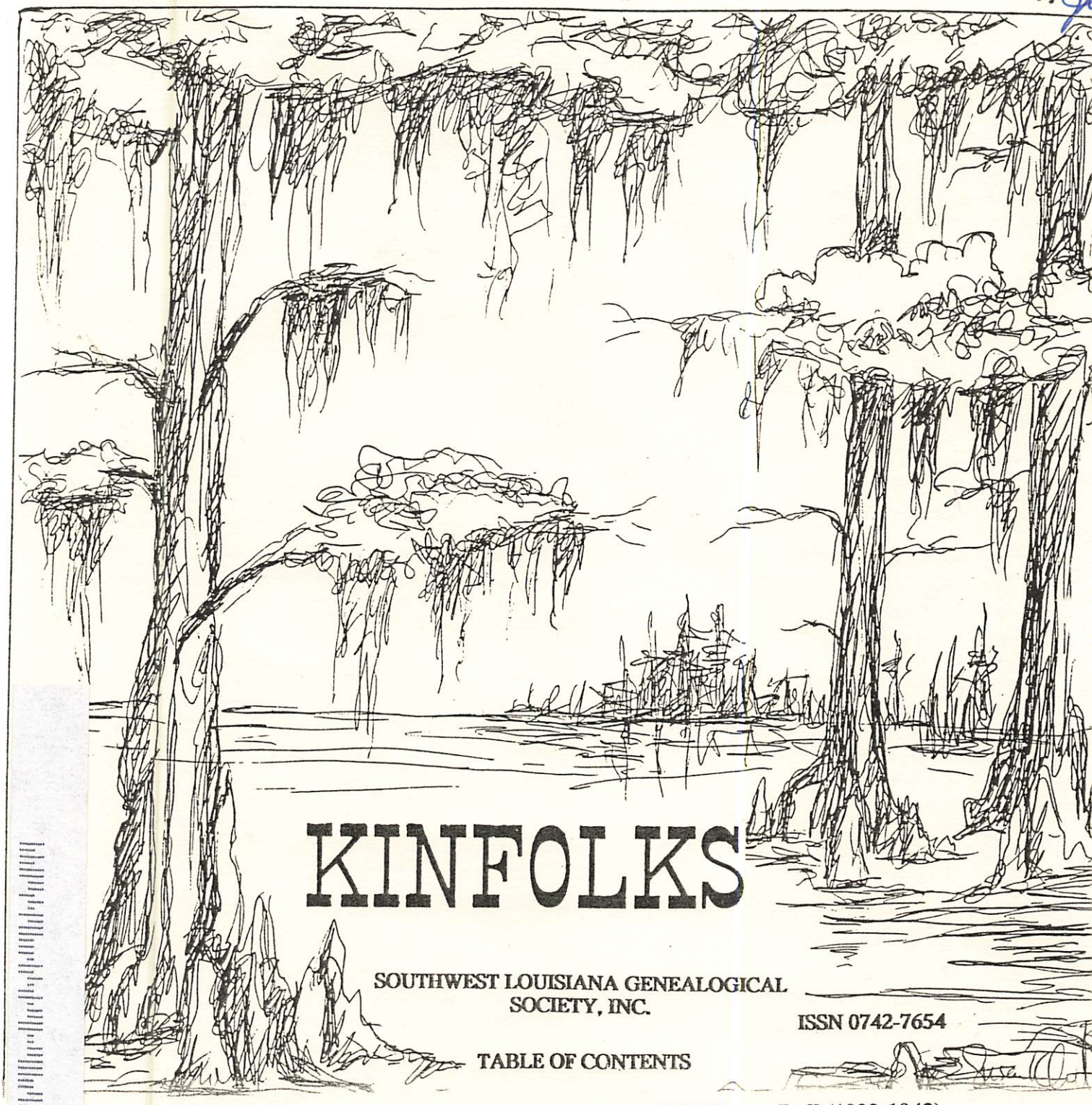

KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

ISSN 0742-7654

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Volume 32 No. 3 – September 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EDITORIAL POLICY – We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to Southwest Louisiana.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.

SOCIETY NEWS

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

MARK YOUR CALENDARS FOR UPCOMING SOCIETY MEETINGS

Saturdays, 10 A.M. – September 20th, & November 15th, 2008

SEPTEMBER MEETING

The next meeting will be on Saturday, September 20th, 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 "So You Think You Know How to Read a Census" presented by Mrs. SUE BADEAU of Plaquemine, La.

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NEW MEMBERS

1512/13. DON/LEAVON LADNER, 22076 Rostrom Rd., Welsh, LA 70591
1514/15. STUART/DEBRA PAYNE, 642 Menard Rd., Sulphur, LA 70665

Membership To Date: 330

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OCTOBER – FAMILY HISTORY MONTH

October has been designated Family History Month, but long after the month is over your family can celebrate special memories you have created. Have a family reunion; no matter how small the family, there is some relative just waiting to share your hospitality. Identify old photographs and share them with your family; only you know who some of these people are. Share family stories; tell a story about your parents, your home, and the times in which you grew up in the "olden days." Write your special memories so that in the future your descendants may get to know you. Record the history of any hand-me-downs and heirlooms you might have to pass on; the difference between a family's trash and treasure is the story and documentation behind it. Give each child and grandchild something to treasure—a piece of your jewelry, a dish that belonged to your mother, a picture of their grandparents, a picture of you when you were young. Interview an older member of the family; record the session on video or audio tapes and share these with other family members. Create a scrapbook for each grandchild. Include photocopies of newspaper articles, obituaries, wedding announcements, birth certificates, photographs, family recipes, and important documents. Not everyone can have an original, but these copies will become special treasures as the years go by. Celebrate October with a special family---yours!

****

IN MEMORIAM

RUBY BELLANGER ADEE
1920 – 2008

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

2008

SEPTEMBER 20 – SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST, LAKE CHARLES, LA
PROGRAM – "SO YOU THINK YOU KNOW HOW TO READ A CENSUS"
SPEAKER – MRS. SUE BADEAU OF PLAQUEMINE, LA

NOVEMBER 6 - THURSDAY – SW LA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA 2 p.m.– 4 p.m.
PROGRAM – HERALDRY WORKSHOP CONDUCTED BY BARBARA FLEIG

NOVEMBER 15 - SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
PROGRAM & SPEAKER – TO BE ANNOUNCED

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ANCESTOR CHARTS & TABLES, VOL. III

Please send your five-generation Ancestor Chart or Table of Ancestors (Ahnentafel) as soon as possible for inclusion in our eighth volume of *Ancestor Charts & Tables.* Our address is SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652.

Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vols. I through VII are still availble. Price list is on the inside front cover of ***Kinfolks***. Send request and checks to our post office box (given above).

Subject Indices of ***Kinfolks*** are also available. VOL. I indexes subjects in ***Kinfolks***, Vols. 1 (1997) through Vol. 18 (1994); VOL. II indexes Vols. 19 (1995) through Vol. 22 (1998); VOL. III indexes Vols. 23 (1999) through Vol. 26 (2002); and VOL. IV indexes Vols. 27 (2003) through Vol. 32 (2007). Cost of each *Subject Index* is $5.00 (postage included). Order from the SWLGS(address above).

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THE SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles, has added the following books to their collection:

GA *Wilkes County (Washington) Georgia Newspaper Abstracts, 1802, 1804-1809*
NC *Caswell County, NC Will Books, 1777-1814 and 1814-1843*
TX *Texas Marriages, Volume 1 A-L, 1824-1850 and Volume 2 M-Z, 1924-1850*
The Great Migration, Volumes 4 & 5
Acadian Connections – Daughters of the American Revolution

IF TOMBSTONES COULD TALK---TALES FROM A COUNTRY GRAVEYARD

At the May meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, retired Colonel DON LADNER told about a little community cemetery located just north of Kinder, Louisiana and the volunteer activities associated with the cemetery. The following article is taken from his speech.

About 13 years ago, the cemetery was in financial distress; the custodian had taken most of the money in the cemetery's bank account, but had not kept the cemetery in good repair. A new Board of Directors was elected, and the custodian was dismissed. My wife LEAVON and I were elected to the Board. Now the Board had to renew public confidence in the cemetery, clean up and maintain the cemetery, raise money to help defray the costs of maintaining the cemetery, and work to improve the cemetery. We built new limestone roads, and with added donations, began a project to erect a new wrought-iron fence around the cemetery. We built a meditation area and added benches and installed a new water line with faucets throughout the cemetery; this allowed us to pressure-wash vaults and tombstones---some for the first time in a hundred years.

Then LEAVON and I got busy reading the cemetery and recording the names, dates of birth and dates of death for some 1,000 folks buried therein. Next, we computerized all the cemetery records and in 1998, we created a website so many people around the world could "visit" the Kinder cemetery from afar and do their genealogical research. We received many grateful calls and e-mails, thanking us for our efforts, making monetary contributions, requesting additional information on someone, or asking for a photo of their ancestor's tombstone.

An interesting call received was from a lady in Illinois who inquired about an individual in the older section of the cemetery; dates on the tombstone were 1875-1916. She said that her family was reluctant to tell her about this relative when she was younger, but in her deceased mother's papers, she discovered that the person was buried in Kinder, Louisiana. After speaking to some old-timers in Kinder and researching at the Southwest Genealogical Library, I was able to provide her with some information about her relative. I sent her two articles from the *Lake Charles American Press,* dated 27 and 30 May 1916, which indicated her relative was shot and killed by a prominent doctor in Kinder under some rather unusual circumstances. (Apparently, the victim had been too friendly with the doctor's wife!) The lady from Illinois decided she would travel to Louisiana to make further inquiries.

Most folks will agree that there are few things more interesting than what we find in our cemeteries across this land, be they large and cosmopolitan or small, quaint, and country. Someone once said, "If you wish to learn about a community, first visit its cemetery." Well, LEAVON and I have certainly found this to be true as we walked among the historical gravesites of many early pioneers of this region---farmers, timbermen, cattlemen, railroad workers, and old soldiers buried throughout the cemetery. Reading their tombstones was like turning the pages of a history book. We found gravesites of Civil War veterans---soldiers who fought for the South and others who fought for the North and had moved south to live out their remaining days as neighbors and friends of their former enemies. We found veterans from the Spanish-American War, WWI, WWII, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. One of the most interesting tombstones we found was that of a German POW who was captured by the Americans while fighting with Rommel in the Afrika Corps in WWII. Repatriated to Germany after the war's

end, he returned to the U. S. to marry a female Major in the U. S. Army. Former enemies from two different worlds, they are now buried side by side in the Kinder Cemetery.

Another interesting tombstone was that of PERLEY DAY WILDER, who was the brother of ALMANZO "MANLY" WILDER, the husband of LAURA INGALLS WILDER, the famous author of such American classics as *The Little House on the Prairie*. Other burials in this historic cemetery included almost a dozen former mayors of Kinder, along with HOBO "CURLY," who, according to old-timers, visited Kinder almost every year, and PETE, the Russian carnival worker who died while working with a traveling carnival that came to town. Both HOBO "CURLY" and PETE were buried in paupers' graves by the association.

It seemed to LEAVON and me that almost every tombstone in this historic cemetery pointed to a footnote in the history of this region and this country. As we walked among the gravesites, the tombs of veterans who fought in all of America's wars seemed to shout at us---"Hey, look at me. I fought and died that you might be free. Please tell our story. Remember me!" And then, we came upon a gravesite that touched me like no other. The tombstone read, "1st Lt. DOUGLAS B. FOURNET, U. S. Army, born 7 Mar 1943---died 4 May 1968. Lt. FOURNET, a native of Lake Charles, heroically and gallantly gave his life to save his fellow man in the Republic of Vietnam on 4 May 1968, for which he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor---this nation's highest military honor." Lt. FOURNET's Medal of Honor citation reads, "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty." Lt. FOURNET'S wife, MARILYN, was expecting their first child when DOUG was killed in Vietnam. She later gave birth to a son, BILL.

When I, a veteran of the Vietnam War, discovered that the Kinder cemetery was the final resting place for the area's only Medal of Honor winner, and that flags were ***not*** being placed on the graves of veterans on special occasions such as Memorial Day or Veterans' Day, I knew something had to be done. I told the Mayor and other Board members that I intended to honor this brave soldier, as well as all the other veterans buried in the cemetery, with a special ceremony on Memorial Day, by placing a small American flag at each veteran's grave, and collecting and flying their casket flags in an Avenue of Flags along the roadways throughout the cemetery on both Memorial Day and Veterans' Day. We have done so for the past 12 years.

Each year, the Memorial Day ceremony pays tribute to the more than one million American patriots who have given their lives for freedom. We dedicate each ceremony to the memory of the fallen dead of a particular war and present a history lesson on that war to teach our children and grandchildren patriotism and love of country. We also conduct a Roll Call of the 134 veterans buried in the cemetery. We invite the local elementary school choral group to sing. We invite all students to attend the ceremonies and invite some students to participate by singing, speaking, or playing taps; and have young ladies place fresh flowers on all veterans' graves.

One Veterans' Day LEAVON and I were out walking among the graves in the cemetery---graves decorated with small American flags---when a mother with four children arrived. Thinking that she was looking for a particular grave, I asked if I could be of assistance. The lady explained that she had come to teach her children something about Veterans' Day and to pray for the veterans. "We have over 100 veterans buried here," I explained. "The Civil War veterans are in

the oldest part of the cemetery." Amazingly, the lady and her children walked hand-in-hand down the rows of graves, stopping to kneel and pray at each grave decorated with a flag.

One of the most faithful visitors to the cemetery is JOHNNY. He is in his 60s and has never married. He is a bag boy at the local supermarket, bagging groceries and making small talk with the customers. He comes every day to visit the graves of his parents, making the sign of the cross, and praying. He explained that his mother said not to forget her, and told him to come and check on her. And he does!

The old cemetery records were written by hand, and entries are not easily discernible. Buried in Lot 38 was GRACE, whose last name could not be deciphered and who did not have a headstone. A telephone call inquiring about the availability of a burial space in Lot 38 led to the reopening of the "cold case." Who was the woman named GRACE who had been buried in the family plot? The caller told of a middle-aged lady who was killed in a traffic accident as she was driving across country to visit her merchant seaman husband and whose body was brought to the local funeral home where the caller's husband worked. Searching for relatives, the authorities discovered a sad story; the family of the deceased had disowned her for marrying a man of whom they did not approve, and the husband wanted nothing to do with his dead wife's body. The caller's husband had generously allowed her to be buried in his family plot. After several weeks of searching we found the date of her death---5 June 1957, but the handwritten records did not clarify the spelling of her surname. A trip to the SW Louisiana Genealogical Library and a search of the computerized obituary files for everyone whose first name was GRACE finally provided her surname---BARANSKI! We also found two newspaper articles regarding the accident. LEAVON and I went to order a tombstone for GRACE BARANSKI. However, when the lady who owns the monument company heard GRACE's story, she said, "You two have done enough. This one's on me." Each year our granddaughter LUNDUN GRACE places flowers on GRACE BARANSKI's grave.

Most family members, historians, and genealogists find themselves in a cemetery at some point in time, checking dates or confirming the resting place of an ancestor. Monumental inscriptions are usually fairly similar, but every now and again, someone arrives to stand out from the crowd. The following are actual epitaphs taken from monumental inscriptions:

Here lies
Yeast
Pardon me
For not rising.
(Ruidoso, NM cemetery)

Here lies the body
Of Jonathan Blake.
Stepped on the gas
Instead of the brake.
(Uniontown, PA cemetery)

Here lies the body of our Anna
Done to death by a banana.
It wasn't the fruit that laid her low
But the skin of the thing that made her go.
(Enosburg Falls, VT cemetery)

Here lies Butch. We planted him raw.
He was quick on the trigger, but slow on the draw.
(Silver City, NV cemetery)

She always said her feet were killing her.
Nobody believed her.
(Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, VA)

Reader if cash thou art
In want of any
Dig four feet deep
And thou will find a Penny.
(John Penny, Wimborne, Eng.)

The children of Israel wanted bread
And the Lord sent them manna
Old clerk Wallace wanted a wife
And the Devil sent him Anna.
(Ribbesford, Eng. cemetery)

Here lies Ann Mann.
Who lived an old maid
But died an old Mann.
Dec. 8,1767
(London, Eng. cemetery)

I was somebody
Who, is no business
Of yours
(Stowe, VT cemetery)

Here lies an Atheist
All dressed up
And no place to go.
(Thurmond, MD cemetery)

I told you I was sick.
(Georgia Cemetery)

Born 1903---Died 1932
Looked up an elevator shaft to see if
The car was on its way down.
It was!
(Albany, NY cemetery)

On 22 of June
- Jonathan Fiddle -
Went out of tune.
(Hartscombe, Eng. cemetery

Here lies Ezekial Aikle
Age 102
The good die young.
(E. Dalhousie Cemetery,
Nova Scotia)

Gone away
Owin' More
Than he could pay.
(Grave of Owen Moore,
Battersea, London, Eng.)

In a cemetery in England, a tombstone bore the inscription:
Remember, man, as you walk by, as you are now, so once was I,
As I am now, so shall you be, Remember this and follow me.

Scrawled on the tombstone was the following reply:
To follow you I'll not consent until I know which way you went.

Columnist Nick Clooney wished that this might be put on his tombstone: "thanks for letting me visit. I had a wonderful time." What will be put on your tombstone?

WRITTEN IN STONE

Be comforted: the world is very old;
and generations pass as they have passed;
A troop of shadows moving with the sun." Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Genealogists are attracted to cemeteries like bees are attracted to honey. Under sinking tombstones, in quiet repose lie our ancestors, the people we are seeking. Although they cannot speak to us directly, sometimes we can learn about them by studying their graves and headstones. Since pre-historic times, people have been marking sacred burial places with symbols and signs. By the Neolithic period, barrows or communal burial mounds dotted Europe, North America, and other areas. By the Iron Age (2000-600 B. C.), the practice had changed, and individual burials with funerary adornment became an important part of burial rituals. These tomb and other ancient gravesites are filled with paintings, statuary, jewelry and other items that the dead person might need in his afterlife. Just as these ancient people left signs to mark their passing, our cemeteries are filled with monuments and symbols of life and death.

During the Roman Empire, individual bodies were encased in coffins and buried in cemeteries. Thousands of Christians were buried beneath the city of Rome in the catacombs. The practice of viewing the dead and including some of their clothing in the coffin became part of the burial rites. As Christianity flourished, it became necessary for a body to be buried in consecrated ground, and burial rituals became better established. Women prepared and washed the body, shrouding it in clean linen. The body was usually kept two days before burial, during which a wake or watch was held. This was partly from respect and partly to make sure the person was really dead. All sorts of superstitions arose concerning the dead. Mirrors were covered to keep people from seeing the dead spirit; windows were opened to let the spirit fly outside. Stones

were put on the grave to keep the spirit in place and to prevent him from haunting the living. Many of these ancient customs survive in the traditions of our modern burial services.

The history of our family and our country can be traced by studying gravestones. First of all, the dates on the old stones tell us when the person lived, and by researching that period of time we can learn about the wars, epidemics, fashions, political crises, and natural disasters of that era. If the date of death corresponded with an Indian raid or great battle in the area, it is probable that the deceased died as a result of that trouble. If he died during an epidemic of cholera or yellow fever, he was probably a victim of the disease. If his date of death matched that of a great storm or other local disaster, it is likely that he was killed in the disaster. Some old gravestones even mention the personal tragedies that caused the death.

Before 1797, generally only the rich had their own coffins; the poor were transported to the cemetery in a parish coffin, then removed from it at the grave. Early colonial cemeteries were usually found in churchyards, following the old English custom of burying parishioners in sight of the church. The oldest graves are to be found in the south part of a churchyard, as it was the custom to avoid the shadow of the church from falling across graves. It was thought that in the shadows lurked the Devil and, as every good man and woman knew, the Devil always rode in from the north. Suicides were originally not allowed to be buried in the churchyard and were often buried at a crossroad. In Victorian times, the extreme north side of the churchyard was reserved for the suicides. Roman Catholics were not allowed to be buried in an Anglican churchyard. Sometimes these burials took place secretly or during the night. If you find a record of an English person buried at night during the 1600s, the deceased was probably a Catholic. The corpse of a debtor was sometimes seized and held without burial until his debts were paid.

The type of material used for the headstone also dates it. Early headstones were plain and simple. By the 18th century, Americans had grown more worldly and prosperous, so gravestones became taller and more elaborate. Before 1830, tombstones were slender and were often slate or common fieldstone slabs with little or no carving. From about 1830 to 1860, headstones of white marble and soft gray granite were used with cursive inscriptions carved on them. From about 1860 to 1880, stones became square and were made of marble, often elaborately carved. Coarser marble and sandstone were suitable for the heavier designs, while close-grained slate was more appropriate for finer, more elaborate designs. By 1900, granite, polished and unpolished, was commonly used for headstones.

With mallet and chisel, generations of skilled stonecutters have used their expertise to carve symbols and legends into the stones they expected to last for eternity. Inscriptions and images reflect the secular and sacred attitudes of the day. They carved birds, flowers, angels, fruits, intricate geometric patterns and other symbolic objects into the hard stone and inscribed epitaphs in the most elaborate calligraphy. Others were untrained, part-time stonecutters, who were mainly blacksmiths, cobblers or farmers, and merely carved name and dates in crude letters. A name carved at the bottom of a tombstone with "sc" beside it indicates the name of the sculptor.

Symbols on gravestones began in early history to identify the resting places of famous heroes or important men. The following symbols on gravestones have special meanings:
Anchor-hope; a sailor;

with broken chain-cessation of life.
Angels-guardians of the tomb; spirituality.
Arches-victory in Death.
Bee-industriousness.
Books, Bible-teacher or minister.
Broken column-ruin and destruction.
Bugles-military; resurrection.
Butterfly-short life, early death; resurrection.
Calla lily-marriage.
Cherub-usually on child's grave, small angel.
Column, broken-loss of the head of a family.
Corn-ripe old age.
Crescent-shows a Muslim.
Cross-emblem of Christian faith.
Daisy- innocence (usually on a child's grave).
Dog-often found at the feet of medieval women; shows loyalty and inferior place in social order.
Dove-peace symbol.
Fern-humility; sincerity.
Fish-faith; life.
Flowers-condolences; grief; brevity of life.
Flying birds-flight of the soul.
Fruits-plenty.
Garlands-victory in death.
Grapes-blood of Christ; eternal life.
Hands, clasped-marriage.
Sphinx-guardian of the tomb.
Star-the Spirit; light shining through the dark.
Sun-"God's Eye"; light and warmth; life.
Thistles-remembrance; Scottish descent.
Torch-life and eternal life.
Horseshoe-protection against evil.
Heart-suffering, particularly of Jesus.
Hourglass-swiftness of Time.
Imps-mortality.
Iris-sorrow.
Ivy-friendship; immortality.
Keys- openers of the Gates of Heaven.
Lamb- innocence, usually on child's grave.
Lamp-knowledge and immortality.
Laurel-fame or victory.
Lion-courage; strength.
Menorah-Jewish grave.
Mistletoe-immortality.
Morning glory-beginning of life.
Oak Leaves & Acorn-maturity; ripe old age.
Olive branch-peace.
Pansy-remembrance.
Poppy-sleep.
Pyramid-enlightenment.
Rock-permanence; stability.
Scythe or sickle-harvest, pictured with Father Time or Death.
Seashells-life everlasting.
Skull-Death.
Skull, winged-Soul taking flight.
Trees-life.
Trumpets/trumpeters-heralds of resurrection
Urn-mourning; death.
Wheat-ripe for harvest; old age' fruitful life.
Willows-earthly sorrow.
Wreath- honor or glory.

Studies of cemeteries reveal some unusual names and attitudes toward death. Some had elaborate verses, and sometimes had details of the deceased person's life. Some had inconsistencies in spelling and mistakes ["Lord, she is thin," instead of "thine"...but maybe she was thin.] Some had humorous verses, such as: "Stranger, call this not a place of fear and gloom. To me it is a pleasant spot---It is my husband's tomb." and "Here lies the body of Obidiah Wilkinson and Ruth, his wife. Their warfare is accomplished." Another memorable epitaph is found on a Keene, New Hampshire monument---"Tears cannot restore her. Therefore I weep." In Tennessee, gravestones bear the inscriptions: "He was a simple man who died of complications," and "I came into this world without my consent and left in the same manner."

There were enough deaths to keep the stonecutters busy. Epidemics were common, and diseases took their toll, especially among the very young and the very old. People died in Indian raids and in battles. Some died from accidents; one man was "Casually Killed by his Wagon," and another "by the accidental discharge of a Cannon." Another man died when "That Cherry tree of

luscious fruit beguiled him too high. A branch did break and down he fell and broke his neck." Drowning, usually symbolized by fallen blossoms, was the most common cause of accidental death, and many were lost at sea. Childbed fever took a terrible toll on new mothers and childhood diseases claimed the lives of many children.

One of the most unusual cemeteries is located near Cravens, Louisiana, in Vernon Parish's Talbert Cemetery, which is on the National Register of Historic Places. Here thirteen "gravehouses," shingle or tin roofed shelters that protect the graves are surrounded by pickets. Although the origin of the "gravehouses" is unknown, it is thought that they were originally erected to keep animals from desecrating the graves. Some of the "gravehouses" were decorated with saw-toothed bands of wood, chimes or seashells. The remaining gravehouses were built from 1889 to 1942. The average life of a "gravehouse" is about 50-60 years; unless the wooden structure is kept in good repair, it rots...and many of the old unique gravehouses have been lost to time and decay.

Remember that everyone buried in a cemetery may not have a gravestone. Sometimes a family could not afford a marker. In other cases, wooden markers may have rotted, and stone markers may have been destroyed by the ravages of time, storms, roaming animals, or vandalism. Victims of plague and mass catastrophes may have been buried in a common grave, with no list of those who were interred within. Conversely, centophahs (monuments erected where no one is buried) may be found so that bodies lost at sea or in a war or which were donated to science may be remembered.

Old gravestones echo the past and teach us the history of our family and of our nation. They tell tales of heroism and tragedy. It is natural to want to photograph a family grave or tombstone, but if the cemetery is private or on privately owned land, it is important to get permission to enter. There are sometimes impressive fines for trespassing and/or desecrating a grave. Desecration might be interpreted as cleaning an old tombstone or rubbing a fragile marker. Do not try to clean a tombstone. Discoloration is a natural process, and attempt to remove moss or lichen with bleach, shaving cream, chemicals or brushes may result in damage. Dusting the tombstone with cornstarch is the only safe and inexpensive way to bring out the writing on it. Be sure to rinse off the cornstarch when you are finished. If the marker must be cleaned, consult a professional stone cleaning agency, but be aware that it may be costly.

There are many famous quotations about death and dying. Mark Twain once said, "I did not attend the funeral, but I sent a nice letter saying I approved of it." The epitaph from the tomb of Mathew Champion (d. 1793) warns us that "This life's a voyage, the world's a sea where men are strangely tossed about." Cemeteries are cities of the dead. Learn from them, but respect those who have gone before us to make us what we are today.

Several sources, including: http://www.alsirat.com/symbols/symbolsl.html
Tips for Photographing Cemetery Markers http://www.ancestry.com/learn/library/article.aspx?article=10179
"Messages from the Dead", *Family Chronicle* Vol. II #4 (March/April 2007)
Neal. *Graven Images: Sermons in Stone*

WOOLEN SHROUDS. In the county of Durham, England, in an attempt to boost the wool trade, an Act was passed in 1678 making it compulsory to be buried in a woolen shroud. This was an unpopular law, as the poor could not afford wool and buried their dead in hay or sweet flowers.

FRENCH RESEARCH PROGRAM, SW LA. GENEALOGICAL LIBRARY

The French population of Louisiana was composed of four major groups of immigrants: Creoles, Acadians, Santo Domingo refugees and foreign French. DANIELLE MILLER, reporting on the program on French research that was held at the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Library, told that white and free people-of-color from Santo Domingo were an important part of French immigration to Louisiana. The Caribbean island of Santo Domingo (Hispaniola), now made up of Haiti and the Dominican Republic, was called the "Pearl in the French Crown" because of its rich exports of sugar and cotton. The French planters who lived there numbered about 40,000, and were wealthy and educated. There was also a large population of free-persons-of-color (fpc). Both planters and free Black people owned African slaves. The African slaves numbered about 452,000. It was a powder-keg, just waiting to explode! And it did!

A bloody slave rebellion and revolution occurred. Just after the United States had bought Louisiana from France, the former slaves went on a rampage, and about 10,000 French planters, free persons-of-color, and their slaves fled to New Orleans. This influx caused a major impact in the population and culture of New Orleans and caused the Napoleonic Code of Laws to be more firmly entrenched in Louisiana.

Mrs. MILLER explained that one of the major differences in the Napoleonic Code, on which the laws of Louisiana are based, and British Common Law, on which the laws of the other states are based, is flexibility. The Napoleonic Code, like the major legal systems in most of Europe, is based on old Roman law, which spells out specific punishments for crimes, but British Common Law judges each crime according to circumstances. As an example, Mrs. MILLER said that under Roman and Napoleonic Law, if someone stole an apple, he would be given the same punishment as any others who had stolen an apple. Under British Common Law, the case of a person who stole an apple would be judged individually---why he stole the apple, from whom he took it, etc. Under the Napoleonic Code, the maiden names of women were given in legal documents, making it easier to trace women.

Mrs. MILLER also explained that, according to the British laws that were in effect during the time of the Acadian expulsion, it was illegal for the Acadians to be deported. Thus, Queen ELIZABETH II made an apology for the expulsion.

THE REVOLUTION IN SANTO DOMINGO

Although most of us do not realize it, the revolution on the small island of Santo Domingo in the French West Indies was a turning point in history. The slave rebellion led to the establishment of the second independent country in the Western Hemisphere, and its consequences brought about the Louisiana Purchase and some of the problems in the War Between the States.

In 1789, just before the French Revolution began, Santo Domingo was the world's most prosperous colony. It produced more sugar than all the British colonies put together, as well as cotton and other profitable crops, but the plantation economy of the French island required an ever-constant supply of slaves from Africa. The slave population reached almost half-a-million; it was cheaper to work a slave to death and then replace him than to provide for him in sickness

and his old age. Slaves outnumbered the white population as much as fifteen to one; even the Catholic Church held slaves. Greed for profits and fear of rebellion from the untamed slaves straight out of Africa often led to cruel punishments.

When the French Revolution began in 1789, the demands for equality and better social conditions spilled over from the Mother country to her colonies. White planters and merchants, the "gran blancs," demanded more freedom from government constrictions, and free people-of-color (fpc) began to demand social equality. A civil war began, but the slaves remained uninvolved until 22 August 1791, when a slave rebellion erupted. Led by TOUSSAINT L'OVERTURE. a former slave who became known as the "Black Napoleon," the African slaves were organized into a ruthless guerilla force that had no mercy on whites, free-persons-of-color, or mulattoes. A steady stream of refugees from the island fled into New Orleans, where many of them had second homes. However, some white planters stayed to carry on the fight.

In 1796, L'OVERTURE made himself the island's Governor General, and eventually negotiated trade agreements with Great Britain and the United States. In the meantime, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE had become ruler of France and decided to re-establish a French Empire in the Western Hemisphere. His base would be the island of Santo Domingo, from which he would send ships and armies to develop the Louisiana Territory. It was also his goal to restore slavery on the island and to the rest of the French possessions in the Caribbean. NAPOLEON sent his brother-in-law, General CHARLES LeCLERC with an army to take the island from the insurgents. However, LeCLERC's French soldiers were decimated by yellow fever and other tropical diseases, and fell prey to the vicious guerilla attacks of L'OVERTURE's Army.

NAPOLEON's Army, undefeatable in Europe, had met their match. Resorting to subterfuge, the French lured L'OVERTURE to a peace meeting, where they captured him and sent him to France. Undaunted, he urged his followers to fight even harder for freedom. LeCLERC demanded more troops, and in January 1803, NAPOLEON sent an additional 20,000 reinforcements and a new commander. By November, French losses numbered 40,000, and France was forced to leave the island. NAPOLEON's prized troops had been beaten by disease and uneducated former slaves! His scheme for an empire in the Western Hemisphere was over, and he agreed to sell the vast Louisiana Territory to the United States!

The French defeat had far-reaching effects. When the French left the island, the last hope for the French planters and free-people of color was gone. As a result, they had to flee for their lives or be butchered by the rampaging former slaves. Tales of the brutality and savagery of the rebels reached Europe and America, and southern plantation owners began to take preventive measures against slave uprisings. In the U. S., slave revolts had increased since 1791, and everyone was sure that they were fueled by rumors of the slave revolts in Santo Domingo. The federal government and the governments of various southern states passed laws restricting slave trade in order to prevent the possible spread of the slave revolts. Some southern states forbade the meetings of blacks, except in the presence of whites. The repressive measures used to keep slaves under control led to an increase in the northern abolition movement, which had an affect on the War Between the States.

Several sources, including:

Thomson. *The Haitian Revolution, etc.*

LE GENS DE COULEUR LIBRE: LOUISIANA'S FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR

Have you ever looked at an old census from Louisiana and found the initials "f. p. c." on it? These initials stand for "free person of color" and represent a unique class of residents, *le gens de couleur libre*. Since the days of its founding, Louisiana, and New Orleans in particular, has been home to many free people of color; they came mainly from the French Caribbean plantations as servants or artisans. In 1724, the French enacted the Code Noir, or Black Code, which set out the legal rights and rules for both slaves and free persons of color. These laws gave free persons of color all the rights of citizenship, including the right to own property and the right to practice a profession. Slaves were entitled to a Catholic education, could take their masters to court for maltreatment and could earn money. But the Code also determined punishment. By 1725, records show that free people of color were marrying, but miscegenation (marriage of a white to a black) was forbidden by law. A later law required women of color to cover their hair with scarves or turbans, called "tignons," but defiant women could arrange these headdresses elaborately. "Tignons" were often used as predetermined signals; according to the color worn and the arrangement of the folds and tails, they might signal danger, or a place for an assignation.

Inevitably, some slaves escaped from their masters. By the end of the 1720s, some of these escapees found homes with the Indians and had intermarried into the tribes. They lived in Maroon Camps, far into the forests or swamps, safely away from slave-catchers, and were known as mulattos or half-breeds. Some of their children, half white and half Indian, returned to New Orleans as free people of color.

Although New Orleans had many slaves and free people of color, white people did not mix with them socially, and rarely did they do business together. The free people of color transacted business and met socially at the Place de Negroes, later known as Congo Square. Some slaves were allowed to sell produce here in order to earn money to buy their freedom, and, as time passed, the number of free persons of color increased. Children, who were the result of liaisons between Frenchmen and black slaves, were often given their freedom, and the slave revolts in the Caribbean brought in a steady stream of refugees, including free people of color. Most of them were Catholic in religion and spoke French; many were well educated, were skilled craftsmen or astute businessmen. Many of them were wealthy and owned slaves of their own. Some of them sent their sons to be educated in France. Free people of color who lived in rural areas were mostly small farmers; some of them, like the French and Acadian farmers, existed on a subsistence level.

Free men of color did their military duty. Some fought in the American cause during the Revolutionary War. Nineteen free men of color from St. Charles, St. John, St. James and Ascension Parishes were named in the 1797 Militia Lists, which were taken from Legajo 207 B, folio 133 of the Archivo General de Indias, Papeles Procedentes de Cuba; the list was translated by JUDY RIFFEL and published in *Le Raconteur*. A notation states, "Note that all these negroes or free mulattos are without arms or have only poor ones." Some free men of color fought with ANDREW JACKSON in the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812.

As time passed and other areas of Louisiana were settled, free people of color moved to new lands, particularly into the Cane River country where some of them became plantation owners.

When the United States acquired Louisiana in 1803, most Americans had never heard of *le gens de couluer libre* and thought all black people were slaves, so many misunderstandings occurred. During the War Between the States, free men of color, often accompanied by a slave, fought for the South. When the war was lost, they, like all other southerners, lost everything. The descendants of *le gens de couleur libre* still populate Louisiana. However, many of them have moved on...to Texas, California and other areas of opportunity.

Sources: *History Magazine* (July 2005)
Le Reconteur, Vol. XXVI #4 (Dec. 2006), Le Comite' des Archives de la Louisiane, Inc.

SLAVE SALE

Extracted from the Notarial Records Involving Slaves & Free Persons of Color
St. Landry Parish, Louisiana

Slave genealogy is very difficult, but Louisiana's notarial records are surprisingly complete. Based on the Napoleonic Code of Laws, Louisiana required notaries to keep extensive records. Since slaves were considered property to be bought and sold, mortgaged and used as collateral in business transactions, frequent and detailed personal descriptions of them can be found in the old documents. Slave ownerships and sales also enlighten us as to the financial status of our white ancestors. The documents, originally written in French, have been extracted by S.K. Martin-Quiatte and transcribed by Mike Miller. The following document concerning southwest Louisiana residents was found in *The Louisiana Genealogical Register* , Vol. LI #4 (December 2004), published by the Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Society, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

HARDY COWARD & wife To JOHN B. SMART
Sale of Slave
Recorded 14th March 1837

Know all men by these presents that I HARDY COWARD of the State of Louisiana and Parish of St. Landry have this day Bargained and sold a certain Negro woman named MILLA and her two Children; that is to say CHANEY about three and MINA [WINA?] about one year old for the consideration of one thousand Dollars to be deducted out of the Estate of said HARDY COWARD after his death the said JOHN SMART and LUISON his wife being legal heirs for which Consideration I do warrant the said MILLA and her two children slaves for life to the said JOHN B. SMART and LUISON his wife forever against my self my heirs and assigns forever for the above Named Consideration of $1000.

In Testimony I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twelfth day of Feb[r]uary Eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

HARDY COWARD JOHN R. SMART, test.
ELIZABETH COWARD REES PERKINS W. GORDIN

State of Louisiana, Parish of St. Landry

The 17th day of Feb[r]uary 1837 before me GEORGE KING Parish Judge in and for the aforesaid Parish personally appeared REES PERKINS One of the subscribing witnesses to the above instrument of writing & made Oath that he was present when HARDY COWARD & ELIZABETH COWARD his wife signed and acknowledged the same to be their act and deed for the purpose therein expressed. REES PERKINS swor[n] and subscribed to at Opelousas the day & Year above written. Before me, GEO. KING P. Judge

GERMANS IN THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

Early in the history of our country, German-American settlers voiced their opposition against slavery. In 1648, settlers at Germantown, Pennsylvania, made the first protest and later the German Salzburgers, who had settled in Georgia, and the Moravians from South Carolina also protested. In the decade that preceded the War Between the States, about a million Irish, half-a-million Germans, 200,000 English, and various other Europeans left their native lands to come to America attempting to escape from war, famine and religious persecution. Most of them settled in the North, were tied to the Union, and opposed slavery.

