



# 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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**EDITORIAL POLICY** – We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to Southwest Louisiana.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.

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**SOCIETY ITEMS FOR SALE** – *Ancestor Charts, Vol. I (1985)* \$21.95 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. II (1988)* \$21.95 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. III (1991)* \$25.00 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. IV (1994)* \$25.00 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. V (1997)* \$25.00 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. VI (2000)* \$22.00 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. VII (2003)* \$20.00 ppd. *Subject Index I- Vol. 1 (1977) through Vol. 18 (1994)* \$5.00 ppd; *Subject Index II – Vol. 19 (1995) through Vol. 22 (1998)* \$5.00 ppd; *Subject Index III – Vol. 23 (1999) through Vol. 26 (2002)* \$5.00 ppd; *Subject Index IV – Vol. 27 (2003) through Vol. 31 (2007)* \$5.00 ppd. Order from SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652.

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## **SOCIETY NEWS**

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

**MARK YOUR CALENDARS FOR UPCOMING SOCIETY MEETINGS**  
**Saturdays, 10 A.M. – March 21<sup>st</sup>, May 16<sup>th</sup>, September 19<sup>th</sup> and November 21<sup>st</sup>**

### **ELECTED OFFICERS FOR 2009**

President – PAT HUFFAKER

Vice-President – THELMA LaBOVE

Recording Secretary – LANE OLIVER

Corresponding Secretary – DOT AKINS

Treasurer – BILLIE CORMIER

### **MARCH MEETING**

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. will be held on Saturday, March 21<sup>st</sup>, 2009, at 10:00 A.M. in the Carnegie Meeting Room, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles. Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 AM. Guests are always welcome.

The program will be "The Goos Family" presented by JIM BRADSHAW of Lafayette, La.

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### **NEW MEMBERS**

1522. TRESA TATYREK, 1616 Shadywood Ln, Flower Mound, TX 75028

1523. MARY LOUISE PUTNAM, P. O. Box 132, Elton, LA 70532

1524. JESSICA MARTIN MINTON, 3970 Center St., Lake Charles, LA 70607

1525. MARTY DuPUIS, 137 LaRue Blanc, Scott, LA 70583

1526. FLORENT HARDY, Jr., State Archivist, P. O. Box 94125, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-0125

1527. BILL NASH, P. O. Box 345, Mangham, LA 71259

Membership To Date: 200

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### **SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY EARNS "FAMILY SEARCH CENTER" TITLE**

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library has been designated as a "Family Search Center" by the Genealogical Society of Utah. The designation allows the library access to records from the Family Search collection by means of inter-library loan.

The Family History Library catalog at [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org) lists microfilms available at the Salt Lake Distribution Center. The shipping and handling charge per reel is \$5.50, which is paid at the time of order. Patrons will have a loan period of 30 days, it can be renewed for another 30 days for \$5.50.

The resources include local court and state records, family books and world records.

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library is at 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles. For more information, call 721-7110 or 721-7610 or e-mail to [gen@calcasieu.lib.la.us](mailto:gen@calcasieu.lib.la.us)

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

**2009**

**MARCH 21 – SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.**  
**CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA**  
**SPEAKER: JIM BRADSHAW of Lafayette, LA**  
**PROGRAM: THE GOOS FAMILY**

**APRIL 7 – Tuesday – SW LA Genealogical & Historical Library**  
10:00–11:00 A.M., Carnegie Meeting Room, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles.  
Video featuring History Detectives, Howard Hughes and invention of the drill bit, involving JOHN HENNING of Sulphur.

**APRIL 18 – Saturday, LA Genealogical & Historical Society Seminar, 9 A.M.–4 P.M.**  
Where: Embassy Suites, 4914 Constitution Ave., Baton Rouge, LA (College St. Exit)  
Speaker: COLLEEN FITZPATRICK, PhD – “Forensic Genealogy-CSI Meets Roots;”  
“Connections, Connections;” “The Database Detective;” and “You Will Never Look at Your Old Photos the Same Way Again.”

Registration: Non-members and those registered after March 31<sup>st</sup> - \$35.

The meeting and seminar include coffee breaks and free parking. Special lunch buffet will be provided at an additional cost of \$16 per person. Book vendors will be present during the day. Block of rooms reserved until March 23<sup>rd</sup>, call Embassy Suites @ 1-800-362-2779.

Send registration to: LGHS, PO Box 82060, Baton Rouge, LA 70884-2060

**MAY 5 – Tuesday – SW LA Genealogical & Historical Library**  
10:00-11:00 A.M., Carnegie Meeting Room, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles.  
Video featuring the Louisiana Purchase

**MAY 16 – SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.**  
**CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA**  
**SPEAKER: CURT ILES of Dry Creek, LA**  
**PROGRAM: “THE WAYFARING STRANGER”**

**JUNE 2 – Tuesday – SW LA Genealogical & Historical Library**  
10:00-11:00 A.M., Carnegie Meeting Room, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles  
Vigilante Committees

**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

## NOVEMBER PROGRAM

LEE ROBINSON of Jennings was the speaker for the November meeting of the SWLGS. Mr. ROBINSON spoke on "Framing the Constitution." The following article is from his talk.

Most of us think of July 4, 1776, as the beginning of the American Revolution, but the truth is that the stirrings of the fight for independence began long before that date. The first settlers from England came to the New World in search of freedoms they were not able to experience in their homeland. As colonists, many felt that civil and religious liberty was ordained by God and that they had been given a land free from the restrictions of England. The colonists viewed themselves as free Englishmen and believed that only they had the power to rule and to tax themselves through local government.

England, on the other hand, considered the colonies an extension of England. England had recently accrued huge financial losses because of the French and Indian War that had been fought over control of the expanding western frontier. Parliament decided that, in order to raise money to pay for those losses, it would tax the American colonists. After all, England supported the colonists in their quest for new land, and allowed them to colonize under the British name. Weren't the colonists merely Englishmen who were just living in a different place?

So, young King GEORGE III reinstated the practice of taxing the colonists to raise capital for England. The colonists, who had developed their own ways of thinking and were beginning to feel that they were a State unto themselves, resented the new interest in taxing them. Eventually it became necessary to declare war in opposition to these various Acts of Taxation and to the control England wanted over the American Colonies.

In September 1774, delegates of all thirteen colonies, except Georgia, assembled in Philadelphia to form the First Continental Congress. Although expressing loyalty to the king, the fifty-six delegates issued a Declaration of Rights and Grievances. England basically ignored the protests, and feelings of agitation and rebellion were fanned to a white heat by radical leaders, such as SAMUEL ADAMS and PATRICK HENRY. Tension increased, and on April 19, 1775, English soldiers and a band of insurgents (or Patriots known as Minute Men, depending on your point of view) met at the village of Lexington, Massachusetts, and someone fired a shot. No one knows who fired that first shot, but it began the Revolutionary War.

Three weeks afterward, on May 10, 1775, delegates from all thirteen colonies met again in Philadelphia. The majority of this Second Continental Congress were radicals, who succeeded in carrying through some measures that were a virtual declaration of independence from England. Troops that had gathered in Boston were made a part of a Federal army, and GEORGE WASHINGTON was chosen to lead it.

Early in 1776, most of the country was ready to separate from England, and the Continental Congress, now in control of the radicals, took their stand for separation. A committee composed of THOMAS JEFFERSON of Virginia, JOHN ADAMS of Massachusetts, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN of Pennsylvania, ROBERT LIVINGSTON of New York, and ROGER SHERMAN of Connecticut, was appointed to draft a Declaration of Independence. JEFFERSON was given

credit for writing the document in just seventeen days. On July 4, 1776, delegates of twelve colonies of the Second Continental Congress voted approval of the Declaration. New York's delegates had not yet received the authority to vote. On August 2, the members of the Continental Congress signed a formal copy of the document. JOHN HANCOCK, President of the Congress, was the first to sign. He signed his name in big bold letters; he said he wanted King GEORGE to be able to read it without his glasses.

Another committee headed by JOHN DICKINSON of Pennsylvania was formed to write the plan of government. On July 12, 1776, the result was submitted to Congress. It provided that the former colonies should form a Confederation. This Confederation of the United States of America would bring the thirteen independent states into a "firm league of friendship." Congress debated the plan for more than a year, and on November 15, 1777, finally approved it. They called it the "Articles of Confederation." It gave each state one vote, regardless of size or population.

The States still considered themselves separate entities and formed their own armies to fight the War. Supplies for the armies, their equipment and expenses fell on the States. Some States could not afford to properly equip their troops. Under the Articles of Confederation, the representatives met in a Congress, but most of the time there were not enough members present to take action. When there was, it took at least nine of the thirteen states in agreement to act. They seldom agreed, for no State wanted to be under the control of other States. Congress could declare war, make treaties and borrow money, but it could not collect taxes. They could ask the States to contribute money, but could not force them to pay.

The nation was split on the need for a stronger central government. Changes in the Articles of Confederation needed to be made, so eventually another Convention was held. This Convention was held in Philadelphia in May 1787 at Independence Hall. GEORGE WASHINGTON, now fifty-five years old, was elected to be president of the Convention. The Convention lasted four months, with fifty-five delegates from twelve States attending. All work had to be done in secret. Windows had to be covered; rumors of English spies circulated.

Instead of changing the Articles of Confederation, the Continental Congress presented a whole new form of government. A Federal system was developed, which allowed for a national government to make and enforce laws that applied to the Nation, while still allowing the States to govern themselves and make their own laws. States would no longer print their own money, raise their own armies or navies, or sign treaties with foreign countries.

After many disagreements, compromises, and concessions were made, decisions were written down and a new Constitution took shape. The delegates still had to take it back to their individual states for ratification. Nine of the thirteen States had to ratify it for it to go into effect. It took seven months to accomplish that task. Delaware, the first state to ratify the Constitution, approved it in December 1787. In June 1788, the ninth State, New Hampshire, ratified it, and the Constitution went into effect. Rhode Island, which was the last state to ratify the document, did so in May 1790. In 1791, the Bill of Rights was added to limit the power of the federal government and to insure that individual and states rights would not be abused.

## GEORGE WASHINGTON & THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

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

*The American Crisis* by Thomas Paine

"The shot heard round the world," the first shot fired in the Revolutionary War, affected many of our ancestors, whether they were American colonials, British, French, German, or Spanish. The Revolutionary War was not an epic tale of battles and superheroes. It is a drama filled with ragged, footsore, hungry, desperate men who risked all for their ideals, set in a time when a few thousand colonials challenged the great British Empire. And the world was never the same!

In 1775, the Continental Congress banned the importation of all British goods. The colonists knew trouble was coming and had secretly gathered arms and ammunition. When the British learned of a cache of arms at Concord, they marched, hoping to capture the arms and the rebel leaders nearby. PAUL REVERE, sixteen year-old SYBIL LUDINGTON, and several other riders rode through the night to warn the colonials, and on 19 April 1775, the first shot of the war was fired. Shortly after, GEORGE WASHINGTON led a small group of colonial Minutemen to victory in the Battles of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill. The colonials were elated with their victory; the British Army, the best in the world, was humiliated. Colonial morale was high after the victories, and volunteers rushed to join the militias. WASHINGTON was named Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

The Continental Congress declared Independence on 4 July 1776. However, many Americans still claimed that the war was not a bid for independence, but merely a military protest against unfair policies. Things began to change when THOMAS PAINE published his pamphlet, *Common Sense*, urging the colonists to fight not only against taxation, but also for freedom. In September 1776, Congress called the new country the United States of America. Across the sea, King GEORGE III was appalled by colonists who had the audacity to demand rights from a king and by the violence that accompanied the demand! He considered these acts treason, and hired German mercenaries from Brunswick and Hesse to send to the colonies. Americans were appalled that their king had hired vicious Germans to punish them!

When Fort Washington fell in 1776, many Americans were captured, and almost all of the 200 American cannons were lost. The need for gunpowder, shot and cannon was constant. Cannon, difficult for the American foundries to make, were made to no standard specifications; they often cracked or misfired, and used various kinds of ammunition. PAUL REVERE and ELI WHITNEY (inventor of the cotton gin) were munitions manufacturers. In the winter of 1775-76, General HENRY KNOX, a Boston bookseller, was put in charge of the artillery and was faced with moving 55 captured British cannons from Fort Ticonderoga, New York, to Boston by pulling the cannon through the snow on ox-drawn sleds. Threatened by an artillery bombardment, the British Army under General WILLIAM HOWE evacuated Boston to spend the winter of 1776 at British-held Nova Scotia.

Militarily, the Revolutionary War consisted of two parts. The first part was fighting in the North for three years, ending with the battle of Monmouth on 28 June 1778. Then followed a lull of about eighteen months, but it was an intermission, not a truce, with skirmishes, and Indian raids. The second part of the war began in 1780, took place mainly in the South, and culminated with

the British surrender at Yorktown. Actually, there were very few large, pitched battles; most of the fighting was in skirmishes.

In the first phase of the war, British decided to launch their campaign from Canada with BURGOYNE's men meeting with HOWE, who was coming from New York. By the end of the summer of 1776, there were over 4,000 British troops in New York, where Loyalists entertained them lavishly. The expedition from Canada was rough and dangerous, but many of the soldiers' families accompanied the British Army. Ladies and their finery, dress uniforms, tea sets, bedding, sets of china and silver accounted for tons of baggage. Baroness von RIESDESEL and her three small daughters joined her husband FRIEDRICH von RIESDESEL, a general in command of the Brunswick regiment of Hessians under BURGOYNE. About 600-700 Indians who also accompanied the Army became almost uncontrollable when BURGOYNE explained that there would be no torture, scalping or killing of women and children prisoners. Many Indians left, taking everything they could steal.

HOWE decided to capture Philadelphia while he waited for BURGOYNE. He thought that WASHINGTON would spend all his men and efforts to defend his capital. However, the British did not understand the colonial mind. Americans had learned the Indian tricks of fighting, and used these actions against the British, who fought in disciplined rows in the European style of fighting. WASHINGTON and his Army were creative, resourceful and imaginative; they were not limited by traditional military practices. In September 1777, WASHINGTON's Army fought HOWE at the battles of Germantown and Brandywine...and lost. Congress left Philadelphia for Baltimore, and the British moved in.

WASHINGTON's Army was ragged, hungry, and short of everything...soap, food, clothing, medical supplies, doctors and nurses. Uniforms were almost non-existent; clothing was in tatters. Many had no coats, no blankets, no boots or shoes; they wrapped their feet in rawhide and rags. Hospitals were set up in public buildings, churches, barns and private homes. Many were crude shelters with no means of heat, few bed linens and blankets, and often no material for bandages. Beds were only dirty straw, often contaminated by prior patients. There were no isolation wards; wounded men were bedded near those suffering from contagious diseases. Therefore, diseases, such as small pox and dysentery, spread rapidly, and soon about half the men were too sick to fight. Gunshot wounds were prone to become infected, and there was no way to treat infections...only amputation. The death toll in the hospitals was horrendous. Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, Chief Surgeon for the Continental Army in Pennsylvania in the winter of 1777-1778, said, "The hospitals robbed the United States of more citizens than the sword...they are an apology for murder."

Many subterfuges and tricks were used to keep the small size of WASHINGTON's Army a secret. The Army engaged in hit-and-run, guerilla tactics, and fought small skirmishes rather than large battles. Frontier marksmen became snipers, picking off officers. Many enlistments would expire on 31 December...and Congress did not have the money to pay those who stayed. Scores of disillusioned soldiers deserted and the Continental Army dwindled to a mere 5,000. Men hesitated to join; the British considered Continental troops as traitors and would not hesitate to punish them or their families. There was a sophisticated intelligence network. The most famous of these Revolutionary spies was undoubtedly NATHAN HALE, who was caught and hanged in

1776. He is remembered for his last words, which were, "I regret that I have but one life to give for my country." While WASHINGTON's Army fought and suffered, opportunists turned the war into a get-rich quick scheme, selling supplies and provisions to the British. The future was uncertain. Inflation soared as morale declined. How could such a small number of men hope to defeat the larger, more experienced British Army that had conquered Napoleon?

The British held New York and about 1,200 Hessians under Colonel JOHANN RALL were encamped on the east side of the Delaware River near Trenton. It was rumored that in the spring a British force of 60,000 British troops was coming to fight WASHINGTON's Army of 5,000 men. HOWE was convinced that the winter campaign was over, but the Americans had to attack before the replacements came. WASHINGTON decided to take advantage of the inclement weather and the season to surprise the British and Hessians at Trenton. Thirty thousand German mercenaries had been bought like cattle; they had no interest in the war, often fought reluctantly, and deserted frequently, but they were known to celebrate Christmas with parties and drinking.

On Christmas night, the wind was freezing, but the severe cold that wreaked such misery on WASHINGTON's Army was their blessing in disguise; it prevented the British from even suspecting an attack in such weather. Under the cover of fog and in a fleet of small boats, WASHINGTON's Army crossed the icy Delaware River to Trenton. The men wrapped their oarlocks in rags, and silently rowed across the river, then turned their boats around and returned with another load of men and supplies. Then the worst snowstorm in many years struck and prevented the American reinforcements from coming to the aid of WASHINGTON's Army. It was on its own against a much larger force, and could not retreat. But after their Christmas celebrations, RALL and most of his Hessians slept late, and WASHINGTON's Army struck! Guns fired, swords clanged, and even the snowstorm worked in the Americans' favor. WASHINGTON's Army marched with the wind to their backs, but the snow blew right into the faces of the Hessians. RALL fell, fatally wounded. WASHINGTON's Army was victorious! They recrossed the Delaware, taking hundreds of prisoners with them, as the storm raged on.

On 29 December, WASHINGTON's Army marched again, hoping to surprise the British once again. With many enlistments ending in several days, they were promised a \$10 bonus to stay in the army for another six weeks, but there was a problem in finding the money. The country's richest man, ROBERT MORRIS, borrowed money for the bonuses, and many men stayed on. About midnight on the 29<sup>th</sup>, WASHINGTON's Army silently left their encampment and marched toward Princeton, leaving large campfires and enough sentries on duty to deceive the enemy. CORNWALLIS attacked the camp and found it was empty; WASHINGTON's Army had disappeared in the night and was preparing to attack Princeton. The battles of Trenton and Princeton were touted as American victories, used to boost American morale. WASHINGTON became a national hero. Songs and poems praised him and artists drew portraits of him. He was even admired in England, but there were plots to murder him, so security measures were taken.

In January 1777, the men of WASHINGTON's Army were encamped at Morristown, New Jersey. The town had a large ironworks, which made shots, shells, shovels, bayonets and canons. Indians and slaves worked in iron mines, forges and foundries. Women and children were often employed in the forges and foundries. Hundreds of captured Hessians were put to work in the ironworks. At that time, conditions in the iron mines and foundries were so bad that hundreds of

men went west to settle on the frontier instead of taking the low-paying, hard-labor jobs in the ironworks. In 1777, a law was enacted to make ironworkers exempt from the draft, but even exemption was not enough to guarantee an adequate force of ironworkers, so sometimes soldiers were assigned to these tasks. This resulted in the question of discrimination: if ironworkers were exempt, why were the farmers, who produced the food, also not exempt?

Patriots of Morristown housed many soldiers in their homes, while others were quartered in public buildings, barns or stables. Few had beds; they slept on the floor and joked about their "hardwood mattresses." Some lived in tents, which did little to protect them from foul weather. The crowded, unsanitary conditions in which they lived and the poor nutrition of their diet made WASHINGTON's Army the ideal target for diseases. When it was feared that an epidemic of smallpox would break out in Morristown, WASHINGTON decided to gamble on inoculation for the civilian population, as well as for his army. He had incurred a light case of smallpox in his youth, and in 1776, his wife, MARTHA, had been inoculated. Inoculations for smallpox caused severe sickness for several weeks, but could also severely scar or kill. However, if the men in WASHINGTON's Army were too disabled by the inoculations to fight in a crisis, the situation would become disastrous. Immunizations began in secret. The number of sick increased steadily, and soon almost all of WASHINGTON's Army was seriously ill. In case of a British attack, they were helpless, but within a few weeks, most of them had recovered. Inoculation had proved successful. Of the 3,000 men inoculated, only a few died. The inoculation of WASHINGTON's Army saved thousands of lives, and many soldiers wrote home urging family and friends to immunize themselves against the ravages of smallpox.

By 1777, enthusiasm for the war had slackened and so had recruitments. Many of the men in WASHINGTON's Army enlisted for only three months, and when their enlistments were finished, were replaced by new, untrained men. Those who enlisted for a year were called "bonus soldiers," and received \$20 and a suit of clothing, and at the end of their service received 160 acres of western land. Men who joined state militias were paid larger enlistment bonuses than the Army paid, and could stay closer to their homes. Some enterprising men signed up in several regiments to receive enlistment bonuses and this illegal practice became widespread. Desertions presented other problems. Many soldiers just left...individually or in small groups...headed away from the war. Some were ill or wounded; others needed to attend to their families; still others were disillusioned and tired of fighting. Some officers left after Congress refused to promote them. WASHINGTON pleaded for them to stay; he punished some deserters with floggings and shot others as examples. In desperation, he finally declared an amnesty for deserters, and hundreds of men returned to the Army.

Men also left the Army for a more profitable occupation as privateers. They captured British ships bringing men and supplies from Europe. The confiscated cargoes were sold for a profit, with each sailor on the privateer ship receiving a portion. In addition, JOHN PAUL JONES and the small American Navy wreaked havoc on British shipping and drove the insurance rates on British cargoes and ships to fantastic rates. This led merchants, insurers and other businessmen to seek an early close to the war that was bankrupting them.

America was far from united. There were many Loyalists, Tories and British sympathizers in all the colonies, but most were in British-held New York. Tales of British-led Indian raids and

atrocities promoted American patriotism and extensive campaigns began against the Loyalists. A loyalty oath was issued and all who refused to take it were considered traitors. Hundreds were arrested, their property was confiscated, and their businesses were boycotted. Some were tarred, feathered, others were run out of town, and others were hanged.

The new nation had money woes. Inflation soared, the war was costing a fortune, and Congress was almost powerless to pay for it. The paper Continental scrip that flooded the country was almost worthless...not worth a Continental. To further deflate the value of American money, the British poured in millions of dollars in counterfeit currency. However, Congress decreed that all taxes and army bills must be paid in American scrip, although farmers rebelled and refused to sell their produce. As prices rose, everyone wanted to be paid in "hard money." In many cases, one price was given for American money, and a lower price was given for "hard cash." Later, one dollar in gold became equivalent to \$30 to \$50 in Continental currency. Private soldiers received six and two-thirds dollars a month...about 16 cents in buying power in 1779...so they plundered and stole from others who had little to spare, causing problems with the populace.

By the winter of 1777-1778, BURGOYNE had recaptured Fort Ticonderoga and New York, and had defeated the Americans at Germantown and Brandywine, and the river forts along the Delaware had all fallen. Hundreds of Americans had been captured and flung into British prison ships, where living conditions were deadly. WASHINGTON sent MORGAN to use the scorched earth policy along BURGOYNE's path. British soldiers and their large baggage train could not be supplied, and their disgruntled Indian allies soon returned to Canada. The American Generals BENEDICT ARNOLD and HORATIO GATES led their armies to victory at Saratoga, New York, on 17 October 1777, and captured BURGOYNE's Army. GATES became the hero of the day, rivaling WASHINGTON. The British were astounded that their army had surrendered to farm boys! Many people thought that with the surrender of BURGOYNE, the war had ended, and enlistments in the American Army dwindled drastically in some parts of the country. The victory at Saratoga brought the French into the war as American allies.

By the winter of 1777-1778, WASHINGTON's Army encamped at Valley Forge, about 20 miles from British-held Philadelphia. Although other sites were suggested, Valley Forge seemed an ideal place. Water was available, and the place could be defended. The first problem was shelter for his 13,000 men. He could not house them in the local homes; because complaints from Morristown, Congress had passed a law against this practice. WASHINGTON thought that local mills could produce enough lumber to build small houses for his troops and that local farms would provide enough food. However, the sawmills could not supply the lumber; frozen rivers prevented the saws from running. The ingenuity of American frontiersmen saved the day; they built crude log huts, much like frontier homes, but they afforded little comfort from the heavy winter rains and severe cold. Drainage was poor, the water was polluted, and pneumonia, dysentery and typhus began to take a toll. About 1,200 to 1,500 horses died of starvation and their dead carcasses lay in the street, polluting the air and water until they could be buried.

Starvation stalked men, women and children at Valley Forge. Deep mud and inefficient commissary officers prevented supplies from reaching the Army, and the Pennsylvania farmers refused to sell produce and livestock for American scrip or promissory notes. Cattle drives, necessary to get livestock to the camp, were delayed by the weather and by enemy tactics. Salt,

required to preserve the meat, was scarce. Freezing men resorted to boiling old scraps of leather in snow to make a semblance of soup. The sufferings of WASHINGTON's army were not caused by the poverty of the country, but from the ignorance, negligence, mismanagement and dishonesty of politicians, contractors, and quartermasters. WASHINGTON constantly appealed to Congress, which refused to believe the situation was so drastic. The decision to winter at Valley Forge proved fatal to about half of WASHINGTON's Army and was truly a time to try men's souls! The men and women at Valley Forge left their bloody footprints in the snow, along with a lesson in endurance and patriotism for their descendants.

In early February 1778, MARTHA WASHINGTON came to Valley Forge, bringing some provisions from Mt. Vernon; she put the women in the camp to work, cooking, and sewing. A former Prussian General, Baron FRIEDREICH von STUEBEN, organized the undisciplined soldiers of WASHINGTON's Army into a fighting force capable of fighting on the battlefields, as well as using guerilla tactics. As a result, more men joined the Army.

The British held Philadelphia, Newport, and New York in the spring of 1778. Spies warned that the British intended to evacuate Philadelphia and take the army across New Jersey to New York. WASHINGTON's Army left Valley Forge and caught up with the British rear guard at Monmouth, New Jersey. Some fighting occurred, but the British escaped to New York in the night, and although neither side was victorious, the Americans claimed it as a victory. After the Battle of Monmouth, WASHINGTON visited Philadelphia and was surprised at the luxury in which its wealthy citizens were living, while his Army lived in need.

At the Battle of Monmouth there were a large number of non-military spectators, including neighborhood dignitaries and their families, who gave orders and directed the troops here and there, further adding to the confusion of the battle. At Monmouth MARY LUDWIG HAYES earned her nickname of "Molly Pitcher" for carrying water to the American troops. Another interesting event that occurred at Monmouth was the row between WASHINGTON and his second-in-command, CHARLES LEE, who, without cause, withdrew a large number of troops from the battle. WASHINGTON confronted him; LEE considered it an insult. WASHINGTON had him arrested and tried by court martial for disobedience. LEE was found guilty and later resigned from the WASHINGTON's Army. WASHINGTON's suspicions were not unfounded; CHARLES LEE was a traitor. Eighty years after his death, a paper in his own handwriting was found detailing a plan for the British conquest of the colonies.

Although most of the battles were fought along the Atlantic coast, there was some fighting in the South and the West. On the frontier, British-led Indian aggression increased. Massacres along the Cherry Valley in New York and the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania stirred up American ire against the Indians. It was feared that a major outbreak of hostilities would occur along the southern frontier, and militia companies were diverted from major battlefronts to defend the frontier settlements. In 1778, to stop the Indian depredations in the Illinois country, GEORGE ROGERS CLARK captured the British-held forts of Vincennes and Kaskaskia and captured the despised British Lt. Colonel HENRY HAMILTON, "the Scalp Buyer," who had been buying American scalps from the Indians. CLARK had conquered the Illinois country, and the Revolution reached as far as the Mississippi. In the summer of 1779, WASHINGTON ordered General SULLIVAN to eliminate the Indian problem, and thousands of Indians died as a result.

The winter of 1779-1780 was so severe that the American Philosophical Society advertised in newspapers for readers to send weather readings or notes to them in order to assess the winter's affect on animals and plants. Theft was rampant, as soldiers foraged and stole everything they could find to keep them warm, anything they could eat, and anything they could burn to keep them warm. WASHINGTON's Army was more concerned with mere survival than a military victory, but citizens began to strongly resent the problems and inconveniences the army caused.

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

Then help came from a foreign quarter! France and Spain declared war on Great Britain, which was fighting on several fronts and could not concentrate her forces in the rebellious American colonies. Now the American Navy and privateers could openly refit and resupply their ships in French and Spanish ports. British opinion had been gradually turning against the American War, considering it a waste of money and manpower. In France, trouble was brewing, and the French needed trained officers to deal with their coming crisis. In return for French support, the Americans agreed that hundreds of French officers could train in WASHINGTON's Army, but this arrangement led to several difficulties. Few Americans spoke French; few Frenchmen spoke English, so there were language difficulties. The Americans, although glad of French money, distrusted French soldiers. Problems arose when French officers outranked Americans, and WASHINGTON became so exasperated that he asked that the officers be sent back to France, but the difficulties were soon worked out.

In September 1780, WASHINGTON discovered the treachery of one of his finest generals, BENEDICT ARNOLD, who had been bitterly opposed to the alliance with the French. ARNOLD's quick temper caused him to be passed over for promotion. His marriage to MARGARET "PEGGY" SHIPPEN, a devoted Loyalist, brought him into British company and made him open to British bribes. The plan for ARNOLD, who commanded West Point, to surrender the fortress to the British was discovered. The traitorous ARNOLD escaped, became a Brigadier-General in the British Army, and was awarded a large sum of money.

In 1781, when CORNWALLIS surrendered to WASHINGTON after the Battle of Yorktown, the war ended. Americans were stunned; they thought the British had merely lost a battle, but surely had not lost the war. The British still held New York, Charleston and Savannah. However, in England a powerful group was advocating peace, and the British decided to cut their losses.

They had their hands full with the French and Spanish closer to their homeland. The Treaty of Paris took affect on 3 December 1783. However, it took several years for the British Army to completely leave the country, and, as they left, the British soldiers pillaged or destroyed everything in their wake...pianos, church bells, silver, furniture, clothing, family portraits, etc.

While the men were off to war, the women were fighting battles of their own and playing a key role in the success of the war. Women of their time were almost constantly pregnant, despite the high death toll from childbed complications and infant mortality. Women ran their homes, taught the children, cared for the old and infirm, and replaced their husbands on farms and plantations. They ran newspapers, taverns, ferries, boarding houses, stores and trading enterprises when their men went to war. They were not limited in either intelligence or education, although only about half of them were literate enough to sign their names. They influenced their husbands' political viewpoints, joined organizations, such as the Daughters of Liberty, and were politically active in boycotting tea, cloth, and other imported British products. Merchants who continued to sell British goods were threatened with "dull traffic." As a symbol of their patriotism, colonial ladies held "spinning bees," and wore homespun dresses, even foregoing traditional mourning clothing, which was mostly imported. They drank "Liberty Tea," a brew made of various tea substitutes, such as raspberry leaves or sassafras root. Some of them were spies. They wasted nothing; everything was patched, mended, or recycled. Out-grown clothing was passed on or remade. New bodices replaced shabby ones on still-wearable skirts. Silk and woolen stockings were unraveled and their yarn was reused. American women had to be as tough as their men, but had to appear genteel and soft-spoken, dressed in hampering long skirts and multiple undergarments, their hair covered by mobcaps or intricately curled, white-powdered wigs. They fed, clothed and housed refugees after every battle...friends, relatives or strangers...often straining their own limited resources. With them, the refugees brought tales of terror, and sometimes also brought disease and theft.

Many women followed their husbands to the camps and battlefields, where they acted as cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, and nurses. They sometimes foraged the countryside for food or firewood, or swabbed the canon. They were paid a pittance for their work and were issued small rations. Often they carried babies and had small children tagging behind them. The women, children, and their possessions made up part of an army's baggage train, which often trailed the countryside for miles and hindered the speed at which an army could march. Many women took an active part in the war, defending their homes from Indians on the frontier or fighting alongside their men in battle. DEBORAH SAMPSON, a.k.a. ROBERT SHURLIFF, served in the army two years before she was wounded and her sex discovered. PRUDENCE WRIGHT and the women of Pepperell, Massachusetts, dressed as men with muskets and pitchforks, accosted a British spy and delivered his report to the Americans.

When the Revolutionary War ended, a new nation arose, but the war had taken a toll on the economy. There were few jobs and inflation was soaring with profiteers and speculators of every kind running schemes and scams. Veterans and prisoners-of-war who were disabled could not find work. Money was scarce, and although bounty lands were granted to veterans, many did not have the money to move to land in Ohio or in the other states that granted bounty land. Pensions for veterans or their widows were not granted until 1818...and that was only a pittance. England was also having economic problems and no longer imported American products.

Mountains of documents and records were created by the war, including enlistments, discharges, pensions and bounty land applications. In many cases, no discharges will be found; volunteers just walked off and started home. Thousands of veterans applied for land bounties and/or pensions; in fact, some veterans applied several times, falsifying information. Claims against the government for payment of goods, or Loyalist claims for confiscated property can also be found. Widows' pension applications also give important information.

If you have an elusive ancestor who lived in the Revolutionary War period, consider that he might have been among the many Loyalists who lived in the colonies. When the British evacuated, they took Loyalists with them. Some returned to England, but many of these Loyalists settled in Nova Scotia, Canada, Barbados and other parts of the British Empire. However, not everyone fought in the war. The majority of the colonials did not fight unless their homes were threatened; most of them went about their everyday affairs as best they could. Although the exact figures are not known, it is estimated that there were about 3,000,000 people in the country, a figure that includes about half-a-million Negroes. The states were in no way united in their efforts, and only about 1,200,000 of these were rebels; in this latter group there were about 240,000 men of military age. With this force, WASHINGTON could have easily defeated the British, but never did the fighting force of the United States exceed 30,000 men.

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**PHOTOGRAPHS OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERANS.** Photography began in 1839, so there are probably photographs of some Revolutionary War veterans in attics, family photo albums and private collections. In the 1860s, a Congregational minister, Rev. ELLIS HILLIARD, sought out the last Revolutionary War veterans and photographed and interviewed them. He memorialized these old soldiers in his book *The Last Men of the Revolution* (N. A. & R. A. Moore, 1864, reprinted 1968). He also included the wives, widows, mercenaries and offspring of these men. Many of the men who were still living were very young when they served in the war. For example, ANDREW JACKSON, who later became President, was only 13 when he enlisted. Many of the wives and widows were much younger than their husbands. ESTHER SUMMER, who was born in 1814, married veteran NOAH DAMON when she was 21 and he was 75; when she died in 1906, she was the last Revolutionary War widow. When the photographs were taken, most of the children of the veterans had already reached middle age. A project to collect and reprint old Revolutionary war photographs is being conducted and the final selections will be published by Kent University. *Family Chronicle Magazine* (Feb. 2006)

**ICE CREAM.** GEORGE WASHINGTON ran up a tab of about \$200 for ice cream from a New York merchant during the summer of 1790. THOMAS JEFFERSON had his own 18-step recipe for ice cream, but it was DOLLY MADISON who glamorized ice cream by serving it at White House dinners. Ice cream parlors became fashionable in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and ice cream became a typical American food. *Genealogical Tips*, Harlingen, TX (2005)

## JANUARY PROGRAM

The January program of the SWLGS is traditionally a "Show and Tell." Two of our members, SUSIE TRAHAN and LINDA GILL, presented the program. Mrs. TRAHAN, a local artist, told about the history of southwest Louisiana's only lighthouse at the mouth of the Calcasieu River at Cameron. Mrs. GILL gave a slide presentation entitled "How Well Do You Know Your City?"

SUSIE TRAHAN told that efforts to establish a lighthouse to mark the channel of the Calcasieu River began as early as 1850, but a coastal survey in 1855 was negated because the surveyor reported that houses marked the entrance well enough for small craft to cross the sandbar, which had five and a-half feet of water at low tide, and there was no need for a lighthouse at that point. In 1860, negotiations began again to build a lighthouse, but the Civil War intervened. In a letter to his commanding officer after the battle at the Sabine Pass [Texas] Lighthouse, Lt. Col. W. H. GRIFFIN, Commander of the Texas Volunteer Infantry, wrote, "that all the beef, mutton, and pork used on the Federal gunboats are procured on Lake Calcasieu, Calcasieu Parish, La. This country is very remote from the commands of Generals TAYLOR and SIBLEY or any other general commanding in Louisiana. It is all-important that these depredations should be stopped."

The "Federal depredators" were not the only ones who found the Calcasieu River important. The extensive lumber trade from Lake Charles depended upon the river, which increased greatly after the Civil War. In addition to lumber, sulfur, coal oil and salt were exported down the river. Petitions to Washington continued, asking for a light to mark the entrance of the river, but there were obstacles to overcome. Money was needed. Ownership of land on the east side of the river could not be proven. At one time, at least four persons claimed ownership, and they demanded exorbitant prices for the land. Finally, in 1875, the Lighthouse Board decided to locate the lighthouse on the west side of the river, on land the government already owned.

Now the problem was to determine the kind of a lighthouse that would stand in the heavy winds and soft soil. They decided to use a lightweight, hollow, cast iron screwpile substructure, which was turned into, rather than pounded, into the ground. To her surprise and delight, Mrs. TRAHAN, who is a native of Maine found that the ironwork frame of the lighthouse had been prefabricated in Maine about 1872. The new lighthouse was completed and its light shown for the first time on 9 December 1876. Kerosene or coal oil was used as fuel. A silvered copper mirror 13 inches high and 14 ½ inches wide reflected the flame. Glass surrounded the lantern. The lighthouse keeper had to keep the glass spotless in order for the light to be visible.

Mosquitoes and other bugs were a problem. In July 1922, WILLIAM HILL, the lighthouse keeper, wrote the superintendent of lighthouses in New Orleans stating, "I respectfully report that this station – for the last three nights – has been overrun with various species of bugs and insects that it has been impossible – with constant care – to keep a good light. They settle on the lantern glass so thickly that it is doubtful if the light is visible 3 miles distant. The smaller kind passes through the screens and ventilators and fall in the lamp chimneys, causing smokeups in the lantern. The lantern, which had recently been painted, had to be scoured with soda and other cleansers yesterday, and will be cleaned today. These conditions are liable to continue as long as the westerly winds prevail." The lighthouse had several outbuildings, including a hen house and a privy. A plank wharf led from the lighthouse to a boathouse on the bank of the river.

At least three hurricanes occurred while the lighthouse was in existence. Each of them destroyed or heavily damaged the outbuildings, but the lighthouse stayed firm. Writing to the lighthouse inspector in New Orleans about a hurricane in 1877, lighthouse keeper CROSSMAN reported, "All the people living above this station on this side arrived here for safety, for the water and the wind began to make it dangerous for them to remain in their dwellings." He further reported that during a high wind, 25 people sought shelter in the old lighthouse when the "wind was blowing so hard that a man cannot stand up on the walk." CROSSMAN wrote, "My wife and I done all in our power to make them comfortable, but the rain water beat through the doors and windows, the water rose four feet above the ordinary tide mark. The tower shook a little up in the lantern but was firm at the base."

