



KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

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

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

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

KINFOLKS is published quarterly. Issues should be received by the end of March, May, September and December. Notify the SWLGS of a change of address as soon as possible to assure delivery. Queries are free to members, \$2 for non-members. Single issues are \$4.00. Back issues are available from 1977. *Kinfolks* is indexed in the Periodical Source Index (PERSI), Fort Wayne, IN.

EDITORIAL POLICY – We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to Southwest Louisiana.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

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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. – September 19th and November 21st

SEPTEMBER MEETING

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. will be held on Saturday, September 19th, 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 “Railroad Avenue: More Than a Battle Row” presented by DANIELLE MILLER of Sulphur, La.

NEW MEMBER

1530. DAVID J. WEINFURTNER, 1916 2nd St., Lake Charles, LA 70601

Membership To Date: 321

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY

The Library will host “Tidbits of History” 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.

Tuesday, October 6th - 10 am – 11 am “History of PPG and Lockport Area”

Tuesday, November 3rd - 10 am – 11 am “History of the DeQuincy Area”

Tuesday, December 1st - 10 am – 11 am “Early Church Histories”

IN MEMORIAM

JUDY BERGEAUX LANDRY
1946 – 2009

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

2009

SEPTEMBER 19 – SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
SPEAKER: DANIELLE MILLER of Sulphur, La.
PROGRAM: “RAILROAD AVENUE: MORE THAN A BATTLE ROW”

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. – 4 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 from 5:30 P.M to 8:00 P.M.; 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>

NOVEMBER 21 – SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
SPEAKER – TO BE ANNOUNCED

NEW ADDITIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY

Hebert. *Southwest Louisiana Records, Vol. 42, 43, 44*
Cameron Parish Successions, Book A-K and L-Z
Assumption Parish Marriages, 1918 – 1926
Census Prince Edward Island Ile Saint Jean 1752
The Island Acadians, 1720 – 1980
Emigrants from France, 1837 – 1847
Irish Passenger Lists, 1847 – 1871

MAY PROGRAM OF THE SWLGS

The speaker for the May meeting of the SWLGS was CURT ILES, who spoke about his book, *The Wayfaring Stranger*. The book is a combination of historical facts about his Irish immigrant ancestors with a touch of fiction. The following is Mr. ILES' overview of his book.

The Wayfaring Stranger begins with the story of the pilgrimage of an Irish immigrant, sixteen-year-old JOSEPH MOORE. This journey begins in 1849, and details his two-year trek from famine-stricken Ireland to the "No Man's Land" of western Louisiana. However, JOSEPH's journey covers much more than just two years and four thousand miles. It is more a journey of the soul---a growth from bitterness into forgiveness, doubt into spiritual faith, and his search for a sense of belonging.

Correspondingly, as we follow JOSEPH's ocean journey to New Orleans and eventually to the Louisiana piney woods, alternating chapters reveal the simple yet happy life of the book's other protagonist, ELIZA JANE CLARK. ELIZA is a member of a mysterious people called "Redbones." This mixed race, primarily of Indian heritage, lives in the piney woods and swamps of the isolated lawless area also known as "No Man's Land" or "The Neutral Strip." While it is a land of hardship and violence, it is also a place of beauty and wisdom. Through the eyes of fifteen-year-old ELIZA and her exuberant spirit, we learn of the birds, trees, rivers, and simple faith and traditions of the people who make up this unique area.

Early in the story, it becomes evident that the lives of JOSEPH and ELIZA will eventually intersect. The contrast and tension of the story is that JOSEPH has no roots or family while ELIZA has a deep stability and faith due to her connection with the beloved woods where her family has lived for generations. This contrast is a key part and theme of the story.

JOSEPH MOORE's arrival by sea in New Orleans comes during a time of great upheaval and change in what was at that time one of America's largest cities. The city is being swept with changes brought on by several historical events. JOSEPH is thrown into the overwhelming flood of poor Irish immigrants pouring into New Orleans, the periodic Yellow Fever epidemics that decimate the city, and finally the historic New Orleans flood of 1849, which brings his sojourn there to an end.

In every part of JOSEPH's journey he is met with cruel mistreatment as well as surprising friendship. This begins with his stowaway journey across the Atlantic and continues in New Orleans, his later journey up the Mississippi, and finally into ELIZA's pioneer area of Louisiana.

The prejudice and persecution is balanced with corresponding acts of kindness that create a crisis of belief in JOSEPH. Once again, his pilgrimage is one of cynicism to faith. A cast of characters, some cruel, but most kind and helpful, parade through his life. We are introduced to a series of likable characters who each force JOSEPH MOORE to examine his life and beliefs. a kindly sailor; Father JAMES MULLON; a wise old freed slave; and the Rev. JOSEPH WILLIS, an early pioneer pastor in the Neutral Strip.

However, the key event that shakes his world, while shaping his faith, is meeting ELIZA CLARK. Her friendship and simple faith quickly capture his heart and force him to reflect back on his life even as he looks ahead to the future. The story of this examination and its resulting choices is the true thread woven throughout *The Wayfaring Stranger*.

As JOSEPH and ELIZA's lives bisect, it is at a crucial time in the history of western Louisiana as a powerful lumber company seeks to drive out the isolated settlers. Entering ELIZA's world JOSEPH encounters great prejudice, resistance, and challenge. Living among the Redbone people, JOSEPH quickly discovers that strangers are unwelcome, especially, if like him, they have a romantic interest.

The culmination of this love story between JOSEPH and ELIZA finds him facing a simple, yet complicated, choice: staying or running. His status as an outsider tests his relationship with ELIZA and they both must decide if love can overcome the host of forces seeking to destroy it.

The culmination of this story features the final conflict between the settlers and the timber industry. JOSEPH's brave actions amid this conflict seal the bond between him and ELIZA, as well as gain his acceptance into the lives of the Redbone community.

[Author's Notes: Writing this book was a labor of love due to the fact that JOSEPH and ELIZA were in fact my great-great-grandparents. Although the story is fictionalized, it contains the stories passed down to me about his journey to America. JOSEPH and ELIZA are both buried in the Old Campground Cemetery #2 near Sugartown. I have just finished the sequel to *The Wayfaring Stranger*. It is entitled *A Good Place* and moves JOE and ELIZA's story up to the Civil War. SW Louisiana Publication is expected for late 2009.

I have a blog <http://awayfaringstranger.blogspot.com/> full of photos, sample chapters, maps, and a background on this book. Additionally, you are welcome to visit my writing blog at <http://creekbankblog.blogspot.com/>

DID YOU KNOW THAT THE ORIGINAL PURPLE HEART was established by GEORGE WASHINGTON as the Badge of Military Merit at Newburg, New York, on 7 August 1782. The honor badge was given to only three men who served in the Revolutionary War---Sgt. DANIEL BISSELL of the 2nd Connecticut Regiment of the Continental Line, Sgt. WILLIAM BROWN of the 5th Connecticut Regiment of the Continental Line, and Sgt. ELIJAH CHURCHILL of the 2nd Continental Dragoons, also of Connecticut. After the Revolutionary War, the Purple Heart fell into disuse and no further awards were made. It was revived on the 200th anniversary of WASHINGTON's birth on 22 February 1932. During the early part of WWII, from 7 December 1941 to 22 September 1943, the Purple Heart was awarded to servicemen who were wounded in action and for meritorious performance of duty. This was revised to include only those who were wounded in action and included posthumous awards. Later revisions included those who were wounded in terrorist attacks or while serving in peacekeeping forces, even in "friendly fire." Recipients of the Purple Heart hold one of the country's highest and oldest military honors.

Source: <http://www.purpleheart.org/Membership/Public/AboutUs/HistoryMedal.aspx>

"ALWAYS REMEMBER THAT THE FUTURE COMES ONE DAY AT A TIME." Dean Acheson

OUR IRISH ANCESTORS

“Thus you have a starving population, an absentee aristocracy, and an alien church, and in addition, the weakest executive in the world. That is the Irish Question.” Benjamin Disraeli

Millions of Americans have Irish ancestors who left their homes in search of a better life or were forcibly “transported” out of Ireland. Ireland is also known as the Emerald Isle, Erin and Caledonia. It is a land of mild climate, where mists rise over the lakes and green meadows, and bards and storytellers kept alive the old legends of leprechauns and little people, where knowledge and intellect clashed with age-old superstitions. It is a place with a violent history of constant wars, where the poorer classes only have subsistence living.

The ancient world was much different than our world today. Land masses existed where none exist today; great forests covered the land, and tremendous herds of wild animals and Stone Age hunters migrated across the land bridge connecting continental Europe to the British Isles. Later, during the Iron Age (ca 400 B.C.), large groups of Celtic tribes from Danube and Rhine migrated to the British Isles; bones found in Iron Age sites indicate that the people who inhabited Ireland at this time were of Mediterranean origin, kin to those in Spain. These Irish Celts became mixed with the genetic lines from early traders and invaders. Even after about 8,500-9,000 years, DNA proves that many Irish descend from these ancient maternal lines, although the paternal lines differ. It is surmised that after each successive tribe or group invaded Ireland, native males were slaughtered, but females were kept to breed new lines.

The predominant religion of ancient Ireland was Druidism. Druid priests were philosophers and seers, astrologists and scientists; many claimed supernatural and occult powers. Ireland was one of the few places in the British Isles that the Romans did not conquer, so it did not have a written history until Christianity arrived. Legend says that St. Patrick brought Christianity to Ireland and chased all the snakes off the island about 432 A.D., when the *Confessions*, the earliest written documents appeared. Then the monasteries of Ireland became the centers of religion and learning, and when Europe declined into the Dark Ages, Irish monks were sent as missionaries to all parts of Britain and continental Europe to teach Christianity and to revive learning.

Each spring fleets of Viking Dragon Ships from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark pillaged the British Isles, and in 795 A.D., Viking raiders raided the coast of Ireland. By 830, fleets of sixty or more Dragon Ships sailed up Irish rivers to loot the riches from monasteries and to take Irish slaves. One of the most fervent prayers of the 9th century Irish people was “From the fury of the Norsemen, deliver us, O Lord.” Although the Irish fought to defend their homes, the men were generally slaughtered by the ferocious Norsemen, and the women and young boys were taken as slaves to sell in the Persian Empire. By the late 800s and early 900s, it has been estimated that 10% of Europeans were slaves. Some of the Vikings settled and intermarried with the Irish. They built the cities of Cork, Dublin, Limerick, Wexford, Waterford, and Wicklow, established great shipping and fishing enterprises and introduced coinage. Before that time, the Irish used cattle as a means of exchange and a measure of a man’s wealth. Some Irish chieftains hired professional thieves to steal cattle from rival chieftains. The thieves, who provided the cattle to their employer, were called “caterers.” By 1000, BRIAN BORU became High King of Ireland and broke the power of the Vikings in Ireland forever.

The next invaders were the Normans, descendants of the Norsemen who settled in Normandy and Brittany. One of these Norse descendants was WILLIAM, Duke of Normandy, later called "the Conqueror," who used a flimsy claim to the English crown as an excuse to conquer the British Isles in 1066. The Normans sought to unite the petty Irish kingdoms into one nation. In 1155, Pope ADRIAN IV presented WILLIAM's grandson, King HENRY II of England, with an emerald ring and the country of Ireland, on condition that he would bring Christianity to the Irish people. However, by then, Ireland had long been Christian, but for acquiring Ireland, HENRY was "to pay St. Peter the annual tax of one penny from each household"---the so-called St. Peter's pence, which the Irish greatly resented. The Pope gave Ireland away, and the Irish had to pay tax to him for doing so.

Although the English technically owned Ireland, they did not bother with it until 1168, when DERMOT MacMURROUGH, King of Leinster, who had been deposed by other petty kings, asked HENRY II for aid in restoring his throne. HENRY sailed for Ireland with his Norman knights, who proceeded to ravage and invade the land. Tired of English depredations, in the great rebellion of 1169, the Irish under MacMURROUGH and RICHARD FITZGILBERT De CLARE, called "Strongbow," rebelled. For his help, MacMURROUGH promised De CLARE land and titles, as well as the hand of his daughter, AOIFFE (EVA). The leather-armored Irish, accustomed to war, mostly fought with light axes, swords and spears against mounted Norman knights, heavily armed with lances and metal shields, who had armored men-at-arms fighting beside them. The Irish won, and De CLARE claimed the throne of Leinster at MacMURROUGH's death. This was only one of many battles in a struggle between England and Ireland that have lasted over 800 years.

In 1177, HENRY II's son, JOHN "Lackland," was made Lord of Ireland. To establish their power, the Normans built stone churches and castles, and great estates were awarded to Norman nobles. But the land was in anarchy; the nobles vied with each other for power and prestige. Over time, many Norman-English landlords kept their lands and titles, but returned to a more civilized England, leaving their Irish estates in charge of stewards. These absentee landlords were usually concerned only with the financial gain from their estates, and cared nothing about their tenant farmers. When the tenants failed to pay the landlord his extremely high rent ("rack-rents") for the poorly-producing land, families were turned out of their homes with no means of making a living and with no place to go. Many headed for towns and cities where they took menial, unskilled jobs, but most fared no better in the towns. The pattern of absentee landlords and evictions continued for centuries and contributed to the tragedy of the Irish potato famine.

The Middle Ages were the scene of almost constant uprisings and wars between England and Ireland. The part of Ireland under English control was known as "The Pale." Territory that was ruled by Irish chieftains, and not under English control was said to be "Beyond the Pale," a term that still signifies something that exceeds the limits of good taste or proper behavior. Everyone who lived "Within the Pale" was required to speak only English and give themselves English names. In 1366, English laws, which lowered the status of the Irish, replaced Irish laws. The English were forbidden to have any formal contract or trade with the Irish, who were considered dirty and almost sub-human. The Irish retaliated by burning English homes, stealing their cattle, and even killing a few Englishmen. When the Black Plague decimated Europe, it destroyed

about half of the population of the cities of Ireland where the English-Normans had concentrated, but ironically the rural areas, where the native Irish lived, were barely affected.

In 1607, in the "Flight of the Earls," almost a thousand Irish noblemen, tired of fighting England, left Ireland for continental Europe. King JAMES I of England divided their lands among his English followers and, to create a buffer zone, brought in Protestant Presbyterian Lowland Scots to settle in the so-called "Ulster Plantation." In 1641, there was a violent uprising of the Irish Catholics against the Protestants; many atrocities occurred and thousands of people were killed.

In 1642, Civil War erupted in England between OLIVER CROMWELL and his "Roundheads" and the supporters of the STUART dynasty, called "Cavaliers." CROMWELL, a devout Puritan, gained control of the country; and since he despised Catholics, whom he called "God's Enemies," he began killing or exiling all English Catholics. Priests were hunted down and killed, as were those who sheltered them. The penalty for saying or hearing Mass was death. However, CROMWELL especially despised the Irish Catholics who had sided with the murdered King CHARLES. He invaded Ireland, burning, destroying, and slaughtering thousands of people. In the cities of Dublin and Wexford about one-third of the Catholics were killed. Brave people continued to defy the harsh regulations, hiding the priests and gathering secretly at night at "Mass rocks" to hear the Mass. CROMWELL's troops enforced his harsh regulations.

In 1652, "transportation" was introduced. A large number of Irish were forcibly transported to Barbados, but in 1669, when the island became overpopulated, many of them went to South Carolina. The STUART regime was restored, and in 1689, King JAMES, who had Catholic sentiments, began a siege on the city of Derry in north Ireland to starve the Irish Protestants into submission. Protestant England, disillusioned with JAMES, offered the throne to his daughter, MARY and her Dutch Protestant husband, WILLIAM of Orange. In 1690, WILLIAM defeated JAMES at the Battle of the Boyne, and he and MARY became the rulers of England and Ireland.

And the tide turned once more. In 1695, WILLIAM enacted harsh penal laws against Irish Catholics. Catholics were forbidden to hold office, or marry Protestants. They could not hold religious services, and priests were again banished or imprisoned. Catholics could not carry weapons or own a gun, or purchase land, or lease more than two acres of land, or take disputes to court, or own a house worth more than six pounds. They were forbidden to work in any scientific field. While Protestants could leave their property to any one of their children, Catholics were required to divide their land or estates among all of their children, thereby making land holdings smaller with each passing generation. The result was poverty.

Schools were abolished for Irish Catholic children, and they were forbidden to be sent abroad for education, or to become teachers, or earn degrees. However, teachers and bards held clandestine classes in hidden wooded areas or under the hedgerows. These "hedgerow schools" not only taught the children, but kept the Gaelic language alive. Teachers and schoolmasters, often highly educated and from good families, went from place to place, teaching the children while trying to evade the authorities. "Hedgerow schools" also taught children the value of education and liberty and hatred of oppression, and when they immigrated to America, the Irish brought their values with them. If a man was caught teaching, the penalty was imprisonment and enforced

“transportation” to the West Indies or the American colonies; but many “transported” teachers became respected private tutors in wealthy families in the American colonies and in Barbados.

As a result of the harsh laws, some Catholics converted to Protestantism, while others joined “agrarian societies,” secret groups of men who terrorized Protestants, burning and destroying their homes and businesses. In retaliation, Protestants organized into groups of Orangemen, whose orange banners signified Protestantism under WILLIAM of Orange. The inevitable clash occurred, and about 50,000 people were killed. Unrest continued, and in 1801, under the Act of Union, Ireland was united with the United Kingdom of Great Britain. The Irish Parliament was dissolved, depriving the Irish of what little self-government remained. Free trade was guaranteed with England, and Catholic emancipation was granted, but problems between Ireland and England, Catholic and Protestant, still existed. Rebellion followed rebellion, but English control remained firm.

Many Irish and Scots Irish immigrated to the American colonies to escape the religious turmoil and to get a new start. Early colonial land records show many Irish names, but they were especially prevalent in the frontier regions of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. Other Irish went to New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, and later to the mid-West states of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. With their gift for gab, many Irish became peddlers, trading with frontiersmen and Indians. In Cherokee country, only those who were a part of the tribe could trade, so many Irishmen took Cherokee wives. Some of the immigrants were men of property and good social standing, but most were “servants” and “redemptioners.” In those days, the term “servants” referred to anyone who made a living with their hands and included artisans, farmers, builders, mechanics, ship builders, laborers, etc. “Redemptioners” were those who signed themselves into servitude for a specified amount of time in return for passage to the colonies. Sometimes whole families indentured themselves into servitude in return for passage to America. The Irish, known for their fighting spirit, fought in every American war, including many skirmishes with the Indians. They were especially ardent in their fight against the English during the American Revolution, during which many Irish sea captains manned privateers.

Unlike the “famine Irish” emigrants, early emigrants from Ireland paid their own passage to the New World. In 1816, the cost of passage to America was about six or seven pounds (\$30-\$35 in American money). The port of Londonderry, better known as Derry, was the principal port of departure for Irish emigrants going to Philadelphia during the early nineteenth century. The names of emigrants who booked passage on the Cunard or Cooke shipping lines to Philadelphia between 1803 and 1850 can be found on passenger manifests and emigration lists retained by the Public Record Office in Northern Ireland. These names can also be found in *Ulster Emigration to Philadelphia, 1803-1850* by Adams.

After the Napoleonic Wars ended in 1815, large numbers of poor, malnourished, lower classes emigrated from Europe to escape the ravages left by the war. These people were especially susceptible to diseases. After a major outbreak of cholera in Britain in 1831, it was feared that any British emigrant might bring the disease into the United States and Canada, so both countries set up quarantine stations. The Canadian Quarantine Station was at Grosse Isle, a small island outside of Quebec, where cholera appeared in the spring of 1832. Another epidemic of cholera occurred there in 1834, followed by another larger outbreak in 1847.

But the worse was yet to come---the potato famine! That tragedy, which brought death to so many thousands, was the result of political events and climate. During the Cromwellian regime in the 1600s, the Irish were forced into the western part of Ireland where the climate was too wet for grain to thrive. As a result, potatoes, a crop that was easy to grow and required only a spade for cultivation, were planted. Potatoes were so hardy and nutritious that they allowed the population of Ireland to grow rapidly. By 1841, Ireland was the most crowded country in Europe, with over eight million people. There was not enough land for everyone; many landlords had divided and subdivided their estates into small tenant farms. The large population was totally dependent on a single crop, the potato. Furthermore, they had narrowed down their dependence on one variety of potato, the lumper, which was easiest to grow and also provided excellent nutrition. A family of five could live for a year on the potatoes an acre of land produced; their diet was rarely supplemented by anything else. Unfortunately, the lumper potato, upon which much of Europe depended for sustenance, was subject to disease.

The extremely cold and foggy winter of 1844 was followed by a wet and chilly spring. In August 1845, a potato blight was reported. By October 1845, the entire Irish potato crop of two million acres had failed, and rot and blight destroyed crops all over Europe, turning potatoes into black slime. In 1846, the potato crop failed once again. It was the time of the "Great Hunger," when people were forced to eat anything they could find, seaweed, nettles, and roots. No one knew the cause of the blight. Some blamed the fumes from the new locomotives; others blamed volcanic vapors hidden deep in the earth, or electricity from the fierce thunderstorms. Still others thought the cause might be fowl manure used to fertilize the potatoes. Actually, in the future it was discovered that the blight was caused by a fungus that arrived accidentally from North America in 1845, and which was stored in the seed tubers that were planted in the following years.

To make matters worse, the winter was one of the coldest in memory...a product of the "Little Ice Age." The poorest Irish suffered most, but there was little help from the government. It set up public works projects, but the hard labor required for this work was often too difficult for malnourished, sick men. British policy was to keep Ireland self-sufficient, and providing free food would be construed as interfering with profits from free enterprise and might upset the balance of trade. Quakers gave supplies to the needy and finally officials established soup kitchens, but the soup was thin and held little nourishment. Sometimes the price of a bowl of soup was conversion to Protestantism, but converts were often ostracized by those who chose starvation over conversion. In November 1845, British Prime Minister, ROBERT PEALE, finally ordered large shipments of Indian corn from the U. S. However, there were no mills to grind the corn into meal to make bread, and the Irish potato eaters had no idea how to make the corn digestible, so many of them died from digestive problems from eating uncooked corn.