At that time, Germany was not united into a single country, but was made up of a collection of German States, such as Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, and Hess. German-speaking emigrants came not only from the German States, but also from Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, and Alsace-Lorraine. They brought their old-country ways with them, including the formation of Turvereine or "Turner" clubs, athletic-socio-political associations. In 1848, many "Turner" Clubs that professed anti-secession and anti-slavery sentiments were established. Centered in urban areas such as Cincinnati, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, "Turner" clubs revolved around military drills, shooting, disciplined athletic skills and gymnastics. The "Turners" also strongly encouraged thousands of German emigrants to come to America. Many of the newly-arrived immigrants were recruited into the clubs as they stepped off the boat, especially at Castle Island, the new immigration depot in Manhattan.

The German population represented a strong voting bloc, which LINCOLN needed to win the Presidency. To publicize his views to the Germans who spoke no English, he bought the German newspaper, *Illinois Staatsanzeiger* and promised Germans a liberal homestead policy. He also employed German-speaking orators to stress German issues in his campaign. The "Turners" campaigned for him and were so supportive of his campaign for the Presidency in 1860 that they were rewarded with being his bodyguards at his inauguration and attending his funeral in 1865. The "Turners" also responded heartily to his call for volunteers.

When the War Between the States began, the "Turners" became the core of many German and German-American regiments. Approximately 516,000 Germans served in the Union Army during the War Between the States, making up about 23.4% of the Army. New York had ten predominately German regiments and two others that were over half German. Regiments from the border states, such as Missouri, Ohio, Kentucky and Maryland, were made up of a large percentage of Germans. Even with its large population of Germans, Wisconsin was less anxious to send troops than many of the other states. Among the German regiments were the 9th Ohio Infantry, the 9th Wisconsin Infantry, and the 32nd Indiana Volunteer Infantry. German soldiers took part in many battles, including Shiloh, Chattanooga, Gettysburg, and Chancellorsville.

Over half were already in the country at the start of the war; the rest were brought over to fill quotas. Most of them spoke little or no English, so German units were led by German officers. Four Germans became Major Generals in the Union Army; nine became Brigadier Generals. Of these, Major General FRANZ SIGEL became the highest-ranking German officer, due to a political appointment by Lincoln. It was hoped that SIGEL's immense popularity with the Germans would deliver votes to Lincoln. "Fight mit Sigel" was a popular slogan among German

enlistees, but, as it turned out, despite his popularity with the German-Americans, SIGEL was ineffective as a field commander. His name is remembered in connection with the disastrous defeat of the teenage cadets from the Virginia Military Academy at the battle of New Market.

One of the most unique regiments in the Union army formed part of BLEUKER's German Division of the Army of the Potomac. It was the 39th New York Volunteer Infantry, better known as the "Garibaldi Guards." It was composed mostly of Italians, but also included Zouaves from Algeria, French Foreign Legionnaires, Russian Cossacks, and Sepoys from India, Turks, Slavs, Swiss, Spaniards, and Austrians. The commander, Colonel D'UTASSY, was a Hungarian who had been a circus rider. Although the unit contained many Italians, it was mostly German-speaking and contained ex-patriots from all over the world.

Two unfortunate incidents occurred involving Germans. In the neutral state of Missouri in May 1861, at St. Louis, a large contingent of pro-southern militia prisoners-of-war was marched through the streets, guarded by two lines of German-American Union soldiers. The Germans, unpopular with the native-born citizens for their anti-slavery and anti-secession views, were pelted with insults, mud and rocks. The Germans retaliated, and soon shots rang out, killing three militiamen. As the situation got out of hand, soldiers fired into the crowd, injuring men, women and children. As a result, mobs rioted and burned buildings throughout the city for the next two days. Seven more civilians were shot by Federal troops, bringing the total number of dead from the incident to 28, with an unknown toll of injured. Then in the spring of 1862, Germans from Central Texas and the Hill Country of Texas, mostly Unionist or neutral in their political viewpoints, were drafted into the Confederate Army. Naturally they objected rigorously, but the Confederates took their refusal as a sign of rebellion, and sent in troops. This led to a violent confrontation between the Confederate soldiers and the citizens in Kinney County, Texas, in August 1862, and resulted in the deaths of 34 German-Texans who were fleeing to Mexico.

Another incident occurred in 1863. Massachusetts was having difficulty meeting its military quotas, so Germans, who were little more than mercenaries, were brought in to fill the Union ranks. Recruitment began in Hamburg; then the German recruits were assembled in Antwerp, and brought to the U. S. by British ships. Upon their arrival, the recruits were immediately sworn in and signed a "substitute Volunteer" form. They had been provided free transportation, a bonus of $100, and were guaranteed full-time employment for at least three years at a pay of $12 per month, plus food, lodging, and medical care. Essentially, these German mercenaries were substitutes for local draftees who were not willing to go to war. [Editor's Note: Perhaps the Northerners were not as united in their stand against the South as we have been led to believe!] Although many Germans served the Union from a sense of patriotism or to gain respect and acceptance from the anti-German sentiment of their fellow Americans, others joined the Army for enlistment bonuses and the promise of pensions.

Union soldiers referred to the Germans as "Dutchmen." Despite their reputation for discipline, many German units retreated under heavy fire, usually because of poor leadership. The Germans were falsely blamed for the Northern defeats at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and were labeled "Dutch Cowards" by the *New York Times*. ["Deutsche" is the German word for "German," and was easily confused with the word "Dutch."] Because of the anti-German feeling that was prevalent in the country at that time, most German soldiers did not reenlist. However,

the contribution of foreign-born soldiers was decisive in Union victories against the South. After the war, many Germans who fought for the Union joined the swarm of carpetbaggers who descended upon the South. Many of them were given positions of authority under the Radical Reconstruction scheme. Among these was MICHAEL HAHN, who became the governor of Louisiana during the Radical Reconstruction period.

During the War Between the States, there were about 75,000 Germans living in the southern states. Some of them immigrated to the North; some fled to Mexico; but most served the southern states they now called home. They lived mostly in cities such as New Orleans and Richmond, but a large number lived in Texas. Galveston raised a German infantry battalion and two companies of cavalry. Some troops from Louisiana and other southern states had their ranks filled with descendants of German immigrants, but their numbers were small in comparison with the Germans who fought for the North. Among the Germans who served the Confederacy were CHRISTOPHER B. MEMMINGER, Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, and Captain HENRY WIRTZ, superintendent of the notorious Andersonville Prison.

Attesting to the service of Germans during the War Between the States are rows of crosses and grave markers in national and private cemeteries. Records for those Germans who fought for the Union should be searched in the military and pension files of the National Archives. A German veteran may have applied for a homestead after the war. Records of Germans who fought for the Confederacy should be searched in state archives; however, many of the Confederate military records no longer exist.

Sources: *Family Chronicle* via *Heir Mail*, Crow Wing Co., MN Genealogical Society Vol. 29 #3 (Winter 2007)
Civil War & Radical Reconstruction, Parts I & II. German Corner Website
Http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German-Americans_in_the_Civil_War
http://www.wesclark.com/jw/foreign_soldiershtml
http://www.civilwarnews.com/reviews/bookreviews.cfm?ID+512

ANCESTRY.COM has added more than 6,000,000 names from German port and census records to its collection. **Ancestry.de** is the Website's first foreign language sister-site, which makes it possible for Germans and German-Americans to share photos and research. The site contains passenger lists, censuses, vital records, sailors' registry, ships' crew lists, Hamburg passenger lists, etc. German Emigration Permits (Reisepasse Protokolle) or passports for people sailing from Hamburg to America from 1851 to 1929 can also be found on microfilm. These indexed applications for permits required the physical description of the person, his former place of residence, and names of family members. The films are listed by number under "Reisepasse Protokille" in the Family History Catalog at www.familysearch.org.

The busiest German port of embarkation in most of the 19th century was Bremen until the end of the century when Hamburg-BallinStadt became the leading emigration port. There ALBERT BALLIN, a Russian Jew, established a place where emigrants, especially for Jews, could be housed comfortably while awaiting embarkation. Before World War I almost two million emigrants let Europe through BALLIN's safe facility. For information about German emigration, see www.ballinstadt.de/en/sitemap.php

Local notices were given in both French and English. Sheriff D. J. READ gave notice that all persons owning property in their parish must come forward and settle their "Convention Tax" immediately, or they would incur the penalty prescribed by law. Notice of the succession of HILAIRE ESCOUBAS was given by his executrix, E. ESCOUBAS. The succession of AZELIE BOURGEOIS, the deceased wife of JOSEPH O. DUGAS, was announced, with an inventory of the items being offered in a probate sale by DAVID READ, Sheriff. The succession of MARGUERITTE TRAHAN, deceased wife of MICHEL ELENDER was announced by J. V. MOSS, Clerk of Court; her husband was her executor. The probate sale of the estate of PAUL AUGUSTIN, Sr., deceased, mentions the names of the following people: LOUIS LEFRANC, W. H. HASKELL, Mrs. ANSLEM SALLIER, Dr. W. H. KIRKMAN, ARVELLIEN FARQUE, HILAIRE ESCOUBAS, WILLIAM LEVY, and CELESTE AUGUSTIN, Administrix. JEAN CASTIX of the Mermentau River gave notice that he would not be responsible for the debts of THEOGENE BROUSSARD in the partnership of Broussard & Co.

The War Between the States was recently over, but there was intense conflict within the country and the government. Radical Reconstruction was a harsh burden on the South. There was concern about the disagreement between President JOHNSON and General GRANT on STANTON's reinstatement in the War Office. GRANT, accused of insubordination, expressly disclaimed any intention of obeying any *legal order* of the President "distinctly communicated," but at the same time indulged in language strongly indecorous towards the latter. There was a move to impeach JOHNSON, who was accused of secret opposition to the execution of the laws of Congress. The impeachment question reached a test vote in the Reconstruction Committee with three votes in favor of impeachment and six against it. Senator BUCKALEW of Pennsylvania compelled Senator SHERMAN from Ohio to admit the "important acknowledgement of the wrong, injustice, and impolicy of the measures of the Radicals to Africanize the Southern States." However, the article states, SHERMAN repeats the gross error, which has generally been adopted by the Radical orators, of ascribing the great majority of colored voters in the South to the refusal or neglect of the whites to register. Senator BUCKALEW goes on to defend the southerns, and states that it was a young officer on the staff of General SHERIDAN who prepared the grossly partisan voting restrictions, and that SHERIDAN himself was responsible for reducing the number of white voters. A lengthy address from the Democratic State Central Committee tells of the weaknesses, wrongs, and evils the people of the South have withstood under the harsh Reconstruction government and greedy, unscrupulous politicians.

An article reprinted from the *New Orleans Times* told that the State Convention of Louisiana had adopted an article of the Constitution that stated that an election of all state, parish, judicial, and municipal officers should be held the same day that a vote is taken on the ratification of the Constitution, but only those who were registered as voters under the Reconstruction Acts would be allowed to vote. [This virtually eliminated all Confederate veterans.]

When people contend for their Liberty, they seldom get anything by their Victory but new masters. Lord Halifax, English Statesman (1633-1695)

RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION IN LOUISIANA, 1865-1871

The War Between the States brought inevitable changes throughout the country, but the Radical Reconstruction that resulted from the southern rebellion also brought drastic changes to the lives of many of our ancestors. Barely a year into the war, New Orleans fell to the Union. It was the first southern city to be used as a proving ground for Reconstruction, and the Old South clashed with the new Yankee policies, especially in race relations.

By the war's end, the South was a war-torn land, with a broken economy. In addition, defeat brought government-decreed transitions and changes to the political, economic and social structure---lumped under the term "Reconstruction"---to deal with the problem of readmitting the former Confederate States back into the Union. Although LINCOLN and JOHNSON advocated a mild form of Reconstruction, after LINCOLN's assassination, Radical Republicans leaders, such as THADDEUS STEVENS and CHARLES SUMNER, demanded stronger action, stating that the former Confederate States were similar to a conquered country and should be treated as such. The South did not adjust well to Reconstruction, and there were many incidents and race riots. South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana were the last three states held under Radical Reconstruction, with Federal troops occupying the states until 1877, a dozen years after the war ended. Louisiana, and in particular, New Orleans, was most violent in their objections.

By the time the war had ended, life had changed drastically for most southerners. It had lost many of its most promising young men; one of every four Confederate soldiers had been killed and thousands of others had been wounded. Homes were in ruins; furniture, dishes, pots and pans had been broken or stolen. Farms or plantations had been destroyed; stock was gone, either killed or stolen. Fences were down and weeds were knee-high in fields. Slaves had left, and there was no laboring force. Machinery was destroyed or had rusted beyond use. Businesses were no longer in operation. Confederate money was worthless, and many things were impossible to buy. Former Confederates were forbidden to hold office, to teach school, or to hold other positions, so their wives were forced to practice strict economies to make ends meet. Women ran boarding houses, opened day schools, or took in laundry or sewing, or baked cakes or bread for hotels. All Confederate veterans were disenfranchised, making local and state elections a farce. There was a dire shortage of young men in the South, so unmarried girls were faced with several alternatives. They could stay unmarried, dependent on others for a place to live and food to eat; or they could marry older men, usually widowers with children who needed a caretaker for their children or, horror of horrors, they could marry a Yankee!

During Reconstruction, Louisiana and Texas state and local governments were under the control of the U.S. Army, which also supervised all elections and kept the states under martial law. The two states were in the Fifth Military District, which was headed by Generals PHILIP SHERIDAN and WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK. Southerners naturally blamed their problems on the invading Yankees and the "trash" that followed it. Scalawags and Carpetbaggers, taking advantage of the South's defeat, took over plantations, businesses and government offices. Scalawags were southerners who had turned against their own people and had sympathized with, or offered assistance to, the North. Carpetbaggers were northerners who were said to have stuffed all their belongings into a cheap valise made of carpet material and had come South to plunder and loot. Most of them were former Union soldiers who had come to the South during

the war; many had been officers and professional men. Scalawags and Carpetbaggers were distrusted and despised by all southerners.

In March 1865, the U.S. Congress passed the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands Act to deal with the problems of emancipated slaves. Although the Freedmen's Bureau was filled with corruption, it did establish free schools for the former slaves and tried to keep the former slaves actively employed on the plantations with labor contracts. Many northern women came South to become schoolteachers in the black schools. However, in the majority of northern states, blacks were still not allowed to vote or hold office.

On 1 June 1865, just as the war ended, Captain CHARLES NORTON of the U.S. Army entered New Iberia with 225 men of the 98th Colored Infantry. Military occupation of the town and other areas of southwest Louisiana were deeply resented by former Confederates and their families, especially when it involved African-Americans. NORTON reported that the "Acadian population" was "wholly bothersome." Problems were not on just one side of the fence. According to the historian, JOSEPH G. DAWSON, the Black volunteers, sweltering in the heat and humidity and pestered by mosquitoes, declared that they "had enlisted to fight Johnny Rebs, not police rural towns, chase Jayhawkers, guard cotton depots and patrol the Mexican border." NORTON said that a company or two of cavalry should "at least visit the Calcasieu and Sabine River country out near the Texas border," an area that was a "retreat for desperadoes and outlaws." He sent out patrols throughout southwest Louisiana.

Louisiana was the site of various riots during the Reconstruction Period, most of them centering on race relations. New Orleans had five major riots, but the New Orleans Race Riot of 1866, which was virtually a massacre, was considered one of the most violent acts of Reconstruction. Estimations of casualties varied. Some accounts stated that 130 Blacks lost their lives, and not one person died on the other side; another account said that only 17 people died, among whom was a white dentist, but 146 persons were injured. When news of the massacre and riot reached the North, the moderate policies of Reconstruction were drastically changed by the Radical Reconstruction Acts of 1867, which were designed to severely punish the rebel states. Carpetbaggers, black and white, and Scalawags flocked to the South to take advantage of the harsh new laws against the former Confederates. HENRY CLAY WARMOUTH, a Republican from Illinois, was elected as the first governor of Louisiana under the Radical Reconstruction policies. He served from 1868 to 1872.

When GRANT was elected president in 1868, unrest was prevalent and the polling places were guarded by 38,000 Union troops. The 14th Amendment had been passed, which gave blacks citizenship and the right to vote, but voting rights only applied to men in those days. About 500,000 black men voted in the election---presumably all for the Republican Party. The presidential race was between ULYSSES S. GRANT and the Democratic candidate and white supremacist, HORATIO SEYMOUR, the former governor of New York. The election was rife with political promises and bribes. GRANT won a majority of the electoral votes, but won by only 200,000 popular votes---proving that Republican policies were not favored by all in the North. With GRANT's election came the harsh policies of Radical Reconstruction, which were designed to subjugate the South. GRANT was elected to a second term in 1872, but fell out of favor and was blamed for the severe financial Panic of 1873.

During Reconstruction, the Ku Klux Klan, a radical white supremacy group, was not very active in Louisiana, but the Knights of the White Camellia were dedicated to protect southern women, to keep the Republican invaders---black and white---from the polling places, and to restore Louisiana to its former position. Louisiana men from all walks of life joined the Knights of the White Camellia, later Known as the White League. The strength of this group led to a dual election of Louisiana governments in 1872, and federal forces were used to install the Republican candidates. This acted as an impetus for even more men to join the White League.

There were many acts of violence as opposing parties clashed. Riots occurred in cities, and in the rural areas, a type of guerilla or vigilante warfare existed. The most violent of these riots were the Colfax Riot of April 1873 and the Coushatta Massacre of August 1874. At Colfax, the seat of Grant Parish, a riot resulted over the election results when blacks feared that white Democrats would regain control of the state. Under the leadership of Union veterans, black and white, the former slaves took over the town After three weeks of siege and fighting, the blacks were defeated. In the massacre 105 blacks and 2 white people were killed. The so-called Coushatta Massacre was an incident in northwest Louisiana in which white vigilantes took revenge against the family of the Carpetbagger-politician, MARSHALL HENRY TWITCHELL. As a result of this incident, GRANT sent federal troops to regain control of the area.

This action further incensed the white Democrats and led to the disputed gubernatorial election of 1876. As in the election of 1872, both the Republicans and Democrats claimed victory and set up separate governments. STEPHEN B. PACKARD, who controlled the New Orleans Municipal Police and the federal troops in the city, was the Republican governor and FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS was the Democratic one. Tensions increased as both governments vied for control of the state. In June 1877, Governor NICHOLLS sent 3,000 armed men under FREDERICK N. OGDEN to take the Cabildo, headquarters of the Louisiana Supreme Court. OGDEN's men were largely made up of White Leaguers and the para-military Washington Artillery and outnumbered PACKARD's forces, who offered no resistance. NICHOLLS took over the Louisiana Supreme Court and appointed new judges to serve the Democratic government. NICHOLLS takeover returned home rule to the state.

Meanwhile in 1876, in Washington there was a disputed presidential election and feelings ran high. In the disputed election between Republican RUTHERFORD B. HAYES and Democrat SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the House of Representatives had to decide who would be the president. A compromise was reached in which HAYES became president in exchange for a promise to remove federal troops from all southern states and to allow southern Democrats to take over state governments. The days of Radical Reconstruction were over, but in many cases, Reconstruction policies left more bitter feelings than the war had.

Radical Reconstruction had many adverse affects on southern life for over a decade after the war ended. The new laws and regulations of Reconstruction affected many of our ancestors. Perhaps they were southerners who suffered under the harsh laws, or lost their farms or homes for inability to pay the exorbitant taxes imposed by the Yankees. If your ancestors were in Louisiana and were Confederate veterans, they could not vote or hold public office, nor could they teach; they had to look for new ways to make their living, or be supported by the women in the family. Many of them moved on to Texas or other places in the West. Perhaps your ancestors were

among the men who joined the League of the White Camellia or other southern white supremacy organizations. Perhaps your ancestors came South as Carpetbaggers or were Union soldiers who enforced the Radical Reconstruction of the South. Where were your ancestors during this critical period in American history?
Sources: http://www.sparknotes.com/history/american/recsonstruction/section3.rhtml

THE PANIC OF 1873

Recessions, depressions and financial panics have been one of the problems of the civilized world for many centuries, but the Panic of 1873 was one of the worst in the history of our country. It was called the "Long Depression" and lasted from 1873 until 1879, although its affects were still being felt as late as 1896. The causes of the Panic were complex, but basically it was a postwar recession in which there was too little money and too many returning soldiers to fill the limited number of jobs available. The Panic probably began in Vienna, where the Stock Market failed; then financial troubles spread throughout Europe and on to New York. This was further complicated by the over-expansion of railroads in the years after the War Between the States and the shortage of gold in a country whose finances were based on the gold standard.

After the war, the construction of railroads had boomed, and JAY COOKE and Co., one of the leading financial institutions in the country, overextended credit to the North Pacific Railroad Co., which was building the first transcontinental railway. When the North Pacific declared bankruptcy, COOKE's bank failed, which set off a chain reaction of bank closures. Other banks failed; railroads went bankrupt; factories closed; businesses failed; unemployment soared; and the New York Stock Market closed its doors for ten days. There were many foreclosures on homes and farms, and people looked to undeveloped lands in Oklahoma and the West for better opportunities. Those who stayed home struck for better working conditions and better wages.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, who had been president, was blamed for the Panic. In the disputed presidential election of 1876 between RUTHERFORD B. HAYES and SAMUEL J. TILDEN, federal troops were sent in to protect polling places. The hot tempers and bitter feelings triggered by Radical Reconstruction and the Panic led to inevitable clashes, and over 100 persons were killed. Gradually, things settled down to normal conditions in the South, but the Panic of 1873 helped bring Radical Reconstruction to an end. Gold strikes in South Africa and the Klondike region of Alaska alleviated the shortage of gold.
Sources:www.britannica.com/ebchecked/topic181213/Panicof1873

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 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 attempts to achieve red hair, about $123 million was spent on red hair color in the U. S. National Geographic (Sept. 2007)

HURRICANES CAUSE DEATHS IN SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA

Hurricanes have always wreaked havoc and caused death up and down the Gulf Coast, but several exceptionally powerful storms have struck southwest Louisiana. Before the U. S. Weather Bureau was established and storms were named, people predicted the arrival of hurricanes by weather signs...an unusual sunset, birds flying in a new direction, unusually hot weather, and the formation of certain clouds, etc. Before the late 1850s, hurricanes were referred to as "tropical cyclones" or "September gales," and could only be remembered by the destruction they had caused. Many deaths went unrecorded, and the exact number of victims of the winds and storm surges will never be known.

Plantation owners and ships' captains were among those who watched for signs of storms. Diaries, Royal Navy ship logs, newspaper clippings and history books are valuable in creating a history of hurricanes, and go back as far as the American Revolution. The National Hurricane Center's official database goes back to 1850, but plans are being made to identify hurricanes that made landfall before the 19th century. Paleoclimatologists hope to reconstruct the hurricane history of the New Orleans area and the Atlantic Coast. Some old French logbooks have been kept in Houston, but others that were kept in the New Orleans area may have been damaged by Hurricane Katrina. By studying weather patterns and hurricane cycles, forecasters can predict periods of active hurricane seasons.

Before September 2005, when the powerful Hurricane Rita ravaged southwest Louisiana, other devastating hurricanes had struck the area. Some of these storms impacted and changed the lives of your ancestors.

13 September 1865 - The year that the War Between the States ended, a tropical storm or "cyclone" similar to Hurricane Audrey in strength, but smaller in extent, blew out of the Lesser Antilles and into the Gulf of Mexico to strike Cameron Parish. It packed winds of an estimated 100 miles per hour and caused 25 deaths, most of which were at Leesburg (now Cameron), La. Several people died at Grand Chenier, which was also inundated by the storm. One person died at Johnson Bayou, where many homes were destroyed. The area around Calcasieu (Big) Lake was flooded by the storm surge and Niblett's Bluff north of Vinton was destroyed. Twenty-five deaths were recorded in Calcasieu Parish.

22 August 1879 - A West Indian hurricane destroyed more than half of Leesburg (Cameron). The *Lake Charles Echo* reported that this storm "greatly exceeded, in depth of water and violence of wind, the storm of June 1865, but the casualties were less on account of there now being houses instead of, as then, the people's only safe retreats were sheds or trees." The *Echo* reported, "The cyclone last week Friday was more severe and destructive along the Gulf Coast of Cameron Parish" than in the interior. Six schooners, three steamers, a tugboat and three barges were stranded inland by a tidal wave from the southeast that swept them over the west bank of Calcasieu Pass. The water spread out in every direction, especially in the vicinity of Leesburg and between the Calcasieu and Mermentau Rivers; the waves, in some places, rolling from 5 to 10 feet high. The hurricane was followed by a deadly fever described as a "bilious congestive fever." It was undoubtedly typhoid, caused by the pollution of the drinking water.

12 October 1886 - A powerful hurricane caused great damage along the southwest Louisiana and southeast Texas coasts. It also caused an estimated 110 deaths at Johnson Bayou, a community of about 1,200 people, and as many as 150 deaths at nearby Sabine Pass, Texas, a village of about 700 residents. [See ***Kinfolks***, Vol. 22 #2; 28 #3; 28 #4.] The *Lake Charles Echo* reported, "Sabine Pass, a flourishing little city of several hundred population, with a majority of its inhabitants, has been virtually swept out of existence, while one of the most prosperous sections of our sister parish of Cameron has been totally wrecked and over 100 lives and thousands of dollars worth of property sacrificed to the furies of the wind and waves." The *Echo* reported, "On the first trip of our steamers to the storm-stricken district, men, women and children were picked up and found presenting the most distressing sight probably ever before witnessed. Eyes were blood-shot, faces bloated and tongues so badly swollen that many of them could hardly speak. They were famished for water and something to eat. One woman was picked up 25 miles from Sabine Pass, clinging to a feather bed. Her three children had drowned."

6 August 1918 - The hurricane of 1918 is still one by which residents of the Lake Charles area measures hurricanes. It claimed 30 lives and devastated the southwest Louisiana, causing property losses that exceeded one million dollars. Temple Sinai was severely damaged, and the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd was razed to the ground. All of the city's schools were damaged. One news report stated that if the storm had occurred at night, every boy over six year of age at the local Baptist orphanage would have been crushed by the dormitory building. A Catholic priest in Cameron said that eight of his ten churches were demolished. Residents of Cameron considered themselves lucky; if the wind had come from the other direction, there would have been a tidal wave. During the three hours that the storm lasted, many residents sought shelter in more strongly built houses or at the Calcasieu Parish Courthouse, the Lake Charles City Hall, or Fourth Ward School. Across the lake, Sulphur was heavily damaged. [See ***Kinfolks***, Vol. 10 #3; Vol. 21 #3.] Hotels and boarding houses were filled to capacity with the homeless. Men, ordered to give up their rooms to women and children, slept on floors and in chairs. The city's sawmill district was wrecked beyond recognition. Some sawmills were destroyed by fires after the storm. Every oil derrick in Edgerly was flattened.

27 June 1957 - Hurricane Audrey was the most devastating storm to strike southwest Louisiana up to that time. Although the exact number of its victims will never be known because whole families perished or were swept out to sea, it is estimated that Audrey caused 400-600 deaths, mostly in Cameron Parish. It also caused about one billion dollars in damages. The storm spawned about 23 tornadoes; in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. It produced heavy rains that caused extensive flooding and property damage in the Ohio Valley. Winds up to 100 mph struck Pennsylvania, New York, and Canada. Many articles and books have been written about this catastrophic storm.

16 September 2004 - Hurricane Ivan flooded coastal parishes with deluges of rain. Although Hurricane Ivan spared southwest Louisiana and most of the state from the brunt of its fury, it dumped heavy rain over the southeastern parishes, flooding farmlands, businesses and homes. The high tides and strong wave action caused severe erosion to Louisiana's coastal wetlands, which act as a barrier from storms coming in from the sea.

24 September 2005 - Hurricane Rita came ashore somewhere in the wee hours of the morning and devastated the coast along the Texas-Louisiana border with winds up to 145 mph. The massive storm was accompanied by a strong storm surge estimated to be as high as twenty feet and by hundreds of tornados. It left a path of utter destruction, wiping out the coastal communities of Johnson Bayou, Holly Beach, Constance Beach, Cameron, Creole, Grand Chenier and Oak Grove. It devastated all parts of Cameron Parish, including Hackberry and Grand Lake, and severely damaged everything in Calcasieu Parish, including Lake Charles, Sulphur, Iowa, Westlake and Moss Bluff. Rita spread her devastation through Allen, Beauregard and Jeff Davis Parishes and into central and northwest Louisiana, as well as southeast Texas. The storm re-flooded New Orleans and the southeast parishes of Louisiana and caused even more destruction in the storm-ridden areas hit by Hurricane Katrina in August. The killer storm created mass mandatory evacuation for much of southern Louisiana and Texas, forcing millions of people from their homes. Never since the Civil War had there been such a mass exodus of people in the U. S. Although the death toll from Rita was extremely low, the property damage was immense. [See ***Kinfolks***, Vol. 29 #4.]

It is only a matter of time until a savage storm once again ravishes southwest Louisiana, but there is no place in the world that is absolutely safe from natural disasters. The Atlantic Coast experiences hurricanes and floods, but also has blizzards, heat waves and a threat of earthquakes. The middle of the country has Tornado Alley, which runs roughly through Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, northern Alabama and parts of Ohio; it also has droughts and mighty rivers which flood regularly. Further north and west, snowstorms and blizzards are a hazard. The West Coast has earthquakes, mudslides, blizzards and wildfires, with St. Helena's volcano thrown in for good measure. The National Weather Service reports that heat waves are the most deadly weather condition of the last decade. Heat waves tend to be the most deadly where people are not used to the heat, in such cities as Chicago, Philadelphia St. Louis and New York City. In 1995, a heat wave killed more than 700 people in Chicago in four days. People cannot avoid natural disasters; you choose where you want to live and take your chances.

Several sources, including: Lake Charles *American Press* (7/11/2003, 9/15/2005; 9/17/2004; 10/20/2005; 10/23, 2005; 11/5/2005)

REMEMBER THE 1886 STORM?

By WILLIAM D. QUICK, Member #676

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In October 1886, a massive hurricane entered the Gulf of Mexico, which ultimately affected the entire Louisiana coast and the upper Texas coast. Today, October 12, 2006, is the 120th anniversary of that devastating storm making landfall at two o'clock in the afternoon on the Louisiana–Texas border. The towns of Johnson Bayou and Leesburg (now Cameron) in Louisiana and Sabine Pass in Texas were virtually destroyed. The death toll was high and the livestock that survived was scattered for miles.

In the days and weeks following the storm, stories both tragic and miraculous began appearing in the newspapers. Late in the evening of October 14 the revenue cutter *Penrose* left Galveston for Sabine Pass, hoping to be of service to assist survivors and recover bodies. Aboard it was a correspondent with the *Galveston News*; his report was printed in the newspaper on Friday, October 15. The *Penrose* reached the lighthouse at Sabine Pass at midnight, hoping to find

someone who could guide them into the town. The crew found that while the lighthouse had safely made it through the storm, the keeper's house in a separate structure near the lighthouse had been totally demolished. The article describes it as being "built of solid brick in the most substantial matter" and that it "was found crumbled to pieces on the ground, with the furniture in fragments, strewn around." The destruction was a frightening indicator of the immense power of the storm surge. When the *Penrose* crew hailed the lighthouse, four people came down from the tower: GUSTAVE HUMMELAND, the keeper; the assistant keeper, HENRY PLUMMER, his wife and a fourth person described only as a lady friend of the PLUMMERs. The article reported that HUMMELAND was "badly broken up, but grit to the last."

The four had started riding out the storm in the keeper's house. As the water rose higher and higher, they decided to take shelter in the lighthouse instead. That was a wise decision, because not long after they left the keeper's house, the wind and waves crushed it. At the height of the storm the surge came in over twenty feet, sending waves crashing against the tower and lashed spray through a window over fifty feet high. The four persons in the tower went to the top into the room where the light was located, climbing through an iron trap door getting there. The door, which depended on its own one hundred pound weight to hold it in its frame, was lifted up several times by the wind, and according to the reporter, "the keeper had all he could do to hold it down with his own weight and that of five gallons of oil on top of it." Once the storm was over, the four were stranded in the lighthouse without food, water, fire, or extra clothing for 48 hours before the relief boat *Lamar* reached them.

The lighthouse story was often repeated over the years, but the identity of the fourth survivor was never known. She was only identified as a friend of the PLUMMERs. But recently, a researcher found an obituary in the *Port Arthur News* for July 13, 1940, for a Miss CLARA MARTY of Sabine Pass. The obit said that she had lived through the hurricanes of 1886, 1900 and 1915, and that in 1886 she was caught in the Sabine Pass Lighthouse and was marooned in the tower until rescued by a boat.

This is only one of the stories of the lighthouse at Sabine Pass, one of the oldest structures on the Gulf Coast. Construction of the lighthouse tower was actually completed in 1856, making this year [2006] the 159th anniversary of its existence. The lighthouse served as a beacon for seagoing vessels for nearly 100 years. Even though it was technically on Louisiana soil, Texas considered it a Texas landmark as well. The light was turned off in 1952, and in 1982 the lighthouse was placed on the National Register of Historical Places. In recent years, the structure has begun to show its age. Now it needs help, and an organization known as the Cameron Preservation Alliance has formed a non-profit corporation to save it. In spite of being 150 years old, the lighthouse still has some fight in it. In September 2005, the eye of Hurricane Rita, as did Hurricane Audrey in 1957, passed over it, bringing with it the storm's roughest winds. When the skies cleared over Sabine Pass, the old lighthouse still stood firm. It's a survivor---a fine reminder of our past---that deserves to be saved.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: WILLIAM D. QUICK was a longtime member of the Jefferson Co., Texas Historical Society and was a charter member of the Cameron Preservation Society which has been working to restore the old Sabine Pass Lighthouse near Johnson Bayou.]

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

EATING UTENSILS USED BY OUR ANCESTORS

Information submitted by MYRA WHITLOW, Member #852 and BETTY ZEIGLER, Member #539

It is important to remember that our traditions, customs and ways of life are the products of many years of evolution and experimentation. The ways that our ancestors did things have been changed and improved upon through the ages. Early man undoubtedly used naturally occurring sharp objects, such as bone, stone, and shells for cutting and scraping. These first sharp tools were the forerunners of knives, as important to all of our ancestors as weapons, eating utensils and all purpose tools. As early man learned to shape tools and add handles to them, knives became more useful and more deadly. Each man carried his own sharply-pointed knife in a sheaf at his belt; he used it for self defense, for hunting and for cutting meat at the table. Before and even during the Middle Ages, most hosts did not supply their guests with table cutlery, so men cut a piece of meat off the common haunch for themselves and their women. Knives and fingers were used to convey the meat to the mouth. Some women had their own knives, which they used for multiple purposes. At the table, there was always a threat of danger from hot-headed diners or enemies. In 1669, King LOUIS XIV of France declared that all sharp-pointed knives were illegal on the streets or at the table, and had all knife points on cutlery ground to blunt points in order to reduce violence. Other changes began to appear in the blunt-tipped knives. The blades grew wider and handles were wider and more ornate.

Early man ate with his fingers out of a communal pot, probably using the palm of his hand as a ladle. When he discovered fire and cooking, he needed a better receptacle to stir food and conduct it to his mouth; he used sharp pieces of wood or stone to spear hot meat from roasting meat or cooking pots, and used shells, available along the river banks and coasts, as spoons. To give the spoons a longer reach, pieces of wood or bone were fastened to the shells. Archaeologists have found early Greek spoons made in this form, and the Greek word for "spoon" is the same as that used for wedge or shell. The earliest spoon that has been found is a clay piece that dates from about 500 B.C., but the Chinese began using chopsticks about 5,000 years ago.

Other cultures carved spoons from wood, bone, and other materials. Ancient Egyptians used spoons made of pottery, wood, slate, ivory or bone, and Greeks and Romans made spoons of bronze and other metals. In Biblical times Moses was commanded to make golden spoons for the Tabernacle. Other valuable spoons were inlaid with precious stones. Roman conquerors brought spoons to the lands they conquered, including Britain. When the Anglo-Saxons came to England, they brought spoons with small, pear-shaped bowls and a long rectangular or hexagonal stem. The English word for "spoon" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word "spon," which meant a chip of wood. Early English spoons were made of horn or wood, but by the 14th century castings of bronze, brass, pewter or latten (sheet tin) were common. The most valuable spoon in English history is the ten and a-half inch long Anointing Spoon, which has been used in crowning of English sovereigns since the 12th century.

In the early Middle Ages, although long-handled spoons were used in cooking, most people still ate from a communal pot with their fingers, although men used their eating knives to stab and cut slices of meat for themselves and their ladies. In large households, particularly in the homes of the wealthy nobility, food was served on trenchers, large square-shaped loaves of bread which had been hollowed out to make a place for food. After the diners ate their fill, the trenchers and

the food left on them were given to the servants and the poor. (What a way for germs to spread!) By the late 1200s, large, rich household furnished spoons made of wood or horn to dinner guests, while royalty ate with gold spoons and the noble and wealthy families used silver spoons. By the 14th century spoons were made of brass, pewter and other metals, in fancy shapes; the use of pewter made spoons more affordable to everyone. In about 1494, the first souvenir spoons, designating the Apostles, were given at the baptism of god-children.

Until the middle of the 17th century, the bowls of most spoons was fig-shaped, with the narrowest part near the stem. The short stems were round, square, hexagonal or sometimes flat, and most of the terminations were knops decorated with acorns, diamond points, owls, and other designs. In the 17th century, the custom of giving spoons to children led to the making of the christening spoon, which was engraved with the date of the child's birth. In the 17th century the handle of the spoon became flat, the "knop" disappeared, and the bowl became elongated into an egg-shape.