Regulation uniforms of navy blue cloth were worn by the lighthouse keepers. The coat was double-breasted with gilt buttons. In hot weather, a white single-breasted linen or duck-cloth uniform was worn. A cap and a necktie were part of the uniform, but the lighthouse keeper could wear an old uniform when painting or doing other "dirty work."

Contrary to popular opinion, lighthouse keepers were seldom lonely. Inspectors came regularly and cattle drivers who drove their herds across the lighthouse reservation stopped to visit. When the steamer *Borealis Rex* made its thrice-weekly trip to Cameron to deliver mail and supplies, excursionists visited the lighthouse as one of the highlights of their trip to the Gulf. The old Calcasieu River lighthouse no longer exists. It was removed in 1940, but the screwpile foundation had to be blasted out. The site of the lighthouse is now located in the center of the ship channel.

Mrs. TRAHAN showed her painting of the old lighthouse that was commissioned for the cover of the 2004/2005 Cameron Telephone Directory. She was also commissioned to paint a watercolor of the old "Doxey House" as it appeared in the 1800s for the cover of the 1991 Cameron Telephone Directory and an oil painting of "Schooner Ships" depicting the two and three-masted schooners that brought lumber from southwest Louisiana downriver to the Gulf of Mexico. Two limited-edition prints of the old lighthouse at Cameron, signed by Mrs. TRAHAN, were given as door prizes. [Editors Note: Much of the research for the above article was done by KATHIE BORDELON, Archivist for McNeese State University.]

The following article about the old lighthouse at Cameron was written by the late W. T. BLOCK.

### **THE STORY OF THE CALCASIEU RIVER LIGHTHOUSE**

Was the Calcasieu River of southwest Louisiana an orphaned stepchild of the Federal Government? The writer thinks so. The Calcasieu Lighthouse was not completed until twenty years after the Sabine Lighthouse. In 1898, the port of Lake Arthur was loading 3,000-ton freighters with cargoes of flour, rice and lumber, whereas the port of Lake Charles did not receive "deep water" until 1926, and then only via a devious route, through the Intercoastal Canal and port of Sabine Pass. From 1890 until 1926, the Union Sulphur Company, located a few miles west of Lake Charles, shipped daily train-loads of its product to Sabine Pass for transshipment overseas.

Both the St. Louis, Watkins and Gulf and the Kansas City Southern railroads had original plans to build to Cameron, but such plans did not materialize due to the treacherous marshes. When all Calcasieu construction on the lower river, that is jetties, dredging and rerouting the river with a 26-foot depth, was completed, the first deep-sea 5,000-ton tanker finally entered the river through its mouth in 1941, the same year that World War II began. And during that last phase of river construction, the Calcasieu Lighthouse had to be torn down in 1939.

Efforts to erect the Calcasieu River Lighthouse began in 1854, and the Lighthouse Board recommended that \$6,000 be appropriated for it. In 1865 a U. S. Navy survey claimed that a lighthouse at that point was unneeded, although construction of the Sabine Lighthouse began a year later. In 1860 funds for the Calcasieu River beacon were appropriated, but before negotiations for land were completed, the Civil War began, and all efforts were suspended.

On May 20, 1874, the New Orleans customs collector reported that the light's construction could no longer be postponed. In 1875-1876 the *Lake Charles Echo* reported that the naval Commander SCHOONMAKER and W. L. CAMPBELL had boarded the steamer *Romero* en route to Cameron to examine prospective sites for the lighthouse. Since negotiations for land on the east side broke down, a site on the west side of the river, already owned by the government was chosen on Lot 32, Township 15 South, on Range 10 West.

By 1876 the Lighthouse Service had decided that a brick or stone structure was no longer suitable for the Gulf marshes, and a lighthouse tower, made of boiler plate iron, had already been prefabricated at a locomotive works and was in storage in New Orleans. Construction began in September 1876, and the first beam from its lamp was pointed seaward on December 9, 1876.

Despite its iron structure, all interior walls and flooring were lined with wood to displace the summertime heat. The building was elevated about 14 [actually 16] feet above the ground. And the first floor had only fuel room, storage room, fresh water tanks and a living room. A bedroom was located on the second floor, and the third floor contained supplies and oil for the lamp. An iron spiral staircase connected each floor. By 1925, the beam extruded 400-candle power of light intensity, and was visible for 13 miles at sea.

Only three lightkeepers ever served at the Calcasieu light. C. F. CROSSMAN served from 1876 until about 1910, at which time he was transferred to Sabine Pass. The second keeper was WILLIAM HILL, assisted by his brother, PHILIP, who remained until 1929. The third lightkeeper was E. A. MARLOWE, who remained until the lighthouse was torn down in 1939. Mrs. GRACE REEVES of Nederland spent some of her childhood years living there with her mother and her uncles named HILL.

The survey for the river rerouting discovered the old lighthouse had to be dismantled, and today its former location is in the middle of the river. Because the structure was 75 years old, the lighthouse could not be saved and rebuilt elsewhere. In 1941 the first Calcasieu deep-sea shipping (i.e. of 1,000 tons or more) entered and exited the river for the first time at Calcasieu Pass.

At the January program, LINDA GILL showed slides of views and buildings in old Lake Charles and told a little about each of them: The images were from the Louisiana Digital Library website and were originally from the MAUDE REID Scrapbooks, which are housed at the McNeese State University Archives and Special Collections. They may be viewed at the University's website at <http://www.library.mcneese.edu/depts/archives/> or the website of the Louisiana Digital Library at <http://www.louisianadigitallibrary.org>. Following is a list of slides that Mrs. GILL presented.

1. River near the SALLIER homestead, circa 1925
2. CHARLES SALLIER's summer home
3. Map of Louisiana after Louisiana Purchase (Territory of Orleans, 1805)
4. BILBO homestead
5. Bilbo Cemetery
6. Broadway in Lake Charles
7. Calcasieu Parish Courthouse, 1880
8. Calcasieu Parish Courthouse, 1902-1910
9. Lake Charles City Hall, 1905
10. The ferry, *Hazel*
11. Ferry *Hazel* at Lake Charles landing
12. *Borealis Rex*
13. LEONARD KAUFMAN's first store (frame)
14. KAUFMAN store (brick), corner of Ryan & Broad
15. Ryan Street between Pujo and Kirby, 1882
16. First bank in Lake Charles, 1885
17. DELIA BRYAN's school
18. Schooners on the lake, 1888
19. MUTERSBAUGH Planing Mill
20. Blacksmith shop, 1880
21. MIGUEL ROSTEET home, 1895 snow
22. Central High School, 1900
23. Looking north on Ryan street
24. Trolleys on Ryan street
25. Dummy Line Railroad
26. PODRASKY Boarding house, 1908
27. Lake Charles Fire Department, 1905
28. View from atop the Courthouse, 1900
29. After the Great Fire of 1910
30. Catholic Church and Courthouse after the Great Fire
31. Ryan and Kirby Streets after the Great Fire

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**IT'S TIME TO RENEW YOUR SWLGS MEMBERSHIP DUES FOR 2009!! MAKE GOOD USE OF YOUR POSTAGE BY SENDING IN QUERIES, ANCESTOR CHARTS, OLD BIBLE RECORDS, INTERESTING ANCESTOR STORIES, HUMOROUS INCIDENTS IN GENEALOGY. ALSO, TO ASSURE DELIVERY OF *KINFOLKS*, PLEASE ADVISE US OF A CHANGE OF ADDRESS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO HELP SAVE UNNECESSARY COSTS. (The Post Office will not forward your copy if you have moved and charges 75 cents for an address correction.)**

## **LIGHTHOUSES: BEACONS OF LIGHT & LIFE**

From earliest times, navigational aids were needed to guide men home from the sea. Bonfires on hilltops were the earliest beacons, but they often proved ineffective in rainy, stormy weather when they were most needed. Rain and fog obscured the light; often the firewood was too damp to be lit or torrents of rain extinguished the fire. Bonfires did not necessarily signal safe passage; sometimes they spelled destruction. From ancient times wreckers and salvagers lit bonfires to lure ships upon sharp rocks or shallow shoals so they could disable the ships and loot cargoes.

About 300 B.C., a 300-foot high lighthouse was built on the island of Pharos near Alexandria, Egypt, and became one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Fires or torches placed in all the seaward-facing windows. It is said that the flares could be seen for a distance of 30 miles on a clear day. The lighthouse served for about 1000 years, and lasted another 300 years before it was completely destroyed by an earthquake in 1302. The Romans emulated the Egyptians by building lighthouses in the furthestmost parts of their realm...in Spain, France and England. When the Roman Empire collapsed, lighthouse-building ceased, but the lighthouse built by the Romans at Dover, England, still stands.

By 1100 A. D., trade was flourishing in all parts of Europe. Many light towers were built to ensure safe passage and to warn of hazards along the coasts. The Genoa light tower was built in 1161. One of its keepers was ANTONIO COLOMBO, the uncle of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. Some of the earliest lighthouses were built of wood and inevitably fell victim to fire, which was always present in the warning lamps and beacons.

Lighthouses were so important that the Europeans built them in colonial America. The first lighthouse in America was built by the Spaniards at Vera Cruz in the late 1500s. Stories tell that the French built a lighthouse in Louisiana at the mouth of the Mississippi before 1699, and established a settlement called Balize, meaning "the beacon" or "seamark." Records confirm that there was a tower at Balize in 1721, built by the man who laid out the plan for New Orleans.

In the American colonies lighthouses were built up and down the Atlantic coast. The first five lighthouses were in New England. The oldest was the Boston Lighthouse, built in 1716. It was destroyed by the British in the Revolutionary War, but was rebuilt in 1783 and still stands. In 1719, a cannon placed in the lighthouse was used as a warning signal when the fog was too thick for the ships to see the light. The other four old lighthouses that were built prior to 1760 were destroyed in the war, but were restored. The sixth light tower at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, was built in 1764 by New York to mark the entrance to the Hudson River. In 1789, President GEORGE WASHINGTON urged Congress to make lighthouses a priority.

The first lighthouse on the Great Lakes was established on Lake Erie in 1819. In the first half of the 1800s, the federal government began the construction of lighthouses all along the Gulf Coast. In 1831, the Coast Guard built five lighthouses, and from 1837-1839, they built eight more. The lighthouse at Barcelona, New York, on Lake Erie first used natural gas. By 1850, the United States had more lighthouses than any other country. They were under the control of the U. S. Lighthouse Service, which continued until the U. S. Coast Guard took over in 1939. In 1852, a program began to expand and improve the lighthouses along all the coasts. The first American-

built lighthouse on the West Coast was built on the island of Alcatraz in 1854. At that time there were 1,000 lighthouses in service. By the beginning of the War Between the States, there were at least 59 lighthouses along the Gulf Coast, but not all of them were in service.

Time and tides took their toll on the lighthouses. Winds whipped up by gales and hurricanes damaged or destroyed the towers, but the War Between the States took the greatest toll of all. Union ships fired cannon at Confederate lighthouses, and Confederate artillery blew them apart to keep them from being used as observation posts by Union forces. The Confederates also removed lenses and other equipment that might aid the enemy. In their quest for metal, they often melted down the cast-iron lighthouse towers. The Gulf Coast was dark, without its lighthouses. The Confederates knew the byways, but the Union Navy had to be wary.

Each of the Mississippi River passes or entrances was marked by a lighthouse that showed a safe deep water passage through the changing sandbars and shoals. The Manchac lighthouse, built in 1839, marked the western boundary of Lake Ponchartrain. The tower was vulnerable to waves and storms and had to be rebuilt several times. In 1867, it was erected on a stone foundation and served until it was deactivated in 1987. When an early Manchac lighthouse keeper died, his wife took over and became the first woman lighthouse keeper in the country.

The lighthouse at Port Isabel, Texas, was built in 1852, on the site of General ZACHARY TAYLOR's camp during the Mexican War. On 13 May 1865, it became the observation tower for Union forces in the last battle of the Civil War. The Confederates were victorious, but learned that although they had won the battle, they had lost the war.

The old lighthouse at Bolivar Pass near Galveston, Texas, was a refuge for a number of people during the hurricane of 1900 that killed thousands. People climbed the stairs and held on as water lapped at the feet of those on the lowest step, then finally receded. The beacon from the Bolivar lighthouse was a welcome sight to the battered ships that had weathered the storm at sea.

Lighthouse keepers performed valuable services in making the coasts safe for navigation. They kept a strong light burning day and night. Some men and their families lived a solitary life on small islands and were cut off from the mainland in high tide or when a storm blew in. Some lived in a small house near the lighthouse, but when the sea raged, they took refuge in the tower of the lighthouse. Global positioning and other technology have improved navigation so that many lighthouses are now obsolete. Lights once tended by men are now automated, and probably will be computerized in the future. Many lighthouses have been abandoned; some have collapsed from neglect and have fallen into the sea. Others have become tourist attractions.

Lighthouses were beacons of life to many of our ancestors, saving them from wrecks along a treacherous shore and guiding them to safety. Some of our ancestors may have built lighthouses or may have been the lighthouse tenders. Others may have been the wreckers and salvagers who lit bonfires that falsely steered ships in distress onto deadly rocks and profited by the death and destruction they brought. Lighthouses have played a dramatic part in the history of man for over 3,000 years. Those that remain still fascinate us with their hints of mystery in a world long past.

Sources: "The Lighthouse," *Seventeenth Century Review* (2004)

Roberts & Jones. *Gulf Coast Lighthouses*. Old Saybrook, CT: Globe Pequot Press (1998)

<http://www.lighthousedepot.com/lighthousefacts.cfm?keycode=WKOO1&wt.srch=1>

**MARCH IS WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH**, a time for us to honor the women in our lineage. A few of them made headlines---as spies, athletes, or celebrities---but most of them were ordinary women, faced with routine tasks that they performed to the best of their abilities. Their names will not be found in newspapers or history books, but they are carved into the heart of our families and our nation. They are everyday heroines---the women who made history and are part of our lineage. Following is an account of LEONAISE HEBERT LeBLEU, one of the women of early southwest Louisiana. Many of her descendants live in the area today.

### **LEONAISE HEBERT LeBLEU, A PIONEER WOMAN OF SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA**

One of the most colorful and long-lived residents of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish was LEONAISE HEBERT LeBLEU, known to many as "Grandma Joe." She was the eldest child of JOSEPH SCHOLASTIQUE "LASTIE" HEBERT and LUCY PAUL AUGUSTINE, and was born 11 April 1842 at the HEBERT settlement on Bayou Arsene, a place now known as Indian Village, near Hecker, Louisiana. Her given name is spelled in various ways, such as Leonise, Leonoze, Leonaze, Laniese, etc. and is perhaps a derivative of "Felonise."

On 9 May 1860, the marriage of LEONAISE HEBERT of St. Landry Parish to ALEXANDRE DAIGLE is registered at the Opelousas Catholic Church. Evidently no children were born of this marriage. DAIGLE apparently died about 1865, perhaps in the War Between the States. Family stories tell that the couple were married about five years before he died, but no record can be found of his death.

In or before 1867, the widowed LEONAISE HEBERT DAIGLE married a Confederate veteran, JOSEPH CAMARSAC LeBLEU. He was the son of ARSENE LeBLEU and ELIZA MILHOMME and a descendant of the first white man to settle in the area, BARTHOLOME LeBLEU. No record has been found of their marriage, because the fire in Lake Charles in 1910 that consumed the City Hall, the Calcasieu Parish Court House, and the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church also destroyed all the old records of the area.

JOSEPH CAMARSAC and LEONAISE LeBLEU made their home on English Bayou, near the present-day town of Chloe, just a few miles east of Lake Charles. The old house had a colorful history and was a landmark. It had been used as a stopping place for stagecoaches and many travelers on the Old Spanish Trail between Opelousas and the West, as well as for a business place for the pirate, JEAN LAFITTE. It had been built of home-baked bricks and bousillage (mud and Spanish moss that made mortar for logs or bricks) by LEONAISE's father-in-law, ARSENE LeBLEU, who was one of LAFITTE's "land agents." Although English Bayou is no longer accessible to large watercraft, in the early 1800s, it was. An old hulk of a ship lay sunken in the bayou near the old house, and an old rusted sword was supposedly retrieved from the wreck. An old Indian campground, where many Indian arrowheads were later discovered was on the graveled banks of the bayou. LEONAISE claimed that JESSE and FRANK JAMES, the outlaws, had even visited there.

The first meeting of the Police Jury, the governing body of Calcasieu Parish, was held at the LeBLEU home. JOSEPH C. LeBLEU was elected to the Police Jury, became its president, and except for four years, served on the Police Jury until his death on 12 November 1914.

As JOSEPH C. LeBLEU became more prominent, the family needed a bigger and better home, so it was decided to enlarge and remodel the old house. They built their house of cypress lumber, two stories high, with a steep and narrow staircase leading to the top floor. There was a wide gallery or veranda on the front part of the house, supported by six cypress-wood columns. According to the custom of the times, the original kitchen stood apart from the main part of the house, and was connected only by a roofed "dog-run" to prevent fires from the kitchen from burning the rest of the house. An interesting part of the LeBLEU house was a so-called "priest-hole," a small closet-like space where someone could hide and be undetected. Some "priest-holes" were used by the Underground Railroad to conceal runaway slaves; although this was not the case in the LeBLEU house, the purpose for this hide-away is unknown. Later, in the 1950s or 1960s when the old house was remodeled once again, a descendant told of removing old hollow, handmade bricks from the chimney. Inside the bricks were old, crumbling papers that turned to dust when exposed to the air. No one knows what these old papers could have revealed.

JOSEPH C. and LEONAISE LeBLEU became the parents of ten children, six of whom lived until adulthood. The children were:

1. BEATRICE, born 1868 near Chloe; married 1<sup>st</sup>, 2 February 1885 to ARTHUR ROSTEET, the son of MIGUEL ROSTEET, Jr. and MARY JANE CHURCH; married 2<sup>nd</sup>, 18 December 1894, CHARLES M. RICHARD; died at Lake Charles.
2. GRACE, born 1869 near Chloe; married 30 September 1886 at Chloe to JOSEPH WILFRED ROSTEET, the son of MIGUEL ROSTEET, Jr. and MARY JANE CHURCH; died 29 February 1960 at Lake Charles.
3. POLIGNAC DEMONTREST, born ca 1871 at Chloe; married NORA SOULIER.
4. EVELINA, born at Chloe; married JOSEPH R. AARON.
5. FARREL, born ca 1884 at Chloe; died 9 March 1909 at St. Louis, Missouri.
6. ELLA (ELLEN), born ca 1889 at Chloe; married HENRY LITTLE.
7. FRANCOIS VAN DORN, born 1878, Chloe; died 3 October 1887 at Chloe. His obituary states: "FRANCOIS LeBLEU died October 3<sup>rd</sup> at 12:00 at night. Son of JOS. C. LeBLEU and LANEISE HEBERT. This is indeed a world of sorrow as well as one of sin. He that sines (sic) shall certainly pay for them even until third and fourth generations."
8. ROSE BLANCHE, born ca 1874; died 1 October 1887 at Chloe; Her obituary states: "Died 11:30 A.M., Oct. 1, 1887, age 13 years, 1 mo., 13 da. Died ROSE BLANCHE LeBLEU, daughter of JOS. C. LeBLEU and LANIESE HEBERT.
9. AMBROSE, died in infancy.
10. Unnamed boy, probably died in infancy.

Tradition tells that two young children died from eating poison berries that they picked near their home and were buried "beneath the rose bush." Since FRANCOIS and ROSE BLANCHE died within two days of each other, they may have been the children in the story. The old rose bush has long died and no one remembers its location, but the story lingers on.

Various newspaper articles, some with only a small grain of truth, were written about JOSEPH C. LeBLEU during his lifetime. Although he achieved no rank above that of private during the War Between the States, in various articles he was called "Major." He raised a company of men

during the Spanish-American War. JOSEPH CAMARSAC LeBLEU died 6 November 1914 at the family home at Chloe. The widowed LEONAISE lived on for almost 30 years.

As one of the oldest living residents of Calcasieu Parish, LEONAISE LeBLEU, who was known as "Grandma Joe," was also the subject of several newspaper articles. An article that appeared in the *Lake Charles American Press* on 12 April 1931 told about her 89<sup>th</sup> birthday being celebrated at her home in Chloe. Two of her sisters, Mrs. ARISE LEGER of Iowa and Mrs. JOHN DAVIS (LUCY) of Lake Charles, and a brother, FRANCOIS HEBERT of Heckor, were also still living.

*A Tourist Guide to Points of General & Historic Interest*, published by the state of Louisiana in 1933, gave information about the "LeBleu Plantation." *The Pelican Guide to Plantation Homes of Louisiana*, published in the 1950s by the State of Louisiana, stated the following information about the "LeBleu Plantation House": The one-story house, formerly two stories, with a lower front gallery supported by six square cypress columns, includes within its walls materials thought to have been in the first dwelling ever built in this area by white men. It is said that LAFITE (sic) and his pirate band frequently held meetings in the plantation's barn, which was destroyed in 1918. Another story about a later owner, "Grandma JOE" LeBLEU, tells of how she fed two strangers who later turned out to be JESSE JAMES and his brother, FRANK. The home is private." The so-called plantation was actually a modest home on a working ranch and farm, not a palatial mansion like those along the Mississippi.

The following article by W. M. DARLING was extracted from the *New Orleans Times Picayune* of 13 June 1937 and was reprinted in *Gumbo Roots*, Vol. 19 #3 (September 2008), the publication of the West Bank Genealogical Society, Harvey, Louisiana.

#### PIONEER ACADIAN WOMAN, 97, TRACES COLORFUL EXISTENCE

"Trembling fingers that once squeezed steadily on a trigger to blast into eternity a panther that had crawled beneath her house; knees, stiffened by rheumatism, that have kneaded the flanks of many a peppery South Louisiana cow pony; a narrowed and wrinkled face which in youthful bloom looked fearlessly into the eyes of the outlaw JAMES brothers. But old 'Grandma Joe' LeBLEU, 97 years in age, doesn't fit the adjective. She has the same love for company, the same zest for strangers that she had when she was bringing up 33 children, 10 of them her own, on the old LeBleu plantation five miles east of Lake Charles.

"She smokes cigarettes like a country club hotsy-tot. She knows practically every one of her 2,000 head of marsh-ranging cattle by name, antecedents, weight, and state of health. She feeds her chickens, waters her flowers, tends the vine-grown graves of two of her children who lie buried in the oak-shaded yard. She handles her own banking, transacts her own business affairs, knows the cattle market, runs the plantation by giving explicit instructions to her overseer and assistants.

"Until four years ago she never knew a doctor's touch. Her hearing now is somewhat impaired. But her dark eyes are bright, keen, sparkling in sudden laughter. 'For two years I wore spect,' she confided in an English that explodes with the French ferocity toward consonants. 'But when I look down the road, there is a---how you say---a blur. So I take them off and never wear them again. And now I see good.'

"For the pioneer Acadian woman of Southwest Louisiana, you'll go far without finding the true likes of LEONISE LeBLEU. She was brought up with friendly Choctaws in an Indian

village near Opelousas, and still speaks the Choctaw tongue. During the War Between the States, she had an argument with a Union officer who wanted to commandeer her favorite riding horses. She struck the officer and ended up by getting a fine mount from him in exchange for her own steed. She married a young Confederate major\* of that war after Appomattox, and took over with him the old LeBLEU family home, whose foundations had rested for generations besides the original Spanish Trail, and whose barn, destroyed by a storm in 1918, bore the scars upon its logs of the flames of candles lit by JEAN LAFITTE and his men. \*[Editor's note: Actually JOSEPH C. LeBLEU held the rank of private, CSA.]

"Grandpa JOE LeBLEU was a character in himself, a man with an open heart. As president of the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, he was unable to separate sentiment from political business when it came to the inmates of the Parish Poor Farm. Almost any day, his wife, occupied with a family of her own, might look up to find him at the gate with a couple of orphaned children behind him on his horse. Grandpa JOE collected them in all ages from the Poor Farm; and whenever there was a tragedy in the parish that left homeless children, the LeBLEU house, if it had any room left at all, was due to receive an extra guest or so on a permanent basis. "That was his own idea," recalled Grandma JOE. "He brought them in and I took care of them. But there was always room for one more."

"After the children, five of whom died, and the 23 foster children, there came grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and the friends of the children and grandchildren. For months at a time the LeBLEU house had been the home of these offspring and their friends. They still come back for vacations and today two rooms on the upper floor of the ancient two-story house are always kept ready for company. Bringing them may have been Grandpa JOE's idea, but the recipe for bringing them back, again and again, is his wife's.

"Of the grandchildren, JOSEPH LeBLEU AARON, who will enter Tulane University this fall is the only one left who resides on the 80-acre plantation, or ranch, as it might more appropriately be termed. And a single one for the foster children remains---LEON LANGLEY, now aged himself, who lends a sturdy hand about the place. The rest of Grandma's 'chicks' are scattered throughout the country, from coast to coast, whence they write frequently and return occasionally on the visits that all who have ever enjoyed the LeBLEU hospitality like to repeat.

"LAFITTE is one whose visits have ceased. He was well-known to her husband's parents--- 'a very rich man,' says Grandma JOE, though all that was before her time. On trips from New Orleans into Texas and back, he stopped often with his friends, but for some reason preferred to stay in the old log barn, possibly because it was easier to guard. He sold the elder LeBLEU, Grandpa JOE's father, two slaves.

And then there were the JAMES brothers, FRANK and JESSE, with prices upon their heads, but Grandma JOE insists, 'two very fine men.' They, too were traveling the trail out of Texas, toward Lafayette. "I was alone," recalled Grandma JOE. Two men rode up. They had things like veils about their heads. One of them told me, "I want you to fix us something to eat." And so I fixed them the best I had. I didn't know who they were, but it made no difference. One of them stood outside on watch all the time. And when they finished, the man I found out later was JESSE told me, "That was a very fine meal. Here is \$50." And he offered me the money. But I said, "No I cannot take any money for feeding you." And that was right. But, I was also afraid of what my husband would say if he found that I had taken any money from strangers. And so they rode off. And I found a note on my dresser, signed with their names, telling me again how much they had enjoyed the meal and thanking me for my hospitality.

"That note, which Grandma JOE kept for years, would interest antiquarians and historians mightily, but alas! She knows not what became of it. She sighed somewhat regretfully, 'I hear they left a kettleful of money with a woman who fed them in Texas.' Grandpa JOE arrived not long afterward and learned about the visit. He might have organized a hue and cry; perhaps it was his official duty to do so, but he did not. Nevertheless, citizens set up the brothers in the neighborhood of Lafayette, according to tradition, and wounded one in the leg, though both escaped.

"Calcasieu Parish was frontier land even for the Acadians when Grandma JOE came there. Her mother was an Acadian, an émigré from Canada; her father was French. But, the LeBLEUs were old settlers of the Calcasieu bottoms. There was no [town of] Lake Charles when Mrs. JOSEPH C. LeBLEU, 25 years old, came there to live with her young husband. The nearest settlements were Marianville (sic, Marion) and Oldtown, but the movement toward the site of Lake Charles was beginning. Grandpa JOE had shot ducks in the marsh upon which now nests the new Charleston Hotel. She [Grandma JOE] was very well acquainted with JOE CHARLES SALLIER, the merchant who founded the present city. [Editor's Note: This is erroneous information. LEONAISE's maternal grandmother was from Quebec and her maternal grandfather was from Corsica; her father's grandparents were Acadians. BARTHELMY LeBLEU, the grandfather of JOSEPH C. LeBLEU, received a Spanish Land Grant on the lake in 1790; the settlement became known as Charleston and later became Lake Charles. SALLIER had married CATHERINE LeBLEU, JOSEPH C. LeBLEU's aunt, but SALLIER had disappeared into Texas before LEONAISE was born.]

"The Old Spanish Trail was located about 100 yards north of the present concrete highway. It passed the gate of the two-story house, old even then, which had been enlarged from a one-story dwelling whose construction reaches beyond memories and written records. The road split the ranch, and part of the narrow road is still outlined by the ancient posts of the original fence, many times repaired but never rebuilt, which kept the LeBLEU stock from wandering. Through the moss-hung trees to the east, the remnant of the trail is still visible, marked deep in the earth for about a mile by the tramp of the traffic of generations ago.

"The house at the time was covered with a cement plaster of stucco which Grandma JOE decided had to come off. It came off and Grandpa JOE, to please her, covered the staunch old cypress framework with 'modern weather-boarding.' It was beneath this house that Grandma JOE shot a panther, around it that she hunted, a sure and lucky shot, with a record of 18 quail killed at one discharge of her shotgun; around it and through the open ranges of the marsh lands at the South that she rode her ponies. The open range still persists in country that is fast being taken up with farm lands, and the old LeBLEU brand - the number 211 with a 'V' inverted above the middle digit - can still be found there.

After her husband's death 25 years ago, Grandma JOE divided the ranch, distributing 80 acres among the surviving children. The rest she has retained and managed shrewdly herself. On it she raises only potatoes and truck crops and feed; the rest is a pasture for milk cows and horses and purebred stock. "I smoke," she said proudly. "Nothing but cigarettes. I've been smoking them since I was a little girl, and many a whipping I've got for it. I never smoked a pipe or used snuff or anything like that, but I loved to roll cigarettes out of twist tobacco and corn shucks, and smoked them. I used to grow my own tobacco and cure it, but I don't have to do that anymore, because modern cigarettes are better." When she isn't smoking, Grandma JOE usually is sewing. She has just completed an intricate quilt covering made from scraps of many colors she

has fitted into gay patterns. All this, of course, is for her own amusement and the benefit of friends and relations to whom she likes to present gifts.

"The LeBLEU place is known on the maps as 'Chloo' [Chloe], a name which has no significance to the family, but was adopted from the name of a waiting-station bestowed by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Mr. LeBLEU donated a right-of-way to the railroad to the rear of the house, and in consideration, the railroad built a small station, largely for his perpetual use, in which he could wait for rides to the city when he didn't want to go on horseback.

"Recently the home was the scene of a reunion between Grandma JOE and her two sisters and brother. The latter, Uncle TATE [TaTa], otherwise FRANCOIS HEBERT, 92 years old of Hecker, La., is another HEBERT who knows no age. He rides horseback still, and when he is thrown inadvertently and receives a couple of broken collarbones, he picks himself up where he left off and goes back to his horse again. The sisters are Mrs. ARISE LEGER of Iowa and Mrs. LUCY DAVIS of Lake Charles, who is 15 years younger, the baby of the family.

"Mrs. LeBLEU's surviving children are Mrs. C. M. RICHARD [BEATRICE], Mrs. J. N. ROSTEEL [sic, J. W. ROSTEET, GRACE], Mrs. EVALINA FRANKLIN, Mrs. ELLEN LeBLEU [LITTLE], and P. D. [POLIGNAC] LeBLEU. There are 19 grandchildren and several great-grandchildren.

"Grandma JOE, who likes cigarettes so well, looks somewhat askance at the drinking and smoking of the present younger generation, and their various didoes. And Grandma JOE, who never learned to read or write herself, but picked up all I know from my children, is a great believer in education and used to send young JOE AARON to Lake Charles at 6 or 6:30 in the morning to be sure that he got there before the school bell rang. And Grandma JOE, who loved and rode horses so well, will not learn to operate an automobile now, even though she can do almost anything a man can do, but also owns one and likes to ride in one. And Grandma JOE, who likes visitors so well that its hard to elude her friendly wiles, can never go visiting herself without proclaiming, about 5 o'clock of the afternoon, "I got to go back now and see how things are doing." And she goes.

Southwest Louisiana was still a land of forests when LEONAISE HEBERT LeBLEU was growing up. Wild animals were plentiful and Choctaw Indians roamed the country. LEONAISE spoke French, English, and the Choctaw language. She bargained with Chief LACASSINE for land of her own. As well as raising her own children, she "took in" about 23 orphans who helped her around the place. She rode horses, could shoot a gun, and ran a farm and ranch. LEONAISE HEBERT LeBLEU was a typical pioneer woman of her day---hard-working, plain-spoken, self-sufficient and independent---a colorful character. She died at her home at the age of 101 on 26 December 1943, although some descendants claim she was 103 or even 104 years old at her death. She was the matriarch of a large family and has many descendants living today.

Sources: Family papers & stories; Family Bible; Various newspaper articles; Opelousas Church Records

**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." *17<sup>th</sup> Century Review*. Colonial Dames of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century, Vol. 41 #1

## **A CASE CELEBRE IN LAKE CHARLES**

The shooting of Mr. KIRKMAN, the Secretary-Treasurer for the City of Lake Charles was the *case celebre* of the 1890s. According to a hand-written note in one of MAUDE REID's scrapbooks, the killing was said to be the result of a quarrel between the wives of the victim and the shooter, but there are many discrepancies and unanswered questions about the case.

Reports in the newspapers and Miss REID's scrapbooks refer to the victim as "SAM KIRKMAN," but further research showed that "SAM" was merely his nickname. The victim's name was actually LOUIS B. KIRKMAN. He was shot by his neighbor, J. ROUTH WALKER, also seen in the newspaper articles as S. R. WALKER, who was taken to the nearby town of Crowley, apparently to protect him from the wrath of the public. However, after the trial, the public applauded WALKER. Why? Both men supposedly had good reputations. KIRKMAN was a member of a prominent family and held a responsible public position. WALKER's brother was a prominent New Orleans Judge. Some of the old newspapers are missing for the period of the trial; others give no testimony or list of witnesses for the trial. Nothing more can be found about Mrs. HUSTON. Who was she and why was KIRKMAN walking her to his home? Apparently the town was ringing with rumors and gossip, but nothing survives of the stories.

On 9 December 1896, *The American* reported the following:

### **ASSASSINATION OF CITY TREASURER KIRKMAN**

"Last Saturday night at about seven o'clock, Mr. SAM KIRKMAN, city treasurer of Lake Charles, was shot and instantly killed by J. ROUTH WALKER, on a vacant lot east of the Lakeside Laundry. Mrs. HUSTON saw the shooting and recognized both parties by the flash of the pistol. Four shots were fired, two of which took effect, one in the body and one in the neck. Mr. KIRKMAN was unarmed, and was on his way to the laundry to get Mrs. HUSTON to go to his house, when he was shot as he was passing near the house WALKER resided in.

"WALKER was arrested by Mayor CROWLEY and was taken to the town of Crowley, Acadia parish, and lodged in jail. The funeral of Mr. KIRKMAN was held at the Broad Street M. E. Church South on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. It was one of the largest attended funerals ever held in this city."

*The Lake Charles Commercial* of 12 December 1896 carried the following story.

### **TRAGIC ENDING OF L. B. KIRKMAN**

"Mr. L. B. (SAM) KIRKMAN, secretary and treasurer of the city of Lake Charles, and as well known and popular as any young man in the city, was shot and killed last Saturday evening between seven and eight o'clock by Mr. S. R. WALKER. The news of the tragedy spread through the city like wild fire, and soon excited crowds could be seen in every direction, discussing such details as came to hand. It was first thought to be a case of assassination, which added to the excitement of the crowds, but this was soon proven to the contrary, on hearing that the deed had been committed by S. R. WALKER, who immediately surrendered to Mayor CROWLEY.

"Both WALKER and KIRKMAN resided near the Lake Side Laundry and were neighbors. There were four shots fired, the first two being near the fence of WALKER's residence and the last two near the laundry, where KIRKMAN was found lying on the ground by his wife in a dying condition. Assistance soon came and the wounded man was removed to his residence where death soon relieved him of all suffering.

"Mr. WALKER is comparatively a stranger in this city, having only moved here a short while ago from Opelousas, and engaged in the commission business. Those who know him say that he always bore a splendid reputation.

"What led to this terrible affair is not known, although there are numerous stories afloat, and not knowing positive, the *Commercial* declines publishing any statements heard on the streets. The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury:

Lake Charles. La., Dec. 5, 1896. We, the Coroner's Jury, impaneled and sworn to inquire into the cause of death of L. B. (SAM) KIRKMAN, find that the said L. B. (SAM) KIRKMAN came to his death by two gun-shot wounds, one in the breast and one in the neck, inflicted by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of one S. R. WALKER. In testimony whereof, the coroner and jurors of the inquest have hereunto subscribed their names this day and year above stated. JNO. G. MARTIN, Coroner of Calcasieu, HARRY W. REED, THOS. KLEINPETER, GEO. W. RYAN, ADOLPH MEYER, and JNO. H. POE."

The following article was printed in the *Lake Charles Weekly American* of 19 December 1896.

#### **ASSASSINATION OF CITY TREASURER KIRKMAN**

"Last Saturday night at almost seven o'clock Mr. SAM KIRKMAN, City Treasurer of Lake Charles, was shot and instantly killed by J. ROUTH WALKER, on a vacant lot east of the Lakeside Laundry. Mrs. HUSTON saw the shooting and recognized both parties by the flash of the pistol. Four shots were fired, two of which took effect, one in the body and one in the neck. Mr. KIRKMAN was unarmed and was on his way to the laundry to get Mrs. HUSTON to go to his house when he was shot as he was passing near the house WALKER was residing in. WALKER was arrested by Mayor CROWLEY and was taken to the town of Crowley, Acadia Parish, and lodged in jail. The funeral of Mr. KIRKMAN was held at the Broad Street M. E. Church South on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. It was one of the largest attended funerals ever held in this city."

According to *The Weekly American* of 10 February 1897, Judge WALKER of New Orleans, brother of S. E. [sic J. R.] WALKER, who is held for trial for the murder of SAM KIRKMAN, will assist in his brother's defense.

*The American*, dated 10 March 1897, reported the following information on the murder trial.

#### **ACQUITTAL OF S. R. WALKER**

"The case of the state versus S. R. WALKER, indicted for the killing of L. B. KIRKMAN, December 5, 1896, which terminated last Wednesday afternoon in the acquittal of WALKER, was, in many respects, the most remarkable case ever tried in Calcasieu Parish. WALKER was a comparative stranger in Lake Charles and KIRKMAN a prominent and popular citizen. When the killing occurred, the feelings of the people were strongly against WALKER. All the purported facts that were detailed publicly seemed to indicate that a diabolical murder had been committed. The officers, fearing much violence, took WALKER to Crowley and held him there a few days. When the time came for the trial of the case, the attorneys for the defense asked for a change of venue, on account of the general prejudice existing in Lake Charles against the accused. But as the jury is drawn from the entire parish, and the majority of the jury never had known either of the parties, the motion for a change of venue was overruled by the judge.

