER, ANDREW, b. 1 Sept. 1880, d. 2 Sept. 1951
LOUVIER, MANNIE, b. 20 Mar. 1887, d. 24 Nov. 1955
LOUVIER, CLARENCE J., b. 14 July 1903, d. 2 Dec. 1954
SIPE, CHARLES H., b. 1877, d. 1957
SIPE, MYRTLE F., b. 1881, d. 1968
JOHNSON, JESSIE H., b. 25 Aug. 1919, d. 19 Aug. 1957
STEELE, CHARLES S., Jr., b. 1917, d. 1963
DICKINSON, H. ALLEN, b. 1918, d. 1965
RYAN, BENNIE S., Sr., b. 20 Dec. 1881, d. 11 Nov. 1961
STEELE, CHARLES S., b. 27 Nov. 1887, d. 9 Jan. 1957
ROCK, HAROLD H., b. 27 Mar. 1915, d. 8 July 1960; La. SK3 US NR – WWII
DENNIS, MOZELL JONES, b. 21 Dec. 1886, d. 14 Mar. 1956
TAYLOR, THOMAS E., b. 28 Jan. 1892, d. 5 Sept. 1957
TALBOTT, RUSSELL C., b. 22 Sept.1913, d. 19 Aug. 1954
TALBOTT, JERRY WAYNE, b. 25 Dec. 1948, d. 30 Sept. 1964
TALBOTT, VADA E., b. 5 Apr. 1887, d. 20 Sept. 1968
SACKMAN, GEORGE F., b. 18 June 1883, d. 4 Jan. 1958
SACKMAN, GEORGE, b. 1912, d. 1968
WILLIAMS, EVA MAE C., b. 1890, d. 1968
MARTIN, GEORGE HARDIN, b. 12 Aug. 1908, d. 12 Jan. 1970
KREBS, ANTON R., b. 31 Aug. 1887, d. 15 Dec. 1966
KREBS, URSA RAUCH, b. 20 May 1880, d. 20 Oct. 1951
MANUEL, J. D., b. 15 Feb. 1930, d. 13 Oct. 1933
MANUEL, ELTA, b. 20 Oct. 1934, d. 1 Jan. 1935
WILLIAMS, CURTIS M., b. 8 Feb. 1902, d. 19 Mar. 1961
McCAIN, KENNETH MEDD, b. 20 Aug. 1898, d. 27 Dec. 1966
McCAIN, GRACE R., b. 12 Aug. 1894, d. 7 Nov. 1958
FONTENOT, CLAUDIUS, b. 13 Jan. 1898, d. 21 June 1965
WATSON, FRANCIS, b. 27 Jan. 1882, d. 22 Nov. 1950
NELSON, MYRTIS MILLER, b. 1896, d. 1971
MORRIS, CLYDE, b. 4 Feb. 1891, d. 10 May 1966
WILSON, ROY J., b. 7 Aug. 1895, d. 27 July 1959; La. SEC Tm-Det-Gho – WWI
MAHAFFEY, GOV. MACK, b. 1882, d. 1955
DEMERITT, RAYBON, b. 8 Feb. 1902, d. 11 Feb. 1963
MILLER, DEBORAH ANN, b. 13 Feb. 1967, d. 15 Feb. 1967