When immigrants came from Europe to the American colonies, they brought their customs and skills with them. One of the settlers who arrived at Jamestown in 1607 was a silversmith, although there was little use for him in the wilderness that was Virginia. Boston became the center for silversmiths, although New Amsterdam and Philadelphia also made silver products. However, much of the silver was imported from England. The first items made by colonial silversmiths were spoons, made in the same patterns as English or Dutch silver. Until the Revolutionary War, only three sizes of spoons were made in America---the teaspoon, the porridge spoon, and the tablespoon. The teaspoon was about the size of our coffee spoon; the porridge spoon was usually the only utensil placed on the table for breakfast; and the tablespoon was somewhat shorter than ours. Of these, the teaspoon was the most ornamental and expensive because it was used and admired by tea-drinking guests.

Spoons can be dated by the shape of the handle and the bowl, as well as the type of decoration on the spoon. Since colonial times, Americans have been spoon collectors, and leading silver smiths catered to the hobby. There were Keepsake Spoons, Friendship Spoons, and Souvenir Spoons of every variety. In the late 1940s and 1950s, female high school graduates were given demitasse spoons in their selected sterling silver patterns; sometimes these spoons were in the form of a lapel pin.

"Fingers were used before forks," is an old adage, and, although forks had been used as kitchen and serving utensils for centuries and were mentioned in the Bible, they were first introduced as two-tined table utensils in Byzantium in the 10th century to transfer food from plate to mouth. Forks were soon adopted by the Greeks, and it is said, that in the 11th century, when a Greek princess brought the custom of using forks to the court of Venice, the practice was considered not only scandalous but heretical; when the princess died, it was regarded as divine punishment. By the 14th century, the custom of using forks had become popular among the upper classes of Italy, which was regarded as the epitome of culture and good taste. Crusaders brought forks, which were considered exotic items, home to Europe with them. It was considered proper for guests to bring their own fork and spoon, which was enclosed in a case called a *cadena.* The fork finally arrived in northern Europe and was described in writings in 1611, but for a long time was considered "an unmanly Italian affection." (Did you know that Queen Elizabeth had not

been introduced to a fork?) Some authorities of the Roman Catholic Church considered that to substitute artificial metallic forks for the "natural forks" that God had provided was an affront to Him. It was not until the 18th century that forks appeared in general use in great Britain and about that time the curved fork that is in use today appeared in Germany. The four-tined fork appeared in the 19th century.

Before and during the Middle Ages, only persons of the highest rank had cups, plates, and other dishes. Most people ate from "trenchers," thick slabs of bread carved out to hold food, salt and sometimes candles for the evening meal. In most cases, "trenchers" were shared by persons sitting next to each other at the table. There were servants whose duty was to carve trenchers, the finest of which went to the king or the most important person at the table, but ordinary people cut their own trenchers from the nearest loaf of bread. To prepare a trencher for an important person was considered not only a courtesy, but an honor. One authority states that trenchers "should be half a foot wide and four inches high." Kings and nobles sometimes used as many as four trenchers at a meal, and less important people used only one or two. Used trenchers were removed once or twice during feasts, and crumbs were swept from the table. Few ate their own trenchers, as the bread that made the trencher stable was coarse. Used trenchers, full of scraps of food and sauces, were given to the poor who waited outside for food; some used trenchers were fed to favorite dogs. Later the "trencher" was replaced by a "server," a crude, square wooden dish with a depression in the center to hold food. These evolved into pottery dishes, and were finally replaced by bowls, dishes and platters made of ironstone, porcelain, pewter and silver. Kings and queens ate from golden plates, and "plates" were usually a part of a princess's dowry.

Early drinking vessels and dippers were carved from wood, but as time passed they were made from priceless Venetian glass, gold, silver and pewter. Today we drink from plastic and paper containers, as well as from glass and fine crystal. The eating utensils that we use today and the ways in which we use them are the result of centuries of experimentation and change.
Sources: Fork. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fork
http://godecookery.com/how2cook/howto07.htm
Bellatti. *Spoons-Then and Now.* Cimarron Chapter, NSDAR, Stillwater, OK
Dunne. "Sweet Touch," *Southern Accents* (March/April (1998)

HERETIC'S FORK. Although we are familiar with many kinds of forks---cocktail forks, salad forks, meat forks, dinner forks, etc.---most of us may not know of a fork which some of our ancestors dreaded. It was an instrument of torture, made of two little forks set against each other in a collar. The points of the forks rammed into the flesh under the chin and over the chest, but did not penetrate any vital organ. They were installed on a prisoner who had made a confession of guilt. Often there was an instrument on the collar which read "I recant."
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fork

LET THE BUYER BEWARE! Be thankful for today's FDA food standards. Back East in the 1880s, for example, butter production was done with an eye toward profit. So-called butter was often a mixture of casein and water or of calcium, gypsum, gelatin fat, and mashed potatoes. It was often rancid. A margarine factory employee in 1889 told New York state investigators that his work had made his hands so sore that his fingernails dropped off. Customers bought the stuff because artful grocers relettered the packages "best creamery butter." From *The Good Old Days-They Were Terrible* by Bettman, via *Genealogy Bulletin* #43 (Jan/Feb 1998)

LAKE CHARLES HIGH SCHOOL NATIONAL HONOR SOCIETY

Information gathered by HENRY DOIRON, Member #733
From the *Golden Jubilee*, Memorabilia of LCHS housed at the Frazer Memorial Archives, MSU

1932

ROBERT CALDWELL
HELEN FARQUHAR
ALMA FLEMING
CHARLES HEBERT
GRACE KISLER
MYRTIS McCUTCHAN
JUNE SIPE
LEROY SONNIER

1933

ANNETTE CHAUVIN
NOLA MAE GUILLORY
ELIZABETH HARDIN
RUTH HARROP
GEORGE HERNDON
ARTHUR KNAPP
CHARLES QUIRK
EMMA LILLIAN WINTER

1934

BILLIE BURKE
MANLY FUNDERBURG
ARTHUR GAYLE
JANE GIBSON
GERTRUDE HANEY
VORIS KING
LAURA FRANCIS MARSHALL
KENNEDY ROCK
HELEN SHEA
JIMMY WHITE

1935

JEAN CONSLEY
MARGARET DARK
HELEN DAVIS
RUBY EMMETT
LOUISE GENNUSO
PAT MANAGAN
ANN PETTY
LOUISE REESE
JOHN SCARBOROUGH
NED SCOTT
NELLWYN SPENCE
EUGENIA STEADMAN

1936

BARBARA BARBE
WALTON BARNES
TOM BELL
LEESOLA BOSTICK
BETTY RAY BOYKIN
GENEVIEVE DAVIS
CHARLES GOFORTH
ANNABELLE GORHAM
CAROLYN GRIFFITH
LINDA BLANCHE HAMILTON
ANNELLE HENDERSON
JEFF HIGHTOWER
EMMA RAE LANZ
CATHERINE LOWE
EDA REYNOLDS
TOMMY SCHINDLER
IDA WINTER

1937

FRANCES COURTNEY
FLORINE HUFF
LEONARD KNAPP
NANCY NAFF
JOHN NEWLAND
MARTHA PENNINGTON
FRANK PERKINS
ELSIE PRATER
KATHERINE RAWLINS
DOROTHY ROBERTS
TORBERT SLACK
BETTY YEATMAN

1938

JEANNE BAROUSSE
EDITH BRAME
JANE BONHAM
NEIL COURTNEY
GLORIA DUGAS
JOYCE GREER
K. D. JONES, JR
EDWIN KINGERY
HARRY LANZ
LELIA NEWLAND
DON RAWLS
EVELYN RICHARD
HELEN RICHARD
MARY KATHERINE SHUTTS
ROSELMA TOLBET

1939

MARTHA CALDWELL
LEWIS CLEMENTS
ORVILLE EMMITT
JEANNE FARQUE
G. W. FORD, JR.
ROBERT FRY
WILLIS GAYLE
JOHN HARROP
CARSON JEFFRIES
PERRIS JOHNS
BILLY MANAGAN
JUANITA REYNOLDS
LLOYD RIFF
RICHARD SEE
HELEN TROUARD
NORRINE VINCENT

1940

MARTHA BELL
SAM CUNNINGHAM
JOHNNY DAUGHERTY
COLEEN DOANE
TOMMY FORD
FRANCIS GENNUSO
PATRICIA KNAPP
JOHN WINN McKEE
ANNABELLE MINER
MARJORIE NORTH
MARCELINE RHORER
MARCELINE SHAW
SHIRLEY SLACK
HARCOURT STEBBINS
DAPHNE TATE

1941

PHOEBE RUTH DAVIS
MARTHA ANN FORD
JOYCE GAULT
HERBERT HADLEY
ELAYN HUNT
PEGGY JEFFRIES
ROY JOHNS
MARY JEAN KEITH
GENE KIETZ
GLORIA KIPLINGER
FRITZI KRAUSE
BILLY LANZ
LaVERNE LITTON
LYNDELL MORRIS
MARIAN NORTH
MILDRED PARKER

1942

BETTY LOU AUSTIN
RUTH BEATTIE
MARY BURCH
BILLY CLEARY
NELDA COOLEY
MELDA FAY DIETZ
BETTY JEAN HENRY
VIRGINIA LAMB
LOLA LeBLANC
MARGIE LYNCH
JEAN MANAGAN
GENEVIEVE MANCUSO
GLORIA MINER
RUTH O'QUINN
JERRY PICKREL
OLIN SHEPPARD
ALFRED SIMPSON
RODNEY VINCENT
JOYCE WHARTON
GORDON WEDEMEYER

1943

CAROL BLAIR
AILEEN CALDWELL
RUTH DAIGRE
CLARENCE FISHER
CAROL GRIFFITH
LEON HYATT
MURPHY MOSS
BETTY JANE POE
ANN WATKINS

LCHS PARTICIPANTS, LA. STATE LITERARY RALLIES

1929- HARRY ZEMPTER, Algebra II
DOROTHY BARBE, Clothing
WILLIS FISHER, Stenography I
DICK HOOD, Physics
ROBBIN ANDERSON, Plane Geometry
JARRETT TERRELL, Latin II
ROSALEE EDMUNDSON, Typewriting
GEORGE KREAMER, French I

1930- ROBBIN ANDERSON, Algebra II
LEROY SONIER, French II
ELIZABETH HARDIN, Latin I
JACINTO ASSUNTO, Typing I
CHARLES WRIGHT, English Literature
FLOYD HAMILTON, Spelling
GRACE KISLER, Latin II
JACK HOWE, Physics

1931- ESME PATTERSON, English Literature
VIRGINIA HAYS, Spelling
ROBERT DALAVISIO, French II

1932- WALTERINE HANDLEY, Algebra I
ELIZABETH HARDIN, Spelling
LARRY SONIER, English Literature
LAMBUTH STOCKWELL, Physics

1933- No record found.

1934- JOHN NEWLAND, Algebra I
LOUISE KAUFMAN, Declamation
HELEN SHEA, Foods
TOM BELL, Latin II
WINIFRED STREATER, Clothing
HELEN KIPLINGER, Literature
FRANK PERKINS, Latin I

1935- CHARLES GOFORTH, Physics
EMMA MAE LANZ, Typewriting I
TOM BELL, French I
VIRGINIA MILFORD, Clothing
JOHN NEWLAND, Physics
LOUISE GENNUSO, Stenography
BEVERLY FANGUAY, English Literature
BARBARA BARBE, Foods
FRANK PERKINS, Latin II

1936-	FRANK MILLER, Impromptu Speaking	HARRY LANZ, Foods & Nutrition
	Rest of record missing.	
1937-	JOHN McGRAW, Algebra I	BETTY YEATMAN, Girl's Declamation
	BURNELL PINDER, Spelling	ROSELMA TALBOT, Typewriting
	JOHN NEWLAND, Algebra II	EVELYN RICHARD, Algebra I
	JAMES LUSBY, Physics	EDWIN KINGERY, Geometry
	NORINNE VINCENT, Latin II	LEONARD KNAPP, English Literature
	RUTH THOMAS, Cotton Dress	LELIA NEWLAND, English Pronunciation
	FRANCES DENBO, Graduation dress	FRANK PERKINS, American history
1938-	CHARLES HERRICK, Algebra I	SAM CUNNINGHAM, Civics
	LILA MAY FOX, American History	BILLY MANAGAN, General History
	ED GUZMAN-Boys' Oration	LELIA NEWLAND-English Pronunciation
	MARCELINE RHORER, French II	EDDIE CARMOUCHE, Interpretative Reading
	NATALIE HEBERT, Latin I	ELIZABETH ANN QUILTY, Interpretative Reading
	BERTIE MAY KELLY, Stenography	PETE HENRY, English Literature
	BOBBY FRY, Geometry	EVELYN RICHARD, Latin II
1939-	BOBBY FRY, Algebra II	MELBA FAE DIETZ, Commercial Arithmetic
	TOM FORD, Geometry	HERBERT HADLEY, Civics
	CARSON JEFFRIES, Physics	GENE DIETZ, Spelling
	BILLY MANAGAN, American history	NORINNE VINCENT, English Literature
	JEAN MANAGAN, Latin I	SAM CUNNINGHAM, Latin II
	G. W. FORD, Jr., Oration	EDDIE CARMOUCHE, Interpretative Reading
		ELIZABETH ANN QUILTY, Interpretative Reading
1940-	ANTHONY MORASCO, Algebra	E. R. WICKER, Civics
	ELAINE DUGAN, Typewriting	LISE PEDERSON, General Science
	SAM CUNNINGHAM, Algebra	MARTHA JANE MOORE, English Pronunciation
	MURPHY MOSS, Latin I	JERRY PICKREL, Interpretative Reading
	JOHN McGRAW, Physics	DAPHNE TATE, Interpretative Reading
	FRANCES GENNUSO, Shorthand	LAVERNE LITTON, Geometry
1941-	MARIAN NORTH, American History	JERRY PICKREL, Physics
	PEGGY JEFFRIES, Spelling	ADRIENNE MANAGAN, General Science
	ELAYN HUNT, English Pronunciation	LYNDELL MORRIS, Shorthand
	NELDA COOLEY, Typewriting	H. CHAPIN STEBBINS, Algebra
	SAMMY GENNUSO, Algebra	JEAN MANAGAN, Plane Geometry
		FRITZI KRAUSE, Interpretative Reading

MUSIC.

1912- Boys' Quartet-HUNTER BRADLEY, JOHN DiGIGLIA, ARTHUR GAYLE, GORDON SMITH.
Mixed Quartet- ROY ILES, JUANITA MILLER, EDNA MAE GARLAND, ARTHUR GAYLE.

1937- Mixed Quartet-ERIN MANAGAN, MARY MOORE, SIDNEY GRAY, JOHN ROGERS.

1938- Mixed Quartet-HELEN ECONOMUS, JEANNE FARQUE, K. D. JONES, Jr., D. W. HERLONG.

1939- Girls' Trio-PEGGY HUBER, JEAN MANAGAN, HELEN NEY.

DEBATE.

1937-EVELYN RICHARD, LELIA NEWLAND, BETTY YEATMAN, HELEN RICHARD, GROVER JEANE, ED GLUSMAN, LANE PLAUCHE.

1939-JUANITA REYNOLDS, MARTHA CALDWELL, NORINNE VINCENT, HAZEL TROUARD, JOHN HARROP, Jr., EDDIE CARMOUCHE, BURNELL PINDER, HARCOURT STEBBINS.

"If wrinkles must be written upon the brow, let them not be written upon the heart. The spirit should never grow old." John Kenneth Galbraith

FERRY TALES IN OLD IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH, LA

Continued from Vol. 32 #2

Researched and written by ANNA MARIE HAYES (Member #200) and BETTY ROSTEET (Member #78)

CHOUPIQUE BAYOU FERRY

On 17 December 1880, the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury resolved that CHARLES C. NELSON be granted a charter to keep a "Public ferry on the Bayou Choupique at the crossing on said Bayou of the road leading from **Hortman's Ferry** to Cameron Parish, and that he be allowed to charge the following rate of ferriage, and no more: For a footman, 10 cents; For a man and horse, twenty-five cents; For a horse and buggy, fifty cents; For a Buggy and two horses, seventy-five cents; for a loaded wagon, $1. Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

ENGLISH BAYOU FERRIES

Ferries that crossed English Bayou included the **Babin, Breaux, Carr, Cole, Esclavon, James, Jannis, Johnson, LeBleu, Lyons, Melancon, Peloquin, Sacrimente** (or **Courville**), and **Temis** (or **Lemis**) Ferries. The exact locations of most of these old ferries are unknown, as they are merely mentioned in the Police Jury Minutes for Calcasieu Parish.

PELOQUIN's FERRY

On 14 September 1840, the first Police Jury of Calcasieu Parish granted to ANTOINE FELIX PELOQUIN exclusive ferry rights on English Bayou, on the same conditions that had been granted to HENRY W. BENDY on the West Fork. PELOQUIN's ferry rights extended from the mouth of said bayou, four miles up, "although not to enterfear [sic] with **Sarament** [sic] **Ferry.**" PELOQUIN was to make "himself Bound to Keep up a good Road from near the Town of Marion down to said crossing and from thence to the piraree [sic] below said ferry. On 5 January 1846, it was resolved that "a new grant to keep a ferry on English Bayou at his present residence be allowed to ANTOINE FELIX [PELOQUIN] for five years from this date, under the same conditions and restrictions as the former one."

Although the date of the following Act is not certain, it probably occurred on or about 9 December 1846. The page was numbered as 131 and was loose in the front of the book, but the last page of the book, page 129, was dated 9 December 1846. Page 131 contained the following information: "Resolved, that the privilege of keeping a public ferry for 10 years from the date hereof, be granted to ANTOINE FELIX [PELOQUIN], on the River Calcasieu, about a mile above JOSEPH FALQUE's [sic], on condition that he cut out the road through the swamp, on the West side of the river & always keep it in order at his own expense, free of any cost or trouble to the parish & that the said road be cut out & he have good boats ready in six months from granting hereof, & resolved that he be allowed the following rates of ferriage, viz:

For each man and horse	20¢	For each carriage, beef cart or Wagon	80¢
For each led horse or footman	10¢	Swimming cattle	3¢ per head
For each horse Cart or Calash	40¢	Crossing hogs & sheep	3¢ per head

It was resolved on 1 March 1847 that ANTOINE FELIX [PELOQUIN] "has forfeited his Charter to keep a ferry on the River Calcasieu, owing to his not having opened the road in the time specified by said Charter."

On 4 and 5 June 1855, it was resolved that a "Charter for a ferry across the Calcasieu River at Philip's Bluff be granted to FELIS [FELIX] PELOQUIN for the term of five years," and that this privilege shall extend from the ferry up and down the river three miles, with the following rates:

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

The 1850 census for Calcasieu Parish shows:

FELICE PELOQUIN	male	age 40	Laborer	born, Louisiana	unable to read or write
GUSTINE PELOQUIN	female	29		"	
LELA PELOQUIN	female	10		"	
GUSTI PELOQUIN	female	8		"	
JOSEPH PELOQUIN	male	6		"	
AUGUST PELOQUIN	male	4		"	
LELIESEN PELOQUIN	male	2		"	

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

SACRIMENTE's-SARAMENT FERRY
(Also Known As COURVEIL/COURVILLE's FERRY)

Two ferries operated on English Bayou in the early 1840s...**Peloquin's Ferry** and **Sacrimente's Ferry**. Police Jury resolutions for 1 March 1841 included the granting of ferry privileges to SACRIMINTE COURVEIL at his place on English Bayou for a term of five years; his privilege extended only ½ mile above and below the crossing. Compensation or toll was as follows: Man and Horse, $1; one Horse Cart, Gigg [sic] or Calash, $2; for oxe [sic] cart or Large Horse Waggon [sic], $4; for Footman or Lead Horse 6¼ cents, "he making himself Bound to keep sufficient number of good Boats to cross all persons, Horses, Waggons [sic] and everything Required at all suitable times and seasons."

The Police Jury resolved on 7 December 1846 that the "right be granted to JOSEPH CORVIL to keep a public ferry on English Bayou for the space of 10 years at the place commonly known as **Sacaremento's Ferry**, on the same conditions as those formerly granted him by this body." The ferry keeper variously referred to as SACRIMENTE COURVEIL, JOSEPH CORVIL, and JOSEPH SACREMENTE COURVILLE is the same man. Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

COLE's FERRY

In 1848, JONATHAN H. COLE was granted a charter across English Bayou near its junction with the Calcasieu River. On 2 June 1856, it was resolved that a Charter for a ferry across English Bayou near its junction with the Calcasieu River be granted for five years to JONATHAN H. COLE, with the following rates of ferriage:

Horse cart or calash	50¢	Ox cart or wagon	$1.00
Footman	10¢	Lead horse	10¢

On 2 June 1858, JONATHAN H. COLE was granted a charter for a ferry across English Bayou, near the junction of the Calcasieu River, with the same ferriage rates as given in 1856. On 8 February 1869 the Police Jury granted a charter for a ferry to JAMES COLE at Philips Bluff on the Calcasieu River for a term of five years at the following rates:

Wagons and ox carts	$1.00	two horse buggy	75¢
Horse and buggy	50¢	man and horse	25¢
Lead horse or footman	15¢		

Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

CESAIRE BREAUX's FERRY

On 3 March 1851, the Police Jury resolved that the charter for a public ferry on English Bayou be granted to CESAIRE BREAUX be renewed for one year. [There was no note in the Minutes that such a charter had been granted in 1850.] Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

JEAN B. BREAUX's FERRY

On 1 March 1852, it was resolved that the "Charter granted to JEAN B. BREAUX for a ferry across the English Bayou be extended for the period of one year from the date hereof, under the conditions and restrictions as heretofore."

The 1850 census for Calcasieu Parish shows JEAN BAPTISTE BREAUX as a 40-year old male, born in Louisiana, unable to read or write; his occupation was that of ferrykeeper. In his household were the following persons, all born in Louisiana:

CATHERINE MILLUM*	female	age	35	unable to read or write
MARTIN MILLUM	male		16	attended school within the year
ARSENE MILLUM	male		14	attended school within the year
BELLONIE MILLUM	male		12	attended school within the year
NARCISSE MILLUM	male		9	attended school within the year
STAURVILLE MILLUM	male		3	
URSIN BREAUX	male		16	attended school within the year
VALSIN BREAUX	male		15	attended school within the year
AURELIEN BREAUX	male		11	attended school within the year
JACQUES BREAUX	male		9	
FABRINNE BREAUX	male		7	
CONTONA BREAUX	female		4	
MICHAUD BREAUX	male		2	

*The surname MILLUM is actually MILHOMME, a "dit" name for PETIT.

Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; 1850 Calcasieu Parish Census

(To Be Continued)

COULD THIS BE US? A group of seniors were sitting around talking about their ailments. "My arms have gotten so weak I can hardly lift this cup of coffee," said one. "Yes, I know," said another. "My cataracts are so bad that I can't even see my coffee." "I couldn't even mark an 'X' at election time, my hands are so crippled," whispered a third. "What? Speak up! What? I can't hear you!" " I can't turn my head because of the arthritis in my neck," said a third, to which several nodded weakly in agreement. "My blood pressure pills make me so dizzy!" exclaimed another. "I forget where I am, and where I'm going," said another. "I guess that's the price we pay for getting old," winced an old man as he slowly shook his head. The others nodded in agreement. "Well, count your blessings," said a woman cheerfully, "and thank God we can still all drive."

MORALS ARE WHAT YOU DO. MANNERS ARE THE WAY YOU DO IT. Emily Post

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE AMERICAN (1/27/1897)

Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX (Member #1296)

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Two issues of *The American* were dated for the same day; both are Vol. XII, No. 13, but contain different news items and social news. Although the publication dates on the newspapers are January 27, two dates of death and several marriage licenses that appeared in the papers were dated later. For convenience, we have put articles from the two issues together.]

The paper gave a few items of national news, but concentrated on local news. Articles told of the possibility of using gravel for paving material and about raising hogs in southwest Louisiana. Lake Charles was growing and prospering. Prewitt Street was opened; Wood Street had been opened up and graded from Ryan to Hodges Street, and the crossing at the corner of Ryan and Division Streets had been repaired. The *Press* and L. J. SMITH, contractor for the new railroad, were finding "considerable fault" with the ferry service rendered by the steamer *Hazel.*

JOE COURTNEY, who killed the Negro at Edgerly a few weeks ago, was released on $5,000 bail. Major BEN STODDARD was again on the city police force. WILLIAM BRIGGS' horse became frightened and ran down Ryan Street at a "lively gate," but was captured near the post office before any damage could be done to the buggy. A man who had partaken of too much "fire-water" was nearly run over by the train; fortunately, a friendly hand pulled him to safety just in the nick of time.

New businesses opened. A storeroom formerly occupied by Mrs. KELLY's second hand store was to be occupied by a millinery store. Mrs. M. CHASE and Miss LUCY HENDERSON moved their millinery parlour from near the post office to the first door south of the Lake Charles Drug Store. NICOLAS KELLER was repairing the roof of his shoe shop. S. GEROLAMI opened a grocery store on Hodges Street. JAMES FOX purchased the Poydras Meat Market north of the Lake Charles Carriage & Implement Co. Messrs. NEWHOUSE and REED opened a new meat market in the old *Echo* building opposite the Court House. Mr. CALHOUN sold his meat market to A. J. BURLESON. J. H. SHAEFFER brought two loads of produce from his farm two miles south of town; he has lived here about eight years and has made a success of farming. JOHN BUCK and sons were putting a drainage system on their property south of town. W. L. ROBINSON rented the S. G. BARKER farm southwest of town and will try rice this season. OTTO WINTERHALTER, the "Jeweler," advertised spectacles.

Visitors to the town included Professor THOMPSON of Dry Creek, W. W. SCOTT of Iowa, E. BARNETT of New Iberia, R. A. WATKINS of Highmore, South Dakota, E. F. ROWSON of Jennings, and J. KUNS of Cerro Gordo, Illinois. ANNIE ESCOUBAS visited the Misses FITZENREITER. JERRY CLINE, editor of the Orange *Leader,* visited his parents and helped his brother prepare for the district court. Miss MAYME SILLING, who was teaching at Iowa, visited her parents. HARRY MINER of Gravity, Iowa, returned there after a visit here of about five years. J. SHELDON TOOMER, attorney-at-law, arrived from Texas; Mr. TOOMER will go from here to New Orleans to have his eyes treated.

Residents went elsewhere. Miss CONNIE FITZENREITER visited friends in Westlake. Miss LILLIAN GILLESPIE returned from a visit to Lockport. W. P. RUSSELL went to Jennings on business. J. M. and T. C. McCAIN went to Forest Hill over the Watkins Railroad for a few days' hunt. RICHARD BUCK and Miss EMMA SILING drove to Iowa to visit Miss MAYME

SILING. Mr. PLUMER and family returned from a visit to Nebraska. Miss SADIE SHAW left for Grand Cheniere, where she was engaged to teach a term at school.

New residents included A. LYONS, formerly of Vinton, now residing at South Side, and JOHN KENDALL and family, who are living with Mr. BARKER on South Ryan Street. Mr. LEWIS has moved to his property on Common Street, which he purchased from Rev. C. H. HARRIS.

Improvements on property continued. Mrs. HAMILTON PIPER built a new chicken yard. Mr. THOMAS was painting his house on Clarence Street. The house formerly occupied by D. VINCENT was receiving some much needed repairs. Messers. STITT and KENNEDY repapered and painted Mrs. McCOY's house on North Ryan. R. J. HUGHES was making some improvements on his property in the southern part of town. ADOLPHE MEYER was painting his store. C. E. CAMERON was building "a neat cottage" on his lot just south of the coulee. Mrs. ARAD THOMPSON had her roses trimmed by a professional, and many people wanted the rose cuttings. Mr. TOCE built a nice fence on his Hodges Street property. J. H. TUTTLE was improving his property by planting some fruit trees.

Church news reported that Rev. C. H. HARRIS and daughter, GERTRUDE, Gen. TAYLOR, S. HAMAND, and S. A. KNAPP attended a M. E. Church conference in Jennings. Rev. HARRIS was transferred to the M. E. Church in Crowley, and Rev. A. WILKINSON was placed in charge of the M. E. Church here. Rev. HENRY O. WHITE, of the Opelousas District will preach at the Broad Street Church. At the rally for the Christian Endeavor of the Presbyterian Church, those on the program included: Elder C. L. JONES, Dr. B. C. MILLS, Miss C. E. McLEOD, Miss EMMA KIRSCHER, BLANCHE DeMAR, GRACE REED, and Rev. C. W. LYMAN.

The weather was bad---very cold and rainy. The "grippe" was prevalent in town. H. A. WATSON, little HAROLD MOLER, E. E. BARNETT, BERT BARNETT, H. W. REED, H. M. CHITWOOD, W. E. CLINE, HERMAN ROCK, and J. C. RAMSAY, were ill. Miss MAUDE WILCOX and Mrs. WEBBER, who lived on South Ryan, had pneumonia. GEORGE MATHIS, and Rev. BARTEAU, pastor of the Congregational Church, and ED HAZARD, bookkeeper of *The American*, were recovering. D. S. M. HARMON was confined to his room for sore eyes. A letter from Mr. METZGER of Cerro Gordo, Illinois, tells that his family was sick since they returned to Illinois, and if their home in Lake Charles was not rented, they would return here for the winter. MARK WENTZ had a broken arm. Mr. EGGLESTON, who resides south of town and who came here nearly three years ago with chronic diarrhea, was now sound and well.

Several social events were reported. A surprise party in honor of Miss HOLLIE SNIDER's birthday was given at the home of Miss IDA CHITWOOD on Clarence Street. Guests were Misses NELLIE CLINE, EMMA HAMAND, DAISY BAKER, MAUDE M. REED (sic, REID), and GRACE DAYTON; Messrs. BEN COLLINS, LESIUR EGGLESTON, LUCIUS O'BRIEN, FRED WEBER, H. A. and E. G. WATSON. The annual meeting of the T.H.E. Club was held at the home of Misses NANNIE and EMMA HAMAND. A Valentine party for the Christian Endeavor Society of the Christian Church will be held at the home of Miss DAISY BROWN.

MARRIAGE LICENSES for the week ending February 2, 1897:
26 January---WILLIAM M. VINCENT and JANE BROWN.

28 January---LAURENCE HANSEN and CATHERINE BUMGARTNER.
1 February---JOHN MAHET and MARY J. DOCKE.
2 February---CHARLES C. MAYO and HARRIET THOMPSON.

BORN: To Mr. and Mrs. TOM WILCOX on 27 January 1897, a boy.

DIED: Last Wednesday, January 20, LYON RICHARD, son of C. BRENT and ANNE, his wife; age I year, 9 months and 22 days. On Friday, January 29th, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. BRENT RICHARD died of diphtheria. On Wednesday, January 28th, WILLIAM DICKENSHEETS died of pneumonia. His body was embalmed and kept until Monday, October 1st, when it was interred in Orange Grove Cemetery. Mr. DICKENSHEETS was a Union soldier, having served in an Ohio Regiment in the war. He about 55 years of age and unmarried.

SOUTHSIDE NEWS: Mr. and Mrs. A. E. MAGEE had a lot of sickness in their family from the "grippe." J. MEYER and brother have returned from their hunting trip with 150 birds. Miss FAY GOOS is visiting her cousins, the Misses FITZENREITER. Mr. CAMERON has moved to his new residence on South Ryan Street. L. HAYES had a top put on his delivery wagon to "head off the rain." The Ryan-Richard Mill started up after being stopped for a few days.

NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE PARISH

BEAR. Mrs. BARENTINE and daughter, LAURA, visited S. J. SELLERS. MACK SELLERS went to see JOHN LILES on business. J. H. SELLERS has fine lambs and sheep. Miss VICTORIA JONES, who visited in Westlake for some time, returned home. J. N. ANDRUS of Simmons visited his father, ALLEN ANDRUS. Several of MITCHELL COLEMAN's family have been sick. (Signed, GABARILLA)

CHINA. Gardens are ruined; cabbages are frozen solid; cows are suffering for feed, the grass being covered by ice. Mr. DUNHAM's 5,000 heads of cabbage were a total loss. G. N. AYLESWORTH took a load of pine timber to trade for corn; he said the roads are awful. The law suit, WILL TUPPER vs. JOE HINCLIFFE (?), which was supposed to be decided before Judge JACKSON last week, went into arbitration. JOE GARBARINO was putting a fence around the prairie east of his house for a pasture. Mr. and Mrs. C. Z. BARKER attended the M. E. Church conference in Jennings. C. A. KING, mill expert from Oberlin, repaired sawmills for. D. GREEN, CHARLEY TUPPER, and POWELL & Sons. TOM JAMISON and EMERSON BOLLES have formed a partnership to farm rice. CHARLEY BARKER will move his family to Riverside Plantation, Acadia Parish, to plant rice. The boys of the China school went to JOHN WATT's rice field and had an old fashioned "stand up and fall down" on the ice; I was part of the fun, and came home with a skinned nose. (Signed, A. PIGTAIL)

FOREST HILL. Rev. J. WATSON of Oakdale will preach at the Spring Hill Baptist Church. JOE HICKS and WILLIE FLOWERS have been ill. Miss LIZZIE HILLBURN was residing with Mrs. L. A. CALHOUN at Glenmora. Cards are out announcing the coming marriage of WESLEY BARKER and Miss LILLIE GALLIGAN at the bride's home next Thursday. It is sad to note the death of B. F. PHILLIPS on Wednesday, January 13, 1897, at 7:30 A.M. The

remains were interred in Spring Hill Cemetery by the Masonic Fraternity. He was also a Knight of Honor, and his widow will receive $2,000 from that fraternity. (Signed, ZETTIE DUNN)

GLENMORA. R. H. CAGE of New Iberia and D. J. WILLIS of Forest Hill were here on business. J. G. SMITH of Bayou Chicot was in town and carried home a load of provisions. Mrs. ELIZA J. PHILLIPS was recovering from an attack of pneumonia. The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. SIMON DURIO has pneumonia. WILLIE OLIVER STEEN, the two-and-a-half year old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. STEEN, died at the residence of Maj. W. J. DEEN on January 21, of pneumonia. Mrs. E. H. DAVIES visited her son HOWARD who is at school here. I. A. CALHOUN went to Alexandria on business, and the Hon. J. D. PHILLIPS and Major W. J. DEEN went there to attend a meeting of the Police Jury. CHARLES M. SHAW, one of Forest Hill's leading merchants, spent a few days in Glenmora, attending court. E. WOOLEY of Bayou Torreau visited here. J. W. TRAER of Lake Charles came to town, advocating the benefits of life insurance. Mr. GRANGER of Lake Charles visited his brother, J. C. GRANGER. W. H. PHILLIPS of Oakglen visited and said hogs on the range of the Calcasieu River are dying in great numbers because of the cold weather; he also reports many cattle are dying from the cold. Rev. JOHN GILMAN attended the Methodist Church conference in Jennings. Miss LUNA CALHOUN returned home from Longleaf, where she had been teaching school. Rev. R. W. RANDLE arrived from Alexandria and took up quarters at the parsonage at Babb's Bridge. Rev. THOMAS RANDLE and family passed through Glenmora on their way to Dry Creek, where they will take up residence. (Signed, CREOLE PELICAN)

GRAND LAKE. Mrs. KATE WILKINS and Mrs. L. S. KOHN came down on the tug, *Ramos.* Mrs. WILKINS gave a temperance lecture and organized a local W. C. T. C. with nine members. She recruited 21 signatures for the total abstinence pledge. Officers in the W. C. T. C. are: Mrs. M. E. KINGSBURY, Mrs. A. A. McKEAN, Miss WINNIE SLAWSON, Mrs. E. J. KINGSBURY, and Miss NETTIE KINGSBURY. IRVIE SLAWSON and wife went to Lake Charles. G. W. SLAWSON and family went to Lake Charles on business and to visit Mrs. J. K. COOLEY. Mr. and Mrs. HOBART JOHNSON, who have been visiting F. C. JOHNSON since Christmas, went to Lake Charles on their way North. Rev. HOWELL filed his appointment here and will build a church here in the near future. KELLY DUVALL returned from Grand Chenier where he had been canvassing for his book, *My Mother's Bible Stories.* Miss BLANCHE BROWN came home from the pine woods north of Black Bayou, where she had been staying with her sister, Mrs. JAMES KAOUGH. O. DEROUEN and IRVIE SLAWSON went to Cameron. School opened with J. W. McKEAN, principal, and Miss WINNIE SLAWSON as his assistant. Mr. PRIMEAUX of Grand Chenier is here, going to school. Miss AVESE HEBERT of Hackberry is here visiting her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. ALADIN VINCENT, at the home of O. DEROUEN. (Signed, SCRIBE)

MIERSBURG. Rev. W. R. HARGROVE of Sugartown preached at the Hickman School House. JONAS MIERS and children returned from Beckwith Settlement, where they had been visiting for some time. Visitors to the town included: DEMPSEY ILES, Jr., son of J. J. ILES, of Sugartown; W. H. SUMMERS; Prof. and Mrs. J. S. NICHOLS; and E. A. JOHNSON. Miss MATTIE SUMMERS visited Mrs. JNO. F. MIERS. HENRY CARTER of Oberlin came for his daughter, Miss MOLLIE, who will attend the graded school opened by Prof. BALDWIN in Oberlin. FRANK SHIRLEY is making ties for J. D. EASON. J. J. JACKSON, from near Bear, will move to Miersburg. (Signed, UNCLE FULLER)

OAKDALE. The weather is bad; sleet has been on the ground for days. Chopping wood, making fires, and feeding stock are the order of the day. Health in the community is bad. Dr. CANON is kept busy, and Dr. PHILLIPS of Glenmora was called in last week. Mrs. J. CRYER had a serious attack of neuralgia of the brain. H. BUTLER's ten-month-old infant died of pneumonia. Mrs. W. T. DUNN fell on the sleet and hurt herself badly. Mrs. Dr. CANON and J. CHANIER's little son went to Oberlin to the latter's home. The high school has 20 students. GUSS FOSTER rented a house from W. T. DUNN, who ran his gin several days last week. W. T. DUNN, GUSS FOSTER, and FILLMORE MacLEOD went rabbit hunting. Mr. DONAHUE moved to Oakdale to work in the mill. Rev. J. WATSON visited his family, and D. D. NORRIS visited his mother. Mrs. MOORE of Glenmora came to visit her daughter, Mrs. M. MITCHEL. A. VARNELL, the artist, went to Forest Hill to find work. (Signed, PINE KNOT)

OBERLIN. Money is very scarce and trade is kept up by the exchange of property for property. JAMES H. BARTON and family from Rapides Parish, now connected with the Turner Tombstone industry, reached here yesterday by wagons and increased the population of Oberlin by about 12; they are now domiciled at the J. W. McFATTER residence. Mr. TURNER is collecting artists, molds, and material to make his finished product. W. E. RICHARDSON sold his farm near Oberlin to the SEAMAN brothers, who expect to make the place their future home; Mr. RICHARDSON and family will move to Texas. C. W. STANEART was at the DUNN farm, planting fruit trees and Irish potatoes. (Signed, XIOUS)

PINE HILL. N. B. WOOD's square timber camp has run out of supplies because some of their freight was delayed. JOE JORDAN, Captain of the *Emma,* was expected from Orange to bring some freight to the log-hauling men of this settlement. The NELSON camp was almost dead; only a few men were making crossties at the camp now. LARKIN GILLIS and JOHNNY GIBSON were guests of J. T. JOHNSON this week. Miss MARGARET and ELENDER SMITH and LULA ASHWORTH were visitors of HENRY DRAUCHY. Health was tolerably good, except for the colds and coughs a few people have. (Signed, VERITAS)

PRIEN LAKE. Sore throats and bad colds have been prevailing all week. Hay must be getting scarce in Lake Charles, as buyers come here for it. Don't come out here for sweet potatoes; you can buy them cheaper in Lake Charles. They were all frozen here and sell for 25 cents a barrel. JOHN IHLE sold his rice at Vinton for $2.50 a barrel; the rice mill at Lake Charles offered him only $1.50 a barrel. How is that for a rice mill built for the benefit of the farmers? A. J. BURLESON moved the last of his household effects to town. JIM LASHIE, Dr. and Mrs. MARTIN, and WILL SCHAEFFER visited here. ED WATSON and ORRIN MASON with their best girls drove out to spend the evening with J. V. DUHON. HUGO NELSON and LOUIS RAYON gave a ball Saturday at the latter's house; it was a big success. (Signed, AGRICOLA)

RAYMOND. J. RITTER of Lone Tree, Iowa was safely domiciled on the PARKER farm. C. T. LESLIE arrived home from Lake Charles. Rev. J. F. ROSS returned for another year of pastoral labor; the J. W. RITTER place has been rented as a parsonage. (Signed, UNO)

DRAGONS symbolize power. They often appear on Chinese graves, but are only on European graves when St. George is riding out to kill them, denoting the power of good over evil.

GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION FROM AN ABSTRACT

Contributed by DOROTHY AKINS, Member #1451

30 March 1867: Conveyances, Book B, p. 258. Judgment-CLARISSE LeBLEU, wife vs. AMEDIE PUJO, husband, in favor of the plaintiff, Mrs. CLARISSE LeBLEU.

12 June 1894: Notarial Act, Book 3 of Mortgages, p. 557. CHARVEY BARBE to Last Will. Revokes all other wills and testaments.

1st, he wishes to be buried at the place and in county in which he dies.

2nd, he wishes all his honest debts and funeral expenses to be paid.

3rd, he bequeaths to his sister, CONSTANCE BARBE, wife of CONRAD KELLER, his home at 89 Rue Darrou, Paris, France, $6,000 for her exclusive use; his wife consents.

4th, to his wife CLARA PUJO BARBE, the Home Place situated on the South Bank of the Lake adjoining the city of Lake Charles, including the orange orchid (sic orchard), to the extent of 120 acres. This is a life time gift and at her death is to go to his heirs.

5th, that his eldest son, CLARENCE BARBE, assist and help his wife as the Administrator of this will, etc., and that for services he receive $1,500.00 from the estate.

6th, that J. B. McMAHON pay only the principal on a note of about $80.00.

7th, to his daughter MARIE CLAUDIA BARBE, $1,200.00.

8th, that his son ALFRED MICHAEL BARBE, be sent to St. Mary's College in San Antonio, Texas for two years, expenses to be paid out of his part of the estate.

9th, that his will not be opened and his estate not be probated before January 2, 1895.

10th, that under no circumstances shall the Home Place on the South side of the Lake Bank, consisting of 1,100 acres, be divided before 9 years from date of his death.

11th, that his wife be made executrix of his estate and give bond to the sum of $10,000.

12th, to his nephew LEON KELLER, son of CONRAD KELLER, his French library and the expenses to deliver the books to Paris, France.

28 July 1894: Probate of last will and testament of CHARVEY BARBE filed.

29 July 1894: Succession No. 832---CHARVEY BARBE died 16 June 1894, leaving the following children: CONSTANCE M. McMAHON, wife of J. B. McMAHON; CLAUDIA M. BARBE; CLARENCE R. BARBE; HENRIETTA E. BARBE; ALFRED M. BARBE; PAUL J. BARBE; LOUIE D. BARBE; and ERNEST R. BARBE, all minors except the first three named.

31 July 1894: Judgment probating will of CHARVEY BARBE filed.

12 January 1895: Order for Inventory filed.

4 March 1895: Mrs. CLARA BARBE appointed Tutrix and ARSENE P. PUJO, Under Tutor.

BAPTIST CHURCH CHOIR IN LAKE CHARLES, 1890, included the following persons: Mr. ALFORD (the Baptist minister, who later married GUSSIE GILL), JIM BRYAN, ESTELLE BULLOCH, CLARA and NELLIE DAVIS, JEFFIE GOULD (relative of Elder G. B. ROGERS), ALBERT HAWKINS, MYRTLE and MAXIE McCLELLAND, LILLIE KNAPP, BRIGGS MEAD (leader of the choir), Mrs. REED (sic, JOSEPHINE PAGEOTT REID, cousin to the DAVIS girls). LEE BRYAN played the organ. These people are pictured in the Lake Charles *American Press* (9/7/2007)

Wise sayings don't always apply. The early bird may get the worm while the late bird goes hungry, but the early rat gets the trap while the late rat gets the cheese. Don Kingery

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

Compiled – 1971

Continued from Vol. 32 No. 2

SMITHERS, EDWARD CHARLES, b. 15 Aug. 1916, d. 22 June 1957
GASPARD, HAROLD JOHN, b. 10 Oct. 1925, d. 16 Sept. 1970; La. SC3 US NR – WWII
DUPLANTIS, WILSON J., b. 22 Sept. 1897, d. 25 Sept. 1963
ELLENDER, WILBERT, b. 6 Sept. 1919, d. 14 Feb. 1967; La. MAM/2 US NR – WWII
GIOVANNI, JOSEPH P., b. 18 Sept. 1913, d. 1 Dec. 1966
JOHNSON, HENRY, b. 1897, d. 1964
MISTRETTA, FRANK J., b. 5 Aug. 1899, d. 21 Feb. 1963; La. PVT Stu. Army – WWI
HARLESS, HEZEKIAH C., b. 18 Oct. 1899, d. 21 Dec. 1966
RYAN, GEORGIE J., b. 3 Jan. 1910, d. 2 May 1958
LaBAUVE, CLYDE J., b. 9 Feb.1908, d. 21 Mar. 1966
THERIOT, BRIAN, b. 28 Jan. 1957, d. 27 June 1957
THERIOT, KEITH, b. 7 Oct. 1952, d. 27 June 1957
BOURDEAU, LEAH L., b. 15 June 1884, d. 4 Sept. 1961
COLTER, JOHN A., b. 25 May 1888, d. 6 Sept. 1970
BENOIT, VINCE PAUL, b. 1 Dec. 1932, d. 25 Dec. 1957; La. CPL AMB Co. 7 Med. BN – Korea
GAMORS, WILHELMINA M. VanHAL, b. 14 Dec. 1883, d. 17 Dec. 1958
VanHAL, ADRIAN W., b. 21 July 1912, d. 30 Aug. 1970; La. CPT – Chaplain – US Army – WWII - Korea
LaBICHE, DONALD J., b. 23 May 1937, d. 26 Sept. 1967
MOSER, DAVID, b. 2 Jan. 1865, d. 24 Nov. 1957
POGELER, LEO B. J., b. 9 Jan. 1913, d. 18 Aug. 1961; Iowa S/SGT Hq. Co. 48 Abn. Inf. Bn. – WWII
JOHNSON, GEORGE C., b. 26 July 1909, d. 2 Feb. 1969; La. PFC Co. B 97 Cml. Mortar Bn. – WWII
JOHNSON, CLARA E., b. 1921, d. 1963
PISERELLE, DORA R., b. 24 Mar. 1874, d. 2 Sept.1956
NICHOLAS, JUSTILLER J., b. 1897, d. 1956
MAYOU, ABNER J., b. 4 Mar. 1879, d. 13 Jan. 1967
EASON, ELLEN S., b. 1880, d. 1961
MARTIN, LAURENCE J., b. 10 Dec. 1914, d. 29 Dec.1969; La. SOMH/2 US Navy – WWII
PRICE, BERTHA D., b. 23 Aug. 1895, d. 29 Apr. 1958
**BERTRAND, AUGUST, 14 July 1913 (only date)
**BERTRAND, CLEMENCE, 14 May 1912 (only date)
**BERTRAND, ELMORE, 22 May 1913 (only date)
**GARDEMAL, CHARLES G., 28 Dec. 1935 (only date)
**GARDEMAL, DORCIANE, 30 Oct. 1961 (only date)
**GARDEMAL, NADIA, 16 Apr. 1918 (only date)

**The above are relatives of Lawyer JAUBERT and were brought here from a cemetery in St. Martinville; all are entombed in one large grave.
GUIDRY, NEVILLE, b. 6 Aug. 1871, d. 12 May 1968
KHOURY, JESSIE McANDREW, b. 31 Oct. 1911, d. 29 May 1970
HOFFPAUIR, THEODORE, Jr., b. 10 June 1924, d. 24 Nov. 1944; Arm. 2/C USN
LaLANNE, CLARENCE E., b. 12 Sept. 1897, d. 4 Sept. 1966
LaLANNE, JOSEPH ASH, b. 5 June 1897, d. 18 Jan. 1964
CIAMBOTTI, PETER ALESSIO, Jr., b. 10 Jan. 1964, d. 23 Apr. 1964
POOLE, WILLIE MAE, b. 24 Nov. 1934, d. 23 Sept. 1970
WISE, GEORGE T., b. 18 Jan. 1920, d. 13 July 1965; Vir. CPL 215 Base Unit AAF – WWII
DOBBERTINE, CORNELIUS J., b. 11 Nov. 1905, d. 10 July 1970
GRANGER, RICHARD H., b. 15 Nov. 1929, d. 6 July 1956; La. 1/LT Inf. – Korea
BABINEAUX, JOHN, b. 14 May 1897, d. 21 Oct. 1967; La. PVT 35 BN US Guards – WWI
DAIGLE, MELVIA J., b. 5 Oct. 1903, d. 8 July 1956
McCUSKER, RICHARD M., b. 1906, d. 1956
HEBERT, WILLIE N., b. 4 May 1877, d. 11 June 1960
McCALL, WILLIAM R., b. 1871, d. 1960
McCALL, KATHERINE N., b. 1875, d. 1948
CALDWELL, MAY COOK, b. 10 Jan. 1889, d. 4 Sept. 1963
CALDWELL, ANDREW T., b. 19 Mar. 1884, d. 7 Feb. 1962
VINCENT, HAZEL M., b. 6 Jul. 1904, d. 22 Feb. 1963
BROUSSARD, DELSAN, b. 1901, d. 1967
BROUSSARD, ROSA, b. 1904, d. 1965
CHANDLER, NEIL, b. 1891, d. 1964
ROBERDS, EARL GLENN, b. 1938, d. 1961
DEROUEN, TANA LYNN, b. 28 May 1954, d. 30 Oct. 1956
ROMERO, CLAUDE, b. 1900, d. 1962
MILLER, ALLEN E., b. 15 Apr. 1935, d. 20 Dec. 1958
DEROUEN, FAYMOND, b. 1894, d. 1964
ROMERO, EDWARD, b. 21 Mar. 1902, d. 2 Sept. 1959
BANZHOF, CHARLES A., b. 1903, d. 1965
PARSONS, NANNIE J., b. 31 Jan. 1902, d. 25 Feb. 1964
GUIDRY, ELIA MARIE, b. 29 Mar. 1878, d. 27 Aug. 1963
BLESSING, ELLA A., b. 15 June 1890, d. 10 Dec. 1968
KLOOR, JOHN (Infant), 29 March 1961 (only date)
FARBER, ALMA G., b. 1897, d. 1957
FUSELIER, VIRGINIA S., b. 1877, d. 1954
CHAMBERLAIN, GRACE M., b. 8 Aug. 1902, d. 25 May 1954
STERLING, FLOYD JOHN, Sr., b. 1904, d. 1963
LeBLANC, RUTH B., b. 28 Aug. 1923, d. 22 Apr. 1967
BROUSSARD, NELSON J., Sr., b. 1907, d. 1966
HIDALGO, IRWIN A., b. 26 July 1907, d. 24 Jan. 1956; La. S/SGT 1881 SVC Comd. Unit – WWII
LeBOEUF, THOMAS B., b. 21 July 1903, d. 3 Aug. 1968
HIDALGO, ALVA A., Sr., b. 9 June 1911, d. 18 July 1956; La. PFC US Marines Co. – WWII

BOURQUE, RICHARD G., b. 11 Aug.1928, d. 16 Jan. 1959
DEE, SANDRA, b. 20 May 1950, d. 7 Sept. 1970; d/o RICHARD & SYLVIA BOURQUE
BREAUX, LUCILLE S., b. 1901, d. 1969
BREAUX, RAOUL J., b. 1900, d. 1967
SCHEXNAYDER, EMERITE T., b. 1880, d. 1958
HAMILTON, EARNEST C., b. 9 Oct. 1912, d. 6 Jan. 1961
LUCKETT, THOMAS H., b. 21 Apr. 1881, d. 8 Sept. 1969
HOLMES, JAMES ALVA, Sr., b. 5 Nov. 1902, d. 12 Feb. 1971
COLLETTA, STEVEN JOHN, b. 1900, d. 1957
(???), ANGELINA ANN, b. 1903, d. 1962
KENDALL, WILLIAM M., b. 1911, d. 1965
KINGERY, J. ALINE, b. 21 Feb. 1911, d. 5 Mar. 1969
REGAN, BRYAN A., b. 12 May 1932, d. 28 Jan. 1962
REGAN, JOSEPH JAMES, b. 8 Sept. 1935, d. 21 Dec. 1968; La. PFC 2 Medical Bn
HAGGE, JOSEPHINE J., b. 23 June 1919, d. 10 Nov. 1969; La. 2D/LT Women's Army – WWII
THOMPSON, JULIUS C., b. 3 Oct. 1907, d. 14 July 1960
DOUCET, LUCILLE O., b. 21 Mar. 1911, d. 14 Oct. 1966
SANDERS, EDWARD RAY, b. 8 Feb. 1901, d. 23 May1956
PELAFIQUE, JOSEPH, b. 8 June 1886, d. 4 Feb. 1970
PELAFIQUE, ALICE D., b. 2 Aug. 1886, d. 21 Aug. 1957
PELAFIQUE, JEAN, b. 7 Oct. 1914, d. 27 Mar. 1966; La. S/MAJ US Army Res. – WWII
HALLEMAN, HENRY G., b. 12 Apr. 1915, d. 6 June 1966; La. S/SGT Co. D 158 Tng. Bn. Irtc. WWII
MILLER, CLARENCE A., Sr., b. 1904, d. 1954
RODRIGUEZ, J. HUBERT, b. 26 July 1889, d. 16 May 1964
RODRIGUEZ, FEDORA M., b. 5 July 1890, d. 21 Feb. 1965
RICHARD, PERCY MARK, b. 14 July 1926, d. 27 June 1957
RICHARD, GERALINE, b. 18 May 1936, d. 27 June 1957
RICHARD, COY H., b. 6 June 1954, d. 27 June 1957
RICHARD, KEN CLYDE, b. 7 Oct. 1956, d. 27 June 1957
MARQUE, SAMUEL B., b. 1879, d. 1963
PIERCE, STEPHEN F. (Infant), 21 Jan. 1956 (only date)
LeBLEU, SIMEON, b. 1890, d. 1963
LEGER, AMELIA, b. 26 Feb. 1901, d. 1 Feb. 1954
CALLOURA, SAMUEL, b. 1905, d. 1965
CREEL, BEN SCOTT, b. 25 Oct. 1901, d. 19 Aug. 1958
HARRIS, MARIE S., b. 21 Sept. 1900, d. 12 Sept. 1969
BIHM, JOEL, b. 13 Oct., 1889, d. 11 Nov.1969; La. PVT 279 Aero. Sq. – WWI
SAVOIE, LAURENT JAMES, b. 15 Apr. 1895, d. 9 Jan. 1971
RYBISKI, ANDREW J., Sr., b. 1 June 1880, d. 14 Feb. 1954
MELANCON, JOHN ROBERT, b. 17 June 1945, d. 27 June 1957
MELANCON, DALLAS PAUL, b. 4 May 1951, d. 27 June 1957
MELANCON, RICKEY, b. 1954, d. 1957
MELANCON, JACQUELINE ANNE, b. 7 Feb. 1953, d. 27 June 1957
MELANCON, LOU ETHEL, b. 1935, d. 1957
LOUVIER, HERMAN A., b. 5 May 1906, d. 19 Dec. 1952

(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. 2

OFFICIAL STREET DIRECTORY

Lyons Alley (Goosport)

BELL, HENRY
YOUNG, WILSON (c)
WILLIAMS, SARAH (c)

ARTHUR, PAUL (c)
BRYANT, DAVE (c)
CONBY, BEN (c)

LIBBY STREET

103	BAILY, MANUEL (c)	226	NICHOLAS, ANNA (c)
113	JACKET, TAYLOR (c)		WEST, A. H. (c)
	PETERS, PHILOMENE (c)		JONES, FRANK (c)
	McCALL, SAM (c)		JOHNSON, RUDOLPH (c)
226	CHARITY, W. M. (c)	626	GUIDRY, JOS. (c)
	HARRIS, THOMAS (c)		

LOUISANAN AVENUE

	BELL, STELLA (c)	129	ATKINS, ED. (c)
107	ANGEL, LOUISA (c)	130	HUDDLESTON, BEN (c)
109	SANDERS, ANNA (c)	134	VENABLE, CHAS. (c)
112	RICHARDSON, ROSA (c)	135	JACONET, ALEE (c)
113	HAMILTON, ARTHUR (c)	138	HOLMES, JAMES (c)
118	ELLICK, STELLA (c)	200	ADAMS, G. W.
121	JONES, JOSEPHINE (c)	201	ALLEN, F. (c)
123	ROBERTSON, GEO. (c)	204	THOMAS, JOSEPH (c)
124	BELVIN, ALICE (c)	210	OSSO, E.
125	RICHARD, GEN. (c)	213	RICHARD, H.

217	MURPHY, IKE (c)	331	ALFRED, ANTOIN (c)
221	JONES, HILDA (c)		SIMMS, CLARA (c)
225	SMITH, JAMES (c)	409	WILLIAMS, ROY (c)
228	JONES, P. (c)	417	PAILIEN, CELIA (c)
230	COLEMAN, TOM (c)	717	RYAN, K. (c)
232	JEFFERSON, BABE (c)	1039	DUPLECHAIN, W. D.
234	ARMSTRONG, EMMA (c)	1237	HODGES, Mrs. M. A.
240	JOHNSON, HENRY (c)	1307	PORTER, THOS. F., Jr.
307	BRISCOE, CHARITY (c)	1325	GAYLE, EDWIN F.
313	WILLIAMS, ROSA (c)	1337	BUHLER, M.
316	DAVIS, CHARLOTTE (c)	1347	MITCHELL, C. L.
325	HUBBARD, LOUIS (c)		

LAWRENCE STREET

101	CULPEPPER, C. T.	605	NAEGLE, Mrs. LOUISE
107	RASCH, W.	619	BABIN, WM.
113	RAY, EUGENE	624	McCORQUODALE, J. D.
117	OTTO, G. W.	629	CURLEY, W. N.
118		705	JOHNSON, GEORGE
119		707	CHRISTMAS, I.
129	LeBLEU, O. F.	709	PRATER, W. H.
201	AUSTIN, ROBT.	710	
205	FUSILIER, PAUL	714	NEALY, W. G.
211	DIEDRICH, Mrs. W. E.	729	RIDGEWAY, ARTHUR
215	McKINNEY, Mrs. C.	805	
219	COLE, W. E.	811	McKENZIE, Mrs. R. V.
311	DOBBERTINE, Mrs. M.	819	LAWTON, J. A.
312	SCHEMERHORN, SARAH	826	HOLLOWAY, T. B.
316		903	SHATTUCK, J. F.
320	SERVAT, Mrs. SARAH	901	
324		915	ROLINE, Mrs. R. J.
327	ROBERTS, Mrs. EVA	929	JONES, W. L. (C)
405	GRIFFITH, WM.	930	NOTT, ED
408	BRADLEY, J. H.	1003	McKAY, JOHN
409	GUNN, T. L.	1019	STODDARD, J. R.
412	HELBING, J.	1014	BROWN, LAWRENCE
501	PEIRCE, J.	1027	MITCHELL, L. E. (c)
515	KIRKMAN, J. B.	1213	HENRY, CAROLINE (c)
527	CAGNEY, WM.	1217	RYAN, C. V. (c)
530	ROSENTHAL, Mrs. M.	1221	ROSS, WILLIE (c)

KIRKMAN STREET

129	BARKER. S. B.	215	McNEAL, ELIJAH (c)
135	JOHNSON, LAURA (c)	219	JACKSON, MARY (c)
201	VACANT	228	
211	AUGUSTUS, JAMES	229	BUTLER, CORNELIUS (c)

233 RYAN, GEO. (c)
301 WASSON, MARY (c)
303
305 VACANT
309 STODDARD, WM.
308 JESSUP, L.
310 GULOT, Mrs. L.
311 BELL, JOHN
312 THOM, J. I.
313 BERTRAND, LEON
313 JONES, PAUL
316 STIEN, T. C.
404 PRATER, C. H.
415 GUILLORY, C. A.
417 LUMKIN, R. L.
423 YOCOM, M.
431 VACANT
502 BROWN, FRANK E.
507 BLANCAR, J.
510 VACANT
512 BAKER, A.
516 KITCHNER, CHAS.
517 O'BRIEN, JOHN
518 MARTIN, L. R.
528 TARLTON, R. L.
720 KELLOG, D. H.
742 DeHART, J. W.
743 McKIBBEN, H.
744 WALL, W. C.
747 VACANT
1016 BEYER, Mrs. FRED
1021 CARON, ARTHUR
1028 BEARDSLEY, BEN C.
1029 HOLLINS, WM.
1112 LaGRANGE, A.
1113 VACANT
1203 GEROLOMO, S.
1322 DAVIS, JOE
1326 JACKSON, WM. (c)

KENNEDY STREET

ALLEN, J.
JOHNSON, JERRY

KIRBY STREET

420 BOLTON, G. F.
431 GORHAM, Mrs. D. B.
500 MOORE, MAT
516 DAIGLE, HENRY
525 ROCK, HERMAN W.
528 WHETAN, H. A.
531 MANDELL, THOS. H.
534 LAMONT, Capt. THOMAS
535 KNAPP, S. A.
536 THRALL, F. E.
538 HOUGH, Mrs. HATTIE
606 STEWART, Dr. A. P.
611 MITCHELL, J. W.
618 MOORE, JOE
631 SEGRIST, H. E.

JACKSON STREET (Goosport)

408 GREY, HEYWOOD (c)
500 GOODARD, AUGUST
538 NUSCO, FERRIS
612 EDDY, NUMA
614 WILLIAMS, G. (c)
702 WHEELER, J. C.
710 HARDAWAY,
714 NASH, J. C.
718 HIDALGO, ANTHONY
720 DARCE, ALFRED
726 MOHART, C. D.

INCLINE STREET

400 COX, L. E.
402 BARNEY, GEO
403 MANELLE, ANDREW
404 TARBET, J. A.

(To Be Continued)

MAUDE REID SCRAPBOOK INDEX DATABASE

Information extracted from an article by LINDA K. GILL (Member #719) in the *Genealogy News,* SW Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library Publication, Vol. 6 #1 (April 2008)

In 1910 a great fire destroyed most of the historical documents and records of Lake Charles and Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, which included the present-day parishes of Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, and Jeff Davis. The records that were destroyed have been supplemented by a collection of newspaper articles, obituaries, original stories, copies of original records, and photographs compiled by MAUDE REID in multiple volumes of scrapbooks. Miss REID was the granddaughter of the early Imperial Calcasieu Parish pioneer and lawman, DAVID JOHN REID. For many years she was the school nurse for the Lake Charles City School System and a well-known amateur historian.

In 1973, Miss REID donated eleven volumes of her scrapbooks to the Lake Charles Public Library. In the1980s, members of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society indexed the scrapbooks on card catalog cards. This was the only method of researching specific information from the scrapbooks. For more than three years, staff member and volunteers of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library, under the guidance of JEANNE FARQUE, entered the data from these cards into an in-house database. This database in now available at www.calcasieu.lib.la.us.

Microfilmed copies of the scrapbooks are available at the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library in the Carnegie Memorial Library Building at 411 Pujo Street in Lake Charles. The original scrapbooks are currently housed in the McNeese University Archives on contractual loan. The Maude Reid Scrapbooks are invaluable in researching the history and early families of Lake Charles and Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish.

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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 at Lake Charles. This story of love and human character was taken from excerpts from an interview in the *Memphis Commercial Appeal* (1/28/1910), reprinted in the *Natchitoches Genealogist*, Vol. XXXIII #1 (April 2008), Natchitoches, LA Genealogical & Historical Society. Not only is it full of human interest, but it puts forth the intriguing idea of how history might have been changed if MARY CAMPBELL, a southern country girl had married GRANT.

REJECTED LOVE AND GRANT FOR LOVE IN A COTTAGE

An interview with MARY CAMPBELL SULLIVAN of Natchitoches, La. in Jan. 1910 is one of the unwritten chapters in the life of Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT. In 1840-46, when GRANT was a young Lieutenant stationed at Camp Salubrity in Natchitoches, he lost his heart to MARY CAMPBELL, who refused to listen to his wooing; instead she married JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, a carpenter, and settled down in a cottage. Fifty years later, an interviewer called at the "JERRY SULLIVAN house." Strangers were always warned that Mrs. SULLIVAN kept "a gun and a dawg" and refused interviews. Maybe this was one of her "off" days. She was bending over freshly ploughed rows in her kitchen garden to one side of the house; her sunbonnet interfered with her hearing a stranger approach. She was old and wrinkled and bent, and admitted that she had rheumatism in her shoulders. She was lonesome and had a story to tell.

She told the history of the town, which was a point from which all travelers set out to San Antonio and the City of Mexico, and plunged into a wonderful story about the days when DAVY CROCKETT was a picturesque figure around the gambling board in the old adobe house across the river. She remembered when there were barrels of gold in the old gambling house across the river and how the "banker" would let any traveler who had gone broke in the game put his hand into the treasury and draw out as much gold as he needed, trusting in his honor to return it.

Asked about GRANT, she at first avoided the subject, then remembered her husband wouldn't be home for his dinner for at least an hour. "Well," she began, "In the first place there wasn't any reason in them days why anybody should have wanted to marry the lieutenant. He wasn't very strong on good looks. I must say he was generous. He'd give anything he had to anybody that wanted it. I remember how he gave two or three ponies to little boys nearby who didn't have anything to ride. But he wasn't as popular as his brother officers. He was, you might say, just a plain young man..." "Was he a dashing wooer?" "Well, can't say he was. He used to come to my adopted father's house, just like the other officers did, and saw me...I was called pretty in those days. He wasn't the only soldier who swore he'd die with his boots on for me."

"Why didn't you marry him?" asked the interviewer. "Because I didn't love him," was the prompt reply, "and I did love JERRY SULLIVAN." "You might have been mistress of the White House if you had married GRANT. That's something," said the interviewer. "That's nothing," she answered. "This house belongs to me and JERRY, and if anything was to happen to it he could build us another one." "But the White House," ventured the interviewer. "Now I want to tell you right here," she said. "I wouldn't be bothered with the White House. Just think of having that whole place to keep clean." She sighed with relief at being free from such cares. "I reckon I'd have worn out a dozen brooms a week just sweeping out the halls."

"Was JERRY rich when you married him?" "No, he was a carpenter, getting his $2 a day. He's never made much more than that since." "He must have been very good looking---charming," the interviewer suggested. "Yonder he comes now, "she replied, pointing to where a bent old man toiled up the hill. "You can see for yourself." Mr. SULLIVAN was duly presented by his loving wife. His rugged face lit up with an honest pride when his wife told of the house he had built. There was nothing about him to indicate that he was other than a simple country boy in his youth. Indeed his wife declared that but for his gray hair and bent shoulders and wrinkles, JERRY hadn't changed a mite since the day she married him!

"Have you ever been sorry that you didn't take Gen. GRANT?" the interviewer asked. "I never gave him a second thought," she replied, "since I told him his ring wouldn't fit the third finger of my left hand. Look at JERRY. Can you wonder? You see, I took JERRY because he had such a fine education. Why, JERRY knows everything in this world! He can begin at the Garden of Eden and tell you every blessed thing that has happened since then! It's easy enough to pick a hero and marry him, but a good husband is hard to find---and I always knew JERRY was a safe risk," she added.

"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.

BABB
Would like to talk to anyone who attended 5th grade in 1934-1935 at Mt. Carmel Catholic Girls' School, New Iberia, La. with my mother, LENA BABB.
MICHAEL BABB NUNEZ, 3302 Oakmont Blvd., Austin, TX 78703-1348; or e-mail miken51@hotmail.com

BERWICK, WALES, WILLIAMS, WALLACE
Seeking parents of THOMAS BERWICK (b. 1740, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, d. 1789, Berwick, La.), m. ELEANOR WALES (WILLIAMS, WALLACE) (of Scotland via Ireland, b. 1748, d. 1815) in Charles Town, SC, on 14 Apr. 1768. Mr. BERWICK was royal surveyor for Gov. GALVEZ and was hired to layout the town of Opelousas and then New Iberia.
CECILLIA BERWICK SMITH, 4600 Mimosa Dr., Bellaire, TX 77401-5816

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PLEASE ADVISE US OF A CHANGE OF ADDRESS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. *Kinfolks* is mailed in bulk in March, May, September and December. The post office will not forward your copy if you have moved and charges 75 cents for an address correction. Remailing *Kinfolks* costs the price of a second copy, plus $1.86 in postage. Therefore, it is necessary that you advise us of a change of address as soon as possible to help save unnecessary costs. If you missed an issue, it will be mailed with the next bulk mailing of *Kinfolks*. NEW MEMBERS will receive all issues distributed for the year in which they join the Society.

A STEP BACKWARDS IS PROGRESS TO A GENEALOGIST!

MEMBER #1237

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Brenda L. KELLEY

Address 621 Hudson Drive

City, State Westlake, LA 70669

Date July 15, 2008 - Updated

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 KELLEY, Brenda L,
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

2 KELLEY, Hatton William (Father of No. 1)
b. 8 Apr. 1910
p.b. Reeves, La.
m. 2 Feb. 1946
d. 7 Jan. 1999
p.d Sulphur, La.

3 REEVES, Eddie Glen (Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

4 KELLEY, John Edward (Father of No. 2)
b. 19 May 1890
p.b. Merryville, La.
m. 19 May 1909
d. 12 Mar. 1969
p.d Lake Charles, La.

5 SANDEFER, Zina Faye (Mother of No. 2)
b. 15 Mar. 1890
p.b. Oberlin, La.
d. 24 June 1977
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

6 REEVES, Edward (Father of No. 3)
b. 23 Mar. 1892
p.b.
m.
d. 17 June 1950
p.d DeRidder, La.

7 McCONATHY, Exie (Mother of No. 3)
b. 24 Nov. 1900
p.b.
d. 6 Aug. 1985
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

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

8 KELLEY, William J. (Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b. Pike Co., Mo.
m. 22 Dec. 1872
d. 22 May 1890
p.d Lake Charles, La.

9 MORSE, Sarah Naomi (Mother of No. 4)
b. 25 Apr. 1856
p.b. Sumter, S. C.
d. 28 May 1940
p.d Lake Charles, La.

10 SANDEFER, Elias J. (Father of No. 5)
b. 9 Dec. 1849
p.b. Jackson, Ms.
m.
d. 23 Mar. 1926
p.d Alexandria, La.

11 SKINNER, Abbie (Mother of No. 5)
b. about 1854
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 REEVES, David George (Father of No. 6)
b. 20 June 1858
p.b.
m.
d. 12 Jan. 1931
p.d

13 HODGES, Marie Elizabeth (Mother of No. 6)
b. 13 May 1864
p.b.
d. 25 Jan. 1954
p.d.

14 McCONATHY, John Thomas (Father of No. 7)
b. 1 May 1873
p.b.
m.
d. 7 Feb. 1953
p.d

15 COLE, Rosalie Elizabeth (Mother of No. 7)
b. 15 Nov. 1875
p.b.
d. 1 Feb. 1918
p.d

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

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

18 MORSE, Wesley
b. abt. 1833 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
m.
d. abt. 1873

19 GARLAND, Martha A. E.
b. -- 1836 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
d.

20 SANDIFER, Aaron A.
b. -- 1823 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
m. -- 1848
d.

21 BUTLER, Rebecca (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. -- 1831
d.

22 SKINNER, James
b. -- 1815 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
m. abt. 1848
d.

23 -------, Mary Ann (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. -- 1825
d.

24 REEVES, James Mailee
b. -- 1836 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
m. -- 1861
d. 3 May 1863

25 HARMON, Tabitha (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 3 Jan 1840
d. prior 1860

26 HODGES, August
b. 8 Apr 1839 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
m. 25 Jan 1855
d. 26 Mar 1922

27 INSOLL, Alzineth E.
b. 29 May 1841 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
d. 7 Feb 1926

28 McCONATHY, John Thomas
b. 1 Jun 1838 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
m.
d. 10 Jun 1915

29 WHITAKER, Susan Bernice
b. 12 May 1839 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
d. 5 Mar 1916

30 COLE, Seth R.
b. 2 Nov 1852 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
m.
d. 19 Apr 1924

31 ESCOUBAS, Elizabeth
b. 3 Mar 1859 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
d. 8 Dec 1891

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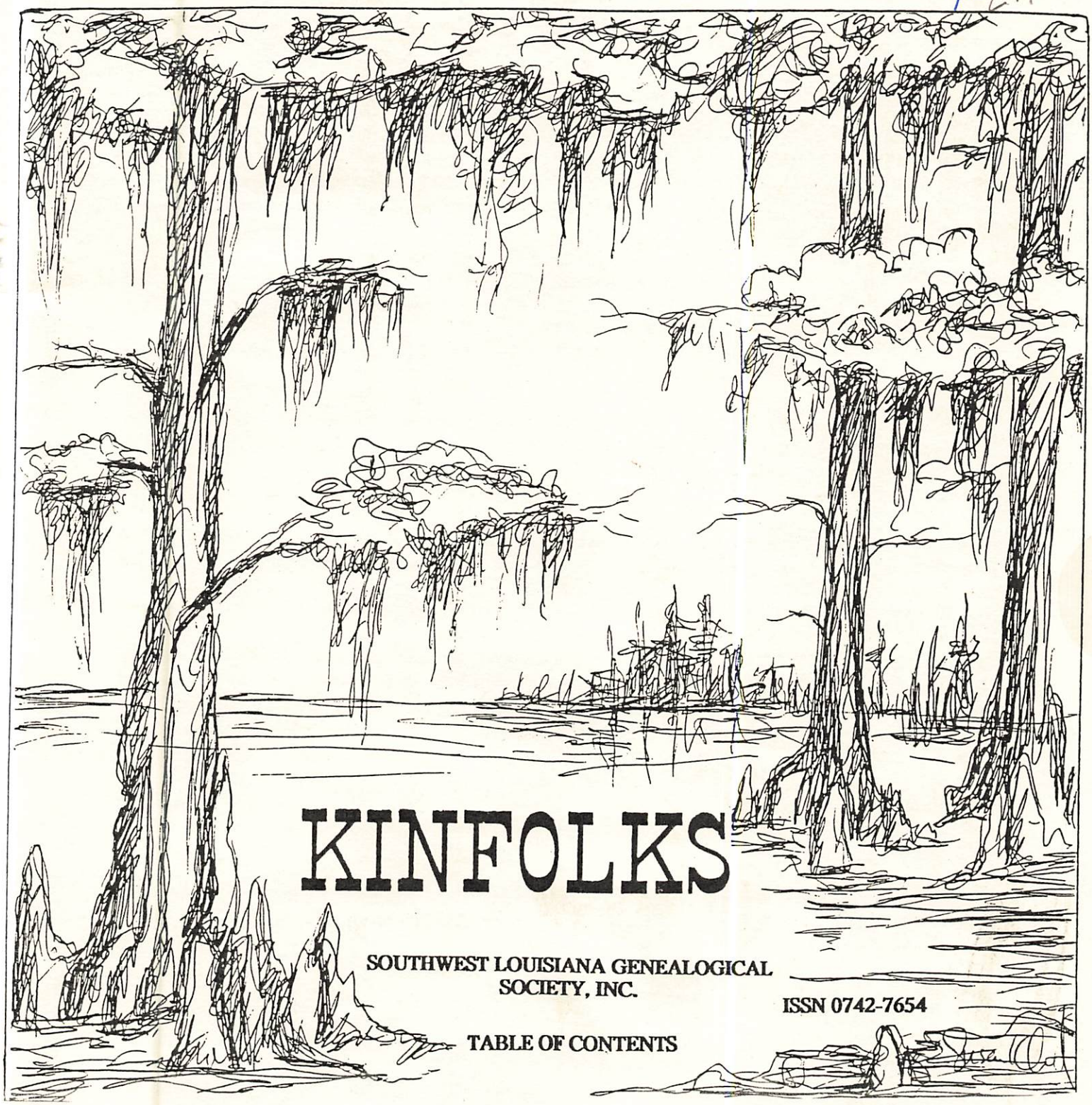

KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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

MEMBERSHIP per calendar year is: $12 – individuals, $17 – families (husband and wife) and $22 – patrons (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.

SOCIETY NEWS

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

NOVEMBER MEETING

Our meeting was held on November 15th at the Carnegie Meeting Room. Program was "Framing of the U. S. Constitution" presented by LEE ROBINSON of Jennings, La.