In 1847, although the potato harvest in Ireland was healthy, it was small, and many emigrants left Ireland. From May to December, over 440 vessels had transported almost 100,000 emigrants to Canada; six out of seven emigrants were Irish, and at least 20% of them died. The hospital at Grosse Isle, Canada, treated thousands of patients for cholera, dysentery and other diseases, but there were over 7,750 burials in the three cemeteries located there. The largest burial ground was the Irish Cemetery, where more than 5,000 were buried in 1847 alone. The death rate was so great that victims were buried in mass graves.

Incessant rains in the spring of 1848 led to the failure of the potato crop once again and also damaged wheat and other crops. Evictions rose, as tenant farmers were unable to pay their rents. In November, a cholera epidemic broke out, and Irish immigrants brought the disease to New York, where it spread to other cities. The potato crop failed again in 1849, and cholera and other diseases ran rampant. In 1850, it is estimated that 104,000 Irish tenants were evicted. Evicted people sought refuge in overcrowded workhouses, which soon became infested with diseases. They sought shelter in caves or the ruins of old buildings, but it is estimated that over a million starved, froze to death, or died of the diseases that accompanied famine...typhus, dysentery, and cholera. The dead lay unburied in fields and ditches. Again in 1852, blight ruined the Irish potato crop.

The irony of the situation was that the Irish starved not for lack of food, but for lack of food they could afford. As crops failed, food prices soared. Absentee English landlords, who demanded their rental portions before the farmer could claim his part of the crop, often had wagonloads of other crops from his farm, but the peasants starved because they were too poor to buy food. When absentee landlords failed to make profits, they raised the rents. A farmer who could not pay his rent was evicted. The hovels and shanties in which the farming families lived, usually built of wood and roofed with turf, were burned or pulled down to keep them from returning home. Since the potato crop failed and tenants could not pay their rents, many absentee landlords saw this as a golden opportunity to rid themselves of unwanted peasants and to turn their land to grazing cattle or sheep. Some of the more compassionate landlords paid for passage for their evicted tenants to immigrate to America or to other English-speaking countries, thereby changing the history of Ireland and the culture of those other countries. The famine immigration led to the diversity of crops in Ireland; the country would no longer be dependent on one crop.

While thousands died, many of the stronger or luckier ones chose to leave their native land. Some went to Canada, hoping to cross the border into the U. S. at a later time. Passage to Canada was cheaper than to the U. S., which had enacted legislation to keep British immigrant ships out of American ports. Most of the Canadian ships that transported the immigrants were lumber ships that had previously carried Canadian lumber to Britain and returned empty. Now their return cargo was human misery, floating pigpens of dead and dying people...the "Coffin Ships." Thousands died while awaiting embarkation or in the crowded, dirty conditions aboard the ships. There was little food or potable water, so disease and death took their toll of lives.

Between 1846 and 1850, it is estimated that between 200,000 and 250,000 emigrants left Ireland each year. By 1860, New York had become the "largest Irish city in the world." Boston and Philadelphia also had large Irish populations. In many cases, the man came to America, and, as he accumulated money, sent for other members of his family. As each new immigrant found work, he or she sent for another relative. Soon whole families were living in one crowded room in a slum. There was a strong prejudice against the Irish in most places, and most Irish were relegated to menial jobs. Women were employed as laundresses, cooks, maids, and seamstresses while men became policemen, construction workers, street cleaners, bartenders, miners, and railroad builders. Signs bearing the sentiment "No Irish Need Apply" graced the windows of businesses, boarding houses, and private homes. Some of the more talented Irish became poets, singers and actors. Still others made their way to California for the gold rush.

Scam artists met many unfortunate immigrants at the boat and tried to rob them of their few pennies. Sometimes they stole their luggage and pitiful belongings; sometimes they charged for the Irish jobs. Some companies paid part of their wages in whiskey, and Irishmen, looking for something to make them forget their misery, became addicted to the liquor and indebted to their employers. Immigrant societies and charitable organizations were established to help new immigrants avoid these traps. Few Americans wanted to do menial labor, but to the unskilled, illiterate Irish, these jobs were a godsend; the more dangerous or dirty the job was, the better the pay. One of the little known aspects of Irish immigration is that young women, who often traveled alone or in small groups to come to America, were prime targets for all sorts of schemes. Sometimes they were "befriended" by someone on the ship or as they landed, offering them "a room for the night and a job in the morning." These unsuspecting girls were lured into all kinds of traps and troubles---and many never escaped from the snares set so cunningly for them. The practice of luring innocent girls into prostitution was so widespread that churchwomen began meeting the ships and offering young women the protection of special shelters that the churches had established, saving them from "fates worse than death."

The Irish learned early that politics represented power and paid handsomely, from a job in the police force to a choice political position. When the Irish first came to America, voting almost always depended upon the possession of property, but the poor Irish might spend a lifetime trying to acquire property and never casting a vote. In New York, DeWITT CLINTON, who later built the Erie Canal with the help of three thousand Irish immigrants, changed this situation. In the larger cities politicians formed gangs to influence voters to cast their votes in a bloc for Irish candidates and some of the Irish were paid to vote the party's ticket. In those days, seventy-five cents represented a day's wages for a working man, and starvation loomed around every corner; it was a rare man that would turn down money for morality for a mere vote. As the power of the Irish political machines grew, corruption also increased. Tammany Hall in New York City became one of the most powerful political machines in the nation and controlled the votes of thousands of Irish.

In 1820, there were 20,000 Irish immigrants in America, but by 1850, their number had reached almost two million. By 1900, about four million Irish had emigrated, leaving from Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, Waterford, Galway, or Cork and debarking at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other eastern ports. A few went to southern ports, such as Mobile and New Orleans. Most were the poor, lower classes, driven from their homeland by hunger and poverty. If they found that the streets were not paved with gold, at least most of them found opportunities to better their lives---even if they had to work fifteen hours a day. They conquered our frontiers, built canals, roads, bridges, and railroads, worked in mines and quarries, and fought in our wars. They brought the names of their homeland with them...Belfast, Derry, Dublin, Burke, Kelly, Limerick, Munster, Sullivan, Tipperary. They also brought their songs, customs, and traditions.

Before the War Between the States, most Irish immigrants had been pro-slavery, making up a powerful bloc of northern voters who opposed the Republican Party and LINCOLN, mainly because they feared emancipated slaves would replace them in their jobs. However, when the war began, the Irish, who loved a fight, began to enlist in the U. S. Army. They also feared that England, the traditional enemy of the Irish, would come into the war on the side of the South. To increase the size of the Federal army, northern officials met immigrants as they left the ships and

offered them bounties for enlistments. About 140,000 foreign-born Irish fought for the North, but Irishmen in the South flocked to the Confederate banner to preserve their way of life. Bounties offered by both sides offered further incentives for enlistments. Bounties, especially in the South, often represented more than a laboring man could earn in a year.

Those who are descended from the Irish may be surprised to know that if their ancestors were classified as "Old English," were Catholics and spoke Gaelic, they were probably descended from native people and the Normans who remained Catholic after the Reformation. The "New English" were Protestants who came to Ireland after the Reformation and often intermarried with the landed gentry; they were often called Anglo-Irish and generally lived in the northern provinces of Ireland. Not all Irish Protestants were Presbyterians. There were also Irish Quakers, Methodists, Baptists, and Congregationalists, as well as a smattering of Irish Jews.

Records of Irish immigrants can be found in emigration lists, marriage and church records, obituaries, wills, probates, court records, land records, militia lists, pension records, bounty land applications, etc. Many of these have been published or on microfilm. Information on Ireland may also be found at www.libraryireland.com. The Irish have long been an integral part of our country, and parts of their culture have been incorporated into our national traditions. The first St. Patrick's Day parade in the U. S. was held in 1762, and each year the Irish holiday is celebrated on 17 March with parties and parades, shamrocks and "wearin' of the green." Celtic festivals featuring Irish sports, songs and cuisine are gaining popularity throughout the nation.

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TYPICAL IRISH SURNAMES INCLUDE: ADAIR, ARCHIBALD, BARRY, BELLEW, BOYCE, BOYLE, BRADY, BRENNAN, BRYAN, BRYNE, BURKE, BUTLER, CALHOUN, CALLAHAN, CANADY, CAREW, CARNEY, CASEY, CASSIDY, CAVANAUGH, CLARE, CLEARY, COCKRAN, CODY, COOGAN, CONWAY, CORBETT, CONNORS, COYLE, CULLEN, CUMMINGS, DALEY, DALTON, DANAHY, DARCY, DAY, DEANNE, DELANEY, DEMPSEY, DILLON, DONOHUE, DONOLON, DONOVAN, DOOLAN, DOUGHTERY, DOYLE, DRISCOLL, DUGAN, DWYER, EGAN, FAGAN, FANNIN, FALLON, FARLEY, FITZGERALD, FITZHENRY, FITZMAURICE, FITZSIMMONS, FLANAGAN, FLYNN, FOLEY, FOYE, GALLAGHER, GASKIN, GEARY, GILL, GILLESPIE, GLEASON, GORHAM, GRADY, HACKETT, HAGAN, HARRIGAN, HAYE/HAYES, HENNESSEY, HIGGINS, HOGAN, HOOLIHAN, HOWELL, JOYCE, KEARNEY, KEEFE, KENNEDY, KELLY, KERSEY, LACY, LOGAN, LYNCH, MAHONEY, MALONE, MANSELL, MacCARTY, MacCARTHY, MEADE, MULLINS, MURPHY, NICHOLS, NOLAN, O'BANNON, O'BRIEN, O'CARROLL, O'CONNOR, O'DONNELL, O'HARA, O'LEARY, O'MALLEY, O'NEILL, O'QUINN, O'REILLY, O'ROURKE, O'SULLIVAN, PEPPARD, PLUNKETT, POWER, PURCELL, ROONEY, ROSSITER, RYAN, SCALES, SHANNON, SHAUNESSY, SHEA, SUTTON, SWEENEY, TYRELL, TYRONE, VEALE, VERDON, WALL, WALSH.

INTERNET HELP ON IRELAND

General Information. www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~irlwgv

www.irishroots.net

www.irishorigins.com

Parishes and baronies in a county. www.seanruad.com

EARLY SETTLERS OF LAKE CHARLES WITH IRISH ROOTS

Several of the early settlers of Lake Charles had Irish roots. Among them were JOHN JACOB RYAN, Sr., JOHN JACOB RYAN, Jr., JAMES WESLEY BRYAN, PATRICK FITZGERALD, and PATRICK CROWLEY. Later, other people of Irish extraction helped develop the town. JOHN JACOB RYAN, Sr. and JOHN JACOB RYAN, Jr., prominent early settlers, were the descendants of an Irish immigrant, also named JOHN JACOB RYAN. His son, DANIEL RYAN, established a family in Georgia and became the father of JOHN JACOB RYAN, Sr. This JOHN JACOB RYAN, Sr. married MARY ANN HARGROVE, and moved to Calcasieu Parish. The RYANs had fifteen children, among whom were JOHN JACOB RYAN, Jr., and ISAAC RYAN, who died in Texas defending the Alamo.

JOHN JACOB RYAN, Jr. known as the "Father of Lake Charles" was born 14 February 1816 at Perry's Bridge, Louisiana. With his father, he came to southwest Louisiana and they became some of the first sawmill owners of the area. In 1834, he married REBECCA GAINES BILBO; the couple had twelve children. After her death, he married EMMA PLATZ MUNN. Although the unit in which RYAN served during the War Between the States is not known, he is on several Confederate veterans' lists. He was an early Calcasieu Parish sheriff for six years, a Police Jury member, and a member of the State Legislature from 1866-1867, and the Calcasieu Parish Tax Collector from 1874-1878. He was instrumental in having the parish site moved from the town of Marion to Lake Charles. He died 17 December 1899 and is buried in the Bilbo Cemetery.

JAMES WESLEY BRYAN, the great grandson of an Irish immigrant, was a Confederate veteran. In 1861, he organized the Calcasieu militia for home protection. Their group was organized into the 28th Louisiana Infantry, which distinguished itself at the battle of Chickasaw and in the siege of Vicksburg. He became politically active and was one of the town's first policemen, the first mayor of Lake Charles, town aldermen, a state representative, a Police Jury member, and a member of the school board, as well as a member of the local Masonic Lodge. BRYAN was also one of the first schoolteachers in the town, ran a private school, and operated a mercantile business. He was the editor of the *Lake Charles Echo*. He married Miss DELIA K. SINGLETON on 9 September 1869, and the couple had five daughters and three sons. Captain BRYAN died 17 June 1897 in Lake Charles and was buried in Orange Grove Cemetery here. Mrs. BRYAN died 3 August 1899 and is buried next to her husband.

PATRICK FITZGERALD was born in Limerick, Ireland, on 17 March 1835 and ran away from home at the age of 16, after his mother's death. He came to Louisiana in the 1860s, and served in the Confederate Cavalry during the War Between the States. He was one of the Irishmen who fought with DICK DOWLING at the Battle of Sabine Pass. He married FELICIA PELOQUIN here on 29 June 1867 and had ten children, all of whom had "Mary" in their names. He became the town blacksmith. FITZGERALD was also the town's first policeman, then known as the town constable. He died 6 February 1922 and is buried in Orange Grove-Graceland Cemetery. FELICIA PELOQUIN FITZGERALD died 19 June 1934.

PATRICK CROWLEY was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1850 and immigrated to America when he was about 19 years of age. He came to Louisiana with the Morgan Railroad as a section foreman and supervised the laying of track from Lafayette to the Sabine River. About 1880 he

became a stationmaster for the Southern Pacific Railroad. He served as the mayor of Lake Charles from 1893 to 1899.

Dr. JOHN GREENE MARTIN, was instrumental in establishing St. Patrick's Sanitarium, the first hospital in Lake Charles, in 1908. He also helped bring many Irish nuns of the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word to serve at the hospital.

Sources: Jones. "Through Irish Eyes," *Lake Charles American Press* (3/17/2009)

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SOME SOURCES FOR IRISH RESEARCH

Index to Griffith's Valuation of Ireland, 1848-1864. Information on 1 million people who owned taxable property. CD

Index to the Tax Applotment Books, 1823-1838. Survey of taxable land for N. Ireland. CD.

The Flax Growers Bounty List, 1796. Persons who received awards for planting flax. CD.

Irish Immigrants to N. America: 1735-1763; 1803-1852---12 vols. of passenger lists. Also CD.

Passenger & Immigrant Lists: Irish in America. (2 vols.) Irish at Boston in 1845-1851; New York, 1846-1865; and others who arrived from 1846 to 1886. CD.

Adams. *Ulster Emigration to Philadelphia, 1803-1850*. Baltimore: Clearfield Co., Inc. (2006)

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McDonnell. *Emigrants from Ireland to America, 1735-1743*

Phillmore, editor. *Indexes to Irish Wills, 1536-1858*. (5 vols.) Also CD.

ORPHAN TRAIN MUSEUM TO OPEN AT OPELOUSAS

The Union Pacific Depot in Le Vieux Village at Opelousas will become Louisiana's only Orphan Train Museum, the second in the nation. The Orphan Train is the popular name for the adoption program that was begun in 1854 by the New York Foundling Hospital. New York, at the time, was undergoing a huge wave of immigration, particularly by the Irish. Disease, poverty, economic distress, and high birth rate among the immigrants made many children orphans or made it impossible for families to cope with unwanted children. Therefore, many children were left at the Foundling Hospital. To prevent overcrowding in the hospital and city and to alleviate the labor shortage in rural areas, the children were sent out by the trainloads to the rural areas of the nation. Between 1854 and 1929, when the program ended, over 150,000 children, accompanied by nuns, were put on trains to find new homes. Each of the children had a number pinned to their clothing for identification. The train stopped at towns and villages all along the way, where people could claim a child who fit their needs. Infants usually found homes, but older children were usually taken as farmhands and unpaid laborers. Plain or handicapped children often were passed by. More than 2,000 Orphan Train children came to Louisiana, primarily to St. Landry and Evangeline Parishes. Source: *Lake Charles American Press* (2/8/2009)

[EDITOR'S NOTE: for additional information on the Orphan Trains, see *Kinfolks*, Vol. 3 #4; 5 #1; 9 #1; 10 #4; 13 #3; 14 #2.]

THE CELTS were a group of Europeans whose descendants settled in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, Cornwall in England, Brittany in France, and Asturia and Galicia in Spain. About 2,600 years ago Celtic civilization stretched from Asia Minor (now a part of Turkey) to the Iberian peninsula (modern Spain) and arrived in the British Isles about 600 B.C. The Irish are known for their Celtic designs in jewelry and metalwork and in embroidery designs.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMICS IN AMERICA

"About this time, the destroying scourge, the malignant fever, crept in among us."

Printer & Publisher, Mathew Carey, 1793

Whatever you called it---yellow fever, "Yellow Jack", *vomito negro*, southern plague, bronze John---the disease was the scourge of mankind for many centuries. It was a blood-borne disease transmitted by the bite of a certain species of mosquito that has its origins in Africa. The disease came into the Caribbean Islands with the first African slaves that were imported into the Spanish and Portuguese colonies in the 1500s. It made its way into the English colonies by the 1600s, and became a regular and unwelcome visitor during the summer outbreaks of fever. Port cities such as Charleston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans were particularly susceptible to outbreaks of yellow fever. When outbreaks of disease occurred, people scurried to get out of town to safer areas, sometimes taking the disease with them. Cities were put under quarantine; under pain of death, no one could leave or enter the city without a permit. Cannons were fired, and tarpots were lighted to send off noxious black smoke to purify the atmosphere and to dispel the "miasma" thought to cause disease. People doused themselves with perfume or rosewater, smoked tobacco, and wore garlic and onions around their necks for personal protection. Sometimes the streets were covered with lime.

A yellow fever epidemic struck New York City in 1690, claiming about 10% of the population. Yellow fever also ravaged Boston in 1693, visited Charleston and Philadelphia in 1699, struck Charleston again in 1702 and 1706. Yellow fever continued to strike with periodic epidemics throughout the 1700s. By 1792, yellow fever was ravaging the towns and cities of the east coast, probably brought in by the refugees from Santo Domingo who were escaping the violence of the slave uprisings there. By 1793, yellow fever struck Philadelphia with a violence.

In 1793, Philadelphia was the capital of the newly formed United States and the largest city in the country, with a population of 51,000. It had 415 shops and was the home to many government officials, including President GEORGE WASHINGTON; the eminent physician, Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH; CHARLES WILSON PEALE, the noted painter and inventor; and ROBERT MORRIS, the prominent manufacturer who had helped finance the Revolutionary War with his private funds. The city was thriving and was trading almost everywhere in the world. In the late summer of 1793, few suspected that an unseen, insidious killer was lurking in the shadows. One by one, yellow fever took its victims, but most of the residents were unconcerned. After all, summer fevers---camp fever, jail fever, autumnal fever and a variety of other fevers---took their toll each year, and only a few doctors had been around during the last yellow fever epidemic in 1762. The theory that illnesses were caused by bacteria, viruses, and other micro-organisms was unknown at this time.

On 3 August 1793, MATHEW CAREY reported that the heat was so intense in Philadelphia that the swamps and marshes around the city had begun to dry up. Dead fish and exposed vegetable matter in the swamps were rotting, while swarms of mosquitoes from open ditches, gutters and sewers pestered the population. A shipload of coffee lay rotting on the docks, and permeated the air with a strong offensive odor. People were complaining about the many cats that were dropping dead, attracting swarms of flies and other insects. A deadly fever began to claim human victims. Dr. RUSH diagnosed it as the dread yellow fever, but the city's eighty other doctors disagreed with his diagnosis. Nevertheless, yellow fever continued to spread---and with it came

terror. Church bells tolled for the dead. Some blamed the rotting coffee; others put the blame on a boatload of black refugees from Santo Domingo.

By the end of August, people began leaving the city, taking clothing, furniture, household goods with them in every type of conveyance imaginable. Historians estimate that about 20,000 people left Philadelphia for the countryside during the epidemic; some took the "malignant fever" with them. Many of those who stayed became victims of "Yellow Jack," among those who stayed was the family of Mayor CLARKSON, whose wife and youngest son died in the epidemic.

CLARKSON called in the country's most prestigious medical society, the College of Physicians, but only sixteen doctors appeared. Many doctors still opposed RUSH's diagnosis of yellow fever. Most of the doctors recommended that strong-smelling substances, such as vinegar or camphor, should be sprinkled on handkerchiefs and clothing to ward off contagion. They also suggested that gunpowder or sulfur should be burned to purify the air and to break up the miasma that probably caused the fever. Fires were lit on street corners to dry up the humid air and burn away the bad odors. The sound of gunfire was heard night and day; the gunpowder was thought to cleanse the air. MATHEW CAREY reported that "The smoke of tobacco, being regarded as a preventative, many persons, even women and small boys, had segars (sic) almost constantly in their mouths. Others placing full confidence in garlic, chewed it almost the whole day; some kept it in their pockets and shoes."

Pandemonium and panic reigned. Stagecoaches and other vehicles were not permitted to enter or leave the city. Stores, workshops, and schools closed. Friends and neighbors avoided each other. Funerals were poorly attended. People stayed in their homes and burned logs, regardless of the oppressive heat, to purify the air. Floors were scrubbed and rescrubbed with vinegar, and walls were whitewashed in an effort to destroy the fever. One of the eminent doctors stated that to prevent the fever, dirt should be strewn in every room to a depth of two inches and that it should be changed each day. He also suggested taking many warm baths and inhaling black pepper. There were various other hints and remedies suggested, among which were herbal teas, bloodletting, and Daffey's Elixir, a concoction that contained almost pure alcohol. A few far-sighted men suggested cleaning up the garbage heaps, streets, gutters and sewers. As the orders were issued for the cleanup, but there were no workers to perform the tasks.