MILLER, EARLE L., b. 1904, d. 1968
LeBLEU, AMBROISE, b. 1883, d. 1969
LeBLEU, AVA ANN, b. 1887, d. 1953
DROTT, THEODORE, b. 1884, d. 1957
ROUX, JOHN AUSTIN, b. 15 Dec. 1895, d. 25 Sept. 1965; La. PFC US Army – WWI
PRATER, CATHERINE LAY, b. 17 Aug. 1930, d. 4 May 1964
BLANKENSHIP, BILLY E., Sr., b. 5 Jan. 1929, d. 7 Apr. 1968
HARP, CALVIN N., Jr., b. 1922, d. 1945
HEINZ, MARION S., b. 26 Oct. 1895, d. 12 June 1968
HEINZ, JAMES EDWARD, b. 13 July 1906, d. 30 May 1967; La. CEM US Navy - WWI
WINSLOW, WILLIAM, b. 11 Feb. 1897, d. 29 Jan. 1966; La. MECH 20 Co. 157 Depot – WWI
MOORE, MERLE G., b. 10 Oct. 1920, d. 5 Mar. 1956; La. LT 155 Fa-Bn 36 Inf. – WWII Bsm & Olc.
POOLE, ALMA S., b. 15 July 1911, d. 3 Sept. 1953
WELLS, JAMES E., Jr., b. 12 May 1918, d. 12 Dec. 1970; Okla. MAJOR 78 Ftr Wing AF – WWII & Korea
WELLS, NARCISSA BROWN, b. 1889, d.1963
DARTEZ, OZON, b. 12 Mar. 1892, d. 4 July1968
DARTEZ, OPHELIOUS, Sr., b. 1 Mar. 1871, d. 23 Sept. 1957
DOXEY, JOSEPH W., b. 1892, d. 1966
AYER, JESSIE LOUISE, b. 11 May1896, d. 2 Feb. 1963
McGOWEN, RAYMOND W., b. 1908, d. 1965
McGOWEN, DON RAY, b. 15 Mar. 1935, d. 20 June 1962; La. 1/LT 7 Avn. Co. 7 Inf. Div.
CANNON, BRUCE M., b. 20 Aug.1883, d. 13 Mar. 1960
FONTENOT, ROBERT LEE, b. 17 Oct. 1924, d. 6 Mar. 1960
LeBLEU, FREMONT F., b. 8 Jan. 1893, d. 14 July 1969
CARPENTER, SAMUEL H., Sr., b. 6 Dec. 1896, d. 22 Jan.1971; La. PVT Col. F 84 Inf.-WWI
CARPENTER, MARGARETE, b. 16 Sept. 1900, d. 27 Mar. 1963
DAVIS, EDEN M., b. 18 July 1897, d. 27 Aug. 1960
DEROUEN, EDNA, b. 1905, d.1967
HANNEN, GILBERT PAUL, b. 23 Dec. 1892, d. 6 Aug. 1969; La. CPL US Army – WWI
FEY, WILLIAM P., b. 21 Mar. 1913, d. 9 Feb. 1968
ARABIE, MARIE, b. 13 Dec. 1893, d. 24 Mar. 1968
CAMPBELL, GARY WAYNE (Inf.), only date – 12 May 1961
MIGUEZ, AMENTHE A., b. 4 Aug. 1916, d. 11 Nov. 1969
WELCH, STELLA B., b. 27 Nov. 1914, d. 7 June 1964
BERRY, ORA A., b. 4 Feb. 1894, d. 12 Mar. 1959
TOMMASI, ROSE M., b. 1907, d. 1966
LeBATO, CHARLIE, b. 1908, d. 1957
LeBATO, JENNIE, b. 1912, d. 1969
BARONET, FERNEST, b. 1908, d. 1966
BOURQUE, LORENA, b. 1883, d. 1957
BOURQUE, WILTON "BILLY", Jr., b. 1 Jan. 1938, d. 10 May 1961
BOURQUE, EDWIN CLAY (Inf.), b. & d. 24 Dec. 1957
FONTENOT, ONEST, b. 10 Feb. 1900, d. 12 Feb. 1963

(To Be Continued)

CITY DIRECTORIES

These surveys give a record of every business place and house in a town. They give the name of the owners of the business and the street address for the business. For residences, names of the inhabitants and the address for the house are given, along with the occupation of the male head-of-household, and sometimes for all the working people in the household. You can see how long a family lived in a particular house and how long they stayed in the town. If you do not find the male in the city directory for the next period of time, but find his family there, you may assume that he died. This gives you a time period to check for obituaries, cemetery records, etc. If you do not find the family listed in the next city directory, you may assume they moved on. By checking these city directories and finding the part of town in which a family lived, you will find clues to their economic lifestyle.