"The trial proper began on Thursday morning and closed Wednesday evening of the following week, thus continuing six full days. At the beginning of the trial and during its progress, the large courtroom was filled with citizens, chiefly of Lake Charles, who listened

earnestly to the development of the testimony. As the defense began to present the testimony, the opinions and feelings of the people changed, so that by the time the defense closed there was a general feeling that the accused should be acquitted. When the verdict of 'Not guilty' was read by the clerk, the large audience broke forth in tumultuous applause which continued for some time.

"The testimony as presented disclosed the facts that KIRKMAN was in WALKER's yard after dark, that he cursed Mrs. WALKER and called her a name the most opprobrious that can be applied to a virtuous woman; that when WALKER appeared he continued to curse and threatened WALKER with personal injury, etc.; and that a missile of some sort was actually thrown, grazing WALKER's head. Under these circumstances, WALKER fired and killed KIRKMAN. It was an unfortunate affair. KIRKMAN leaves a host of friends, who, while acquiescing in the justice of the verdict, deeply sympathize with the bereaved family."

The 1870 federal census for Kentucky shows him in Kirkman, Todd County. He was the son of PETER and REBECCA E. KIRKMAN. A biographical article in the *Lake Charles Daily Press Special Edition* in 1895 reported that LOUIS B. "SAM" KIRKMAN was born in Kentucky in 1856 at the town of Kirkmanville, which was named in honor of his father. KIRKMAN worked on a farm in Kentucky until he reached his majority, when he moved to Texas and became a clerk in a grocery store. In 1883, he married Miss LETITIA LANSFORD and in the same year removed to Lake Charles, where he continued to reside. For several years he engaged in the contracting and building and in the transfer business until elected policeman, in which capacity he served for three years. In the city election of 1896, KIRKMAN was elected to the office of city clerk and treasurer. Although he came to Lake Charles with only ten dollars in his pocket, he accumulated a considerable amount of property including several handsome residences in the city. He was a family connection of the prominent KIRKMAN family in Lake Charles for whom Kirkman Street was named.

The succession of LOUIS B. "SAM" KIRKMAN is Calcasieu Parish Succession #913, dated 16 December 1896. It states:

"To the Hon. J. D. REED, Judge 12<sup>th</sup> Judicial Court in and for Calcasieu Parish, State of Louisiana.

"The petition of LETTIE P. LANSFORD, widow of LOUIS B. KIRKMAN, late of Calcasieu Parish State of Louisiana, and herself residing in said parish and state with husband declares that she was married to LOUIS B. KIRKMAN in Scuton (?) County, Texas in the year 1882 and has since resided in Calcasieu Parish aforesaid. That her husband died in Lake Charles, La. December fifth Anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-six, leaving two children born of their said marriage, to wit – MOLLIE WORLAND KIRKMAN, who will be thirteen years of age in next February 1897 and GORDIE E. KIRKMAN, who will be eleven years of age in next February 1897. And also leaving an estate in said Calcasieu Parish, La. composed of real estate, movables, etc. and encumbered with house debts.

"Petitioner declares that all said property is community property and all said debts community debts.

"That she is entitled to be recognized and qualified as natural Tutrix to her said two minor children upon complying with the law. And that both she and her said two children are entitled to the benefit of an inventory of said estate and to have an under-tutor appointed to said children.

"Wherefore she prays that an order be granted commanding a commission to issue from this clerk's office ordering HARDY C. GILL, clerk of court, to make an estimative inventory of the Estate of LOUIS B. KIRKMAN, deceased, situated in this parish, to be assisted by two appraisers to be appointed by the Judge and to be duly sworn after the expiration of legal delays and in accordance with the formalities required by law and due return to make this Process Verbal. She declared that there are no absent heirs and further prays to be recognized and allowed to qualify after an inventory."

### **DR. WILLIAM HARRISON KIRKMAN, A CONFEDERATE VETERAN**

WILLIAM HARRISON KIRKMAN, the son of JOHN B. KIRKMAN, was born in 1828 at Kirkmanville, Kentucky, a town named for his ancestors. At the age of sixteen, he became a soldier in the Mexican War. One of his favorite stories in later life was connected with his adventures during this war. In Texas, he met GAIL BORDEN, and together they fought cactus pines and Mexicans, carrying the scars of both for life. Later young KIRKMAN went to New Orleans and began the study of medicine, coming to Lake Charles to spend the rest of his life adventuring for health in those primitive days when our city was young. Young GAIL BORDEN went to New York, and curiously enough, he too was interested in health. In contriving to make milk safe for babies when necessity compelled the mothers to travel, he invented the process of "condensed" milk, and in time became a millionaire.

One of Dr. KIRKMAN's descendants, Mrs. MATHILDA GRAY, had a number of old yellow cards dated 1855-1866. The engraving on these gave the subject taught in the medical department of the University of Louisiana, the name of WILLIAM KIRKMAN written in faded ink, and on the backs of each, the autograph of the doctor who lectured on that particular subject. They form an interesting souvenir of the period before Tulane Medical School was established and when Charity Hospital formed the school and the residence of the medical student. There was a fee of \$15.00 for each ticket. New matriculants paid an entrance fee of \$5.00 and a Diploma fee of \$30.00. Lectures began in November and were completed in April the following year...five months training.

Dr. KIRKMAN came to Lake Charles sometime in 1858. He married CELIA \_\_\_\_\_, who was born about 1837 in Louisiana. Their children included: MARY (born ca 1856; married J. G. GRAY); BENJAMIN (born ca 1858); NANCY (born ca 1860); EMILY (born ca 1863); WILLIAM (born ca 1865); ELLEN (born ca 1868); and ROSALIE (born ca 1870).

Dr. KIRKMAN served the Confederacy as an assistant surgeon in the 10<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry. His brother, JAMES BENJAMIN KIRKMAN also lived in Lake Charles and served in the 10<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry. As one of the first trained physicians in the area, in the 1870s, Dr. KIRKMAN performed the first appendectomy in this section of Louisiana. MAUDE REID stated, "His foster daughter who often accompanied Dr. KIRKMAN on his rounds, told me that the patient, a woman living in a cabin in the piney woods (who afterwards married DAVE LYONS) was placed outside the cabin so that the light might be sufficient for the doctor to see how to work. His instruments were boiled, the incision made, and the operation completed. The patient was then brought in the house and nursed by the doctor until recovery was established."

Miss REID wrote, "This operation took more courage than is apparent today. Medical instruments were inadequate, knowledge asepsis was limited, and overall, there was definite and strong opposition by early preachers and by the laity, as well, to operations of the abdominal cavity---and with good reason. Infections were frequent and deadly. Operations were confined to amputations and opening and draining abscesses. It would have been easier to give the patient some soothing medication and let her take her chances. But Dr. KIRKMAN had the courage and the knowledge to operate and remove the offending appendix on a kitchen table in the yard, and the only aseptic surrounding was the clean, fresh air and God's sunshine.

She continued, "Dr. KIRKMAN was the first, perhaps the only, man in this section of the period in which he lived who attempted surgery other than amputations and the incision and drainage of an abscess, and his ventures into the field were usually fortuitous. His surgical instruments were unusually fine for a country doctor and had been given to him by a surgeon in Mexico City whom he had nursed through an attack of yellow fever during one of his visits to that city.

"His field covered the entire parish (don't forget the size of the old parish), and as money was scarce, he was often paid in vegetables, fruit, and chickens for his services. Mrs. LAVINIA LYONS told me she recalls one family that always paid Dr. KIRKMAN in peaches---an annual fee that paid for the medical care of the family during the year when the peach crop matured. Another paid his debt in sweet potatoes.

"Although supplied with excellent tools, he never hesitated if found without his instruments when a surgical emergency presented itself, to use any substitute on hand. One old resident told me of the successful amputation of a man's leg at Edgerly by Dr. KIRKMAN, who used a knife made from a saw used in a nearby sawmill. I do know that he won the everlasting gratitude of my grandfather, DAVID J. REID, whose right arm had been badly injured in the accidental discharge of a shotgun. Dr. HILLIARD, who was called in, advised amputation. Grandfather refused to have his arm taken off, and with Scotch bluntness dismissed Dr. HILLIARD and sent for Dr. KIRKMAN, who, at that time, was a newcomer to the village of Lake Charles.

"Dr. KIRKMAN promised to do his best to save the arm, and he did. By daily attention, dressing the wound himself until recovery was established. The arm was left with limited motion, but it was not cut off. Forever after, no member of the REID family dared have any other doctor, and Dr. KIRKMAN remained my grandfather's closest and most intimate friend. And on that February afternoon in 1881 when Judge REID suddenly passed away, Dr. KIRKMAN labored for more than an hour trying to revive his old friend and comrade of many a political battle.

"Dr. KIRKMAN was, in time, one of the leading spirits in civic affairs in early Lake Charles. Records made frequent mention of him. In 1872, when a new courthouse was being considered, Dr. KIRKMAN was one of three men appointed to draft the size of the timber and make the preliminary plans. A few years later, he was state Senator. His name appears on the first board of Health of Lake Charles.

"In August 1879, a West Indian hurricane destroyed more than half of the settlement of 'Leesburg,' as Cameron was then known. A fever developed among the survivors, and a

number died, the young sheriff of the parish, TONY JONES, among them. Dr. KIRKMAN visited the settlement at the "Pass" to investigate the nature and cause of the disease. He agreed with Dr. SHELTON, the settlement physician that it was not yellow fever, but "bilious congestive fever seriously aggravated by malaria resulting from the August hurricane and particularly by want of quinine for treatment." (This was undoubtedly typhoid fever that came to the village when the waters receded and the wells that supplied the drinking water had been polluted.) My mother was in Leesburg at the time and was seriously ill with the fever, and her description of it was that of the symptoms of typhoid fever.

"On 13 June 1865, the *Lake Charles Echo* reported: 'Dr. W. H. KIRKMAN, ERASTUS J. LYONS, A. H. MOSS, J. E. GOODLETT, C. L. RICHARDSON and W. L. BROWN are creating a Board of Health for the town of Lake Charles, which shall call a meeting of the Town Council to put into force such regulations as shall be referred to them by the same board.' Dr. KIRKMAN was elected president of the board. The Town Constable was delegated the duty of reporting all unsanitary conditions about town. Citizens were warned to clean toilets and to use lime or copperas freely about them. This was the extent of the activities of the first board."

KIRKMAN predicted the time would come when all the wilderness about Lake Charles would be settled, and urged his friends to buy land. He wanted to leave each of the twelve members of his family 100 acres of land. Dr. KIRKMAN's daughter, MARY, married J. G. GRAY, the son of Dr. RUEBEN GRAY, and this son-in-law followed Dr. KIRKMAN's advice, accumulating large tracts of land. [See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 30 #4.] Dr. KIRKMAN died in Lake Charles on 4 March 1887 at the age of 59 and was buried in Orange Grove Cemetery. He was one of the largest land owners in the parish. The Sulphur Mines and the Ged Oilfield are part of his original land purchases. He was one of the first persons to advance the theory that oil was present on these lands, much to the amusement of the more conservative element in Calcasieu. Today the land he bought and wanted to develop for oil is in the possession of his grandchildren and is one of the best coastal oil fields in America. Kirkman Street that bisects Lake Charles from North to South, the longest street in town, is named in his memory.

Sources: "Early Calcasieu Doctors, 1850-1912," *Maude Reid Scrapbooks*  
Rosteet & Miguez. *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish*  
Smith. *Certificates of Eligibility for Southern Crosses of Honor*

**DID YOU EVER WONDER WHY** the people in old photographs rarely, if ever, smiled and had such rigid posture? The process of setting up for a photograph was lengthy, and few could hold a smile for very long; if the subject moved even the least bit, the photograph would be blurred, so it was best to keep the face solemn. Immobility was so important that often a ramrod was put underneath the subject's clothing to keep them from moving. This ensured a straight back, as well as immobility. What a chore it was to have your picture taken!

**NURSES WHO SERVED THE UNION** during the War Between the States became eligible to receive pensions for their service by a law enacted in 1890. Nurses who served the Confederacy were not included in these benefits.

**APRIL IS CONFEDERATE HISTORY MONTH.** Let us not forget to remember these brave soldiers who fought and died for the South and for their beliefs.

**THE DAILY AMERICAN of FRIDAY, 18 JUNE 1897**

Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member #1296

[Editor's Note: *The Weekly American* had become a daily paper called *The Daily American*. Microfilmed copies of issues of the newspaper from 27 January 1897 to 18 June 1897 are either missing or badly out of order and have not been found.]

As Queen VICTORIA celebrated her Diamond Jubilee, an earthquake in India and a rebellion in China killed thousands. Six hundred workers from the Congo Free State were sent to work on the Panama Canal. In national news, Secretary of State SHERMAN announced that, although he did not generally believe in annexation, the Hawaiian Islands would become a U. S. possession, but would not be admitted to the Union as a state. He further stated that if the U. S. did not claim them, Japan would. It was estimated that the Sugar Trust, through the control of the Senate National Association of Music Teachers held their annual convention at Grand Central Palace, New York for five days. The cotton market held steady. The name of General SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER was put forth as Commander of the United Confederate Veterans Association at Nashville to replace Commander JOHN B. GORDON. A tornado struck Norfolk, Nebraska. A bolt of lightning struck a train in Louisville, Kentucky, and the town was damaged by a strong windstorm. Child labor in Michigan had decreased due to compulsory school laws.

An article entitled "The beginning of Nations" told that Sardinians were descended from Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Vandal, Saracens, Genoese, Spaniards, and others who had occupied the island. It told that the Spaniards were originally called "*Hispanions*," and that there was a Biblical tradition that said they were descendants of TUBAL, the fifth son of JAPHET. The Romans conquered Spain in 206 B. C. and left some of their heritage there.

The "ramie decordicator," was invented by N. JENKINS of Lake Charles. The machine was to help in the production of fabric made from ramie, a plant which would take the place of cotton. However, the patent people in Washington did not seem to understand his drawings, but if the machine worked, it would change the cotton producing areas into ramie production.

The "Chit-Chat of Fashion" advised that diamonds should be worn by the brilliant women, but the quiet ones should wear pearls. Brunettes should wear rubies and topazes; fair-haired women should wear emeralds. Evening gowns with square-cut necklines and lace and chiffon ruffles could be used to give a soft and dainty finish.

A column entitled "The Comings and Goings of People You Know" told that the following people were visitors to Lake Charles: GEORGE LOCK, Attorney from Lockport, E. D. MILLER, B. A. STEWART, Mrs. WILLIAM FENTON, F. E. SMITH from Cameron, J. H. NEIL from Edgewood, C. J. BROWN from the West Island Country, W. J. RANDOLPH of Jennings, ED WELSH of Welsh, GEORGE W. RICHARDSON of Sugartown, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. SHEEN of Longleaf, Mrs. M. BUHLER of Oberlin, and A. V. PELOQUIN of Fenton. R. H. ODOM went to his home in Kinder. Auditor, W. E. LEE "went up" the Watkins Railroad. SAM FRY, postal inspector, went to Oberlin. Dr. A. H. MOSS went to Westlake on professional business. GEORGE GRAHAM left for Orange to visit his mother. Miss LUCY GOODLETT will go to Opelousas and Terry, Mississippi to visit relatives. Mrs. J. G. POWELL and daughter

left for New Orleans to visit friends. Mr. and Mrs. E. J. CAIN and family left Westlake for Alabama. HARRY EDDY was a passenger on the mail boat *Ontario*.

The son of J. W. MOORE of Oberlin passed through Lake Charles on his way home from the State University in Baton Rouge. Others home from Baton Rouge were EDMUND CHAVANNE, HUB KINDER, ALMO REIMS, and IVAN SCHWING. EDMUND CHAVANNE obtained the highest honors possible at the State University. A hunting party consisting of H. C. GILL, SIM SHADDOCK, and Sheriff A. E. LYONS went to Old Town in search of big game. They returned with only a squirrel!

Three vagrants were ordered by the mayor to give the city five days of work on the streets or to leave town immediately. The driver of a Wells-Fargo express wagon overturned when making a sharp turn on the lake bank; the driver was shaken up. A sand bank collapsed on TOM O'DONNELL while he was working near Spencer's Mill; he had to be dug out, but was not hurt.

Business was thriving and stores advertised their wares. The schooner, *A. J. Perkins*, was being loaded with lumber for foreign parts at the Perkins-Miller Mill in West Lake. TOM CLOONEY returned from Port Arthur on the yacht *Yolante*. As usual, the Meyer Drug Store advertised. [According to the Lake Charles *American Press* of 24 August 2008, ANN KNAPP stated that the Meyer Drug Store, owned by ADOLPH and WILLIAM MEYER, was located on Ryan Street where the Sears building stood for years. The brothers were immigrants from Alsace-Lorraine, and ADOPH became the second mayor of Lake Charles while still in his 20s, a position in which he served for 15 or 20 years. The first telephone in Lake Charles was located in the store.]

Notice was given of the withdrawal of J. M. MASON as manager of the implement and business departments of KLEINPETER and Co. The "Julia Marlowe," a pointed-toe oxford lady's shoe, was advertised to "fit like a glove" by the CHAVANNE Shoe Store. The Rouse Racket Store, with A. F. BOLTON as manager, advertised a sale on shoes, including ladies' button shoes. A. BLUESTEIN advertised ladies' shirt waists, whose original price was \$1.00, 75¢, or 50¢, and now were on sale for 25¢; he also sold children's linen suits for 50¢. Mrs. J. MULLER, whose store was on the corner of Ryan and Division Streets, advertised a sale on various materials; she had unbleached muslin, a yard wide, for 5¢ a yard. She also sold shoes, buttons, lace, millinery, and patterns. C. B. CRAMER advertised stationary, sheet music, reading matter, sewing supplies and sewing machines. EDDY Brothers Dry Goods advertised dress goods, fur, mitts, lace, corsets, and belts. PHILLIP JACOBS advertised shoes for men, women and children; sale prices ranged from 59¢ a pair for children's shoes to \$2.50 a pair for men's shoes.

The G. T. ROCK Hardware Store advertised Hammar Paints at \$1.10 a gallon. WATSON & FAUCETT on the corner of Ryan and Division Streets, claimed to be the "Only Feed Store" in Lake Charles. STUBBS, the Cash Grocer, advertised Jersey butter at 20¢ a pound and fine Rio coffee at 15¢ a pound. The Palace Grocery store advertised ten pounds of oleomargarine for \$1.00. The MILLIGAN-MARTIN Grocery Store was selling a dozen Mason's quart fruit jars for 50¢. The Lake Charles Carriage and Implement Co. offered "Everything in Vehicles" for sale "Cheap!" D. R. SWIFT, Proprietor of the Lake Charles Livery Stables and Feed Store, offered coal and wood. The New York Bakery on the corner of Hodges and Railroad Avenue ran an advertisement. The EAGLE Bicycle Co. had ladies' or gentlemen's bicycles, whose list

price was \$60.00, on sale for \$43.75. GEORGE WOOLMAN advertised 5¢ and 10¢ cigars. I. M. STEVENS sold property to E. L. MARSH. G. W. ATKINSON moved from Pujo Street to a home just east of the cemetery.

The funeral of Capt. J. W. BRYAN, Confederate veteran and former mayor of the city, was announced. Survivors included LYMON BRYAN and family and Mrs. ALLEN, sister of Mrs. BRYAN. The funeral was to be under the supervision of the Masonic Lodge. Capt. BRYAN was one of the directors of the Calcasieu Bank.

## GATEWAY ANCESTORS

“Gateway Ancestors” are those whose lineage can be connected to groups of other ancestors. In America, the term is generally used for colonial ancestors, usually in New England or Virginia, whose genealogy has been traced and proven to connect with many lines in the Old World. These lines are usually traceable to noble or royal English or continental European lineages and lead to descent from medieval kings, queens, barons, Crusaders, and even some saints. If you can tap into a “Gateway Ancestor,” you can trace your family far back in history.

Many early colonial “Gateway Ancestors” of middle class origins can trace their lineages back through ancient English records, such as wills, parish registers, court records, manor court records, etc. Many Revolutionary War patriots have had their lineages proven back into European families who held heraldic bearings and to some Magna Carta Barons. Some of these Magna Carta Barons or their wives are “Gateway Ancestors” to descent from Charlemagne and other royal lineages. ISABEL de VERMANDOIS is one of the proven “Gateway Ancestors.” If you are lucky enough to have a genealogical connection with this medieval lady, you can trace you lineage into all of the ruling families of Europe.

Do not assume that because you can prove descent from a certain baron or king that you are also descended from his wife. In those times, many prominent men often had illegitimate children, who were born under the “Bar Sinister.” Some were legally recognized, raised according to their father’s rank, given estates and titles, and had fine marriages arranged for them. Others were ignored, especially if the mothers were from the lower classes.

Do not expect to find a “Gateway Ancestor” for every lineage. Tracing lineage back into old medieval records is difficult, and sometimes impossible. It may take as many as 25 generations or more to find a “Gateway Ancestor” who is a descendant of nobility or royalty. Books such as *Ancestral Roots of 60 Colonists* and *Magna Carta Sureties-1215* by Frederick Lewis Weis help identify “Gateway Ancestors.” Some French-Canadians also have “Gateway Ancestors” who can be traced to European roots. Among them is LOUIS HEBERT. (See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 32 #4.)

Many genealogists consider the European immigrants who came through Ellis Island, America’s Gateway, to be their “Gateway Ancestors,” but most authorities agree that true “Gateway Ancestors” immigrated to the New World much earlier than the late 1800s.

**A people which take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by their descendants.** T. B. Macaulay

## LAKE CHARLES HIGH SCHOOL CHEERLEADERS: 1939-1966

From the *Golden Jubilee*, a book published on LCHS, housed in the Frazier Archives, McNeese State University Library. Information contributed by HENRY DOIRON, Member #733

Cheerleaders were elected each spring by the student body to begin serving in the next fall term. Two boys and two girls were selected from the Senior class, and in the 1942-1943 term, one boy and one girl from the Junior class were added to the cheering team. Sponsors for the cheerleaders were Miss IRIS MURPHY (1942-1944), Miss LUCILLE LEATON (1945-1964), and Mrs. ALTA OSBORN (1965-1966). The following people were LCHS cheerleaders.

- 1939---HORACE LYONS, HARCOURT STEBBINS, MARTHA JANE MOORE, CLEARY YEATMAN  
1940---JOE HOBBY, KELLY DEAN, JEANNE KIRKPATRICK, RUTH GREIN  
1941---BILLY SHIRLEY, CHARLES DODD, BETTY WATERS, LOLA LeBLANC  
1942---CHARLES FAUST, SAMMY GENNUSO, TED PRICE, ELEANOR WATSON, BETTY WATERS, NANCY SCHINDLER  
1943---MICKEY SWANN, GEORGE ALEXANDER, WALTER AUSTIN, ELEANOR WATSON, BARBARA DOLBY  
1944---TONY LUSBY, RICHARD MORIARITY, WILL COX, KATHRYN HENRY, BARBARA DOLBY, JEAN SUTTON  
1945---ARTHUR HOLLINS, C. B. NEWLAND, KATHRYN HENRY, DELLA KRAUSE, EDNA RUTH WHITE  
1946---JERRY FLETCHER, C. B. NEWLAND, JOE WALKER, JEAN MOELLER, EDNA RUTH WHITE, BILLIE RUTH EVANS  
1947---PAUL MONTALBANO, JOE WALKER, CHARLES TOLBERT, BILLIE RUTH EVANS, MARY FRANCES BULBER, PAULINE DAY  
1948---PAUL MONTALBANO, TOMMY WHITE, DICK McCAUGHAN, PAULINE DAY, BARBARA ALLEN, MARY ELLEN SPILLER  
1949---DICK McCAUGHAN, MICKEY ROYER, JIM De CORDOVA, MARY ELLEN SPILLER, JO ANN DALOVISIO, JANET RAWLS  
1950---C. J. HEBERT, PAUL HANNEN, CHARLES GOEN, JANET RAWLS, MILDRED BUTCHEE, SARA MONTICELLO  
1951---CHARLES GOEN, ED HENNIGAN, ED REISER, DALE ANN LEAMAN, SARA MONTICELLO, GLENDOLYN MOSS  
1952---ED REISER, FREDDIE HOUSTON, JAY SVOBODA, DALE ANN LEAMAN. JEANNINE PORTER, PEGGY ELLIS  
1953---JAY SVOBODA, JOHNNY MOFFET, CHRIS MUGLER, PEGGY ELLIS, ANN LOWTHER, ANN SIMS  
1954---CHRIS MUGLER, BOBBY GOUGH, ANDRE GOUAUX, MISSY WHARTON, ANN SIMS, ELEANOR GREESON  
1955---ANDRE GOUAUX, SHELBY BARTELS, FRED MUGLER, ELEANOR GREESON, NANCY SHEPARD, FRAN PICARAZZI  
1956---BLAKE PATTERSON, WILLIE CORCORAN, BUDDY HODGKINS, FRAN PICARAZZI, NELLIE SEMPLE, ANN COLEMAN  
1957---BUDDY HODGKINS, DAVID REINAEUR, RICHARD TRAHAN, ANN COLEMAN, LINDA GUEDRY, EILEEN COLE  
1958---RICHARD TRAHAN, JIMMY GREESON, CONNIE MAGEE, EILEEN COLE,

NANCY MAGEE, SANDRA NARANS  
 1959---CONNIE MAGEE, HENRY CASTLE, DONNIE BRITT, SANDRA NARANS,  
 BONNIE CASE, BETTY REICHLEY, KITTY TROJAN  
 1960---BOBBY LeBLANC, TOMMY QUAID, MIKE PENDLEY, BETTY REICHLEY,  
 KAREN VIDRINE, LINDA NARANS  
 1961---BOBBY LeBLANC, TOMMY QUAID, RICKEY DYER, LINDA NARANS,  
 CAROLYN O'BRYAN, JEANNE DRONET  
 1962---FRANK ASSUNTO, DANNY CALLOURA, DAVID TRAHAN, DOTTIE GAYLE,  
 SUE SMITH, PAM WATSON  
 1963---DAVID TRAHAN, PAUL DeMARY, BUBBA FLOURNOY, PAM WATSON,  
 CHARLOTTE DUMATRAIT, LAURA EAGLE  
 1964---RITCHIE BAWCOM, GEORGE FLOURNOY, JOHN KNIPMEYER, LAURA EAGLE.  
 JANE GERARD, JUDY EAGLE  
 1965---TOMMY PATIN, ALAN GUEDRY, CHARLES RICHARD, JUDY EAGLE, DIANN  
 CARDONE, WILLIE LANDRY  
 1966---JIM PAULEY, BILLY STRATTON, MIKE BLEVINS, WILLIE LANDRY, LOLLY  
 RICHARD, CHARLOTTE MERICLE

#### **LAKE CHARLES HIGH SCHOOL BAND DIRECTORS & DRUM MAJORS: 1942-1966**

YEAR	DIRECTOR	DRUM MAJOR
1941-1942	ED SEE	FRANK BLACKBURN
1942-1943	FRANCIS BULBER	No information
1943-1944	LESLIE SPINKS	No information
1944-1945	LESLIE SPINKS	WARREN COX
1945-1946	E. W. ALLEN	RICHIE CORLEY
1946-1947	E. W. ALLEN	RICHIE CORLEY
1947-1948	BRAD DAIGLE	BEN CRESEY
1948-1949	BRAD DAIGLE	CHARLES VICCELLIO
1949-1950	BRAD DAIGLE	CHARLES VICCELLIO
1950-1951	RUSSELL CRONIN	HOWARD DAUGHENBAUGH
1951-1952	RUSSELL CRONIN	LYNN JORDAN
1952-1953	RUSSELL CRONIN	BILLY BROWN
1953-1954	RUSSELL CRONIN	RICHARD SANDLIN
1954-1955	RUSSELL CRONIN	ROBERT PRADO
1956-1957	RUSSELL CRONIN	JAMES NELSON
1957-1958	RUSSELL CRONIN	HENRY SCHNEIDER
1958-1959	RUSSELL CRONIN	HENRY SCHNEIDER
1959-1960	RUSSELL CRONIN	JIMMY CARTER
1960-1981	RUSSELL CRONIN	ROBIN PRICE
1961-1962	RUSSELL CRONIN	DON STEEN
1962-1963	RUSSELL CRONIN	JOHN PACKMAN
1963-1964	RUSSELL CRONIN	RUSSELL CRONIN III
1964-1965	RUSSELL CRONIN	MAURICE ANDREWS
1965-1966	RUSSELL CRONIN	GLEN HARPER

**"I will never be an old man. To me, old age is always 15 years older than I am."**

Francis Bacon

**THE WEEKLY ECHO, Vol. I #4 (7 March 1868)**  
Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX (Member # 1296)

The Radical Republicans were running rampant in Washington and were doing their best to undermine President ANDREW JOHNSON. An article entitled *A Letter From Washington*, via the *New Orleans Picayune* told details of the necessity to readmit Alabama and the Southern States to the Union. It pointed out some of the indignities by GRANT and SHERMAN, who were determined to see President JOHNSON brought down. Another article from the *Cincinnati Commercial* reported a conversation between GRANT and the President, in which JOHNSON stated, "He [GRANT] suddenly turned up as a Radical candidate for the Presidency, and that was the first I knew of his opposition to me." An article entitled *Straws* reported that the President stood "like a beaten anvil, firm and undismayed amid the howl of the Constitution breakers." It concluded by saying that "if President JOHNSON is overpowered in this great struggle, it will be because the Almighty has decreed the speedy and final overthrow of a republican form of government in America." Ten trumped-up accusations were charged against the President. They were: #1, the removal of STANTON as Secretary of War; and #2, the nomination of LORENZO THOMAS for that position. Accusations #3 through #9 dealt with his "conspiracy" with THOMAS and others to prevent STANTON from doing the duties of his office. Accusation #10 dealt with orders given by the President that had to go through the auspices of the General-in-Chief, in this case GRANT.

The *New Orleans Times* stated that the situation in the Nation's Capital was "critical and perilous," and a "revolutionary party is desperately bent on the maintenance of its power and of its resistance to the will of the people." The whole plot, it warned, was to "reduce the President to subordination and inferiority" and to restore STANTON to his position. It was hoped that the people would not accept this Radical conspiracy. A Democratic mass meeting was held at the St. Charles Theater in New Orleans in which several resolutions were passed, asking members of the Democratic and Conservative Parties to uphold JOHNSON and to preserve the Constitution.

The Calcasieu Parish Democratic Convention met at the Court House with the Hon. JACOB RYAN as Chairman, and LOUIS LEVEQUE, Esq., Secretary. Dr. W. H. KIRKMAN and W. H. HASKELL, Esq. were chosen as delegates to the State Democratic Convention in New Orleans. The Convention Tax on parish property owners was announced by Sheriff D. J. READ.

Once again, the succession of HILLAIRES ESCOUBAS was announced. Notification was given of the Public Sale (Vente Publique) of the estate of JAMES N. CANNON; and a Probate Sale was announced for the estate of AZELIE BOURGEOIS, wife of JOSEPH O. DUGAS. The Probate Sale for the estates of JOHN G. WARTELE and FELIX WARTELE were set for 9 April 1868. The estate of JOHN G. WARTELE included a-half interest in the sawmill, its machinery and out buildings, located on 12 acres on a small bayou; one old mule; one undivided half of 150,000 feet of lumber at the mill; and his last residence in this parish. The estate of FELIX WARTELE included: one-half of 12 undivided acres of land on Cyprien or Little Lake; one undivided half of 160 acres of pine woods; half of the sawmill and equipment; and one undivided half of 150,000 lumbers.

From the *New Orleans Crescent* came the news that the Opelousas Railroad, a link between New Orleans and the rapidly growing state of Texas, had almost been completed. The railroad from

Houston to Sabine was finished, and only about 160 miles in Louisiana had to be filled in. The *New Orleans Times* told of the necessity to build the Texas railroad to bring trade from Texas to Mexico and to the North.

The attributes of Ramie, a new plant proposed to replace cotton, was discussed. Ramie was said to be finer than the finest Sea Island cotton and twice as strong as linen. The fiber to make the material came from the inner bark of the cotton stalk, and was safe against worms. It never needed more than one planting and would grow anywhere in the Southern States. Ten to one hundred plants were priced at \$1.00 each; larger amounts would cost less per plant. In Mexico. Ramie plant stalks were harvested as many as five times per season. Its leaves and tender shoots were relished by cattle, and could also be used as a substitute for spinach.

Thanks were given to Capt. THOMAS HANSON for a file of late Galveston papers. Thanks were also given to F. G. MOELING, Esq. for sundry favors.

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### DID YOUR ANCESTOR PRACTICE SCHERENSCHNITTE?

(Researched by MYRA WHITLOW, Member #852)

**Scherenschnitte** (pronounced "sharon-sh-net" or "shear-sh-nitt") is the ancient art of papercutting and literally means "scissor-cutting." The craft was known in China as early as 960 A. D. and became a popular art form in Switzerland and Germany in the 1600s. It was also practiced by Pennsylvania Dutch in the 1800s where it was used to decorate birth and marriage certificates and to beautify Christmas decorations. Hearts and angels were popular, and were often used in a love note. Birds, flowers, vines and other motifs were stylized, and the same designs were used on quilts and painted furniture.

Black or dark-colored paper was combined with one or more contrasting colors. The paper was folded in half, and then cut into designs. Although children enjoyed the craft, it was also an art form that required great skill in cutting. Silhouette portraits were a favorite type of **scherschnitte** design. Skillfull artists cut paper to produce the profile of an individual (eyelashes and all), then opened the folded paper and cut the right profile from the left to make a pair of silhouettes. The likenesses of the subject were usually remarkable.

A similar folk art called **wycinanki** (pronounced vee-chin-non-key) was found in Poland. Polish people used multiple layers of colored paper to create stylized patterns to make pictures and designs. Polish peasants used these designs to decorate the ceiling beams of their houses. **Origami** is the ancient Japanese art of paper folding. Various forms of paper art are found in China and other countries.

Most of us have practiced **scherschnitte** when we have folded paper and cut lacy designs or hearts or paper dolls holding hands. Many of our ancestors were familiar with this craft. Examples of the ancient art form can be seen in museums, but complicated designs and special papers are available for the craft today. **Scherschnitte** can be simple or very complicated. Additional information or instructions for the craft can be found on the Internet.

Sources: [www.geocities.com/Heartland/Valley/8063.scherschnitte.htm](http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Valley/8063.scherschnitte.htm)

## FERRIES TALES IN OLD IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH

(Continued from Vol. 32 #4)

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

### ENGLISH BAYOU FERRIES

#### JOE CARR'S FERRY

The first mention of this ferry is found in the Police Jury Minutes of 3 September 1879, when they granted "the petition of JESSE LYLES et als [sic], asking for a public road from **Joe Carr's Ferry** on English Bayou, leading north until it strikes the Whiskeychitto road; that a public road be laid off leaving the Whiskeychitto road at Little Marsh Bayou and running north until it intersects the old Sugar Town road at Clear Creek." At this time, they named the following road commissioners: DORSILIE HEBERT, HENRY GIEFERS, RILEY MOORE, HENRY WILLIAMS, J. J. LYLES, JACOB S. COLE, and JAMES M. REEVES. On 15 December 1879 a charter for a public ferry across English Bayou was granted to JOSEPH CARR, "at his residence on English Bayou," for five years from 1 January 1880, "with exclusive privilege of a ferry on said bayou from the mouth of Bayou Ogea or Kayoxhe's [sic] Coulee to the mouth of said English Bayou." CARR was entitled to charge the following rates:

Footman - 10¢    Horse & rider - 25¢    One-horse vehicle - 50¢    Four horse vehicle - 75¢

On 26 April 1880, the motion to make a public road "from **Carr's Ferry** on English Bayou to intersect the Sugartown road at or near the crossing on Clear Creek" was unanimously adopted. JOSEPH CARR was appointed overseer on the public road from **Carr's Ferry** on English Bayou to the town of Lake Charles for two years. S. V. BURNETT was appointed road overseer for two years "on that section of road extending from **Carr's Ferry** on English Bayou to the middle of the bridge on Big Marsh Bayou, etc." On motion on 16 January 1886, A. NEYLAND was appointed to serve as overseer on a road from the north corporation line [of Lake Charles] to **Carr's Ferry**, and JNO. T. REEVES was appointed overseer on the same road, from **Carr's Ferry** to the lower edge of Big Marsh Bayou to the lower edge of Little Marsh Bayou.

A committee report to the "honorable President" and members of the Police Jury on 30 August 1888, who were appointed to "secure the right of way from Lake Charles to **Carr's Ferry** by way of **Moore's Ferry** across English Bayou" respectfully recommended:

\*1<sup>st</sup> That the committee be authorized to lay out a highway as nearly direct as practicable from Goosport to **Moore's Ferry**, and thence to **Carr's Ferry**, sixty feet wide.

\*2<sup>nd</sup> That when said committee have secured good title to all lands included in said highway and the same has been approved by, authority be given approval to construct a bridge across English Bayou at **Moore's Ferry**.

\*3<sup>rd</sup> When the road is ready for use, all other public roads leading from Goosport to **Carr's Ferry** be abandoned. Respectfully submitted, S. AL KNAPP, JNO. H. POE, EMILE CORBELLO (his mark).

On 20 February 1889, ELEXON BADON was appointed overseer on the road "from the north line of Lake Charles, near Goosport, Calcasieu Mill to the ferry on the south side of English Bayou, and from the north side of English Bayou to **Carr's Ferry** on the main river." On motion on 18 April 1889, the petition of citizens of Lake Charles asking to have **Carr's Ferry** on the main river declared a free ferry was laid on the table. On 15 July 1889, A. MATERN,

RILEY MOORE, FRED GOOS, HALL BROOK, J. L. RYAN, and E. A. MATERN were appointed commissioners "to lay a Public road from the north side of English Bayou to leave the old public road near the Gum 'slew,' then north to the river near Moss Bluff, north or northeast to intersect the old JOS. KINGERY road at or near **Neal's Ferry** on the north side of the Calcasieu River, then following the old road, and intersecting the **Joseph Carr Ferry** Road now in use near the Marsh Bayou Bridge."

On 3 January 1890, THOMAS WALTON was made overseer on the road "from English Bayou to **Carr's Ferry** on the main river." At the same time, SAM KINGERY was appointed overseer on the road "from the south side of Big Marsh Bayou to Kingery's Bridge on Barnes' Creek," and D. C. STODDER, was made overseer "from the south side of Big Marsh Bayou Bridge to **Carr's Ferry**." Later, on 17 January 1890, it was resolved that "the public road, as now traveled from Lake Charles to **Carr's Ferry**, on the Calcasieu River, be changed etc." When the Police Jury decided to sell all the ferries on the Calcasieu River and its tributaries on 18 July 1890, the old **Carr Ferry** was sold to W. A. KIRKWOOD for \$50.00.