The death knolls of the church bells were finally silent; they had terrified the populace so thoroughly that orders were given to still their ringing. Desperately ill people were abandoned in their homes; some walked the streets and died there. Red flags appeared on the doors of houses that were visited by scourge. The Pennsylvania Hospital would not accept yellow fever victims. As the death toll rose, bodies began to pile up, especially at Potter's Field, where there were no carpenters to build coffins and no gravediggers to bury them.

Yellow fever crippled the city and state governments, and threatened the federal government. WASHINGTON decided to move the government offices to Germantown, about five miles away, and to proceed to his home at Mount Vernon. Two days later, a meteorite fell out of the morning sky and landed in Third Street. In an age of superstition, when an epidemic was destroying the city, people were sure that doom was upon them. It was surely a sign of God's Wrath.

In September, yellow fever continued to ravage the population, and an appeal was made to the Free African Society to nurse the sick and tend the dead. It was believed at the time that blacks had a special resistance to the disease. Philadelphia had over 3,000 free Blacks and 200 slaves. The Blacks did a remarkable job of caring for the sick, but they became infected with the pestilence and began to die. Now who would care for the sick?

Escape from the stricken city became impossible. Every town was terrified of the possibility that yellow fever would be brought to them. Although many towns and organizations sent money for Philadelphia's relief, those fleeing from the city were not welcome elsewhere and sometimes extreme measures were taken to keep them out. Committees met travelers at every town, turning them away or putting them into quarantine for two weeks. A woman fleeing to Milford, Connecticut, with her servant had her wagon and its contents burned to keep her out of the town; then she was tarred and feathered. A Delaware town refused to allow a ship from Philadelphia from landing and taking on fresh water, and the citizens of the town attacked and sank another ship to keep it away.

By mid-October, the fever still raged and actually seemed to gain in strength. New cases appeared daily. In addition to the problems caused by disease, there was no way of earning a living and the crime rate rose. Medicines and food, already scarce, were stolen. Tenants were evicted for non-payment of rent and were forced to live as they could, often on the streets or in abandoned houses. Ferryman and innkeepers, taking advantage of the situation, increased their rates. When it seemed that things could not get worse, "Yellow Jack" made its way into the "out parts" or suburbs of Philadelphia.

By 26 October 1793, cool weather and rains brought a decline in the pestilence, and gradually the city returned to normal. Those who had fled began to return to the city, and shops opened for business. However, the pestilence had left its mark on Philadelphia. The population was decreased, and those who survived were left with a yellowish tinge to their skins. The streets were cleaner than they had ever been, but the disease was still lurking in dirty corners. Despite the cold weather and the decrease in the cases, several of the recently returned people came down with yellow fever and patients died from the disease as late as December.

WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE and other members of the federal government returned to Germantown at the end of October. After inspecting Philadelphia in November, WASHINGTON declared that it would be safe for Congress to meet there in December. Among the famous people that were infected by the yellow fever epidemic of 1793 was DOLLEY PAYNE TODD, who later married JAMES MADISON. Her first husband and infant son died of the fever, and DOLLEY herself nearly lost her life.

Although not very accurate records were kept, the bills of mortality gave an accurate estimate of 5,000 souls who perished in the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia from August to November 1793. MATHEW CAREY's *List of the Dead* was published by the Library Company of Philadelphia. Many people wanted to forget about the pestilence that scourged their city and get back to normal. CHARLES BIDDLE, for example, declared that those who died were "all foreign born or strangers to the city." When he was asked to explain the death of a friend who

had been born in America, BIDDLE countered that his friend had not really died of yellow fever; he had been "frightened to death."

Although Philadelphia suffered yellow fever epidemics in 1794, 1796, 1797 and 1798, the epidemics were not as severe as that of 1793. As the 18th century came to a close, Philadelphia cleaned up the streets. It built the first water works in the nation, drawing water from the Schuylkill River instead of the Delaware, which was highly polluted by everything imaginable, including household waste, factory wastes and refuse from ships.

Yellow fever struck Manhattan in 1702, 1731, 1742, 1743 and every year from 1791 through 1821. In the epidemic of 1793, the year Manhattan established a quarantine rule, the Irish emigrants were blamed for the outbreak of yellow fever. In the epidemic of 1853, 9,000 died in New Orleans. At Memphis, yellow fever claimed 2,500 persons in 1873 and 5,000 in 1878.

In Haiti in 1801, TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE led black rebels against Napoleon's troops, led by NAPOLEON's brother-in-law, CHARLES Le CLERC. Although the French killed 150,000 Haitian rebels, yellow fever claimed 26,000 French soldiers and sailors, including Le CLERC. The yellow fever epidemic helped to end NAPOLEON's dream of empire in the New World, and in 1803 he sold Louisiana to the United States. Emigrants, both black and white, fleeing from L'OUVERTURE, brought yellow fever into New Orleans and Mobile.

After 1800, yellow fever epidemics became rare in the North, and the disease was thought more as a "southern plague" where epidemics visited each summer. Louisiana had fifteen epidemics of yellow fever between 1810 and 1837, each epidemic being more virulent than the last. It was the Creole belief that being out in the night air was deadly, and that every window must be shut at night, even in summer. Families who could afford it left the city for healthier locales, but for others flight from the city was not an option. Businesses had to be run; leaving their homes was financially impossible for many families; and some people had a false security, believing that natives were immune to the disease and, at worst, would only suffer a mild case of the disease.

The yellow fever epidemic that occurred in Baton Rouge from late August to early October of 1829 killed about 45 people. At that time Baton Rouge was a muddy, poorly drained village of less than 1,500 people. The editor of the *Baton Rouge Gazette* noted. "The illness had been particularly fatal to strangers and most particularly to the unfortunate emigrant Spaniards [residents of Spanish town]." The disease also struck the U. S. garrison, killing several soldiers. Others, all from "Northern cities" deserted in panic. Lists of deserters and victims of the epidemic were given by the *Gazette*.

Although there were cases of yellow fever during the War Between the States, there was not a major outbreak of the disease. Union soldiers, garrisoned at southern cities, such as New Orleans and Baton Rouge, were prime candidates for the disease. The disease was unpredictable; sometimes there were less than ten victims in a year, and in other years the victims numbered in the thousands. Many native southerners were seemingly immune to the disease; some had had such a mild case of the disease in childhood that they were not even aware they had been ill. Immigrants, especially the poorer classes who lived in slums and were undernourished, often were victims to new diseases to which they had built up no immunity. However, after the War,

when trade restrictions were lifted and commerce between the Caribbean and South America returned, the virus also reappeared. In 1870 and 1873, fatalities reached the hundreds.

In 1878, a particularly virulent outbreak claimed 20,000 lives in the Mississippi Delta region from Memphis to New Orleans. In the Crescent City, Yellow Jack decimated the native population. Almost one-fifth of the city's population of 211,000 fled from the city. Of those who remained, about 10,000 contracted the disease and approximately 4,050 of them died. Strangely enough, there was an extremely high mortality rate among four-year-old native-born children, especially among the males of that age group. In addition to human loss, the epidemic reportedly cost between \$175,000,000 to \$200,000,000 in commercial and business losses.

During the summer of 1893, yellow fever claimed more than 8,000 in New Orleans alone. The exact number of victims will never be known. Whole families and whole neighborhoods perished, with no one left to give names and information. Those who survived were left with some degree of immunity to the disease.

According to the *Crowley Signal* of 18 September 1897, yellow fever existed in New Orleans, Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Scranton, Mobile and "at other points in the state of Mississippi." On 14 September 1897, the town of Crowley, Louisiana, was put under rigid quarantine at the suggestion of the president of the City Board of Health, Dr. N. B. MORRIS, and "no person, baggage, freight or commodity of any kind will be admitted into the town of Crowley." The nearby town of Rayne was also under quarantine. The fear of yellow fever was so great that an armed band of men stopped a train from New Orleans, a city known to be infected with "Yellow Jack," at the Acadia Parish line. On board were health and railroad officials who had hoped to convince the towns to accept freight and passengers with health certificates. The quarantine was not lifted until late October.

For centuries, methods to prevent and treat the disease proved ineffectual. Yellow fever struck villages and cities in the Caribbean islands, Mexico, Central and South America, Europe, Russia, and West Africa. As late as the end of the 19th century, most people, including many physicians, knew that yellow fever was contagious but did not believe that mosquitoes were the cause of the dread disease. They fought to prevent and cure the disease in the only ways they knew---with smudge pots, herbal remedies, and quarantines. Finally scientists discovered that it was a disease carried by mosquitoes. They have found 2,500 varieties of mosquitoes, and about 400 species are known to transmit diseases to humans, including malaria, yellow fever, West Nile virus, dengue fever, La Crosse encephalitis---all potentially deadly to humans.

The last yellow fever epidemic in the United States occurred in 1903. Then scientists and the general population declared war on mosquitoes. Swamps were drained. Streets were cleared of grass and potholes that held water were filled in. Cisterns filled with rainwater that were prime breeding places for mosquitoes were covered with fine wire mesh or a layer of kerosene to kill insect larvae. We are still fighting the war against mosquitoes.

Most of our ancestors who lived in port cities had their lives touched by yellow fever. They may have lived through or died in one of the fever outbreaks that decimated and devastated their families. Some people moved on after an epidemic, so that they would not have to experience

that again or in order to be with other family members. Consider what route they may have taken to escape the epidemic and what route they may have taken if they had survived; look for remnants of families or orphaned children living in their relatives' households. Perhaps a widowed father married again, or a widowed mother remarried and changed her name; sometimes children of the first marriage assumed the stepfather's name. In many cases, children were orphaned by epidemics and went to live with relatives or friends, or were put into orphanages, or sent to work on farms. The diseases of the past are some of the many elements that influenced---and maybe ended---our ancestors' lives. Yellow fever was one of the diseases that truly changed history.

Sources: *A La Pointe*, Vol. XVIII #4 (Nov. 2007) Acadia Genealogical & Historical Society, Crowley, LA
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"Major Epidemics of the 19th Century in North America," *La. Genealogical Register*, Vol. LIII #1 (March 2006),
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Murphy. *An American Plague: The True and Terrifying Story of the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1793*. NY: Clarion Books (2003)
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YELLOW FEVER IN SHREVEPORT

Before 1870, a huge log jam, known as "the raft," blocked the Red River near Shreveport, Louisiana. In March 1871, a provision of the River and Harbor Act authorized a study of the river, which was to be conducted by Lt. EUGENE A. WOODRUFF. Based on his report, the U. S. Congress authorized removal of the log jam and improvement of the surrounding waterways. WOODRUFF arrived in Shreveport from "the raft" in September 1873, at a time when the great yellow fever epidemic was taking place. Instead of returning to "the raft," he joined the fight to fight the fever, patrolled the streets, identified yellow fever victims, and helped keep law and order. Within two weeks, he fell victim to the disease and died. WOODRUFF's sacrifice was particularly poignant because many believed that the removal of "the raft" caused the epidemic by releasing all kinds of malarial poisons along the river. Upon his death, his brother, GEORGE, was put in charge of removing "the raft." The WOODRUFF papers have been donated to LSU Shreveport.

Louisiana History Newsletter, Vol. 31 #2 (Spring 2005)

LAKE CHARLES' PEST HOUSE. Although no documented proof exists, old-timers told of the "pest house" that was on the outskirts of Lake Charles in the late 1800s and the very early 1900s. It was located in a grove of oak trees, on the south side of what is now Prien Lake Road, east of Enterprise Boulevard. Victims of yellow fever, or strangers approaching the town during quarantines, were housed there. It is possible, but not known, if victims of other contagious diseases were also put there. If anyone has knowledge of the old "pest house" please contact us.

DID YOU KNOW that the city of Philadelphia, which was at that time the nation's capital, published a city directory in 1785? New York published its first city directory the following year. The directories were compiled by door-to-door canvases; those absent were omitted.

MICROFILM FROM THE LIBRARY OF THE CHURCH OF THE LATTER DAY SAINTS

Contributed by DOROTHY AKINS (Member #1451)

What a thrill it is to look at copies of original documents from the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries! We can do just that in our own genealogy library. Our library is now a lending library for the Church of the Latter Day Saints in Utah. We can access this library on the internet at www.familysearch.org by clicking on Library. Library Collections, Place Search.

I ordered the records for the village of Labarte-Inard, France. When you find your village, click on it to see what records are available. In my village there were both church and civil records. I chose church records which took me to Titles.

Our library will order the microfilms for us for a fee of \$5.50 per microfilm. We can keep the film for 30 days and use the microfilm readers at the library. Give the librarian the number of the film you want. You can find the number under View Film Notes on the Title page.

When the film was received, I started from the end because I knew the names of my great, great, great grandparents. I worked backwards to find their parents, grandparents, siblings, etc. I found records of births, marriages, and deaths.

Of course, the records were in French. I cannot read French, but I could pick out the names of my ancestors. I made a note of the page number on which I found an entry and asked DANIELLE MILLER to translate the entry for me. I owe her a debt of gratitude.

As a follow-up on my article "From Rags to Riches: Jean Barousse" in the May 2009 issue of *Kinfolks*, I would like to share the ancestors of JEAN BAROUSSE that I found on the microfilms.

JEAN BAROUSSE's parents were PIERRE BAROUSSE, born March 8, 1789 in Labarte-Inard, France, and JEANNE PERBOST, born March 30, 1782 in Labarte-Inard, France.

PIERRE's parents were JEAN JACQUES BAROUSSE, born February 1, 1755, and MAGDELAINE GERMAIN, born May 9, 1755, the daughter of PIERRE GERMAIN and JEANNE CAJAUBON.

JEAN JACQUES' parents were JEAN BAROUSSE, born February 1, 1727, and JEANNE BRAQUET, born 1705, the daughter of BERTRAND BRAQUET and CATHERINE FORE.

JEAN BAROUSSE's parents were JEAN BAROUSSE and JEANNE REILLON, the daughter of BERNARD REILLON and BERNARDE CAUDERE.

JEANNE PERBOST's parents were BERTRAND PERBOST, born March 12, 1749, and MARIANNE CHOURREU, born January 4, 1759, daughter of JEAN CHOURREU and CATHERINE GERMAIN.

BERTRAND PERBOST's parents were GUILLAUME PERBOST and JEANNE AUDUREU.

FROM THE SCRAPBOOK OF HILDA ZOE BRUNING KAYE

HILDA ZOE BRUNING KAY, a former Lake Charles resident who now lives in Lincoln, Nebraska, has donated her scrapbooks to be used in articles for *Kinfolks*. The scrapbooks contain memorabilia and newspaper articles about Lake Charles in 1936 and 1937. The articles name many of the prominent people and the "young set," a virtual "Who's Who" of Lake Charles at the time. Some of us may have been included in the articles; others may have relatives who were mentioned or may just remember the names.

WHAT SHOULD A HOPE CHEST CONTAIN?

DINING ROOM LINENS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 lace or embroidered tablecloth, about 3 yards long, with napkins to match | |
| 1 damask tablecloth, about 3 yards long | 3 damask tablecloths, about 2 ½ yards long |
| 3 dozen damask napkins | 1 table pad |
| 1 luncheon set of lace or embroidered linen, with napkins | |
| 3 breakfast sets of natural or embroidered linen, with napkins | |
| 2 dozen tea napkins, embroidered or lace edged | 2 dozen finger bowl doilies |
| 2 linen breakfast tray sets | 2 bridge sets, colored linen or lace |
| 1 dozen cocktail napkins | 1 table runner for between services |
| 2 buffet and serving table runners, embroidered or lace | |

THE BEDROOM

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 12 linen or fine cotton sheets | 12 linen or fine cotton pillowcases |
| 2 pairs of blanket covers | 2 down comforters |
| 4 pairs of woolen blankets or 4 heavy single blankets | |
| 4 quilted mattress pads | 2 pairs bedspreads, colored or lace |

THE BATHROOM

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2 dozen face towels | 2 dozen guest towels |
| 1 dozen bath towels, small size | 1 dozen bath towels, large size |
| 2 dozen washcloths | 2 bathmats |

THE KITCHEN

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 dozen dish towels | 1 dozen glass towels |
| 1 dozen dish cloths | ½ dozen roller towels |
| 1 ironing board cover | 1 dozen dust cloths |
| ½ dozen pot holders | 6 polishing cloths |
| 9 scrub cloths | |

25 SEPTEMBER 1936. FOOTBALL GAME. Lake Charles High vs. Beaumont High School LCHS Team---HUGH MOSS, HAL SALTER, SAMMY MANCUSO, MARK QUILTY, CECIL MAY, BILLY BEYER, BILLY DeBORDELEON, GENE BALDWIN, PETE HENRY, G. W. FORD, LANE PLAUCHE, HOUSE REID, SANDY HARLESS, GEORGE PERKINS, JAMES RISCHER, JOHNNY MICELLE, SMOKEY FOREMAN, ROBERT SANDERS, PAUL NEIL, BILLY CLINE, FORREST WHITE, ALLEN HOUSE, LESLIE ARNOLD, BILL WATSON, and JOHN TIMPA. [Pictures were included in article.]

8 OCTOBER 1936. WILDCAT BACKFIELD. The Wildcat backfield which Coach R. S. KILLEN has chosen to start against the Bolton Bears is composed of BILLY CLINE at Quarterback, JAMES RISCHER at Fullback, and PAUL NEIL and FORREST WHITE, Halfbacks. [Pictures included in article.]

9 OCTOBER 1936. STARTING LINEUP. LCHS vs. Neville High School at Monroe. Six linemen are SAMMY MANCUSO and CECIL MAY, guards; GEORGE PERKINS and PETE HENRY, tackles; SMOKEY FOREMAN and JOHNNY MICELLE, ends.

1936 (Undated). BULLDOG TEAM OF JENNINGS. Players in the Jennings line included SIDNEY BULLER, DON REDELL, GRENESE JACKSON MATTHEW ISTRE, GUY McLEMORE, DUD REDELL and FRANCIS BALSHAW. The backfield is composed of BOBBY WENDROCK, RALPH WHITMAN, RICHARD WENDROCK, and RAYMOND ARCENEUX.

1936 (Undated). LCHS WINNERS IN GOOD POSTURE CONTEST. The Good Posture Contest, sponsored by the physical education program began in the state of Louisiana this year. Winners were FLORENCE BREAUX, FANNIE BETH DIETZ, EVELYN RICHARD, DALE HARMON, RUTH THOMAS, and ROSE MARIE MICELLE. [Pictures included in article.]

1936 (Undated). JOHN NEWLAND was accepted at the US Naval Academy.

6 AUGUST 1936. BEAUTIFUL TEA HONORING GUEST. As a courtesy to her charming house guest, Miss ANN KERSEICK of Abbeville, Mississippi, Miss LELIA NEWLAND entertained at her home, 2442 (South) Ryan Street. Guests were entertained in the beautiful garden where ferns and shrubs gave the background for baskets of summer flowers and bright plots of blooming flowers. Tea girls were Misses BETTY RUTH GOODE, SHIRLEY SLACK, and CONSTANCE BARTLETT. The hostess was assisted in entertaining by her mother, Mrs. M. A. NEWLAND, Mrs. DAISY GOING, Mrs. W. D. GOODE, Mrs. J. A. MacLEOD, and Mrs. C. J. WEHRT.

Guests were ANN KERSEICK, MARY KATHERINE SHUTTS, EVELYN RICHARD, ELIZABETH ANN QUILTY, JEAN McGRAW, BETTY STIFFELL, CLAIRE REID, CARMEN COX, MARGUERITE McGOWEN, MARIAN McGOWEN, PATTY PETTY, BONNIE JEAN HOUSTON, EMMA MAE LANZ, HARRY LANZ, FRANCES GILMER, GLADYS ROCK, MARGUERITE ROCK, BETTY RAY BOYKIN, NEIL COURTNEY, JANE BONHAM, MARY RUTH PLAUCHE, HILDA ZOE BRUNING, MARGARET JANE PERKINS, HELEN RICHARD, LOUISE INGERSOLL, LOUIE SWANN, PERLA BAILLO, RUTH THOMAS, ANNABELLE GORHAM, JULIET GORHAM, BETTY YEATMAN, CLEARY YEATMAN, IDA WINTER, MARIE CRADDOCK, MARTHA PENNINGTON, DORTHY McCANN, MARGARET McCANN, SALLY STOCKWELL, IDA MAE FOSS, DOLORES KNISPEL, [several names illegible] ----- KUTTNER, BEATRICE FARQUE, VERA DUGAS, SHIRLEY SLACK, CONSTANCE BARTLETT, and BETTY RUTH GOODE.

DECEMBER 1936. BEAUTIFUL OPEN HOUSE

A beautiful Open House was hosted by Misses JEWEL and ROSE MARY KUTTNER at the KUTTNER home, 405 Incline Street. Poinsettias and miniature Santa Clauses placed here and there depicted a lovely Christmas scene. The House Party was composed of Misses EVELYN RICHARD, MARGUERITE McGOWEN, MARIAN McGOWEN, BONNIE JEAN HOUSTON, JUANITA MALLET, LILY MAE NELSON, ELIZABETH ANN QUILTY, JANE BONHAM, CARMEN COX, and PATTY PETTY. Tea Girls were Misses VIRGINIA LAMKIN, ANNE HART HAYES, JACKIE HILDEBRANDT, ERIN MORGAN, OUIDA NASH, MARY RUTH PLAUCHE, NORRINE VINCENT, and MARTHA JANE MOORE.