Thank you to all those who brought canned goods/monetary contributions for our Thanksgiving Basket, which was given to Oak Park Pantry. In September, they served 118 families, which included 116 children.

The Nominating Committee of Chairman ROSIE NEWHOUSE, THELMA "Petie" LaBOVE and BETTY ZEIGLER presented the following slate of officers for 2009. Motion was made and passed that our new officers would be:

President – PAT HUFFAKER
Vice-President – THELMA "Petie" LaBOVE
Recording Secretary – LANE OLIVER
Corresponding Secretary – DOT AKINS
Treasurer – BILLIE CORMIER

****

NEW MEMBERS

1516. JONI BONCILLE DROST, 160 Beauregard Ave., Sulphur, LA 70663
1517. MARY MELANCON GREMILLION, 123 Mallard St., Lake Charles, LA 70605
1518. LINDA L. BOHL, 717 Purdue Ln., Deer Park, TX 77536
1519. JOHN T. NUGENT, 550 Bryan St., Sulphur, LA 70663
1520. MARIA BAZAR ROBIN, 1250 Ave D., Port Allen, LA 70767
1521. WILLIE BERRY, 717 Purdue Ln., Deer Park, TX 77536

Membership To Date: 339

****

VETERANS' DAY. On 11 November 1921, Armistice Day was set aside to celebrate the end of World War I with programs and parades, and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was dedicated to honor all the unidentified military personnel who died in the war. In 1954, President EISENHOWER signed legislation that changed Armistice Day to Veterans' Day, to honor all those who served their country during **every** war. Poppies were chosen as a symbol of remembrance and artificial poppies are sold on Poppy Day to help disabled veterans, and the widows and orphaned children of veterans.

****

IN MEMORIAM

MARY LOUISE PRECHT CARTER
1924 – 2008

DOROTHY BARBE ROTHCHILD HANCHEY
1913 - 2008

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

2009

JANUARY 17 - SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
PROGRAM: SHOW & TELL by SWLGS MEMBERS (Members are urged to bring items of genealogical interest to show at the meeting. Contact PAT HUFFAKER to be placed on the program.)

AUGUST - CONGRES MONDIAL ACADIEN(World Acadian Congress), New Brunswick

OCTOBER 17 – Saturday – "Reaching Out in Genealogy"
Lake Charles Civic Center, Contraband Room – 8:30 am – 3 pm
Speaker: CAROLYN EARLE BILLINGSLEY, PhD of Houston, Tx.
Sponsored by SW LA Genealogical & Historical Library, Library Southwest, and the SW LA Genealogical Society.

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ANCESTOR CHARTS & TABLES, VOL. III

Please send your five-generation Ancestor Chart or Table of Ancestors (Ahnentafel) as soon as possible for inclusion in our eighth volume of *Ancestor Charts & Tables.* Our address is SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652. Pricing and delivery information will be included in the March 2009 issue of *KINFOLKS.*

Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vols. I through VII are still available. Price list is on the inside front cover of ***Kinfolks***. Send request and checks to our post office box (given above).

Subject Indices of ***Kinfolks*** are also available. VOL. I indexes subjects in ***Kinfolks***, Vols. 1 (1997) through Vol. 18 (1994); VOL. II indexes Vols. 19 (1995) through Vol. 22 (1998); VOL. III indexes Vols. 23 (1999) through Vol. 26 (2002); and VOL. IV indexes Vols. 27 (2003) through Vol. 32 (2007). Cost of each *Subject Index* is $5.00 (postage included). Order from the SWLGS (address above).

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The Society's 2008 membership of 339 can be found in:
Alabama (1), Arizona (2), California (5), Colorado (2), Florida (5), Indiana (1), Louisiana (254), Maryland (2), Massachusetts (1), Mississippi (2), Missouri (2), North Carolina (1), South Carolina (1), Tennessee (2), Texas (49), Utah (1), Virginia (3), Washington (2), Washington DC (1), and Wisconsin (2).

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SEPTEMBER PROGRAM

[SUE ELIZABETH BADEAUX of Plaquemine, Louisiana, was the speaker at the September meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society. Her talk was entitled "So You Think You Know How to Read a Census." The following article was extracted from her presentation.]

Census records are easy to use and are the backbone of family genealogy. Census records can be found on the Internet, at libraries, or through inter-library loans. A very good source of census records is Ancestry, which has an all-name index, and is available online by paid subscription. The best indexes are those produced by local groups because of their familiarity with the families in the area.

It is important to gather ALL census records for your ancestors and their children. Begin with the census of 1930 and travel backward in time to the 1920 census, then to 1910 census, etc. Check all indexes. If the target person is not listed in the index, read the census itself. After locating your target person, copy five or six pages before and after. Many times their neighbors are relatives or members of allied families.

Although it may be difficult, check all possible spellings of the surname. Consider typographical errors; placing fingers incorrectly on the keyboard may make Brown come up as Bworn or Brwon. Consider transposed names; Robert Lewis might be Lewis Roberts. Leaving one space too many or no spaces at all can determine indexing; McAndrew may be listed as Andrew. Study the handwriting. Some handwritten letters, such as I and J or M and W, are easily confused. Remember that double "f" (as in Jeff) sometimes looked like double "s" (Jess). Study the handwriting of the enumerator. Make enlarged copies and also negative and positive copies.

If a person is not in an index to the census, it may mean that his name was skipped in the index. Consult the census; it was not likely that the census taker missed people, as enumerators were paid by the number of people listed, and some enumerators even padded their count. The most common reason for not finding a person is poor spelling and bad handwriting. A researcher would just have to work harder to find the missing people. Sometimes you have to read the census page by page. Read surnames and given names aloud. Pay attention to places of foreign birth and ages of the people listed. Photocopy census pages of interest to peruse them at leisure. Look at the actual census and not just the book form or abstract.

Pay attention to the neighbors. You might find a person in the 1850 census but not in the 1840 census. Make a list of the 20 people before and the 20 people after your target person. Then pick out the most unusual surname and try to locate it in the previous census. If not found, then try the next most unusual name. Many times this strategy will pinpoint the location of your missing target person. Research the neighbors and follow the migration trail from that area, as many families and neighbors migrated to the same place. Tax records can be used to recreate a neighborhood.

Check the enumeration districts; the county lines may have changed. If the enumerator's directions were not clear, check Dollarhide's book. Enumerators did not always follow instructions; some did not seem to understand them and others just ignored them. Some

respondents didn't understand what they were asked; some had things to hide. Sometimes information was given by a neighbor or a child. Census information is only as good as the informant and the enumerator. Be a detective and try to understand how the enumerator worked.

Age will vary from census to census, and sometimes women lied about their age. In the 1870 and 1880 censuses, the month of a baby's birth "within the year was given." This applies to a birth date 12 months before the census date, not the calendar date. Birth places may be reported by their current name. The 1900 census is the most useful enumeration. It lists the month and year of birth for everyone and asks females how many children they had and how many were still living. Names might be listed as initials or nicknames. Stepchildren were many times listed under the surname of the stepparent. The times a person married was sometimes listed on the 1910 census. The 1930 census reported the age at the first marriage, but many times this information is not handled correctly.

Pre-1850 census records are useful if you are willing to analyze the data. Check the totals across and at the bottom of the page. Check for slaves and other information to determine socio-economic status. Be careful with the 1820 census which lists males 16 to 18 years and males 16 to 24 years, as they overlap; this information was used for military purposes. In the 1870 census, watch for missing males, who could have died in the Civil War. The 1910 census has been microfilmed, but the quality of the filming is poor. Soundex cards may have to be used instead. Enumerators often made notes that are useful to researchers. They included: from "first wife, oldest person in district, bastards, prostitutes, step-grandfather, student, daughter married, etc." Check the end of the census for people missed and notes from the enumerators. Some calculated dates and ages correctly; some didn't.

The census date was very important. The household was supposed to be recorded as it was on the census date, not on the visitation date. Therefore, babies born after the census date were not counted, but people who died after the census date were counted. Many times the enumerator followed this standard, but many did not, a situation which added to the confusion. The 1790 census started on 1 August 1790 and ended 1 March 1792.

The censuses from 1820 to 1930 gave information on citizenship, ethnicity, and nationality. Abbreviations on the census included: AL for alien; PA, first papers, NA, naturalized, and NR, not reported. The 1850 census was the first to ask men for their occupation. If the man was a clergyman, his denomination was reported. In 1870, everyone was asked about their occupation to check for child labor. The 1870 census asked males over 21 if they were citizens. If your ancestor was foreign born, check for naturalization before 1870.

When reviewing property values reported on census records, consider that they may not be reported accurately because of tax worries. Check other records, such as wills, deeds, and estates to compare this data.

A census was taken in 1890 that enumerated all Union veterans and their widows. In 1911, a Louisiana State census was taken for Confederate veterans. The 1910 census asked all males if they served in the Civil War. The 1930 census asked if a person was a veteran of war, and in which war he served. It did not ask if he were in peacetime service. State censuses were taken at

various times and places. Mortality schedules and special censuses that list blind, disabled or convicted persons, as well as non-population, such as manufacturing schedules, also provide information.

We must assume the census is correct unless we can prove it wrong, but don't make the assumption based on a census record and accept it as proof. Numbers stand for real people, and they are unpredictable. Census data is not always complete. Correlate it with other information. Census records can't stand alone, but in burned counties they may be all that is available.

UNUSUAL NAMES FOUND IN THE 1790 CENSUS

Some of the most peculiar surnames that were found in the federal census of 1790 have been changed to make them less conspicuous and are rarely in use today. These names have been put into categories and include:

FOOD: Beer, Booze, Brandy, Eggs, Freshwater, Ham, Goodrum, Goose, Jam, Kidney, Mustard, Olives, Onions, Oyster, Pancake, Pork, Punch, Quail, Redwine, Soup, Stew, Tongue, Tripe, Trout, Vinegar, and Wine.

CLOTHING & SEWING: Bloomer, Boots, Feather, Highshoe, Lace, Jumpers, Patching, Petticoat, and Redsleeves.

HUMAN CHARACTERISTICS: Barefoot, Bitters, Boor, Dumb, Fakes, Goodfellow, Howling, Maudlin, Outlaw, Toobald, Toogood, Underhand, and Witty.

AILMENTS & REMEDIES. Ache, Boils, Cough, Fatyouwant, Measles, Pill, Quack, and Salts.

MUSIC: Bugles, Dance, Fiddle, Fife, Waltz.

PROPERTY & HOUSEHOLD ITEMS. Brickhouse, Cowhorn, Forks, Halfacre, Hornbuckle, Oldhouse, Pencil, Plank, Rags, Saucers, Stable, Stove, Warehouse, Wharf, and Whips.

Other unusual names found in the 1790 census were: Hardy Baptist, Pleasant Basket, Jedidah Brickhouse, Hannah Cheese, Morning Chestnut, Agreen Crabtree, Christy Forgot, Boston Frog, Snow Frost, Cutlip Hoof, Noble Gun, Anguish Lemon, Mercy Pepper, Sarah Simpers, and Truelove Sparks. Source: Gormley. *The 1790 Census: Names from the Past.*

U. S. CENSUS ESTIMATES for 2007 showed that Calcasieu Parish had the largest population growth of any of the six parishes that make up Southwest Louisiana, growing by 1086, from 183,426 to 184,512. Estimated population of Calcasieu Parish in July 2005, three months before Hurricane Rita struck, was 184,549. Cameron Parish saw a decrease of 291 from an estimated 7,705 in 2006 to 7,414 in 2007; the estimated population in July 2005 before Hurricane Rita was 9,571. Allen Parish had a decrease of 43 persons, from 25,567 in 2006 to 25,524 in 2007. The population of Beauregard Parish increased by 56, from 34,720 in 2006 to 34,776 in 2007. Jeff Davis Parish had a decrease of 89, from 31,257 in 2006 to 31,177 in 2007. Vernon Parish lost 1,113, dropping from 48,493 in 2006 to 47,380 in 2007. Lake Charles *American Press* (8/18/2008)

LOUISIANA was not included in federal census enumerations until 1820. After the United States purchased the vast Louisiana Territory from France in 1803, Louisiana was still a territory and not a state when the census of 1810 was taken.

THANKSGIVING

"Who gives not thanks to men, gives not thanks to God." Egyptian Proverb

Celebrations of thanksgiving have been taking place since the primitive beginning of religion. Our ancient ancestors thanked whatever gods they worshipped for delivering them from their enemies, for providing food, and for the newest addition to the tribe. They celebrated with feasting, dancing, and the earliest forms of music. The earliest mention of a harvest celebration in the Bible can be found in the Book of Judges. Later harvest celebrations, called the "Feast of Tabernacles," were in the form of worship dedicated to Jehovah. Ancient Greeks called their harvest celebration "Thesmorphia," the feast dedicated to Demeter, goddess of harvest. The ancient Roman celebration of "Cerelia" was dedicated to their harvest goddess, Ceres.

The first European settlers in the New World were the first to celebrate a day of Thanksgiving. Spanish and French explorers, starting as early as 1513 with Ponce de Leon, set aside a special day to give thanks for their blessings. The first Thanksgiving in a permanent settlement occurred 8 September 1565 in the Spanish settlement of St. Augustine when PEDRO MENENDEZ de AVILES and 800 colonists celebrated a Mass of Thanksgiving and invited the native Seloy tribe who occupied the area. In Texas the Spanish explorer, DON JUAN de ONATE and his party celebrated Thanksgiving in 1598, about 25 miles from what is now El Paso. Thanksgiving was surely celebrated in the first Acadian settlement in North America, which was established on the Isle de St. Croix near present-day Calais, Maine, in 1604. In 1605, these colonists moved their settlement to a richer agricultural setting, which became Port Royal in Acadia. The first English Thanksgiving was celebrated in 1607 at Jamestown, Virginia, when about 100 men and boys established the first English settlement in America. Although there are no records to prove it, surely the French who established the settlement at Quebec in 1608 gave thanks for their blessings. The only documented Thanksgiving celebrations are the one at St. Augustine in 1565, the one at El Paso in 1598 and the Pilgrim's celebration in 1620.

Our Thanksgiving celebration is based on the old English autumnal festival called "Harvest Home." The Pilgrims' first official Thanksgiving was held to celebrate a bountiful harvest in autumn of 1621, a day that included feasting, prayer, and games. The 52 Pilgrims that had survived the devastating winter of 1620-1621 were joined by Chief Massasoit and about 90 friendly Wampanoag Indians. After 1630, a day of thanksgiving was set aside after each fall harvest, and soon other New England colonies followed the observance. In 1789, GEORGE WASHINGTON issued the first Thanksgiving Proclamation. In 1863, ABRAHAM LINCOLN proclaimed the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving and made it a national holiday. In 1941, because Thanksgiving was often too close to Christmas, Congress changed the date to the fourth Thursday in November.

TURKEY A FAVORITE FOOD IN ISRAEL. Strange as it may seem, according to the National Geographic (Nov. 2007), in 2005, Israel led the world in per capita consumption of turkey, with each Israelis consuming 34.6 pounds annually. Red meat is rare in Israel, pork is taboo, and turkey, which can be served in a variety of ways, is inexpensive. Slovakia came in second, with each person consuming 31.3 pounds. The United States was third, with 16.1 pounds consumed per person. France was fourth, with 13.7 pounds.

"Life is short, but there is always enough time for courtesy." Ralph Waldo Emerson

FRENCH-CANADIAN ANCESTORS

"A shadow is a feeble thing, but no sun can drive it away." Swedish Proverb

Quebec City, the "Cradle of French Civilization" in the New World, is celebrating its 400th birthday this year and those of us with French Canadian ancestry should be aware of the nature of its history. Although the settlement of Canada began as a feeble thing with little substance, almost like a shadow, the determination and tenacity of our French ancestors who settled the new land changed history. For centuries France and England had fought for supremacy in Europe, and when the New World was discovered, both nations realized that there was a promise of new opportunities. France sent out fishing vessels to the rich fishing grounds off the coast of Newfoundland and reaped profits from a few fur trading posts, but her claim to the New World came in the spring of 1534 when JACQUES CARTIER planted a wooden cross on the Gaspe Peninsula, claiming the land for France. CARTIER's attempt to make a settlement in New France failed. It was not until 1608 that a permanent settlement was made when SAMUEL de CHAMPLAIN founded a small, walled French settlement called "The Habitation" on the St Lawrence River. This settlement was called Quebec, a derivation from the Indian word *kebec,* which meant a "narrowing of waters." Quebec City became the capitol of all New France, which, in those days, included Acadia, Newfoundland, Quebec, and Louisiana. Although other settlements, including the English settlement at Jamestown, were founded earlier, they failed and Quebec became the second oldest permanent settlement in the North America; only the Spanish settlement at St. Augustine is older.

CHAMPLAIN's original settlers numbered only 28 men, half of whom died of scurvy during the harsh winter. CHAMPLAIN first built a fort, and then urged the settlers to plant gardens to supplement their dwindling food supply. He also established trading posts along the St. Lawrence and in 1611, established an important trading post that would become Montreal. A steady flow of immigrants escaping from the wars that tore Europe apart came in to expand the population of the colony,and a permanent settlement at Quebec grew from its obscure beginning.

Our ancestors in New France suffered the same hardships as those from New England...cold, hunger, isolation, and the constant threat of Indian raids. They were hardy, self-reliant, independent souls who sometimes fought with each other. Although Huguenots, French Protestants, were allowed to settle in New France, they were strictly prohibited from "instructing the Indians" in their religion. The settlers of New France were mainly engaged in the lucrative and important fur trade. Furs, especially beaver, were in great demand in Europe, so it was necessary to make friends with the Indians in order to trade for furs. Although they were constantly threatened by hostile Indians, the French settlers found trading partners and allies in the Algonquins and Hurons, but had deadly enemies among the Iroquois. The New Englanders allied themselves with the Iroquois, the traditional enemies of the Hurons. As the French and British vied for control of the North American continent, there were frequent clashes between the settlers and their Indian allies, a situation that set the frontiers on fire.

In 1648 and 1649, the Iroquois, who were a constant threat to the French settlements, burned all the Huron villages and destroyed the French missions and trading posts, torturing and killing many Jesuit missionary priests. Even Quebec was not safe from their fury. The Iroquois had formed a Confederacy of the Five Nations that was determined to push the French from the land.

The powerful and hostile Iroquois deterred the Western Indians from bringing their furs to the colony, and the fur trade, on which rested the fortune of the colony, was on the brink of failure. Trappers and Hurons took roundabout routes to escape the Iroquois, often going many miles out of their way. These expeditions inadvertently helped develop the knowledge and settlement of New France.

The Roman Catholic Church was established early, and 30% of the land grants in Canada were given to the church. The first priests in New France were the Recollets, who arrived at Quebec in 1615. Next came the stricter order of the Jesuits in 1629. One of the primary goals of the Church was to send missionaries to convert the Indians and to act as interpreters. The Ursuline Nuns arrived in 1639. With them came better health care, charity, and schooling. The priests began keeping baptismal, marriage and burial records.

In 1627, the *Compagnie du Cent Associes* (Company of One Hundred Associates) was established. It was granted a perpetual monopoly of the lucrative fur trade in New France, as well as a monopoly on other trades for three years. The *Compagnie* was also granted large *seigneuries* (large tracts of land) and had the right to grant estates, in return for their promise to provide supplies and 4,000 new immigrants to New France by 1642. However, the *Compagnie* was more concerned with the fur trade than with the supplies and immigrants for the new colony. As always, England and France were vying for supremacy in Europe and in the New World, and British privateers were playing havoc with French ships. In 1628, the *Compagnie* sent out the first fleet of ships with provisions and settlers headed for New France, but the KIRKE brothers, British privateers with letters of marque from King CHARLES, captured the ships and sold the supplies. In 1629, the KIRKEs went to New France with four ships. They were guided up the estuary to Quebec by the rogue ETIENNE BRULE, one of CHAMPLAIN's former servants who had discovered the Great Lakes. The British set siege to Quebec, and the starving settlement was forced to surrender. Some of the French fled into the woods; others were shipped back to France; still others remained in Quebec as British subjects. This was the first time that Quebec was in British hands, but it would not be the last.

The KIRKE expedition returned to England with 1,300 beaver skins they had taken from Quebec, plus another 5,700 for which they had traded. King CHARLES seized all the furs, using them to negotiate with the French king for the remainder of the dowry owed for the English queen, HENRIETTA MARIA, a French princess. In 1632, the duplicitous CHARLES received the dowry and all of the former French lands were then returned to France. The merchants of London, who had sponsored the KIRKE venture in order to add Canada to England's overseas possessions, lost all their investments. But the French had troubles too. The *Compagnie*, on the verge of bankruptcy, dissolved in 1641, and a Sovereign Council was set up to govern New France with the aging CHAMPLAIN as Governor. However, Quebec had changed; the Jesuits, or "Black Robes," were in control.

War with the Iroquois constantly threatened the colony throughout the 17th century, and one of the primary concerns was to protect the fledgling colony from Indians, from criminals, and from the British. No police force existed, so it was the duty of the military to defend the colony and to catch and punish criminals. Punishment included seizure of property and exile from the colony, and extended to torture and the death penalty. About 1664-1665, the French King, Louis XIV,

sent about 1,200 soldiers from the Carignan-Salieres Regiment to protect the colony. These elite troops, once part of the personal army of the Prince of Savoy, were one of the first regiments to wear a uniform. They had seen service in the Thirty Years War, in Hungary against the Turks, in Africa, in the West Indies, and in various other places, but they were not prepared for the harsh environment and bitterly cold Canadian winters and did not have the equipment to build the needed forts. Many of them lost their lives in skirmishes with the Indians; others died of cold and starvation. About 400 of the soldiers of this famous regiment settled in Canada. Many of them married the "Filles du Roi" or "Daughters of the King." Among the Carignan soldiers were some Huguenots, and the priests were concerned about their conversion. Some native-born Canadians also joined the regiment. The soldiers of the Carignan Regiment are listed on the Internet at http://www.lafreniere.us/Carrigan%20Regiment.htm and in the *American Canadian Genealogist,* Issue #99, Vol. 30 #1 and #2 (2004), Manchester, New Hampshire. Many people of Canadian descent can claim these soldiers as their ancestors.

Like the Acadians, many of the early Canadian immigrants, especially soldiers, had name variations or "dit" names, which often makes them difficult to trace. The "dit" name followed the surname, as in Jean Hayot dit Beleville. It was equivalent to a nickname, and was often given to denote one branch of a family from another. For example, four Chauvin brothers were among the early Canadians who came to Louisiana with IBERVILLE. Three of the brothers assumed different "dit" names---NICOLAS CHAUVIN de la FRENEIRE, JOSEPH CHAUVIN de LERY, and LOUIS CHAUVIN de BEAULIEU; the fourth brother, JACQUES CHAUVIN, did not assume a "dit" name. Many people in Louisiana are descended from the CHAUVIN brothers. Sometimes a "dit" name was used to indicate where the family originated, as in dit le Normand or dit Le Breton. However, it was sometimes the mother's surname or the father's first name, as in dit Madeleine or dit Emmanuel.

Most of the soldiers of the Carignan Regiment had "dit" names; those who did not were usually officers. Many of the "dit" names for these soldiers were actually "war names," such as dit LaFleur or dit LaTuplipe, nicknames given to them so that the enemy might not find out who their family was. Sometimes the "dit" name indicated the *seigneurie* or estate owned by the person, such as Andre Jaret dit Beauregard, Sieur de Beauregard. In many cases, the original surname was lost in time and the "dit" name became the family surname. However, do not assume that people sharing the same surname or the same "dit" name are kin; they may not be. One branch of the Petit family assumed the "dit" name Milhomme, and over time dropped the Petit surname. But Petit has other "dit" names, including Beauchamp, Bruneau, Coulange, Godin, and others. A list of "dit" names can be found in the genealogical dictionaries written by Tanguay and Jette and at http://ourworld.compuserve/com/homepages/lwjones/dit.htm. Be sure to check every surname for possible "dit" names, as well as variations of spelling There are tremendous variations in spellings in French-Canadian surnames. For example, the surname "Ayot" is sometimes spelled "Hayot" or "Dayot," and the surname Miel is often seen as "Ameil." Also look for translation of surnames into English. For instance, DuBois sometimes became Wood or Woods and LeJeune became Young.

In February 1663, a great earthquake shook Quebec. Streams changed their courses, waterfalls appeared, and earth-slides occurred. Fissures spewing steam appeared, and people thought they were the openings into the gates of Hell. Church bells rang wildly and the people of Quebec

believed that the sins of the colony, especially the sale of illegal liquor to the Indians, had brought God's wrath to them. The liquor trade, especially brandy, was big business, and those who dealt in selling liquor were under threat of excommunication. However, it was a necessary item in the fur trade, and after the earthquake subsided, the brandy trade was mostly overlooked.

By 1663, there were about 2,500 people living in La Nouvelle France (New France). Most of the men who signed up for the three-year venture in New France were *engages*, craftsmen or semi-skilled laborers from the cities of France, or soldiers. Some signers planned to farm or trap, and planned to return to France when their tour of duty was over. Most made their homes on or near the St. Lawrence River, between Quebec and Montreal. One of the major problems, besides the Indians, was the lack of women in the colony. At first, marriage with native women was encouraged, but that proved unsatisfactory for several reasons. It was then decided to recruit marriageable girls to help settle New France. At first, orphans and other girls from urban areas, mainly Paris and Rouen, were recruited, but they had little knowledge of the tasks that awaited them in clearing and farming land. The settlers needed strong, healthy, peasant farm girls, familiar with hard work and few luxuries, but why would a girl leave home to marry a stranger in an unknown wilderness? Some girls went for adventure; some went in hope of a better life, of improving their fortune. Most of the girls had gloomy prospects and would have to marry someone their parents chose if they stayed at home. Instead, they chose to go to New France.

The number of bachelors far exceeded the number of available, unmarried women. Before 1617, there were no women in Quebec; there was no incentive for them to go there. The first census of New France was made in 1666 when the residents of Quebec, Montreal, Trois Rivieres, and other smaller settlements were enumerated. The census showed that 46.2 % of the colonists were unmarried and 90% of these were men. There were 3,215 people in the colony---2,034 men and 1181 women. There were 547 persons in the settlement at Quebec. There were 75 unmarried women in the colony between 16 and 40, compared to 719 bachelors in the same age category. Native Americans and members of religious orders were not counted.

From 1663 to about 1673, about 700 to 1,000 women from northwestern provinces of Normandy, Brittany, and Picardy were recruited to come to New France to marry and settle. These girls were known as "Filles du Roi" or "King's Daughters." Most of the girls were peasants or poor girls. They had to be of good reputation and strong enough to make a life in the New World. Each girl had her passage paid to New France and was given a number of items that included a bonnet, a taffeta handkerchief or neckerchief, a pair of gloves, a pair of stockings, some ribbon, shoelaces, a comb, a pair of scissors, 100 needles, 1,000 pins, white thread, two knives and two livres (money) to help in her new life. The trip took three to four months and took its toll of lives. Many died of scurvy and other diseases, as well as from cold and exposure. In one day, thirteen of the women died of pulmonary plague and were buried at sea. Only the strongest survived the voyage.

When the "Filles du Roi" arrived at Quebec, they were met by the single men of the colony, both soldiers and settlers. The girls could choose which of the available men they wanted to marry, and question them about their houses, land, livestock, and money. They could accept or reject a proposal. The plumpest girls were taken first, as they were thought to be the healthiest. There was little or no courtship. A law required all single men to marry within two weeks after a

shipload of King's Girls arrived. Girls who did not find husbands were sent on to Montreal or Trois Rivieres, or became domestic servants. Nuns taught the girls to sew, knit, weave, cook, and wash; they also taught them to make natural medicines from the native roots, berries, and plants. Upon her marriage, each "Fille du Roi" was given a pair of chickens, two pigs, an ox, a cow, two barrels of salted meat, and some money to help them get started. A few older women, some of whom were widows, were also sent over as "Filles du Roi" to settle in New France. These "Filles du Roi" became the matriarchs of early Canada, and many of them have descendants living in all parts of the United States today. A list of the "Filles du Roi" can be found at http://www.ziplink.net/~24601/roots/sources/KINGGIRL.htm. Tracing these females is relatively simple, as French Canadian women used their birth names in all official civil and church records.

The need for children was considered of prime importance. In order to increase the population of the colony, the state offered a bonus to fathers with more than ten children. It was the custom for girls to marry young and to have large families, usually having a baby about every two years. Large families were needed as a labor force in this raw, new country, and even unwanted abandoned babies soon found homes. Parents were required to see that their sons married by the time they were 20 and girls were to be married by the time they were 16. Failure to do so led to fines and compulsory attendance at court every six months until the child was married. This law took away freedom of choice for bachelors. In 1671, 700 children were born in the colony.

Family responsibility was ingrained. When a couple got too old to work, a family meeting was held before a notary to decide who would take care of the parents and how much each family member would be required to contribute to their support. Those who did not comply voluntarily were forced to do so by the state. In those days, women were mere possessions of their husbands. If a woman chose unwisely, separation was only allowed when the man beat her with a stick thicker than his wrist.

Quebec, the capital of the French Empire in North America, reflected much of the customs and traditions of France and was the center of social life in New France. It basically had the appearance of a French-European town, with large timbered houses of stone or brick, sometimes two stories high, with glazed windows from France. The town, encircled by stone fortifications, was home to all classes of people----merchants, notaries, clerks, artisans, soldiers, and general laborers---who lived in residences befitting their socio-economic status.

Carpenters and stonemasons were in great demand, as towns grew and flourished. Straight, broad streets connected the business and residential areas with the cathedral and the Bishop's residence. Garbage from the town was a major problem, and residents were urged not to throw their refuse into the streets or the river; still the practice of easy disposal persisted and clotted the roads and river with pollution of all sorts. A garbage wagon was disbursed once a week, but was often unreliable, especially in the deep snows of winter. The country dwellings were similar to those of English frontier houses, with only one or two major rooms, some sheds, and few luxuries. Like English frontiersmen, the French-Canadians had to rely on their own marksmanship and wits to protect themselves from the roaming Iroquois and Mohawks who continually threatened the smaller settlements and outlying cabins.

Although the majority of the population was of French origin, Native Americans, a few African slaves, Scots, Irish, and English also made their home in Quebec. In 1668, ships brought "mixed merchandise" to Quebec in the form of Germans, Hollanders, and Portuguese, as well as Moorish, Portuguese and other French women. The first of these women to marry was a Moor, who married a Frenchman.

The fur industry was the lifeblood of New France. Licensed fur trappers, called "*voyageurs*" were often the first white men in the unexplored regions of New France. Some went only along the shores of Lake Superior to trading posts, but returned to winter at established settlements. *Hibernants* or "winterers" were experienced trappers who went into the interior along the river systems and spent the winters at remote trading posts, and for their expertise, were entitled to wear a plume in their hats. *Voyageurs* contracted for a salary of about 40 livres per year. *Hibernants* and steersmen received a larger salary. The average trapper was not very tall, usually about five feet six inches tall, but was very strong with a muscular build. The seats in the canoes were about five feet apart, and the trapper had to be short enough to paddle without his knees getting in the way. He had to be able to paddle for 15 to 18 hours a day for weeks on end, and to have enough stamina to carry a pack of trade goods or furs that weighed about 90 pounds. He faced daily dangers---dangerous storms on large lakes, rapids on rivers, wild beasts and hostile Indians---in uncharted territory. He had to be alert and self-reliant; there were few to help him in the wilderness.

Woods-runners or trappers, also known as *coureurs de bois,* lived on the fringes of society, trapping and risking their scalps in the fur trade. They were a daring, ruthless, lawless breed, who were noisy and rambunctious when they came to town. Many of them lived most of their lives with the Indians and took Indian wives or mistresses. It was the trappers who introduced alcohol to the Indians; alcohol sent the Indians into maddened fury. Other, more law-abiding trappers returned home to their families after the trapping season ended. These adventurous men often made fortunes trapping and trading, venturing far down the rivers and into unknown country. They were a pipeline of information between the Indians and the military authorities at Quebec and Montreal. They set up trading posts and small settlements at Fort Duquesne (Detroit), Cahokia, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, St. Louis and other places along the rivers. These posts grew into settlements, and some became forts to defend French interests. By the late 1600s, French trappers had established a network of trading posts from Hudson Bay to New Orleans, and from the St. Lawrence to the western prairies of Canada.

By the middle of the 17th century, the population of the English colonies in North America had increased to more than a million people, but New France had only 60,000 colonists. In 1669, the governor established a militia. All able-bodied men from 16 to 60 years of age were required to provide unpaid service and provide their own weapons, food, and clothing to protect the colony against attack. In 1689, England and France were again at war. In an attempt to drive the English from the New World, Louis XIV ordered Frontenac to seize New York City and Boston, but he only raided Schenectady, New York, and Salmon Falls, New Hampshire; New York and Boston remained safe. In retaliation, Sir WILLIAM PHIPPS was ordered by the Massachusetts General Court to capture Quebec City. He managed to capture Port Royal, which surrendered without a shot, but then sailed back to Boston for reinforcements. In October 1690, his attempts to capture Quebec met with failure, and in 1697, all the captured territories were returned to their

original owners. However, peace between France and England was not destined to last, and the French-Canadians would be involved in each clash.

The War of the Spanish Succession, also known as Queen Anne's War, was fought from 1702 to 1713. The War of Austrian Succession, known as King George's War, lasted from 1740 to 1748. Then, after a brief period of peace, the last of the four wars between France and Britain, the Seven Years War spilled from Europe into the colonies, where it was known as the French and Indian War. The first phase of that war was fought on land, mainly in upstate New York, where the French and their Indian allies, mainly Hurons, ravished the American frontier. However, the next phase of the war was aimed at the heart of New France. French forces led by the Marquis de MONTCALM held the walled city of Quebec and the north shore of river, while the forces of British General JAMES WOLFE laid siege to the city for over two months. The armies clashed on the Plains of Abraham. Both leaders died in the battle, but the British won the battle. Quebec surrendered, and the last battle of the war was fought in Montreal in 1756. As a result of the war, the Acadians, who were close kin to many French Canadians, were exiled from their homeland. Some of them escaped to Quebec, and many Acadians were interspersed with the Canadians. The Treaty of Paris of 1763 ended French rule in the New World, and all French possessions, including Canada, came under British rule. But despite the fact that Canada has been a British possession for over two hundred years, many of the residents of Quebec and Lower Canada speak French as a first (and sometimes as an only) language.

In the 1840s, economic conditions in Canada were so bad that many people, especially younger men who did not own farms or farmers who could not pay off their debts, immigrated to the U. S. where the Industrial Revolution was taking place in New England. Many simply walked across the border, while others crossed by boat over Lake Champlain. Most of these immigrants settled in Vermont or upstate New York. Other Canadians followed the timber industry or the fur industry into Michigan and Wisconsin. By 1851, railways connected major cities in Canada with towns in New England, and, as the railroads developed, more immigrants came from Canada to seek employment in the timber and agricultural industries and in the shoe and boot factories. Some French Canadians were forced to take the lowest paying jobs as unskilled laborers, and women and children were also employed as a cheap source of labor. The French Canadians congregated in one section of a town, clinging to their culture and language. Their assimilation into American society was slower than that of other migrant populations.

In addition to French Canadians, many Europeans immigrated from Canada to the U. S. After the Revolutionary War, many English Loyalists and their Indian allies immigrated to Canada. Because American immigration laws limited the number of immigrants that a ship could carry, passage on ships that arrived at the U. S. cost more than it did on ships that went to Canada. Therefore, many Europeans sailed to Canada, and crossed the border into the U. S., legally or illegally, at a later date.

Although many people crossed the border between Canada and the United States, most of this travel and immigration is undocumented. In an effort to discourage immigration during the War Between the States, a southern spy ring was set up in Quebec. Some of the southern sympathizers went from Canada into St. Albans, Vermont, and raided the bank and put the fear of southern reprisals into the Yankees. Although thousands of Canadians immigrated into the

U. S., the only records of people who entered the country from Canada are the St. Albans lists, which began in 1895. Microfilms of these lists are housed in the National Archives and Records administration (NARA) in Washington, D. C. Census records on early Quebec are difficult to find, but have been brought together by Charbonneau and Legere in a 48 volume set (in French) entitled *Repertoire des actes de bapteme, mariage, sepulchre, et des recensements du Quebec ancien.* Some passenger lists have been digitized and can be viewed at http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/archivianet/passenger/index-e.html.

The National Archives of Canada (NAC) and the National Library of Canada (NLC) are prime sources of genealogical information on French-Canadian ancestors. Quebec and Montreal have extensive genealogical records, including marriage records, land records, court records, etc. Quebec marriage licenses can be found in the 113-volume set called *Repertoire Alphabetique des Mariages des Canadiennes Francois* by Drouin and the marriage index in Loiselle's *Repertoire des marriages du Quebec*, which lists more than a million marriages. *The Index to Marriages of Quebec and Adjacent Areas, 1670-1964* by Rivest lists 280,000 Catholic marriages in thirteen counties around Montreal. The *Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes* by Tanguay and the *Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles du Quebec* by Jette are invaluable in early French-Canadian research. The *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* (Online) gives biographical sketches of important Canadians, as well as some Indian leaders. The fifteen-volume set entitled *Our French-Canadian Ancestors* by LaForest also gives information on early ancestors. Since there may be errors in some of the records and translations due to the aging of the old parchment and the difficulty reading the old handwriting, it is recommended that a researcher should consult more than one source for the old records.

Quebec's churches are often the only source of records for the earliest colonists. Rev. *Loiselle's Marriage Index* shows over 500,000 marriages from 1621 to the 1900s. These marriage records have been expanded by the Quebec National Archives. *Loiselle's Marriage Index* and its supplement are available on microfilm from the Family History Library. There were few Protestant marriages in early Canada, and these have to be searched at the local level. Protestant records did not begin until the Anglican Church was established in Montreal in 1776. Records of Presbyterians began in 1770 in Quebec and in 1779 in Montreal. Some of the Protestant denominations were not recognized by the government as legitimate until 1825. Baptismal, marriage and burial records provide critical information on early ancestors.

Notarial records also provide much information on early colonists, including wills, deeds and marriage contracts, apprenticeship papers, labor contracts, sales of property, land grants, farm leases, etc. About five million notarial documents have been preserved and contain a wealth of genealogical information. Marriage contracts tell about a bride's dowry and the division of the property if the marriage should be dissolved and are often the only record of a marriage. Estate papers, guardianship records, donations, leases, mortgages, and business contracts were also included in a notary's documents. Many of the oldest notarial records have been published or on microfilm. There are many sites on the Internet dealing with Canadian ancestors. Most of them are available in both French and English.