On 8 April 1891, WILLIE WILLIAMS was appointed road overseer to serve until 31 December 1892 on the road "from the **English Bayou Ferry** to **Carr's Ferry** on the main river." A complaint was made to the Police Jury on 5 July 1893 that JOSEPH KARR had abandoned his ferry on the Calcasieu. On motion of J. C. LeBLEU, it was resolved that the "Clerk of this body notify said JOSEPH KARR personally appear before this body to show cause why his privilege should not be forfeited." On 12 January 1894, a committee composed of S. O. SHATTUCK, E. A. MATERN, M. D. MATERN, E. [or C.] MILLS, P. D. LeBLEU and S. ARTHUR KNAPP reported that the route to lay out a road from Lake Charles to **Karr's Ferry** on the main river would begin just east of the Bradley Ramsey Lumber Co. Mill, then east to the center of the ZACK SIMMONS subdivision, then north east to English Bayou at **Babin Ferry**. From the north side of **Babin Ferry**, past the ELLIS pear orchard, to the river bank at **Karr's Ferry**, etc. At the same session, the road was approved "thence along the river bank in a northerly [sic] direction to **Karr's** [sic] **Ferry**. Signed, THAD MAYO, Mrs. K. C. MACIVER, K. C. MACIVER

Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

### LYONS FERRY

Police Jurors, on 7 May 1884, renewed the charter for the ferry across English Bayou belonging to THOMAS J. LYONS for the term of five years, "with the same ferry rates and privileges as before."

Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

### MOORE'S FERRY

**Moore's Ferry** went across English Bayou, but the first mention of it was found in the Police Jury Minutes of 30 August 1888, when a committee was appointed to secure a right of way from Lake Charles to **Carr's Ferry** by way of **Moore's Ferry** across English Bayou. It was further recommended that:

1<sup>st</sup> A road sixty feet wide be laid out from Goosport to **Moore's Ferry**, and thence to **Carr's Ferry**.

2<sup>nd</sup> That when good title to land has been secured, authority be given to construct a bridge across English Bayou at **Moore's Ferry**.

3<sup>rd</sup> That when the public road is made practicable for use, all other public roads leading from Goosport to **Carr's Ferry** be abandoned. Respectfully submitted, S. AL KNAPP, JNO. H. POE,

and EMILE CORBELLO (his mark). Police Jury Minutes show that AMOS MOORE was paid \$16.67 on 1 December 1903 and \$25.00 a month from January through July 1904 for keeping a ferry; from August to December 1904, he was paid \$30.00 each month. Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

### BABIN FERRY

When the Police Jury sold all the ferries on the Calcasieu and its tributaries on 18 July 1890, the ferry at English Bayou was sold to A. BABIN and KIRKWOOD for \$100.00, the most expensive price paid for a ferry in the sale. Police Jury Resolution #234, of 10 December 1895, filed 18 June 1896, for a public road from "Sugar Refinery to intersect road from Lake Charles to **Babin Ferry** on English Bayou, commencing at the southeast corner of Section 4, Township 10 South, Range 8, near said refinery, then North on line of Sections 3 & 4, Township 10 South, Range 8, etc..." The resolution names A. RIGMAIDEN, A. THOMPSON, R. H. NASON, H. H. EDDY, GEORGE HORRIDGE, HERMAN KNAPP, ARTHUR KNAPP, S. A. KNAPP, JACOB RYAN, H. B. MILLIGAN, J. V. RICHARD, W. E. RAMSAY, L. KAUFMAN, GEORGE H. WELLS, J. W. ROSTEET, W. J. MARTIN, SEISS FARQUE, M. J ROSTEET, and J—NNET KELSO. Witnesses: A. S. GOSSET & A. H. HASKELL, Clerks.

On 12 January 1894, a committee composed of S. O. SHATTUCK, E. A. MATERN, M. D. MATERN, E. [or C.] MILLS, P. D. LeBLEU and S. ARTHUR KNAPP reported that the route to lay out a road from Lake Charles to **Karr's [Carr] Ferry** on the main river would begin just east of the Bradley Ramsey Lumber Co. Mill, then east to the center of the ZACK SIMMONS subdivision, then north east to English Bayou at **Babin Ferry** from the north side of **Babin Ferry**, past the ELLIS pear orchard, to the river bank at **Karr's [Carr] Ferry**. At the same time, a permanent Right-of-Way for a public road was given for the road, "in a southwesternly [sic] direction a straight line to the corner of the ELLIS pear orchard in the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 15, thence in a straight line to the **Babin Ferry**, landing on English Bayou, etc. J. B. ELLIS"

Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

(To Be Continued)

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**GENEALOGISTS BEWARE!** Some researchers are not careful about passing on erroneous information, so it is up to you to use information garnered from others merely as clues for further research, not as documentary facts. Misinterpretations, as well as typographical errors, account for many mistakes. For example, one source showed John Stevens, who was born in 1603, as having died in 1770. That made him living to a grand old age of 166 years. Another source showed a man born in the Untied States in 1570---years before the first colony was established. Another mistake shows a boy who fought in a war when he was six or seven years old; this is even too young for a drummer boy. Be careful about a woman who has children at an extremely early age or very late in life; there may be a generation missing in these cases.

**"Government's view of the economy could be summed up in a few short phrases... If it moves, tax it. If it keeps moving, regulate it. And if it stops moving, subsidize it."**

Ronald Reagan

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

Compiled – 1971

Continued from Vol. 32 No. 4

FREDERICK, LILLIAN F., b. 21 Aug. 1908, d. 4 June 1965  
FOREMAN, THOMAS E., d. 29 Feb. 1969  
BURGESS, GEORGE M., b. 5 June 1930, d. 1 Mar. 1961  
DeLAUNAY, AMBROSE E., b. 9 Nov. 1914, d. 26 Sept. 1965  
THERIOT, HEBERT, b. 28 Aug. 1898, d. 13 Mar. 1967; La. Sea US Navy – WWI  
LeBOEUF, ROSALIE H., b. 12 Apr. 1878, d. 9 Dec. 1960  
MUDD, ROBERT B., b. 27 June 1940, d. 2 Dec. 1960  
MOREAU, W. J., 1904 – 1967  
BOURG, HELOISE P., b. 23 Nov. 1896, d. 1 Nov. 1967  
HUVAL, SIMON, 1895 – 1969  
MALLET, FELIX, b. 17 Jan. 1888, d. 16 May 1961  
MALLET, ASIME C., b. 10 Mar. 1900  
JUDICE, EDWARD J., 1904 – 1959  
TERRANOVA, VICTOR J., 1898 -1967  
SCALISI, JOSEPH, 1889 – 1966  
KILCHRIST, THOMAS J., b. 7 July 1910, d. ? 1964  
COMEAX, OLIVE B., b. 12 Sept. 1865, d. 22 Jan. 1962  
VINCENT, RUBY, b. 9 May 1911, d. 27 June 1957  
LANDRY, IRVING, b. 23 Feb. 1921, d. 20 Mar. 1958; La. CPL US Marine Corp. – WWII  
MORRIS, BERTHA S., b. 5 Jan. 1894, d. 1 Jan. 1970  
MORRIS, EUGENE H., b. 18 Aug. 1892, d. 1 May 1959  
CHAMPMAN, VINIA D., b. 30 Mar. 1911, d. 26 Sept. 1952  
STODDARD, JOSEPH CORBETT, 1892 – 1966  
BERGERON, FELIX, 1901 – 1956  
LeDOUX, HENRY, b. 23 Oct. 1887, d. 13 Dec. 1966  
BEAUGH, JAMES, Sr., b. 18 Jan. 1877, d. 30 Jan. 1958  
BEAUGH, JOSEPHINE, b. 25 Nov. 1882  
McFARLAIN, MARY, b. 23 Sept. 1897, d. 6 Nov. 1960  
McFARLAIN, WILBERT, b. 12 Mar. 1896, d. 24 Oct. 1963  
DAVIES, CHARLES W., b. 23 Sept. 1887, d. 20 Oct. 1958; La. PVT US Army – WWI  
HEBERT, FIDNEY, b. 11 Oct. 1911, d. 5 Aug. 1962  
MASSONY, VICTOR F., b. 13 Mar. 1899, d. 25 June 1965  
LANDRY, ROBERT J., b. 9 Jan. 1893, d. 28 Aug. 1957  
LANDRY, MARLA ANN, b. 1 Dec. 1960, d. 2 Aug. 1963  
BENGE, HENRY L., b. 11 Apr. 1879, d. 16 Nov. 1958  
BENGE, ELIZABETH F., b. 16 May 1879, d. 1 Jan. 1966  
TIDWELL, FREDERICK F., b. 10 Oct. 1887, d. 19 Mar. 1959  
PRICE, BARNEY B., b. 23 Nov. 1895, d. 2 Nov. 1970-; La. SGT 138 Aero Sq. – WWI

PRICE, JAMES G., 1888 – 1963  
 BRANNON, ROBERT D., Sr., b. 18 July 1899, d. ? Dec. 1954  
 COX, ALMA B., B. 22 July 1898, d. 19 Jan. 1963  
 CARNAHAN, CHARLES F., 1908 – 1969  
 MONTGOMERY, MABLE, 1890 – 1956  
 MONTGOMERY, JOHN F., 1879 - ??  
 ABERCROMBIE, JAMES W., b. 16 Feb. 1907, d. 11 Apr. 1958  
 QUERY, ALICE M., b. 23 Oct. 1905, d. 30 July 1967  
 BACON, ANNA, 1876 – 1955  
 BACON, SYLVESTER, 1872 – 1954  
 SONNIER, THOMAS J., b. 13 Feb. 1935, d. 1 May 1967; LA US Navy  
 GARRETT, LAURENCE, b. 16 July 1902, d. 7 Feb. 1969  
 PARSONS, GROVER L., b. 12 Apr. 1893, d. 15 Mar. 1957  
 PARSONS, FLOY L., b. ? Aug. 1918, d. 19 Jan. 1963; Fl. LT/COL US Air Force, Ret. – WWII  
     SSA M&F CM Ph  
 MITCHELL, HOWARD K., b. 30 Oct. 1921, d. 13 Apr. 1961; Ken. 1/LT 507 Base Unit AAF –  
     WWII DFC AM  
 McDANIEL, ETHEL S., b. 26 May 1894, d. 16 May 1961  
 STEPHENS (only information)  
 GARLAND, CLYDE WATTS, b. 24 Jan. 1883, d. 24 Apr. 1953  
 STEPHENS, ONA GALE, b. 25 Apr. 1951, d. 3 May 1951  
 HAZEL, LUCY E., b. 21 Aug. 1874, d. 16 Jan. 1958  
 HOLLOWAY, WILLIAM P., b. 7 Feb. 1907, d. 28 Nov. 1958  
 DILLARD, ODIS B., 1895 – 1904  
 WILLARD, ELWIN C., b. 31 Mar. 1877, d. 18 Dec. 1952  
 WILLARD, JEANETTE R., b. 21 Mar. 1877, d. 14 Jan. 1968  
 McCAIN, JUDITH, b. 6 Feb. 1886, d. 18 Oct. 1966  
 LINDSEY, DAPHANE, b. 22 Oct. 1957, d. 24 Oct. 1957  
 MYERS, IDA B., b. 30 Dec. 1905  
 MEYERS, WILEY J., b. 11 Aug. 1897, d. 30 Aug. 1968  
 BERNARD, CELESTE M., b. 13 July 1879, d. 18 Feb. 1968  
 COMO, CATHERINE C., 1870 – 1967  
 PARKS, GARNETT RUTH MILLER, b. 31 Dec. 1895, d. 4 June 1966  
 SEE, GUY, 1898 – 1958  
 SEE, CLYDE, b. ? 1896  
 BUCK, HAROLD C., 1901 – 1963  
 HENNIGAN, GERTRUDE L., b. 29 June 1911, d. 30 Oct. 1970  
 WELCH, J. ANDERSON, b. 1 May 1883, d. 15 Jan. 1963  
 MOORE, JAMES A., 1910 – 1955  
 SPELL, DOSTY A., 1900 – 1966  
 ROBIR, JOHN J., b. 26 Nov. 1901, d. 16 June 1960  
 ROBERTS, LESLIE ANN, b. 29 Sept. 1932, d. (29 Jan. 1966); w/o WILLIAM H. MILLER  
 MILLER, PAUL, d. 12 Dec. 1965; s/o WILLIAM H. MILLER  
 PARK, MARY PLATT, b. 14 May 1884, d. 15 Sept. 1957  
 MILLER, HUBERT STEELE, b. 31 May 1890, d. 25 July 1964  
 GREGORY, THOMAS M., b. 24 Dec. 1889, d. 25 May 1967

GREGORY, WILLIAM H., b. 4 Nov. 1914, d. 21 Mar. 1967; La. SF1 US NR – WWII  
 McFILLLEN, MATTIE M., 1916 – 1953  
 SLOCUM, EDWARD, b. 26 Sept. 1896; La. PVT US Army – WWI  
 WEGENER, ADELING M., b. 18 June 1898, d. 8 Sept. 1956  
 FISK, NORA DONAHOE, b. 8 Jan. 1867, d. 7 Aug. 1958  
 JOHNSON, O. D., 1905 – 1967  
 MOWHART, W. F., b. 12 Sept. 1906, d. 15 Aug. 1967  
 CUSHER, FRANCES M. TADLOCK, b. 29 Sept. 1917, d. 24 Aug. 1964  
 OQUINN, MARY E., b. 29 Oct. 1878, d. 17 July 1962  
 LACY, LODWICK, 1877 – 1962  
 VINCENT, GEORGE, 1877 – 1954  
 WILLS, MILDRED D., 1913 – 1963  
 LEFORT, ALEXIS J., b. 16 Sept. 1948, d. 27 June 1957  
 LEFORT, ALTHE MAE, b. 15 June 1930, d. 27 June 1957  
 LEFORT, M. ELAINE, b. 10 Sept. 1949, d. 27 June 1957  
 ROUSE, RODERICK L., b. 29 Jan. 1923, d. 17 Nov. 1968; Miss. TEC 196 Gen. Hosp. – WWII  
 MILFORD, MILTON M., b. 27 Aug. 1918, d. 27 Jan. 1955  
 COLLARD, GEORGE, b. 21 Jan. 1903, d. 19 Oct. 1954  
 GRANGER, AMAR F., 1887 – 1961  
 MERICLE, HERMAN WILLIS, Sr., b. 2 Mar. 1888, d. 2 Dec. 1965  
 McGOWEN, HENRY W., b. 31 July 1901, d. 6 Feb. 1964; La. COL 81 Inf. Div. – WWII  
 CLIFTON, ADAM M., 1903 – 1966  
 WHEELER, LEWIS ARTHUR, Sr., b. 26 July 1891, d. 11 Nov. 1957  
 WHEELER, EMMA SUHLING, b. 16 Dec. 1890, d. 16 June 1953  
 BRYANT, JEANETTE Y., b. 9 Mar. 1898, d. 22 Jan. 1971  
 MILLER, HERMAN B., b. 18 July 1910, d. 1 July 1968  
 HAWKINS, A. L., b. 1 Apr. 1887, d. 7 July 1952  
 HAWKINS, MERTIE B., 1888 – 1962  
 MYERS, THEODORE A. (no dates)  
 MITCHELL, MARQUE D., b. 24 Jan. 1950, d. 13 Apr. 1961  
 WATKINS, ROBERT SAMUEL, b. 31 May 1893, d. 1 July 1966  
 HADLEY, LEONARD, b. 10 May 1908, d. 31 Jan. 1961  
 STROUD, GROVER C., Sr., b. 30 Aug. 1891, d. 12 July 1952  
 HORNE, ROBERT L., b. 30 Nov. 1892, d. 12 June ??  
 HEBERT, IRWIN S., b. 25 Apr. 1911, d. 6 July 1963  
 MYRES, DRUECILLA (no dates)  
 FLEMING, RAYMOND R., b. 26 Feb. 1907, d. 2 Sept. 1957  
 BARRON, CHESTER J., b. 23 Nov. 1911, d. 17 Sept. 1957; La CM/1 US NR – WWII  
 ALLEN, JESSIE D., 1889 – 1954  
 CRYER, LUTHER H., b. 9 Nov. 1908, d. 20 Dec. 1967  
 MERCHANT, HELEN ROSE, b. 23 Nov. 1940, d. 30 Aug. 1965  
 BROWN, JAMES D., b. 5 May 1879, d. 25 June 1960  
 MELVILLE, DWIGHT ANTHONY, b. 3 July 1964, d. 5 July 1964  
 HIGHTOWER, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Jr., b. 25 July 1919, d. 37 Mar. 1965  
 GILBERT, JESSIE L., 1898 – 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. 4

#### OFFICIAL STREET DIRECTORY

##### HELEN STREET (continued)

426 BARKER, CHARLES  
501 CARNAHAN, T. N.  
528 Vacant

##### GRANGER ST.

1712 MYERS, Mrs. BEULAH	1730 UNSWORTH, E. A.
1724 SUTHERLAND, R. J.	1732 KINGERY, J. W.
1726 HAMILTON, J. P.	1738 ROGERS, WALTER
1728 ROWE, H. H.	

##### GALLAGHER ST. (GOOSPORT)

202 CALDARERA, FRANK	1526 CARR, HENRY (c)
1207 SCHUMAKE, DAVE (c)	1530 PORTER, CHARLES (c)
1209 WILLIAMS, NELSON (c)	1531 Vacant
1213 FOULCARD, ALBERT	1605 BROWN, CHARLES (c)
1314 MORRIS, HARRISON (c)	1605 SIVINNEY, J. D. (c)
1324 CAPELIA, A.	1612 LOVE, SAM (c)
1504 WARE, CALVIN (c)	1614 PUJO, NOLAN (c)
1506 FOX, JOSEPH (c)	1615 ROBERTSON, IRVIN (c)
1507 JONES, ALCIDE (c)	1616 FRANKLIN, JOHN (c)
1518 JONES, ALBERT (c)	1627 MARSHALL, ARTHUR (c)
1520 SANDERS, SCOTT (c)	1628 MALLORY, JOHN (c)
1521 ROBERTSON, JOHN (c)	----- HALL, LOUSA (c)
1525 CRUIKSHANK, MANUEL (c)	----- WARE, STANLEY (c)

1640 ROMANO, SAMUEL

1643 TUNADO, LEONARDO

1120 HARTLEY, W. C.  
1212 RAY, WILLIE (c)  
1216 THIBS, W. (c)  
1220 McCREE, ALLEN (c)  
1224 KENNEDY, W. (c)  
1228 RIGMAIDEN, J.  
1302 TERRONOVA, PAUL  
1307 PRENTIS, WILLIAM  
1308 MOLBERT, D.  
1310 AUCOIN, CYPRIAN

709 WIMBERLEY, E. L.  
733 Vacant  
----- AMERICAN FEED CO.  
----- NATIONAL PACKING CO.  
820-6 BEATTY BROKERAGE CO.  
817 GEBILLIER, J. B.  
823 PARKER, J. H.  
Cor. PUJO WAITT, H. C. & CO.  
839 CAMBY, L. C.  
906 WEBSTER REFINING CO.  
919 SINGLETON, F. E.

115 BEVERLY, BURL (c)  
113 WILLIS, MARY (c)  
119 JACKSON, FRED (c)  
120 RIDON, JAMES (c)  
121 DAY, LEE (c)  
122 VILINER, WILLIE (c)  
123 MARSHALL, WILLIAM (c)  
125 STEWART, WILLIAM (c)  
127 CLIFTON, DAVE (c)  
130 DERVIS, CHARLIE (c)  
134 TALBOT, HARRY (c)  
136 HUNTER, HERVEY (c)  
137 Vacant  
201 NAVARRA, SAMUEL  
210 CATHOLIC, ANNA (c)  
217 DORSEY, F. H. (c)  
218 HOLMES, Mrs. MARY (c)  
219 McCLEESTER, A. B. (c)

#### GEIFFERS ST.

1409 JONIE, Mrs. ESTHER  
1430 McDOWELL, J. M.  
1501 SHATTUCK, CHARLES  
1507 TOWNLEY, R. M.  
1511 WINDHAM, D. L.  
1577 GRAY, MONTE  
1623 MICHEL, JOSEPH  
1629 HARTZOG, C. P.  
1703 PRATER, J. N.  
1731 STINE, J. A.

#### FRONT ST.

925 SINGLETON, F. E.  
1006 N. A. LAND and TIMBER CO. WHSE.  
1009 LIVINGSTON, FRANCIS (C)  
1010 BARBER, Mrs. J. B.  
1019 McWILLIAMS, W. W.  
cor. GILL STANDIFER, R. P.  
1107 RAMSEY, H. R.  
1121 Vacant  
1139 ELMS, GEORGE O.  
1323 McKAIN, A. B.  
1423 SNYDER, H. S.

#### FRANKLIN ST.

220 TURNER, Rev. G. W. (c)  
221 SAMS, JOHN H. (c)  
231 HENDRICK, STEPHEN (c)  
302 COLEMAN, Dr. L. M. (c)  
308 WHITE, SIDNEY (c)  
309 BROOKS, JAMES (c)  
314 WILLIAM, H. H. (c)  
321 LYON, VERNY (c)  
322 HAYS, Dr. (c)  
325 COVERNALE, JOHN  
326 PARKER, LEWIS (c)  
328 SUMMER, KATIE (c)  
330 MEYER, NED (c)  
408 MANCUSO, B.  
403 KEMPT, GEORGE (c)  
409 HALL, JACK (c)  
412 KERRY, CONSTANCE (c)  
415 GRAHAM, LLOYD (c)

416 QUERY, FRANCIS (c)  
 420 TURNER, C. E. (c)  
 424 HAGEN, CHARLES (c)  
 428 WRIGHT, JOHN (c)  
 431 WILLIAMS, ELIZA (c)  
 432 WILLIAMS, CLEM (c)  
 501 ARGUS, SUSIE (c)  
 502 BROWN, MANUEL (c)  
 504 GEFORD, JOSEPH (c)  
 509 WILLIAMS, CHARLES (c)  
 511 WILLIAMS, DAVE (c)  
 512 BEANE, W. H. (c)  
 513 ANDERSON, PRIESTELL (c)  
 518 HAGEN, JAMES (c)  
 521 WALKER, Mrs. SARAH (c)  
 529 BOWERS, JOE (c)  
 601 FOREMAN, GEORGE (c)  
 602 MONTAGUE, ED (c)  
 605 SARI, NUMA (c)  
 606 BIHM, LOUISA (c)

610 BIHM, JOHN (c)  
 614 WILLIAMS, JOHN (c)  
 615 McCLUNE, JAMES (c)  
 617 McCLUNE, GILBERT (c)  
 625 JAMES, JOHN (c)  
 627 DANCY, ALFRED (c)  
 629 WOODS, MARY (c)  
 631 BRIGGS, CARLEY (c)  
 633 MAGLORY, O'NEAL (c)  
 634 WARNER, THERESA (c)  
 635 TURNER, VICTORIA (c)  
 636 ROBINSON, RICHARD (c)  
 638 ROBINSON, STEWART (c)  
 637 LEWIS, PHILIP (c)  
 649 CHAVALIER, ALBERT (c)  
 651 MOLESS, CHARLES (c)  
 652 PICKENS, WILLIE (c)  
 653 GILL, BUD (c)  
 654 DANCY, CHARLES (c)  
 655 MOLESS, JOE (c)

#### FORD ST.

142 Vacant  
 203 HENDERSON, J. E.  
 209 LEITHEAD, A. J.  
 212 GARNETT, J.  
 216 Vacant  
 235 WARRELL, A.  
 229 WESTMAN, Mrs. M.  
 230 SMITH, ROY  
 301 FILIZOLA, FRANK  
 307 LIPON, SAUL  
 314 CALDWELL, ANDREW  
 315 LAWLER, L.  
 318 Vacant  
 319 GAYLE, CHARLES  
 320 LaCAZE, H.  
 407 RAU, R.  
 413 FITZMEISIER, CHARLES  
 429 BROUSSARD, W. A.

503 ROBINSON, J. W.  
 504 REID, D. J.  
 511 TAYLOR, G. S.  
 512 SPAULDING, C. F.  
 518 TRAUTMAN, Rev. K. A.  
 522 SPARKS,  
 618 COHN, ROBERT  
 624 GOOS, W. S.  
 704 LENORE, J. L.  
 719 CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH  
 724 PINTADO, ED  
 725 SPANGLER, S. H.  
 726 CRAFT, WM.  
 738 POOL, GEORGE  
 809 ALLISON, Dr. J. Y.  
 822 MOSS,  
 823 POPE, N. D.

#### FOURNET ST. (GOOSPORT)

1325 LOVE, WILLIAM (c)  
 1406 SHEPARD, F. H. (c)  
 1502 DUPRE, LAVINIA (c)  
 1519 GILIAM, A. (c)  
 1525 LEWIS, GEORGE (c)  
 1531 BRYANT, JOSEPHINE (c)

(To Be Continued)

## INFORMATION FROM EXCHANGES

The SWLGS exchanges periodicals with more than 62 other genealogical societies. These publications are excellent research tools and are housed at the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujoe St., Lake Charles. The following information has been gleaned from some of these periodicals

**LOUISIANA SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN THE FLORIDA WAR (1837-1838)** are indexed by surname (A - K), along with their rank and the company in which they served. The list will be continued. *Le Reconteur*, le Comite' des Archives de la Louisiane, Inc. Vol. XXVIII #2 (June 2008)

**DUTCH TOUCH UPON AMERICA: NAMES & NAMING.** Prior to the hereditary surnames introduced by the English, the Dutch used the patronymic system, a derivation of the father's first name; it changed every generation. Dutch given names were often Anglicized; (Jannetje to Jane). This article gives clues about recognizing and tracing old Dutch names. The *LA Genealogical Register*, Vol. IV #1 (Summer 2008). LA Genealogical & Historical Society, Baton Rouge, LA

**KEEP SAFE ON THE INTERNET.** Many genealogists grew up in kinder times and were taught to trust authority and take things at face value. However, if you use the Internet, you are potentially a victim for criminals. To protect yourself, familiarize yourself with common types of electronic fraud who initiate contact through e-mail. Beware of pyramid schemes, letters from strangers giving you money, lottery winnings in foreign countries, verifications of bank account information or Social Security data. To avoid being a victim, never respond to an unsolicited e-mail or give personal information. *St. Louis (MO) Genealogical Soc. Quarterly* Vol. 41 #1 (Spring 2008)

**THE CARINI EXCHANGE** at [www.cariniexchange.com](http://www.cariniexchange.com) may be a website of interest to the descendants of many Italian immigrants who came to southwest Louisiana. Although Sicily still does not consider itself a part of Italy, its people are lumped together with Italians. After the War Between the States, when the slaves were freed, there was a shortage of farm workers, particularly in the South. Many farmers were recruited from the island to come to southwest Louisiana. This website gives information about the province of Palermo, particularly about the town of Carini, as well as a list of other websites that refer to Italy, Sicily and the Aeolian Islands. *The Louisiana Genealogical Register*, Vol. LV #1 (Summer 2008), LA Genealogical & Historical Society

**LOUISIANA MANEUVERS IN 1940 AND 1941** played an important part in the early battles of WWII. The background of these "war games" and the memories of those times are skillfully told in Mr. ROBERTSON's account. He tells that during the 27<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division's bloody, heroic invasion of the Japanese-held Saipan in 1944, a battle-hardened division veteran was overheard making the remark, "Except for the bullets, it was no worse than the Louisiana Maneuvers." *The Vernon Genealogist*, Vol. 15 #2 (Sept. 2008)

**JEAN LAFITTE** buffs may be interested in the story told by some descendants of his crew in *Yellowed Pages*, Vol. XXXVIII Nos. 1 & 2 (Spring & Summer 2008), Beaumont, TX

**CANADIAN ANCESTORS?** Stories on JOSEPH DE LA MIRANDE, PIERRE FRANCOIS MARIE OLIVIER de VEZIN, NICOLAS CHAUVIN de la FRENIERE, ETIENNE BUREL, LOUIS JUCHEREAU de ST. DENIS, CHARLES PETIT dit LIVILLIERS, JOSEPH CARRIERE, Sr., and GABRIEL BEAUDREAU dit GRAVELINE are given in *A la Pointe*, Vol. XIX #4 (Nov. 2008), Crowley, LA

## **“ASK AND YE SHALL RECEIVE”----QUERIES**

Queries are free to members and will be printed as space permits. When you receive an answer, please acknowledge and reimburse the respondent for copies and postage. Please make all queries, clear, concise, and easily understood. Give **full name** of the person; the **exact date**, if known, or an **approximate time period** (ca); and a **location**. State **exactly** what information you are seeking...a birth, parents, marriage, or death date. Write or print each query clearly so that all names, dates, and pertinent information can be easily understood by the transcriber.

### **HARRINGTON**

Searching for information on great-grandfather, AUGUSTUS HARRINGTON (b. 24 March 1854; d. 3 Dec. 1892, Abbeville, La.)

MAXINE HICKENBOTTOM SCHEXNAYDER, 108 N. Kinney, Iowa, LA 70647; e-mail T108shake@centurytel.net

### **GORUM**

Requesting information on the BENJAMIN GORUM family of Glenmora, La., 1850-1990.

TODD & ANITA GORUM PERKINS, 3336 Hwy. 27 South, Sulphur, LA 70665-7920

### **WEST, MOSS, RYAN**

Who were the parents of CHARLES WEST, a.k.a. CARLOS WEST in La. records? He was f/o THOMAS WEST, who was f/o RICHARD WEST of SW La., the f/o RICHARD LYONS WEST (who m. ELLEN HARRIETT MOSS, d/o HENRY MOSS and ANN RYAN of SW La.).

RICHARD D. CULBERTSON, 6428 Arthur, Fort Worth, TX 76134-2858; e-mail [rculbe6428@aol.com](mailto:rculbe6428@aol.com)

### **BLUM**

Wish to find exact place of birth in Illinois for MARTHA CATHERINE BLUM (b. April 190\_?; d/o EMIL EARNEST and MARIA BLUM).

MARY CECILLIA BERWICK SMITH, 4600 Mimosa, Bellaire, TX 77401

### **BERTRAND**

Looking for burial place of GENEVIEVE BERTRAND (b. 1925; d. 2, Feb. 1928, Jennings, La.).

VIRGINIA WILLIAMS BERTRAND, 10608 CR 4150, Tyler, TX 75704; e-mail [vowb@att.net](mailto:vowb@att.net)

### **STANLEY, MIMS, GROVER, PINDER**

Seeking information on JOHN STANLEY (b. 1840). 1880 census shows him as widower, living Barnes Creek. JOHN m. JULIA ANN MIMS (d/o Dr. LARKIN N. and LYDIA GROVER MIMS; b. 1851; d. 1877; buried Smith Cemetery, along with a child.). Another child, ELLA L. STANLEY (b. 1872; d. 1933) was shown in 1880 census as ELA RANEY, living in the household of Dr. MIMS. ELLA m. DAVID D. PINDER.

LINDA L. BOHL, 717 Purdue Lane, Deer Park, TX 77536; e-mail [llbohl@att.net](mailto:llbohl@att.net)

### **LEMKE, HANKINS**

Need information on twin girl, born to NAOMA HANKINS LEMKE, 1913. Infant died at birth.

KAY LEMKE VARDEN, 1440 Broadmoor Dr., Slidell, LA 70458; e-mail [Jokay12@gmail.com](mailto:Jokay12@gmail.com)

**“Other things may change us, but we start and end with family.”**

Author unknown

## MEMBER NO. 191

Name of Compiler BROUSSARD, BeverlyAddress 5100 Weaver Rd. #302City, State Lake Charles, La. 70605Date Updated 2009*Ancestor Chart*

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

Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

b. Date of Birth  
p.b. Place of Birth  
m. Date of Marriage  
d. Date of Death  
p.d. Place of Death4 THERIOT, Oswald Hyacinthe  
(No. 2)b. 25 Mar. 1787  
p.b. Youngsville, La.  
m. 1st - ca 1898  
d. 9 Dec. 1958  
p.d. Houston, Tx.2 THERIOT, Joseph Octave  
(Father of No. 1)b. 16 Oct. 1899  
p.b. Youngsville, La.  
m. 27 Apr. 1920 - La.  
d. 23 Feb. 1989  
p.d. Lake Charles, La.5 THERIOT, Marie Laur  
(Mother of No. 2)b. 30 Mar. 1878  
p.b. Lake Simonette, La.  
d. 6 Oct. 1955  
p.d. Erath, La.1 THERIOT, Beverly Gertrudeb.  
p.b.  
m.  
d.  
p.d.BROUSSARD, Russelb. 14 Jan. 1928, Erath, La.  
d. 21 July 20096 BROUSSARD, Arthur  
(Father of No. 3)b. 23 Jan. 1854  
p.b. Lafayette, La.  
m. 3rd - 1897  
d. -- 1922  
p.d. Lafayette, La.3 BROUSSARD, Viola  
(Mother of No. 1)b. 15 June 1900  
p.b. Lafayette, La.  
d. 2 Feb. 1985  
p.d. Lake Charles, La.7 GUIDRY, Ella  
(Mother of No. 3)b. -- 1868  
p.b. Lafayette, La.  
d. 11 Sep. 1936  
p.d. Lafayette, La.8 THERIOT, Octave  
(Father of No. 4)b. 10 Feb. 1848  
p.b. Bayou D'Large, La.  
m. -- 1875  
d. -- 1904  
p.d. Youngsville, La.9 ROY, Rosa  
(Mother of No. 4)b. 17 Mar. 1858  
p.b. Lafayette, La.  
d. -- 1914  
p.d. Youngsville, La.10 THERIOT, Joseph Tertule  
(Father of No. 5)b. 21 Nov. 1851  
p.b. St. Martinville, La.  
m. 11 Aug. 1870  
d.  
p.d.11 SEGURA, Amelia  
(Mother of No. 5)b. ca 1850  
p.b. St. Martinville, La.  
d. -- 1886  
p.d. Abbeville, La.12 BROUSSARD, Edouard  
(Father of No. 6)b. 21 Feb. 1817  
p.b. St. Martinville, La.  
m. 15 May 1839  
d. -- 1854  
p.d. Lafayette, La.13 DOUCET, Marie Louise  
(Mother of No. 6)b. 16 Jan. 1825  
p.b. St. Martinville, La.  
d. -- 1854  
p.d. Lafayette, La.14 GUIDRY, Edgar  
(Father of No. 7)b. ca 1844  
p.b. Lafayette, La.  
m. 15 May 1866  
d. -- 1874  
p.d. Lafayette, La.15 BRANDT, Sara  
(Mother of No. 7)b. 10 Oct. 1844  
p.b. Opelousas, La.  
d. -- 1876  
p.d. Lafayette, La.16 THERIOT, Michel Eloi Jr.  
(Father of No. 8,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)b. 17 May 1820  
m. 15 Apr. 1839  
d. -- 187217 PART, Marie Marguerite  
(Mother of No. 8,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)b. 15 Aug. 1822  
d.18 ROY, Desire  
(Father of No. 9,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)b. 22 Dec. 1826  
m. 14 Mar. 1846  
d. -- 1869  
19 BLANCHET, Ursule  
(Mother of No. 9,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)b. -- 1827  
d.20 THERIOT, Julien Jr.  
(Father of No. 10,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)b. 16 Feb. 1819  
m. 21 Feb. 1839  
d. -- 186521 LOPEZ, Elisette  
(Mother of No. 10,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)b. -- 1822  
d. -- 188922 SEGURA, Arvilien Eloi  
(Father of No. 11,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)b.  
m. 11 Jan. 1849  
d.23 ROMERO, Euseide  
(Mother of No. 11,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)b. 19 July 1831  
d.24 BROUSSARD, Jean Francois  
(Father of No. 12,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)b. -- 1776  
m. 15 May 1813  
d. -- 182025 BROUSSARD, Hortence  
(Mother of No. 12,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)b. -- 1783  
d. -- 182026 DOUCET, Pierre Zephirin  
(Father of No. 13,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)b. -- 1802  
m. 16 July 1822  
d. -- 187027 BRAU, Adeline  
(Mother of No. 13,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)b. -- 1808  
d.28 GUIDRY, Alexandre Lessing  
(Father of No. 14,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)b. -- 1799  
m. 9 Jan. 1821  
d. -- 186129 BROUSSARD, Carmelite  
(Mother of No. 14,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)b. -- 1803  
d. 31 July 185130 BRANDT, William  
(Father of No. 15,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)b. ca 1813/14  
m. 27 June 1836  
d. -- 188731 ROULONG, Isabella  
(Mother of No. 15,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)b. 22 Jan. 1820  
d. -- 1860

## EXCHANGE PUBLICATIONS

The SWLGS exchanges publications with approximately 62 other genealogical societies. Much of the information contained in these quarterlies has never before been published and will be found in no other source. Information included in these publications does not necessarily pertain only to their particular area. Some of the information is informative; other articles are entertaining. Do not overlook publications that are not current; history and family research are not dated. In addition to the following exchange publications listed below, the SWLGS also donates *Ancestry*, *Everton's Genealogical Helper*, *The History Magazine*, *The Family Chronicle*, and *Family Tree Magazine* to the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles, LA.