In addition to those in the House Party and the Tea Girls, guests included Misses LOU ANN CAMPBELL, JANE STIFFELL, DAPHNE TATE, MARTHA BELL, MARJORIE NORTH, VIRGINIA

RAWLINS, SHIRLEY SLACK, CAROLYN MAURER, VIRGINIA BENNETT, BETTY BIRD, KATHRYN BULLOCH, BILLIE GARRETT, ALICE MARIE EDDY, VIRGINIA SHUTTS, ELAINE YOUNG, CONCETTA NEIL, KATHRYN LANTRIP, NORMA JEAN McKINNEY, ANNA LOUISE CLARK, MARY ELIZABETH FOSS, LELIA NEWLAND, BETTY STIFFELL, JEAN McGRAW, HELEN WEBER RICHARD, DALE HARMON, JULIET GORHAM, NEIL COURTNEY, EVELYN MILFORD, MARTHA PENNINGTON, MARJORIE LEMOINE, MARGUERITE ROCK, FRANCES GILMER, WANDA NEWCOMER, CATHERINE JANE ROBERTSON, KATHERINE RAWLINS, CAROL MALLOY, BETTY YEATMAN, NANCY NAFF, RUTH THOMAS, MARY KATHERINE SHUTTS.

Misses VERA DUGAS, MARGARET JANE PERKINS, DOROTHY CONSLEY, MABEL BRANTLEY, CLEARY YEATMAN, FRANCES DENBO, MARY MOORE, VIDA VINCENT, MILDRED DAVIS, HARRY LANZ, CLAIRE REID, LILA MAE FOSS, JUANITA MALLET, GERALDINE NORRIS, SALLY STOCKWELL, HILDA ZOE BRUNING, MAXINE MAHAFFEY, PATTY LOU WHITE, POLLY ANNA WHITE, BETTY REID, KATHERINE PLAUCHE, PAULA PARTRIDGE, BEATRICE FARQUE, ELSIE PRATER, FANNIE BETH DIETZ, IRENE MARSHALL, ROSELMA TALBOT, ELAINE VINCENT, JIMMIE FOWLER, CLAIRE KUTTNER, and MARCEL DEAN SALTER.

Messrs. K. D. JONES, LEO KAOUGH, FRANK WATSON, GENE RODERICK, RICHARD WEEKS, P. J. ST. ROMAIN, ROBERT SANDERS, GEORGE PERKINS, BILLY De BORDELEON, CARL SHETLER, O. C. HEBERT, BOBBY FRY, HENRY A. REID, Jr., WILLIS GAYLE, RICHARD SEE, BOBBY LEMOINE, JOHN HARVEY, BOBBY LANZ, J. B. WATSON, HERMAN LYONS, ERNEST SCHINDLER, TOMMY FORD, LEWIS CLEMENTS, BOBBY MANAGAN, G. W. FORD, Jr., WESLEY SPENCER, ROBERT WHEELER, JACK KNAPP, RUSH MARSHALL, BILLY BOB MARTIN, JOHN McGRAW, KELLY DEAN, LEO MOREL, HENRY MANCUSO, BEN ROGERS, TORBERT SLACK, LANE PLAUCHE, FORREST WHITE, HUGH MOSS, JOHNNY REED, DAVID MAY, CECIL BULLOCH, BILLY BEYER, JACK TWATCHMAN, HARWOOD PONTON, RAY PRUITT, BILLY DANIELS, VAN STOCKTON, JOHN NEWLAND, TOM BELL, HOUSTON REED, RAY GREIN, HOWARD CLARK, JULIAN WHITE, and JAMES WHITE.

Messrs. PHILIP KIPLINGER, AUSTIN NELSON, BRUCE HOUSTON, LASTIE PAUL VINCENT, DAN HALL, ORVILLE OLIVIER, BILLY WATSON, HAROLD NASSE, PAUL NIEL, PETE HENRY, SIDNEY GRAY, LESLIE ARNOLD, JAMES RISHER, JOHN CALDWELL, JOHNNY NIEL, FRANK PERKINS, MARK QUILTY, Jr., TRUETT KIRKPATRICK, T. S. HUBER, Jr., JOHN HENRY, J. L. COX, Jr., GORDON STEEN, RAYMOND PAULEY, EDWARD GLUSMAN, A. J. BOURGEOIS, WADDELL BRANTLEY, JAMES PRICE, CARSON LOGAN, PAT MANAGAN, CHARLES QUIRK, CONWAY GUILBEAUX, ERNEST PRICE, and JACK LALANNE.

Misses LORENA ROBERTS, EBBIE WHITTEN, ELIZABETH SCOTT, BEATRICE FIELD, RACHEL NORGRESS, LOUISE HOFFPAUIR, FRANCES FLETCHER, GENEVIEVE HALL, KATHLEEN THORNTON, C. J. MILLER, MAY HAMILTON, LUCIE TRAHAN, HELEN WENTZ, GRACE ULMER, and RUTH SMITH; Mrs. JENNINGS KUTTNER, Mrs. A. T. RATLIFF, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. FORD, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. KILLEN, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. CARRIER, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. ST. DIZIER, Mrs. RALPH SANDERS, and Mrs. A. J. KUTTNER.

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SWEETHEART OF LSU. Miss JANE GIBSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. FRANK GIBSON, was chosen as LSU Sweetheart by the naval officers of Annapolis, who picked her from 107 Louisiana State Co-eds. Miss GIBSON is a recent graduate of Lake Charles High School. Her picture will appear in the 1937 *Gumbo*, LSU's yearbook. {Newspaper clipping with photo is undated, but probably was 1937.]

THE WEEKLY ECHO, LAKE CHARLES, LA. (Saturday, 28 March 1868)

Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX (Member #1296)

The repercussions of the Civil War were still impacting the country and Radical Reconstruction was hampering much of the former Confederacy, including Louisiana. President ANDREW JOHNSON's troubles were far from over; he appeared before the Senate accused of "violating or attempting to violate the constitution or laws" as grounds for impeachment. General HANCOCK, Commander of the Fifth Military District headquartered in New Orleans, ordered an election to be held to frame a Constitution and civil government for the State of Louisiana. The sheriff of each parish was to be held responsible for "the preservation of good order and perfect freedom of the ballot." All places where intoxicating liquors were retailed would be closed and the sale of liquor prohibited. The registry of voters was to be revised. Sheriff D. J. READ ordered those who had not paid their "Convention Tax" to do so immediately or "incur the penalty prescribed by law." A copy of the Louisiana State Constitution, adopted 7 March 1868, appeared in the paper.

An article entitled "The Coming Election" from the *New Orleans Times* told, "Whether the people of Louisiana will have it so or not, they are expected to go through the forms and expenses of an election. At the last State election, there were good reasons for declining to vote, for the contest was forced on the people without their consent, and unless the majority of the registered votes were cast, the election was to be regarded as a nullity. But these reasons no longer exist. Congress, by an amendment of its previously amended reconstruction acts, has destroyed all the advantages of 'masterly inactivity,' and as an objectionable constitution can no longer be defeated by remaining away from the polls, the attempt must be made to defeat it in some other manner." Another article encouraged all voters to register and vote to "defeat the nefarious schemes of the corrupt and tyrannical party which is striving to overthrow free government in America."

The Opelousas Journal urged immigration to St. Landry Parish, and the editor of *The Echo* said there was plenty of room in Calcasieu Parish. *The Montgomery Advertiser* reported, "The month of March will exhibit two wonderful events---the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS for insisting the Southern States were out of the Union, and the trial of ANDREW JOHNSON for insisting that they are in the Union. The conviction of both is earnestly desired by the radical party."

An article in *The New Orleans Times* warned that BEN BUTLER was "up to his old tricks." [BUTLER was the despised Union general who put New Orleans under harsh military control and whose reputation for stealing from the South was unprecedented. He especially delighted in the theft of silver spoons and earned the nickname of "Spoons Butler."] The article said DICKENS gave a lecture in New Orleans in which he referred to "spoons," but BUTLER was not deterred. BUTLER proceeded to gain attention at the Senate impeachment hearings of JOHNSON; he hid behind a door until JOHNSON had been called three times, then BUTLER made his appearance, to the disgust of the Senators. *The New Orleans Crescent*, the popular Southern Journal established in 1848 and suppressed by BEN BUTLER on 18 May 1862, was reestablished on 12 October 1865, and said it now was, as in the past, a faithful exponent of Conservative Southern sentiment.

Money was needed to complete the Opelousas Railroad to link New Orleans and Houston. *The New Orleans Times* stated that if the railroad could be gotten through to Niblett's Bluff to connect with all the Texas railroads, then it would become one of the most valuable and remunerative roads in the country. JAMES M. PORTER of Opelousas was a candidate for Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, which was comprised of the parishes of Calcasieu, St. Landry, and Lafayette.

The editor of the *Echo* stated, "Some of our exchanges speak of our paper as the *St. Charles Echo*. This is a mistake as will be seen by the heading. We doubt there is anything half so pretty in the Parish of St. Charles as our little Lake, and we don't like to see it underrated. The fishing season has fairly commenced. There is no better fresh water fish than can be caught in Lake Charles."

Locally, GEORGE H. WELLS and LOUIS LEVEQUE, Attorneys at Law, advertised. LOUIS FISHER, wholesale and retail dealer in foreign and domestic dry goods, also advertised. Mr. FISHER informs his patrons that he takes "gold and silver dollar for dollar in payment of merchandise." The academy run by J. W. BRYAN gave its schedule and fees.

A letter to the editor written by "Calcasieu" told of his attendance at a dinner party given for captain DANIEL GOOS on the occasion of his 54th birthday. After the dinner, the group visited GOOS' "monster saw mill," with its six saws "cutting logs, sawing slabs, and edging lumber, and turning out scantling and pickets." It was said to be one of the largest sawmills in America.

On 28 March 1868, in the office of J. V. MOSS, Clerk of Court for the Eighth Judicial Court, WILLIAM M. PERKINS and ELI A. PERKINS filed a petition for their appointment to administer the estate of their father, the late JAMES PERKINS. The succession of MARIE de la FOSSE, the deceased wife of ANDREW LANGLEY, was also filed. The probate sale for the property of JOHN G. WARTELLE and FELIX WARTELLE, including their sawmill, was set for 9 April 1868. The notices were published in both English and French.

LAGRANGE SCHOOL NOTES FROM 1951 "RESUME" YEARBOOK

GIRLS' ENSEMBLE. PEGGY TRAHAN, MIRIAM HANCHEY, MARY JANE PAULSON, PEGGY RIQUELMY, JANET ASSUNTO, CATHERINE McDANIEL, EDNA MYRA HEBERT (pianist), NANCY MOORE, BEVERLY HELMS, MARCIA FELDES, JOAN HATCHETTE, and KATHERINE RENTROP.

BOYS' CHORUS: EDNA MYRA HEBERT (pianist), JIMMY DONALDSON, ALLAN HUNT, JIMMY BUCKNER, GENE SAVANT, BENNIE RYAN, WILFRED WOOLMAN, GERALD GARRISON, CHRIS CLARK, J. C. ORTEGO, and DAVID GOTT.

KEY CLUB: HERBERT J. HEBERT (sponsor), TED MILLS (president), BENNIE RYAN (vice president), JIMMY DONALDSON (secretary), AARON BERTRAND (treasurer), GARY BERTRAND, GARY ABRAHAMS, JIMMY BEAM, ALVIN OGEA, NORMAN YANTIS, JOHN REED MARTIN, MACK NEVILS, HULEN LANDRY. Not shown were JOSEPH BOREL, CHRIS CLARK, JOHN ROBERTS and DONALD CASEY.

BEST DRESSED: ARLINE SARVER, JOHN REED MARTIN.

CUTEST & MOST HANDSOME: ANNETTE LANDRY, CHRIS CLARK.

BEST ATHLETE & BEST SPORT: MURAL CORMIE, ARLINE SARVER.

STUDENT COUNCIL CONVENTION REPRESENTATIVE: JIMMY BEAM

Pictures of persons mentioned can also be found in the *Lake Charles American Press* (5/30/2008)

EARLY AMERICAN HURRICANES: 1492 TO 1870
A storm blows over, but the driftwood remains. Yiddish Proverb

Since time began, hurricanes, also known as tropical cyclones, have wreaked havoc on coastal areas and on ships at sea, playing their part in the history of the world. Vicious hurricanes spawned off the coast of Africa have blown across the Atlantic to bring misery and death to the Gulf Coast and Atlantic areas of North America. These storms have sunk great fleets of ships, determined settlement patterns, created monstrous property damages and destroyed millions of lives. Although they left no records of the events, Native Americans had their share of hurricanes and took precautions when they saw weather signs that warned them that a storm was approaching. In fact, "hurricane" is derived from an Indian word meaning terrible storm.

The Spanish were the first to record the presence of hurricanes in America. Legend tells that COLUMBUS encountered a rare mid-winter hurricane on his first voyage to America, and, in 1528, a Spanish record showed that a hurricane wrecked a ship carrying explorers in the Tampa-Tallahassee area; only 10 of the 400 explorers survived. Spanish records also tell of fleets being shipwrecked by hurricanes off Florida in 1545, 1551, 1553 and 1554. A severe hurricane in September 1565 decided the fate of east Florida, when France and Spain were rivals for supremacy in the New World. A French fleet from Fort Caroline, preparing to attack the Spanish fortifications to the south, was sunk off the coast of St. Augustine by a hurricane on 10 September 1565. Then the Spanish attacked Fort Caroline and killed the weakened French garrison, sending the French women and children to Havana. As a result, Spain reigned supreme in Florida for many years.

Tropical storms also deterred attempts to establish an English colony in Virginia. In 1584, Sir WALTER RALEIGH encountered a severe hurricane off Virginia, just as his half-brother, HUMPHREY GILBERT, had done the previous year. In 1585, after a terrible three-day storm, the little English settlement at Roanoke Island was abandoned. Damages from the storm, along with growing hostility from the Indians, caused Sir FRANCIS DRAKE to take the colonists back to England. Two weeks later, Sir RICHARD GRENVILLE arrived with supplies for the colonists, but they were no longer there. He left 15 of his men with provisions enough for two years, but when JOHN WHITE arrived in 1587, he found no trace of the colony. WHITE reestablished the colony, but again a great storm came and damaged the settlement. WHITE returned to England for more supplies and more colonists, but was delayed because in 1588 England was battling the Spanish Armada. When he returned in 1590, there was no sign of WHITE's daughter or his granddaughter, VIRGINIA DARE, or any of the other colonists. Only the word "Croatan" carved into a tree was found. Did the Croatan Indians attack the settlement, or did the hard-pressed colonists go to live with friendly Indians? The mystery remains to this day! In 1607, the English tried again and established a settlement at Jamestown.

In 1609, a great West Indian hurricane struck the Bahamas and wrecked many English ships, blowing one as far away as Bermuda. Among those who were shipwrecked on Bermuda were Sir THOMAS GATES and STEPHEN HOPKINS; HOPKINS would later sail on the *Mayflower* with the Pilgrims. The survivors stayed on the island and constructed a small boat in which they sailed to Jamestown in May 1610. It is thought that HOPKINS' account of the hurricane of 1609 was the inspiration for SHAKESPEARE's play, *The Tempest*. In 1622, a severe hurricane sank eight Spanish treasure ships near the Florida Keys and the Dry Tortugas.

Hurricanes were not just confined to the southern coasts. The first recorded hurricane in New England, "The Great Hurricane of August 1635," passed over uninhabited eastern Long Island before moving into New England and devastating Massachusetts. Whole forests were felled and many ships were lost at sea. As torrential sheets of rain poured down, a storm surge of twenty-one feet high struck the coast, causing major damage that would linger for decades. The hurricane was like nothing the English colonists had ever seen, and was followed by a lunar eclipse. Imagine how the superstitious people must have viewed this storm and eclipse! Evidence collected from colonial journals and other sources by the National Hurricane Center tells that the hurricane was fast-moving with winds up to 130 miles per hour and a strong storm surge. On 16 August 1635, JOHN WINTHROP of the Massachusetts Bay Colony wrote that strong winds were blowing a full week before the hurricane struck, and told of the deaths of eight Indians sucked under water while "flying from their wigwams." WILLIAM BRADFORD, the leader of the Plymouth Colony, wrote of "Such a mighty storm of wind and rain as none living in these parts, either English or Indian, ever saw. It blew down sundry houses and uncovered [unroofed] others...It blew down thousands of trees, turning up the stronger by the roots and breaking the pine trees off in the middle." Crops also suffered major damage, but there was no estimate of the lives lost among the colonists. The hurricane then blew out into the Atlantic Ocean.

The first hurricane predicted by a European was "The Dreadful Hurry Cane of 1667." It struck Barbados, the West Indies and North Carolina, and flooded Virginia. Capt. LANGFORD, of His Majesty's Royal Navy, had warned the British fleet in the West Indies of the impending storm, giving them time to escape its ravages. In 1675 and 1683, severe hurricanes ravaged New England. In the late summer of 1686, a hurricane once again changed the tide of American history. As Spanish forces from St. Augustine prepared to attack English settlers in the lower Carolina settlements, the storm struck. Some of the Spanish ships were blown aground, and the attack had to be abandoned. The English settlers were saved from the wrath of the Spaniards, but they had not escaped the wrath of the storm. Crops were beaten down; fences were blown away, and cattle ran wild; the animals then ate the crops, and famine threatened the colony. The settlers rebuilt and had a few years respite before the next hurricane struck. In 1698, it was New England's turn to feel the blow of a strong hurricane.

In 1700, 1713, 1728 and 1752, hurricanes assaulted the Carolina coasts. The Gulf Coast fell victim to hurricanes in the early 1700s. In 1715 and 1733, Mobile and nearby Dauphin Island were hard hit by hurricanes. In 1715, a hurricane that pounded the Alabama shore sank a fleet of eleven Spanish treasure ships from Havana; over 1,000 people and all the treasure were lost. In 1722 and 1746, severe hurricanes swept the coasts of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. The first hurricane recorded in Louisiana occurred in September 1722. First-hand accounts of the storm told of crops destroyed by torrential rain and strong winds, and of houses and public buildings blown down in the newly established capital of New Orleans. These reports also told of passenger ships, flatboats, canoes, launches and pirogues lost with all their trade goods, and of seven-to-eight-foot tides at Mobile and Fort St. Louis. The 1722 hurricane also destroyed a fleet of Spanish treasure ships off the Florida Keys, and dealt a major blow to the Spanish economy.

In 1740, two hurricanes occurred within a week of each other and ravaged Mobile. On 22 October 1743 (Old Style) or 2 November 1743 (New Style), BENJAMIN FRANKLIN's so-

called "Eclipse Hurricane" devastated wharves and shipping in Boston. This was the first tropical storm to be measured by scientific instruments, and it coincided with a total eclipse of the moon. In October 1749, a violent storm wracked the east coast from North Carolina to New Jersey. On 4 September 1766, a hurricane blew a Spanish treasure fleet of five galleons sailing from Vera Cruz to Havana onto the shores of Galveston Island. In September 1772, a ferocious hurricane blew from the Lesser Antilles with eight-foot storm surges that inundated the mouth of the Mississippi---a precursor to Hurricane Katrina. A hurricane struck Galveston in September 1766 and affected the southwest Louisiana coast, sinking the ship *Constantine*; a nearby beach and bayou was named Constance Beach and Constance Bayou in memory of the ship. From 1722 to 1778, a series of hurricanes ravaged the Gulf Coast from Florida to Louisiana.

Hurricanes also impeded the progress of war. Just as opening maneuvers for the Revolutionary War were in progress, the "Independence Day Hurricane" of September 1775 struck the coast from North Carolina and blew as far north as Newfoundland. Men and supplies of both armies were drenched by the rains and battered by the winds. In August 1778, while coming to the assistance of American General SULLIVAN, the French fleet just off the coast Newport, Rhode Island was hard hit by a hurricane. The English fleet, defending Newport, was also extensively damaged. Both fleets limped away for repairs. In August 1779, a hurricane almost destroyed the entire Spanish fleet that had gathered at New Orleans in order to launch an attack on the British; the Spanish fleet was so scattered and disabled that it could not attack the British.

The Great Hurricane Season of 1780 produced eight hurricanes. In August, a severe hurricane struck the coast of Louisiana near the mouth of the Mississippi, and devastated Spanish New Orleans with strong winds and floods. Three very strong hurricanes that struck the West Indies that year influenced the fate of the American colonies. The Revolutionary War was being fought, and a constant stream of transports and warships from England and France were crossing the Atlantic. Harbors in the West Indies were crowded with ships from all nations. The first storm in October 1780 dealt a deadly blow to Jamaica, where it was accompanied by a severe earthquake. Many buildings were destroyed; ships were run aground and were beaten to pieces by the wind and waves; several hundred people lost their lives. The earthquake raised one of the English ships, the *Princess Royal*, and "placed her on a firm bed." The survivors used the ship as a place of refuge. From Jamaica, the storm blew across Cuba, then headed north into the shipping lanes between Cape Hatteras and Bermuda, where it struck a British fleet under Admiral RODNEY, the same fleet that had been damaged in the hurricane near Bermuda. As the hurricane continued north, it struck a second British fleet off the Virginia Capes. Consequently, many British ships were sunk or heavily damaged in the storm, a boon for the Continentals.

The second storm of October 1780, the "Great Hurricane," was the most powerful storm of the 18th century and the most destructive of all time in the West Indies. The storm struck first at Barbados, which was the center of British military, economic and political power, where it took over 4,000 lives. Admiral RODNEY stated, "The whole face of the country appears an entire ruin, and the most beautiful island in the world has the appearance of a country laid waste by fire and sword." Loss of life in the entire West Indies was estimated at over 22,000; many of the victims were British soldiers. Health concerns arose because of the great number of unburied dead on the island, the polluted sources of water and the threat of disease. The storm also heavily damaged the British fleet and destroyed a fleet of 19 Dutch merchant ships.