Census records for the colony of New France began in 1666. This census listed the names, ages, relationships, and occupations of all members of the household. The maiden names of the

women were given. In 1667, a census was taken giving the same information, but in addition it gave the number of horned animals, sheep, pigs, land acreage in arpents and number of firearms in the household. The 1681 census gives the same information. Other censuses followed, but beginning in 1851, censuses were taken only at ten-year intervals. The latest census available to the public is the census of 1901.

Websites of interest to those researching Canadian ancestors include:
Canadian Genealogy Center. www.genealogy.gc.ca
Canadian Genealogy & History Links. www.islandnet.com/~jveinot/cghl/eghl.html
Canadian GenWeb. http://**www.rootsweb.com/~canwgw**
Census Finder **www.censusfinder.com/Quebec-genealogy-society.htm**
Census, 1881. **www.familysearch.og/Eng/Searchframset_search.asp?PAGE=census/search_census.asp**
Dictionary of Canadian Biography. **www.biographi.ca/ca**
Divorce. www.genealogy.gc.ca and click on Databases
Early Canada Online. http://www.canadiana.org
Genealogy Research Library. www.grl.com
Immigrants to Canada: Emigration Information of the 19th Century (includes child immigration schemes)
http://ist.uwaterloo.ca/~marj/genealogy/tevoyage.html
National Library of Quebec www.banq.qc.ca
Passenger Lists & Immigration Documents **www.ingeneas.com**
http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/genealogy/022-908-e.html
http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/archivianet/passenger/index-e.html
http://www.immigrantships.net
Ships Passenger Lists to Canadian Ports (1853-1935)
http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/passenger/00/1045-130-e.html
Voyageurs http://www.genealogyforum.org/resources/canada/frenchcanadianvoyageurs.php

Many of us in Louisiana and all over the United States have French-Canadian ancestors. The French Canadians who settled Quebec four hundred years ago were indeed a rare breed. Some were peasants or farmers, some were soldiers or merchants, and some had noble ancestry. Researching these French Canadian ancestors is interesting and rewarding

Several sources, including: *History of Quebec* http://ca.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Quebec
A Short History of New France http://gapellet.brinkster.net/history.htm
"Tracing Your French-Canadian Ancestry," *Ancestry Magazine* (Nov. 2002)
"King's Daughters & Founding Mothers," *Le Baton Rouge*, Vol. 26 #4 (Fall 2006), Baton Rouge, LA
"French Canadian Research Bienvenue a Quebec!" *Family Chronicle* (May/June 2007)
"Quebec City in the 1600s," History Magazine (July 2008)
"French-Acadian Emigration," *American-Canadian Genealogist.* Vol. 33 #3 (2007), Manhattan, NH
Costain, Thomas B., The *White and the Gold.* Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Co., Inc. (1954)

OCULOPHARYNGAL MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY is a hereditary disease best known for a weakness of the muscles that control the eyelids (causing droopy eyelids) and a weakness of the facial and pharyngeal muscles used for swallowing. Sometimes the disease involves other muscles and is life-threatening; sometimes it is merely an inconvenience. There is a high incidence of the disease among people with French Canadian backgrounds because of the small ancestor population (only 8,500 original ancestors), the high birth rate, and the relative genetic isolation of the group. The disease has long been linked to the descendants of ZAINTE (SAINTE) DUPONT and ZACHARIE CLOUTIER, who were early settlers in Quebec. They left France in 1634 and were said to have carried the gene to New France. By 1800, the couple had an estimated 10,850 descendants. Male descendants of the family have spelled their surname as

Cary, Cluchier, Clukey, Clurkey, Cloquet, Clouter, Lapensee, Nailer, etc. However, new research links OPMD to the descendants of JEAN EMARD and MARIE BINEAU. Their three daughters came to Quebec in the mid-1600s. ANNE EMARD married GUILLAUME COUTURE, Jr.; BARBE EMARD married GILES MICHEL and married 2nd, OLIVER TARDIF; and MADELEINE EMARD married ZACHARIE CLOUTIER, Jr.---thus, the CLOUTIER connection. If any of these French Canadian names are in your family tree and you have positive symptoms for the disease, you will want to notify your physician. There is also a high incidence of the disease among the Hispanic residents of northern New Mexico, but people of other ethnic backgrounds may also inherit the gene that causes the disease.
Sources: *American-Canadian Genealogist*, Vol. 34, Issue 116 &117 (2nd & 3rd Quarters 2008) Manchester, NH
Eastman's Genealogical Newsletter http://blog.eogn.com/eastmans_online_genealogy/2007/10/attention-frenc.html

NICOLAS HEBERT, A DISTANT ANCESTOR OF MANY FRENCH CANADIANS

NICOLAS HEBERT was the ancestor of many Canadians and Acadians. He was born about the middle of the sixteenth century, but numerous researches in the Archives of Paris have failed to prove the names of his parents or that he was born in Paris. In fact, he may have been born in Gisors. NICOLAS HEBERT was the *apothecaire* or pharmacist to the infamous CATHERINE de MEDICI, the French queen who was notorious for her use of poison to rid herself of enemies.

In 1564 at Paris, NICOLAS HEBERT married JACQUELINE PAJOT (PAGEAU), the daughter of SIMON PAJOT and JEANNE GUERINEAU, and in 1566, NICHOLAS HEBERT was mentioned twice in the will of his father-in-law. JACQUELINE PAJOT had been widowed twice and was apparently older than HEBERT. The name of her first husband is not known. She inherited substantial property from her second husband, LOUIS de CUEILLY. As her widow's portion, she received half of the de CUEILLY property...six houses on the north side of Rue Sainte Honore; Le Hure (Wild Boar's Head) House acquired by the de CUEILLY family in 1523; Tuile (Tile) House; the House of L'Ange (Angel House); the House of the Porc-Epic (Porcupine); and nearby in the Rue de Nestle, the house with the Image de Notre Dame, bought in 1534, and its neighbor, Pointe du Jour (Daybreak), bought in 1539. NICOLAS HEBERT managed his wife's business affairs and appeared as co-owner of these houses, but he was not without property of his own. He purchased three houses jointly with his wife during the first years of their marriage---the Trois Pillers (Three Pillars), Le Coeur Royale (the Royal Heart) and Mortier d'Or (the Golden Mortar.)

The Mortier d'Or, which was bought before 1571, became the family home. It was a large and ancient house, known to have been in existence in 1415, when it was owned by a wine merchant. In this house the four HEBERT children were born. They were:

(1) CHARLOTTE, born ca 1564-5; married 1583 to NICOLAS MAHUET.
(2) JACQUES, born ca 1568; became a priest.
(3) LOUIS, born ca 1575 (An Act of 26 February 1602 states his age as 26); died 25 January 1627, Quebec, Canada; married 1602 at Paris, France to MARIE ROLLET. It is from LOUIS that many Acadians and Canadians descend.
(4) MARIE, born 1577.

In late 1579 or early 1580, JACQUELINE PAJOT died. Neither her inventory nor the partition of her estate had survived, but since all the children were minors, NICOLAS HEBERT would

have continued to administer her property. In August 1582, the widowed HEBERT married MARIE AUVEY, the widow of JEAN MAHUET and mother of NICOLAS MAHUET, who later married the eldest HEBERT child, CHARLOTTE.

According to several notarial acts, NICOLAS HEBERT had constant financial troubles, mostly caused by the heavy taxes to finance the religious wars that overwhelmed the Parisian middle class in that day. These difficulties resulted in the sale of the Coeur Royale in 1569. Through the years HEBERT continued to borrow money and, besides his own debts, at his re-marriage HEBERT had to assume those of his wife and step-children. In 1588, there was a lawsuit between MARIE AUVEY and her sister CATHERINE over several houses and vineyards. CATHERINE won her case, but HEBERT applied for a new adjudication, but the outcome is unknown. HEBERT had contracted to give his eldest daughter, CHARLOTTE, the sum of 1000 ecus soliel as her dowry, and periodically borrowed money from her husband.

From 1585 until 1589 France was plunged into a religious war known as the War of the Three Henrys, and life in France became more difficult. The war and the resulting siege of Paris made living conditions extremely hazardous and destroyed property, business and all economic activities. Financial ruin was everywhere. HEBERT was forced to borrow money again and again, which he was unable to repay. On 7 July 1592, HEBERT was sentenced to pay the sum of 4,500 livres, plus interest. He was forced to sell the family home, Mortier d'Or, and other properties to satisfy his debts, and was imprisoned for debt on 6 September 1599. He remained at prisoner for two years, and his son-in-law, MAHUET, had to pay for his food and his tailor.

Apparently MARIE AUVEY died within this time. When he returned from prison, NICOLAS HEBERT moved across the Seine into the new quarter of Saint-Germaine-des-Pres. HEBERT then married RENEE SAVOREAU. The last Acts concerning NICOLAS HEBERT deal with the property that his new wife inherited from her uncle...a tennis court, Rue l'Autriche at Chartres, and lands located at St. Denis de Champier. On 8 October 1599, at Chartres, HEBERT transacted business in his wife's name, and on 8 January 1600, he signed a lease, but his signature was shaky. He died sometime during the year of 1600. NICOLAS HEBERT, who had been an affluent man of property, did not even leave a will or inventory of property. He who had been so wealthy, had nothing to leave his children!

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LOUIS HEBERT, IMMIGRANT TO NEW FRANCE

LOUIS HEBERT, the son of NICOLAS HEBERT and JACQUELINE PAJOT, was born about 1575 at 129 Rue de St. Honore, in St-Germain-l'Auxerious, Paris, Ile-de-France, France. He married MARIE ROLLET in Paris about 1602. She was born about 1575-1588 in St. Germain-des-Pres, Paris, Ile-de-France, France. Her parentage is unknown. Like his father, LOUIS HEBERT became an apothecary at the French court. LOUIS HEBERT volunteered to be an apothecary to accompany his cousin-in-law, the Sieur de Poutrincourt, to Acadia. While waiting

for his departure for Port Royal, he was employed as a stone mason. He sailed for the New World for the first time in 1606 and witnessed the founding of Port Royal, Acadia, but the settlement was abandoned in 1607 when the charter was revoked. He returned to the New World and, in 1613, was at Mount Desert (now Bar Harbor, Maine), where he attempted to found a colony. However, the English burned the colony and captured HEBERT and sent him to France. On his return to France, he reopened his apothecary shop in Paris.

In 1616-1617, he was offered excellent terms to go to Quebec as an apothecary. He was to be maintained for three years and receive 200 crowns a year. However, just before his departure, he was told that CHAMPLAIN had exceeded his authority in his promises, and HEBERT would receive only 100 crowns a year for three years, and after his contract had expired, he was required to serve the company exclusively and for no pay. Furthermore, he was forbidden to engage in the fur trade, and if he farmed, he must sell his produce to the company at their prices. HEBERT had sold his shop and his possessions, so he had no choice but to sign the agreement. On 11 March 1617, the HEBERTs sailed from Honfleur, bound for Quebec and the New World.

The children of LOUIS and MARIE HEBERT were all born in France and included:

(1) GUILLAUME, born about 1610; married at Quebec, 1 October 1634, HELENE DESPORTES, daughter of PIERRE DESPORTES and FRANCOISE LANGLOIS. GUILLAUME inherited his father's land. He had one son and two daughters.
(2) ANNE, born 1602, Paris; married at Quebec, 1618, ETIENNE JONQUEST. Theirs was the first white marriage in Quebec. The couple had one daughter.
(3) MARIE-GUILLEMETTE, born 1608; married at Quebec, 26 August 1621, GUILLAUME COUILLARD, the son of GUILLAUME COUILLARD and ELIZABETH de VESIN. The couple had four boys and six girls.

The HEBERT family landed at a remote trading post on the banks of the St. Lawrence River called Quebec. The family spent their first night under a tree; it was still standing in 1954 and was a tourist attraction. The earlier settlers had not cleared their land, but soon after his arrival, HEBERT acquired land on Cape Diamond in the heart of present-day Quebec City. HEBERT was the first colonist to acquire legal title to his land. He began to clear the six arpents allotted to him, and, out of approximately fifty colonists, was the only settler who could maintain himself and his family. He built a temporary log shelter, which he soon replaced with a substantial structure of stone, 38 feet long and 19 feet wide. It was the first real house to be erected on Canadian soil, and the HEBERT family was considered the colony's first permanent settlers. From his home, HEBERT acted as physician and apothecary to the whole colony. In an age when Indians were distrusted, if not hated, MARIE ROLLET set up a school for the orphans of the native people whom they had befriended, and thus became the first white teacher in Canada.

On 23 January 1627, LOUIS HEBERT died at Quebec City at the age of about 52 from an injury sustained when he fell on a patch of ice. His funeral was conducted by the Recollets of Quebec, and he was buried in the cemetery of the St. Charles Monastery. He was the first apothecary and the first European farmer in Canada.

In 1628, King CHARLES I of England declared war on France, mainly because of the French persecution of the Huguenots. An expedition under Captain DAVID KIRKE was sent out by

the English Company of Merchant Adventurers to seize Canada. After capturing the supply ships that were sent to provision Quebec, KIRKE and his brothers, LOUIS and THOMAS, laid siege to Quebec. Despite severe rationing, the food supply of the town was inadequate and the citizens were starving. Among them was the HEBERT family, whose garden produce was not sufficient to allay the hunger of the settlers. As the bitter winter set in, things grew even worse, and CHAMPLAIN was forced to surrender the town. Given the choice of returning to France or staying in Quebec under English rule, MARIE ROLLET, with nothing in France, decided to remain. The English honored the widowed MARIE ROLLET for her courage during the siege by giving her a small Negro boy when Quebec was evacuated. On 16 May 1629, the widowed MARIE ROLLET married GUILLAUME HUBOU, the son of JEAN HUBOU and JEANNE GUPTIL This pioneer woman, MARIE ROLLET HEBERT, who became one of Canada's matriarchs, was buried on 27 May 1649 at Quebec City, Canada.

According to the Historical Demography Research Program of the University of Montreal, at the beginning of 1800, LOUIS HEBERT and MARIE ROLLET had 4,592 descendants. Although the couple had only one son, and he in turn had but one son, many of the descendants come from the female lines. There were also other male immigrants to New France whose surname was HEBERT; having the HEBERT surname does not necessarily mean a connection to LOUIS HEBERT.

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THE FIVE NATIONS OF THE IROQUOIS called themselves *Ongue Honuve*, meaning "the men surpassing all others." Their self-praise was later backed by a scientific study of the skulls of representatives of all Indian tribes; the Iroquois emerged as the possessors of larger and more highly developed brain chambers than all the rest, including the nations of the South and the West. Source: Costain. *The White & the Gold.* Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Co., Inc. (1954)

PONTIAC, one of the greatest Indian chiefs in the 1700s, was an Ottawa chief who was an ally of the French. He fought against GEORGE WASHINGTON, a young lieutenant, in the battle for Fort Duquesne (now Detroit) in 1759. PONTIAC tried to form an alliance of Indians to fight the English settlers, who were pushing the Indians off their ancestral lands. If PONTIAC's conspiracy had been successful, the history of the country would have been much different. Eventually, however, PONTIAC swore allegiance to the English. He was killed by a Peoria Chief's nephew in 1769. Many people thought that the English had a hand in his murder, but the accusation was denied and never proved. Source: *American-Canadian Genealogist* (Nov. 2006)

FATHER HEBERT'S BOOKS. Hebert Publications, founded by the late Father DONALD J. HEBERT, was purchased by Claitor's Publishing Division of Baton Rouge, and has already published about 30 of HEBERT's out-of-print books. They have plans to extend the series entitled *Southwest Louisiana Records* to 1917. For further information, contact them at **http://www.claitors.com** or phone 800-274-1403.

LAND SURVEYING IN LOUISIANA

Since the earliest days when Indians roamed the land that is now Louisiana, they feasted on *Rangia* clams and mussels that were native to the area, leaving behind huge piles of shells, some of which were taller than a man. These shell piles or middens were used as land marks by early surveyors. The land along the southern bank of Lake Charles was dotted with these shell piles until the 1920s and later, when they were sold and used for roads. Middens or shell piles were found throughout the marshy regions of the state. In some cases, the surviving middens were used as monuments to the location of the official meandering lines as surveyed by the Government Land Office (GLO). Another unique land marker in Louisiana was reported by IBERVILLE in 1699. It was the "Baton Rouge" or Red Stick used to mark the boundary between the hunting grounds of the Houmas and Bayougoulas tribes.

Historically, Louisiana has included a vast amount of territory and has been governed by France, Spain and the U. S. Although in the early days the French issued many land grants, it was done in haphazard fashion---often giving miles of riverfront property to speculators who had no intention of settling on the lands. By 1731, the French crown took over direct control of the colony. The land was sparsely settled, so there was little need for marking boundary lines, so few surveys had been made. Frontages along the waterfronts were measured in *arpents* with a rather crude measuring device known as a *compass* (not to be confused with the magnetic compass). This method was precise enough for the plantation owners at that time. Much of the land was sparsely populated.

When France ceded Louisiana to Spain as a result of the Seven Years War, the government decided there was a great need to colonize the land, as well as a system of doling out the land. In 1769, ALEXANDER O'REILLY, the first Spanish governor, issued an edict to put in place a system whereby the government granted newly arrived families a limited amount of land with the provision that the grantees settle on the land, and occupy it for three years. Another provision was that the settler must clear the land to a depth of two arpents. He must also construct roads and build levees and ditches to protect the land from inundation by the river's flooding. The cleared land and drainage ditches would prove useful to the surveyor in determining the limits of the land a settler occupied. No uninhabited gaps were allowed between grants, thereby assuring a continuous road and levee along the river. All grants were made in the name of the king, by the Governor General of the Province who appointed a surveyor to affix the boundaries. This survey was signed or verbally agreed to by two of the four people who had adjoining property. Three copies of the document were made; one went to the Cabildo, another went to the Governor General, and the third went to the grantee. The prospective land owner would then file a *requite* or request in which he stated the amount of land he had cleared, its location, proposed use, the number of persons in the household, and the amount of livestock he owned. If everything was in order, it would be approved by the district commander, who then sent it to the Governor General, who would order a survey and plat to be made of the grant. He would then issue a non-transferable grant for the term of three years. At the end of the three-year period, the grantee would receive a patent to the land, or a fee simple title.

In theory this was a practical system, but in practice it often results in bending the rules and cutting corners. Some of the surveyors had little or no knowledge of surveying procedures.

Sometimes there was no permanent land mark, and surveyors often measured from the "big oak tree," "the rail fence," or even the "red cow standing in the pasture." Surveying the lands of Louisiana was difficult. The heat was oppressive; the mud was thick as gumbo. Snakes and alligators were a danger, and insects could be deadly as well as being a nuisance. The underbrush was almost solid and had to be cleared. In the marshes, saw grass, razor sharp on both edges, grew from four to ten feet tall and grew so thick that a man could easily get lost. The tangled roots of trees and plants made it difficult to walk, especially in the swamps.

The Spanish maintained many of the French units of land measurement, but some Louisiana land grants were of a purely Spanish nature. These are known as *sitio grants* and are described in *leagues* instead of *arpents*. In the days before the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, southwest Louisiana was a part of No Man's Land, the neutral strip of land between Spanish Texas and the Isle of Orleans. The Neutral Strip, was claimed by both the U. S. and Mexico and was a lawless, frontier region. During the Spanish Period of Louisiana's history, the land was surveyed using a "*cordel*," a rope made of the waxed fibers of the pita plant. A heavily wooded area might be measured by the "*pasos de caballo*" (the steps of a horse). Until the U. S. bought Louisiana, the territory had not been properly surveyed by either the French or Spanish. Naturally, this led to problems regarding private land claims and land grants, as well as the sale of public lands. In 1805, the U. S. Congress extended the rectangular method of surveying to Louisiana and decided to establish the base line at 31 degrees north latitude.

In 1876, JAMES A. BRADFORD, U. S. Deputy Surveyor who surveyed the land around Bayou Nezpique, wrote of the residents: "The people are almost entirely the descendants of the Acadians, spoke French entirely, but few speaking or understanding English, are unambitious, indolent, extremely ignorant (not one knowing how to read or write or spell his own name), desire no change or emigration, of what they can conceive to be their exclusive right to the grazing which the large tracts of vacant land afford. They raise small quantities of corn, rice, tobacco, and cotton, their chief employment being the raising of cattle and small hardy horses or ponies---thousands of each species of animal dot the plains, or roam through the glade of the peninsula west of the 'Nez Pique'. There are some Indians living in the northern part of the township, they work a little, hunt a little, and ride around and idle a great deal." Source: Gipson. "Land Surveying in La." *La. Engineering Journal* (May & Aug. 2007). La. Soc. of Professional Surveyors

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DID YOU KNOW that early automobiles were described as "locomotives" by English and American authorities, and were subject to warning devices and appropriate measures to ensure the safety of citizens? Under the Red Flag Law, the English required steam-powered vehicles to drive no more than two miles per hour in the city and four miles per hour in the country and required to have a three man crew (one to steer, one to stoke the fire, and one to walk about 200 yards ahead, carrying a red warning flag).

"Ideals are like stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands, but like the seafaring man on the waters, you choose them as your guide, and following them you reach your destiny." Carl Shurz

BOOMS, PANICS AND DEPRESSIONS

"Whoever controls the volume of money in any country is absolute master of all industry and commerce." President James A. Garfield

The recent multi-billion dollar government bailout of the financial industry created much discussion and controversy among the public, as well as among financial experts, but no one is quite sure whether the bailout will actually cure the woes of the economic downswing. Financial booms, panics, and depressions are as old as the history of money. The law of supply and demand is the yardstick of prosperity. When great demand creates high prices and good business, fortunes can be made, but when the demand for a commodity decreases or vanishes, then prices drop drastically and financial panic occurs. In many instances, the cost of a commodity becomes inflated far above its natural worth. As the demand for it grows greater, the price soars, sometimes astronomically. Sooner or later, the demand decreases, and prices fall. The get-rich-quick scheme fails, the bubble bursts, and recession or depression sets in.

Tulips were the unlikely cause of a severe financial depression that struck the Netherlands in the late 1630s, when the demand for tulip bulbs caused prices to rise far above the actual worth of the bulb. (See "Flower Power: Tulips," ***Kinfolks***, Vol. 31 #1.) Tulips were literally worth their weight in gold, but when the tulip bubble burst, fortunes were lost and people resorted to eating the once-valuable tulip bulbs. There was also a boom in canal building in the Netherlands; this project made many Dutch rich beyond their wildest dreams. Other exotic flowers created financial booms. Red spider lilies, imported from Africa, created a boom, then a depression in north China as late as 1988.

In the United States, lucky land speculation built fortunes, but unfortunate gamblers lost everything. When new lands in the Northwest Territory were opened up after the Revolutionary War, land companies and private speculators bought thousands of acres of land cheaply and resold it at a much higher price. Public land was for sale at $1.25 an acre, and speculators took full advantage of the low prices to buy up large blocks of acreage, hoping to sell the land for a large profit. In 1785, the United States experienced its first financial panic. It was attributed to the over-expansion of businesses and land speculation after the Revolutionary War, as well as debts accrued during the war. It lasted until 1788, and was followed by the Panic of 1792. In the hard times of the 1770s and 1790s, debt was an incentive to immigrate; debtors fled to frontier areas, and "Gone to Kentucky" often meant a debtor and his family gone West.

In the early 1800s, prosperity brought about a frenzy of road and canal building, and much of the funding was from foreign investors. Banking regulations were few and far between; almost anyone could set up a bank and issue their own paper notes without them being backed by bullion. During and after the War of 1812, hard money (coins) became increasingly short and paper money or bank notes were issued instead. As banks increased the supply of paper money, prices rose and inflation set in. There was a handbill published in 1812 declared bankrupts as "morally dead." In an effort to curb the speculation in commodities and western lands, the government cracked down on credit, and the Panic of 1819 resulted. Hard times remained throughout the 1820s.

Before the Panic of 1837, people invested in many schemes, inflation set in, and state bank notes (paper money issued by individual states) increased drastically. Many people wanted a second

U. S. Bank established to stabilize the economy, but local bankers who had to compete with the National Bank opposed it. Among the opponents was JACKSON. As a result, the bank's charter was not renewed in 1833 and it no longer existed. Alarmed by the deluge of state bank notes being used to pay for public land purchases, President JACKSON in 1836 ordered the Treasury to no longer accept state bank notes for payment. Banks began to restrict credit and call in their loans. Customers began to default on their loans, businesses failed, and on 10 May 1837, the bubble based on speculation and unbacked paper money burst. A severe financial panic devastated the country as banks failed and record-high employment levels occurred. The depression lasted five years. JACKSON was blamed for the financial crisis, and Van BUREN, his successor, was harshly censored and was not re-elected. However, much of the blame should have been on speculators and foreign investors. When the British Central Bank raised their interest rates to curb the flow of British money into the U. S, many British investors took their money and left. The crash came and about half of the banks in the country failed. The resulting depression lasted until 1843. Fortunes were lost and many lives were destroyed.

As wars usually do, the Mexican War brought a boom of prosperity to the U. S., but the good times were brought to an abrupt halt in 1857, when massive embezzlement in a major insurance company caused it to go broke and the *USS Central America* sank with $2 million in California gold. British investors once more pulled their finances out of the railroad-building projects and land speculators lost their fortunes. The Panic of 1857 spread to Europe, South America and the Far East. It did not fully subside until the beginning of the War Between the States.

The War Between the States brought about the National Banking Act of 1863 that established the Department of the Treasury. It allowed nationally chartered banks to issue uniform bank notes backed by U. S. government bonds and established other banking regulations, but it could not eradicate greed and speculation. After the Civil War, human vultures from the North swept down on the devastated South, and bought homes, plantations and land for taxes, then sold them at a profit. Speculators and unscrupulous politicians got rich from land over which the railroads would be built. There was a severe depression in 1873, which had political consequences. (See **Kinfolks,** Vol. 32 #3.) The Panic of 1873, known as the Great Depression, began to lift in 1878.

The Panic of 1893 resulted from overexpansion of businesses and falling prices, combined with the decline of gold reserves in the U. S. Treasury. The frantic sale of European-held stocks caused the collapse of the stock market in New York. The depression lasted until 1897, when the poor crop failure of European crops stimulated American exports. The decline of morality and the breakdown of ethics in personal financial control was the theme preached in many pulpits.

The Bankers' Panic of 1907 was a severe depression and was the direct result of the country having no national bank. A great deal of money was going from New York to San Francisco to help the city recover form the 1906 earthquake. Much of the money used for speculation and stocks was borrowed from England, and, when the Bank of England raised its interest rates, the British investors pulled their money out of U. S. banks, just as they had done in the Panic of 1837. The stock market collapsed. It was followed by the collapse of the copper market and the Standard Oil Company---and the panic spread. It reached southwest Louisiana and Lake Charles in 1908 and 1909, when houses stayed vacant and bank deposits dwindled. Finally, the multi-

millionaire banker, J. P. MORGAN, used his own money to help stop the depression. MORGAN was briefly considered a hero for saving the country, but his immense wealth soon made him a target. Although he lost $21 million in the Panic, his bank survived, and MORGAN became a target of criticism and government scrutiny. Representative ARSENE PUJO from Lake Charles was appointed chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate a "money trust" involving MORGAN and New York's other most powerful bankers. The officers of the J. P. Morgan Co. were found to be on the board of directors of 112 corporations and controlled over $26 billion. As the hearings went on, MORGAN's health declined, and he died in 1913. His bank became the lender of last resort by the Federal Reserve.

In the early years of the twentieth century, the swampland of Florida was being drained for settlement and agriculture. Speculators from the North bought up great plots of land cheaply on time installments and borrowed money, hoping to resell the land before the first installment was due. Florida was advertised as an ideal place to spend the winter. Northerners flocked to buy land, and, as the demand for land grew, prices soared. But buyers became disillusioned. The area was undeveloped; roads and bridges were few and far between; and insects were always troublesome. By 1925, the Florida Land Bubble burst. People defaulted on their loans. As a result, banks closed and failed. It was a prelude to the Great Depression.

Most of us either lived through the Great Depression of the 1930s or were at least affected by its consequences. On "Black Friday," the 29th of October 1929, the Stock Market crashed. Businesses closed, banks failed, and, because personal savings were uninsured at that time, everybody lost their hard-earned money. Many men who were wealthy lost their entire fortunes in the blink of an eye. Some of them, who could not face a debt-ridden tomorrow, committed suicide. Millions of others, from unskilled laborers and domestic help to well-paid executives and white collar workers, lost their jobs. About 86,000 businesses closed because of the Depression and nine million dollars in savings accounts disappeared.

Those who were lucky enough to keep their jobs found that their hours and pay were reduced so that others could earn money in their positions. Even those with jobs found it difficult to live on reduced pay. Workers who had lost their jobs found it almost impossible to find work, so they took to the roads, hoping to find an odd job here, a part time there. Educated men who wore business suits became hobos, seeking whatever kind of work they could get. Most of them carried a cheap, cardboard suitcase, often held together by twine. Some of the hobos walked the roads and lanes, but others hitched rides on empty railroad cars while sympathetic railroad workers kindly turned a blind eye. "Genteel hobos," men who had previously held executive positions or had manned a desk, were forced to unload trucks and barges, to dig ditches, to lay road beds, to harvest crops. The pay was usually about ten cents an hour, but they were lucky to get it. Blistered and calloused hands, backaches and other pains were bonuses of this work. Some of them managed to send a little money home to their families. Hobos were a different class of men than bums and tramps, men who did not seek work but who traveled from place to place to beg or steal.

Southwest Louisiana was a regular stop on the itinerary of all of these "Kings of the Road." Some of the hobos would offer to work or do odd jobs for a meal or a place to stay in a garage or barn, out of the cold and rain. They usually had good manners, spoke with good grammar and

were trustworthy, but bums and tramps were another story. They all went to the back doors of the house asking for work or food. Women gave them leftovers, fixed them sandwiches, a fried egg, or biscuits and syrup, usually with a cup of coffee. These men got little sympathy from husbands, who were working hard just to provide for their own families. Charitable organizations and churches established soup kitchens, especially in the cities, where people of all social classes who were down on their luck lined up for a free meal. Amazingly, some who could not find money to buy food always found enough money for cigarettes and alcohol.

As in other periods of hard times, women learned to cope. While the displaced workers searched for work all over the country, their wives and families were left at home to "make-do." Relatives moved in together and contributed to the rent and food of the household. Shirt collars and cuffs were turned. Dresses that had worn-out bodices were cut up to make clothing for a child, or made into a skirt to be topped with a blouse. Worn-out shoe soles were lined with layers of newspaper and cardboard; if you were lucky, they got to be re-soled. Gloves and socks were darned. Ladies, some of whom had had their own maids, took in sewing and washing for other families, baked bread and pies for local bakeries, and found other ways to earn a little money. They picked cotton, learned to operate switchboards, typewriters, and cash registers, grew vegetables for local markets and did many odd jobs just to get by. Even in the midst of the Depression, there was still entertainment. Talking movies were relatively new, and hard-earned money would be spent on a trip to the movies to escape the boredom and gloom of the real world. Many of the social affairs were "Ice Water Parties," parties and dances where only water would be served. Sometimes several women would pool their ingredients to make a cake. Nobody had anything, and nobody expected anything.

When FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT was elected president, he established a program of civilian aid called "The New Deal." Among the programs that were initiated were the Works Projects Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), both of which created work and improved the country by building roads, bridges, public parks, public buildings, dams, and drainage projects. Reforestation of cut-over lands was also begun. Many men who had previously been office workers now found themselves wielding sledges and hammers, doing manual labor. (See ***Kinfolks***, Vol. 24 #2; Vol. 26 #3; Vol. 26 #4.) The country suffered severely hard times in the years between 1927 and 1941. The Great Depression changed the history of the country and the lives of millions of people forever. World War II in 1941 brought an end to the Depression from which the country was slowly recovering. The government now has insured savings accounts and takes many steps to keep such a tragedy from ever occurring again. Hopefully, the October bailout will cure the country's latest financial crisis.

Many of our ancestors in Europe and America made fortunes from financial booms; others lost all they had in panics and depressions. In our lifetimes, there have been several booms, depressions, and recessions; they are merely cycles in the financial world, but can make or break families and companies. History has proven that speculation and debt inevitably cause financial depressions, and as long as people do not live within their means and look for a lucky break, a successful gamble, and a smile from Fortune to rescue them from self-imposed financial woes, there will be booms and panics. As Shakespeare said so long ago, "I can get no remedy from this consumption of the purse; borrowing only lingers and lingers it out, but the disease is incurable."

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THE "HOBO JUNGLE" OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION IN LAKE CHARLES

[In the midst of the great depression when millions of out-of-work men roamed the land in search of a job or even a meal, they were termed "hobos," although many of them had held responsible jobs before the financial crash. The following article on the "Hobo Jungle" appeared in the *Lake Charles American Press* of 13 March 1933 and was reprinted in Mike Jones' column, "Our Past: 75 Years Ago," in the *Lake Charles American Press* on 13 March 2008.]

When you crash the "jungle" at Lake Charles, you don't get through tall timber, your stomach craves victuals of the old reliable beans and bacon kind, but your pockets are bare, and you are one of the vast Army of Occupation (not that of World War note) which occupies box cars, Salvation Army quarters, and asks for handouts at the backdoor. Down at the lakefront at the foot of Lawrence Street and behind the old Bel ice plant, hobos from [illegible] meet on fraternal terms to cook their meals, wash their clothes, and loiter until the next freight train blows out. The old Bel ice plant, inoperative for a long time, forms the background for the local homeless camp and serves as a shelter from rain. A railroad company has donated the use of a boxcar for sleeping quarters on the tracks east of the building. After a night or two in the "jungle," the hobo party moves on to make room for others. Unkempt, but more or less well fed, and with a smoke or two for "hard times," they fold their tents like the Arabs and silently steal away on a freight train. Only they don't have to bother about tents. Brother, would you spare a dime for coffee? My pants pockets are bare.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

Contributed by the late JEANETTE SINGLETON (Member #467)

The depression began for me when I woke up early one morning to hear Mama crying. "But how can we live?" she said. Daddy told Mama that she needed to count her blessings. Everyone in the shop but him and one other man had been laid off without warning. My dad's salary had been cut in half---about $100 a month, I would guess. My good friends, whose father had been employed by the shop, left town to live where there was no electricity. Their house was lighted by kerosene lamps backed with tin reflectors.

Dad bought a cow. We named her Brownie. He milked her, and ordered a churn from Sears and Roebuck. When the churn arrived, my brother and I took turns making butter. Dad made a garden, and when there was produce from the garden, my parents canned vegetables with the help of a pressure cooker from Sears and Roebuck. Our family "took in" the son of a friend so that he could complete his senior year in high school; his duty was to milk Brownie. To keep food on the table was a never-ending proposition, but there was always food on our table.

The depression was awful. Whole populations had gone from their homes in search of jobs or food. Even though we lived in a small house not near the railroad tracks, hoboes called regularly. Mama always found food to fill empty stomachs. Next door to us lived a family with three children---all girls. They came back home from a trip with a little boy whose mother had other hungry children and gave this child away so that he might survive.

The Depression dragged by. Girls wore blouses and underpants made of feed sacks. Innovative mothers could sometimes disguise the feed sack material. Boys dressed as best they could. Because they didn't have shoes, boys vied with one another to see who could come to school barefoot first in the spring. Anyone who wore ragged clothes was impoverished, and everyone wanted to dress well. In the early 1930s, Victrolas were leaving the musical scene to make way for radios. Popular songs ran the gamut of "Brother, Can You Spare A Dime?" and "It's Only A Shanty in Old Shanty Town" to songs to cheer you up, like "Happy Days Are Here Again" and "Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf?" from Walt Disney's first animated talkie.

HURRICANES GUSTAV AND IKE, two major hurricanes, struck the Gulf Coast in two weeks. Gustav battered southwest Louisiana on 1 September 2008 and Ike struck on 13 September 2008. Although the death toll was minimal, the destruction was great. Residents of southwest Louisiana had orders for mandatory evacuations for both hurricanes, but the cost of evacuation, in money and stress, caused many people to remain at home. Gustav's winds were damaging, but Hurricane Ike whipped up the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and inundated all of Cameron Parish and some parts of Calcasieu Parish, including Lake Charles and Sulphur, as well as other southwest Louisiana parishes and east Texas counties. It literally destroyed most of lower Cameron Parish, including the communities of Cameron, Creole and Johnson Bayou. It also destroyed communities along the east Texas coast, such as Sabine Pass, the Gilchrist-Bolivar area, and the tourist resort of Galveston. Ike's storm surge exceeded that caused by Hurricanes Audrey (June 1957) or Rita (September 2005). Many homes and businesses were flooded and filled with mud and other debris; others were completely washed away. Some cattle and livestock survived the storm surge by seeking safety on high ground; others perished. Over 200 coffins in Calcasieu and Cameron Parishes were unearthed by the waters of Hurricane Ike; some of them had been unearthed in Hurricane Rita, then identified and recently reburied. Snakes, alligators, mosquitoes and other varmints displaced by the storms created a problem. The residents of southwest Louisiana and other parts of the Gulf Coast are once again in the process of cleanup and recovery from these major natural disasters. Some residents plan to move on, to higher ground. Others plan to restore or rebuild their homes and businesses. As the song says, you just "pick yourself up, dust yourself off, and start all over again."

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY'S extensive genealogical collection has been enhanced by the gift of 75,000 volumes, 30,000 source manuscripts, and 22,000 reels of microfilm from the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. Faced with a dwindling endowment, the Society sold its building in Manhattan and bought an office condominium from which it will concentrate on grant-giving, tours, lectures and other means of encouraging genealogical research. Merging the Society's collection with that of the NY Public Library will create one of the world's largest and most accessible genealogical libraries. One book in the collection is from the Emigrant Savings Bank, which included birthdates, occupations and other information about the depositors. Source: *The NY Times* (7/19/2000), courtesy of SIDNEY ROSTEET (Member #1296)

FERRIES TALES IN OLD IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH

(Continued from Vol. 32 #3)

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

ENGLISH BAYOU FERRIES

JANNIS FERRY

On 3rd and 4th December 1855, the Police Jury resolved "That a Charter for a public ferry granted to ALEXIS JANNIS for five years across English Bayou at this residence." with the following rates of ferriage: Man & Horse, 10 cents; 4-wheel carriage, 50 cents; Footman or Lead Horse, 5 cents; Wagon or Ox Cart, 75 cents; Calash or 2 Wheel Carriage, 25 cents.