- ALABAMA---Florence (*Natchez Trace Quarterly*); Mobile (*Deep South Genealogical Quarterly*)
- ALASKA---Anchorage (*Anchorage Genealogical Society Quarterly*)
- ARKANSAS---Camden (*Researching Ouachita-Calhoun Counties, AR*)
- COLORADO---Denver (*Colorado Genealogist*)
- FLORIDA---Fort Walton Beach (*Journal of Northwest Florida*)
- GEORGIA---Marietta (*Family Tree*); Moultrie (*The Family Tree*)
- ILLINOIS ---Peoria (*Prairie Roots*)
- INDIANA---New Albany (*Southern Indiana Genealogical Society Quarterly*)
- KANSAS---Manhattan (*Kansas Kin*)
- KENTUCKY---Covington (*Acadian Genealogical Exchange*)
- LOUISIANA---Alexandria (*Central LA Genealogical Society Quarterly*); Baton Rouge (*LA Genealogical Register*), (*La Raconteur*), (*Le Baton Rouge*); Chalmette (*L'Heritage*); Covington (*Star*); Crowley (*A La Pointe*); Destrehan (*Les Voyageurs*); Harvey (*West Bank Genealogical Society Newsletter & Gumbo Roots*); Houma (*Terrebonne Life Lines & TGS Newsletter*); Kinder (*Crossroads*); Lafayette (*LA History Newsletter*); Lake Charles (*Imperial Calcasieu Notes*); Leesville (*The Vernon Genealogist*); Metairie (*Jefferson Genealogical Society Newsletter*); Natchitoches (*Natchitoches Genealogist*); New Orleans (*Genealogy West Newsletter*); Port Allen (*West Baton Rouge Genealogical Society Newsletter*); Shreveport (*Genie*), (*The Journal*); Winnfield (*Legacies & Legends of Winn Parish*)
- MINNESOTA---Brainerd (*Crow Wing Genealogical Society Newsletter*)
- MISSOURI---St. Louis (*St. Louis Genealogical Society Quarterly*), (*News 'N Notes*)
- MONTANA---Great Falls (*Treasure State Lines*)
- NEBRASKA---McCook (*Ancestors Unlimited*)
- NEVADA---Las Vegas (*The Prospector*)
- NEW HAMPSHIRE---Manchester (*The Genealogist*)
- NEW MEXICO---Albuquerque (*New Mexico Genealogist*)
- OHIO---Zanesville (*Muskingum County Quarterly*)
- OKLAHOMA---Oklahoma City (*Oklahoma Genealogical Society Quarterly*)
- PENNSYLVANIA---Shavertown (*The Heritage*)
- SOUTH CAROLINA---Newberry (*Old Newberry District Quarterly*)
- SOUTH DAKOTA---Rapid City (*Black Hills Nuggets*)
- TEXAS---Atlanta (*Cass County Connections*); Austin (*AGS Quarterly*); Beaumont (*Yellowed Pages*); Corsicana (*Navarro Leaves & Branches*); Fort Worth (*Footprints*); Harlingen (*Genealogical Tips*); Houston (*Clayton Library Friends Newsletter*); Jacksonville (*Tree Talk*); Mesquite (*Mesquite Tree*); San Antonio (*Our Heritage*); Waco (*Heart of Texas Records*)
- WASHINGTON---Seattle (*Seattle Genealogical Society Bulletin*)
- WISCONSIN---Milwaukee (*Milwaukee County Genealogical Society Reporter*)

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## **KINFOLKS**

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**Vol. 33 No. 1**

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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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

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## **SOCIETY NEWS**

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

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

**Saturdays, 10 A.M. – May 16th, September 19th and November 21st**

#### **MAY MEETING**

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. will be held on Saturday, May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2009, at 10:00 A.M. in the Carnegie Meeting Room of Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles. Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 A.M. Guests are always welcome.

The program will be "The Wayfaring Stranger" presented by CURT ILES of Dry Creek, La.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### **NEW MEMBERS**

1528. KAREN DUBROCK NELANDS, P. O. Box 472, Hayes, LA 70646

1529. ELIZABETH BUCHANAN WOLGRAM, P. O. Box 340, Craig, CO 81626-0340

Membership To Date: 309

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#### **SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY**

The Library will host BEGINNING GENEALOGY CLASSES in the Carnegie Memorial Library Meeting Room, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles on the following dates. No reservation is needed, and there is no charge.

Saturday, June 20<sup>th</sup> – 10:00 to 12:00

Introduction to Beginning Genealogy

Saturday, July 18<sup>th</sup> - 10:00 to 12:00

Organizing and Preserving Your Records

Saturday, August 15 – 10:00 to 12:00

Computer Programs and Internet Access

\*\*\*\*\*

#### **IN MEMORIAM**

**CORREZE DOYLE RAY**

**1931- 2009**

**THELMA MOTT LeJEUNE**

**Died in 2009**

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

**2009**

**MAY 16 – SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.**  
**CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA**  
**SPEAKER: CURT ILES of Dry Creek, La.**  
**PROGRAM: “THE WAYFARING STRANGER”**

**JUNE 2 - Tuesday – SW LA Genealogical & Historical Library**  
10:00-11:00 A.M., Carnegie Meeting Room, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles  
Tidbits of History - “Vigilante Committees”

**JULY 7 - Tuesday – SW LA Genealogical & Historical Library**  
10:00-11:00 A.M., Carnegie Meeting Room, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles  
Tidbits of History – “Fort Polk Pioneers Remembered”

**AUGUST 4 - Tuesday – SW LA Genealogical & Historical Library**  
10:00-11:00 A.M., Carnegie Meeting Room, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles  
Tidbits of History – “History of the Theater”

**SEPTEMBER 19 – SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.**  
**CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA**  
**SPEAKER – TO BE ANNOUNCED**

**OCTOBER 17 – Saturday – “Branching Out in Genealogy.”** Seminar sponsored by  
SW LA Genealogical & Historical Library, Library Southwest,  
SW LA Genealogical Society and Friends of the Library.  
Lake Charles Civic Center, Contraband Room – 8:30 A.M. – 3 P.M.  
Master of Ceremonies: JOHN A. SELLERS of Sulphur Springs, Tx.  
Speaker: CAROLYN EARLE BILLINGSLEY, PhD of Houston, Tx.  
Lectures: “Communities of Kinship: A New Theory for Genealogy”  
“The Reality of Researching Your Indian Ancestors”  
“Melungeons and Other Mixed Race Groups”  
“History Lost – History Found”  
Registration Fee: \$25.00. Includes Reception and “After Hours” research at the  
SW LA Genealogical & Historical Library on Friday evening,  
October 16th; and seminar, vendors, a box lunch, coffee and  
light refreshments on Saturday.  
Box lunches will not be available for those whose registration is not  
received by October 3, 2009. Make check payable to SW Louisiana  
Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles, LA 70601.  
For additional information, contact Genealogy Staff at (337) 721-7110 or  
<gen@calcasieu.lib.la.us>

## MARCH PROGRAM

The speaker for the March meeting of the SWLGS was JIM BRADSHAW of Lafayette, who has spent forty years writing for newspapers and magazines and is the author of three books. Mr. BRADSHAW spoke about the GOOS family, a family prominent in the history of southwest Louisiana. The following article is extracted from his talk and his notes.

The immigrant ancestor of the GOOS family was DANIEL JOHANNES GOOS, who was born 23 March 1815, at Wyk on the Island Foehr, Schleswig-Holstein, which was then a part of Denmark and is now a part of Germany. He was the son of PETER ANDREAS GOOS and ANNA MARIA NANNSEN. According to notes of DELLA BEL KRAUSE, DANIEL GOOS began work at the age of seven, tending cattle for a neighbor; he was paid in cheese.

DANIEL came to America at the age of 20, landing in Philadelphia. He moved to New Orleans, where he was married on 25 March 1846 to KATHERINE MOELING, third daughter of CHRIS MOELING and ANNA MARIA GARIG. DANIEL and his sixteen-year-old bride moved to Biloxi, Mississippi, shortly after their marriage. There, he supplied wood to towboats. He moved to Ocean Springs, Mississippi, where he began operating the schooner, the *Lehman*. It was aboard the *Lehman* that the GOOS family arrived in Lake Charles in the winter of 1855.

McNeese University historian, DONALD MILLET, stated: "If any one man is to be singled out as the 'father' of the Calcasieu lumber industry, that man should certainly be DANIEL J. GOOS...who...came to Lake Charles...to explore the possibilities of establishing a mill. Impressed with the giant stands of timber in the area, along with...easy access to the Gulf for marketing...GOOS dismantled his mill in Ocean Springs, loaded it aboard three schooners, and made his way to the Calcasieu country." According to family legend, a cold north wind kept the water so low at Calcasieu Pass that the GOOS family had to wait for 15 days to cross the bar that blocked the entrance from the Gulf to the Calcasieu River. It was so cold that the family had to chop away the ice that formed on the *Lehman*'s mast and rigging.

GOOS may have heard of the opportunities in Lake Charles from other schooner captains. JACOB RYAN, Sr. had dominated the saw milling business in the area up to the time that GOOS arrived and established his family home and mill in the northern part of town in the area still known as Goosport. GOOS apparently introduced steam power to southwest Louisiana mills. By 1858, the GOOS and RYAN mills produced enough lumber to allow trade to develop between Lake Charles and Galveston. GOOS began building schooners. The GOOS fleet became quite large, and through it a considerable trade sprang up between Lake Charles, Galveston, and the Mexican ports. GOOS schooners also played a part in maintaining the relative prosperity of the region during the Civil War, when his boats ran the Federal blockade in the Gulf of Mexico to take lumber and cotton out of the area and return with needed goods.

According to FERGUSON's *History of Lake Charles*, "Schooners... carried lumber away, and on their return trip brought goods to be retailed by the merchants. The freight charges on these return goods were so low that merchants of Charleston [as Lake Charles was then called] soon gained an advantage over all the communities within [the region]. People from the backwoods who had been accustomed to making a long trip to Opelousas to lay in their yearly supply of

goods now turned their feet to Charleston. Thus, during the late 1850s, Charleston changed from a frontier hamlet to an enterprising village."

There were still reminders that this was a rough and primitive area. According to one newspaper, "Indians were plentiful and became extremely so when they discovered that they were never allowed to depart hungry. They called [Captain GOOS] in their tongue "The Good Man." His enterprises were also making him a rich man. Besides launching a big business, he was launching a big family... five sons and ten daughters. They were:

- (1.) DANIEL JOHANSEN GOOS, Jr. was born at midnight 25-26 December 1846 at Biloxi. He married in New Orleans on 8 June 1871 to FLORENCE AUGUSTA FLANDERS and died 19 July 1884 in Lake Charles.
- (2.) BARBARA CHRISTINA "BABETTE" GOOS was born 20 December 1847 in New Orleans. She married CHARLES H. A. FITZENREITER there in 1868, and died in Lake Charles on 12 July 1921. [She is my great-grandmother.]
- (3.) ELIMINA "ELLEN" GOOS was born 14 March 1849 in New Orleans. She married GEORGE LOCK, a native of England, on 15 May 1869 in Lake Charles. She died on 3 June 1921 in Lake Charles.
- (4.) ROSALIE GOOS was born 27 November 1850 in Biloxi. She was married in Lake Charles on 15 March 1868 to HENRY OTTO WACHSEN and died on 8 November 1884 in Galveston.
- (5.) MADORA GOOS was born at Biloxi on 8 July 1852. She married CONRAD FUNK on 5 October 1872 at Galveston. She died 4 September 1893 at New Orleans.
- (6.) EMMA GOOS was born 2 January 1853 in Ocean Springs. She married CHARLES EDWARD RICHARDS at Lake Charles on 30 December 1869, and died in Lake Charles on 9 October 1926. (According to dates on headstone.)
- (7.) FREDERIKA GOOS was born in Ocean Springs on 20 June 1855. She married REESE PERKINS on 12 October 1876 in Lake Charles, where she died on 29 May 1895.
- (8.) GEORGEANNA GOOS was born 6 January 1857 in Lake Charles, where she married ERNEST FIELD TIMMINS on 5 August 1877. She died 3 June 1886 at Houston.
- (9.) CHRISTIAN H. GOOS was born in Lake Charles on 2 March 1859 and died just a few months before his twenty-first birthday. He did not marry.
- (10.) KATHERINE GOOS was born 16 March 1860 in Lake Charles where she married WILLIAM WARDELL FLANDERS on 1 October 1883. She died in Lake Charles on 23 June 1930.
- (11.) DELLA GOOS was born 20 January 1862 in Lake Charles, where she married JOHN ALBERT BEL on 17 December 1879. She died here on 7 May 1934.
- (12.) FREDERICK GOOS was born 20 August 1864 in Lake Charles. He never married and died here on 6 November 1936.
- (13.) WALTER GOOS was born 20 September 1865 in Lake Charles, where he married ANNIE GREEN on 27 April 1892. He died in Lake Charles on 22 May 1943.
- (14.) ALBERT EDWARD GOOS was born 17 December 1866 in Lake Charles, married LAURA REEVES here on 26 April 1888, and died here on 16 May 1935.
- (15.) ANNA MARIA GOOS was born 17 November 1868 in Lake Charles, where she married JAMES LOCKWOOD WILLIAMS, Sr. on 27 April 1887. She died here on 29 December 1918.

We don't know where Captain GOOS' sympathies were during the Civil War. We suspect that he, like many others, felt that the war had nothing to do with him and that he was not rabidly sympathetic to either side. But he did see it as an opportunity. When the Federal Navy began to blockade the mouth of the Calcasieu River, Captain GOOS converted his schooner fleet into blockade runners. According to one account, it became a custom with the young ladies of the GOOS family to make a flag for each schooner as it started on its dangerous trip.

Guile or luck may have had some part in evading the Federal blockade. According to a letter written to Admiral DAVID FARRAGUT on 15 August 1862, by Commander GEORGE F. EMMONS of the *USS Hatteras*, he "discovered a steamer lying at anchor in the entrance to Lake Calcasieu [Big Lake] and sent in boats to cut her out, but finding she was the only property of a *Union man* [my italics] who had a family of 13 daughters, and that her boilers were burned out, engines out of order, and of no use to us and could be of none to the rebels, I left her with her owner, a foreigner by the name of GOSS [sic], who has been long a resident of Louisiana, but lately removed here to get out of the way of the rebels, as he alleges. He gave me fresh provisions for the crew and would accept no pay."

According to an entry in BABETTE's diary, she wrote, "My father...engaged in the highly profitable business of blockade running, buying cotton in this country and taking it down to [Mexico]. He received \$30,000 a cargo for the cotton." She also wrote that GOOS was once threatened by Mexican outlaws after he returned with a chest filled with Mexican gold, she recorded, "That night mother and father took the chest into the yard and buried it."

During the war, GOOS established a corn mill next to his lumber mill, and every Saturday meal and grits were ground and a fat beef slaughtered. This food was distributed by the GOOS boys to people in need.

After the battle of Calcasieu Pass, when Confederate troops ambushed two Federal gunboats, the wounded from both sides were brought to Lake Charles and were cared for in the GOOS home for as long as two months. The GOOS girls had their share of suitors among the wounded. As the war drew to an end, the Federal wounded, who had turned their convalescence into almost a party atmosphere, returned home. The lumber industry boomed after the Civil War and Captain GOOS built another sawmill on the south side of the lake. To solve his labor problem, GOOS brought workers from Germany to run his mills and hired A. J. PERKINS to organize the timber market.

KATHERINE MOELING GOOS, the wife of Captain DANIEL GOOS, died on 11 February 1884. After her death, GOOS disposed of his mills and spent his declining years quietly at the old home place. He died on 19 May 1898 and rests today in the GOOS family graveyard in Goosport, which was endowed by him and maintained today for the GOOS family heirs by that endowment.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: For other articles on the GOOS family see *Kinfolks*, Vols. 12 #3; 23 #4; 25 #2; and 30 #1. Also see *Kinfolks*, Vol. 5 #2 & 3 and Vol. 19 #3 for the Battle of Calcasieu Pass and Vol. 21 #4 for the Jayhawkers' visit to the GOOS home.]

## **PRISON SHIPS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

Contributed by BETTY ROSTEET (Member #78) & BETTY ZEIGLER (Member #539)

**"When war begins, Hell opens." Old English Proverb**

Every war has spawned many stories of the horrors of prisons and the cruelty of prison guards. The Revolutionary War was no exception, but the story of the old British prison ships is almost untold in the annals of American history. The British had used old rotting hulks of ships for centuries as floating dungeons to relieve the overflow of prisoners from the jails, and cruel treatment and death were almost inevitable in the prisons of the day. It was unlikely that American prisoners-of-war would be treated any better. While the American colonists regarded themselves as merely rebels fighting to secure their rights, the British regarded them as traitors to king and country...and the punishment for traitors was grim. However, many of the conditions that led to suffering and death of the prisoners-of-war on each side were not deliberate. Both the Americans and the British had to provide housing and food for their prisoners-of-war, but they had barely enough food, clothing or fuel for their own people. Neither side was prepared for the overwhelming number of prisoners or for the problems of feeding and housing them. Disease soon became rampant in the overcrowded dirty quarters, while starvation, cold, rats, lice and other vermin produced misery and suffering, and death stared them all in the face.

When the war began there were only two British prisons, the "New Jail" and the "New Bridewell." Both were in New York and soon became inadequate to hold the growing number of prisoners. The British looked elsewhere for prisons. During the winter of 1776, the old Sugar House in New York City and the city prison, Bridewell were used as British prisons, but as more prisoners poured in, they were forced to use large private homes, taverns, dissenting churches (non-Episcopal), old buildings and finally old rotting ships, which were anchored off the coast. Shortly after the British captured New York, a huge fire destroyed a large portion of the town, and housing for prisoners became even more critical. After the Battle of Long Island and the fall of New York City in August 1776, the British took thousands of prisoners, and hundreds of seamen who had been captured from American privateers. By the end of the first year of the war the British had taken over 5,000 prisoners.

New York had fallen to the British early in the war and was under strict military rule. It became the English headquarters in America, was an ideal location for the British prison ships. Many British troops were stationed there, so there was no lack of guards. The entire colony was filled with Loyalists who would not offer haven to any escaped Rebel, and the Patriots had already fled the area. Consequently, prisoners from all of the colonies were sent to the prison ships that floated near the present-day Brooklyn Navy Yard. While WASHINGTON and his Continental Army fought for independence, the Americans imprisoned in the old hulks were fighting their own battles...struggling for life.

All prisoners suffered from malnutrition, contaminated drinking water, unsanitary and crowded conditions, lack of medical attention, and extremes of heat and cold. However, prisoners on British prison ships probably suffered the most. The ships, called "Floating Hells," were no longer sea-worthy and had been used to transport cattle and other supplies to the British before they became prison ships. These old hulks were originally intended as hospital ships, but were turned into prisons for captured sailors. However, due to the shortage of proper facilities, they soon became overcrowded with captured soldiers and even political prisoners. The prison ships

did not require as many guards to prevent escapes as the land prisons did. New York and New Jersey were in British hands and were heavily populated by Loyalists. Furthermore, the men were in such weakened condition that few would attempt to swim to shore; the threat of drowning and the possibility of being shot also helped control escape attempts. Among the British infamous prison ships were the *Belisarius*, *Whitby*, *Scorpion*, *Falmouth*, *Good Hope*, *Hunter*, *Stromboli* and *Prince of Wales*. The *Belisarius* held 130 prisoners outside New York and was commanded by the notorious DAVID SPROAT, who was "detested for his cruelty of conduct and the insolence of his manners."

The *Whitby*, a large transport, was the first to be anchored off New York City in October 1776, and soon became crowded with prisoners. General JEREMIAH JOHNSON painted a graphic picture of the conditions aboard the prison ships when he stated, "...Many landsmen were prisoner aboard this vessel. She was said to be the sickliest of all the prison ships. Bad provisions, bad water and scanted rations were dealt to the prisoners. No medical men attended the sick, disease reigned unrelieved, and hundreds died from pestilence, or were starved aboard this floating prison. I saw the sand beach between the ravine on the hill and Mr. REMSEN'S dock become filled with graves in the course of two months, and before the first of May 1777, two large ships were anchored in the Wallabout, when the prisoners were transferred from the *Whitby* to them; these vessels were also very sickly, from the causes before stated. Although many prisoners were sent on board of them, and none exchanged, death made room for all. On a Sunday afternoon about the middle of October 1777, one of the prison ships was burnt; the prisoners, except for a few who, it was said, were burnt in the vessel, were removed to the remaining ship. It was reported, at the time, that the prisoners had fired their prison, which, if true, proves that they preferred death, even by fire, to the lingering sufferings of pestilence and starvation. In the month of February 1778, the remaining prison ship was burnt at night, when the prisoners were removed from her to the ships then wintering in the Wallabout."

Of all the prison ships, the *Jersey*, also known as "The Hell" was the most dreaded; her name has become synonymous with British prison ships. Although most British men-of-war were majestic sights with their pennants fluttering in the wind, the old *Jersey*, originally a sixty-four gun ship, had had her masts removed and was a somber sight, permanently docked off Long Island as a prison ship until the end of the war. During the three and a-half years that the *Jersey* was used as a prison ship, 11,000 American seamen died on her rotting decks. Sometimes more than a thousand prisoners were crowded into the old ship, and suffering, especially among the sick and wounded, was horrendous. Dead and dying littered the floor, as other prisoners, clad only in the rags that they wore when they were captured, struggled to survive. Water was drawn from the rivers, bays or sounds, already a source of contamination before the prison hulks were anchored there. Meat and other rations were boiled in this water, usually in large copper pots. In many cases, the salt water caused copper to erode and produce a poison, which was consumed daily along with the scanty and poorly cooked food. Although each prisoner was supposed to receive half to two-thirds the food allowance of a British seaman, this was seldom the case; often the meat and biscuits were maggoty, a condition common to the shipboard fare of any nation in those days. Sometimes the meat was almost raw, which made many of the men violently ill from food poisoning; many times there was no meat at all. Often the food was leftover scraps from the other ships stationed nearby. The portholes had been boarded shut to prevent prisoners from escaping, so ventilation was almost non-existent, and the air was fetid with the smell of disease

and unwashed bodies. Blankets were few, clothes were tattered and unclean; hair and beards grew and were infested with vermin. There were some cases of smallpox on board, and many prisoners inoculated themselves. Captain THOMAS DRING, who was a prisoner aboard the *Jersey*, wrote a detailed account of his imprisonment.

Describing the "accumulated torments of the night," DRING stated, "Silence was a stranger to our dark abode. There were continual noises throughout the night. The groans of the sick and the dying; the curses poured out by the weary and exhausted upon our inhuman keepers; the restlessness caused by the suffocating heat and the confined and poisonous air, mingled with the wild and incoherent ravings of delirium, were the sounds which, every night, were raised around us in all directions." Guards included British troops, Hessian mercenaries and Loyalists, whom the Americans considered traitors. When the war ended in 1783, 1,400 gaunt prisoners were released and the bones of 11,000 others were spread across the sands of Remsen's Beach. Fear of contagion from smallpox kept everyone away, and the old *Jersey* rotted away and was finally consumed by the sea. With her went the names of many American prisoners-of-war who had lived and died aboard.

ALEXANDER COFFIN, Jr., who sailed under a letter of marque from Baltimore to Havana, was taken captive by the HSS *Ceres* and imprisoned on the *Jersey*. A letter written in 1808 to the Committee of the Tammany Society by COFFIN in regard to his imprisonment on the *Jersey* in 1782 told, "... We were fed (if fed it might be called) with provisions not fit for any human being to make use of: putrid beef and pork and worm-eaten bread, condemned on board their ships of war. It was sent on board the *Jersey* to feed the prisoners; water, sent from this city in a schooner called (emphatically called) the *Relief* ! water, which I affirm, without the fear of refutation, was worse than I have ever had, or ever saw, on a three-years voyage to the East Indies; water, the scent of which would have discomposed the olfactory nerves of a Hottentot; while within a cable's length of the ship, on Long Island, there was running before our eyes, as though intended to tantalize us, as fine, pure and wholesome water as any man would wish to drink. The question will very naturally be asked, 'Why, if good water was so near at hand, it was not procured for us instead of bringing it at considerable expense and trouble from the city?' It is impossible for anyone, but those who had the direction of the business, to answer that question satisfactorily: but the object in bringing the water from New York was to me, and the rest of the prisoners as self-evident as the plain and simple fact that two and two make four: because the effects that water had on the prisoners could not be concealed, and were a damning proof why it was filled in New York." He further tells that "We were subjected to every insult, every injury, and every abuse that the fertile genius of the British officers could invent and inflict. For more than a month we were obliged to eat our scanty allowance, bad as it was, without cooking, as no fire was allowed to us; and I verily believe that it was the means of hastening many out of existence." There was little sympathy from the guards, even in time of death.

In January 1777, GEORGE WASHINGTON wrote to British General Lord WILLIAM HOWE, complaining about the British treatment of American prisoners-of-war. He wrote, "You may call us Rebels, but we still have feelings as keen and sensible as Loyalists, and will, if forced to it, most assuredly retaliate upon those upon whom we look as the unjust invaders of our rights, liberties and properties." But WASHINGTON's late successes had angered the British, and they continued to take out their frustrations on American prisoners of war.

Smallpox, dysentery, typhoid, yellow fever and other diseases took a vicious toll on the unfortunate prisoners. Malnutrition, starvation and torture added to the number. Some of the more sadistic guards took pleasure in making life miserable for the prisoners, taunting and beating them; after all, they were the enemy and had inflicted severe damage on the British forces. Each morning guards cried, "Rebels, turn out your dead!" The bodies of those who had died in the night were then thrown overboard or were buried in shallow graves along the East River by "working parties," prisoners who were able-bodied enough to dig graves. For many years bleached bones of the dead colonists could be seen along the coasts of Long Island. Twenty-five years after the war, in 1808, the bones of those who died aboard the prison ships were properly buried near the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, and a Prison Ship Martyr's Monument was erected at Fort Greene Park in Brooklyn "In the Name of the Spirits of the Departed Free."

No official records exist to confirm the number of American prisoners or prison deaths, but estimates range from 8,000 to about 12,000---about three times the number killed in battle. It is known that about 4,000 American prisoners were captured in the fighting around New York, an estimated 5,000 were taken at Charleston, and over 1,000 were captured in naval battles. Some of the wounded prisoners died before or shortly after they reached the prisons; others were exchanged to spare the expense and trouble of transporting them to prisons. It was often the British policy to exchange a healthy British soldier, whose replacement would have to be transported across the ocean, for an American prisoner, usually not so healthy.

Among the colonial prisoners who were known to have been held on the old ships were: Captain THOMAS DRING, a survivor of the prison ships *Good Hope* and *Jersey*; SILAS TALBOT, who had been imprisoned on the *Stromboli*; JOSIAH GAYLE, Jr., imprisoned on a ship near Camden; THOMAS STONE, captured in 1778 near New York City; JOSHUA BURTON, of the Maryland Continental Line; JOHN HOLLIDAY, 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment; DAVID MILLIGAN, sent to England and then to a prison ship which floated off the coast of Africa; JAMES PIPER, died on a prison ship; ROBERT SHEFFIELD, escaped and told his story to the *Connecticut Gazette*; ABRAHAM CLARK and his two sons, captured and held as "disloyal citizens"; and WILLIAM BURKE, who reported seeing prisoners bayoneted. Knowing that some of their fellow-prisoners were suffering from smallpox, THOMAS DRING and other men took drastic measures. They self-inoculated themselves by pricking the skin of their arms or hands with a pin and then applied matter contaminated with the deadly virus to the wounds.

An incident aboard the *Jersey* on July 4, 1782 led to serious and deadly conflict between some Scotsmen, who were guards for the day, and the American prisoners. The Americans were celebrating the day with patriotic songs, speeches and cheers, but went too far, in the guards' eyes, when they displayed thirteen little American flags. The flags were torn down, then trampled, and the prisoners were treated to new terrors. The guards hacked away with cutlasses at everyone they could reach in the crowded spaces; later ten corpses were found, but many others were badly wounded. The guards closed the hatches, leaving the prisoners sweltering in the summer heat, without water. The next day, prisoners were obliged to eat their rations uncooked, and additional sickness resulted. Conditions became so crowded and disease-ridden aboard the *Jersey* that the whole ship was filled with pestilence. After the War, the *Jersey*, with thousands of names carved into its moldering planks and timbers, was left to rot and finally slipped into a watery grave in the harbor.

ANDREW JACKSON and his brother were held on a prison ship near Camden; both became infected with smallpox. Their mother, ELIZABETH JACKSON, arrived and got them off the ship, then put her elder son, who was the sicker, on the back of a horse and headed for home in the Waxhaws of Carolina. Although ANDREW was suffering from the disease, he and his mother walked all the way home.

Prison ships were also anchored in Charleston, South Carolina and Savannah, Georgia. Although these prison ships were known to have been less crowded, cruelty and mistreatment to prisoners still prevailed. Yet the British were no more severe in their treatment of prisoners than any other nation was at that time. The Americans were treated as rebellious British subjects and private seamen who committed crimes of rebellion on the high seas. It was hoped that the American seamen would find life so intolerable that they might enlist in the British Navy. Some of the men did, planning to desert as soon as possible.

Prisoners-of-war were faced with age-old choices...to survive in the prisons, to escape against overwhelming odds, to buy a way out, or to join the ranks of the enemy. The Spanish and French prisoners suffered the worst indignities and the cruelest punishments. British and Hessian deserters were also harshly treated. A few prisoners made successful escapes by swimming from the ships to shore, but they were always in danger of being reported for the rewards the British offered for escapees. Few escapes were successful, and the most troublesome prisoners were executed. Attempts to recruit the Rebels in the British Army usually were met with contempt and derision. Service in the British Army was notoriously harsh, especially on the battlefields, so most chose to take their chances where they were rather than turn traitor and betray friends and country; however, some desperate men did change their allegiance.

American troops of the Continental Line, Militia Men, and volunteers who fought near their home place were among those who were imprisoned, as well as thousands of sailors captured on merchant ships and privateers. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War there was no Continental Navy; some ships were privately owned and privately armed. The seamen played a vital part in the war; they attacked and captured hundreds of British vessels, whose contents were then sold to support the American cause. When the war ended, the surviving prisoners were released. Less than half of the captured seamen survived the horror of the prison ships. Most of the infamous British prison ships were abandoned or destroyed.

We will never know the names of all the men who suffered and died in British prisons. There were more deaths on British prison ships than in all the battles of the war. Although some Revolutionary pension records mention periods of captivity, for the most part, the British recorded only some names of those who died. Names of Revolutionary War prisoners from North and South Carolina may be found in *South Carolinians in the Revolution* by Sara S. Erwin and *Roster of Soldiers from North Carolina in the American Revolution* by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Surnames of American colonists who fought and were imprisoned were English, French, Irish, Scottish, German, Swedish and from almost every other country in Europe. Some were black slaves who fought with their masters; some were black freemen.

Many Americans have ancestors who fought in the Revolutionary War or who gave patriotic service in some other capacity, just as supplying food or horses. Some of these patriots paid

dearly for their loyalty to the cause of freedom. Some lost their lives or were permanently disabled on battlefields; others lost family members and property; still others were imprisoned for their beliefs or because they were captured by the British. Perhaps of all of these, the men aboard the British prison ships suffered the most. We must never take their sacrifices for granted. We cannot afford to lose the liberty and privileges for which they paid so great a price.

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## THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY: BRITISH PRISONERS IN THE REVOLUTION

Americans confined their prisoners in old buildings, jails, churches and any other available structures. Newgate Prison in Connecticut, an abandoned copper mine with underground passages, held hundreds of British prisoners. These were soon filled and the American colonists had to look elsewhere for prison facilities.

After the British were defeated at Saratoga, New York, in September 1777, an agreement was made for the troops to go to Boston from where they should sail for Europe upon agreeing that they would never fight against the U. S. again. However, the presence of the defeated British troops around Boston soon became a hardship. As winter approached, it became difficult to find shelter and food for them. WASHINGTON thought that they would not remain long; it was in the best interest of the British to send them back to England, where they could be replaced by other soldiers in time for the spring campaign. HOWE proposed Newport as the port of the troop's departure, but the idea was refused. It was feared that if the troops got so close to New York, HOWE would defy the convention and take them to the British-held city. Then there were further delays. When the British transports arrived at Boston, American officials ordered that no one should be allowed to embark until all accounts for their subsistence were paid...and that these bills could only be paid in gold! Only a year before, Congress had declared that it was a high misdemeanor to refuse to take Continental money as a settlement of debt; now it refused to take its own money!

The captured British troops had been provided with food and fuel, which the Americans paid for with Continental money. Now a dollar was worth about only thirty cents, while English gold was worth three times as much. While negotiations were going on, Congress decided that neither the British General BURGOYNE nor the troops under his command would be allowed to leave unless the British government ratified the Convention of Saratoga. Naturally, the British refused to do so, for ratification would be equivalent to recognizing the independence of the U.S. Historians still argue as to whether this was a move to prevent the reinforcement of the British army, or a ploy to gain British gold, or a shrewd political maneuver.

BURGOYNE returned to England. He served in the House of Lords while he was still a prisoner-of-war on parole; he became one of the defenders of the American cause. Some officers

were exchanged from time to time, but the British Army never was sent home! They remained near Boston until the summer of 1778, when they were sent to Charlottesville, Virginia, not far from JEFFERSON's "Monticello." Here a crude village and large gardens were built to sustain the troops. Two years later, when war was raging in Virginia, most of them were transferred to the Shenandoah Valley, or to Maryland or Pennsylvania. Those who wished to return to Europe were either exchanged or allowed to escape. Most of them, especially the German mercenaries, stayed in this country; some became American citizens. By the end of the war, the former British soldiers had dispersed in many directions.

Fiske. *American Revolution* (Vol. I)

## JAPANESE PRISON SHIPS OF WORLD WAR II

During the frantic days after the sneak attack of the Japanese on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941, the British and American posts in the Pacific fell one by one. Singapore, thought to be invincible, fell like a ripe plum, and the whole Malay Peninsula followed. The Philippines came next, and Bataan and Corregidor surrendered in 1942. With each American defeat, military and civilian prisoners were taken and the age-old problems of housing, medications, food, water...and, above all, how to control them...arose. But the Japanese had their own solutions!

As the allies began to retake the islands in the Pacific, the Japanese began to move the POWs to Formosa, Korea, Manchuria, and mainland Japan. The Japanese army had sustained great losses, the slave labor from conquered China had almost been used up, and there was a great need of workers to build airstrips and other defenses for Japan. The Japanese also wanted to remove as many POWs as possible from the Philippines in case the American forces should retake the islands. By the end of 1944, the Japanese began moving prisoners of war to mainland Japan, to use as slave labor. Although few were still considered able-bodied, anyone who could walk or work was loaded into ships. The men had little clothing and were in a weakened condition; many of them were the survivors of the famous "Bataan Death March." Conditions had been intolerable in the prison camps, but aboard the ships they were even worse. The ships were so crowded that there was no room to lie down; there was hardly room to sit or stand for a journey that would last weeks. There was little ventilation, suffocating heat, little food, non-existent sanitary conditions and foul water. Some men suffocated; some went mad; others succumbed to dysentery and other diseases. Pleas for water and fresh air were met with shots and live hand grenades thrown into the hold of the ships.

The *Oryoko Maru*, *Enoura Maru* and *Brazil Maru* became known as "Hell Ships." The aging *Oryoko Maru*, built in 1894 in Scotland, had been sold to the Japanese in 1934. It left Manila on 14 December 1944 with Japanese soldiers, civilians and 1,619 POWs. American pilots, who had no idea the ship was carrying POWs, made several attacks on the ship that day. When night came, the soldiers and civilians were put ashore, leaving the POWs and their guards behind. The next day fighters from the USS *Hornet* sank the ship in Subic Bay, killing about 300 POWs. Those who survived were found and stripped to only their underwear, and were held in an open tennis court for 4 or 5 days with no food. Weaker men were "selected" for execution.

On Christmas Day the survivors were loaded into the *Enoura Maru* and the *Brazil Maru* and headed for Formosa. They remained in the ships for six days with little food or water. After the *Brazil Maru* was hit, men from that ship were loaded into the *Enoura Maru*, which headed for

Moji, Japan. It arrived on 29 January 1945, with only 500 of the original 1,619 POWs who began the ordeal 48 days earlier. It was bitter winter, but the men were still clothed only in their underwear. They were so weak from dysentery, beri-beri, exposure, starvation and a dozen other diseases that none of them could stand upright without help. The "lucky" ones were sent to live in miserable lice-infected shacks in Japan, Korea, or Manchuria. Those imprisoned in Japan were later freed by the Americans and English; those in Korea and Manchuria were freed by the Russian Army.

In addition to the ships named above, there were more than a dozen other Japanese ships in deplorable conditions that transported POWs; many of them were sunk, leaving few survivors. Thousands upon thousands of Americans, English, French, Dutch, Belgians, Australians, New Zealanders, and Filipinos were taken prisoner during WWII. Most were military men; a few were nurses; some were owners or managers of rubber or tea plantations, mines or of various businesses; still others were the women and children of these families. Each had a story, and each story was filled with tragedy. Most of us have family members or friends who were POWs in WWII and suffered indignities and injuries at the hands of a cruel enemy. Their stories should not be forgotten.

Several sources, including:

<http://harrisonheritage.com/adbc/erickson2.htm>    [http://www.cofepow.org.uk/pages/ships\\_osakamaru.htm](http://www.cofepow.org.uk/pages/ships_osakamaru.htm)

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## THE HESSIANS: ANOTHER STORY IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

In 1775, the Continental Congress sent RICHARD PENN to England with a petition that King GEORGE III hear their grievances. Instead, the King declared that his subjects abroad were in rebellion against him, and called upon all loyal subjects of his realm to punish the Americans treasonous acts. The "loyal subjects" were slow in coming forth. A war with the Americans was not popular in Great Britain; too many people had family or business connections there. Recruiting men proved difficult, and conscription was inconceivable to the English, unless their homeland was threatened with attack. Already the King had been forced to raise a force of his Hanoverian subjects to man the English garrisons at Gibraltar and Minorca to free British soldiers for duty in America. With no support for his military plans, he had no choice but to hire troops from abroad.

The King sent messengers to CATHERINE the Great of Russia, asking to hire 20,000 Russians to quell the colonial revolt. CATHERINE refused, declaring that only for the cession of the British-held island of Minorca, which would give Russia a naval port on the Mediterranean, would she make such an agreement. It was not until 1781, when Spain and France were both at war against England, that the British offered Minorca in exchange for Russian mercenaries. By this time most of Europe looked upon Britain with hostile eyes, so Russia could not afford to ally herself with the British. Instead, CATHERINE became head of a group of neutral powers, including Denmark and Sweden, that banded together to protect neutral shipping, but was aimed specifically at Britain. British ships had controlled the seas for many years and could destroy the commerce almost at will. By 1778 and 1779, they were stopping and searching Danish, Dutch, Prussian and Swedish vessels and took all cargo destined for France or the U. S.

GEORGE III turned to German princes, FREDERICK, the Duke of Brunswick, the Land-Grave of Hesse-Cassel, the Princess of Waldeck, the Margrave of Anspach-Bayreuth and the Count of Hesse-Hanan. For a financial settlement of 30 marks per man, they supplied him with the required number of soldiers and sent some officers and four generals. Some in the English Parliament opposed hiring the German mercenaries, and the German people were highly indignant that their young men were being sold to fight in a war. The Germans resented being called mercenaries; they did not fight for a cause or for money, but were merely sold by their overlords, just as slaves were sold. FREDERICK, the Great of Prussia, instructed his custom-house officers that if any of these soldiers passed through Prussia on their way to fight for the British, a tax should be levied on them as "cattle exported for foreign shambles."

The British King had refused to heed their colonists' petitions; instead, he sent his armies, fleets, and a foreign army of about 29,000 hired Germans to subdue them. Although only about 3,000 of them were from Hesse, all the Germans were lumped together and were known as Hessians. They comprised about one-third of the British fighting forces, were well led by their officers, and fought well in many battles. About 7,500 were killed in battle or were captured; thousands of others were wounded; some deserted to fight on the side of the Americans.