CITY DIRECTORY
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA
1911-1912

Continued from Vol. 32 No. 1

OFFICIAL STREET DIRECTORY

Nichols Street (continued)

527	AHRIT, HEBERT	803	WILLIAMS, GERALD
530	CLEVELAND, ED	806	LAMBERT, W. T., Mrs.
614	WALKER, JOHN	808	WILLIAMS, J. LEE
622	GREENLEAF, FRED	814	WITHERWAX, DOTTY
702	FOREMAN, JOHN	824	FULLER, J. S.
708	STINE, JOHN	832	BURKS, T. F.
712	OHLMEYER, A., Mrs.	870	CRUIKSHANK, S. T.
716	FULDA, OTT	904	MORRIS, J. L.
719	CAHILL, JOS	918	MOORE, ARTHUR

Opelousas Street

1106	DESDUNES, EVERESTE (c)	1612	GREEN, MARSHALL (c)
1110	LUBIN, PAUL (c)	1619	BARTRY, MOSE (c)
1114	HEBERT, PAUL (c)	1732	MITCHELL, LOUIS (c)
1219	LEWIS, M. T.	1738	MONJIO, JOHN
1304	SCALICE, CHAS.	1744	SCALICE, FRANK
1328	PRATT, WILLIS (c)	1748	HUDSON, CHAS. (c)
1330	BROOKS, HILARY (c)		SHEPPARD, STEVE
			CUBA, SAM

Madison Street

1609	DUDLEY, A. S.	1616	ORVIS, B. L.
1610	STEWART, E. L.	1631	SHEPPARD, S.
1612	FUNDERBURG, J. H.	1635	Vacant

1713 BATTEM T. E., Mrs.
1717 ZABOLLO, J. B.
1720 BASKETTE, JAS.
1734 CROSBY, E. S.
1735 GRAHAM, GEN.
1736 HENRY, E. R.
1745 McWILLIAMS, DUDLEY
1750 WHITE, J. T.
1751 COLLINS, W. B.
1808 WATSON, E. G.
1811 GILMORE, V. E.

Moss Street

125 KINNEY, GEORGE
201 BARBER, THOMAS
205 CORDSON, FRED, Sea Captain
213 ABEGO, STEVEN
217 HANSON, J. P.
218 RICHMAN, E. F.
223 HORNSBY, O. H.
224 FAURET, C.
228 PRICE, T. H.
229 DANIELS, LEVI
302 JACOBSON, G., Mrs.
313 KINDER, J. A.
314 JACOBSON, S.
318 DUPLANTIS, W. J.
319
418 GRAMM, WALTER
422 HUTCHINS, T. B.
427 REID, R. J.
430 WALKER, J. B.
503 HAMILTON, CARLYSIE, Dr.
504 BEL, ERNEST
511 VACANT
617 CUNNINGHAM, S. H., Mrs.
618 LEVY, SAM
1520 GAUDET, O. A.
1500 ALVERDE, J.

Miller Avenue

320 PARIS, E. E.
324 LIPSCOMB, C. C.
401 DESHOTELS, JESSIE
403 ALLEN, E. H.
410 EVANS, J. C.
411 O'BRYAN, R. P., Mrs.
414 GROSS, DALLAS
416 SIMPSON, A. B.
417 HEBERT, L.
422 WHITE, W. T.
423 TAYLOR, D. C.
434

Mill Street

125 STANFORD, GABE
210 GUILBEAU, L.
216 AUSTIN, WM., (c)
239 PERELLO, E.
318 ECKERT, J.
320 PERKINS, K. G.
413 CLOUD, J. W.
527 BEL, J. A.
530 BEARDSLEY, F. H.
605 FLANDERS, W. W.
614 CHAMPAGNE,
622 MATHIEU, J. H.
627 ANDERSON, E.
708 MILES, HENRY
801 HARRISON, R. S.
829 VINCENT, L. F.
903 HANSON, CHAS.
910 BOUTTE, L.
928 RUNTE, LOUIS
932 LeBLEU,
1005 RYAN, G. W.
1018 GUIDRY, J. O., Mrs.
1019 TURNER, LULU, Mrs.
1020 HALE, H. C.
1219 COOPER, RICHARD (c)
1223 BERNARD, MARGARET (c)

Martha Street

Cor. Goos Boulevard, PERKINS, ED

1413 MOHART, JULIAN
1510 HARRIMAN, GEO.
1526 JUDICE, C.
1528 CHEVALIER, JAS.
1631 COLLINS, M. B., Mrs.
1734 MOHART, HENRY