The third hurricane in October 1780 was called "Solano's Hurricane," named for Admiral SOLANO, who commanded a powerful Spanish fleet of 64 vessels from Havana to strike British Pensacola. Aboard the ships were 4,000 Spanish troops commanded by BERNARDO de GALVEZ. The hurricane damaged the Spanish fleet so badly that Pensacola was spared from Spanish attack.

In August 1781, after the city of Charleston had surrendered to the British, a severe hurricane struck the area and heavily damaged the British fleet. In 1783, two Atlantic hurricanes struck, causing extensive damage. Bridges and roads were washed away by the floodwaters, making travel extremely difficult. In July 1788, an entry in GEORGE WASHINGTON's diary showed that high waters from a hurricane were blown "into fields where no tide had ever been heard of before." Two hurricanes struck the Carolinas and Virginia in August 1795, wrecking ships going from Havana to Spain. Hurricanes struck Louisiana in 1779, 1780, 1793, 1794, and 1806.

One of the most unusual hurricanes was the "New England Snow Hurricane" that swept the mid-Atlantic states and New England in October 1804. The late-season hurricane was accompanied by heavy rain and "a considerable flight of snow." In the Green Mountains of Vermont, snow reached a depth of three to four feet, and the damage to orchards and maple sugar groves was severe. In 1811, Charleston was struck by a hurricane that was accompanied by tornadoes, and two years later the city suffered major destruction from another hurricane in August 1813. It was the time of the War of 1812, and at Charleston, the wharves were wrecked and shipping destroyed. A British prison ship was driven aground, giving an opportunity for some American prisoners to escape. Roads were washed out, bridges swept downstream and buildings were wrecked, conditions which made it more difficult to pursue the escapees.

In August 1812, New Orleans was hit by a strong hurricane that flooded most of the city and killed about 100 people. It was rumored that the British would take advantage of the bad weather to launch an attack on the city. Actually, the British fleet had been approaching the city, but the hurricane scattered the ships and saved the city from the British. "The Great September Gale of 1815" was the most powerful storm to lash the coast of New England between 1635 and 1938. The storm, accompanied by torrential rain and tornados did great damage on land and to shipping at sea. Many sources mention the severe storm of 1818 that struck Galveston Island, where JEAN LAFITTE had his headquarters. According to the *Louisiana Historical Quarterly* (July 1940) on 12 September 1818, "A storm of extraordinary violence swept up the Gulf. The storm destroyed most of the island, and at least four of LAFITTE's ships."

In July 1819, a strong hurricane spread extensive damage from Alabama to Louisiana. Winds caused much damage in Mobile, Alabama, and extremely high water washed turtles and alligators into the streets. Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, was almost destroyed, and many ships were wrecked or run aground. In the storm the U. S. man-of-war *Firebrand* capsized and all aboard perished. Another strong hurricane struck the Gulf Coast in September 1821, just after the transfer of West Florida to the United States had taken place. American soldiers and civilians moving into the territory were surprised by the fury of the storm. Buildings collapsed, ships were run aground, and many people, including soldiers, were drowned. The schooner *Washington* capsized and about 20 people aboard were lost. Another hurricane in 1823 created havoc from Louisiana to Alabama. In August of 1830, twin hurricanes swept the Atlantic coast.

In June 1825, ships' logs told of a tropical disturbance off Cuba, which soon developed into a major hurricane, wrecking the Atlantic coast from North Carolina to New Jersey and New York.

"The Great Barbados Hurricane," one of the strongest hurricanes to ravish Louisiana, blew out of Barbados in mid-August 1831, accompanied by a great tidal surge that inundated ports along the eastern Gulf Coast. The island of Barataria was completely submerged, as was Ft. Pike, the federal fort at the entrance to Lake Ponchartrain. New Orleans was flooded; plantations and farm lands were submerged; roads and bridges were swept away. The area from Natchez west to Baton Rouge bore the brunt of the storm, but Opelousas and the Attakapas District also suffered considerable damage. From Baton Rouge to Alexandria, heavy rains and winds ruined crops. At that time, the coast of Louisiana was lightly populated, so deaths from the storm were relatively few. Other hurricanes hit southwest Louisiana in 1833, 1834, and 1837.

In 1837, the "Great Hurricane Season," eleven hurricanes struck the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts. In late September, a severe hurricane was spotted by the sloop-of-war *HMS Racer* off Jamaica. On 1 October, the "Racer Hurricane," struck Galveston, where a steady stream of European immigrants and Americans was pouring into the Republic of Texas. The *Houston Telegraph* and the *Texas Register* ran aground as high water flooded the island, and every house and public building, except the Mexican customhouse, was swept away. As the hurricane went east, New Orleans and Mobile felt its wrath. It destroyed the lighthouse at Bayou St. John near New Orleans, the first lighthouse built by the Federal government outside the original thirteen colonies. Then the hurricane moved across Alabama, to central Georgia and South Carolina. Ninety persons were drowned when The *USS Home*, was torn to pieces by the "Racer Hurricane."

In August 1839, a severe hurricane struck the Atlantic coast. In September 1839, June 1840, and June 1844, hurricanes struck Charley's Lake (now Lake Charles), causing minor damage. Galveston was battered by a hurricane in 1842. In April 1846, a hurricane struck the mouth of the Mississippi, causing tornados to spawn as far west as Calcasieu and Cameron Parishes. Florida, Georgia and the southern Atlantic states were hit by "The Great Hurricane of 1846." In October 1849 a severe hurricane struck New York City, New Haven, Providence and Boston. The next year, three tropical storms devastated coastal areas from the Carolinas to Canada. In August 1852, a storm with torrential rains struck Mobile and Pensacola, went into Alabama and Georgia, and then into the Carolinas and Virginia. In 1854, the largest hurricane in 50 years struck Savannah and Charleston, causing severe damage. A hurricane in 1855 badly damaged Alabama and Mississippi.

"The Charter Oak Storm" heavily damaged Long Island, Boston and Providence in 1856. That same year a devastating hurricane literally tore apart Last Island (L'Île Dernière), the summer watering place of the cream of antebellum Louisiana society. [See *KINFOLKS*, Vol. 27 #3.] In August 1860, another storm battered the Louisiana coast near Last Island, and went on to devastate New Orleans. The effects of the storm reached as far as Pensacola. About a month later, on 14 September 1860, a second hurricane struck the middle Gulf States and pounded the coast from the Louisiana delta to Pensacola. A few weeks later a third hurricane hit Louisiana.

During the War Between the States one of LINCOLN's prime objectives was to seize control of strategic harbors and forts along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts in order to blockade Confederate shipping. After the Confederates defeated the Union at Bull Run in October 1861, the federal government began a "secret" military operation and assembled a naval expedition consisting of troop transports and warships. These ships gathered in Chesapeake Bay to launch an attack on Confederates in the Carolinas and Georgia, but while the fleet was assembling, gale winds scattered it. Heavy rainfall and falling barometric pressures indicated a tropical disturbance, and the storm struck Union-held Cape Hatteras with a vengeance. In four hours the whole island was submerged and four sentries were drowned. Off the Carolina coast two Union ships were sunk and others were heavily damaged. The storm produced high tides all the way to Maine. Railroads, roads and bridges were washed away, and 150 fishing boats were wrecked. The passenger liner *Maritania*, bound to Boston from Liverpool, sank.

On 13 September 1865, the Sabine River-Lake Calcasieu Storm struck Lake Calcasieu near Cameron and the town of Lake Charles. A report from the *Vermilion Advertiser* stated, "Niblett's Bluff was utterly destroyed by a terrific storm... All the buildings in the place were blown down. The inhabitants had to flee from their houses and prostrate themselves on the ground to keep from being blown into the river. Fortunately, no lives were lost, though many received severe bruises from falling timber. The forest for four miles on this side of the bluff was completely destroyed." Twenty-five deaths were reported from the storm in Calcasieu Parish. The storm also inflicted great damage in Orange, Texas, where only three houses remained intact. The area around Lake Calcasieu was inundated by a flood tide, and several persons perished at Grand Chenier.

In October 1865, the USS *Republic*, a fancy side-wheeled steamship, left New York carrying 59 carpetbaggers and entrepreneurs bound for New Orleans to exploit their opportunities. The ship was also crammed with 500 barrels of cargo and about 20,000 gold and silver coins worth about \$400,000. On 24 October, waves became mountainous and the wind blew with hurricane force in a devastating storm known as the "Blue God." By the next day, the hull of the *Republic* began to leak, and most all passengers took to the lifeboats and hastily built rafts. The *Republic* slipped into its watery grave 100 miles off the Georgia coast, taking the coins with her. Recently underwater explorers have found the remains of the *Republic*. Among the other artifacts found were 6,000 bottles that had contained patent medicines, liniments, opiates for injured soldiers, perfumes, hair dyes, pomade, and cures for baldness. The loss of the coins and cargo deterred the greed of some carpetbaggers---at least for a little while. This shipwreck could yield coins worth as much as \$180 million at today's values.

In 1867, another severe hurricane struck Galveston Island. Storm-driven waves from the Gulf of Mexico joined the water of Galveston Bay to completely inundate the island. The hurricane struck at the mouth of the Rio Grande, where Bagdad, Mexico, and Clarkesville, Texas, were both destroyed. The Lower Texas Coast was battered by yet another hurricane in 1869, and Mobile was devastated by a hurricane in 1870.

Hurricanes are powerful forces of nature. They are usually accompanied by large amounts of rain, and can be accompanied by tornados and tidal waves. They leave a swath of destruction and human misery in their path. One of their side-effects is pestilence. Floodwaters often

inundate graveyards and cause shallowly buried corpses to float. They also create mud puddles and other breeding places for mosquitoes among the debris, and after a hurricane it was not unusual to have a plague of yellow fever or malaria. Sources of drinking water are polluted, so typhoid and other diseases take a foothold. Crops are destroyed, boats sunk, fishing disturbed, forests blown down; as a result, economic disasters occur. Some people rebuild; others are devastated emotionally and financially and move on.

If your ancestors lived on any coastal area along the Gulf of Mexico, the eastern United States or around the Caribbean, it is likely that they experienced hurricanes. Perhaps they were aboard a ship during a hurricane; perhaps they lost property, a home or loved ones during one of these severe storms. Perhaps they took survivors into their home, or provided for orphaned relatives, or were part of a medical or rescue team that helped those who survived. Perhaps they were part of the clean-up crew that disposed of damage and bodies after the storm or had to help bury family members or neighbors. Each person who survived a hurricane had a story to tell; some told of horrible experiences and others reported heroic feats, but all witnessed the awesome power of Mother Nature. By looking at the dates when hurricanes struck the coasts of the U. S., it is possible to determine if your ancestor may have experienced a specific hurricane.

As we face another hurricane season we depend on meteorologists to predict the path and wind strength of the storms so that we can take appropriate action. The first attempts to establish a national weather service took place after the War of 1812, but it was not until 1821 that a serious study of hurricanes in American waters began. Instruments to measure wind speed did not come into general use until the 1860s. Advanced technology cannot control hurricanes, but it can help to alleviate death and destruction caused by these vicious storms.

Several Sources, including the *Lake Charles American Press* (8/17/2003; 11/21/2006)

"The Winds That Blew History Off Course." *History Magazine* (May 2007)

"Messages in 6,000 Bottles." *History Today*, Vol. 58 #7 (July 2008)

Ludlum. *Early American Hurricanes, 1492-1870*. Boston. American Meteorological Soc. (1963)

HURRICANES KATRINA, RITA, GUSTAV & IKE recently struck major blows at Louisiana and the Gulf Coast. In August 2005, storm winds and a tidal surge from Katrina devastated New Orleans, the lower parishes of southeast Louisiana, the Gulf Coasts of Mississippi, Alabama and western Florida. Although mandatory evacuation was ordered, the plans for evacuating a heavily populated city were not adequate. Thousands left, but some chose or were forced to remain to ride out the storm. The heavy rains that accompanied the storm took a toll on the old earthen levees that protected the city of New Orleans from the Mississippi River. The levees broke, and floodwaters inundated the city, leaving devastation and chaos everywhere; what the winds spared, the flood destroyed. The official death toll from Katrina was 1,261; of these, 1,035 victims were from Louisiana. Hurricanes Gustav struck the Gulf Coast on 1 September 2008 and Ike followed on 13 September 2008. Both storms did major damage to southwest Louisiana and southeast Texas. Although the death toll was not great, the property damage was tremendous. The Gulf Coast is still recovering from these major hurricanes.

WELSH MASONS. The Masonic Blue Lodge met for its election of officers. Those elected for the ensuing year were: worthy master, CHARLES C. CARLISLE; senior deacon, GEORGE CARR; junior deacon, WILLIE DAVIS; senior warden, O. C. YANTIS; junior warden, T. C. SIMMONS; chaplain, JOHN T. HOOD; treasurer, Rev. J. DAVIS; secretary, J. W. ARMSTRONG. Jones. "75 Years Ago," *Lake Charles American Press* (12/17/1932, reprinted 12/17/2007)

NEWS ITEMS FROM *THE AMERICAN* (Friday, 17 February 1897)

Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member #1296

[EDITOR'S NOTE: This issue of the newspaper was inadvertently mixed up with later issues; therefore our sequence is out of order. However, with this issue *The Weekly American* became simply *The American*. W. H. CLINE was the editor.]

The U. S. Senate passed a bill appropriating \$10,000 to investigate the obstruction of navigation in the streams of Louisiana, Florida, and other southern states by the water hyacinth. Officers of the Kansas City, Pacific & Gulf Railroad expressed the opinion that trains would run out of Lake Charles on their road by May 1st or sooner. The Sulphur Company put in their third operating well, which will give several tons of pure sulfur every hour. Quite a number of Lake Charles citizens went to Sulphur Friday to view the great sulfur wells; Sulphur is becoming quite a popular place for sight seeing. The poor farm was leased to the highest bidder, GUS LYONS, who was appointed superintendent for the year.

With chuckholes being filled and new ditches dug for drainage, our streets are improving under the supervision of Mr. COSTELLO. In celebration of Washington's birthday, a large parade was to be held. All veterans of both the Confederate and Federal armies were especially invited to attend the celebration. The Jennings post of the G.A.R. was expected to attend the celebration in a body. Those who would take part in the program included: Captain J. W. BRYAN, Rev. R. J. HARP, W. H. CLINE, Miss LEE BRYAN, C. A. McCOY, Rev. CLAUDE L. JONES, T. T. TAYLOR, Father VAN de VAN, D. B. GORHAM, ARAD THOMSON, Miss RONA KEENER, Miss ZENA THOMSON, Col. ALBERTSON, A. V. EASTMAN, Dr. GILL, A. M. MAYO, EDGAR C. TAYLOR, GEORGE H. WELLS, and S. A. KNAPP.

There were many comings and goings in the town. Judge CLEGG of New Orleans visited. JAMES WATT was spending some days with the families of Messrs. PIPER and SCOTT. Mr. RICH, the father of Mrs. H. W. REED, arrived from Chicago to settle the business of the late H. W. REED. Miss GERTRUDE HARRIS, formerly of Lake Charles and who recently moved to Crowley with her father, visited here and will leave on the mail boat for Cameron, where she is engaged to teach school.

C. A. McCOY went to Jennings. WILLIS WEBER went to Vinton. HAMILTON PIPER went to Rayne where he obtained work in the carpenter's trade. PAUL DeMARE and family visited the sulfur mines. A. P. PUJO and CHESTER BROWN went to New Orleans on business. GUY BEATTY returned from Delavan, Illinois and G. H. HEDDEN returned from Alexandria. JIM STILES has also returned home. Mrs. J. M. MASON returned home from a visit with friends in Nona, Texas. Miss LUCY HENDERSON returned from a visit to friends in Orange. Mrs. PAUL DEMAR and two friends went to the Gulf on the mail boat.

The lumber business was flourishing. Captain CLINE of the tug *Ramos* towed 3,000 saw logs for the J. A. BEL Mill into the lake. Captain DENNIS WOODS returned on the tug *Earnest* from Sabine Pass, where he had taken a barge of lumber for export to Europe. Other businesses were flourishing too. Mr. PECORINO was building a large storeroom just north of the coal chutes in the north part of town. OTTO WINTERHALTER, "The Jeweler," advertised spectacles, and LEVI & BENDEL offered their winter stock of clothing and dry goods at "low prices." Drs. PIERCE and HOWE, who had offices in the Kaufman Block over the First

National Bank recommended "Electro-Thermal, Vapor, and other medicated baths" as "the best treatment known in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Headaches, Sciatica, Constipation, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Leucorrhoea, Uterine Displacements, La Grippe, and many other chronic diseases." Drs. MUNDAY & MUNDAY and MOSS & MOSS also advertised their practices.

Mr. CAMERON moved into his cottage on Ryan St. Mr. PLUMMER moved from Central Place to Mr. COOK's residence on Clarence St. D. M. FOSTER advertised his real estate agency. The Calcasieu Land and Investment Co., with WILLIAM D. STONE as president and H. B. MULLIGAN as secretary-treasurer, had offices in the Commercial Block. O. R. MOSS and Professor S. A. KNAPP advertised a public sale of property at the Court House. D. B. GORHAM and ROBERT P. O'BRYAN advertised as attorneys at law.

The young ladies of the South Side entertained their gentleman friends with a masquerade valentine party at the home of Miss MINNIE PARENT. Invitations were sent out to the young men asking them to call for a certain young lady, but much to their astonishment, they did not accompany the young lady whose name was on the invitation, but some other lady, as the ladies had exchanged homes for the evening. ROBERT O'BRYAN and IDA CHITWOOD won prizes. A valentine party was also given by the C. E. Society of the Christian Church at the home of Miss DAISY BROWN.

Marriage licenses were issued for the week ending 16 February 1897 for the following couples:

*10 February---J. C. ELENDER and CLARA NORA ELENDER. ALLEN C. STAFFORD and LUCY VAN.

*13 February---ROBERT BLESSING and ELIZABETH RAY.

*15 February---TRASEMNU [?] CARFELLO and JOSEPHINE WILLIAMS.

Miss ADA HARPER of Leesburg, daughter of ex-Sheriff HARPER of Cameron Parish, married WILLIAM NEWLAND of Montana at Leesburg on Monday. They will make their home in Montana.

Mrs. E. S. CROSBY, Miss EMMA HAMMAND, Mr. and Mrs. BURNETT, who reside on Ryan St., and Mr. SUDDUTH and Mr. HARVEY of South Side, have the grippe. While Professor J. L. JOHNSON was sick with the grippe, Miss ANNIE FAUCETT took his place. Mrs. J. W. WATSON had a severe cold. Mrs. T. BERNARD was improving, but Mrs. HERRICK was dangerously sick. J. W. ORY fell fourteen feet while fixing a wire on the whistle at the Bradley-Ramsey Mill, and broke some bones in his right hand.

Mrs. DETTIE EVERETT DOLBY, wife of Professor O. S. DOLBY, succumbed to the dread disease, pneumonia, on 10 February. She was born in Union Parish 27 [or 17] December 1864. She was a member of the Baptist Church. The DOLBY baby died on 11 February. Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON's baby also died on 11 February 1897. O. F. LYONS of Vincent Settlement died Monday, 15 February at the age of 70. Interment was at Big Woods Cemetery.

NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE PARISH

DRY CREEK. T. J. CANNON was visiting friends in Texas. The village school was progressing under ELMER STEWART. Rev. HANDLE has begun his year's work. A. J.

WAGNER has lumber for a new dwelling on his premises. The HANCHEY Brothers have their grist mill in action. Mr. McMAYO and the eldest daughter of WILLIAM THOMPSON of Flat Creek were united in marriage. Mrs. BRYANT is teaching in a private school near Oberlin. E. L. MILLER is now a student at the Louisiana State Normal School. (Signed) VOLTEGEUR

FENTON. Visitors to the town included G. Z. BARKER of China and GRACE MILLS who was staying with her sister, Mrs. J. N. MILLS. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. CARVER were callers at Mrs. MILLS. Mrs. W. E. MILLS and Miss ADA visited Mrs. J. W. CARVER. Miss ADA MILLS visited at Meadow Prairie as the guest of Miss MARY PAYNE. Mr. and Mrs. AL MILLS spent Sunday at S. W. DAY's, as did WILLIAM FENTON and Miss HATTIE. Mrs. C. W. INGLE and son RAYMOND visited with Mrs. N. J. MILLS. There was a basket social at S. J. FENTON's; the proceeds go to fence the cemetery. JAMES DAY fished at Bayou Serpent. Mr. BAXTER, WILL MILLS and JAKE CLINE spent a day fishing; they caught one fish weighing 33 pounds. JIMMIE HILL of Kinder was working for Fenton & Sons. D. PAYNE is working at the Hawkeye Rice Mill.