The Germans were under great disadvantages; they could not speak or understand directions or orders given in English. Taught to obey orders and to fight to the finish, they were considered mindless brutes because they could not understand the language. In 1776, the Continental Congress offered religious freedom and citizens' rights, along with 50 acres of free land, to any Hessian who left the British Army. As a further inducement to desertion, in 1780, Congress offered 800 acres of land and some livestock to any Hessian captain who deserted and brought with him 40 of his men. Some of those who deserted later served in the American forces. After the war many Germans stayed to try to build better lives in a new country; among these were about 3,000 of the men from Hesse-Cassel. Many were skilled craftsmen and easily found employment in the towns and villages. Others, seeking land, went westward, mostly to the Shenandoah Valley and other places along the frontier. Fiske. *American Revolution* (Vol. I & II)

### TITLES DURING THE EARLY YEARS OF OUR COUNTRY

Our ancestors were very conscious about social classes and titles. Highly respected and well-to-do men of a high social class...and no one else...were given the title of "Mister," and women of the same class were called "Mistress," a title that later abbreviated as "Mrs." In the olden days, the title "Mistress" did not indicate marital status, but merely denoted the social class of a lady. The term "Esquire" referred to a gentleman whose rank was just below that of a knight and above that of a "Mister." In the U. S., the title was largely reserved for men practicing law. The title of "Gentleman" was reserved for men of high birth or for those who were highly educated.

The term "Goody," was used in combination with a surname, and was not a surname, but a title that was short for "Goodwife," denoting a solid middle-class female. A man of this class was known as "Goodman." "Housekeeper" was once a term used for a property owner and had nothing to do with domestic service. "Domestic" referred to a wife who was keeping house, not a household servant. A "Freeman" denoted a man of solid character and good social standing in the colony who fulfilled his church obligations and owned a certain amount of property. The

title of "Freeman" indicated a respected social position, but also gave the man the right to vote. Freeman's Lists are important tools for colonial genealogical research.

Other terms used in colonial days are often confusing. For example, "Infant" does not necessarily refer to a small child, but denotes any orphaned person. The younger of two men who lived in the same area and bore the same name was called "Junior," but the title did not always mean that he was the son of the senior man. In fact, he might have been a nephew or cousin, or no kin at all. Men listed in censuses or wills as "Sons-in-laws" were not always the husbands of daughters in the family. They might be a stepson or other relative. In the same vein, the terms stepfather and stepmother were often used interchangeably with father-in-law or mother-in-law. A "Cousin" could be a relative of any sort, a family connection or a close friend. "Aunt" and "Uncle" were courtesy titles given to family connections or friends, and did not necessarily indicate blood-kin. Some of these courtesy titles are still used in the South.

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**DID YOU KNOW** that GEORGE WASHINGTON never lived in the White House? The first residents of the White House were the second president and his wife, JOHN and ABIGAIL ADAMS, who moved into the structure in 1800. The executive mansion was designed in the Georgian Neo-classical style by architect JAMES HOBAN and was made of Virginia freestone. It was painted white after 1814 to disguise the ravages of fire that was set by the British during the War of 1812 and has continued to be painted white ever since that time. Before 1800 Philadelphia was the nation's capitol, but Congress met in Baltimore, Lancaster, York, Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton and New York, as well as Philadelphia.

**YANKEE DOODLE** was a song made up by the British during the French and Indian War. It was set to the tune of an age-old English folk tune. Its lyrics mocked the unsophisticated colonial riflemen. All through the years from that war until the time of the Revolutionary War, the British used the song to insult and prod the colonials, adding new lyrics to fit the situation. However, after the colonial troops defeated the arrogant British at Lexington, they adopted the catchy tune as their marching song. "Yankee Doodle went to town, a'ridin on his pony. He stuck a feather in his hat, and called it Macaroni." "Macaroni" referred to the custom of the time when groups of dandies in London dressed outlandishly to prove their sophistication and admiration for anything Italian.

**THE U. S. HORSE CAVALRY ASSOCIATION** offers information on all cavalrymen from the Revolutionary War through World War II, at which time the horse cavalry was disbanded. Write to them about your cavalryman at P. O. Box 6254, Ft. Bliss, TX 79906

**HEREDITARY SOCIETIES.** Many organizations provide membership to persons who can prove descent from an ancestor who lived in a specific time or provided a specific service. Some of these organizations are available for those who have American Revolutionary War are:

**Hereditary Order of the Descendants of the Loyalists & Patriots of the American Revolution**

3917 Heritage Hills Dr. #104, Bloomington, MN 55437

**National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution**

1776 D St. NW, Washington, DC 20006 [www.dar.org](http://www.dar.org)

**National Society, Sons of the American Revolution**

1000 S. Fourth St., Louisville, KY 40203 [www.sar.org](http://www.sar.org)

**Flagon & Trencher Descendants of Colonial Tavernkeepers** 7918 Quail Point Dr., Bowie, MD 20720

## COPPERHEADS

Many people in the North, as well as the South, were opposed to war and considered LINCOLN a tyrant and a despot. In the presidential election of 1862, LINCOLN was not a popular candidate. The South threatened to secede if he was elected, and 62% of New York voters did not vote for him. Throughout the 1850s and into the 1860s, there were fierce political debates and secret plots against him. In the election of 1860, when the Democratic Party split apart, the northern branch of the party became known as "Peace Democrats." Like their southern colleagues, they were advocates of States Rights, were opposed to the abolition of slavery, and were against the Federal Military Draft.

The "Peace Democrats" had originally organized in Ohio in the 1850s as the Knights of the Golden Circle, which was reorganized in 1863 as the Order of the American Knights, and in 1864 became the Order of the Sons of Liberty, with CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM as its leader. The members of the organization were southern sympathizers commonly known as "Copperheads," named for the southern snake that could strike without warning. VALLANDIGHAM, a Congressman from Ohio, became the most famous "Copperhead" of all.

The country was already split along sectional lines, but the alleged southern attack on the South Carolina's Federal stronghold at Fort Sumter on 12 April 1861 solidified the North against the South, and the war began! Still, many in the North continued to be unhappy about the war and its progress. Both sides thought it would be a short war, but losing the markets and trade with the South meant that northern businessmen would lose millions of dollars. There was also the fear that if the abolitionists succeeded in freeing all the southern slaves, millions of former slaves would migrate to the North and compete for jobs, and those who were indigent would be a drain on the taxpayers. Many northern Democrats merely sympathized with the South, while others, known as "Copperheads," more actively protested the war.

"Copperheads" were also known as "Butternuts," because they often wore butternut badges or pins. The butternut was a useful white walnut tree, native to North America. It produced a nut that provided food for man and beast, and its bark made a brownish-yellow color that poor southerners used to dye their cotton and wool. Many Confederate soldiers wore butternut-dyed clothing into war.

Although the "Copperheads" did not organize a military campaign, they fought behind the scenes, resisting war and causing trouble in the North. Ohio and the border states were hotbeds of "Copperhead" resistance. "Copperheads" raised money for the Confederacy, persuaded men to resist the military draft, helped POWs escape from prison and find their way south, and generally frustrated Union troops. They controlled newspapers all over the North, especially in Illinois, where the *Chicago Times* became one of LINCOLN's most outspoken opponents. When Lincoln suspended the right of *habeas corpus* and moved toward emancipation, the opposing newspapers became more virulent in their attacks.

To counteract the bad publicity, LINCOLN violated the First Amendment to the Constitution that guaranteed Freedom of Speech. He often had "Copperhead" leaders and editors arrested and held for months in a military prison without trial, which violated civilian rights. Other

newspapers were shut down completely. Then in 1863, General BURNSIDE issued General Order #38, which made it an offense to offer sympathy to the enemy, or to criticize the war or the administration in any way. Such offenses were to be considered treason and offenders were tried in military courts. At one rally, when VALLANDIGHAM criticized Order #38, he was arrested for treason. BURNSIDE advocated a death sentence, but LINCOLN chose to exile VALLANDIGHAM from the Union. He went to Canada, where he conducted an active campaign for the governorship of Ohio. Fortunately for the Republicans, he lost.

The New York Draft Riots in July 1863 also demonstrated that the North did not solidly support LINCOLN's policies and were the greatest civil insurrection the country had experienced, short of a war. After the battle of Gettysburg, LINCOLN called for drafting 200,000 more men into the Union Army. Many of these would be aliens, especially the Irish, who had not become naturalized. On 11 July 1863, names of the draftees were drawn in New York City---and strong protests resulted. For more than four days, mobs wreaked havoc on the city, burning and looting. The homes and businesses of well-known abolitionists were targeted.

Some people claimed that "Copperheads" had organized and led the New York riots; others said that the rioters had been paid by the "Copperheads" to violently protest the draft. The Irish were the most active and vicious of the rioters. They did not want to serve in LINCOLN's Army, but it seemed that the draft was aimed at the poor who were too poor to pay for substitutes; a rich man could buy a substitute for \$300. The Irish also were reluctant to fight a war to benefit the blacks, with whom they had to compete for low-paying jobs. The exact death toll resulting from the riots is not known, but it is estimated that at least 120 civilians lost their lives and 2,000 more were injured. Total property damage was about \$1 million, a great sum in those days. One historian said that the New York Draft Riots were "equivalent to a Confederate victory."

Civil unrest also came in the form of violence in March 1864, when dissent between the southern sympathizers and Union soldiers in Charleston in LINCOLN's home state of Illinois, led to what is known as the "Charleston Riot." The riot left nine people dead and twelve wounded. Bitter feelings as a result of this clash almost led to LINCOLN's defeat in his re-election.

Many Irish and Germans were "Peace Democrats," as were many men from Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. Most of them were the laboring class who feared that the emancipation of former slaves would lead to an influx of blacks to the North who would threaten their jobs. Many of them were immigrants who had fled from Europe to escape military conscription and opposed the military draft.

After the War, "Copperheads" were derided and disgraced by the victorious North. Like the Southerners, they had lost the War. However, they had delayed many Union victories and had stood up for their beliefs. They had almost cost the Union its victory. Some of our ancestors were probably "Copperheads," who played an almost unrecognized part in the War Between the States.

Several sources, including: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/copperheads>

[http://www.eiu.edu/~localite/coles/cclhp/crime/Charleston\\_riot.htm](http://www.eiu.edu/~localite/coles/cclhp/crime/Charleston_riot.htm)

<http://www.conservapedia.com/Copperheads>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New\\_York\\_Draft\\_Riots](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_Draft_Riots)

**WHOLE GENERATIONS HAVE FORGOTTEN HISTORY. Pierre Salinger**

## THE OLD MAJESTIC HOTEL

One of the landmarks that made Lake Charles notable for its hospitality was the old Majestic Hotel, one of the finest hotels in the South, dedicated to southern hospitality. It was located on the northwest corner of Bilbo and Pujo Streets, only a block away from Ryan Street, the main street of the town. Like so many other landmarks in Lake Charles, the Majestic was torn down, and now there is only a parking lot to remind the older residents of the town of the gracious and spacious old hotel that was the social center of the town.

The Majestic was built in 1906 on land that was originally a Rio Hondo Land Grant to JAMES BARNETT. The land was bought in turn by several people, including THOMAS BILBO, ANNE LAWRENCE, JACOB RYAN, MARGUERITA HERNANDEZ ROSTEET BEDRIANO, and HENRI FLORENVILLE. In 1874, FLORENVILLE sold the land to MIGUEL ROSTEET, the son of MARGUERITA HERNANDEZ ROSTEET BEDRIANO. When ROSTEET died in 1906, the land was sold to businessmen who built the Majestic on it at a cost of \$147,000---a sizeable sum in those days. The Majestic's first board of directors included such prominent men of the town as J. ALBERT BEL, H. C. DREW, J. G. POWELL, LEO KAUFMAN, H. B. MILLIGAN, and others.

The Majestic Hotel contained one hundred and ten rooms and had a wide gallery wrapped around the front and one side of the building. White columns supported the gallery, and the windows opening onto it were trimmed with green shutters. Ladies and gentlemen sat in green rocking chairs on the shady gallery, gossiping, fanning and trying to "catch a breeze" in the warm summer days. Men also sat on the gallery or on wide steps and smoked; many business deals were made in this leisurely atmosphere. The hotel's hospitality, dining room, and cuisine were famous all over the South. Ladies met at the Majestic to have a noontime meal, or for coffee in the afternoon. Organizations, such as the Kiwanis Club, the Rotary Club, the Gold Star Mothers' Club and others, met and dined at the hotel. Balls, luncheons, and dinner parties were given regularly at the hotel, and invitations to these events were coveted. Some of the most famous visitors to the Majestic included FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, VICTOR HERBERT, Madame SCHMAN-HEINK (an opera singer), BABE RUTH, and CONNIE MACK, as well as many local politicians and celebrities. The gracious hostess for the hotel was EMMA MICHIE.

At the hotel's opening, rooms rented for \$2.50 a day, which was quite a lot of money in that time. Staying at the Majestic Hotel gave a guest a prestigious address. Entertaining at the Majestic insured a successful party.

The 1910 fire, which destroyed most of downtown Lake Charles, spared the Majestic, which had its own water plant. Many of the local ladies might remember the parties that were held in the old Majestic. Men might recall the old Majestic Barber Shop with its red-and-white striped barber pole just adjacent to the old hotel. The old hotel needed too much repair to keep it in prime condition, so in the name of progress, was closed in 1959 and finally torn down in the 1960s. One of the landmarks of yesteryear was gone forever!

Sources: *Maude Reid Scrapbooks* and *Lake Charles American Press*

**CHURCH RECORDS** can be some of the most valuable resources for a genealogist, but it is often difficult to determine with which church, if any, a person was affiliated. Clues to church affiliation may be found in family Bibles, marriage or funeral records, obituaries, engagement notices, wedding announcements and various other sources. Church records may include records of birth, baptism or christening records, church membership rolls, Sunday School records, minutes of church business or appointments to committees, confirmations, marriage records, death and burial records. Many of the oldest records have been published and may be found at the library nearest the location of research.

### **CHURCHES IN LAKE CHARLES IN 1901**

Extracted from 1901 City Directory

**CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD** (Episcopal), N. E. corner of N. Division and Kirkman Streets.

A. R. EDBROOKE, Pastor.

Vestry: Sr. Warden, Capt. LOCK; Jr. Warden, GEO. LAW; Secretary, JAMES TAYLOR;

Members: W. J. MARTIN, Dr. J. G. MARTIN, J. A. TUTTLE, J. A. GRAYE, N. E. NORTH,

W. R. JORDAN, W. OVERTON, C. BUNKER, F. H. BEARDSLEY, W. H. ALBERTSON.

Ladies' Guild: President, Mrs. FLANDERS; Treasurer, Mrs. C. W. HOLE; Secretary, Mrs. J. A. GRAYE.

Chancel Guide: Hon. President, Mrs. C. BRIGGS; President, Miss LAURA REID; Treasurer,

Miss GERTRUDE BEARDSLEY; Secretary, Miss RUBY GRAY.

Women's Auxiliary: President, Mrs. W. J. MARTIN; Secretary, Mrs. C. WINTERHALER;

Treasurer, Mrs. J. A. GRAYE.

Sunday School: Superintendent, JAMES TAYLOR; Organist, Miss MAUDE REID.

Circle of King's Daughters: President, Mrs. L. REID; Treasurer, Miss M. DeMAR.

**FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**, corner of Broad and Ford Streets. J. Y. ALLISON, Pastor.

Sunday School: Superintendent, H. W. ROCK.

**CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION**. C. VAN de VEN, Pastor.

Catholic Young Men's Club: President, HARRY MILLER; Vice-Pres., P. H. VAN SON;

Secretary-Treasurer, EUGENE LEVEQUE; Sgt.-at-Arms, LEO. FOLEY.

**FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH**, corner of Hodges and Iris Streets. H. B. LINGAN, Pastor.

Sunday School: I. N. MUDGETT, Superintendent; Secretary Miss MAY ROBINSON

Christian Workers' Society: President, Mrs. J. C. RAMSEY; Secretary, Mrs. S. M. DAVIDSON.

Y.P.S.C.E.: President, Mrs. D. B. MASON, Secretary, Miss MAY ROBINSON.

Junior Christian Endeavor: Superintendent: Miss MAY ROBINSON.

C.W.B.M.: President, Mrs. M. J. CROSS; Secretary, Mrs. J. MASON.

Women's Christian Temperance Union: President, Mrs. S. M. DAVIDSON; Secretary, Mrs. J.

M. JONES; Treasurer, Mrs. F. D. BLOOD.

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH**, corner of Ryan and Iris Streets. M. E. WEAVER, Pastor.

B.Y.P.U.: President, OSCAR LANDRY.

Ladies' Aid & Missionary Society: President, Mrs. L. W. GRANGER.

**SIMPSON METHODIST-EPSICOPAL CHURCH**, corner of Pujo and Common Streets. C. C.

MORRIS, Pastor.

Sunday School: Superintendent, T. T. TAYLOR.

**GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JOHN CHURCH**. J. G. KUPPLER, Pastor.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Moss St. Sunday School: Superintendent, L. M. SHERMAN.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, S.E. corner of Broad and Bilbo Streets. R. W. TUCKER, Pastor. Sunday School: Superintendent, A. M. MAYO.

SECOND METHODIST CHURCH, Jackson Street. R. C. GRACE, Pastor. (Preaching every 2<sup>nd</sup> Sunday of the month) Sunday School: Superintendent, R. H. DOOLAN.

METHODIST-EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WESTLAKE. R. C. GRACE, PASTOR. (Preaching every 3<sup>rd</sup> Sunday in the month.)

### COLORED

WARREN CHAPEL, N. E. CHURCH (Col.), N. W. corner of Lawrence and Franklin Streets. W. SCOTT CHINN, Pastor. Sunday School: Superintendent, HENRY WILLIAMS. Deaconess Board: President, Mrs. S. J. MILLER.

MT. ZION TABERNACLE, No. 11 (Col.), 330 Haskell Street. W. S., C. H. LEE; W. V., L. JACKSON; W. C., SARAH CARSORI; Fin. Scribe, CHAS. HUNTER; W. Treas. E. SCOTT.

FRANCIS E. JOSEPH W. C. T. U. (Col.) meets at several churches. President, Mrs. HARRY P. REED; Vice-Pres., Mrs. M. E. BARTON; Fin. Sec., Mrs. L. M. COLEMAN; Cor. Sec., Mrs. W. SCOTT CHINN; Treasurer, Miss LUCY J. KING; L.T.L., Mrs. LEONA BEAN.

NEW SUNLIGHT BAPTIST CHURCH (Col.), Haskell Street, between Pine and Mill Streets. D. C. BOWMAN, Pastor. Sunday School: Superintendent, HENRY SMITH.

AFRICAN METHODIST-EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Col.), N. W. corner of Belden & Bank Streets. Sunday School: Superintendent, GEO. MUZE.

ROCK OF AGES TABERNACLE, No. 80 of the United Order of the Brothers & Sisters of Love & Charity (Col.), Lovan Hall, 1218 Lawrence Street. Officers: H. A. RICHARDSON, N. HARRISON, MARY HARLIN, GEO. FOUNTAIN, LOUIS CRAYTON, MATTHEW BEAN, CAROLINE BURNS, STEVEN KING, RICHARD LOVAN, MATTHEW THOMAS.

WOODBERRY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (Col.), Boulevard between Belden & Church Streets. S. J. WOOD, Pastor. Sunday School: Superintendent, Mrs. L. M. WOOD.

EVERGREEN BAPTIST CHURCH (Col.), Kirkman Street between Clarence and Cleveland Streets. T. FREYSON, Pastor. Sunday School: Superintendent, W. H. BEANE. WOMEN'S Home Missionary Society: President, L. B. BEANE; Secretary, GUSSIE LEE; Treasurer, CAROLINE LEE.

QUEEN ESTHER BAPTIST CHURCH (Col.), corner Lyons and St. John Streets. W. J. McGRAW, Pastor. Sunday School: Superintendent, SAM FLORY.

EMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH (Col.), Gallagher Street between Lyons and Blake Streets. G. W. SMITH, Pastor. Sunday School: Superintendent, MOSES THOMAS.

REEVES M. E. CHURCH (Col.), East Knappville. F. A. ALEXANDER, Pastor.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN UNION (Col.) meets at different churches. President, L. B. BEANE; Vice-President, LOUISA BOWMAN; Treasurer, DORA WEATHERHEAD; Secretary, Mrs. J. C. W. SMITH.

## LAKE CHARLES HIGH SCHOOL NEWSPAPER EDITORS: 1900-1942

Information contributed by HENRY DOIRON (Member # 733)

Lake Charles High School pioneered in high school journalism in Louisiana. In 1909, under the tutelage of Mr. SHAFFER, Lake Charles High School published the first high school newspaper in the state. The *Lake Charles High School Record* was published from 1900 to 1912, first as a newspaper and then in magazine form. In 1913 and 1914 the school published handsome yearbooks called *The Pelican*. *The Red and Blue* was published in magazine form from 1920 to 1922. The first issue of the semi-monthly publication was republished in *Kinfolks*, Vol. 29 #4. After the demise of *The Red and Blue*, Miss ROSA HART brought *The Wildcat* into being, and it continued to serve as the school newspaper until Lake Charles High School was incorporated with W. O. Boston.

### *THE LCHS RECORD*

1900	OSWALD McNEESE	1906-1907	ELLA GAYLE
1901-1902	C. TESSIER MILLER	1907-1908	ROSALIE JESSEN
1903-1904	MARGARET HAWKINS	1908-1909	KATHLEEN RIDDICK
1904-1905	MAY COOK	1909-1910	ORVILLE MILLS
1905-1906	ESTELE MYHAND	1911-1912	LOUIS KUSHNER

### *LCHS ANNUAL*

1911	MATTIE MARTIN CLARK	1914	MABEL COLLETTE
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### *THE RED AND BLUE*

1920-1921	I. T. HART	1921-1922	DOUGLAS DUNNING
	WILLIAM HAMPTON JOHNSON		

### *LCHS WILDCAT*

1926-1927	CLARA WOOTEN	1934-1935	IDA WINTER
1927-1928	ROBERT KNOX	1935-1936	PERLA BAILLO
	CHARLES MANN	1936-1937	JOHN NEWLAND
1928-1929	MERITA MILLS	1937-1938	EDWARD GUSMAN
1929-1930	ROBBIN C. ANDERSON	1938-1939	G. W. FORD, JR.
1930-1931	LEROY SONIER	1939-1940	TOM FORD
1931-1932	GEORGE HERNDON	1940-1941	GENE DIETZ
		1941-1942	VIRGINIA LAMB

## THE LAKE CHARLES HIGH SCHOOL YEARBOOK: *THE CATALOG*

*The Catalog*, the LCHS yearbook, began publication in 1947 and pictorially recorded the classes, events, activities, clubs, and organizations of the school.

Year	Editor	Business Manager	Sponsor
1947	VIRGINIA SHERMAN	GLORIA NEWCOMER	LUCILLE PUGH
1948	JIM ZINCK	JOE WALKER	LUCILLE PUGH
1949	MARGARET WATKINS	SONYA DAVIDSON	LUCILLE PUGH
1950	SONYA DAVIDSON	NOONEY GOODEAU	BEVERLY THIBODEAUX
			SYLVIA BROUSSARD
1951	JOHN LEAKE	GERMAINE PHILLIPS	BEVERLY THIBODEAUX
			SYLVIA BROUSSARD
1952	HOWARD DAUGHENBAUGH	NANCY KEEFE	C. D. SNODDY
			SYLVIA ELENDER

1953	OLIVE MOSS	TESA VAN NORMAN	EBBIE WHITTEN ELIZABETH SANGER
1954	JACK CONNOR	JIMMY HANCHEY	WHITTEN, SANGER
1955	MARGIE THOMSON	ANGELL STOCKWELL	WHITTEN, SANGER
1956	JO LYNN LLOYD	BARRY HILLEBRANDT	WHITTEN, SANGER
1957	MARY WATKINS	BECKY STEWART	WHITTEN, SANGER
1958	TUCKY MOSS	MARY JONES	WHITTEN, SANGER
1959	MARSHA CAIN	SUE DEVER	WHITTEN, SANGER
1960	MARTHA ANN GILL	BARRY DAGGS	WHITTEN, SANGER
1961	DIANE GAYLE	VIRGINIA BODIN	WHITTEN, SANGER
1962	GAYE REVELLE	SUSIE ELWELL	WHITTEN, SANGER
1963	KATHY LIVINGSTON	BARBARA JESSEN	WHITTEN, SANGER
1964	JANE LAWRENCE	KATHE HAXTHAUSEN	WHITTEN, SANGER
1965	DAVEY JEAN TURNER	JACKIE PORTER	EBBIE WHITTEN CHARLES MILLER
1966	CARY VERCHER	LUCY LAMKIN	EBBIE WHITTEN LINDA MIXON
1967	KATHY MICHELLE	DAVID POWELL	EBBIE WHITTEN MARGARET WOOSLEY

### LAKE CHARLES HIGH SCHOOL FIRST HONOR GRADUATES: 1943-1966

1943	MURPHY MOSS	1957	KENT CUTRER
1944	ADRIENNE MANAGAN	1958	MARY ANN PODRASKY & NANCY THOMSON
1945	MARILYN MANAGAN	1959	DIANN MANUEL
1946	MARY ANN MAXFIELD	1960	MARY ANNE DOMINICK
1947	PEGGY BERTRAND	1961	LINDA GRAY
1948	PEGGY BRYANT	1962	JERIANNE HEIMENDINGER
1949	MARGARET WATKINS	1963	NANCY GREENWOOD
1950	BARBARA WEGENER & EDWINA RIQUELMY	1964	JUNE JINES, ROBERTA SMITH, & JOHN WORELL
1951	CHARLES CARWILE	1965	EDWARD AHNERT, SHIRLEY ARMENTOR, PEGGY BROUSSARD, GEORGE FLOURNOY, & JAMES STACY
1952	LARRY PLIEMANN	1966	DIANN CARDONE, LOUISE CLARKE, DEBORAH COLE, JOSEPH DALAVISIO, JEANETTE DENNY, MARY LAWLER, & ROBERT PETERSON
1953	BILL BARINEAU		
1954	SANDRA TAYLOR		
1955	PATRICIA CAIN		
1956	GEORGE MITCHELL		

**THE LAKE CHARLES HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM OF 1889** included the following boys: SIDNEY KAUFMAN, ILET POWELL, CLARENCE MONDAY, School Superintendent CHARLES GRANT SCHAFER, BEN PERKINS, LANIER RICHARDSON, ARCHER SOLE, ANDREW SPILLAR, LURTON SCOTT, BILL BLAIR, ALVIN HAYES, CHARLES SHATTUCK, CHARLES KIMBALL, ED WILLIAMS, OSWALD McNEESE, ABBOTT GORHAM. Their Coach was EDWIN P. GAYLE.

### TODAY MORE PEOPLE ARE GRADUATED THAN EDUCATED.

**According to the census for the year 2000**, the number of persons in the U. S. who are aged 80 to 84 was 4,945,367 or 1.8% of the entire population. The number of persons from 85 to 89 was 2,759,818 or 1% of the population. Those ages 90 and older were numbered at 1,449,769 or .05% of the population. In Louisiana, persons 65 or older made up 11.5% of the state's residents. So, you see, there are many "oldies but goodies" still among us.

## NEWS ITEMS FROM THE LAKE CHARLES DAILY AMERICAN

Saturday, 19 June 1897

Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX (Member #1296)

International news reported that Professor ANDREE, the Arctic balloonist, and his party were launching their airship to conduct a "fool's errand," observations over the North Pole. People in Russia, Siberia, Alaska and other northern countries were asked to provide the explorers with hospitality if they landed in the area. According to the *New York Tribune*, Italian Catholics were still barred from taking part in parliamentary elections by papal command. Japan complained that the impending tariff on tea would ruin the tea-growers, and promised retaliation. Japan and the Ex-Queen LILLIOUKALNI of Honolulu also protested the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States, and Great Britain claimed the right to be consulted before the annexation was decided. The celebrations of Queen VICTORIA's Diamond Jubilee began in the Fiji Islands and followed the sun around the globe, with a special service to be held in Trinity Church, New York City. Twenty people were killed by a cyclone near Calais, France. Vienna University finally granted a degree of doctor of medicine to a woman, Baroness POSSANER von EHRENTAL. A detailed genealogy and explanation of the royal relationships of King CHRISTIAN IX of Denmark was given; the king was related to all the ruling houses of Europe.

The Mohawk Indians of New York began their lawsuit against the Long Island Railroad to recover the peninsula of Montauk on the end of Long Island. A tornado destroyed Rose Village, Kansas. The tariff question still loomed; tariff on raw cotton kept the price low, and farmers in the South could hardly meet their expenses by growing cotton, rice, and sugarcane. Farmers in our area were hauling the first hay of the season to market; price was 25 cents a bale.

Local advertisements called attention to the Lake Charles Carriage and Implement Co., Ltd.; G. T. ROCK's Hardware Store; CHAVANNE's Shoe Store; WATSON and FAUCETT's Feed Store; Bill the Tailor (who had "pants to order" for \$3.50); Mrs. J. MULLER's Big Store; Lake Charles Planing Mill; Palace Grocery; MILLIGAN-MARTIN Grocery Co., Ltd.; WATKINS Banking Co.; A. BLUESTIEN's Store; ROUSS Racket Store (A. F. BOLTON, manager); PHILLIP JACOBS Shoe Store (SAM KAUFMAN, manager); EDDY Brothers Dry Goods Co., Ltd.; D. R. SWIFT Livery and Feed Store; and C. A. CRAMER, who sold stationery, hammocks, baseball supplies, books, and sewing machines. GEORGE H. WOOLMAN, agent for Eagle bicycles, advertised ladies' and gentlemen's models for \$43.75 cash. GEORGE CASSARA advertised the New York Bakery at the corner of Hodges Street and Railroad Avenue. J. M. MASON announced that he was retiring from the implement business and that all debts owed to him should be paid to KLEINPETER & Co. The Mount Hope Sawmill announced that they will pay employees this evening. The RYAN-RICHARD, the Mount Hope, and the BRADLEY-RAMSEY mills were not running on Emancipation Day.

Company G repeated its beautiful "Campfire" performance. The beautiful lawn was thronged with people and the beautiful costumes of the ladies, the bluecoats of the boys from Co. G, and the bright uniforms of the band in the glamour of the firelight and two large locomotive headlights made a picturesque scene. Interest centered on the contest for the most popular young lady. Miss ZENA THOMPSON won the bicycle. Other participants in the contest included: Miss MAE MURPHY, Miss STONE, Miss REYNOLDS, Miss KATINKA RYAN, and Miss PARENT. S. ARTHUR KNAPP was Captain of Co. G.

Church services were to be held the next day. Rev. JOSEPH H. SPEARING was rector of the Episcopal Church. Rev. R. J. HARP was pastor of the First Methodist Broad Street Church. Rev. C. W. LYMAN was pastor of the Presbyterian Church and Rev. J. G. CAMPBELL was pastor of the Methodist-Episcopal Church.

There were many "comings and goings" in the area. Miss FLOY GOOS left for Texas. Messrs. HOLLINS and JOE MOORE went to Leesburg; G. H. CHALKLEY went to Welsh; H. A. WATSON went to Prien Lake; Mrs. EDWARD RICHARDS and GUY went to Oberlin. Mrs. J. KIRTZ returned to Baldwin, La. after a visit with F. J. BODROUX. Mr. WILLIAM COLE and family returned to Big Lake. Miss SADIE SHAW returned to her school in Cameron Parish and Miss MAGGIE BONSALE returned home to Leesburg. Mrs. T. A. HICKS went back to her home in Ross, Texas after a visit with Mrs. S. B. CLEMENT. Miss LUCIE GOODLET left for Opelousas and will also visit friends in Mississippi. Misses OLA and IDA OMELA left for their home in Crowley, after visiting the family of J. A. CARLISLE. Mr. B. B. HARROP will leave for Beaumont to accept the position of mechanic on the Gulf, Beaumont & Kansas City Railroad.

Visitors to the town were: TOM BAKER of Eight Mile Ranch, Contractor P. J. CONNALLY and Mrs. E. H. SAXON of Orange, Texas; Mrs. C. J. PITRE and Mrs. J. GUIDRY of Welsh; REID NEWTON and HENRY CONN of Vinton; Captain EDMUND CHAVANNE from La. State University was home for the holidays. JOHN GRAHAM returned from Orange. Miss NELLIE CLINE was spending a few days with Miss DAISY BAKER at her home south of town.

JOHN McNEESE, Superintendent of Public Schools, thought that Lake Charles might have a high school again next year by reducing salaries and calling for a public subscription. C. HARVERSON built an addition to his house on Lawrence Street. Miss MAGGIE LAWRENCE and GEORGE LAWRENCE were very sick at their home south of town.

In Justice KINDER's court, a number of country people were present for the trial of ARTHUR KENT and E. O. COMBS, who were charged with stealing several cords of wood; the charges could not be proven, and the case was dismissed. A large number of citizens were in from the Big Marsh country today. They were among those who refused to give bond and came in to see about their case. They all said they would refuse to give bond, even if they had to go to jail. A number of gentlemen of color came up before the mayor this morning for using bad language, fighting, etc. BOB STOKLEY, for using bad language, was told to contribute \$5 or six days' work to the city. BOB STOKLEY, ALEX PATERSON, MUNSON EDWARDS, and JIM MITCHELL were fined \$2.50 for engaging in a knockdown-and-drag-out fight.

Funeral services were conducted for Capt. J. W. BRYAN at the First Baptist Church. Lake Charles Lodge No. 165, A. F. & A. M., the Confederate veterans, and a number of Co. G in uniforms on bicycles attended the service. The remains were interred in Orange Grove Cemetery. The procession of carriages was one of the largest ever seen in the city. Pall bearers were: G. M. GOSSETT, G. W. RICHARDSON, J. C. RAMSEY, A. RIGMAIDEN, C. MAYO, and T. J. BURNETT. While funeral services were being conducted at the Baptist Church, Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES F. WILLIAMS were passing in a hack with a young and spirited horse. It became frightened by the hearse and ran away down Ryan Street. The horse made a sharp turn, throwing the occupants into the street.

## FROM RAG PICKER TO PROSPEROUS BUSINESS MAN

JEAN BAROUSSE (1822-1893)

Contributed by DOROTHY AKINS (Member # 1451)

High in the Pyrenees Mountains of France is the village of Labarthe Inard. The village is situated on the Garonne River near the Spanish border in the southwest part of France between Toulouse and Lourdes in Haute Garonne Department. In this area of high mountains, steep valleys, and lakes was born JEAN BAROUSSE, my great-great grandfather. He was born of humble origin to PIERRE BAROUSSE, a farmer, and his wife JEANNE PERBOST on April 1, 1822. (1)

In 1839 at the age of 17, JEAN, then a Rag Picker, decided to emigrate to America to have a better life. He boarded the ship *Talma* at Bordeaux and sailed to New Orleans, arriving in that city on December 16, 1839. With him on the ship was a merchant, age 18, by the name of ETIENNE BAROUSSE. He may have been a relative. (2)

JEAN remained in New Orleans a short time, and then proceeded to St. Martinville, where he engaged in business as a pack peddler, walking from place to place. Later he purchased a horse for use in his business, and thereafter makes much more rapid progress. In the 1840s he moved to Plaquemine Brulee, which is now the town of Church Point. He worked as a farmer and then built a store on what is now the northwest corner of Plaquemine and Main Streets. He continued to oversee the agricultural production on his increasing landholdings. But his main income came from the BAROUSSE Store. Old-timers recalled that "Mr. JEAN could sell anything to anyone – everything from buttons to buggies." (3) (4)

JEAN married CAROLINE FONTENOT on January 17, 1846 in Grand Coteau, Louisiana. They lived in a small frame house in Church Point near the Catholic Church and raised nine children: MARIE EUFROSINE, PIERRE HOMER (who became a Louisiana Senator), MARIE AGNES, EDGAR (my great-grandfather), ALBERT, MARIE ELISA, MARIE AURORA, JULIE, and MARIE LOUISE. (5)

He was a very sagacious businessman, and made substantial advances in his mercantile pursuits. On the 1860 census he had real estate worth \$300 and a personal estate of \$800. On the 1870 census his real estate was valued at \$1000 and his personal estate at \$1900. In April 1887, his property holdings were assessed at \$6264, indicating that he was one of the wealthiest, if not the wealthiest, man in Church Point. He provided the family with things that other local families considered luxuries. For example, he sent his son HOMER to school in nearby Washington, Louisiana, a privilege then reserved for children of wealthy families. (3) (6) (7) (8)

In addition to the mercantile business, JEAN also operated a cotton gin for a short time. He was also active in civic affairs. He served as Tax Assessor for the southern part of St. Landry Parish during the Civil War. In the late 1800s he was a member of a committee to oversee repairs to the bridge in Church Point. In 1885 he loaned money interest-free to build a new Catholic Church. (9)

A three-day fair for the benefit of the new church was given advance publicity in the *Opelousas Courier* of December 18, 1886. The newspaper stated that the fair would include many

attractions. One attraction was to be horse racing. The main event of the horse race was to be a race between two young horses "born on the same day and raised with great care." The horses were "Rapp," owned and raised by Father ERBY, and "Mixon," raised "by the popular old merchant, JEAN BAROUSSE." (10)

Like others in the 1850s and 1860s, JEAN had his share of trying times. He lived through yellow fever epidemics in 1853 and again in 1867. He was concerned with the Committees of Vigilance. These men were organized to dispense justice to thieves and rustlers but their efforts took on the shape of a class war. JEAN helped thwart some of their plans. And of course, the Civil War occurred during this period. At the end of the war came the Jayhawkers, bandits who raided homesteads for food, horses, and guns. They later burned houses and murdered people. If all this was not enough, in 1866 and 1867 there were disastrous cotton crops, and hurricanes hit the area in 1879, 1886, and 1888. (9)

JEAN BAROUSSE died on February 2, 1893, and is buried in the cemetery of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church in Church Point. (4) His succession states that the partnership of JEAN BAROUSSE and his son HOMER BAROUSSE had assets of \$39,913.98 in real estate and other properties. The partnership owned about 1062 acres of land. As a full partner, HOMER BAROUSSE inherited one-half of the estate. The remaining one-half was divided between JEAN's widow, CAROLINE BAROUSSE and five of his children. CAROLINE received one-fourth of the entire estate, and each of the five children received 5% or 1/20 of the estate. (11)

#### References

- (1) Birth certificate from Haute Garonne, France
- (2) *The Foreign French, 19<sup>th</sup> Century French Immigration into Louisiana* Vol. 1: 1820-1839, by Brasseaux, Carl A., Lafayette, LA, The Center for LA Studies, Univ. of Southwestern LA, 1990.
- (3) *LaPointe de l'Eglise: A History of Church Point 1800-1973* by Anita Guidry.
- (4) *A La Pointe*, Vol. XI #1, p. 9. "French Origins of the Barousse Family" by Gene Thibodeaux.
- (5) *Southwest Louisiana Records: Church and Civil Records* by Rev. Donald J. Hebert.
- (6) *Attakapas Gazette*, "Homer Barousse: Portrait of an Acadia Parish Politician," by Gary Lavergne.
- (7) *Southwest Louisiana Biographical and Historical*, Biographical section, pp. 252-253. Edited by William Henry Perrin. Published in 1891, by the Gulf Publishing Co.
- (8) *Louisiana: Comprising Sketches of Parishes, Towns, Events, Institutions, and Persons. Arranged in Cyclopedic form* (Vol. 3), pp. 591-592. Edited by Alcee Fortier, Lit. D. Published, 1914, by Century Historical Association.
- (9) *On the Banks of Plaquemine Brulee* by Gene Thibodeaux.
- (10) *Acadia Parish, Louisiana, A History to 1900* by Mary Alice Fontenot and Rev. Paul B. Freeland, D. D.
- (11) Succession #187 at the Acadia Parish Courthouse in Crowley, Louisiana.