Martin Street

ALEXANDER, JOHN (c)
BAGUERIS, CHAS. (c)
THOMAS, PAULINE (c)
MORTON, CARLYLE (c)
ROBINSON, ISAAC (c)

MOELING Street (Goosport)

927 SUMRALL, H. D.
STOUT, L. B.
GOODMAN, JAS.
SHATTUCK, S. O.
WERTZ, A. F.
927 AUCOIN, D.
JOHNSON, ED. W.
1836 WILLIAMS, GEO.
LYLES, W. C.
ALCOCK, C. S.

Lyons Street

105 PRATER, J. H.
203 LEWIS, JOHN (c)
207 AMOS, HORACE (c)
209 GOING, MOSES (c)
212 DANCY, CLIFTON (c)
215 HUNTER, SAM (c)
216 ESPRIT, ISAAC (c)
219 NELSON, JOHN (c)
224 HANDS, J. W.
320 SCOTT, LUCINDA (c)
332 CEOTT, ROSE
404 TEXADA, W. G.
406 ROBERT, LOU, Mrs.
512 ROBERTSON, LIZZIE, Mrs. (wid)
514 TUCKER, RICHARD (c)
517 BERTRAND, AUGUST
540 OLIVIER, MATH (c)
601 BAILEY, D. W.
608 DAY, ANNIE, Mrs.
611 HALL, BEN (c)
710 CALLORO, SALVADORE
713 LARKIN, ULA, Mrs.
**220 BUTLER, JEFF (c)
719 WISE, H. (c)
725 McGANN, J., Mrs.
801 RICHARD, M., Mrs. (wid)
804 LYONS, J. PRESTON
816 BLACKWELL, H. L.
820 WILLIAMS, JOHN D.
831 CHRISTOPHER, F. E.
904 BARNES, J. W.
911 MORGAN, CLARENCE
915 SMITH, MATT
917 SPELL, BRADLEY
919 SMITH, ED.
921 WADLEY, G. K.
925 LOYD, ROBERT C. (c)
929 BROWN, GEO. (c)
930 SIMMONS, EDNA (c)
932 LOYD, SALLIS (c)
937 TIERNEY, WILL
938 OWENS, JAMES
940 BARNES, MARSHA'L
1018 REESE, A. W.
1028 MARCKO, J. D.
1110 GUIDRY, A., Mrs.

Lyons Alley (Goosport)

BELVIN, JOSEPH (C)
FLETCHER, JOHN

(To Be Continued)

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

MORE ON CONFEDERATE MARINE CORPS can be found in the article by Michael Krivdo. Most CSA Marines were recruited in harbor towns, and the majority of those serving in the corps enlisted in New Orleans at the beginning of the war. (See ***Kinfolks,*** Vol. 31 #3) *Louisiana History*, Vol. XLVIII #4 (Fall 2007), University of Louisiana at Lafayette.

1912 MASONIC MEMBERSHIP FOR CALCASIEU PARISH, which includes lodges at Barnes' Creek, Calvin, DeQuincy, DeRidder, Kinder, Lake Arthur, Lake Charles, Merryville, Oakdale, Oberlin, Reeves, Sugartown, and Welsh are given. World War Draft Registration for Cameron Parish is also given. The Draft Lists include name, birthdate, race, sometimes place of birth, and place of enlistment. *Louisiana Genealogical Register, Vol. LIV #4 (Dec. 2007), Baton Rouge, LA*

LAKE ARTHUR NOTED FOR HUNTING, CATTLE & RICE (Extracted by William D. Quick from an article in the *Beaumont Enterprise* (3/24/1935.) On broad Lake Arthur, part of the winding Mermentau River, lies the city of Lake Arthur. On the south, across a sunlit country of prairies and marshes, deep moss-hung bayous and lakes, is Grand Chenier, one of the oldest settled spots, and for generations one of the most oddly isolated on the western section of the coast of Louisiana. The city of Lake Arthur, upon which famous hunters have focused their attention for years, is, you might say, the child of Grand Chenier, for its people settled the newer town.