GRAND LAKE. M. D. HEBERT has been laid up with sciatic rheumatism, while W. J. KINGSBURY has suffered a broken rib. Miss LORENA HEBERT of Lacasine and PAUL JONES of Leesburg were attending school here, but JONES, in carelessly handling his revolver, shot himself in the foot and had to go home. Messrs. DENOUE, WILL COX and RAY LOCKLY went to "the Pass to work on the jetties." GEORGE W. SLAWSON moved into Rev. WELLS' house. Rev. WELLS returned from Welsh and Rev. KING preached here. DUPRE HEBERT and Mr. DUVALL went to Hackberry to hear MARTIN HEBERT preach. MILTON HOLLAND went to Lake Charles, accompanied by Rev. KING. ALADAN VINCENT came over from Hackberry to see his wife, who is still here with her father, O. DEROUEN. Mrs. RASBURY and children were visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER, on the WATKINS' farm. Captain POUGHALL's schooner, *Rosalie*, was loaded with rice for J. B. WATKINS and was waiting for a fair wind to go to Lake Charles. Three families from St. Landry Parish moved to Captain POUGHALL's rice farm. Mr. LEBOUF of Lake Charles was building a house for PETE BLANCHARD. W. E. LOVELL moved to Lake Arthur. DEMONSTAN DEMORETS, age 17, and MECELE GRANGER, age 15, were married Monday. A brother of the groom and Miss GUIDRY will wed next Monday. (Signed) SCRIBE

MIERSBURG. BERRY PLUMMER and EPH HICKMAN were in Lake Charles for supplies. STEPHEN WALKER, ASA HICKMAN, JOHN EASON, Sr., S. B. SLAYDON, and ROAN SMITH were all visitors to Miersburg. H. C. GILL, Clerk of Court, sent his check for \$25 to aid the suffering widows and children of Miersburg. (Signed) UNCLE FULLER

OAKDALE. Health in this community is some better than last week. Mrs. C. McLEOD has recuperated, but SAM REED, who was sick with a slow fever, is under the care of Dr. J. CANNON. Mrs. JANE DUNN, who fell and hurt herself during the late snow, was improving. W. H. PARKER moved from Oaklin Springs and is located in W. T. DUNN's old store building. A. M. GODWIN was repairing his sawmill and putting in new machinery. Miss BERTHA FURGESON of Glenmora visited here. Mrs. A. J. ODOM went to the depot to meet her husband, who had been on the grand jury for the last several weeks, but she was disappointed. The high school lost 5 or 6 pupils last week. (Signed) PINE KNOT

PRIEN LAKE. Many farmers took advantage of the cold weather and killed a hog. The citrus trees were but slightly damaged. T. HAEFFER has been sick with the grippe. HENRY GIRON lost a fine northern horse a few days ago. PIERRE NELSON killed 117 ducks this winter. A hay press turned over on B. F. CARY, hurting his hand and ankle. CHARLES ANDERSON visited J. V. DUHON. MARTIN GRANGER finished covering his house and it will soon be complete. Mr. INBLIN and Mr. GRANGER were offered the enormous sum of \$1.00 a barrel for their rice by the Rice Milling Co. of Lake Charles. The HAZARD farm has been rented to the PARKER brothers. (Signed) AGRICOLA

RAYMOND. La Grippe is plentiful with our neighbors. Several days ago, the wind moved C. T. LESLIE's house about four inches off the foundation. Mr. and Mrs. W. M. TAYLOR spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. RITTER. JIM BLACKSHERE of Jennings visited here. W. H. SUMMERS was building a sunny kitchen. W. E. BEEMAN will work part of F. A. PAIGE's farm this season. H. M. BROWN has gone to work in the Jennings-China ward. Rev. ROSS made a trip to Oberlin. WILL WILLIAMS moved to Mamou Prairie. (Signed) UNO
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FLOUR SACK UNDERWEAR

By RUTH GETTLE from the *Old-Time Art of Thrift*, via *Oklahoma Genealogical Quarterly*, Vol. 54 #1 (2009)

When I was a maiden fair
Mama made our underwear.
With several tots and pa's poor pay
How could she buy us lingerie?
Monograms and fancy stitches
Were not on our flour sack britches.
Just panty waists that stood the test,
Gold Medal's seal across the chest.
Little pants were best of all
With a scene I still recall
Harvesters were gleaning wheat
Right cross the little seat.
Tougher than a grizzly bear
Was our flour sack underwear.
Plain or fancy, three feet wide
Stronger than a hippo's hide.
Through the years, each Jill and Jack
Wore this sturdy garb of sack.
Waste not, want not, we soon learned
Penny saved, penny earned.
Bedspreads, curtains, tea towels too,
But the best beyond compare
Was our flour sack underwear!

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

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

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

SHERMAN'S FERRY

On 14 September 1840, it was resolved that JESSE S. SHOMAN [also seen as SHERMAN, SHURMAN, SHOUMAN, SHUMAN or SHIRMAN] be granted the right to establish a ferry on the Sabine River, at the place known as **Shurman's Ferry** or Crossing for the term of five years. His toll was set as follows:

For Man and Horse -25¢

For ox-cart or large horse wagon -\$1.00

For Gigg, one-horse cart or wagon – 50¢

Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

WILLIAMS' FERRY

On 1 March 1841, THOMAS M. WILLIAMS was granted permission to establish a ferry on Old River for a term of five years, "he making himself Bound to keep the Road in good order from the Sabine River to said crossing, his exclusive right to extend only 3 miles above and below said crossing, and shall receive the same toll as SAREMENT COURVEL [sic], etc."

THOMAS WILLIAMS may have died before the 1850 census was taken for Calcasieu Parish. That census shows the widow of THOMAS WILLIAMS as age 50, from South Carolina and with real estate valued at \$300. In her household are: CISOPAIN (female, age 20); HARRIET (female, age 16); JACQUES (male, age 14); LUCY (female, age 10); and JOHN (male, age 22, Laborer), all born in Louisiana. The only other THOMAS WILLIAMS in the 1850 Calcasieu Parish census is a "graser", age 25, living in the next household; he may have been her son. Sources: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; 1850 Calcasieu Parish Census

LYONS' FERRY

In 1844, the Police Jury appointed WILLIAM KING as overseer of a public road to the Sabine, from **Lyons' Ferry** to Six Mile Post. On 9 January 1846 the Police Jury appointed JOSEPH SALLIER overseer of the road from **William Lyons' Ferry** to the west side of Bayou Gayeshili. SIMON VINCENT was appointed overseer "from the east side of Choupique [Bayou] to the public road from **Lyons Ferry** to Sabine." Minutes for 29 March 1850 recorded that JACOB HARMON, Jr. was made overseer "from **Lyons' Ferry** to Six Mile Post on the public road to the Sabine," and that JOHN B. SMITH was overseer "from the fork of the public road from **Lyons' Ferry** to Choupique, to Mr. PRATER's at Choupique." On 2 June 1851, the Police Jury appointed PIERRE SMITH overseer of the 4th Ward, "from the fork of the public road from **Lyons' Ferry** to Choupique at Prater's Crossing."

The 1850 Federal census for Calcasieu Parish shows WILLIAM LYONS, age 50, who was keeping a ferry. In his household was his wife ELIZABETH (age 40), and children, MARY (age 14), NANCY (age 12), WILLIAM (age 10), MARCELINE (age 6), ALSINA (age 4) and TABISY (age 2). HILDA SIMMONS, age 14 was also living in the household. All were natives of Louisiana. Sources: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; Calcasieu Parish Census, 1850

HICKMAN'S FERRY

In 1846, the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury resolved that a road be "laid out from Niblett's Bluff to **Hickman's Ferry** on the river Sabine," and that the following men be appointed to lay out the road: DAVID MIRIS, MOSES WINDHAM, GEORGE HICKMAN and Mr. JONES, McCORQUODALE and SPICKIS. In 1855 JOHN FRAZER, WILLIAM BERRY and FLEMING SMITH were appointed to hold elections at **Hickman's Ferry**, and in 1856 D. S. WARD received \$4.50 "for making election returns from the Anacoco" at **Hickman's Ferry**.

The 1850 census for Calcasieu Parish shows the household of GEORGE HICKMAN, a forty-nine-year-old planter from Kentucky with real estate worth \$150 and his forty-eight-year-old wife CERINA, who was born in Missouri; she could not read or write.

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

JOHN THOMPSON'S FERRY

On 1 March 1847, it was resolved that "a road be laid out to **John Thompson's Ferry** on the Sabine to intersect the Alexandria road by the nearest & best route & that the following be appointed commissioners for laying out the same: PHINEAS GUTHREY, NELSON MILLER, JAMES B. [or P.] WEST, ELI DAMARLAD, THEOPHYLUS HICKMAN, WILLIS WEST, with WILLIS WEST overseer on same."

Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

I. I. FRAZAR'S FERRY

The petition of J. J. FRAZAR, JAMES M. OLDS & others for "granting a new road from **I. I. Frazar's Ferry** on the Sabine River Road to the residence of DEMPSEY ILES, Sr. be granted, and that HENDERSON BURGE, WILLIAM SLAYDON, I. I. FRAZAR, E. R. STANFIELD and JOHN SPIKES be appointed commissioners to inspect and locate said road, etc." There were no FRAZERS, FRAZERS or FRASIERS in the 1850 census for Calcasieu Parish and nether I. I. FRAZER nor J. J. FRAZER (FRASIER) was listed in the 1860 Calcasieu Parish census.

Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

ADAM HORTMAN'S FERRY

In 1861, ADAM HORTMAN was appointed overseer from the 5th Ward of the road "from 24th Mile Post to **Turner's Ferry** on the Sabine River." The 1870 census for Calcasieu Parish shows ADAM HORTMAN, white male, native of Louisiana, age 52 as a ferrykeeper, with his wife MARY E. (white female, native of Alabama, age 48) and daughter SARAH E. (age 17, native of Louisiana). This is the same ADAM HORTMAN who previously had a ferry on the Calcasieu River near Westlake. (See **Adam Hortman's Ferry** on the Calcasieu, *KINFOLKS*. Vol. 29 #3.)

Police Jury Minutes of 1874 made mention of **Adam Hortman's Ferry** on the Sabine River. THOMAS BERRY was appointed overseer of the public road that led from the "forks of the road west of OSCAR LYONS' Store to the road leading to **Adam Hortman's Ferry** on the Sabine." Later, the old **Adam Hortman Ferry** became known as **Daniel Hortman's Ferry**.

Sources: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes; Calcasieu Parish Census, 1870

DANIEL HORTMAN'S FERRY

The **Adam Hortman Ferry** on the Sabine River became **Daniel Hortman's Ferry**. DANIEL HORTMAN was the son of ADAM HORTMAN. The first mention of **Dan Hortman's Ferry** in the Police Jury minutes is dated 10 March 1874, when road commissioners were being named.

H. C. GILL was named commissioner of the road "from **Hortman's Ferry** to the residence of A. ESCOUBAS; THOMAS BERRY, from the forks of the road west of O. F. LYONS' store to the road leading to **Dan Hortman's Ferry** on the Sabine; WILLIAM LYONS, from CHARLES PRATER's to **Dan'l Hortman's Ferry**." On 6 April 1875, WILLIAM H. PRATER was named "overseer" from the forks of the public road west of B. SAXON's store to the residence of CHARLES PRATER," and WILLIAM LYONS was made overseer from "CHARLES PRATER's to **Dan'l. Hortman's Ferry** on the Sabine." Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

BUCHANAN'S FERRY

A Police Jury resolution of 8 December 1840 stated the appointment of JOHN K. TERREE as overseer of the road from **Buchanan's Ferry** to the Six Mile Post on the Sabine Road for the year 1841. In 1843, JOSEPH SALLIER was appointed as overseer of the road from **Buchanan's Ferry** to Ruion Point, and WILLIAM SMITH as overseer of the road from the Shoupique [sic] Road from the head of the upper fork of Bayou Den [sic]. ALLEN COWARD was appointed overseer from the Six Mile Post to the 18 Mile Post from **Buchanan's Ferry** to the Sabine. In 1844, JOSEPH FARQUE was appointed overseer from **Buchanan's Ferry** to the east bank of Bayou Gagohili.

On 13 February 1866 W. G. BUCHANAN was given a charter for a ferry on the Sabine River at his residence for a term of five years, his privileges to extend six miles up and down the river. He was allowed the following rates of ferriage:

Ox-cart or Pleasure Carriage	\$1.00	Man & Horse	25¢	Lead Horse or Footman	10¢
Horse cart or Calash	50¢	Beef's Swimming per head	3¢		

Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

McCORQUODALE'S FERRY

The date of establishment for this ferry is not known, but it was obviously established before 1871, when, by a Police Jury resolution of 7 June 1871, **McCorquodale's Ferry** on the Sabine was established as a public ferry. On 8 June 1871, the Police Jury ordained that **McCorquodale's Ferry**, and other ferries in the parish that had recently been made public ferries, be leased "at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the Court House door." The Police Jury minutes of 18 October 1871 state that JOHN McCORQUODALE was made overseer of the public road "from the forks of the road near O. F. LYONS' store to **McCorquodale's Ferry** on the Sabine River"; that H. P. AINSWORTH was appointed overseer on the "Military Road, from Niblett's Bluff to the cross-road leading from Big Woods to **McCorquodale's Ferry**"; and that WILLIAM J. SLAYDON was overseer from the "cross-road on the Military Road of Big Woods and **McCorquodale's Ferry** to Beckwith Creek." On 12 March 1873, the Police Jury appointed JAMES FANCHER as overseer, from the forks of the Public road to the residence of JASPER PRATER to the residence of CHARLES PRATER on the Big Woods & McCorquodale Road, and JAMES BEVANS as overseer of the public road, "from the residence of CHARLES PRATER to the **McCorquodale's Ferry** on the same road."

The 1850 Calcasieu Parish Census has only one McCORQUODALE family. Their post office address was **Ballous [Ballew's] Ferry**. DUNIGAN [DUNCAN] McCORQUODALE was listed as age 46, born in South Carolina and was a planter with \$300 worth of real estate. In his household were his wife LYDIA (age 36, born in Florida), eight children, including DAVID (age 3) and DANIEL (age 1). JOHN McCORQUODALE was not listed in the household.

The 1860 Calcasieu Parish census gives the head of the household as Mrs. DUNCAN McCORQUODALE, a white female of 49 years of age, born in Georgia, who was listed as a farmer with \$1200 worth of real estate and \$3000 worth of personal property. In her household were several children, including JOHN (age 21, a farm laborer), DAVID (age 14), and DANIEL (age 12). DAVID and DANIEL attended school sometime during the year. DANIEL McCORQUODALE became the second husband of MARY VIRGINIA HORTMAN, the daughter of ADAM HORTMAN & his first wife, SELENA EMERSON. Sources: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes, 1850 & 1860 Calcasieu Parish Censuses; Hortman family information from Dea Ann Nix

TO BE CONTINUED

HENRY CLAY EAST, A CONFEDERATE VETERAN

HENRY CLAY EAST was born in December 1845 near Clinton, Louisiana. His wife, whose name is not known, was born in 1843 and died November 1915 at Lafayette, Louisiana. In the War Between the States, Mr. EAST, then a resident of East Feliciana Parish, entered the service of the Confederate States on 10 April 1862 as a private in Co. A, 27th Louisiana Infantry. He fought at the Battle of Vicksburg, where he was on the Roll of Prisoners of War paroled on 4 July 1863. He was honorably discharged from service in June 1865, as a private. The Southern Cross of Honor was bestowed on him on 3 June 1920. It was endorsed by NATHAN CLIFTON and J. F. GAYLE, members of Camp 62, United Confederate Veterans, and approved by order of M. E. SHADDOCK, Commander of the Camp, and signed by SAM'L MALLETTE, Adjutant. EAST received a pension in 1916, 1924, 1926 and 1931. HENRY CLAY EAST died on 25 August 1933 at Lake Charles and is buried at Orange Grove Cemetery. His obituary from the *Lake Charles American Press* of 25 August 1933 follows:

H. C. EAST IS DEAD

Funeral Services Saturday Afternoon For Aged Confederate Veteran

Death came to H. C. EAST, one of the few remaining Civil War veterans, this morning at 5:30 o'clock at his residence, 2505 Henry Street. He would have been 89 years old had he lived until next Christmas. He was stricken two days ago and until that time had been quite active for his age. Mr. EAST was born near Clinton, Louisiana, in East Feliciana Parish. He served during the War Between the States and was in the siege of Vicksburg. He was one of the few members left in the local post of Confederate veterans. Lake Charles had been his home for the last 30 years. Survivors are his wife, one daughter, Mrs. ALICE WHITE of Clinton, and one son, T. F. EAST of Lafayette. There are a number of grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon at 4:00 o'clock at the home, Rev. R. L. BAKER officiating. Interment will be in Orange Grove Cemetery, with Burke & Trotti in charge.

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

ROBERT E. LEE CHAPTER, UDC held its meeting at the home of Mrs. B. M. MUSSER. Those in attendance were: Miss IZELLE LANGLEY, Mrs. S. A. CARROLL, Mrs. J. B. HOLLOMAN, Mrs. W. E. HASKELL, Mrs. R. KRAUSE, Mrs. J. S. THOMPSON, Miss MARIE RYAN, Mrs. C. C. SMITH, Mrs. J. A. LANDRY, Mrs. H. C. GILL, and Mrs. D. E. STRALEY. Jones, Mike. "75 Years Ago," *Lake Charles American Press* (12/7/1932; reprinted 12/7/2007)

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. 2

OFFICIAL STREET DIRECTORY

CLEVELAND ST. (continued)

722	BATTLER, W. E.	728	PLATT, E. N.	733	JONES, W.
724	RYBISKI, A. J.	729	CRANE, CHRIS	736	YOUSE, ALFRED
725	Vacant	732	REECE, D. E.	746	BROWN, L.

COLE ST.

----	TUTHILL, J. H.	1126	VINCENT, A.	1150	VANSCEY, I. W.
1112	GOODMAN, DAN	1130	Lake Charles Planing Mill Co.		
1113	ESCOULA, ED.	1135	DEATON, B. F.	1151	BRADEN, C. M.
1118	CLINE, C. R.	1141	Vacant	1152	OTTLES, JOHN
1122	SOUTHERS, L. J.	1145	HICKMAN, C. E.	1154	PITTMANN, _____
		1148	-----	1190	MINER, CECILIA (c)

CLARENCE ST.

209	KAOUGH, A. J.	607	Vacant	730	CLAYTON, TOM
212	SMITH, AUGUST	615	SULLIVAN, PAUL	732	HOWARD, RICHARD
213	PAULEY, Mrs. M. R.	620	GUIDRY, LEE	735	SHADDEN, S. S. (c)
215	THORP, EDWARD	622	HURLBURT, M. L.	736	Vacant
216	GARRET, SAMUEL	635	PRICE, R. E.	800	-----
222	MOORE, H.	640	WATIERSON, W. J.	811	Vacant
423	HAMMELL, J. W.	641	MOLDEN, R. P.	813	JOHNHON, ROSA (c)
513	STEAR, E. B.	702	HICKS, N. F.	814	-----
512	CARVER, J. W.	708	PUJO, Mrs. MARY	819	LEWIS, MARY (c)
518	SUDDUTH, Mrs. H. W.	712	EMILE, MORRIS (c)	828	WENTZ, A. A.
519	CARRIER, A. F.	715	THOMAS, EUHLAH	832	WOOLMAN, GEORGE W.
522	LYONS, Mrs. LUCY	718	Vacant	936	STOCKWELL, J. W.
529	KLEIN, V. W.	722	BROUSSARD, J.	1004	KITCHEN, THOMAS
530	KOHLER, C. A.	724	BURDON, JAMES	1008	Vacant
606	COOK, Mrs. AMY	727	MATHEW, AMELIA B.	1009	TULLINGTON, OSCAR

1011	DOOHON, S. E.	1023	McGOWEN, CLIFTON	1130	COSTEL, BUTLER (c)
1014	SCHARMAN, J. W.	1026	DENTON, G., Jr.		
1019	WILCOX, JOHN	1027	COLLINS, E. N.		

CANAL ST.

107	MORTON, J. D. Foreman	207	JOHNSON, HENRY E., Rice Miller
203	STANMAR, A. R., Rice Miller	213	HUNTER, H. A.
		215	FOREMAN, NATHAN

CESSFORD (Goosport)

1302	Vacant	1439	NIXON, J. D.	1624	LAMBERT, W. M.
1318	Vacant	1523	CALADO, JOHN	1628	BROWN, L. (c)
1320	ALLEN, L. (c)	1529	LOZ, LEON	1632	HARRISON, LOUIS (c)
1321	POLT, MARION	1531	HALL, CHARLES (c)		

CHURCH ST.

618	HANSON, MINNA	925	Vacant	1124	BELL, OSCAR (c)
624	MERRITT, W. H.	927	GRAY, HENRY (c)	1126	PICKENS, JONES (c)
915	LEWIS, AARON (c)	926	STICKNEY, PAULINE (c)	1223	FRASER, ANDREW (c)
918	WASHINGTON, PATSY (c)	929	GRAY, WILLIAM (c)	1225	CLEMMONS, JOSEPH (c)
919	MOORE, CHARLES (c)	1013	SAMS, BRADY (c)	1226	TAYLOR, ISAAC (c)
920	SHELLY, FANNIE (c)	1119	MORGAN, JESSE	1228	ANTOINE, EDWARD (c)
921	STRICKLAND, PAULINE	1120	BOLTON, Mrs. ROSE	1230	TERRY, SAM (c)
				1232	SMITH, SOL (c)

BROAD ST.

223	ELLENDER, Mrs. N	517	PIERCE, Dr. A. N.	717	REID, A. H.
224	HILLMAN, _____	527	HASKELL, W. H.	720	DAVIS, F. P.
230	BLOCH, D.	530	THOMPSON, Prof. A.	721	GUILLEMET, W. A.
233	REMY, Mrs. M. E.	604	CHAVANNE, Mrs. E. J.	803	MOSS, C. D.
312-14	Hemenway Furniture Co.	610	ANDERSON, Dr. L. C.	804	-----
313	PRATER'S Transfer	611	WORTH, N. E.	813	FOSTER, J. A.
316	RUSHWORTH & STANLEY	615	DEES, L. C.	820	MOSES, E. B.
319	American Press Co.	627	GUNN, FRANK	825	LOCK, Capt. GEORGE
323	WELLS, Mrs.	628	MILLERLI, Mrs. MATHILDA	904	Vacant
412	DRAKE, Rev. W. W.	705	WACHSEN, A. G.	915	LOOMIS, Dr. C. W.
421	FRANK, JULIUS	711	DEES, T. A.	932	FONTENOT, Mrs. D.
*315	McCORQUODALE'S Transfer			1005	MORRIS, EDWARD
				1015	CLEMENT, S. H.
				1103	FOSTER, Dr. D. M.

BOWER ST.