**THE OLD TABLE.** In 2005, I visited the French Quarter Antique Mall & Flea Market in Lake Charles to find an old dining room set to use in my home. My quest was not in vain. I found an old oak table and chairs that had charm and seemed sturdy. A restorer told me the pieces were of good quality, but the chair seats would have to be recovered and the seat boards changed. I was very excited to purchase the set. As we began our repairs, we discovered the bottom of the chair seats were stamped "Crouch F. Co." No one I asked had heard of the company. This required a trip to the Genealogy Library in Lake Charles to see if "Crouch F. Co." existed in the city directories. We found "Crouch Furniture Co." listed in the 1939 Lake Charles City Directory, located at 630 Ryan Street, where the old Sears building once stood. WILLIAM M. and ELRAY CROUCH were listed as proprietors of the company. The company did not last very long.

[signed] NAOMI WALDROP

**ESTATE OF PIERRE VINCENT**  
Contributed by HARVEY ADAMS (Member # 95)

When PIERRE VINCENT died he left nine children and a widow, who were all American citizens without their knowing it. PIERRE had been born in Acadia, a colony of France. He had been taken to England as a prisoner-of-war. He had lived in France; then in 1785, he had moved into and lived in the Louisiana Territory, a Spanish colony. France owned the Louisiana Territory for a short while, and in 1803, NAPOLEON sold it to the USA, making the Acadians American citizens. PIERRE, who had been forced to move all his life, died as an American citizen. He was the progenitor of the VINCENTs of Vermilion, Calcasieu and Cameron parishes. His estate consisted of the following items, given below with their appraised values.

1-	Tract of land E. Bank of Vermilion River, 14 arpents front by ordinary depth of 40 arpents bounded by land of LUCIEN BOURK, and below by land of FRANCOIS BROUSSARD, estimated at \$80 for arpents front.	\$1120.00
2-	One magazin [?] estimated at	15.00
3-	One dwelling house, estimated at	40.00
4-	8 gentle cows & calves, estimated at \$8 a head	88.00
5-	One gentle cow	8.00
6-	3 gentle yearlings	12.00
7-	2 pair of work oxen, estimated at \$25 each	50.00
8-	2 heifers	16.00
9-	1 buf (bull), 3 years old	8.00
10-	2 milk cows	12.00
11-	4 cows & calves at Calcasieu, \$8 per head	32.00
12-	3 cows at farm place	18.00
13-	3 buf (bulls), 3 years old	24.00
14-	2 horned cattle, 2 years old	11.00
15-	1 pirogue	1.50
16-	1 pair old cart wheels & cart	2.50
17-	5 mares	45.00
18-	8 mares	52.00
19-	5 young mares	22.50
20-	2 young horses	28.00
21-	1 gentle horse	14.00
22-	1 Creole stud horse	14.00
23-	3 horses	39.00
24-	1 ox cart	15.00
25-	1 calicho [sic] horse	18.00
26-	1 plough, yokes, grind, etc.	10.00
27-	3 water buckets	2.50
28-	1 lot cooper tools	5.00
29-	1 loom, augers	5.00
30-	2 pairs weaver lamps	3.00
31-	1 large pot	6.00
32-	5 chairs	4.00
33-	1 cherry table	5.50
34-	1 armoire	30.00
35-	1 brand "PV"	8.00
36-	ear mark for hogs & Miscellaneous	4.00

# PIERRE VINCENT ESTATE SALE

House	sold to ONEZIME VINCENT	\$65.00
Ox cart	sold to JOSEPH	28.00
Cherry armoire	sold to O. TRAHAN	52.00
Cherry table	sold to JOSEPH	14.00
Magasin [?]	sold to FRANCOIS BENOIT	20.00
105 pannel puex fences	sold to JEAN BAPTISTE	15.50
50 " " "	sold to A. BOUDREAUX	15.00
50 " " "	sold to JOSEPH	15.00
50 " " "	sold to JOSEPH	14.00
50 " " "	sold to D. L. BROUSSARD	13.00
50 " " "	sold to MAGLOIRE TRAHAN	13.50
43 " " "	sold to JOSEPH FRANCOIS BROUSSARD	11.00
1 pirogue	sold to JEAN FRANCOIS BROUSSARD	4.25
1 set harrow teeth	sold to MAXIMILLIEN	6.50
1 grind stone	sold to MAXIMILLIEN	6.00
2 old shotguns & powder horn	sold to JOSEPH F. BROUSSARD	3.00
4 augers & 1 post axe	sold to MAXIMILLIEN	4.00
1 sifter, 2 fauners, 1 candle mold	sold to CHARLES MONCEAUX	1.62 ½
1 loom	sold to LEUFROY BOUDREAUX	10.25
1 weaver reed & harness	sold to JOSEPH	5.12 ½
1 " " " "	sold to ED. BROUSSARD	5.12 ½
4 buckets	sold to D. L. BROUSSARD	3.50
1 ladder & wooden harrow	sold to JOSEPH TRAHAN	1.50
2 mares, 1 <sup>st</sup> choice	sold to MAXIMILLIEN	13.50
2 mares, 3 <sup>rd</sup> choice	sold to MAXIMILLIEN	14.00
2 mares, 5 <sup>th</sup> choice	sold to MAXIMILLIEN	11.00
more horses, etc.		
1 tract of land	sold to JOSEPH FRANCOIS BROUSSARD	270.00
1 tract of land, Vermilion River	sold to EDWARD MIRE	265.00
2 cows & calves	sold to MAXIMILLIEN	36.00
4 cows 7 calves	sold to MAXIMILLIEN	34.00
more cows & calves, etc.		
3 cows & calves	sold to MAXIMILLIEN	28.50
Brand	sold to MAXIMILLIEN	13.50
2 hogs	sold to JOSEPH DUHON	13.00
One lot of old books	sold to FRANCOIS VINCENT	2.12 ½
5 chairs, etc.	sold to OLIVER TRAHAN	6.25
TOTAL		\$1650.50

Estate Paid Out:	
URSIN DUBOIS	\$110.00
Surveyor	15.00
Cure' (Priest)	16.00
PIERRE PAUL MONTE'	1.75
VALERY BROUSSARD	6.00
F. CHARLES THIBODEAU	.87 ½
TOTAL	\$167.62 ½

"I did not attend the funeral, but I sent a nice letter saying I approved of it." Mark Twain

## **NEWS ITEMS FROM *THE LAKE CHARLES WEEKLY ECHO***

Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX (Member #1296)

### **Saturday 14 March 1868**

This paper was filled with political news. The War Between the States had ended just three years previously, and feelings still ran high. Louisiana was under the Radical Reconstruction reign of the Federal Government. A mass meeting in Philadelphia protested the usurpation of the President's powers by Congress, but to no avail; impeachment proceedings for President ANDREW JOHNSON were making headlines, and his trial would probably commence in mid-April. The new Louisiana Constitution was adopted, with seven dissenting votes. Ordinances adopted by the Reconstruction Convention for Louisiana, one of the "rebel states," were given.

Succession Sale of JOHN G. WARTELLE and FELIX WARTELLE. Sheriff and auctioneer, DAVID J. REID will offer various parcels of land and a steam-circular sawmill, at the Sawmill and last residence of JOHN G. WARTELLE on 9 April 1868. F. G. MOELING was Administrator of the succession. REID also warned the people owning property in the area to pay the "Convention Tax" or incur the penalty prescribed by law.

A Public Sale of 100,000 feet of assorted pine lumber, two cows and calves, two horses, ten head of hogs at West Fork, one gold watch and chain, one skiff, opera glasses, chains, corn still, various household furniture, small improvements on public land, etc. from the estate of JAMES N. CANNON would be sold. SOPHIA ANDRUS was the Administratrix. The creditors of the estate of HILAIRE ESCOUBAS are once again reminded to contact attorney LOUIS LEVEQUE. E. ESCOUBAS was the Administratrix of the estate.

GEORGE H. WELLS, Attorney at Law, advertised that he practiced in Lake Charles, Galveston, St. Landry Parish, and Lafayette. LOUIS S. LEVEQUE also advertised his law practice. J. W. BRYAN, Principal, of the Lake Charles Male and Female Academy, gave the schedule and tuition for his school. WILLIAM H. KIRKMAN advertised his medical practice.

### **Saturday, 21 March 1868**

Attorney General HENRY STANSBURY has resigned so that he could defend President ANDREW JOHNSON in the impeachment proceedings. General HANCOCK, commander of the Fifth Military District, of which Louisiana was a part, was ordered to Washington by the President. The Democratic State Convention held at New Orleans adopted resolutions including a resolution stating that President JOHNSON be recognized as a "friend of the people" and "a courageous defender of their rights and liberties under the Constitution." They also resolved that General HANCOCK be recognized as a "civil and military ruler" with the "character of a gentleman, a soldier, and a statesman."

The same advertisers as in the previous edition advertised in this issue. The same succession notices were carried, in French and English. A new advertiser, LOUIS FISHER, wholesale and retail dealer whose store was located at the corner of Kirby and Ryan Streets, advertised "Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockeries, Hardwares, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and a General Assortment of Stationery."

## FERRY TALES ALONG THE RIVERS OF OLD IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH SABINE RIVER FERRIES

Researched by ANNA HAYES (Member #200) & BETTY ROSTEET (Member #78)

Several ferries traversed the Sabine, bringing traffic to and from Texas and the West. Among these were the old **Ballew Ferry**, which later became **Barry S. Gay's Ferry**, then **Turner's Ferry**, **Lyons' Ferry**, and finally **Fairchild's Ferry**. Other Sabine River ferries included **Buchanan's**, **Frazar's**, **Hickman's**, **Hortman's**, **Lyons'**, **Sherman's**, and **Williams' Ferries**.

### BALLEW/BALLOU'S FERRY

**Ballew's** (or **Ballou's**) **Ferry** was the forerunner of **Barry S. Gay's Ferry**, **Turner's Ferry**, **Lyons' Ferry** and **Fairchild's Ferry** on the Sabine, just north of Orange, Texas. The first of these ferries, **Ballew's Ferry**, had its beginnings before 1836, when Dr. WILLIAM FAIRFAX GRAY mentions the ferry in his diary. (See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 29 #1.) Dr. GRAY states that RICHARD BALLEW, the ferry-man, was one of JEAN LAFITTE's confederates, and near the ferry was a shed for cows, which was "part of a shelter constructed for the African Negroes that he [LAFITTE] used to bring here." In the 1840 census for the Republic of Texas, RICHARD BALLEW is seen as a resident of Jefferson County, with 11 slaves, 25 cattle, 7 hogs, 1 brass cl [clock], 1 gw [gold watch], 1 2-wheel carriage and 4,428 acres of land. At this time, each male in the county over the age of 21 was taxed \$1 per person. Land and town lots were taxed at ½ the percent of value; slaves were taxed at the rate of \$1 to \$3 each, based on age. Work horses up to four in number were exempt from taxes, as were the first twenty-five horned cattle. Pleasure carriages were taxed at \$1 per wheel; a silver watch was taxed at \$1, a gold one for \$3. Clocks were taxed at \$1 and \$3, depending on whether the works were made of wood or metal. [Las Sabinas],

According to *The Opelousas Trail* by the late W. T. BLOCK, **Ballew's Ferry** was licensed in Texas by 1837, and the ferryman was ordered "to provide stock pens in which trail herds could be kept, overnight accommodations and meals for drovers, and "three stock hands for crossing cattle." In return, the ferryman was allowed to collect 2 cents for each steer or horse crossed. He was also licensed to dispense whiskey to drovers and passengers to supplement his income.

Sources: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

*Las Sabinas*. Vol. XXX, Book I (2004). Orange County, Texas Historical Society

Block. *The Opelousas Trail*

Gray. *From Virginia to Texas: the Diary of Col. William F. Gray*

### BARRY S. GAY FERRY

At the second session of the Imperial Calcasieu Parish Police Jury on 14 September 1840, the "Exclusive privilege of Keeping a Ferry" on the Sabine River, at the place known as **Ballew's Ferry** or Crossing, was granted to BARRY S. GAY for a term of five years, and "his exclusive privilege to extend five miles above and below said crossing, he making himself bound to keep the Road and Bridges, 4 in numbers, all in good order from the said crossings up to Millspaws Bluffs; also to keep sufficient number of Boats to Cross all persons, horses, wagons, carriages, and any there required, etc." Compensation was to be as follows:

For Man or Horse – 75¢

For ox-cart or large horse wagon - \$1.50

For every Gig or one-horse cart - \$1.00

For swimming stock – 4¢ per head

In 1844, the Police Jury resolved that "the road to Niblett's Bluff on the Sabine, from JOHN LYONS be extended thence, on to **Bellow's [sic] Ferry**," with the following men being appointed as overseers of the road: JOHN LYONS, Jr., JOHN F. STANTON, NATHAN FOREMAN, ALEXANDRE LEDOUX, Jr., JEAN BAPTISTE GRANGER and URSIN GUIDRY. Later in 1844, the Police Jury appointed JEAN BAPTISTE GRANGER as overseer from the 27<sup>th</sup> Mile Post to **Bellow's [sic] Ferry** for the Fifth Ward. On 15 March 1845, AUGUSTIN GUIDRY was appointed "Commissioner for laying off the road from Niblett's Bluff to **Bellew's [sic] Ferry**, instead of NATHAN FOREMAN." On 2 June 1845, \$150 was appropriated for building two bridges on Boggy Bayou; if there was any money left, it was to be spent on the road from Niblett's Bluff to **Bellow's [sic] Ferry**. Mr. STANTON, Mr. LYLES and URSIN GUIDRY were trustees. The **Barry S. Gay Ferry** became **Turner's Ferry** in 1846.

Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

### TURNER'S FERRY

The old ferry, which had been the **Barry S. Gay Ferry**, became **Turner's Ferry**. On 7 September 1846, STEPHEN W. TURNER was granted permission to keep a ferry on the Sabine River, at the place known as **Ballew's Ferry**, for five years, on the following conditions, "that he always keep good boats & moreover that he put & keep the road in good order, from Big Bayou to the said ferry & that he bridge all the Bayous, from Big Bayou included to the ferry. The said charter to be forfeited should he not have complied with the above obligations within 18 months from the granting thereof, & resolved that he be allowed to charge the following rates of ferriage:

#### For short ferriage

Each 4 wheeled Wagon, carriage or Ox cart - \$1	1 Horse or Ox - 10¢
Each 2 wheeled cart or carriage - 50¢	Each footman - 10¢
Each 1 man & horse - 25¢	Swimming cattle or horses - 3¢ a head
	Ferrying Sheep or Hogs - 1¢ per head

#### For long ferriage

Each Man & Horse - \$2	Each Wagon, Cart or Carriage of any kind - \$3
Each led horse or footman - 50¢	

On 7 December 1846, it was resolved that S. W. TURNER be allowed the ferry on the Sabine, on the conditions specified on the Police Jury books, at the meeting of the 8<sup>th</sup> of September last. Police Jury Minutes for 1 March 1847 resolve that the "Charter for a ferry granted to S. W. TURNER be extended for five years longer, & that instead of the rates of ferriage formerly allowed him, he be entitled to charge the following:

For each 4 wheeled Wagon, Carriage or Ox-cart - \$1.50	For each horse & ox - 10¢
For each two-wheeled cart or carriage - 75¢	For each footman - 10¢
For each man & horse - 35¢	

Provided that he be allowed the above compensation instead of those formerly granted on condition only that he keep in good order the road at the other side of the Sabine as far as Mrs. BELLEW's old residence." The 1850 Federal Census for Calcasieu Parish shows STEVEN W. TURNER, white male, native of Louisiana, age 50, ferry operator. He was living alone.

TURNER was also required to bridge all the bayous from Big Bayou to his ferry. On 2 June 1856, JACOB COLE petitioned the Police Jury to establish a public road from the residence of ANNIE LYONS, wife of DAVID HARMON, deceased, to intersect the old road from Lake Charles to **Ballew's Ferry** at some point in Big Woods. On 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> January 1858, it was

resolved that the petition of S. W. TURNER for a new charter for his ferry on the Sabine River be granted, with the following increased rates of ferriage:

For Man & Horse (Long Ferriage) - \$2.00	For Man & Horse (Low Water) - 25¢
For Lead Horse (Long Ferriage) - \$1.00	For Lead Horse (Low Water) - 10¢
For Wagon or Cart (Long Ferriage) - \$4.00	For Wagon or Cart (Low Water) - \$1.00
For Man Alone (Long Ferriage) - \$1.00	For Footman (Low Water) - 10¢
	For Swimming Cattle - 3¢ a head

The privilege of said ferry was to "extend three miles up and down the Eastern bank of The Sabine only."

In 1861, ADAM HORTMAN was appointed overseer from the 5<sup>th</sup> Ward for a road that went from "24<sup>th</sup> Mile Post to **Turner's Ferry** on the Sabine." On 6 January 1862 ADAM HORTMAN was appointed overseer of the public road from the 24<sup>th</sup> Mile Post to **Turner's Ferry** on the Sabine River. Police Jury minutes of 7 January 1862 state that \$25 was appropriated "out of the unbranded stock fund of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Wards for the purpose of paying for the plowing of the furrows from the bridge at Kyoshi's [sic, Kayouchee] Coulee to the Calcasieu River at **Turner's Ferry**." In 1863, SIMEON MICHEL was appointed overseer from the 6<sup>th</sup> ward of the road "from 24<sup>th</sup> Mile Post to **Turner's Ferry**."

On 14 July 1863, the privilege of "keeping a Public Ferry across the Sabine River at the place known as **Turner's Ferry**" was granted to OSCAR LYONS for five years. **Turner's Ferry** became **Lyons' Ferry**. On 7 June 1869, JOHN B. GRANGER was made overseer from the 24 Mile Post to **Turner's Ferry** on the Sabine. Then on 7 June 1871 the Police Jury resolved that **Turner's Ferry** on the Sabine was a public ferry. On 8 June 1871, along with other ferries in the parish, **Turner's Ferry** was to be leased "at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the Court House door." "On 17 October 1871, LASTIE VINCENT was appointed overseer of the road leading from Fields' Marsh to **Turner's Ferry**, on the road leading from **Hortman's Ferry** to **Turner's Ferry** on the Sabine River." On 11 March 1873, SAMUEL PARISH was appointed overseer of the public road from Fields' Marsh to **Turner's Ferry**. On 1 September 1873, FRANCIS H. CARTER was named overseer from Fields Marsh to **Turner's Ferry**, on the road leading from **Hortman's Ferry** to the Sabine River. The old ferry became **Fairchild's Ferry** in 1873. However, apparently it was still known as **Turner's Ferry**, for on 6 July 1874, TH [?] ESCOUBAS was appointed overseer "on the public road leading from **Hortman's Ferry** to **Turner's Ferry** on the Sabine, from the residence of A. ESCOUBAS."

In December 1878, JOSEPH FOSTER was named overseer of the road from PRATER's store to the old **Turner's Ferry** on the Sabine. On 3 September 1879, MARION FAIRCHILD was appointed overseer of the road from the old **Turner's Ferry** below Niblett's Bluff on the Military Road, to and opposite CHARLES PRATER's store. On 26 April 1880, J. M. HUMBLE was appointed overseer of the road leading from the old **Turner's Ferry** on the Sabine "to and opposite the Store of CHARLES PRATER on the Old Military Road," since MARION FAIRCHILD resigned.

Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

### LYONS' FERRY

On 14 July 1863, the privilege of "keeping a Public Ferry across the Sabine River at the place known as **Turner's Ferry**" was granted to OSCAR LYONS for five years, with a "limit of three miles above and below said ferry." He was allowed to charge the following rates:

Horse & rider - \$1.00  
 Wagon with 1-yoke of oxen - \$3.00  
 Horse & buggy - \$1.50  
 Swimming cattle per head - 6¢

For Long Ferriage  
 Wagon & Team - \$12.00  
 Horse & rider - \$ 5.00  
 Footman in proportion (?)

Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

### FAIRCHILD'S FERRY

On 4 November 1873, the Police Jury gave SAM FAIRCHILD permission to operate a ferry for a term of five years across the Sabine River at the old **Turner's Ferry** site, with a limit of three miles above and below the river. His compensation for crossing the "Big Bayou" was: for large wagon and team of four horses or oxen, \$1.50, and 10¢ for each additional horse or ox; for buggy or horse cart, 75¢; for man & horse, 35¢; for footman or lead horse, 15¢. "It being expressly understood that in consideration of the privileges herein granted and the ferriage allowed, that the said S. A. FAIRCHILD be required to construct and build across the said Big Bayou, a substantial bridge for the use of the traveling public, and until said bridge can be built, said FAIRCHILD, shall keep in said bayou a sufficient ferry flat on which to cross travelers, wagons, etc. It is further understood that he be required to keep a substantial and sufficient ferry flat with boats and other necessary fixtures at said ferry on the Sabine River to meet the wants of travelers, drovers, etc. On 1 February 1875 and on 6 April 1875, SLICK BLACK was appointed overseer of the road from Field's Marsh to **Sam Fairchild's Ferry** on the Sabine."

Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes  
 (To be continued)

### INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SYMBOLS

Researchers who are lucky enough to be able to trace their ancestors may encounter words or symbols that are unfamiliar to them. The symbols shown below are used internationally, although they may vary slightly from country to country. [Source: *Austin Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 49 #3/4 (Dec. 2008). Previously published in *RootsWeb Review*, Vol. 11 #17 (July 2008).

STATUS	SYMBOL	INTERPRETATION
Baptized	~ or ~	Wave or waves (water)
Born or birth	*	Egg
Born out of wedlock (illegitimate)	(*)	Egg not from union
Buried	[] or [ ] or #box or =B1	Box or coffin
Comes after	>	Greater than
Comes before	<	Less than
Died	+	Cross or dagger
Died without issue	++	Line extinct
Died, stillborn	+*	Cross with an egg
Died in battle	X	Crossed swords
Died from wounds in battle	+X	Cross with crossed swords
Marital status, divorced	o/o, % or 0   0	Rings divided
Marital status (married)	00 or &	Two rings, and, or together
Marital status, 1 <sup>st</sup> or 2 <sup>nd</sup> marriage	1 oo or 11 oo	1 <sup>st</sup> or 2 <sup>nd</sup> rings
Married, but separated	0 0	Two rings separated
Unmarried, Illegitimate	o o	Rings separated
Marital status, engaged	o	Ring

## GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS FROM EARLY POLICE JURY MINUTES

In the early 1800s, southwest Louisiana was a sparsely settled frontier wilderness of swamps, prairies and forest. Water routes, a few wagon trails, and paths through the woods served as the only ways through the rough country. Except for the Old Spanish Trail, which had been blazed by Spanish Conquistadores many years before, there was only one "road" in the entire area. It extended from the Three Maries (or Marias) to Keochee (Kayochee) Point, and on to Buchanan's Ferry, which crossed the Calcasieu River between Charleston (Lake Charles) and Lisbon (Westlake). At that time, Charleston (Lake Charles) was only an insignificant, sleepy little village, but it was the largest settlement in southwest Louisiana.

In August 1840, when Imperial Calcasieu Parish was carved from Imperial St. Landry Parish, there were many problems to be solved. The parish was large, composed of the present day parishes of Allen, Beauregard, Cameron, Calcasieu, Jeff Davis, and a small part of Vernon. The established system of parish government in the state was the Police Jury, which made laws, and passed resolutions. The population was scattered, consisting of mostly farmers and their families; there were no urban centers. Transportation was of prime concern. The roads were mere trails across the land, in knee-deep dust or mud, according to the weather. They ended at numerous bayous, swamps, rivers, creeks and other bodies of water that dotted the land. Some of them meandered for many miles to bypass the obstacles, while others took the path directly on the other side of the water. Crossing the water presented an obstacle. There were few ferries in southwest Louisiana and no bridges at the time. The ferries were toll ferries; and later, toll bridges and toll roads also became common.

At this time, Imperial Calcasieu Parish was filled with virgin forests, wild animals, and birds of every kind. In the cane breaks that bordered the bayous and rivers, were deer, bears, wolves, painters [panthers], wildcats and tigers...not the kinds seen in zoos, but varieties of bobcats, panthers and other large cats. Deer were abundant, and a favorite method of hunting them was by torch light at night in the piney woods. Painters [panthers], tigers and wolves were prevalent, and killed many chickens, calves and other domestic animals; stories were told of children being in danger from the predators. Therefore, tiger or wolf hunts were popular events, and since the Police Jury paid a bounty for the animals' scalps, the hunts were doubly attractive. To pay for the bounties on the scalps, the Police Jury regularly rounded up all the unbranded yearlings and other stock, and sold them. As late as May 1955, the Beauregard Parish Police Jury paid \$50 to LEON MILLER for killing two wolves near DeRidder.

The first record book in the parish was a small notebook-sized book that contained hand-written transactions, from 1840 to 1862. In the old records, the names of people and places were spelled in a variety of ways. COURVILLE, was spelled COURVEIL, CORVEL, or even CORVELO; Kayouchee was seen as Cayohci, Kiochee; Nez pique was seen as Nez Pique; Shoupique was also spelled Choupique. Not only are words often misspelled, but the handwriting is often difficult to read and the ink is often smeared or faded. Miss MAUDE REID, Lake Charles' unofficial historian, stated that the old handwriting in the Police Jury minutes was extremely difficult to read. She typed notes from these hand-written copies, but through the years the typing has also become difficult to read; the letters are blurred and smeared. The following are extracts from the old Calcasieu Parish Police Jury records.

**24 August 1840.** The first Calcasieu Parish Police Jury meeting was held at the home of ARSENE LeBLEU, near the town of Chloe, six miles east of Lake Charles. The first Police Jury members were DAVID SIMMONS (1<sup>st</sup> ward), ALEXANDER HEBERT (2<sup>nd</sup> Ward), MICHEL PITHON (3<sup>rd</sup> Ward), HENRY MOSS (4<sup>th</sup> Ward), REES PERKINS (5<sup>th</sup> Ward), and THOMAS M. WILLIAMS (6<sup>th</sup> Ward). J. B. WOOD(S) was duly elected Clerk for the Jury. MICHEL PITHON and HENRY MOSS were authorized "to meet on 26 October 1840 at the residence of ARSENE LeBLEU for the purpose of letting the Job of Building the Court House and Jail of the parish of Calcasieu to the Lowest Bidder." MICHEL PITHON and CHRISTOPHER HICKS were appointed as Commissioners to "let out the job of building the court house and jail." These same men were appointed to select land for the courthouse. MICHEL PITHON was authorized to act as President Pro-tem. Later in the meeting, ALEXANDER HEBERT was elected President, but there seemed to be some uncertainty, so MICHEL PITHON was appointed President Pro-tem.

It was resolved that MICHEL PITHON be appointed as Overseer for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ward, that SEASAR BRANT be Overseer of the Road from the Three Maries to Kiochee Point, and JOSEPH BILBO from Kiochee to Buchanan's Ferry. The next meeting would be held in September at the home of ARSENE LeBLEU. JAMES H. BUCHANAN was granted the right to establish a ferry at his crossing on the Calcasieu River, with the same terms that the Legislature of the State of Louisiana had granted on 30 March 1830 to REES PERKINS and heirs, "for the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry on said River."

Then came the problem of choosing the parish seat. PERKINS suggested Lisbon, a "hamlet above the land of JOSEPH FAULK" on the west side of the Calcasieu River. (PERKINS lived near Lisbon, now a part of Westlake.) MICHEL PITHON wanted Marsh Bayou Bluff, (also known as Comasaque or Camarsac Bluff). Faulk's Bluff, near the home of JOSEPH FAULK (FALQUE), was the other site proposed. The vote was 3 for Comasaque's Bluff and 2 for Faulk's Bluff. (Later the parish site was moved to the town of Marion on the Calcasieu River.) The census of 1840 shows that there were over 2,000 people living in the area of Marion. The village thrived until 1852, when JACOB RYAN, Jr., the sheriff, complained that his daily horseback ride from Lake Charles to Marion and back was too far, and the parish seat was moved to Lake Charles. The courthouse was then floated down the Calcasieu by barge and placed on land donated by JACOB RYAN, Jr. and SAMUEL KIRBY. (The jail was also moved from Marion to Lake Charles.)

**Monday, 14 September 1840.** The second session of the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury convened at the home of ARSENE LeBLEU. ALEXANDER HEBERT resigned, and MICHEL PITHON was elected President Pro-tem; his opponent was REES PERKINS. HENRY W. BENDY was appointed Clerk for the term of one year. NEEDHAM COWARD was appointed Parish Constable. JACOB S. SIMMONS and JACOB C. SIMMONS were appointed Assessors "to take in a list of all the taxable property in and for the parish of Calcasieu." JOHNSON MOSS was appointed collector of the Parish Tax for 1840 and 1841. HARDY COWARD was appointed Parish Treasurer. MICHEL PITHON and HENRY MOSS were authorized to meet on 26 October 1840 at the residence of ARSENE LeBLEU for the "purpose of letting out the job of building the Court House and Jail" to the lowest bidder. PEAR [PIERRE] VINCENT was authorized to sell all unbranded stock in his range in the 4<sup>th</sup> Ward.

The Police Jury granted ferry privileges to:

BARRY and GAY, on the Sabine River at the place "now known as Ballews Ferry."

JESSE S. SHERMAN, on the Sabine River at the place known as "Sherman's Ferry."

HENRY BENDY, on the West Fork of the Calcasieu at the place "now known as Bendy Crossing."

ANTOINE FELIX PELOQUIN, on English Bayou "from the mouth of the bayou up to Sarament [or Sacramente] Ferry."

The following were appointed commissioners to hold the elections in their respective wards:

1<sup>st</sup> Ward: ABSOLOM COLE, SOLLAMOND BONDS and ELISHA ODOM, at the residence of ABSOLOM COLE.

2<sup>nd</sup> Ward: PLACIDE TENAS, NELSON HIGGINBOTTAM and JOSEPH GUIDRY, at the residence of PLACIDE TENAS.

3<sup>rd</sup> Ward: JOHN SEBASTIAN, JOSEPH SALLIER and MARTIN LeBLEU, at the residence of ARSENE LeBLEU.

4<sup>th</sup> Ward: JAMES H. BUCHANAN, THOMAS BILBO AND THOMAS S. HICKS, at the residence of JAMES BUCHANAN.

5<sup>th</sup> Ward: JOHN LYONS, HARDY COWARD and JAMES PERKINS, at the residence of MARTIN WHITE.

6<sup>th</sup> Ward: DEMPSEY ILES, C. R. HAM and GEORGE SMITH, at the residence of DEMPSEY ILES.

The following were appointed Captains of Patrols:

1<sup>st</sup> Ward: SOLLAMOND BONDS

2<sup>nd</sup> Ward: HYRUM ANDRUS

3<sup>rd</sup> Ward: JOSEPH SALLIER

4<sup>th</sup> Ward: HENRY MOSS

5<sup>th</sup> Ward: RICHARD COWARD

6<sup>th</sup> Ward: THOMAS M. WILLIAMS

The Police Jury authorized the following men to "lay out a road from a bridge about one-half mile south of JOHN HAMPSHIRE's up to WILLIAM PRATER's, and from thence to the "Publick Road" west of Buchanan's Ferry: WILLIAM PRATER, RICHARD WEST, PEAR [PIERRE] VINCENT, HENRY MOSS, SAMUEL LYONS and ELENDER ELSENDOR. PEAR [PIERRE] VINCENT was appointed to "sell all the unbranded stock in his range in the 4<sup>th</sup> Ward, in compliance with the law." MICHEL PITHON and THOMAS WILLIAMS were authorized to "engage THOMAS BILBO and go and Survey the Land known as the Marsh Bayou Bluff." LEASAS BREAUX and JOSEPH BILBO were also appointed overseers of roads. They resolved to meet at A. LeBLEU's on 8 December 1840.

### **MICHEL PITHON, A CALCASIEU PIONEER**

The origins of MICHEL PITHON are cloudy. He was said to have been born in either 1771 or 1774, in the province of Savoy, and to have been a member of the de RIVIERE family, a minor family of the aristocracy. Stories tell that he was sent from home at an early age, perhaps as a result of the French Revolution, to a man named PITHON, who gave him his name and education. In 1805, MICHEL PITHON is supposed to have served as a courier for NAPOLEON at the Battle of Austerlitz. He said that he served in the Battle of Moscow in 1812, where NAPOLEON lost most of his Army, and in the Battle of Paris in 1814.

According to W. T. BLOCK, MICHEL PITHON immigrated to New Orleans in 1820, sailed upstream to the Missouri River, and trapped beavers in the Rocky Mountains for the next fifteen years. He is said to have become an intimate friend of JIM BRIDGER and other mountain men who discovered what is now Yellowstone National Park. When the fur trade declined, he came to Galveston Bay in 1835, and served with the Army of the Republic of Texas. There were many old stories about PITHON, but few of them can be proven.

The following article, dated May 19, 1866 from Lake Charles, appeared in the *Galveston Daily News*. It was signed by "Lucullus," which was the pen name of WILLARD RICHARDSON, the owner and publisher of the Galveston paper. RICHARDSON visited Lake Charles, interviewed PITHON and published the following paragraphs about him:

"There is one remarkable character here, MICHEL PITHON, an old Frenchman on the lake a half-mile below town, whom I must mention. He told me he was born in 1774, and is now 92 years of age. He fought under the banners of NAPOLEON I, and he showed me the saber cuts on his head and legs, received amid the thunder and smoke of Austerlitz, Wagram, Borodino; witnessed the ocean of fire that consumed Moscow; suffered amid the horror of the French retreat in the snow of Russia.

"After the fall of NAPOLEON, he came to America and lived in the Northwest with trappers among the wild Indians. At the breaking out of the Texas War of Independence, he joined the Texian army under Gen. SAM HOUSTON, and closed his military career on the fields of that state. Here at the age of 62, when others think only of the grave, he concluded to marry and settle himself; and 30 years ago he married his first wife. His oldest son is now 28 years old.

"PITHON has five children, four of them grown, and the fifth is a boy of 12 years old, now going to school in the village. He told me he can still walk 20 miles a day. He yet goes to every dance in the parish and loves to participate, takes a long walk every morning before breakfast, and indulges in racing with the little girls in the village. Nine years ago at the age of 83 (1857), he went to France to claim an inheritance left to him. The present emperor NAPOLEON II offered him a pension for life, provided he stay in France, but he refused. He may yet live 25 more years, and perhaps will see the grandchildren of that little boy..."

PITHON was one of the early settlers of this area and was here by 1837, the time when he married DENISE SALLIER, the daughter of CHARLES and CATHERINE LeBLEU SALLIER. The LeBLEU and SALLIER families were pioneer families in the area. It was a May-December marriage; DENISE SALLIER, who had been born on 4 December 1819, was seventeen or eighteen, but her bridegroom was much older. Like his in-laws, the LeBLEUs and the SALLIERs, PITHON also settled on the east bank of Lake Charles and on 27 October 1851 made entry to the U. S. for a homestead; on 1 October 1852 he was granted a patent for 167.2 acres by the Federal government. The land was in the "northeast half of Section 6, Township 20 South, Range 8 West," and probably straddled the body of water now known as Python Coulee. (See *Kinfolks* 17:2, 67-68.)

On 22 May 1846, an agreement was made between PITHON and SAMUEL A. KIRBY, donating certain lands to him, and was witnessed by JOSEPH SALLIER and his sister, DENISE. On 1 September 1855, PITHON agreed to sell KIRBY all his lands north of the Gully (now Python Coulee) to the extent of 150 acres for the consideration of \$1.50 per acre, as recorded by J. W. PARSONS. The act of transference only comes to light sometime in the 1850s, when

KIRBY dies and his estate is opened by his widow, MARTHA C. DIAL, and his children, CLARENCE, MARY and EPHRAIM. Police Jury minutes report:

“We, the undersigned Commissioners of this Parish, have this May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1852, met pursuant to an Act of the Legislature, an Act to remove the Seat of Justice, approved February 22, 1852, for the purpose of selecting a proper location of Court House and Jail for the Parish of Calcasieu, have selected the following described land: Commencing at the south corner of Hodges and RYAN’s store in Lake Charles and running down the lake 60 yards, the Public Ground shall be in the form of a parallelogram, of said 60 yards from on said lake and running back east two and a-half acres. The building of the Court House to be about 120 yards and the Jail at a suitable distance within the said 2 ½ acres. As the land described is now owned by S. A. KIRBY, and as they agree to donate same to the parish, it is further agreed that this land be set apart for use of the parish shall be appropriated for the location of the public buildings aforesaid and public streets.” The report was dated 21 May 1852 and was signed by JACOB RYAN, ANSELM SALLIER, SAMUEL ADAMS KIRBY, MICHEL PITHON and JOE L. BILBO; it was not recorded until 27 September 1860.

PITHON was a prominent member of the community. On 24 August 1840, he was a member of the first Imperial Calcasieu Parish Police Jury. The Federal census of 1840 shows MICHEL PITHON and wife DENISE at residence #118. The 1850 census lists the children of MICHEL PITHON and DENISE SALLIER in residence #212. They were: SIRIUS (born 1838), IRIS (born 1840; married GEORGE A. PEAKE), ALBERT (born 1842; married AURELIA VINCENT), DORIS (born 1844; married VICTOR TOUCHY), and AMBROSE; two other children, VICTORIA and CICERO, died in childhood. According to the 1850 census, PITHON was a “planter” with real estate worth \$1,800.

The census of 1860 states that MICHEL PITHON was a merchant, and had real estate valued at \$1,800 and personal property worth \$10,000. He owned 10 to 12 slaves. According to the 1860 census, his son SIRIUS was a “beef trader,” so PITHON may have had a herd of cattle as well. His son ALBERT was a clerk in his father’s store until the Civil War, when he enlisted in Captain W. H. SPENCER’s Company of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Louisiana Brigade, Louisiana Infantry; in February 1862, ALBERT PITHON was serving in the Confederate States Rangers, a part of Gen. LEE’s Army of Northern Virginia. GEORGE A. PEAKE, IRIS PITHON’s husband, was a crewman aboard the Confederate gunboat *Uncle Ben*, which captured two Union blockading ships in an offshore battle at Sabine Pass on 21 January 1863.