The Lake Arthur Hunting and Fishing Club was famous all over the country and had over a hundred members. In its membership were millionaires, professional men, and financiers from New York, Chicago and other cities. The late JAMES GARDNER brought FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT to Lake Arthur following his defeat for vice-president. GARDNER owned the famous Illinois plantation near Hayes, Louisiana. ROOSEVELT shared in the successful search for ELMER OGLE, who was lost in the marshes. ROOSEVELT was advised not to go on the search, but stayed until they brought the boy out. In the party were several well-known marsh figures, including JOE, STEVE and JOHN CANIK, JOE STURLESE, TRAVIS SWEENEY, and the McCALL brothers, all hunters who knew the strangest byways through the water country. ROOSEVELT remained three days, hunting with BOB WORTHERN, taxidermist, whose work has adorned homes of sportsmen all over America. F. F. CANIK of the CANIK brothers, game warden with the Louisiana Conservation Commission, said ROOSEVELT "was an average hunter."

In Lake Arthur you do not even guess you are on the edge of the marsh country. It is a land of many cattle, of much rice, general crops and some dairying. But off to the south---though by no means it is all marsh---lies one of the greatest outdoor countries. Straight south is Grand Lake and its sister, White Lake. South and a little east are smaller Lake Misere, and the two Mud Lakes. Through the country now runs an intracoastal canal. Almost in the center of this territory is 18-mile long Grand Chenier, a high ridge country, some miles back of the coast running west to the town of Cameron. Here you cross the Calcasieu, run along the beaches, and then find the highway north across the edge of LUTCHER STARK domain---the Cameron Land Company.

Until a few years ago, all of the Cameron country and Grand Chenier were completely cut off from communication, with no telephones and no road of any sort to the mainland. Steamboats brought in supplies and visitors. Many of the older people of Grand Chenier living in their homes often surrounded by great clumps of pink, red and white oleanders, and protected by some of the largest oaks on the coast, had never seen a train---certainly never rode one or used a telephone. Seventy-five percent of the older generation do not read or write. Their homes are quaint, some seventy-five years old. Among the old names of Grand Chenier are CORMIER, BROUSSARD, HEBERT, BOUDOIN, RICHARD, BACCIGALOPIE, BOUDREAUX, THERIOT, MICHON, and MARCEAUX.

The first settlers of Grand Chenier came 125 years ago, some perhaps before, from St. Martinville; many came from New Orleans, and some from the state of Mississippi. They are from the Acadians, the original Louisiana French, mixed with some Spanish and Anglo-Saxon. Much French is spoken on the ridge. During Grand Chenier's isolation, it was served by boats. Two small packet boats still run down the Mermentau to serve the 1,200 people of the chenier. They are the *Delta,* operated by Captain ADAM NUNEZ, and the *Margie*, of Captain HENRY McCALL, which comes in every Thursday. Captain NUNEX goes to Grand Chenier on Mondays and Fridays. Its people are born trappers and hunters. GEORGE RABORN, manager of the STARK Muskrat Preserve in western Cameron Parish, would rather have a Grand Chenier trapper than any he could get. Today the chenier is available over good roads. It doesn't lie more than two hours from Beaumont, not much more than an hour from Lake Charles. We advise you see Grand Chenier----first. *Yellowed Pages*, Vol. XXXVI, #1 & 2 (Spring & Summer (2006), Southeast Texas Genealogical & Historical Society, Beaumont, Texas

****

"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...a birth, parents, marriage, or death date.

SINGLETON, DUCREST, PEVETO/PIVETO, ARTHUR

Looking for information on the SINGLETONs and DUCRESTs of Louisiana and on the descendants of MICHEL PIVETO/PEVETO and CAROLYN MILBERRY ARTHUR of Louisiana and southeast Texas. NANCY SINGLETON WILLIAMS, 7615 Greenfield Dr., Beaumont, TX 77713; E-mail **nancywms@aol.com**