---	POWELL, JAMES (c)	108	BROWN, CHARLES, Lumber Checker	118	SMITH, Mrs. AL.
104	ISAAC, MITCHELL, Restaurant		112. BARKER, FRY, Policeman	122	CUTTING, SHERMAN

BOULEVARD ST.

118	PECORINO, VETO	206	CURRAN, Mrs. HATTIE	311	ROBERTSON, ROSA (c)
124	CARTER, S.	208	ROBERTS, OPHELIA (c)	315	CHAPPLE, ELLA (c)
125	ROSAMOND, AMELIA (c)	210	DELOVISO, JOSEPH	320	TAYLOR, LIZZIE (c)
129	MITCHELL, ALEC. (c)	226	MYER, Mrs. LUCILE	321	LEWIS, LULA (c)
130	LOMIERE, LOUISE (c)	327	BARNWELL, Rev. H. S. (c)	322	WOODS, Mrs. ALICE
141	SCOTT, SANDERS (c)	301	JONES, T. (c)	324	MOORE, TAYLOR, Jr.
142	PRYCE, Dr. G. S. (c)	302	MERRITT, C. E.	328	WALKER, LIZETTE (c)
201	MARMILLION, Dr. M. J. (c)	304	TOMPSON, A. B. (c)	326	DEPLAZZA, JOE
204	PERONE, ROSE	307	SMITH, HARRY (c)	327	SIMMS, CORDELIA (c)
205	LOVAN, J. R. (c)	308	LACHLE, C.	329	REED, ALBERT (c)

331	PRYCE, G. S. (c)	507	JOSHUA, M. M. (c) (shop)	634	DAVIS, A. B. (c)
400	MARCUSO, JOE	514	MOORE, LUCIEN (c)	635	SIGU, N. O. (c)
401	LOVAN, RICHARD (c)	515	JOSHUA, M. M. (c)	639	LATAH, LOUISA (c)
405	DYSON, FELIX	517	MARTIN, PAUL (c)	640	CONNIGAN, ANNIE (c)
406	STEWART, MAUD	520	SOLOMON, GILBERT (c)	641	ELLIS, EPHRAIM (c)
410	WASHINGTON, FANNIE (c)	521	GREEN, WILLIAM (c)	642	ROSAMOND, GUS (c)
411	WRIGHT, FRED (c)	522	WELLS, WILLIAM (c)	932	PALMER, JOE
412	WASHINGTON, FANNY (c)	528	CALLERY, WILLIAM (c)	1002	THOMAS, FOLEY
415	MARTIN, ALBERT (c)	529	SALLIER, FRANK (c)	1010	GANT, ROBERT
416	SCHUMAN, BESSIE	531	GRENN, CLEM (c)	1018	BARNETT, B. A.
419	BAPTISTE, BEN (c)	532	FARRIS, E.	1022	SCOTT, B. F.
424	BROWN, SARAH (c)	601	GLAZE, KEARNEY (c)	1028	LeBLEU, Z.
426	WOOSFORK, MAMIE (c)	605	FRANCIS, MARY (c)	1132	BUNCHAVANY, FRANK
427	GOUSELAIN, ELLEN (c)	607	DECUIR, DAISY (c)	1203	KNAPP, Mrs. L. C.
429	PAYNE, MARY (c)	609	HENRY, FELIX (c)	1205	FORD, G. F.
430	MAGGIORE, N.	618	SOLOMON, ZULMA (c)	1206	ECKER, A. J.
431	REA, MAMIE	618	BLANKENSHIP, GEORGE (c)	1207	CRAWFORD, H. C.
503	BELL, MARGARET (c)	620	BERRY, JOE (c)	1212	NELSON, W. J.
505	MARTIN, ER. (c)	629	RANDOLPH, THOMAS (c)	1227	BONNETT, J. T.
506	MANCIUSO, B. (store)	633	JEFFERSON, KEPPEL (c)	1228	GUILD, C. G.
506	MANCIUSO, B.	631	DUNN, MAZIE (c)	Cor. 7 th	MONTGOMERY, D. L.
*132	DECLOUET, ALICE (c)	*139	MOORE, TAYLOR (c)		

BOULEVARD (Gooseport)

----	RIDEAU, JAMES (c)	----	FOSTER, AUSTIN (c)	----	JONES, HARRY (c)
----	CHEMAINE, MAGIEE	----	COOPER, JOHN (c)	----	RICHEY, J. D.
----	JONES, PETER (c)	----	MEYER, Mrs. FLORENCE	----	DORRITZ, RICHMOND (c)
----	SMITH, MOSELIE (c)	----	MAST, PIERRE (c)	----	PEARCE, ED (c)
----	LEXIS, ROBERT (c)	----	LEE, WILLIAM (c)	----	LORDEN, WILLIAM (c)
				----	JULIAN, FELICITY (c)

LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY

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ABRAHAM, J., grocer, 530 Railroad Ave.
 ALCEDE, J., grocer, r. Moss
 ABRAHAM, Miss M., r. 622 Railroad Ave.
 ABRAHAM, TONY (Mrs. ROSALIE), grocer,
 r. 528 Railroad Ave.
 ABREGO, CARROLL, machinist, r. 213 Moss
 ABREGO, Miss MARY, r. 213 Moss
 ABREGO, STEVEN (Mrs. SARAH), millwright,
 R. 213 Moss

ABREGO, Miss VIVIAN, r. 213 Moss
 ABSHIRE, JOHN (Mrs. EVA), lab, r. 406 Gray
 ACHORD, ADAM (Mrs. M.), mechanic,
 r. 713 Belden
 ADAMS, Dr. COMA, r. 604 Seventh, tel 609
 ADAMS, CORA (c), laund., r. 1013 Belden
 AIKEN, P. O., bkp Murray-Brooks, r. 420 Hodges
 AIKEN, Mrs. W. S. (wid.), r. 420 Hodges

ADVERTISEMENTS: Muller's; G. T. Rock Hardware Company, Limited; Loree Grocery Company Limited;
 Leon & E. A. Chavanne Real Estate and General Insurance; Mathieu's Drug Store

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ALAMO, EMMA, r. 127 Church
 ALCOCK, C. L. (Mrs. WRENNIE), lab, r. Moeling
 ALEX, STELLER, r. 118 Louisiana
 ALEXANDER, A. J. (Mrs. ANNIE), millman,
 r. 718 Shattuck
 ALFORD, Miss KATIE, stud., r. 1623 Hodges

ALIMO, Mrs. CLARA, r. 1232 Railroad Ave.
 ALEXANDER, G. W. (Mrs.), eng., r. 130 East
 ALEXANDER, JOHN (ELSIE) (c), lab., r. Martin
 ALEXANDER, N. (MARY) (c), lab.,
 r. 1104 Hutchinson

(To Be Continued)

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

Compiled – 1971

Continued from Vol. 33 No. 2

TROTTER, RAY M., b. 4 Dec. 1908, d. 28 July 1961
FRIESEN, FREDINAND P., b. 15 June 1902, d. 21 Feb. 1967
BANKS, JOHN, b. 6 June 1886, d. 17 Oct. 1964
MOWAD, JOHN W., b. 30 Dec. 1875, d. 4 June 1958
FRYE, ELMER L., b. 8 May 1911, d. 28 June 1963
FRYE, ANNIE MAE, b. 29 May 1911
CHESSON, MARSHELL R., Sr., b. 1900, d. 1965
PICARAZZI, JOSEPH J., b. 25 Dec. 1920, d. 27 July 1969; La. CPT AAF – WWII
BENDIXEN, KARL G., b. 1898
BENDIXEN, OLLIE B., b. 1902, d. 1969
PULLEN, ANNA ERWIN, b. 10 Feb. 1872, d. 16 Jan. 1967
HOLDER, WILLIAM D., b. 1895, d. 1967
HOLDER, EULA S., b. 1900
McCAIN, GEORGE A., b. 1890, d. 1962
O'BRIAN, NOLA J., b. 24 Feb. 1921, d. 26 Mar. 1967
TURNER, LOUID J., b. 8 Feb. 1913
TURNER, MYRTLE M., b. 19 Sept. 1913, d. 18 Sept. 1960
PETROSS, McKINLEY, b. 1901, d. 1962
PETROSS, GENEVA, b. 1904
DOTY, CHLOE C., b. 20 June 1887, d. 9 Mar. 1970
DOTY, MAZELLE E., b. 20 June 1887
NASON, WALTER EMMONS, b. 19 Jan. 1893, d. 11 Jan. 1969; La. CY US Navy – WWI & II
SPEES, ADRIAN D., b. 16 July 1893, d. 3 July 1961
BROWN, VONNIE, b. 1901, d. 1964
BROWN, BONNIE M., b. 1897
BREWER, JESS H., b. 10 Jan. 1916
BINION, EARL A., b. 29 Nov. 1927, d. 27 Apr. 1963; La. T/SGT US AF - WWII/Korea
STUTES, JESSE C., Jr., b. 4 Aug. 1934, d. 27 Aug. 1966; La. S/SGT Sig. Corp.
LaBAUVE, DUCLISE J., Sr., b. 7 Sept. 1886, d. 23 Sept. 1961
LaBAUVE, BRIDGET, b. 17 Nov. 1901
WEEKS, JOHNNY RAY, b. 14 July 1909, d. 16 Aug. 1965
REED, JOE ANN, b. 27 Nov. 1966, d. 10 Sept. 1967
REED, ELMER J., b. 1900, d. 1962
DAVID, HERMAN D., b. 31 Oct. 1894, d. 12 Feb. 1969; La. MAJ. US Army – WWI & II
QUINN, ANNE, D. 28 Apr. 1963; d/o Mr. & Mrs. GUS QUINN, Jr.
VIGA, HAZEL DOUGET, b. 16 Aug. 1919
VIGA, WILBERT DAVE, b. 20 Feb. 1916, d. 16 Aug. 1966
VOTAVA, LOUIS J., b. 6 June 1911, d. 20 Oct. 1970; S.D. MSGT 56 Div. – WWII

GILMORE, WILLIAM S., b. 28 Feb. 1897, d. 21 May 1966; La. S/2 US NR – WWI
 BUJOL, EDNA F., b. 3 Nov. 1894, d. 5 Nov. 1967
 SPENCER, JOHN G., b. 10 Jan. 1898, d. 8 Feb. 1971; Tenn. PHM/3 US Navy – WWI
 WITTLER, ESTHER H., b. 7 July 1904, d. 12 Aug. 1970
 PRICE, ETHEL I., b. 12 Oct. 1907, d. 15 May 1963
 STOKES, LOTTIE, b. 12 Oct. 1900, d. 29 May 1966
 GIBSON, RONALD C. & DONALD R. (twins), b. 9 Jan. 1958, d. 20 Jan. 1958
 HUFFMAN, HAROLD R., b. 31 Oct. 1911, d. 9 Nov. 1970; La. MM/2 US Navy – WWII
 MACK, ABDALLAH, b. 28 July 1888, d. 18 Jan. 1956

(THIS CONCLUDES THE HIGHLAND MEMORIAL GARDENS CEMETERY)

OUR LADY STAR OF THE SEA CEMETERY Cameron, Louisiana

These cemetery records were submitted by LEE GRANGER and BEVERLY DELANEY.
 Compiled - November 22, 1998

AUBEY, DONALD J., b. 4 Oct. 1939, d. 28 Jan. 1969
 AUBEY, ELIE J. Sr., b. 25 Dec. 1903, d. 3 Aug. 1973
 AUBEY, MARY ALMA, b. 22 Sep. 1904, d. 12 Jan. 1976
 AUTHEMENT, BLANCHE LYDIA, b. 4 Mar. 1916, d. 31 July 1996
 AUTHEMENT, MARIE D., b. 23 Dec. 1929, d. 2 Mar. 1997
 AUTHEMENT, NORRIS J., Sr., b. 8 Dec. 1906, d. 23 Aug. 1980
 AUTHEMENT, WELDON P., Jr., b. 7 June 1960, d. 2 May 1979
 BENOIT, CAROL ANN, b. 13 July 1955, d. 28 Oct. 1973
 BENOIT, DEMOSTHENE, b. 19 Mar. 1907, d. 18 May 1976
 BENOIT, JOHN WILTON, Sr., b. 25 July 1966, d. 28 Mar. 1985
 BENOIT, UZILE, b. 31 Dec. 1915, d. 8 Jan. 1979
 BOUDREAUX, ALBERTA, b. 27 Aug. 1935, d. 24 Jan. 1975
 BOUDREAUX, CHESTER J., b. 17 July 1931, d. 23 Sep. 1997
 BURRAS, GEORGE J., Jr., b. 12 Sep. 1909, d. 13 Mar. 1981
 CASTAINE, RICHARD W., b. 6 Nov. 1918, d. 9 Jan. 1982
 CHAMPAGNE, RAY J., b. 27 July 1916, d. 25 Mar. 1968
 CHERAMIE, PATRICK F., b. 19 June 1927, d. 30 Mar. 1981
 CLARK, Dr. CECILE W., Jr., b. 7 June 1924, d. 21 Feb. 1994
 COLLIGAN, JOSEPH ALBERT, b. 25 Oct. 1904, d. 27 Aug. 1992
 CONNER, JOSEPH LEE, b. 7 Apr. 1925, d. 10 Oct. 1981
 CONNER, PIERRE, b. 4 Sep. 1920, d. 18 Jan. 1980
 CONSTANCE, EVELYN BENOIT, b. 19 Aug. 1911, d. 24 Feb. 1997
 CUNNINGHAM, EDNA L., b. 5 Feb. 1907, d. 18 Mar. 1986
 CUNNINGHAM, HARRY J., b. 28 June 1905, d. 22 Feb. 1978
 DAIGLE, JAMES M., b. 6 Aug. 1914, d. 14 Jan. 1973
 DAIGLE, VICTORIE M., b. 19 Nov. 1907, d. 15 May 1994

DINGER, ANITA E. DUPRE, b. 10 Jan. 1906, d. 12 Jan. 1997
 DINGER, WILBERT E., b. 16 Oct. 1902, d. 30 Mar. 1991
 DRONET, TERRY PATRICK, b. 9 Dec. 1956, d. 10 Oct. 1982
 DUHON, MARGARET EAST, b. 9 Nov. 1943, d. 7 Nov. 1971
 DUHON, NATISHA RENEE, b. & d. 10 Nov. 1976
 DYSON, PERCY E., b. 23 June 1930, d. 3 Mar. 1983
 FREDERICK, RAY C., b. 25 Sep. 1940, d. 15 Jan. 1998
 GRIFFITH, BRYAN ALLEN, b. 22 June 1979, d. 24 June 1979
 GUILBEAU, BESSIE M., b. 28 May 1900, d. 4 July 1965
 GUILBEAU, CLARENCE, b. 2 Sep. 1906, d. 9 Apr. 1976
 GUILLORY, MIRIAM STEVENS, b. 8 Aug. 1926, d. 10 Jan. 1989
 HEBERT, ADRIAN, b. 5 Mar. 1911, d. 14 June 1983
 HEBERT, ALTA R., b. 23 June 1912, d. 30 Nov. 1996
 HEBERT, HILAIRE, b. 8 Nov. 1909, d. 4 Sep. 1983
 HEBERT, LOUIS JOSEPH, b. 9 Oct. 1936, d. 26 Oct. 1995
 HEBERT, PRESTON JOHN, b. 30 Mar. 1942, d. 16 Oct. 1993
 HEBERT, ROY F., b. 21 Aug. 1922, d. 11 Aug. 1989
 HEBERT, RUBY J., b. 23 Sep. 1914, d. 2 Dec. 1976
 HEBERT, ZULMA H., b. 23 Jan. 1909, d. 17 Jan. 1988
 JACKSON, RONALD C., b. 24 Sep. 1954, d. 21 May 1972
 JACKSON, VERON R., b. 15 Feb. 1956, d. 17 Dec. 1987
 KELLEY, TOBY GRANT, b. 23 Dec. 1961, d. 19 Dec. 1993
 KERSHAW, ADAM A., b. 9 Nov. 1927, d. 4 May 1978
 KERSHAW, ROXANNE, b. 30 Aug. 1954, d. 19 July 1973
 KERSHAW, THELMA T., b. 9 Nov. 1909, d. 13 Nov. 1981
 LABOVE, AUSTIN S. (STANLEY), Sr., b. 10 Sep. 1921, d. 17 Jan. 1984
 LABOVE, DEWEY, b. 30 Apr. 1916, d. 23 May 1971
 LAPEYROUSE, EVEST J., b. 9 Mar. 1911, d. 26 Mar. 1985
 LEBLANC, EDWIN, b. 3 Feb. 1917, d. 6 Jan. 1988
 LEBLANC, JAMES EWING, b. 22 Feb. 1941, d. 8 Dec. 1992
 LEBLANC, JULIUS 'MULE', Sr., b. 1 Oct. 1944, d. 31 Oct. 1997
 LEBOUF, FRANCIS MONROE, b. 17 July 1908, d. 17 Apr. 1984
 LEBOUF, OLGA, b. 26 June 1913, d. 29 Sep. 1988
 MEJIAS, BERTHA M., b. 31 Oct. 1921, d. 8 Feb. 1993
 MURPHY, ARTHUR, b. 24 Oct. 1886, d. 28 Nov. 1972
 MURPHY, VIOLET A., b. 12 Dec. 1892, d. 15 Apr. 1983
 NUNEZ, CLAYTON THOMAS "TOMMY", Jr., b. 16 Dec. 1946, d. 3 Dec. 1988
 PESHOFF, ISAAC, b. 30 Mar. 1895, d. 3 Sep. 1978
 PESHOFF, VIRGINIA ROGERS, b. 6 Jan. 1906, d. 20 May 1980
 PICOU, CATHERINE M., b. 14 July 1931, d. 26 Aug. 1980
 PICOU, JEAN R., Sr., b. 8 Feb. 1929, d. 19 Sep. 1993
 PORCHE, NEALIE SEDLOCK, b. 5 Feb. 1936, d. 16 Jan. 1991
 POSADA, MARGARITA C., b. 14 Mar. 1897, d. 27 Jan. 1991
 RICHARD, BEATRICE SAVOIE, b. 28 Dec. 1923, d. 22 July 1972
 RICHARD, LESTER J., Sr., b. 16 July 1921, d. 12 Jan. 1969

(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.

LOUISIANA LAND GRANTS. Land grants are a valuable source to Louisiana genealogists. A small collection entitled *Louisiana Land Grants Collection, 1788-1802* was recently discovered among documents at the Library of Congress. It has been microfilmed and has been donated to the Louisiana State Archives by *Le Comite*. Although no accession number has been assigned, the film can be located at 701-7777-5. The first map survey and brief descriptions of some early surveys appear in the current quarterly, and remaining surveys will be published in future issues. *Le Raconteu*, Vol. XXIX #1 (March 2009), Le Comite des Archives de la Louisiane, Inc., Baton Rouge, LA

CURSE OF KASKASKIA. The article by TROY TAYLOR tells about the demise of a once-thriving town that has become a ruined, ghost town. Founded by early French settlers, Kaskaskia became the "metropolis" of the Mississippi Valley and the state and territorial capital of Illinois. About 1843, the waters of the Mississippi began to shift in their channel and swallowed homes and farms at Kaskaskia, and by 1881, the city nearly ceased to exist. However, according to some people, the destruction was actually the result of a curse that dated back to 1753. It was told that star-crossed lovers, a wealthy white girl and an Indian, had fallen in love but were prevented from marrying by the girl's father, and that the father had the Indian drowned in the river. As he died, the Indian predicted that Kaskaskia would be damned and the land around it would be destroyed. Many of our Louisiana ancestors originated from or had bonds with the ill-fated town of Kaskaskia and regret that the homes, farms and graves of our ancestors have disappeared beneath the waters of the Mississippi.

The Genie, Vol. 43 #1 (first Quarter, 2009), ARK-LA-TEX Genealogical Society, Shreveport, LA

BASQUE NAMES IN LOUISIANA. The article gives a complete list of Basque names found in Louisiana, according to the Louisiana Basque Society. The Basque people are natives of the Pyrenees Mountains, the region that separates Spain and France. Their contributions to American history are usually unrecorded, as their surnames have been mixed up with those of Spain and France. It may surprise you to learn that some of your ancestors were Basques. Basque surnames include: Abadie, Alain, Barbe, Barbier, Butors (Boudreaux), Burzarte (Broussard), Carmouche, Chalmette, Cruz, Dartigue, Dubois, Eguidiri (Guidry/Guedry), Eguilore (Guillory), Eguillot (Guillot), Errobitzo (Robichaux), Fernandez, Gaston, Goubert, Guidroz, Harriet, Iturbe, Judice, Laborde, Lalande, Lafargue, Lafitte, Larroque, Malet, Mayard, Mire, Montegut, Napier, Navarre, Ortiz, Peron, Picou, Quebedeaux, Roussel, Rozas, Segura, Soule, Tauzin, Thibault, Thibodeaux, Ulloa, Vasquez, and Zamora.

Gumbo Roots, Vol. 20 #1 (March 2009), West Bank Genealogical Society, Harvey, LA

INTERESTING STATISTICS FROM THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The number of letters found in surnames follows this pattern:

25 surnames consisting of just 1 letter	31,255 surnames consisting of just 4 letters
253 surnames consisting of just 2 letters	143,078 surnames consisting of just 5 letters
3,634 surnames consisting of just 3 letters	

84% of all surnames in America have more than 6 letters

Source: *The Family Tree* (April/May 2003)

“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.

SAUNDERS/SANDERS

Searching for WILLIAM SAUNDERS/SANDERS (b. ca 1829), in household of JOHN SAUNDERS (b. ca 1790, Miss.) in 1850 Calcasieu Parish census. SALLY ANN SAUNDERS, age 18, was also found in same census. WILLIAM & SALLY ANN married in 1850. Was this WILLIAM SAUNDERS/SANDERS the same man as WILLIAM SANDERS who was shown in the 1860 Calcasieu Parish census as h/o CELIAN?