In 1858, the first Catholic mission and graveyard were located on land purchased from SIRIUS PITHON, who was in that year living in the household of his aunt, SEVERINE SALLIER. SIRIUS PITHON never married. In 1870 ALBERT PITHON was a saloon keeper, in partnership with his brother-in-law, VICTOR TOUCHY. ALBERT PITHON died in December 1870 (Calcasieu Parish Succession #356). He was survived by his widow, AURELIA VINCENT PITHON, and four daughters, ZORA, MEDORA, RHODA and ELENORA. ZORA and MEDORA drowned in the Calcasieu River in 1879. AMBROSE PITHON, MICHEL PITHON’s youngest child, was still living in Lake Charles in 1917.

The 1870 census stated that MICHEL and DENISE PITHON had real estate worth \$3000 and personal property worth \$5000. This decrease in personal property may reflect the money they

lost when they had to emancipate their slaves. The census reported PITHON's age as 96. Both MICHEL and DENISE PITHON died in 1873. Calcasieu Parish Succession #352, which was opened 9 March 1874, noted that they still owned 85 acres of their original land grant, worth \$4000. Pithon Coulee and Pithon Street are named for this unique citizen who served in the Napoleonic wars, fought for Texas independence and came to Lake Charles to make his home.

The late W. T. BLOCK, a local historian, disputed the story published in the *American Press* of 27 April 1917 that MICHEL PITHON and JEAN LAFITTE had business dealings and calls the article a "sentimental PITHON biography." Mr. BLOCK states, "PITHON had no occasion to know JEAN LAFITTE personally. LAFITTE sailed away from the Texas coast in April 1821 and never returned, and PITHON did not arrive in Lake Charles until 1837. The slave CATALAN, who died in 1894, did exist, having been given to CHARLES SALLIER by LAFITTE for two sides of beef about 1818, but PITHON probably acquired his ownership after CATALAN was inherited by DENISE from her mother. There is almost no doubt that PITHON and CATALAN were the sources of the three-column article, *The Story of Lafitte on the Calcasieu*, published in the *New York Herald* in 1893, and reprinted in the *Galveston Daily News* on April 28, 1895. That story was rewritten by me as *The Legacy of Jean Lafitte in the Neutral Strip* and was sold to and published by *True West* in December 1979." Mr. BLOCK adds, "PITHON deserved a better biography, built around the primary historical sources... rather than the extant biography of 1917, gleaned solely from family hearsay, rumor and sentimentality."

Sources: Maude Reid Scrapbooks, Police Jury Minutes

Block, W. T. *Michel Pithon: A Calcasieu Parish Pioneer; Denise & Michel Pithon, Lake Charles Pioneer Settlers*

Ross, Nola Mae. *Calcasieu Pioneers*

.....

**EARLY LAKE CHARLES PIONEER DIES.** Death came at 2:45 this morning to AMBROSE C. "Uncle Ron" PITHON, one of Lake Charles' oldest residents and one closely connected with the city's earliest history. He was born here and spent all of his life in this city. He passed his 90<sup>th</sup> birthday on 13 February. His father, MICHEL PITHON, one of the first settlers of Lake Charles, came here from Beaufort, France. He married Miss DENISE [DENISE] SALLIER, the daughter of CHARLES SALLIER, for whom, it is said, the city was named. AMBROSE PITHON owned the first brick building ever erected in Lake Charles. It stood on the east side of Ryan Street, but has since burned. He never married, and is survived by three nieces, Mrs. A. B. McCAIN, Mrs. J. W. SMITH, and Mrs. L. DEVER, and one nephew, HENRY TOUCHY, all of Lake Charles. *American Press* (4/28/1932; reprinted 4/29/2007)

**M. M. Embroidery Club.** Mrs. P. W. KIPLINGER was hostess to the M. M. Embroidery Club Wednesday afternoon. Assisted by Mrs. J. R. MILES, Mrs. KIPLINGER served attractive plates to Mrs. W. E. BOWER, Mrs. GEORGE BUHLER, Mrs. T. M. DIETZ, Mrs. B. W. EDDY, Mrs. PAUL GREINER, Mrs. CECIL HAYES, Mrs. LOREE LeBLEU, Mrs. CLIFFORD McGOWEN, Mrs. J. R. MILES, Mrs. THEO PARROTT, Mrs. FRANK POTTER, Mrs. D. MCGREGOR, Mrs. S. O. SCOGGINS, Mrs. R. L. HURLBURT, Mrs. E. C. WILLARD, and Miss VERNA PARROTT. Jones. "Our Past: 75 Years Ago," Lake Charles *American Press* (9/30/2007)

**ONE TODAY IS WORTH TWO TOMORROWS.** *The Family Tree*

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*Southwest Louisiana Records, Vol. 1 to Vol. 41; Complete Revision of Vol. 1-A, 1-B, 2-A, 2-B,*  
 2-C, by Rev. Donald J. Hebert  
*Spanish Land-Grants in Louisiana, 1757-1802* by Ory G. Poret

## **MISSOURI**

*First Settlers of the Missouri Territory*, 2 volumes, by Carolyn Ericson

# 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. 33 No. 1

### OFFICIAL STREET DIRECTORY

#### FOURNET ST. (GOOSPORT) (continued)

16--	CHARITY, HENRY (c)	1619	LEWIS, GEORGE (c)
1612	JONES, RANSOM (c)	1626	ROGERS, SAMUEL (c)
1617	BAILEY, S. A. (c)	1701	MASCARELLI, A.

#### FIRST AVE.

123	HAYES, MOLLIE (c)	224	METZE, NATHAN (c)
125	JOHNSON, TOM (c)	----	RINGGOLD, IDA (c)
129	READER, JOHN (c)	226	DIXON, JERRY (c)
131	PARKWOOD, C. (c)		

#### FOSTER ST.

124	ELSTON, T. F.	206	HOOD, C.
136	BROWN, R. L.	209	WALLACE, G. C.
201	ROBERTS, C. T.	212	GAUTHIER, WYLIE
202	GUINTARD, LOUIS	220	SHATTUCK, JOHN
205	KIOVANNI, CHARLES		

#### EAST ST.

106	GOODMAN, P. F.	130	ALEXANDER, G. W.
110	MILLER, WILLIAM	132-4	SAYES, A. F.
120	BURLESON, G. L.	217	PARKER, L. J.
122	-----	218	SHEA, STEVEN
126	-----	317	DAVIS, W. R.

318 GRAHAM, H. M.  
 319 RYBISKI, J. B.  
 320 NICHOLSON, A. B.  
 321 GUNN, J. E.

325 McDADE, W. T.  
 425 PARKER, J. W.  
 426 HAWKINS, J. M.

#### ELEVENTH ST.

434 -----  
 607 BRADLEY, R. A

901 EYRE, J. S.

#### ELM ST.

1720 CLIFTON, HART  
 1725 CHAFIN, R. J.  
 1727 CHAFIN, T. H.  
 1730 BLAKE, V. L.  
 1732 CHAFIN, Mrs. M. A.  
 1734 WAGNER, L. J.  
 1737 NORMAND, J. F.

1741 DUHUA, O.  
 1743 -----  
 1745 VINCENT  
 1746 -----  
 1751 -----  
 1754 -----

#### DIVISION ST.

---- Gulf Grocery Co.  
 ---- Armour Packing Co.  
 ---- Wall Grocery Co., Ltd.  
 ---- Freight Depot, S. P.  
 201 GUNN, R. H.  
 202 SANTO, JAMES  
 206 BLOCK, SAMUEL  
 207 KAUFMAN, SAMUEL  
 210 L. C. Mattress Factory  
 213 MEYER, ADOLPH  
 227 HULIN, IGNACE  
 FOURTEEN—DIRECTORY  
 305 FILIZIOLA, FRANK  
 311 GILL & TROTTI  
 327 RIDDICK, E. L.  
 407 -----

414 STEWART, C. P.  
 417 REINAUER, SAUL  
 425 POWELL, D. C.  
 512 KEARNEY, Mrs. H. M.  
 514 MORRISON, F. O.  
 523 WIGZELL, J. H.  
 527 HOLLIER, S. J.  
 528 PERRY, A. J.  
 532 McCOY, W. B.  
 603 KRAUSE, R.  
 606 COLLETTE, J. H.  
 613 STEPHENS, J. D.  
 624 PAGE, C. W.  
 626 PLAUCHE, W. E.  
 724 THOMPSON, J. C.  
 811 WEED, Rev. C. B. K

#### SOUTH DIVISION

801 JOYNER, G. P.  
 802 YEAGER, J. N.  
 805 MARTIN, WILLIAM J.  
 807 CHAVANNE, PHILIP E.  
 815 PLAUCHE, T. C.  
 816 COOPER, D. W.  
 820 WETHERILL, J. N.  
 821 STUART, S. H.

824 BEATTY, GUY  
 825 MARTIN, Dr. J. G.  
 902 OVERTON, Judge WINSTON  
 907 MARSHALL, JOHN  
 911 PERKINS, WILMER  
 917 IRVING, CHESTER  
 923 HARROP, B. B.

**CLEMENT ST.**

901 -----  
 905 -----  
 909 MEAD, Mrs. FRED  
 913 LALANNE, P. H.  
 919 -----

921 -----  
 927 -----  
 1001 COLLINS, G. H.  
 1005 KOSCHER, JOHN  
 1009 JINKS, SAM

**NORTH COMMON ST.**

707 RENNERS, FRED  
 710 KUSCHNER, E. S.  
 716 SHAMBLIN, J. M.  
 719 DAVIS, COLLEN  
 721 KNOX, ROBERT  
 727 STONE, ROBERT R.  
 722 GREEN, J. N.  
 728 Vacant  
 731 MAHAFFEY, G. M.  
 735 Vacant  
 739 SMITH, G. P.  
 819 SCOTT, Mrs. A. F.  
 823 LUPFER, WM. E.  
 827 WOLF, JOHN  
 911 McCAIN, Rev. H. H.  
 915 BANKER, B. J.

1014 LeBLEU  
 1015 RUSHWORTH, L. H.  
 1044 STEELY, C. M.  
 1118 JARDINE, C. H.  
 1217 LANDRY, J. T.  
 1222 MAXFIELD, W. W.  
 1302 KLEMPETER, TOM  
 1317 THOMAS, MARY (c)  
 1323 JACKSON, DELIA  
 1544 SULLIVAN, C. J.  
 1545 LITTIN, Mrs. H. C.  
 1564 HIMES, A.  
 1647 WALTERS, S. L.  
 1653 VINCENT, L.  
 1920 PLATT, THOMAS R.

**COMMERCIAL ST.**

1408 HENDERSON, J. C.  
 1409 GREEN, GEORGE  
 1411 MOORE, BRYANT  
 1412 SIMMONS, L.  
 1415 AYCOCK, CHARLES  
 1423 FOREMAN, LAWRENCE  
 1532 VAN BROOK, Dr. J.  
 1601 BLAKE, SAMUEL

1602 LYONS, S. S.  
 1616 CUBA, MOSE (c)  
 1619 Vacant  
 1624 BROWN, GEORGE (c)  
 1632 MANSFIELD, WASH. (c)  
 1633 SOLITA, VINCENZA  
 1663 POWELL, WALSH

**CLEVELAND ST.**

604 TRAHAN, J.  
 608 LANDRY, J. O.  
 610 LaBLANC, JAMES  
 616 HANSON, C.  
 620 HALL, CHARLES  
 621 WILCOX, W. H.  
 625 HOWARD, G.  
 628 STUBBS, ED.  
 633 BROWN, R. A.

641 FOSTER, D. M.  
 704 RONYER, CHARLES  
 705 ANDRUS, E. H.  
 709 SCHAFFER, J. H.  
 710 CLUGSTON, Mrs. S. E.  
 711 SCHAFFER, J. C.  
 712 WENTZ, J. D.  
 714 POLLOCK, H. M.  
 715 CONNELLY, G. D.

(To Be Continued)

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

Compiled – 1971

Continued from Vol. 33 No. 1

MAZILLY, SAMUEL C., b. 5 Jan. 1917, d. 1 June 1965; La. M/SGT 9 AF – WWII – Am  
SORRELLS, J. E., b. 4 Apr. 1908, d. 27 Dec. 1955; La. LT/COL MC Res. – WWII  
POMEROY, HENRY C., b. 22 May 1900, d. 28 Sept. 1968  
PHARR, ALFRED C., b. 1 June 1916, d. 15 \_\_\_\_ 1959; La. SGT Btry. G 59 Coast Art. –  
    WWII - Ph  
FRENCH, ROY NEAL, b. 1909, d. 1962  
BIER, MARGARET FRENCH, b. 21 Aug. 1913, d. 27 July 1968  
BINION, RANDOLPH F., b. 29 Sept. 1913, d. 4 Aug. 1961  
ASH, GEORGE E., b. 6 Feb. 1891, d. 4 Apr. 1962  
ASH, EUGENIA L., b. 24 Apr. 1896, d. 22 Nov. 1967  
ADAMS, HOVERT S., b. 16 Dec. 1907, d. 21 Oct. 1966  
BRYANT, JAMES C., b. 21 Sept. 1911, d. 17 Apr. 1968  
ANDERSON, WALTER C., b. 24 May 1908, d. 27 Dec. 1960  
LeDOUX, ALICE, b. 7 Jan. 1896, d. 12 May 1954  
HEBERT, ROBERT L., b. 7 Mar. 1909, d. 29 Sept. 1970  
WILLIAMS, WALTER H., b. 1895, d. 1965  
CRANFORD, THERESA JANE, b. 28 Aug. 1947, d. 7 Aug. 1966; d/o M/M L. A. CRANFORD  
ROMERO, HENRY, b. 1891, d. 1965  
STRATTON, C. VICTOR, Jr., b. 29 Apr. 1914, d. 8 July 1962  
WARNER, WILLIAM, b. 7 June 1885, d. 3 Mar. 1963  
BOONE, MAYO, b. 1898, d. 1954  
LESTER, CHRISTOPHER, b. 1894, d. 1970  
PRICE, GEORGE W., b. 1860, d. 1933  
LeDANO, ROBERT JOE, b. 7 Apr. 1959, d. 10 Aug. 1964  
HAXTHAUSEN, MYDA E., b. 2 Oct. 1884, d. 28 Dec. 1965  
EISENMAN, FANNIE M., b. 27 July 1865, d. 25 Aug. 1953  
VAN HOOK, RANDY, b. 13 Dec. 1966, d. 13 May 1969; s/o M/M EUGENE VAN HOOK  
ANDRUS, CALVERT, b. 1881, d. 1966  
ANDRUS, CLOTHILDE B., b. 21 Sept. 1880, d. 13 Mar. 1958  
LEONHARDT, MARY ELLIE, b. 26 Sept. 1892, d. 28 Sept. 1969  
RHORER, MARGUERITE E., b. 23 Apr. 1902, d. 13 Dec. 1963  
RHORER, JULES B., b. 9 Sept. 1891, d. 10 Mar. 1951  
EMERT, DANIEL JOHN, b. 19 Feb. 1943, d. 31 May 1963  
REEVES, MALLOY, b. 27 Dec. 1918, d. 22 Dec. 1964; La. S/SGT Co. L 12 Inf. Regt. –  
    WWII Ph & OLC  
MORRIS (only information)  
LeBLANC (only information)  
GUIDROZ, PAUL, b. 1906, d. 1966

ARCENEUX, AGNES M., B. 7 Jan. 1905, d. 12 Feb. 1961  
 SCHINDLER, JOHN C., b. 11 Sept. 1911, d. 8 Dec. 1969  
 SCHINDLER, OTTO C., b. 28 May 1883, d. 5 Jan. 1962  
 SCHINDLER, INEZ KOUGH, b. 28 July 1888, d. 28 Jan. 1958  
 ST. DIZIER, ALBERT M., b. 2 May 1886, d. 25 Oct. 1953  
 KANEUSKE, WILLIAM J., b. 1887, d. 1965  
 JOHNSON, LAURENCE, b. 31 Jan. 1894, d. 27 Mar. 1959  
 HEMMINGS, JEFFERY DALE, b. 22 Nov. 1961, 17 May 1966  
 FONTENOT, CLESS A., b. 2 May 1898, d. 14 July 1957  
 HANKS, JOSEPH, b. 6 June 1885, d. 13 Apr. 1961  
 SOULIER, ANNA, b. 22 Apr. 1871, d. 26 Mar. 1966  
 CLOONEY, JOHN F., b. 24 May 1880, d. 24 Aug. 1952  
 DEROUEN, SEFTON L., b. 20 Aug. 1921, d. 9 Dec. 1965  
 BISCHOF, Rev. FRANCIS I., b. 6 Jan. 1903, d. 15 May 1961  
 HARRIS, WILLIAM J., b. 6 Feb. 1905  
 HARRIS, EVA MAY, b. 9 Aug. 1910, d. 1 Jan. 1966  
 VINCENT, CORNELIA, b. 25 Nov. 1884, d. 5 Feb. 1968  
 IVEY, SAMUEL C., b. 30 Mar. 1921, d. 11 July 1957  
 LEACH, ARIE B., b. 1 Nov. 1901, 17 Dec. 1965  
 ANDRUS, LLOYD C., b. 19 Mar. 1908, d. 13 June 1967  
 MORRIS, WILBUR D., b. 8 Dec. 1892, d. 16 Feb. 1961  
 KEYS, JAMES M., b. 4 July 1958, d. 14 Sept. 1961  
 BARNETT, LOU A., Jr., b. 12 Mar. 1919, d. 25 Nov. 1962  
 FARQUE, JOHN L., b. 16 Mar. 1880, d. 26 Oct. 1965  
 FARQUE, ORA LENORE, b. 15 Sept. 1913, d. 5 Sept. 1929  
 HUDSON, DALLAS C., b. 1894, d. 1966  
 CHAPMAN, FRANCES, b. 1874, d. 1962  
 YOST, GOTTLIEB, b. 1866, d. 1953  
 MILLER, FRANK C., b. 5 Apr. 1918, d. 28 Nov. 1962  
 MILLER, FRANKLIN L., b. 2 Feb. 1897, d. 30 Apr. 1960  
 OLIVIER, ERNEST J., b. 23 May 1891, d. 4 June 1960  
 OLIVIER, LUCINA R., b. 5 Jan. 1892, d. 1 July 1970  
 ALLEN, COLEY P., b. 19 May 1903, d. 23 Feb. 1964  
 SHROYER, EFFIE W., b. 1877, d. 1964  
 MILLER, LISA JEAN, b. 25 Jan. 1959, d. 12 June 1959  
 LUNDY, THOMAS E., b. 17 Oct. 1906, d. 21 Feb. 1953  
 FERRIS, EFFIE, b. 1868, d. 1954  
 WAGNOW, VIOLA C., b. 10 Mar. 1915, d. 13 Nov. 1969  
 TRUSHEL, EDWARD, b. 1884, d. 1955  
 RITTER, REED I., b. 31 July 1908, d. 7 Jan. 1958  
 WILKINS, JEFF R., b. 1895, d. 1965  
 PEARCE, CHARLES "Chuck", Jr., b. 5 Jan. 1949, d. 7 July 1960  
 HARRIS, GEORGE A., b. 18 Aug. 1913, d. 11 Nov. 1970  
 HART, GEORGE B., b. 9 July 1895, d. 20 Feb. 1965; Tx. COX US Navy – WWI  
 GODWIN, W. M. E., Sr., b. 1882, d. 1963  
 STANLEY, JESSIE GAY, b. 13 Feb. 1890, d. 2 Sept. 1964

McNABB, RAYMOND H., b. 5 Aug. 1938, d. 14 Sept. 1959  
 GIBBS, MABEL P., b. 1896, d. 1970  
 HOLSWORTH, WILBUR W., b. 1893, d. 1963  
 OLIVER, DONNA LYNN, b. 1 Mar. 1960, d. 12 Nov. 1960  
 PAGE, GEORGE FRANK, b. 7 Dec. 1903, d. 29 July 1965  
 MEINKE, VERNON R., b. 4 Aug. 1898, d. 20 Dec. 1962; La. PVT 2Co. 164 Dept. Brig. – WWI  
 HERRINGTON, STARLING P., b. 5 Feb. 1904, d. 8 June 1965; La. CM3 US NR – WWII  
 MILLER, BRUCE W., b. 1896, d. 1965  
 COX, MICHAEL WAYNE, b. 17 Oct. 1943, d. 14 Nov. 1966  
 WALKER, JAMES W., b. 10 Dec. 1916 (only date); La. PFC Co.A 1 Inf. – WWII – BSM  
 McDONALD, DAVID S., b. 25 Oct. 1918, d. 14 Dec. 1965; La. S/SGT CoA 793 Mil.Pol. BN – WWII  
 VINCENT, PIERRE, b. 21 Sept. 1878, d. 20 Sept. 1961  
 TERRY, DANA, b. 24 Oct. 1877, d. 23 Aug. 1959  
 HONEYCUTT (only information)  
 MORGAN, SUSIE G., b. 20 May 1873, d. 20 Aug. 1959  
 ADAMS, EDIETH N., b. 17 May 1896, d. 1 Oct. 1969  
 HALLIE, WILLIAM Sr., b. 15 June 1898, d. 28 July 1960  
 BARBER, GEORGE W., b. 25 Nov. 1893, d. 22 Feb. 1969  
 MORGAN, EDWIN C., b. 1879, d. 1953  
 CABANISS, WILLIAM ROWLAND, b. 17 Feb. 1893, d. 2 Apr. 1971  
 FONTENOT, CURTIS, b. 26 Apr. 1913, d. 24 May 1968; La. LT Co.L US Army Res. – WWII  
 FISHER, DOROTHY CLARK, b. 16 June 1923, d. 21 Jan. 1956  
 SHERIDAN, FRANK W., Jr., b. 15 Jan. 1918, d. 2 Dec. 1967; Ohio CPT US AF Res. – WWII  
 A.M. & 12 OLC PH  
 MAYO, JULIUS E., b. 9 Dec. 1919, d. 12 May 1965; La. SGT Co.C 30 Inf – WWII – BSM  
 MAYS, FLORENCE H., b. 5 Feb. 1899, d. 10 Sept. 1970  
 STREETMAN, CHRISTIAN O., b. 17 May 1894, d. 12 Dec. 1968; La. CBL Co. B 143 Inf. – WWI  
 MOORE, TOM, b. 1905, d. 1965  
 MOORE, LOUISE, b. 1904, d. 1963  
 FLAHERTY, EDWIN E., b. 24 Sept. 1912  
 FONTENOT, BETTY YEATMAN, b. 8 Mar. 1920, d. 26 Mar. 1965  
 FONTENOT, MAUDE LAMBERT, b. 22 May 1892, d. 31 Dec. 1965  
 JENKINS, RAYMOND R., b. 5 May 1891, d. 20 Dec. 1965  
 McCALL, ANNIE M., b. 24 June 1904, d. 23 Apr. ????  
 McCALL, ROY B., b. 21 Jan. 1905, d. 24 Oct. 1966  
 DILL, EULA THORNTON, b. 1879, d. 1962  
 JENSEN, EDWARD E., b. 17 May 1941, d. 20 Aug. 1960  
 JENSEN, FLORENCE H., b. 1918  
 SPEES, Lt. ADRIAN D., b. 18 Jan. 1932, d. 12 Oct. 1961; USN Hatron II  
 EAGLE, JOSEPH A., Sr., b. 6 Jan. 1886, d. 17 Mar. 1963  
 EAGLE, HELEN BONNER, b. 24 Dec. 1895, d. 2 Dec. 1969  
 CRANFORD, JESSE H., b. 25 July 1895, d. 11 May 1960; La. CoA 162 Depot Bri. – WWI  
 CRANFORD, MABLE F., b. 24 Mar. 1898, d. 4 Dec. 1967

(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

**BRANDED A COWARD, THE ULTIMATE PUNISHMENT** shows another side of the War Between the States. The author, LON STANLEY, and a friend were digging for war relics at the site of an old Confederate Army encampment near Beaumont along the Neches River. They found many items, including a bayonet, a Confederate States belt buckle, a homemade lead cross, and a copper eating plate; but the most unusual piece in their "find" was a rare short-handled branding iron with a "C" that was used to brand humans---cowards and deserters from the army, as was shown in the movie "The Blue and the Gray." The short handle made it easy to carry the branding iron in a saddlebag. Although deserters were shot at the start of the war, branding on the face denoted forever that a man was a coward and was much more effective in preventing desertions. As the war drug on, desertions became increased, especially in the South when men needed to see about their families. There were also branding irons that used a "D" for deserter and a "T" for thief. The Union Army used the same type of punishment. Slaves were also branded, but usually not on the face. Different letters were used to signify his country of origin, the name of the ship he came on, the shipper, or the owner, especially in the earlier days of slavery. *Yellowed Pages*, Vol. XXXVIII #3 & 4 (Fall & Winter 2008) SE Texas Gen. & His. Society

**DON'T VISIT YOUR HUSBAND IN AN ARMY TOWN** was the subject of an article in the issue of *Look Magazine* in 7 September 1943. The magazine cost 10 cents a copy; an annual subscription cost \$2.50. The town of Leesville, Louisiana, the home of Camp Polk, was the focus of the article, although young Army wives invaded about 1,200 military camps each week, hoping to spend a few days or even a few hours with their husbands. Rooming houses and hotels were full, as were private homes. Many girls who had left comfortable homes had to spend the night in railroad stations, all-night cafes or even remodeled chicken coops and converted railroad cars. Food prices and rent had skyrocketed, and sanitary facilities were overtaxed. Food at Camp Polk was about 10% higher in cost than that at the town of Leesville. Leesville's population had jumped from 3,200 to 18,000, and the community struggled to increase its water supply, sewage facilities and housing. Although 475 housing units were built, they were mainly for the officers. Following the article is a series of pictures taken of the young wives of soldiers who faced the grim realities of poverty-level existence and labored, endured, and sacrificed to be with their husbands. *The Vernon Genealogist*, Vol. IV #3 (Dec. 2008) Vernon Gen. & His. Soc., Leesville, LA

**EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FROZE TO DEATH** is a story of the bitterly cold winter of 1816, complete with excerpts from diaries, autobiographies, and newspaper reports. The cold temperatures led to crop failure, famine, resulting diseases, and to immigration. The extremely cold period is believed to have been a primary motivation for the rapid settlement of the American Midwest. The cold weather was a result of the eruption of volcanoes in 1812, 1814, and 1816, including eruption of Mount Tambora in Indonesia, whose eruption was the most violent in historical times. The cold killed many people and animals, but most of our ancestors survived the terrible times of "1800 and Froze to Death." [See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 21 #4 & Vol. 30 #4.] *The Louisiana Genealogical Register*, Vol. LV #1 (Summer 2008), LA Genealogical & Historical Society

## **“ASK AND YE SHALL RECEIVE”----QUERIES**

Queries are free to our members and will be printed as space permits. Write or print each query clearly so that all names, dates, and pertinent information can be easily understood by the transcriber. Make all queries, clear, concise, and easily understood. Queries should be brief, clear and concise; do not ramble with unnecessary details. 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. Remember the four “W’s”---who, when, where and what; a query that is too general and has no approximate time period or place will not be answered. Be specific. Are you seeking information about a marriage, a death date or parents? Never ask for genealogical information on a whole family. Place only one query at a time. Always enclose a S.A.S.E. (self-addressed, stamped envelope) with each query and offer to reimburse for the cost of copies and postage. Thank the respondent, even though you did not profit by his answer. Writing a better query may produce an answer to your problem!

### **BUSHNELL**

Seeking information on JOHN MATHEW (MATHIS) BUSHNELL, d. 1939, DeQuincy, La.  
DARLENE BUSHNELL NORTMAN, P.O. Box 134B, DeQuincy, LA 70633 or e-mail  
[DarleneNortman@aol.com](mailto:DarleneNortman@aol.com)

### **VICTORINE**

Need information on VICTORINE, a Choctaw Indian, ca 1863.  
MARGARET WARTELL SCHUNIOR, 606 Wisconsin St., Houston, TX 77587-4961 or e-mail  
[mws1927@hotmail.com](mailto:mws1927@hotmail.com)

### **SARVER**

Looking for information on the SARVER family.  
WALTER J. & JUANITA SARVER TORONJO, 2809 Gandy St., Orange, TX 77630-6847

### **BUCHANAN, DENNIS**

Hunting for information on the BUCHANAN family (Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, N. Carolina) and the DENNIS family (Virginia, Delaware, New York).  
FRANCES BUCHANAN, 4325 Hearth Rd., Lake Charles, LA 70605 or e-mail  
[CookieIady@SuddenLink.net](mailto:CookieIady@SuddenLink.net)

### **BATES, DAVIS, KENNEY, OVERTON**

I am researching the above surnames of African-American families in the southwest La. area.  
EDWIN B. WASHINGTON, JR., 5810 Galloway Dr., Oxon Hill, MD 20745-2321 or e-mail  
[washingtoneb@verizon.net](mailto:washingtoneb@verizon.net)

### **COOK, CARPENTER**

Need information on DAVID COOK (b. ca 1836, N.C.; d. Gettysburg Civil War; m. MARTHA CARPENTER, b. 1843, TN.) Also need information on MICHAEL COOK (b. ca 1797, N.C.)  
PAMELA C. OLIVER, 2425 Dolphin Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70605 or e-mail  
[pacolli@aol.com](mailto:pacolli@aol.com)

**DID YOU KNOW** that in 1827, the U. S. spent an estimated \$30 million on “Ardent Spirits,” and that there were 100,000 drunkards in the states at that time? About 10,000 drunks died annually, and according to the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, 730 drunkards died in that city alone by drowning after falling from one of the city’s wharves. The paper suggested that a fence be built around the ships. *Le Baton Rouge*, Vol. 27 #3 (Summer 2007), Baton Rouge Genealogical. & Historical Society

MEMBER #445

Name of Compiler LINDA MATHIS  
 Address 417 W. Weber Cir.  
 City, State Lake Charles, LA 70611  
 Date 6 April 2009

*Ancestor Chart*

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

Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

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

4 **LeBLANC, Leo Louis Sr.**  
 (Father of No. 2)  
 b. 1 Jan. 1888  
 p.b. Donaldsonville, La.  
 m. 15 Feb. 1911 - La.  
 d. 5 Mar. 1976  
 p.d. Donaldsonville, La.

2 **LeBLANC, Albert Kern**  
 (Father of No. 1)  
 b. 30 Jan. 1914  
 p.b. New Orleans, La.  
 m. 15 Nov. 1936 - La.  
 d. 17 Apr. 1972  
 p.d. Plaquemine, La.

5 **LANDRY, Maria Amelia Emma**  
 (Mother of No. 2)  
 b. 21 Apr. 1890  
 p.b. Donaldsonville, La.  
 d. 7 Dec. 1970  
 p.d. Donaldsonville, La.

1 **LeBLANC, Linda Marie**  
 b.  
 p.b.  
 m. MATHIS, Robin Eugene  
 d.  
 p.d.

6 **PERTUIT, Theodule Luc Sr.**  
 (Father of No. 3)  
 b. 18 Oct. 1887  
 p.b. Louisiana  
 m. 4 Nov. 1913 - La.  
 d. 20 Sep. 1960  
 p.d. Lake Charles, La.

3 **PERTUIT, Irma Louise**  
 (Mother of No. 1)  
 b. 27 Dec. 1917  
 p.b. St. James, La.  
 d. 30 Aug. 1958  
 p.d. Lake Charles, La.

7 **MILTON, Alvis**  
 (Mother of No. 3)  
 b. 1 Sep. 1896  
 p.b. Houston, Tx.  
 d. 5 Jan. 1935  
 p.d. Baton Rouge, La.

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

8 **LeBLANC, Adam J.**  
 (Father of No. 4)  
 b. 7 Sep. 1857  
 p.b. Louisiana  
 m. 25 Jan. 1881 - La.  
 d. 15 Feb. 1896  
 p.d. Donaldsonville, La.

9 **COMES, Anne Alice**  
 (Mother of No. 4)  
 b. 4 Jan. 1861  
 p.b. Louisiana  
 d. 1932  
 p.d. Donaldsonville, La.

10 **LANDRY, Joseph Edouard**  
 (Father of No. 5)  
 b. 18 Feb. 1860  
 p.b.  
 m. 25 June 1884 - La.  
 d. 7/8 June 1927  
 p.d. New Orleans, La.

11 **KERN, Caroline**  
 (Mother of No. 5)  
 b. 18 Mar. 1858  
 p.b. New Orleans, La.  
 d. 17 Mar. 1898  
 p.d. Donaldsonville, La.

12 **PERTUIT, Camille**  
 (Father of No. 6)  
 b. 23 Dec. 1860  
 p.b. Louisiana  
 m. 23 Feb. 1948  
 d.  
 p.d.

13 **DUGAS, Marie Louise/Louisa**  
 (Mother of No. 6)  
 b. 30 Sep. 1867  
 p.b. Louisiana  
 d. 19 Nov. 1898  
 p.d. New Orleans, La.

14 **MILTON, John/James**  
 (Father of No. 7)  
 b.  
 p.b. Texas  
 m.  
 d.  
 p.d. BORRAH, Alice or  
 CARROLL, Alice or

15 **CASTELLA, Evaline/Melvina**  
 (Mother of No. 7)  
 b. ca 1859/1862  
 p.b. Texas  
 d.  
 p.d.

16 **LeBLANC, Jean-Baptiste**  
 (Father of No. 8)  
 b. ca 1816/1820  
 m. 9 Jan. 1843  
 d.

17 **ARCENEUX, Marie Corinne**  
 (Mother of No. 8)  
 b. 10 Mar. 1826  
 d.

18 **COMES, Camille Vincent**  
 (Father of No. 9)  
 b. 21 Oct. 1829  
 m. 19 Aug. 1851 - La.  
 d.

19 **BRAUD, Elizabeth Estelle**  
 (Mother of No. 9)  
 b. 18 Aug. 1832  
 d.

20 **LANDRY, Edouard Joseph**  
 (Father of No. 10)  
 b. 11 Sep. 1833  
 m. 3 July 1855 - La.  
 d.

21 **BUQUOI, Josephine Agatha**  
 (Mother of No. 10)  
 b. 5 Jan. 1831  
 d. 11 May 1870

22 **KERN, Christian**  
 (Father of No. 11, Ger.)  
 b. ca 1823  
 m. 11 June 1855  
 d. 15 Jan. 1886 - La.

23 **DASSING, Mary Ann**  
 (Mother of No. 11, Fr.)  
 b. — Jan. 1842  
 d. 23 Apr. 1932 - La.

24 **PERTUIT, Paul**  
 (Father of No. 12)  
 b. 23 Feb. 1828  
 m. 16 Feb. 1854 - La.  
 d. 14 Jan. 1885

25 **GUIDRY, Marie Aurelia/Orelia**  
 (Mother of No. 12)  
 b. 20 May 1831  
 d. 2 Feb. 1904

26 **DUGAS, Louis**  
 (Father of No. 13)  
 b. — Aug. 1834  
 m. 20 Jan. 1857 - La.  
 d. ca 1880/1882

27 **HYMEL, Zulma**  
 (Mother of No. 13)  
 b. 25 Feb. 1838  
 d.

28  
 b. (Father of No. 14)  
 m. Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

29  
 b. (Mother of No. 14)  
 d. Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

30  
 b. (Father of No. 15)  
 m. Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

31  
 b. (Mother of No. 15)  
 d. Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

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## THE CHANGING FACE OF AMERICA

Illegal aliens and foreign adoptees are having a major impact on our country. It is estimated that over 20 million illegal aliens make their homes in various parts of our country today. Currently there is a movement to legalize these aliens. If the movement succeeds, the once illegal aliens will bring in other members of their families, swelling the population by another 10 million or more. Although the majority of illegal aliens are from Mexico and other Latin American countries, immigrants from all over the world have managed to elude the authorities and bypass immigration laws. Many fear that such large groups of immigrants will place burdens on schools, housing, and other public entities, and will change the status of the work force.

The United States leads the world in adopting foreign children. Although there are over 200,000 children in foster care, only about 40,000 of them have been put up for adoption, and most of these are Black children. Therefore, many Americans who wish to adopt have turned elsewhere. Foreign adoptions rarely involve infants, but most children are under five years old. After American servicemen went to Korea, Vietnam, and Bosnia, many Americans adopted children from those countries. Some were the children of American servicemen who were stationed in those regions. About half of the children adopted by Americans are from Korea or China. However, China has now placed restrictions on foreign adoptions. Guatemala, once the second leading source for adoptions, has been accused of trafficking in children, so new restrictions have been placed on Guatemalan adoptions. Russia, especially the Ukraine, was the third leading source for adoptive children, but now has rigid restrictions on foreign adoptions. Exporting babies has become Big Business, and it is predicted that other third-world countries, such as Columbia, will become the source for foreign adoptions.

Health issues continue to be a major problem with foreign adoptees. Many have been exposed to major diseases, such as TB and HIV. Others have psychiatric problems from being taken away from their native lands, learning a new language, and adjusting to new families and new environments. Illegal aliens and foreign adoptions are creating major problems on the American scene and will change the genetic makeup of many of our descendants.

**DID YOU KNOW** that, according to the 1920 census, the average American man worked 50 hours a week and the income of an American family was \$28.84 a week, or \$125 a month or \$1,500 a year? Farm laborers earned only about \$66 a month, school teachers earned about \$79 monthly, store clerks earned about \$83 a month, and doctors and lawyers earned about \$187 monthly. The census also reported that the average family spent about \$46 a month for food, \$27 a month for house payments and utilities, \$7 a month for medical needs and health care, \$4 a month for education, and \$2 monthly for reading matter; the rest of the family's money went for recreation, savings, and other items. In the 1920s, the average family home consisted of about 900 square feet and, had two bedrooms, one small bathroom, a living room, dining room, and kitchen; it cost about \$2,000. A one-car garage was usually located at the end of a graveled driveway. Most houses had porches---front, side or back---that held swings or rockers. Some screened porches were used as sleeping porches for the occupants to "catch a breeze" in the warm nights. Most houses had an ice box (not a refrigerator) and a wood-burning or gas cooking stove. A sofa and chairs were standard furniture for the living room; a four-piece living room suite sold for about \$139. The first radio broadcast took place in 1920. Although their signals were weak, radios became so popular that by 1929 about half the households in America owned radios. Women did the family laundry, usually on Mondays, in black, iron washpots in their backyards and hung clothing on rope or metal clotheslines. Just as the country had recovered from the affects of World War I and life seemed stable and predictable once again, along came the crash of the stock market in 1929. The Great Depression began, and life was never the same again.

Sources: 1920 census; Kingery, Don. "How They Lived," Lake Charles *American Press* (3/19/2009)

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