On 2 October 1866, a petition for a Public Road leading from Lake Charles to Hickory Flat, passing by **ZACHE' JANIS** and **THOMAS BELL Ferrys [sic]** was granted, and the following people were appointed as commissioners of the road: ZACHE' JANIS, LASTIE HEBERT, FRANCOIS HEBERT, OTRAIRE SAVANS, ZENON MARCANTELLE, Jr., ALEXANDRE BUREAUX, Jr. Police Jury Minutes of 18 October 1871 state that "the traveled road from the bridge on Kyosh's [sic] Coulee to **A. JANIS' Ferry** on English Bayou, thence to Bayou Arsene, be declared a Public road; and that JULES LeBLEU be appointed overseer of the same." On 9 March 1874, ALVINE COURVILLE was appointed overseer "from the forks of the public road near J. GOODMAN's via **Janis' Ferry** to Bayou Arsene," and IVEN A. PERKINS was made overseer "from **Janis' Ferry** to the residence of FRANCOIS HEBERT, Sr."

Among the overseers of public roads appointed on 6 April 1875 was LAFROI F. MILLER, who was to oversee the road "from the forks of the public road near J. GOODMAN's via **Janis' Ferry** to Bayou Arsene," and PAUL HEBERT, who was overseer "from the forks of the public road near **Janis' Ferry** via **Jesse's Ferry** on Bayou Serpent to the residence of FRANCOIS HEBERT." On motion on 16 January 1886, JOE GOODMAN was appointed to serve as overseer on the road from the east corporation line [of Lake Charles] to **Jannisse's Ferry**, from 1 January 1886 to 31 December 1888. On 3 September 1879, ALVIN CORBELLO was made overseer from the intersection of the public road near JOE GOODMAN's to **Jannis' Ferry**, and EMILE CORBELLO was made overseer from **Jannis' Ferry** to Bayou Arsene.

The 1850 Calcasieu Parish Census shows ALEX JANIS as a member of Household 97-110 belonging to FRANCOSE LUGER, a 36-year-old male storekeeper from France. In his household were MICHEL JANIS, a 19-year old male laborer and ALEX JANIS, a 17-year-old male laborer. Both the JANIS boys were born in Louisiana.

There seems to be a discrepancy in age here. The 1860 Calcasieu Parish census, just ten years later, states that ALEXIS JANIST was a white male farmer, age 43, born in Louisiana, with $250 worth of real estate and $650 worth of personal property. In his household were the following persons, all born in Louisiana: BRIDGET (female, age 38); JEAN BAPTISTE (male, age 16); MALINA (female, age 13); DORCELINE (female, age 11); LUCY (female, age 7); DANIEL (male, age 5); and LEONIRE (female, age 2).

Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; 1850 & 1860 Calcasieu Parish Censuses

TEMES, LEMIS, IENUS FERRY

On 6 January 1862, it was resolved that FRANCOIS -------(TEMES, LEMIS, IENUS ?) be granted the privilege of keeping a ferry across the English Bayou at the old ferry crossing on the road leading from Marion to Charleston, for five years, with a limit of one mile above and one mile below said ferry," with the following rates for ferriage: Large ox wagon & team, $1.00; Lead horse, 10 cents; buggy & horse, 50 cents; man & horse, 15 cents; ox cart & 2-yoke oxen, 75 cents; ox cart & 1-yoke oxen or 2 horses, 50 cents.
This might be the **James Ferry.** (See below.) Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

JAMES FERRY

On 10 March 1873, EMILE COURVILLE was appointed overseer of the road, from the forks of the public road near JOSEPH GOODMAN's passing **James Ferry** on English Bayou, to Bayou Arsene near present-day Chloe and the LeBleu Settlement. On 9 March 1874, IVEN PERKINS was appointed overseer of a road from **James Ferry** to the residence of FRANCOIS HEBERT [at Heckor]. Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

ESCLAVON FERRY

On 8 June 1866, the Police Jury issued a permit for a charter for a ferry to be given to Mrs. SARAH ESCLAVON at her residence on English Bayou for five years. Rates allowed for ferriage were: wagons and horses, $1.00; horse and buggy, 50 cents; man and horse, 15 cents; footman and lead horse, 10 cents.

The 1860 census lists FRANCOIS ESCLAVON as a white, male native of Louisiana, age 42 years, whose occupation was that of ferryman. In the household were his wife SARAH, white female native of Louisiana, age 40 and several children, namely: JOSEPH (age 20, farm laborer); YELIOME (age 19, seamstress); AARON (age 18, farm laborer); LOUISIA (age 16, seamstress); ELIZABETH (age 14); MOISE (age 12); ARTHEMISE (age 10); ADOLPHE (age 8); ROBERT (age 6); and VIANA (age 4), all natives of Louisiana.
Sources: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; 1850 Calcasieu Parish Census

MELANCON'S FERRY

On 7 March 1876, approval was granted for a road to be laid out from Lake Charles to the Whiskechitto, by the following route: "from Lake Charles to **Melancon's Ferry** on English Bayou, thence to the old **LeBleu Ferry** on the Calcasieu, thence to Bush's bridge on Marsh Bayou, thence to MYERS's crossing on Barnes' Creek, thence to the old DAVID bridge on Bunch's Creek, thence to the Whiskechitto at WILLIAM COLE's crossing." RILEY MOORE was appointed overseer of the public road from "**Melancon's Ferry** on English Bayou to the old **LeBleu Ferry** on the Calcasieu." This ferry was mentioned in the Minutes of 15 Dece.nber 1879, when JOSEPH CARR was made overseer from **Melancon's Ferry** to the north corporation line [of the town.]. On 22 March 1880, the petition of AUGUSTUS LYONS, WILLIAM ROWE, and others, asking that the public road from **Melancon's Ferry** to the Lake Charles corporation line be laid out, was granted. The following were appointed commissioners to lay out the road: S. H. CLEMENT, DORSILIE HEBERT, W. E. WHATLEY, AUGUSTUS LYONS, ALLEN GILLEY, H. D. NIX and JOSEPH CARR. About this time, **Melancon's Ferry** became **Joseph Carr's Ferry.** Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

(To Be Continued)

DECIPHERING OLD RECORDS

A good recorder sets all in order. English Proverb

Genealogists know that, in most cases, reliable evidence can only be established by consulting original records, but researching in the old records presents a multitude of problems. A variety of handwriting styles, faded ink, imaginative phonetic spellings and cryptic abbreviations make research time consuming and frustrating, but the rewards are worthwhile. Letters flowed gracefully into each other, sometimes making it almost impossible to tell where one word ended and another word began. Capital letters were often elaborately written with extra squiggles or loops, and lower case "o's" resembled "c's," and "c's" looked like "e's." Picturesque handwriting is often difficult to decipher.

Paleography is the study of early writing and the analysis of handwriting. Experts in this field are often able to date a manuscript or document by the style of the writing, as well as the type of paper or parchment on which it was written. Old handwriting differs greatly from the modern style. "S" looked like "f" and "ss" looked like "ff." It is sometimes difficult, if not impossible, to decide whether the letters are s's or f's. For example, "Mister" might appear to be "Mifter" and "Russell" might look like "Ruffell." A double ff at the beginning of a word might indicate a capital letter; for example, ffrench was French. A "th" written in cursive looked like a "y, as in "ye" for the or thee. Certain letters in other languages were interchangeable; "i" and "y." Professional scribes or secretaries conducted most of the correspondence and business in early America. A professional scribe or secretary might have a foreign background, so consider every possibility.

There were five to eight different "hands" or styles, including Latin, Italian and Gothic script all of which differed. For business and civil documents, English block-style writing was preferred; for personal use, an elegant Italian style, which we now call *italic* was used. Italic was the style most often used in American documents, such as church registers, deeds, wills, etc., but it was far less complex and more individual than the script used in official documents in England. In addition to diverse styles of handwriting, abbreviations, contractions and terminology often lead to confusion. Latin phrases were often used in legal documents; find out what they mean. Old records also contain certain words and phrases which are not in use today. For example, "inst." meant "instant" and referred to the next day, week or month that was coming in the future, whereas "ult." or "ultimate" referred to the last day, week or month which had already passed.

However, in colonial days few people could read or write, and most of them were men of the elite class. By 1640 there were approximately 52,000 people living in the American colonies, and most could do little more than write their names. Actually, more people could read than write, for writing was a skill that took time to learn and time to practice. Gradually Americans demanded to learn the skill of penmanship, and writing masters began to teach them. During most of the 17th century good, clear handwriting was deemed appropriate only for businessmen and merchants and for those gentlewomen who wrote in a "fair hand" in diaries and letters. Scholarly men, like the doctors of today, wrote in illegible scrawls, which were considered a mark of good breeding. By the 18th century, writing became more important as more people learned the valued skill. Fine italic writing was still the ideal, but the Old English or English Gothic became popular for legal and public records and for business.

Sometimes people who were ill or elderly, or who could not read or write, marked documents with an "X." In Louisiana, the space marked with an "X" was usually followed by the phrase "Le Marque," meaning "the person's mark," but over-eager genealogists misinterpreted the phrase and many illiterate Frenchmen were promoted to the rank of Marquis. Their mistakes were shared and passed on, and once their errors were published, they became the virtual truth to family researchers who did not bother to check the original sources. Always copy information **exactly** as it was found in the original records, including misspellings. Put your interpretations or comments in brackets, not parentheses. If in doubt about the spelling or meaning of a word exists, follow the word with a question mark enclosed in brackets [?]; if a word is missing or hard to decipher, show this by placing the word "illegible" in brackets [illegible].

Spelling varied with the writer. Words were spelled phonetically and often were spelled as they were pronounced with a foreign accent. They might have been spelled several ways in the same document or letter. There were no set rules of spelling until 1806, when NOAH WEBSTER published the first American dictionary, and then most people paid little attention to proper spelling. Vowels were often interchanged, and silent letters were omitted. Words were run together (appletree) or broken apart (bap tized). Read the document for context. Capital letters appear randomly. Capital letters were not always used to start a sentence, and often appeared in the middle of the sentence. Be sure that the words which are capitalized are actually names, and not occupations; for example, does the document refer to a Carpenter or a carpenter? Check other documents, such as marriage, death or wills to help determine names. Punctuation was almost non-existent; punctuation marks were used arbitrarily. Periods were rarely used to end a sentence, a situation that created many run-on sentences. Sometimes whole letters or documents were written without a single capital letter or punctuation mark, making them difficult to understand. Double hyphens or equal signs were used in place of a hyphen or ditto marks; colons were used to denote abbreviations.

Turkey or goose feather quills, sharpened with a "penknife," were dipped into ink made from oak galls (swellings on oak trees made by gallflies) mixed with copper sulfate and the sap of green trees. This thick, strong-smelling mixture was then diluted with water to produce a dark purple ink; today this old ink appears to be brown. How the writer controlled his pen determined the flow of ink and his style. Many of the oldest documents were written on parchment, sheepskin scraped thin enough to be rolled into a scroll or to be cut into "leaves" for a book. Most of the old colonial American documents are in relatively good condition because they were written on paper with high rag content, without chemicals used in today's paper, but some has turned brown or yellow because of inferior paper. Ink has often faded or bled through the paper, causing a puzzle of henscratch. Sometimes, putting a piece of clean, white paper under the letter can bring some words to light. Many of the old books and documents contain rusty-looking spots, known as "foxing," especially along their edges.

Documents written in languages other than English are often difficult to translate. In addition to English, colonial records were written in a variety of languages, such as Spanish, French, Dutch and German. Many of the legal documents also contained Latin phrases or words, which were in general use at the time. Determine the time period of the document you are researching. Books and published handwriting charts show the styles at different times. Remember that most legal documents either began with or included certain words or phrases that will help to identify the

type of record. For example, wills generally include such key words as "being of sound mind" and "I give and bequeath to," and "my last will and testament." Deeds and land records may include the words "grantor" or "grantee," along with a legal description of the property. Leases would have the words "leaser" or "lessee."

Finding a document referring to an ancestor is a wonderful experience. Understanding it helps you form a kinship with the past.
Several sources, including "Reading Early Handwriting," *Family Chronicle* (Nov. 2004)

EARLY PENCILS

Written language was changed and improved when graphite was discovered in England in the mid-1500s. Graphite made a mark darker than lead and that mark could be erased with a few crumbs of bread. Graphite could easily be sharpened to a sharp point, so fine lines could be drawn or written. Early graphite "pencils" were made by wrapping string or rope around a stick of graphite or by placing the stick in a twig or piece of wood that had been hollowed out for the purpose. During the American Civil War, there was such a demand for pencils that it became necessary for them to be produced in factories instead of craftsmen's shops. Although many changes have improved the pencil throughout the centuries, it is still one of the basics of written communication. *History Magazine* (July 2005)

THE PERILS OF TRANSLATION

The translations below were produced by perhaps the most popular translation service on the Internet. The first one is the original sample paragraph submitted for translation. The second is the French translation and the third is how the service translated the French version back into English.

1. The storm created havoc in the city and the country. Power lines were down, roads were under water and vehicles were stranded everywhere.

2. Le donner l'assaut a a cree le ravage dans la ville et le pays. Les lignes electriques etaient vers le bas, les routes etaient sous l'eau, et es vehicules ont ete echoues partout.

3. To give the attack created the devastation in the city and the country. Power lines were to the bottom, the roads were under water, and of the vehicles were failed everywhere.

A WAY WITH WORDS. The children of a prominent family chose to give the patriarch a book of their family's history. The biographer they hired was warned of one problem: Uncle Willie, the "Black Sheep" in the family, had gone to Sing Sing's electric chair for murder. The writer promised to carefully handle the situation, and did so in the following way: "Uncle Willie occupied a chair of applied electronics at one of our nation's leading institutions. He was attached to the position by the strongest ties. His death came as a true shock."
17th Century Review. Colonial Dames of the 17th Century, Vol. 41 #1

"The more the mind receives, the more does it expand." Seneca the Younger

THE WEEKLY ECHO, VOL. I (Saturday, 29 February 1868)

The paper was published every Saturday by B. HUTCHINS, whose office was "near the Court House." A lengthy article on the front page of the paper was reprinted from the *Planter's Banner*, and reported a case in which a freedman sued Mr. BALDWIN, lately of Ohio and present owner of the Darby Plantation, for failure to pay the amount contracted for his labor.

Public notices were published in both French and English. The notice of the succession of HILLAIRE ESCOUBAS advised creditors of the deceased to contact Mrs. HILLAIRE ESCOUBAS, Administratrix, West Fork, or LOUIS LEVEQUE, Attorney for the succession. Notice was given that JEAN CASTEX was not responsible for the debts incurred by THEOGENE BROUSSARD in the name of Broussard & Co.

The Public Sale (*Vente Publique*) and auction of the estate of JAMES N. CANNON was announced for 14 March 1868 by SOPHIA ANDRUS, Administratrix. His estate consisted of: 100,000 feet of assorted pine lumber, 2 cows and calves, 2 horses, 10 head of hogs at West Fork, one gold watch and chain, one skiff, small improvement on public land, Opera glasses, chains, corn mill, household and kitchen furniture, etc.

The Public Sale (*Vente Publique*) and auction of the estate of AZELIE BOURGEOIS, deceased wife of JOSEPH O. DUGAS, by DAVID J. READ, sheriff, for 8 March 1868. Property included was 30 head of wild horned cattle, 3 head wild mares, 1 creole horse, 15 head gentle cattle, 5 work oxen, 6 gentle Creole horses, 15 head wild mares, 30 head sheep, 7 head hogs, I dwelling house, 1 kitchen, 1 house frame, blacksmith shop, 2 small out houses, 776 panels fencing, 167 ditto, 560 garden pickets, household and kitchen furniture, etc.

A Probate Sale for the estate of PAUL AUGUSTIN was announced for 2 March 1868. It contained a tract of land fronting on Lake Charles, bought from LOUIS LEFRANC and wife on 2 May 1867 and recorded by D. W. HASKELL; the names of Mrs. ANSELM SALLIER, Dr. W. H. KIRKMAN, and ARVELLIEN FARQUE are given in the land description: It also contained a lot and improvements, bounded on the West by land of the estate of HILLAIRE ESCOUBAS; another lot fronting on Ryan Street; another lot on Ryan, bounded by lots of WILLIAM LEVY and HILLAIRE ESCOUBAS; another lot on Pujo Street, bounded by lots owned by LEVY and ESCOUBAS; kitchen and household furniture; 6 head of wild cattle (more or less); 6 head of gentle cattle (more or less); 1 ox cart; 1 wheelbarrow; 1 yoke oxen; 1 skiff; 1 double-barrel shotgun; and articles too tedious to mention. Administratrix was CELESTINE AUGUSTIN.

MICHEL ELENDER applied to be appointed Administrator of the succession of his deceased wife, MARGUERITE ELENDER. Those opposed should notify J. V. MOSS, clerk. The death of Mrs. SARAH FISHER, wife of LOUIS FISHER of Lake Charles, was announced. Mrs. FISHER was taken to the Asylum in New Orleans in the fall by her husband, hopelessly insane, and never recovered her sanity up to her death on 9 February 1868.

LOUIS LEVEQUE and GEORGE H. WELLS advertised that they were Attorneys at Law. W. H. KIRKMAN, M. D. told his financial terms for treatment. J. W. RYAN, Principal of the Lake

Charles Male and Female Academy, advertised board, lodging, and washing for $8.00 per child, tuition for young men and women for $9.00, and tuition in English deportment for $2.00.

An editorial complained that mail from New Iberia, which was supposed to be delivered three times a week, was being delivered only once a week. It stated that the mail used to be carried in four-horse stages, with relays every eight miles; then in two horse-hacks with relays every sixteen miles. Now it was carried in a rickety buggy or on horseback, with relays every thirty miles or more. The last time, one mule made the whole trip, going and back, from Mermentau to Sabine, a distance of about a hundred and fifty miles. Since there is a fine for failure to deliver the mail on time, we do not understand how the contractor manages to make it pay.

Tempers flared over politics in Washington. Daniel Webster, whose "lightest word was received by almost superstitious reverence," prophesied that "if those radicals and abolitionists ever get power in their hands, they will override the Constitution and the Supreme Court at defiance, and make laws to suit themselves, and finally they will bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood." The paper stated that if the President ANDREW JOHNSON were left alone, he could settle the trouble, but ULYSSES GRANT, as Commander of all the Armies and EDWIN STANTON, Secretary of War, backed by the majority in Congress, were creating havoc. Congress had attempted to muzzle the Supreme Court to declare Alabama "reconstructed," in spite of the rejection by its people to accept the new Constitution; to divide Texas into three States; to obliterate civil government in the South, and to make GRANT Dictator of its ten States. The editorial stated, "We desire, save honor, nothing more than peace, but there can be no permanent peace except on equal rights for all the States---and the Radical leaders in Congress know that means the death of the Radical Party."

Then, as if to answer the South's complaints, the President formally removed STANTON from the office of Secretary of State and appointed Gen. LORENZO SMITH in his place. The Senate ordered STANTON not to leave the war department and to ignore the order of the President. Although the President again ordered STANTON removed, he refused to leave the office, and a Congressional Committee adopted a resolution calling for the impeachment of the President for high crimes and misdemeanors. The vote was fixed for Monday, March 2, 1868, and it was conceded that the President will be impeached. It was rumored that he declared martial law in the District of Columbia. An important change in the government was expected.

HORACE GREELY, who a few weeks ago was all for clemency and charity towards the poor benighted South, was clamoring for vindictive measures because the people of Alabama, confident by the assurances of Congress that they were once more free and able to make a constitution to suit themselves, have rejected that "mongrel thing submitted to them under the name of a Constitution." This article about GREELEY and another article dealing with the bills that SHERMAN and Mr. BINGHAM of Ohio were endorsing showed their contempt for southern viewpoints and the power of the Radical Reconstructionists. An editorial from the *New Orleans Picayune* reported that the colonization of southerners in Mexico, Central America, Brazil, etc. was "about played out." Southern men have determined to remain at home, and those who left would return if they had the means. The paper warned, "Do not follow this will-of-the-wisp, but stay in your comfortable houses, and do not relinquish a reality for an uncertainty."

LAKE CHARLES HIGH SCHOOL BOYS' ATHLETICS

Information gathered by HENRY DOIRON (Member # 733) from *The LCHS Golden Jubilee*

Throughout the history of Lake Charles High School, its athletic activities have been outstanding. The first football team was organized in 1897, and from that time until the demise of the school, the local team was prominent in the district. Under Coaches W. H. MOSES in 1910 and R. S. KILLEN in 1932, the LCHS football team won State Championships. Among the boys chosen for honors were: ALF READ, BILL BANKER, HOMER ROBINSON, and DON ZIMMERMAN (All American); WALTER REEVES, ED KHOURY, WALTER FLEMING, MARVIN BALDWIN, and ALVIN DARK (All Southern); PETE DALAVISIO, and PAUL NEIL (All State). In 1918 there was no football team because of the Spanish Influenza epidemic.

Members of the LCHS football team that won the State Championship in 1910 were: ALLEN MARTIN, WILL BORDELON, ALF READ (Captain), RICHARD TRAHAN, ERNEST MILLER, ORVILLE MILLS, AMOS LITTON, NED MORRIS, M. D. ANDRUS, HIRAM ANDRUS, LOUIS YOUNG, HOWARD MOLER, and LEO KAOUGH. W. H. MOORE was the coach and E. S. JENKINS was principal of the school. The State Champion football team for 1932 included: PETE DALAVISIO, WILTZ THERIOT, GEORGE BOUDREAU, MARVIN BALDWIN, H. C. SPILLAR, JOE CAMELLO, SIDNEY LEVON, DICK WATSON, STONER MOSS, MILTON GIOVANNI, and FRANKIE BONO. R. S. KILLEN was the coach.

The football team for 1942 included JOHNNIE ABRAHAM, BOB LANTHROP, AUTUS WAGSTER, WAYNE KINGERY, ROY VINCENT, TOMMY MITCHELL, SIMON DAVIDSON, LEONARD DALAVISIO, JACK TROUARD, DOLAN MAYER, CARL HIMEL, WILBUR BERTRAND, CALVIN FOREMAN, TED HARLESS, KAMILLE GEORGE, DONALD LAMBERT, LESTER FRANQUES, CARROLL HARLESS, RICHARD THOMAS, PARKER SMITH, DANIEL MAY, EUGENE CASTILLE, J. R. BROUSSARD, BILLY SMITH, CHARLES ETHRIDGE, GEORGE MINER, and DONALD KINGERY. Coaches were A. I. RATCLIFF, BARNEY FOREMAN, and R. S. KILLEN.

Football Captains for the school were: ALF READ (1916), GOSSETT SMITH (1917), WALTER MUTERSBAUGH (1919), VIRGIL ROBINSON (1920), ED KHOURY (1921), DOUGLAS DUNNING (1922), HOLLEY HEBERT (1923), BILL BANKER (1924), "DOBY" REEVES (1925), GORDEN GILL (1926), "TUNNEY" GIOVANNI (1927), HOWARD STRATTON (1928), HOMER ROBINSON (1929), TIM ALLEN (1930), STONER MOSS (1931), MARVIN BALDWIN (1932), GEORGE BOUDREAUX (1933), JOHN SCARBOROUGH (1934), LOUIS GUINTARD (1935), HAL SALTER (1936), PETE HENRY (1937), PAUL NEIL (1938), JOHN TIMPA (1939), JAKE SHAHEEN (1940), TONY FAZZIO (1941), and LESTER FRANQUES (1942).

Coached by JIMMY AUSTIN, the LCHS football team became State Champions once again in 1954. Members of this football team were: DARYL FAIRCHILD, H. L. COLLETT, JACK KEMMERLY, ALLEN STOUGH, CONNIE BURLESON, HAROLD MIZE, ARTHUR JONES, RALPH JOHNSON, HERBERT LOWERY, MARSH HENSHAW, WAYNE KEMMERLY, PHILIP STEWART, JOHNNY PECORINO, BOBBY GREENWOOD, CARL WARDEN, ROBERT FRANCE, THOMPSON FORTENBERRY, LEONARD ERNEST,

CHARLES KENNEDY, KENNETH WIMBERLY, JOE McINNIS, ROGER DeWITT, DAVID PAINTER, CARLETON SWEENEY, DON SHIRLEY, BUDDY TRAMMEL, BILL McDONALD, R. L. BULLOCK, JACK FENNER, RICHARD MINER, TOMMY MASON, WAYNE McELVEEN, PAUL REICHLEY, CLAUDE "BOO" MASON, DAVID DELONY, GERALD MERCHANT, GORDON OWENS, and FRANK ROBERTS. All State selections were: DAVID PAINTER, "BOO" MASON, DARYL FAIRCHILD and ALLEN STOUGH.

Many district football titles were won between 1943 and 1967, with state championships coming in 1954 and 1958. Members of the football squad in 1958 included: CHARLES SWEENEY, BUTCH LeBLANC, KEN BONO, JIMMY JACKSON, ARTHUR ADAMS, BUZZY MILLER, BREEZIE RAGUSA, JOHN GAITHER, WILL HALL, JIMMY POSS, TONY ALVAREZ, FREDDIE RUNTE, W. B. DRUMM, CHARLIE TAYLOR, MIKE VAN EGDOM, JACK GATES, CAREY BRANDON, COTTON NASH, JOHN NEWKIRK, EDWIN KLINGMAN, JIMMY BEL, JOHN KHOURY, JACK COCHRAN, DARRELL LESTER, BILL HENRY, BYRON NELSON, JIMMY AUSTIN, SIMON BOUDREAUX, JERRY GOSS, DICKIE WILLETT, RONNIE GUTH, RONNIE SHAW, and RANDY OWENS.

Individuals who received recognition for their contributions as All-State players were: WAYNE KINGERY (1945), BOBBY LANTRIP (1946 & 1947), ELLSWORTH KINGERY and ALVIN FOREMAN (1948), HAROLD WOOD (1949), CHARLES OAKLEY (1953), CHARLES MACKEY, DAVID PAINTER, and JERRY LEWIS (1955), CONNIE BURLESON (1956), BOBBY GREENWOOD (1958), DARREL LESTER and JACK GATES (1960), DANNY LeBLANC (1960), and BUZ CLARK (1964).

During this time Lake Charles High School participated in basketball, track, and tennis. Coach A. I. RATCLIFF's basketball team had a particularly brilliant season in 1943 when they won the District Championship for the first time in the history of LCHS. In 1931, the basketball team included: PETE DALAVISIO, GEORGE CLARK, MARVIN BALDWIN, JORDAN McCANN, CONNOR RUSHTON, T. L. GUNN, GLENN HOUSE, DELMAR WHEELER, CLAUDE CLOONEY, LINZIE SAVOI, BILLY PLAUCHE, FRANK BONO, JOE ALCEDE, STONER MOSS, MARK WENTZ, CHARLES CAXTON, GALE PURYEAR, DICK WATSON, ED SHAHEEN, WILTZ THERIOT, and R. DEATON; another man is pictured but not named. CURTIS COOK was the coach. "COTTON" NASH was the only All-American basketball player to perform for LCHS. In his senior year, DELMAR ROBERTS broke the national javelin throwing record with a throw of 231 feet, 45 inches. The State Championship Tennis Team from LCHS for 1954 included; PAT CAIN, BOB O'BRIEN, RITA CALDARA, and ANN NEZZIO. BARBARA TERRELL was singles champion. LLOYD JOHNSON was the coach.

The people named above are pictured in *the LCHS Golden Jubilee.* A copy of the booklet may be found in the Archives at Frazier Memorial Library, McNeese State University.

INSCRIPTION ON LCHS MEMORIAL (1896-1983). The measure of greatness in an institution of learning is found in its ultimate product---the stature of the men and women it nurtures, and their contribution to the order, beauty, and sanity of their community. The Memorial is located at Lock Park in Lake Charles.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM *THE WEEKLY AMERICAN* (10 February 1897)

Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX (Member #1296)

This issue of *The American* reported that the town of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania was destroyed by fire on 3 February. A case heard in the Louisiana State Supreme court was of interest to the rice planters of the area. Three years ago, HOLTON & WINN, who owned and operated a plantation on the lower Lacassine River, shipped their rice to JOHN A. HUBBARD & Co. of New Orleans, with orders to hold the rice until they ordered it sold. HUBBARD & Co. pledged the rice to Hibernia National Bank, and received $2.00 a sack for the rice, and used the money in their own business, which soon failed. HOLTON & WINN brought suit against the bank to recover the rice or its value, but their case in the Lower Court failed. The State Supreme court reversed the decision, a victory not only for HOLTON & WINN, but also for other rice planters doing business through commission men.

Business news of the area told that J. McFARLAND & Son have built an ice plant at Jennings. Mrs. E. OPPENHEIMER built a sidewalk in front of her business on Railroad Avenue. FRANK SHUTTS contracted to survey for the N. A. L. & T. Co. around Bon Ami. WILLIAM BRIGGS and Mr. HOPKINS consolidated their real estate business and had offices at the Kaufman Bank. J. H. TUTTLE moved his blacksmith and carriage shop to the corner of Iris and Cole Streets and took in J. H. CALDWELL as his partner. CHARLES BOREN left to work in the engineer corps of the K. C. S. & G. Mr. HOOPES, division manager of that railroad, and his crew were working in the north part of Calcasieu Parish. ALBERT BARR, contractor for the railroad, removed his camp from Edgewood to Westlake. J. W. BARTLEY was repairing his house on Ryan Street, between Broad and Pujo Streets, which was formerly occupied by JOHN CHINAMAN, the washerman. Public land was being sold at the Court House. Two lots on Bilbo Street with a one-room structure and outhouse were being offered for $2,000. Other town properties, as well as rice land and timber land, were being sold to the highest bidders.

The tug *Earnest*, owned by J. A. BEL, and captained by DENNIS WOOD, was hauling rock for the new levee. The tug *Ramos*, also owned by Mr. BEL, and captained by TOM CLINE, was busy towing logs for the mill. Last week E. HAMAND sold 480 acres of Rapides Parish timberland belonging to J. B. WATKINS to the Bradley Lumber Company. The Bradley Lumber Company sent a barge containing 20,000 feet of lumber to Sabine Pass, Texas for shipment to Hamburg, Germany. The tug *Ramos* had towed the logs downriver.

Rev. A. WILKINSON preached at the Hodges Street M. E. Chapel, Rev. HALL preached at the Baptist Church, and Rev. HARP preached at the Broad Street M. E. Church. A Valentine party for the Christian Endeavor Society of the Christian Church was to be held at the home of JOHN BROWN. A committee of Mennonites from Elkhart Co., Indiana arrived here to view the area for a possible location. Messrs. FAWCETT and MASON hunted ducks, which were plentiful.

As usual, the residents of Lake Charles were coming and going on business trips and visits to friends and family. HAMILTON PIPER went to Jennings. Miss LUCY HENDERSON visited in Orange. Mrs. JAMES MASON left on a visit of several weeks. JOSEPH SHIVELY and family, who had been visiting here, left for Indiana. Mrs. E. A. WATKINS, who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Prof. THOMSON, departed for her home in Highmore, South Dakota.

Visitors to the city included Sheriff HARPER of Cameron Parish and WALTER J. BOYCOTT of Lacrosse, Wisconsin. Miss DAISY BAKER visited her parents south of town. Miss PEARL ALCOCK of Oberlin visited her sisters, Mrs. WALKER and Mrs. HOUSE. Mr. WILLIAMS and B. F. McBURNEY of Chicago have been in the city prospecting; it is possible they may make their homes here.

Marriage licenses for the week ending 10 February 1897 were issued to the following persons:
2 February---ROLAND R. BRAIL and LUCY EVANS.
6 February---WILLIAM ELENDER and BERTHA WING.
9 February---JOHN LAUNDRY [sic?] and MARY GIOYTE

The sick list included Mrs. WEBBER, Mrs. HENRY MUMMY, GEORGE FARQUAHAR, ED WATSON, CHARLES FITZENREITER, and Policeman GEORGE MILLER of South Side. ED LEHMAN of *The American,* JOE POWELL of the Watkins passenger engine, E. B. MOSES of the Watkins bank, Mr. and Mrs. HAYES (on South Ryan St.), Mrs. E. HAMAND, Dr. MARTIN, MORGAN ANDRUS, Miss MAMIE WRIGHT, C. B. LOYD, JNO. PERKINS, J. C. McCAIN of South Side all had the grippe. The 20-month old child of ED CAGLE has pneumonia. ORYL SCHWING's hand was badly mashed by a falling ladder.

HARRY REED, who was in the feed business, died on 5 February 1897; his body was taken to Chicago. GUY BEATTIE, editor of the *Lake Charles Tribune,* accompanied the body. Mr. RICH of Chicago, the father of Mrs. HARRY REED, is expected to come to settle the estate. FRANK MUTERSBAUGH, the son of Mr. and Mrs. GRANT MUTERSBAUGH, died Tuesday night, 9 February 1897 at the age of five months and fourteen days.

North Louisiana was struck by a severe drought. [This is the way the people of that time spelled and pronounced "drought."] To help alleviate the suffering, the citizens of Lake Charles organized a relief movement. Those who donated were prominent businessmen and included the following: Bradley-Ramsey Lumber Co. ($25.00), Lake Charles Rice Milling Co. ($10.00), J. A. LANDRY (10.00), J. A. BEL Lumber Co. ($25.00), PAT CROWLEY ($5.00), F. B. CLINGO ($2.00), J. H. MATHIEU ($1.00), P. McCOY ($1.00), GEORGE H. PODRASKY ($1.00), JOHN PETERS ($1.00), WILLIAM CAGNEY ($1.00), E. DELMOULY ($1,00), E. ROSENTHAL ($1.00), Mrs. OPPENHEIMER (.50), BENDEL & MEYER ($1.00), L. MEYER ($1.00), W. W. WOLFSON ($1.00), J. M. McCAIN ($1.00), J. J. RIGMAIDEN ($1.00), THOMSON & LORRE ($5.00), W. A. KIRKWOOD ($1.00), DREW & POWELL ($10.00), G. T. LOCK ($1.00), D. REIMS ($3.00), EDDY Brothers ($1.50), SIM MARX ($1.00), D. R. SWIFT ($3.00), J. FRANK ($5.00), W. C. WALL ($5.00), C. D. MOSS ($5.00), F. A. VON PHUL ($1.00), Calcasieu Bank ($50.00), T. N. COSTELLO ($1.00), Watkins Banking Co. ($10.00), L. KAUFMAN ($10.00), A. P. PUJO ($10.00), A. F. BOLTON ($10.00), WINSTON OVERTON ($1.00), PAUL A. SOMPAYRAC ($5.00), JOHN H. POE ($1.00), First National Bank ($25.00), and H. J. GEARY ($5.00).

A lawsuit against the Hodge Fence Company was settled by the District Court, which awarded a monetary settlement to 13-year-old ARTHUR MOORE, minor son of BILLY MOORE. The boy lost his thumb in an accident. In the case of CHARLES FOX versus the Lake Charles Street Railway, a compromise was reached. Attorneys PUJO and MOSS represented the company, and

EDWARD MILLER, assisted by a New Orleans attorney, represented Mr. FOX. The Grand Jury issued a verdict of murder to JOE COURTNEY.

NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE PARISH from *The Weekly American* (10 February 1897)

BEAR. The sleet and snow didn't agree with our little lambs. CHAP JONES is renting ALSTON COLEMAN's farm this year. JONES and his brother returned from their rafting. WILLIE COLEMAN visited his parents. B. A. SELLARS, W. B. JONES, JOHN G. ILES, Miss EDNA HOLESWORTH, and Mrs. MAMIE ALBRIGHT and daughter, MARGUERITE, also visited here. L. A. JONES returned home from a visit to Westlake. LUCIEN JONES, the son of L. A. JONES, is in the fur business. ZACK JONES went to Lake Charles to attend court. MAC and JIMMY SELLARS also went to Lake Charles. All the young folks at Bear had a good time skating in the street at J. E. SELLARS, despite some awful falls. Mrs. J. E. SELLARS had been quite sick for a week, and W. B. JONES had the grippe. Mrs. ADELE SELLARS visited Mr. McCONATHAY. Mrs. A. B. SELLARS visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. IRVIN COOLEY. CHARLEY CARR, who had been working for the new railroad, died at the residence of TOM MALONE this week. JOHN HILL's store burned down. (Signed) PUELLA

EDGERLY. J. B. JONES of Des Moines, Iowa was here looking after his farm. Visitors to the town were W. D. DAVIS of Davis' Mills and Mrs. WILLIAM PERKINS, Miss LUCY STANTON returned home after a month's visit with relatives in Orange, Texas. Mrs. M. CANDELIER returned home after an extended visit with friends and relatives in Rayne. L. CANDELIER, wife, and child visited J. VAN BROOK's family. Mrs. J. VAN BROOK visited in Orange. Mr. GOODWIN and family have taken charge of the section that was occupied by Mr. HARTNER and family. "La Grippe" visited the town. Those on the sick list included Mr. and Mrs. FANCHER, Mrs. VAN BROOK and three children, MAGGIE LYONS, Mrs. FAIRCHILD, and Mrs. ILES. Mr. MANUEL LYONS is up again, but his daughter, who was badly burned some time back, died last Saturday. (Signed) J.

FENTON. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. MILLS visited C. H. W. PAYNE and family in Meadow Prairie. The Misses MARY and BEATRICE PAYNE visited friends in Fenton. Misses GRACE and BELLE MILLS went by afternoon train to Iowa Junction to visit Mrs. AL FRAZIER. ED OSBORN went to Lake Charles. CHARLEY FENTON spent Sunday here with his parents, and HENRY DAY came from Lake Charles to visit his family. JAMES DAY visited his daughter, Mrs. AL MILLS. Miss VERA PIERCE went to Kinder to visit. SOULANGE AUGUSTINE moved into Mr. MARCANTEL's house, south of Fenton. Mr. and Mrs. BAXTER MILLS were the parents of a son, born on 26 February 1897. (Signed) B. O.