WATSON, SMITH, CONNELLY, GRAHAM, FARQUE

Would like to correspond with any descendants of JOHN W. WATSON (1841-1926) and MARY SMITH WATSON (1847-1932). They moved to Lake Charles, and had five children: ORA WATSON CONNELLY, EDWARD C. WATSON, LAURA GRAHAM, HANER WATSON, and MYRTLE WATSON FARQUE. JOHN A. SELLERS, 1312 Azalea Lane, Sulphur Springs, TX 75482-3708; E-mail **sellersj1@verizon.net**

BREAUX, PATIN, SAVOIE, BABE
Seeking information on J. BREAUX and wife, CATHERINE SAVOIE, whose son JOSEPH L. BREAUX m. LUCETTE PATIN, d/o JEAN BAPTISTE FENELON PATIN and ALZIRE BABE. According to Lafayette Church Records, their granddaughter, MARIE LILLIAN BREAUX was b. 12 Aug. 1906. MALENE McDANIEL STELLY, 605 North 7th St., Silsbee, TX 77656-4019

LOUNSBERRY
Need information on the father of WILLIAM LOUNSBERRY (b. 1820, Ala.; died Gueydan, La.). The father, whose first name may be PETER or PRESTON, was supposedly from Mobile, Ala. and Pensacola, Fla. Dr. & Mrs. JOSEPH E. BRUCE, 1102 Taylor St., Sulphur, LA 70663-5958; E-mail **jbruce1048jj@aol.com**

MILLS, BARNETT, HANKINS
Looking for relatives or information on DELILAH MILLS, MARY and SAMUEL BARNETT, ELMIRA/ALMIRA HANKINS, and GILBERT (G. H.) HANKINS, in Calcasieu, St. Landry or Iberia Parishes. KAY LEMKE WARDEN, 1440 Broadmoor Dr., Slidell, LA 70458; E-mail **Jokay12@Gmail.com**

BUCHANAN
Seeking information on any BUCHANNANs who may have come through North Carolina, Kentucky and Alabama. FRANCES D. BUCHANAN, 4325 Hearth Rd., Lake Charles, LA 70605-4433; E-mail **cookielady@suddenlink.net**

ALLEMORE(ALLEMAN), PECORINO, HARPER, McNAUGHTON
Seeking information about the following families: ALLEMORE (ALLEMAN), Donaldsonville, La., PECORINO of Calcasieu Parish, La., and HARPER and McNAUGHTON of Winn Parish, La. EMMA HARPER HOBBS, 590 W. Houston River Rd., Sulphur, LA 70663

HASKELL, JACKSON
Still searching and interested in corresponding with any cousins of HASKELL and JACKSON relatives from Barnwell County, SC. ELIZABETH HASKELL m. JAMES H. JACKSON of Toomey, La. AUDREY LEE CROCKETT, 2634 B. San Francisco Blvd., Orange Park, FL 32065 or E-mail **Lcroc0807@aol.com**

****

DID YOU KNOW that if you can prove descent from European nobility or royalty, chances are that you have a saint or two in your lineage? There are about 110 saints who left descendants and who are connected with European royalty. Some of the saints are: St. Margaret, St. Henry, St. Louis (King Louis IX of France), St. Ethelbert, St. David of Scotland, St. Fernando of Spain, St. Olaf of Norway, St. Helena of Rome, St. Gregory. Some saints have not yet been canonized, but are still recognized as saints by the Catholic Church.

HOME IS WHERE YOUR STORY BEGINS.
I USED TO HAVE A LIFE, THEN I DISCOVERED GENEALOGY.
WHOEVER SAID 'SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND' WAS NOT A GENEALOGIST.

MEMBER #1046

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler SMITH, Larry I.

Address 2366 Wilson Rd.

City, State Lake Charles, LA 70611

Date Updated: 5 April 2008

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 SMITH, Larry I.
b.
p.b.
m. 1. GRANGER, Shirley Ann
d. 2. CHRISTIANSON, Shirley Ann
p.d.