GLENMORA. Rev. R. W. RANDLE preached at the Methodist Church. The public school closed after a term of only four months. Prof. R. A. PARROT was praised for his achievements. Prof. WILLIE CALHOUN reported that he will open a private school at Forest Hill. Prof. SILAS PENINGER is at home after successfully completing the school term at Spring Creek Campground. A series of petty thefts struck the town. The victims included the depot of the K. C. S. & G. Railway, Evans' Commercial School, and the residence of Rev. S. MALLET. Several Elders of the Church of the Latter Day Saints visited the town. (Signed) Creole Pelican

MIERSBURG. Severe weather kept most people at home. Some of the sleet remained on the ground for eight days. Rev. P. P. GREEN, a caller at Miersburg, reported the death of CHARLES CARR, a tie-maker, from consumption. RORN SMITH of Pine Turkey visited here on his return from Lake Charles and reported bad weather and bad roads. Prof. and Mrs. J. J. NICHOLS visited the JOHN F. MIERS family; Prof. NICHOLS closed his school at Hopewell and was on his way home to Merryville. JOHN F. MIERS reported that the district meeting of the Calcasieu Baptist Association was a failure because of inclement weather. A traveling dentist named BOYD stopped to spend the night with Mr. MARIAN WOODWARD near Davis' Mills; BOYD was found dead in his bed the next morning.

OAKDALE. Gardening and farming has been delayed by the hard frost. The hogs are dying of starvation and cholera. W. T. DUNN was planting Irish potatoes, as the storekeepers lost many apples and potatoes during the freeze. J. DUNN who was at Lake Charles for the Grand Jury, came home. GUS FOSTER went to Alexandria to trade, and L. D. MILLER went to Lake Charles on business. Mrs. MOORE returned home from Opelousas. Mrs. McLEOD and Mrs. CRYER have been sick. Mr. STEWART and his brass band performed at the hotel. Mr. W. JORDAN, who dropped a knife on his foot, may lose his foot. HENRY BUTLER's house caught fire from the stove; the family was able to save everything but the house. D. WILSON went out hunting and fired three shots at a deer; the animal turned on him, but he made a "lucky escape." Mr. WILSON has not been out hunting since then. (Signed) PINE KNOT

OBERLIN. The ground is still too wet to plow because of the sleet and incessant heavy rains. The merchants have to hustle to keep enough foodstuffs sufficient to supply the extra demands caused by the record cold weather. Seed rice is scarce. For the first time in the history of the town, no building project was going on. Tramps were in abundance, looking for a "hand-out." Oberlin apparently has been exempt from the ravages of such fatal and disagreeable diseases, such as pneumonia, the grippe, etc. Many strangers arrived daily; most of them depart for the new railway line west of here. A delightful party was given by H. H. SMITH to honor his daughter LILLY's tenth birthday. (Signed) XIOUS

LAWN PARTY. Misses DOROTHY ROSTEET and IRIS ROSTEET entertained with an enjoyable lawn party at their home on East Broad Street. An effective arrangement of bright summer flowers lent charm to the home. Tempting refreshments were served. Guests included: CLYDE FLEURY, LOUIS LUST, WILFRED McCAIN, CONWAY LeBLEU, ROGER ROSTEET, PHILLIP RIBBECK, KENNETH McCAIN, JOHN HENRY LeBLEU, MARVIN GOODMAN, HOWARD LUST, ALBERT RIBBECK, BILL ROSTEET, CHARLIE HENRY, GABBERT HICKMAN, Jr., and SHIRLEY CARNAHAN, MILDRED GOODMAN, KATHRYN and JULIA MASTERSON, DORIS FLEURY, LEONA HURLBURT, THELMA ANN CARNAHAN, RUTH CARNAHAN, FRANCES ROSTEET, Mr. and Mrs. AL RIBBECK, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. CARNAHAN, Mrs. RUTH FAIRCHILD, Mrs. JOE MASTERSON, Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES ROSTEET.

Jones. "Our Past: 75 Years Ago," Lake Charles *American Press (6/*20/1932, reprinted 6/20/2007)

ACCORDING TO THE 2000 CENSUS, people aged 80 to 84 numbered 4,945,367 or 1.8% of the population. Those from 85 to 90 numbered 2,759,818 or 1% of the population, and those 90 years and older numbered 1,449,769. There are still a lot of "oldies but goodies" among us!

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

Compiled – 1971

Continued from Vol. 32 No. 3

DAIGLE, EDWARD S., b. 21 Jan. 1898, d. 21 Aug. 1966
GUIDRY, PATRICK H., b. 10 Aug. 1907, d. 12 Jan. 1969
GUIDRY, LAURENCE B., b. 28 July 1903, d. 11 Feb. 1971
CHATAGNIER, FLORENCE GUIDRY, b. 30 Nov. 1917, d. 11 June 1956
PENNISON, LELIA M., b. 1 Sept. 1901, d. 20 Aug. 1968
RIDER, A. W. "BILL", b. 9 Jan. 1932, d. 24 Apr. 1962
SMITH, DONALD JOSEPH, b. 13 Oct. 1945, d. 13 Dec. 1964
SMITH, GEORGE MARCEL, b. 14 June 1950, d. 12 Apr. 1951
SONNIER, MARY LOUISE, b. 1877, d. 1962
NAVARRE, MICHELLE ANNE, b. 26 Aug. 1958, d. 22 Dec. 1958
LANDRY, SEBASTIAN J., b. 6 Oct. 1874, d. 19 Aug. 1958
ROLLER, JOHN C., b. 10 Oct. 1940, d. 12 Sept. 1963
BOREL, FUALDES, b. 6 Dec. 1884, d. 8 Jan. 1959
LANDRY, ALICE M., b. 25 Mar. 1898, d. 13 Apr. 1958
LANDRY, THORNWELL F., b. 7 Aug. 1906, d. 2 Mar. 1961
LANDRY, AZEMA L., b. 16 Sept. 1880, d. 6 July 1959
LANDRY, JOSEPH ALCIDE, b. 21 Feb. 1877, d. 2 June 1952
LeBLANC, EMMETT L., Sr., b. 30 Oct. 1907, d. 16 Jan. 1970; La. SK US Navy – WWII
VINCENT, AMOS J., b. 20 Feb. 1897, d. 1 Sept. 1961
CHADDICK, ALAN WAYNE, b. 12 June 1962, d. 7 Sept. 1962
MILLER, HAYWOOD W., b. 16 July 1912, d. 20 Sept. 1964; La. S/SGT US Army – WWII
SPANO, JOHN, b. 14 Dec. 1909, d. 2 Feb. 1967
DUCHARME, MARY ALICE, b. 15 July 1930. d. 8 May 1958
DEROUEN, LODUS, b. 14 Apr. 1885, d. 25 Dec. 1958
BOUDREAUX, MEDRICK A., b. 30 Aug. 1880, d. 13 Aug. 1957
KHOURY, SARAH ISSAC, b. 17 July 1865, d. 15 Jan. 1963
GEORGE, JIMMIE, b. 6 May 1917, d. 18 May 1970; La. SGT 16 Bomb Sq. AAF-WWII
MOFFETT, JESSIE MASER, b. 20 June 1912, d. 27 June 1957
SAXBY, LAURA THERESA, b. 9 Jan. ????, d. 12 Mar. 1967
SAXBY, JAY CHARLES, b. 29 May 1898, d. 26 Apr. 1961
STEEN, LUCILE S., b. 16 Nov. 1902, d. 10 Jan. 1958
SMITH, HARRY R., b. 1911, d. 1967
HOFFPAUIR, ALAN KEITH, b. 20 Feb. 1951, d. 15 Aug., 1969; s/o Mr. & Mrs. KENNETH R. HOFFPAUIR
CUTTING, EDNA BYRD, b. 24 Aug. 1921, d. 14 Nov. 1969
BUTTS, WILLIAM ALLEN, b. 30 June 1878, d. 30 Sept. 1958
BUTTS, FANNIE BANKS, b. 10 Apr. 1875, d. 29 Nov. 1958
BOTHWICK, WILLIAM W., b. 7 June 1886, d. 27 Mar. 1957

BOTHWICK, DOTTIE, b. 18 Nov. 1894, d. 6 Apr. 1962
McMANUS, EMMET EDWIN, (no dates); La. PTR2 US NR – WWII
NEWSOME, CARLTON D., b. 1904, d. 1967
NEWSOME, EFFIE E., b. 1910, d.1964
LITTLE, LEOLA MAE, b. 5 Aug. 1898, d. 11 Feb. 1968
LITTLE, FRANCIS EARL, b. 17 Aug. 1885, d. 10 Oct. 1968
DAVIS, GORDON C., b. 1904, d. 1963
HAMBRICK, ELIZABETH K., b. 12 Mar. 1902, d. 6 June 1959
SWEENEY, EDWARD D., b. 1876, d. 1968
SCHEXNIDER, JOSEPH C., b. 8 Oct. 1925, d. 4 Jan. 1966; La. SS ML3 US NR – WWII
RANDOLPH, ROBERT L., b. 2 Nov. 1892, d. 10 June 1959
STAYTON, WILLIAM D., Sr., b. 1883, d. 1963
STAYTON, ISABELLE, b. 1899, d. 1968
SUYDAN, CHARLES A., b. 3 Aug. 1881, d. 9 Oct. 1969
BONNER, FANNIE HICKS, b. 4 Nov. 1876, d. 5 Dec. 1963
SPRATT, CARSON MINNO, b. 9 APR. 1914, d. 28 June 1962; La. CHP CLK US Navy, WWII
HENRY, BERTIE P., b. 4 May 1896, d. 14 Nov. 1962
EMMONS, LENNIE BELLE, b. 12 Dec. 1910, d. 17 Dec. 1963
JONES, JOHN O., b. 20 Apr. 1906, d. 1 Aug. 1959
JONES, DORA STOKES, b. 1 Jan. 1884, d. 27 Apr. 1963
JONES, Lt. Col. LENNIE, b. 10 Oct. 1914, d. 20 Aug. 1960
SPANN, ROMEY D., b. 27 Jan. 1955, d. 30 Jan. 1955
GRAY, EARL, b. 14 Dec. 1886, d. 7 June 1968
GRAY, ALTA, b. 14 Dec. 1887, d. 4 Jan. 1970
KUHLMAN, LINDA ANN, b. 22 Nov. 1958, d. 27 Dec. 1962
KUHLMANN, REBECCA ANN, 30 Aug. 1957 (only date)
McCANN, DAVID A., b. 10 Oct. 1891, d. 29 Apr. 1958
DOTY, HOMER C., b. 8 Sept. 1892, d. 14 Apr. 1969
KLINE, EUGENE LOWELL, b. 1 Aug. 1914, d. 7 July 1956; La. SGT Co. B 27 Inf. – WWII – Bsm. Ph.
GREENLEAF, CARL R., b. 12 Aug.1898, d. 18 July 1960
MUSGROVE, MARION R., b. 8 Nov. 1903, d. 11 Jan. 1971
ROGERS, ROBERT SAMUEL, 21 Mar. 1957 (only date)
GILLESPIE, WALTER E., b. 1880, d. 1964
SELF, TRUMAN M., b. 15 Dec. 1924, d. 18 Nov. 1964; La. TEC5 11 Base Post Office, WWII PH
MICHIE, MARK E., b. 18 Nov. 1890, d. 27 Sept. 1968
McCREARY, PEGRAM LAZENBY, MD, b. 21 Apr. 1905, d. 6 June 1968
YOCUM, JESSIE R., b. 28 Aug. 1891, d. 29 May 1965; La. SGT 2 Bn REPL TNG Center – WWI
RYAN, GEORGE L., b. 22 Feb. 1907, d. 3 Feb. 1961
YEATMAN, FRANK R., Jr., b. 11 Oct. 1908, d. 10 June 1959
YEATMAN, FRANK, b. 6 Dec. 1876, d. 22 Dec. 1958
COMIER, CLAUD J., Sr., b. 3 Jan. 1901, d. 8 Apr. 1956
COMIER, FLORENCE F., b. 20 June 1902, d. 2 June 1970
SONIER, FELIX, b. 1890, d. 1968

MORGAN, M. U. "MIT", b. 26 July 1911, d. 29 Mar. 1958
DUNN, RUSSELL M., b. 1901, d. 1963
GRIFFIN, JODIE M., b. and d. 1964
GRIFFIN, RANDALL J., b and d. 1963
MOORE, JIMMIE DALE, b. 17 Sept. 1960, d. 25 Mar. 1964
HEBERT, JEANNE, b. 30 Sept. 1970, d. 2 Oct. 1970; d/o Mr. & Mrs. JON J. K. HEBERT
HUVAL, SADIE, b. 1 Feb. 1920, d. 30 Oct. 1920; d/o Mr. & Mrs. S. HUVAL
CHANEY, BARTON DAVID, b. 11 Jan. 1965, d. 26 Jan. 1965
DOUCET, BECKY M., b. 7 Jan. 1965, d. 24 Apr. 1965
KING, LARRY S., b. 19 July 1958, d. 11 Jan. 1959
DOUCET, DONIS ANITA, b. 2 May 1958, d. 4 May 1958
BOSWELL, ELLEN KAY (infant), 23 Apr. 1957 (only date)
ROY, SUSAN MARIE (infant), 13 Mar. 1957 (only date)
CIFUNE, ROSE MARIE, b. 27 Sept. 1956, d. 5 Feb. 1957
BREWER, NORRIS HAMPTON, b. 30 Nov. 1956, d. 5 Dec. 1956
GIBBS, RODNEY WYNN (infant), 19 Oct. 1956 (only date)
PRICE, LEO CHARLES (infant), 29 Dec. 1959 (only date)
DUPLECHAIN, TAMMY (infant), 22 Nov. 1961 (only date)
COLLINS, EARNEST A. (infant), 21 Sept. 1961 (only date)
FELTNER, DONNA MARIE, b. 23 Jan. 1958, d. 5 Feb. 1958
ESTILETTE (infant), 4 Dec. 1957 (only date)
HUCKABY, BOB (infant), 22 Aug. 1956 (only date)
BRODEUR, PATRICK G. (infant), 1 May 1956 (only date)
SMITH (infant), 15 Sept. 1959 (only date); s/o Lt. & Mrs. T. W. SMITH
STUTES, RAYMOND, Jr. (infant), 24 Apr. 1956 (only date)
TUBBS, HELEN M. (infant), 24 Apr. 1956 (only date)
EDWARDS (infant), 29 Apr. 1957 (only date)
COX, SHIRLEY ANN, b. 4 Feb. 1936, d. 11 May 1961
HODGKINS, ROSAN D., b. 1904, d. 1965
DICKERSON, FUFUS, b. 7 June 1913, d. 29 June 1960; La. S1 US NR – WWII
LEGER, IDELL, b. 22 Feb. 1901, d. 12 Apr. 1968
SUTTON, AMY DENISE (infant), 18 Oct. 1963 (only date); d/o PHYLLIS & BILL SUTTON
CARROLL, TRAVIS, b. 14 Dec. 1919, d. 11 Feb. 1956; La. PVT Co. A 146 Engr. C Bn. – WWII
OWEN, EDWARD, b. 28 Sept. 1889, d. 9 Sept. 1963; La. PFC Co. B 30 Mach. Gun. Bn – WWI
TILBURY, PAUL VERLIN, b. 16 Apr. 1901, d. 2 Feb. 1967; La. COX US Navy – WWI
SWEENEY, TRAVIS O., b. 9 Sept. 1885, d. 16 July 1957
HOFFPAUIR, RAYMOND J., b. 15 Jan. 1902, d. 26 Mar. 1964
FOSS, GLENN ARTHUR, b. 11 Oct. 1885, d. 8 Aug. 1957
OTTINGER, DANIEL E., b. 17 Aug. 1880, d. 13 Aug. 1967
ELLENDER, EMMA S., b. 12 Mar. 1918, d. 5 Dec. 1954
AUCOIN, ELES, b. 1902, d. 1968
AUCOIN, MYRTLE, b. 1903, d. 1970
MILLER, ERNEST DAVID, b. 1939, d. 1962
WESTHOCK, WILLIS, b. 4 Jan. 1904, d. 15 Nov. 1956
STITZLEIN, GLENN C., b. 1901, d. 1955

LEE, JESSIE M., b. 13 Aug. 1892, d. 5 Nov. 1964
HAYS, ROBERT SOUTHEY, b. 1897, d. 1955
PITTMAN, GEORGE T., b. 31 Dec. 1919, d. 11 Apr. 1957;La. S/SGT 557 BombSq.AAF-WWII
MILLER, ALVA A., b. 14 Dec. 1902, d. 29 June 1957
HALE, OSCAR W. , b. 13 Nov. 1895, d. 24 Mar. 1965; La. CPL Co A 51 Inf. WWI
BRESOFSKI, VICTOR, b. 29 June 1910, d. 9 Sept. 1967; La. CPL 739 Base Unit AAF-WWII
PIZANIE, JOHN A., b.10 Sept. 1936, d. 5 Oct. 1963; La. PFC Marine Corps.
BENO, MAZELE, b. 1903, d. 1910
MANUEL, THELUS, b. 1923, d. 1968
NEWMAN, MARY NELL, b. 19 Apr. 1931, d. 16 June 1963
DUGAS, BEN C., b. 10 Apr. 1893, d. 24 Oct. 1969
HIGHTOWER, ROBERT C., b. 13 Sept. 1950, d. 24 Oct. 1961
DIAMOND, ANTHONY P., b. 14 Oct. 1918, d. 5 Aug. 1970
BOUDREAUX, CYNTHIA BLANCHE, b. 28 July 1954, d. 25 Dec. 1965
BOUDREAUX, DEBORAH ANN, b. 7 Dec. 1951, d. 25 Dec. 1965
BOUDREAUX, JAMES L., Jr., b. 19 Nov. 1949, d. 25 Dec. 1965
BOUDREAUX, ADELINE C., b. 8 May 1916, d. 25 Dec. 1965
BOUDREAUX, JAMES L., Sr., b. 31 Oct. 1917, d. 25 Dec. 1965
MANUEL, LOIS M., b. 27 Sept. 1941, d. 8 Feb. 1963
BOURQUE, EDWIN L., b. 19 Feb. 1918, d. 3 Apr. 1968; La. CPL US Army – WWII
MYRES, GEORGE W., b. 10 Apr. 1886, d. 15 Feb. 1960
PULVER, MARIE LeDOUX, b. 7 Dec. 1888, d. 2 Jan. 1967
BERTRAND, MARIE D., b. 27 Sept. 1900, d. 28 Jan. 1957
BEADLE, LESTER J., b. 18 June 1893, d. 13 Aug. 1967
BEADLE, IVY P., b. 12 Feb. 1895, d. 20 Dec. 1958
BENOIT, LOUIS B., b. 12 Mar. 1900, d. 7 May 1970
RILING, GEORGE L., b. 17 Feb. 1916, d. 14 Nov. 1963; La. PFC 639 Air Mat. Sq. – WWII
SWIRE, JOSEPH, b. 14 Feb. 1908, d. 26 Aug. 1964
SHUFF, BERNADINE, b. 20 Dec. 1943, d. 5 Mar. 1957
FONTENOT, CURRIE J., b. 20 May 1911, d. 24 Dec. 1960
CASTILLE, IGNACE, b. 31 July 1891, d. 27 July 1960; La. PVT MG Co. 1 Inf. - WWI
GRANGER, OPHELIA LeDOUX, b. 2 Jan. 1883, d. 4 Feb. 1967
CHAMPAGNE, HARRY JULIUS, b. 31 July 1929, d. 5 July 1963
KEELE, FRANCES M., b. 28 Dec. 1871, d. 12 Feb. 1959
GUILLARD, JUNICE, b. 1908, d. 1963
MATTE, PAMELA JOE, b. 31 Mar. 1954, d. 30 Oct. 1959
ECONOMU, STEFAN M., b. 30 June 1942, d. 15 Feb. 1964
BARNHILL, SAMUEL C., b. 1898, d. 1967
ROBIRA, IDA YOUNG, b. 22 Apr. 1879, d. 31 Mar. 1965
HULSEY, SMITH H., b. 5 Feb. 1910, d. 29 June 1968; La. PVT Inf. – WWII
LeBOEUF, ROBERT F., b. 26 July 1875, d. 17 May 1967
AUCOIN, SYLVAN JOSEPH, b. 1 Sept. 1895, d. 24 Oct. 1960; La. PVT 19 Const. Co. Air SVC – WWI
FOREMAN, OLIVER B., b. 1882, d. 1956
FREDERICK, JOHN ROLAND, b. 15 Aug. 1929, d. 25 July 1956

(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. 3

OFFICIAL STREET DIRECTORY

INGLESIDE STREET

405	
420	CROOPER, A. B.
425	CLINE, THOMAS

JACKSON STREET

511	DASPIT, PRESTON J.
533	
537	
539	FLOURY, J. A.
601	ANDRUS, JAMES
611	BAUMGARTEN, FRED
613	PRESTRIDGE, T. J.
631	HANSON, LAWRENCE
707	FUNGY, WESTEN
711	MELANCON, J. S.

IRIS STREET

621	SHATTUCK, W. B.
623	WELSH, W. W.
627	
628	HOLLEMAN, J. H.
631	EDWARDS, W. H.
635	LANDS, HORACE
639	MILLER, HARRISON
640	COLLETTE, J. H. Jr.
710	VOLQUARDSON, B.
712	PEACOCK, Mrs. MINNIE
715	WALLER, HERBERT (c)
718	SLOANE, R. C.
719	FRANKLIN, Mrs. FANNY
725	CROOK, JOE (c)
731	MILLER, JENNIE (c)
816	
924	NEWTON, E. K.
926	FULLINGTON, A. H.
930	MAHER, Mrs.
1002	BATTE, C. A.
1003	PICKERILL, G. N.
1008	
1013	TAYLOR, A. A.
1014	PRICE, Mrs. A. E.
1026	JONES, A. M.
1032	BRADLEY, JOE

1035 HARMON, H. W.
1037 WALKER, SAM
1040 LILLEY, Mrs. M. A

HODGES STREET

215 McDONALD, JOSEPH
217 HEARST, BERLIN
219 BURKE, TOM
221 MERCER, Mrs. HARVEY
223 CORBELLO, E.
304 BENEDIXEN, V. H.
309 PIERCE, RICHARD
313 MABREY, EARL
314 ROY, G. F.
318 GILL, Mrs. C. L.
319 McCOY, Mrs. HELEN
328 DURBRIDGE, W. W.
402 MECHE, Mrs. A. J.
403 PERKINS, CLAYBURN
406 MASON, W. A.
411 FUTCH, C. P.
414 GREEN, J. R.
420 WRONG, E.B.
421
430 RICHARDSON, Dr. C. L.
502 BLUESTEIN, A.
511 MARX, Mrs.
512 SHATTUCK, Mrs. JANE E.
519 ANDRUS, M. D.
524 DEES, Mrs. LOTTIE
527 BENDEL, S.
604 LEVY, ARMAND
607 NASON VILLA, Miss V. RUSK
608 LIVINGSTON
620 ASHTON, CHAS. R.
702 MOELING, WALTER G.
703 GOOS, Mrs. F. A.
72_ McLEOD, Mrs. AGNES
714 CANTON, WM.
716 HARMON, W. J. S.
801 SMITH, Mrs. R. H.
813 McGEE, E. A./818 DAIGLE, C. F.
819 DEARBORN, Mrs. F.
824 RYAN, ED.
825 SHELL, Rev. H. H.
826 AUTHERMANT, L. R.
830 COLLIN, A.
914 CENTRAL FIRE STATION
915 DUFFER, ALBERT
919 TUCKER, Mrs. A. L.
1014 FIELD, Mrs. F. B.
1103 GRAYE, JAMES
1110 MOSS, O. R.
1114 FOURNET, J. G.
1127 PACKMAN, HENRY
1131 DAVIDSON, C. J.
1135 EDDY, JAMES
1140 BODIN, C. L.
1144 GORDON, S. W.
1145 WILSON, W. M.
1146 WHITE, J. L.
1149 Vacant
1155
1314 PARKER, Mrs. N.
1322 CONKLIN, J.
1408 McMICHAEL, A. W.
1411 ATEN, W. H.
1415 HORN, AUGUST
1416 CARROLL, S. A.
1504 YOUNG, S. N.
1505 STOKER, R. W.
1511 SCHWING, W. F.
1530 RIGMAIDEN, J. J.
1531 FISHER, Dr. W. L.
1605 PAVIA, L. P.
1611 CLINE, W. E.
1622 BREAUX, THEO. J.
1623 ALFORD, J. F.
1627 DEROUEN, ALENE
1631 TUTEN, Dr. J. D.
1635 BELL, B. A.
1648 DEACON, ROY
1702 BUCK, H. E.
1724 EVANS. G. M.
1732 SINDERSON, H. G.
1738 WYNN, WILLIE
1748 GERDSEN, E.
1801 YASSEN, M. H.
1804 BREWSTER, L. H.

1818 SETTON, C.
1825 CHAVANNE, FRANCIS
1900 FLANDERS, FRED
1919 HUNDLEY, O. B.
1922 MATHIS, FRANK
2008 JOHNSON, J. W.

HUTCHINS STREET

169 RAWLINS, JOSEPH (c)
410 BROWN, FRANK (c)
514 HUNT, HENRY (c)
518 MATTHEWS, ALFRED (c)
530 JOHNSON, JACOB (c)
532 JOHNSON, THOMAS (c)
606 WATKINS, LUCY (c)
612 JONES, JORDAN (c)
616 WILLIAMS, MATHILDA (c)
624 SANDERS, JAMES (c)
628 FOXALL, CHARLES (c)
630 CONLY, GEORGE (c)
721 LEWIS, JASPER (c)
727 Vacant
1027 LAWES, THOMAS
1031
1104 ALEXANDER, N. (c)
1105 TAYLOR, W. W.
1108 PARKER, CLARENCE
1110 HARTZOG, BERNARD

GRAY STREET (Goosport)

109 CRUIKSHANK, MANUEL (c)
111 FORANOVA, FRANK
114 HUGHES, W. M.
116 SCALICE, TOM
117 FARRIS, J. D.
118 RASMUSSEN, R. M.
121 SCALICE, THOS. (Store)
122 TODD, C. M.
125 NEWS, WEYMAN (c)
202 ?
203 FOREMAN, E. D.
212 GREEN, THOS.
213 OWEN, JOHN (c)
219 OWENS, HENRY (c)
223 LANE, JEFF
227 GANTT, PERRY
229 SINGLETARY, L. B.
230 SOLOMON, H. C.
301 JONES, J. B.
303 JONES, A. L.
304 BRIDGES, MACK
309 WHATELY, WM.
313 RUFF, FRANK
317 OLIVIER, JAMES
321 ROCHON, ALBERT (c)
325 BERG, SIMON
402 CASSARA, GEO.
404 CASSARA, GEO.
406 ABSHIRE, JOHN
504 WELLS, JAMES
505 ETNOT, JAMES C.
506 MERCER, W. J.
507 STOUT, FLOYD
507 AUCOIN, SYLVESTER
512 TRAHAN, FRANK
---- BERNARD, RUDOLPH
530 SARVANT, DUDLEY

GILL ST.

947 WODSWTRTH, C. T.

HELEN ST.

220 Vacant
303 REEVES, I. G.
313 PHILLIPS, J. E.
323 ROBINSON, Mrs. FANNIE
422 ROCK, RAYMOND
430 SCOTT, C. E.
432 BARRIS, E. N.
434 SALVATION ARMY QUARTERS

(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

ON THE MERMENTAU: A TRIP TO LAKE ARTHUR & THE GULF tells about a trip made by D. J. ROSE, Gen. G. TAYLOR, and E. NELSON in August 1894 on the steamer *Agnes Parks*, with Capt. FRANK DYER in command.

Each member of the party was armed with a Winchester rifle, watching for a prize to top the 32-foot alligator killed by Messrs. FONTENOT, TOLER, et al. The run from Mermentau to the hotel in Lake Arthur took two hours. The hotel was one of the finest in southwest Louisiana and was under the management of Capt. DYER. The town of Lake Arthur is beautifully situated on the north side of the lake. The fishing is excellent, and the water so clear that our party killed several dozen large buffalo with their rifles. There are large tracts of fig trees, orange groves, and peach orchards. Messrs. TAYLOR and EVANS have a young orange grove of 140 acres, besides a 500-acre field of rice. Messrs. HALL and ESTLE perhaps lead in the quantity of rice and oranges in cultivation, having 800 acres of rice and 160 acres of oranges. The largest exclusive planter is E. A. LOWRY, with 1,500 acres. ADOLPH BROUSSARD had 275 acres of rice, 13 of corn, 10 of sugar cane, and 5 of potatoes. LESLIE A. BAKER had 250 acres of rice; E. GIBSON, 324; WILLIAM BRADBURY, 400; MORRIS & ARTHUR, 400; JOHN SHARP, 275. DENNIS MILLER had 125 acres of rice, 20 acres of corn, 20 acres of sugar cane, and 10 acres of oranges.

On the opposite side, or south Lake Arthur, TAYLOR & EVANS place (previously mentioned); A. B. WILKINSON, 65 acres of rice, 23 of oranges, 23 of peaches; A. BROUSSARD, 225 acres rice, 60 acres oranges, 30 of corn, 25 of cane, 20 of peaches and figs. At Shell Beach, a continuation of the Lake Arthur shore, A. V. SCHUFER had 300 acres of rice; T. J. POMEROY, 200 acres; LAURENCE Bros., 400 acres; of rice and 50 acres of oranges; AMBROSE MOUTON & Son, 150 acres of rice and 30 acres of oranges; ADLONG SCHUNERMAN, 350 acres rice; HOWE & ZIKE, 220 acres rice. On the extreme south of the lake, or Lakeside, HALL & ESTLE (previously mentioned) lead in the extent of their plantings; PATTERSON Bros., 250 acres rice, 13 of potatoes, 10 of corn; HOACK Bros., 400 acres rice.

Leaving the settlement, our party went down the lake. A school of porpoises was sighted at Mud Lake. J. D. ROSE grazed the back huge porpoise. The discharge of a gun was the signal for every black fin in sight to start for deep water. We crossed Grand Lake, a clear body of water about 18 miles across. A curious formation along the banks of this lake, and in fact all along the route from Lake Arthur (included), are the Indian mounds, formed solely of shells, which rise from the water's edge to a height of fifteen to twenty feet and are in some instances several hundred feet long. They are now nearly all overgrown with timber. Tradition says that the Indians built these mounds for burial places for their dead, as numerous articles once used by them, such as pottery, arrow-heads, and human bones and skulls are found in them, it being the Indian tradition to bury the effects along with the body.

We reached Grand Cheniere in the afternoon, where we stopped for the night. Grand Cheniere (large oak) is a strip or ridge of land about twenty-five miles long, apparently composed of

decayed shell and black soil. Live oaks extend the entire length and afford the inhabitants great comfort by their dense shade. Seven hundred and fifty people occupy the island, and their comfortable homes attest the general thrift. The cultivation of oranges and cotton are the principal industries of the inhabitants, only enough land being reserved for garden purposes, there being nothing required about the household or upon the table but what is produced upon the place. The health of the place is proverbial. There are only two stores in Grand Cheniere proper, those of E. STURLES and A. MILLER. The Hon. J. WELSH was met by our party.

An early start was made next morning for the Gulf, eight miles distant. Our little party was augmented by Dr. SAVANT of Grand Cheniere. One of our party had never seen the Gulf and he thought the breakers were a distant city. Several hours were spent strolling along the beach and bathing. A stampede was caused during the swim, caused by a large fish flouncing on top of the water between two of the bathers. When all had swallowed sufficient salt water and gathered all the shells in sight, we weighed anchor and began the voyage homeward. We spent several days in Lake Arthur. Mr. TAYLOR had the honor of killing us an alligator---not 32 feet long, as it was evidently a dwarfed species, but indications showed the creature to be of great age, a flint arrow-head being found buried beneath the scales on the head. Among the last enjoyments at Lake Arthur was a sail upon the lake with Hon. AMBROSE MOUTON and his family. {EDITOR'S NOTE: This article was extracted from *A la Pointe*, Vol. XIX #2 (May 2008), previously published in the *Crowley Signal* (8/16/1894).]

THE TAMBORA EFFECT, the results of the volcanic eruption on an island in the Java Sea in 1815, affected the lives of millions of people around the world. Geologists calculated that the Tambora eruption sent 1,700,000 tons of dust into the sky, and the dust and ashes blocked out the sun, causing the "Little Ice Age" and the "Year Without a Summer." [See ***Kinfolks***, Vol. 12, #2 and Vol. 21 #4.] The climatic change resulted in poor harvests, which, in turn, caused famine and death. So many emigrated from Alsace to America in 1817 that the French government began to keep emigration records. In the U. S. people from northern New England began to immigrate westward, especially to the newly-opened lands in Tennessee and Kentucky. *The Prospector*, Vol. 28 #3 (July 2008), Nevada Genealogical & Historical Society, Las Vegas, NV

PREPARING FOR HELL: "The Burning of Alexandria in 1864" describes the conflagration of the city and the chaos that followed. The burning of Alexandria, Louisiana occurred on 13 May 1864, during the final days of the Red River campaign when the armies of the Union General NATHANIEL BANKS and the Confederate General RICHARD TAYLOR clashed. The disgruntled Union troops suffered a humiliating defeat from an inferior Confederate force at Mansfield and were forced to retreat despite a victory at Pleasant Hill. The town may have been burned by the Jayhawkers who were loyal to the Union in an effort to keep it from falling back into Confederate hands, or it may have been torched by "an ill-disciplined band of soldiers with larceny in their hands and arson in their hearts." Whereas the Union basically ignored the burning of Alexandria, the Confederates did not. Confederate governor of Louisiana, HENRY WATKINS ALLEN, appointed a commission to investigate this incident and other "atrocities and barbarities committed by the Federal officers, troops, and camp followers, during their late invasion of Western Louisiana." Eyewitness testimony was given.
Central Louisiana Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. 22 #3 &4 (Summer & Fall 2008), Alexandria, LA

"Life is what happens to you while you're busy making other plans." John Lennon

MEMBER #468

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Bobbie RILEY GRAY

Address 513 John Stine Rd.

City, State Westlake, La 70669

Date Updated November 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 RILEY, Bobbie Jeannine
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

2 RILEY, Robert Davis (Father of No. 1)
b. 24 Mar. 1898
p.b. Damond Mound, Brazoria Co., Tx.
m. 11 Mar. 1920
d. 12 May 1963
p.d Vinton, La.

3 TRAHAN, Lottie May (Mother of No. 1)
b. 10 Aug. 1898
p.b. Lufkin, Tx.
d. 15 Oct. 1988
p.d. Silsbee, Tx.

4 RILEY, Lewis Francis (Father of No. 2)
b. 22 Nov. 1860
p.b. Fayette Co., Il.
m.
d. 12 Dec. 1932
p.d Fletcher, Tx.

5 MATSON, Mary Elizabeth (Mother of No. 2)
b. 17 Aug. 1862
p.b. Fayette Co., Il.
d. 17 Jan. 1917
p.d. Fletcher, Tx.

6 TRAHAN, Joseph Wiley (Father of No. 3)
b. 1 Feb. 1872
p.b.
m.
d. 28 Oct. 1958
p.d Kountze, Tx.

7 LAIRD, Missouri Ellen (Mother of No. 3)
b. 29 June 1878
p.b. Imperial Cal. Par., La.
d. 4 Nov. 1954
p.d. Fletcher, Tx.

RILEY, Robert Davis (Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 RILEY, William McCray (Father of No. 4)
b. 17 June 1835
p.b. Knox Co., Oh.
m. 6 Mar. 1859
d. 2 Aug. 1876
p.d Fayette Co., Il.

9 CLAYTER, Marinda Chedrick (Mother of No. 4)
b. 29 Jan. 1843
p.b. Fayette Co., Il.
d. 5 Sep. 1865
p.d

10 MATSON, Vincent (Father of No. 5)
b. -- 1820
p.b. Ohio
m. 23 Sep. 1854
d.
p.d Illinois

11 CLOW, Mary (Polly) (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b. Ohio
d.
p.d. Illinois

12 TRAHAN, Pierre (Father of No. 6)
b. -- 1842
p.b.
m. 3 May 1866 - Tx.
d.
p.d

13 ROBERTS, Sarah (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 LAIRD, James Bruner (Father of No. 7)
b. 26 Apr. 1839
p.b. Clark Co., Ms.
m. 17 Feb. 1865 - Ms.
d. 3 Apr. 1928
p.d Angelina Co., Tx.

15 WARDEN, Julia Angeline (Mother of No. 7)
b. 27 Mar. 1849
p.b. Marion Co., Ms.
d. 23 Nov. 1898
p.d. Angelina Co., Tx.

16 RILEY, William (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 12 Jan. 18[illegible]
m. -- 1827 - Va.
d. 18 Sep. 1883

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

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

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

20 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

21 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

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

23 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

24 TRAHAN, Joseph (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1810
m. 22 Feb. 1833 - La.
d. Beaumont, Tx. - Tx.

25 DUBOIS, Marie Leocade (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 19 May 181[illegible]
d. Beaumont, Tx.

26 ROBERTS, Wiley (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. Alabama
m.
d.

27 ____, Lizzy (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. Alabama
d.

28 LAIRD, Adam (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1898 - SC
m. 1834
d. 1869 - Tx.

29 CHATTAM, Sultana (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1 Feb. 18[illegible]
d. 30 Mar. 1900 - Tx.

30 WARDEN, J.T. (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1823 - NC
m.
d.

31 LEE, Mary Anne (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1823 - Ms.
d.

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TEN RULES FOR USING INDEXES

The following list of rules was compiled by James A. Hansen of the Wisconsin State Historical Society. These rules are definitely ones you should keep in mind when you are checking an index for an ancestor.

1. An index is only an index. It is NOT a substitute for the record being indexed.
2. The larger the size of the index, the more easily pertinent listings are overlooked.
3. In a given record, any vowel may at any point be substituted for any other vowel or consonant.
4. Virtually every pre-WWII record, in whatever form we see it today, originated as an attempt by an individual to put on paper what he or she thought was heard.
5. There is no perfect indexing system.
6. It doesn't matter how YOU spell the name, it only matters how the indexer spelled it.
7. Just because an index is described as complete or comprehensive, doesn't mean it is complete or comprehensive.
8. If you haven't found it in the index, you can only conclude that you haven't found it in the index. You cannot conclude that it's not in the record.
9. The index in a book is not always in the back of the book.
10. Sometimes it is best to ignore the index altogether.

Source: *Heir Mail*, Winter 1999

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-Source Unknown
The Genealogist, June 1998

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