2 SMITH, Iven Kermit (Father of No. 1)
b. 16 Apr. 1912
p.b. Anderson, In.
m. 2 Nov. 1935
d. 10 Sep. 2002
p.d Lake Charles, La.
bur. Highland Mem. Cem., LC

3 EGGLESTON, Violette Juel (Mother of No. 1)
b. 28 Jan. 1918
p.b. Lake Charles, La.
d. 23 Apr. 1983
p.d. Lake Charles, La.
bur. Highland Mem. Cem., LC

4 SMITH, Clyde D. (Father of No. 2)
b. 12 Oct. 1879
p.b. New York
m. 2 July 1909
d. 5 Dec. 1933 (cremated)
p.d Seattle, Wa.

5 BROWN, Cecelia (Mother of No. 2)
b. 3 June 1892
p.b. Newman, IL
d. 6 Nov. 1971
p.d. Lake Charles, La.
bur. Highland Mem. Cem., LC

6 EGGLESTON, Edward Nathan (Father of No. 3)
b. 3 Apr. 1892
p.b. Eunice, La.
m. 10 Feb. 1917
d. 13 Nov. 1947
p.d Lake Charles, La.
bur. Orange Grove Cem., LC

7 GOODMAN, Mary Ellen (Mother of No. 3)
b. 4 July 1896
p.b. Lake Charles, La.
d. 2 Mar. 1965
p.d. Lake Charles, La.
bur. Orange Grove Cem., LC

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

8 SMITH, Thomas Hiram (Father of No. 4)
b. 3 Dec. 1834
p.b. New York
m. WFT Est. 1857-1885
d. 9 Feb. 1899
p.d Anderson, In.
bur. Maplewood Cem.

9 DRAKE, Mary Elizabeth (Mother of No. 4)
b. 26 Dec. 1845
p.b. Tennessee
d. 18 Sep. 1914
p.d Anderson, In.
bur. Maplewood Cem.

10 BROWN, Melvin E. (Father of No. 5)
b. 19 Sep. 1860
p.b. Limestone, Tn.
m. 11 Jan. 1887 - IL.
d. 15 Mar. 1929
p.d Lake Charles, La.
bur. Orange Grove Cem., LC

11 McCLUNG, Emma (Mother of No. 5)
b. ca 1870
p.b. Indiana
d. ca 1900
p.d. Midland, La.

12 EGGLESTON, Charles Edward (Father of No. 6)
b. 19 Nov. 1852
p.b. Whiteville, La.
m. 30 Sep. 1878
d. 7 Dec. 1935
p.d Lake Charles, La.
bur. Graceland Cem., LC

13 HANKS, Martha Jane (Mother of No. 6)
b. 8 Feb. 1858
p.b. Summergroves, La.
d. 18 May 1911
p.d. Eunice, La.
bur. St. Louis Cem., Eunice

14 GOODMAN, Francois (Frank) (Father of No. 7)
b. 8 May 1852
p.b. Germany
m. 30 Dec. 1886
d. 25 July 1904
p.d Lake Charles, La.

15 BREAUX, Ophelia (Mother of No. 7)
b. 16 Apr. 1857
p.b. Lake Charles, La.
d. 27 Dec. 1944
p.d. Lake Charles, La.
bur. Graceland-Orange Grove Cem., LC

16 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

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

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

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

20 BROWN, James (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. ca 1829
m. 1 Jan. 1857
d.

21 McCRACKEN, Alcey (Elsie) (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 6 Dec. 1829
d. 24 Apr. 1906

22 McCLUNG, John (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

23 LOWMAN, Susan (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. ca 1835
d.

24 EGGLESTON, Morgan L. (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. NY)
b. -- 1814
m. 22 Nov. 1842
d.

25 LINK, Louise (Lucy) (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. -- 1816
d.

26 HANKS, Stephan (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. AL)
b. -- 1811
m. 3 June 1847
d. -- 1858 - Tx.

27 SIKES, Caroline (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. Ga.)
b. 12 Mar. 1827
d. -- 1866 - La.

28 GOODMAN, Severnius (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. Germany)
b. ca 1826
m. -- 1864
d. 31 Mar. 1911

29 HUBERT, Catherine (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. Germany)
b. ca 1833
d. 26 Jan. 1908

30 BREAUX, Ursin (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 29 Aug. 1835
m. ca 1879
d. 9 June 1883

31 2) MILLER, Melanie (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. La.)
b. 16 Oct. 1847
d.

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