JUNE RAIMER POOLE, 6495 Wilder Dr., Beaumont, TX 77706; e-mail clvdeandjune@att.net

PIVOTEAU, ST. EUSATCHE

Looking for ancestors/siblings/origins of JACQUES GUILLAUME PIVOTEAU and wife, LOUISE ST. EUSATCHE.

NANCY SINGLETON WILLIAMS, 7615 Greenfield Dr., Beaumont, TX 77713-9314; e-mail nancywms@aol.com

SONNIER, JACKSON, HASKELL

Wish to correspond and share research with the descendants of SEVENIA SONNIER and MARGUERITE ANUNCIAD SONNIER, his wife. Also descendants of JAMES H. JACKSON and ELIZABETH HASKELL, his wife.

AUDREY LEE CROCKETT, 2634 B San Francisco Blvd., Orange Park, FL 32065; e-mail lcroc0807@aol.com or leecrockett@attnet.com
.....

OLDEST PLANT IN THE WORLD. Recently some ancient date palm seeds have been at Masada, a cliff-top site in Israel. After the Romans besieged and destroyed the city of Jerusalem in 70 A. D., about 960 zealots retreated to the fortified table-top plateau called Masada to fight to the death. Incredibly, they held out until 73 A. D., when the fortress was finally surrounded by 7,000 Roman soldiers. Knowing what their fate would be, they chose to commit suicide rather than surrender. All but two women and five children died. This was also the year when the Roman Emperor Vespasian ordered a census to find out how many people the Empire had for tax purposes. Just six years later, in 79 A.D., Mt. Vesuvius erupted and buried the towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum in ashes. By the time of the Crusades, this type of old date palm had died out. The ancient date palm seed recently found date from this period of time. One seed has been planted, and in 2008 had already achieved a height of five feet. Just think of how many ancestors we have had during the time this seed lay dormant! *National Geographic* (Nov. 2008)

DID YOU KNOW that birth records no longer use the term “illegitimate” or “natural,” but instead use “born in wedlock” or “out of wedlock?” “Stillbirths” are now called “fetal deaths,” and records referring to them are known as “fetal death records.” Times and terms are always changing.

MEMBER #413
 Name of Compiler Marlene S. MILLER
 Address P. O. Box 132
 City, State Iowa, LA 70647
 Date Updated July 2009

Ancestor Chart

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

4 SPELL, Horence Eric
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. 25 Aug. 1892
 p.b. Indian Bayou, La.
 m. 11 Jan. 1912
 d. 11 Apr. 1934
 p.d. San Antonio, Tx.

2 SPELL, Drew
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. 23 Feb. 1913
 p.b. Indian Bayou, La.
 m. 11 May 1935
 d. 25 Feb. 1995
 p.d. Iowa, La.

5 SPELL, Esther Eloise "Her"
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. 20 Aug. 1884
 p.b. Indian Bayou, La.
 d. 23 Feb. 1975
 p.d. Crowley, La.

1 SPELL, Druis Marlene
 b.
 p.b.
 m. MILLER, Philip Wilson, Jr.
 d.
 p.d.

6 MORGAN, James Almond
 (Father of No. 3)
 b. 9 Feb. 1881
 p.b. Indian Bayou, La.
 m. 21 Apr. 1912
 d. 7 July 1955
 p.d. Indian Bayou, La.

3 MORGAN, Eris Lue
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. 11 May 1915
 p.b. Indian Bayou, La.
 d. 1 July 2006
 p.d. Lake Charles, La.

7 HOFFPAUR, Eliza "Sissie"
 (Mother of No. 3)
 b. 24 June 1884
 p.b. Indian Bayou, La.
 d. 3 Feb. 1971
 p.d. Rayne, La.

8 SPELL, Ellis
 (Father of No. 4)
 b. abt. 1865
 p.b. Indian Bayou, La.
 m. 16 Nov. 1885
 d.
 p.d. Indian Bayou, La.

9 HOOKE, Mary
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b. -- Feb. 1868
 p.b. Indian Bayou, La.
 d.
 p.d. Indian Bayou, La.

10 MORGAN, Felix
 (Father of No. 5)
 b. -- 1868
 p.b. Indian Bayou, La.
 m. 11 May 1888
 d. -- 1961
 p.d. Crowley, La.
 11 THERIOT, Mary Maude
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b. 17 Dec. 1869
 p.b. Franklin, La.
 d. 26 May 1952
 p.d. Crowley, La.

12 MORGAN, Stafford
 (Father of No. 6)
 b. -- June 1854
 p.b. Indian Bayou, La.
 m. 16 Mar. 1872
 d. -- 1916
 p.d. Indian Bayou, La.
 13 FOREMAN, Civena
 (Mother of No. 6)
 b. -- June 1856
 p.b. Indian Bayou, La.
 d. -- 1918
 p.d. Indian Bayou, La.

14 HOFFPAUR, Thomas
 (Father of No. 7)
 b. 7 Aug. 1848
 p.b. Indian Bayou, La.
 m. 7 May 1868
 d. 29 May 1940
 p.d. Indian Bayou, La.
 15 HOFFPAUR, Esaphana
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b. 11 Mar. 1852
 p.b. Indian Bayou, La.
 d. 28 Feb. 1938
 p.d. Indian Bayou, La.

16 SPELL, Benager II
 b. -- 1812/18
 m. 18 Nov. 1840
 d. 8 Nov. 1903
 17 LAUGHLIN, Drusilla
 b. -- 1830
 d. 21 Dec. 1919

18
 b.
 m.
 d.
 19
 b.
 d.

20 MORGAN, John
 b. 1826/30
 m.
 d.
 21 HOFFPAUR, Sarah Ann
 b. 1831/50
 d.

22 THERIOT, Oliver
 b.
 m.
 d.
 23 CRAWFORD, Elouise
 b.
 d.

24 MORGAN, George
 b. -- 1816
 m. 11 May 1836
 d. 17 Feb. 1891
 25 MORGAN, Rachael
 b. -- 1818
 d.

26 FOREMAN, Asa
 b. -- 1827/32
 m. -- 1863/78
 d. MORGAN, Melinda
 b. -- 1830
 d.

27
 b. -- 1830
 d.
 28 HOFFPAUR, Thomas Sr.
 b. -- Oct. 1811
 m. 23 Feb. 1832
 d.
 29 MORGAN, Nancy Mary
 b. -- 1828
 d. -- 1855/59

30 HOFFPAUR, Issac
 b. -- 1814/19
 m. 21 Aug. 1837
 d. 1 Dec. 1895
 31 PERRY, Eliza
 b. -- 1823
 d. 6 Dec. 1903

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DO'S AND DON'TS FOR GENEALOGISTS

Each year more people begin doing family research and are sometimes unaware of the "unwritten rules" of the genealogical game. The following "Do's and Don'ts" were extracted from *The Herald*, Vol. 18 #3 & #4 (1995), Montgomery Co. (Conroe, TX) Genealogical and Historical Society.

- DO** get family information from older relatives and friends while you have the opportunity. They may be gone soon and you will be the older generation.
- DO** enclose a SASE (self-addressed, stamped envelope) with your letter when asking for help.
- DO** share information whenever you can.
- DO** always acknowledge and thank everyone for replying to your request.
- DO** be patient when you are asking for someone's time and assistance; they are under no obligation to help you.
- DO** reply promptly to any correspondence or queries. Even a note telling that you have no information or that you will write at a later date will be appreciated.
- DO** make back-up copies of computer disks.
- DO** make extra copies of valuable photographs and records. Keep these in a safety-deposit box or at someone else's home.
- DO** remember that published information or that found on the Internet is not necessarily correct. Always refer to primary sources when available.
- DO** cite the source of your information. **DON'T** rely on memory
- DO** check for variations in spelling.
- DO** check boundary changes and changes of place names.
- DO** place queries in genealogical publications.
- DO** expect to find some embarrassing ancestors. **DON'T** worry about them. We're not responsible for their actions, but we are responsible for recording the truth accurately.
- DON'T** expect every genealogical correspondent to be a "pen pal."
- DON'T** demand others share their research! Most are generous; remember their research represents years of hard work.
- DON'T** write "Send me everything you have (or can find) on the family."
- DON'T** believe everything found in print or on the Internet.
- DO** enjoy your search for ancestors. Your research can lead you to many wonderful people... living and dead.

CAN'T FIND A RECORD IN IRELAND? Only Protestant baptisms were recorded, so lack of a baptismal record might indicate Catholic background. Until as late as 1864, civil registration of Roman Catholic marriages did not take place, and Catholic registers were unreliable.

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KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

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

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

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

KINFOLKS is published quarterly. Issues should be received by the end of March, May, September and December. Notify the SWLGS of a change of address as soon as possible to assure delivery. Queries are free to members, \$2 for non-members. Single issues are \$4.00. Back issues are available from 1977. *Kinfolks* is indexed in the Periodical Source Index (PERSI), Fort Wayne, IN.

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

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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 MEETING

Saturday, 10 A.M. – November 21st

NOVEMBER MEETING

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. will be held on Saturday, November 21st, 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 1940s Louisiana Maneuvers" presented by Mr. RICKEY ROBERTSON of Florien, La.

Please REMEMBER to bring canned goods or a monetary contribution for our Thanksgiving Basket that we give to Oak Park Pantry each year.

NEW MEMBERS

1531. HEATHER KRAMER, 3938 Kitchen Hill Lane, Sugar Land, TX 77479-1756

1532. KENNETH LANDRY, 1806 Parkview Dr., Friendswood, TX 77546

Membership To Date: 327

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society Inc. is pleased to announce that we have published *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Volume VIII – 2009*. This volume is a continuation of charts/tables found in Vol. I through Vol. VII, and contains corrections/additions of previously published charts and 5 generation charts of members joining since December 2003.

This genealogical tool will be beneficial to researchers, as our membership is nationwide and surnames included are not only typical of Louisiana, but are also from many other states and countries.

The pre-publication price (before Dec. 31, 2009) is \$18.00 ppd. After that date, the regular price will be \$20.00 ppd.

Delivery date is tentatively set for November 2009.

IN MEMORIAM

ISIDOR L. 'MIGGY' HEBERT
1914 – 2009

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

2009

NOVEMBER 21 – SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
SPEAKER – RICKEY ROBERTSON of Florien, La.
PROGRAM – “THE 1940s LOUISIANA MANEUVERS”

2010

JANUARY 16 - SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
PROGRAM: “SHOW & TELL” by SWLGS MEMBERS (Members are urged to bring items of genealogical interest to show at the meeting. Contact PAT HUFFAKER to be placed on the program.)

WHAT CAN YOU CONTRIBUTE TO *KINFOLKS*?

KINFOLKS is your quarterly. The editor, typist, proofreaders and other members of the staff are amateurs, just like you, and their time for research and other projects is as limited as yours. Many of our members have graciously shared their research and family stories with us, but we need everyone's help to widen the scope of *KINFOLKS*. With your help we can continue to maintain the quality of the publication. Please contribute something of genealogical interest to help our quarterly.

Some suggestions include: Family Bible Records; Old Letters, school and church records; Military pension records, enlistment and discharge papers; Genealogical information from abstracts and other legal documents; tax lists, sheriff's sales, slave records; old wills, successions and obituaries; stories on interesting ancestors; research from Maude Reid scrapbooks; old newspaper articles, histories of area towns and landmarks; cemetery records, tombstone inscriptions; excerpts from passenger lists, naturalization records; anecdotes in researching (library, cemetery, etc.) and Oral interviews, family stories, old medical cures.

The Society's 2009 membership of 327 can be found in:

Arizona (1), California (3), Colorado (2), Florida (5), Indiana (1), Louisiana (234), Maryland (3), Massachusetts (1), Mississippi (2), Missouri (2), N. Carolina (1), S. Carolina (2), Tennessee (3), Texas (61), Utah (1), Virginia (1), Washington (1), Washington, DC (1), and Wisconsin (2).

SEPTEMBER PROGRAM

Mrs. DANIELLE MILLER, a native of Belgium and a staff member of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library, presented the September program to the members of the SWLGS. Along with her presentation, Mrs. MILLER showed pictures of the old Railroad Avenue district that was once a thriving part of north Lake Charles. It was the part of town at which trains stopped, travelers disembarked, and immigrants lived; where saloons and gambling houses flourished; where dance hall queens pranced across sawdust-covered floors; where drunkenness and Saturday night stabbings were common---the seamy side of town---an area reminiscent of the old Wild West. Some of us may have had ancestors who lived on Railroad Avenue, or did business there, or enjoyed the "pleasures" offered in that part of town, but many of us remember hearing tales of the "Battle Row" of yesteryear. The following article is taken from Mrs. MILLER's talk.

RAILROAD AVENUE IN LAKE CHARLES, MORE THAN JUST A BATTLE ROW

Historical Background

Although Lake Charles was built around the lumber business and its earliest traffic was by boat, the railroad, when it finally came in 1880, was the lifeline to Lake Charles as *Leaves from the Diary of Louise* recounts, "Cities that were passed by the railroad companies, such as Pointe-aux-Loups (Iota), soon dwindled in size or sometimes all together disappeared. A hundred years ago, streets near the railroad tracks were the heart of the cities..."

In Lake Charles, the first tracks were laid along what is now the Southern Pacific line, and the avenue alongside them became known as Railroad Avenue. According to MAUDE REID's scrapbook, the first line was known as Morgan's Louisiana Western Railroad. Some time later, the forerunners of the Kansas City Southern and the Missouri Pacific were established. The Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Railway passenger train was soon added, and later became the Missouri Pacific. On Christmas Day 1882, it became possible to travel by rail from New Orleans to San Francisco. On that day, the final track was put down to establish the Southern Pacific railroad system. From Lake Charles, it was possible to continue on to distant cities in the West or North by connecting to other lines in Beaumont or New Orleans. And thus, waterway shipping and travel were replaced by the railroad.

At Lake Charles, Railroad Avenue attracted old and new businesses, operated by newcomers and fresh immigrants. The early city directories from the beginning of the 20th century show that the population clustered near Railroad Avenue had great ethnic variety. Many Italians, Lebanese and African-Americans started businesses and prospered in that thriving part of town. Railroad Avenue soon became known as "Battle Row" for reasons sometimes disputed; was it because fights periodically erupted around the numerous bars dotting the avenue, but some people think that the name "Battle Row" originated with the traffic of troops for army maneuvers.

A Few Spots on the Avenue

Old Southern Pacific Train Depot. The old Southern Pacific Passenger and Freight Depot on "Battle Row" (Railroad Avenue), between Kirkman and Reid Streets, was built in 1880. It was torn down in 1899 to make way for a new one. The Southern Pacific depot was a busy place, at

any given time it was common to see Wells Fargo Express wagons, cargo of all sizes and shapes, sometimes slaughtered pigs awaiting delivery. The RIGMAIDEN Bakery and Saloon was across the street. Years later, PHILIP IEYOUB's café was a popular place. The second depot was a beautiful old structure which would have made a fine museum today, but it was unfortunately gutted by fire in the 1970s.

Railroad Avenue and the Flood of 1913. In late September 1913, heavy rains fell on Southwest Louisiana for more than a week. By early October, the situation became very serious; in the span of one night, the lake rose three feet. The waters reached Railroad Avenue, coming from the river on the north side, and threatened to dislodge the tracks; freight cars were parked on top of them in an attempt to keep the rails in place, but unfortunately this measure failed to protect the rails. After the waters receded, it took more than a week to restore the railroad service to Lake Charles.

Army Maneuvers – Circa 1942-1945. Local citizens may remember the army maneuvers around Lake Charles during World War II. The Southern Pacific station was used extensively. A railroad car was stationed at the Southern Pacific tracks near Ryan and Railroad Avenue for the prophylactic treatment of soldiers in Lake Charles. Casualties from the 43rd Evacuation Hospital were transported by train to the New Orleans Field Hospital.

Mrs. Oppenheimer's Cut Rate Store. Beginning with a tiny store on Railroad Avenue in 1889, when the town was small and the businesses were too, Mrs. OPPENHEIMER's Cut Rate Store grew until she moved up on Ryan Street in 1904, at number 705, where she did a flourishing business with the rural district.

The Bono Family ca 1912 in Their Grocery Store on Railroad Avenue near Reid Street. The BONO family, of Italian origin, owned one of the many dry goods stores on Railroad Avenue. PHILIPPE (Papa) operated the store with the help of his children, FRANKIE, MARY, JOSEPHINE, and MITCHELL. MITCHELL BONO became the first Italian-American to graduate from college in a professional position. He was a practicing dentist for many years.

The Pelican Store. The DUPUIS family owned a meat market and grocery store next to the movie theater from 1914 until 1944. It was named the Pelican Store. They were the first business in Lake Charles to offer boudin. "Papa" DUPUIS first brought it from Lafayette, but later made it on the spot.

The Red Star Drugstore. Serving as a pharmacy as well as a newsstand and convenience store serving fountain drinks, the Red Star Drugstore was originally owned by the DeBAKEY family. SHIKER and RAHEGA DeBAKEY had five children, and all of them were successful in life. Their sons became renowned surgeons, while two of their daughters became linguists. Young MICHAEL DEBAKEY worked at the drugstore before going to college in New Orleans in 1926 to become a doctor. Dr. DeBAKEY became a world renowned heart surgeon, pioneered heart surgery as well as the M.A.S.H. units, the Veterans' Administration, and the medical library at Washington, D. C.

Central Food Market. This well-known grocery store stood near the tracks for decades. Among the past owners were GANTE BRACE of Italy and JAMES MUSEY of Lebanon. Later it became the Louisiane Theater, and then the Dixie. This location was one of two as a local theater in the area; the other one was built farther down the avenue, near the Boulevard by SHIKER DeBAKEY in 1920. Today the Central Food Market building is the home of the ACTS Theater.

The Mathieu Drugstore. This building is one of the few still standing at its original location, at the corner of Kirkman Street. Today, the faded paint reveals the name of its later owners, the MOSS family.

Podrasky Boarding House. This beautiful building stood on the north side of Railroad Avenue, in the block between Reid and Kirkman Streets. It was used as a polling station in a city election held on June 8, 1908, to determine whether Lake Charles should go "dry" or not; the "drys" won. Unfortunately, the old house was destroyed in the hurricane of August 1918.

The People

MAUDE REID, famed chronicler of Lake Charles, talked about a group of people named "Chicken Thief Bunch." In one of her scrapbooks, Miss REID names the members of the famous "Chicken Thief Bunch" under a photograph taken in front of RICHARD SARVAUNT's restaurant and bar located on "Battle Row" between Reid and Kirkman Streets, at 1402 Railroad Avenue. They were: WILLIAM MARTIN (a well-known lumberman), FRED WELLS (a barber), _____ PEARCE (a conductor on the Lacassine and Lake Arthur Railroad), RICHARD SARVAUNT, SI MUREY (Syrian merchant), TOM HOLLOWAY (young son of TOM HOLLOWAY, owner of the Magnolia Saloon), DAN CURRANS, IRA BARKER (policeman), "Moonshine" (a Negro boy who ran errands for the "bunch"), Mr. EAST (special officer), and ROBERT I. 'RED' CARLSON. Another man was later identified as CALVIN "BUDDY" PARKER. The "gang" was so-called because of a joke, wondering where SARVAUNT got all the chickens his restaurant served to the "gang."

The Many Immigrants. In the Lake Charles City Directories of the early 1900s, it is evident that many businesses lining Railroad Avenue were owned by newly-arrived immigrants, mostly Italians and Syrians (from modern-day Lebanon, as well as Syria). Their children thrived in the new country, and we can recognize prominent persons in their names, such as DeBAKEY, IEYOUB, MISSE, KHOURY, ABRAHAM, JACOBS, GANI, GEORGE, FARRIS/FERRIS, TRITICO, BATTAGLIA, SPANO, TERRANOVA, REINA, and MICELLE. Other early families of Railroad Avenue include the names of LABAUVE, BOUDREAUX, DUPUIS, BERNARD, CHRISTMAN and EDDY.

The Circus Came to Town by Rail and the cars would stay parked on the rails. The arrival of the circus always caused great excitement. Every able-bodied male would volunteer to help assemble the great tent, often in exchange for free tickets.

Railroad Avenue Had Its Share of Tragedy. Life in the 19th and even the 20th century was not easy. Lake Charles did not escape brutalities and murder. Because the city was ravaged by fire in April 1910, many records have unfortunately been lost. What we have left today are news

articles published in the press. The following accounts were taken from local daily and weekly newspapers. They are far from being the only events for that period and location.

In 1902, nine-year-old IRIS KENDALL and her father, mother and younger sister were staying at the Sunset Hotel while awaiting a place to rent. Mr. KENDALL worked as a traveling salesman. Shortly after arriving in Lake Charles, the KENDALL's found a house to rent. From their hotel, Mrs. KENDALL sent IRIS to pick up the key on Railroad Avenue, three blocks away---never to see her alive again. IRIS KENDALL was brutally raped and murdered in the room of the vacant house. Although it happened in broad daylight, there were no witnesses who could help with the inquest. Despite extensive police work, her murderer was never found, and the heartbroken KENDALL family soon moved away from Lake Charles, never to return. Six years later, an article in the *Lake Charles American* (dated April 24, 1908, p. 7) printed a story claiming that a man in Fort Gibson, Indian Territory (Oklahoma), had confessed to the crime on his deathbed. His name was ED FORBES, but he had changed it to JIM SANDERS when moving to Fort Gibson.

Another murder that occurred on Railroad Avenue was that of MARY MIKE, a beautiful young immigrant from Lebanon. Although married, she was popular with many men in the Syrian community. Among her many admirers was Mr. FERRIS. Mrs. FERRIS was deeply upset at her husband's socializing with MARY MIKE. One late afternoon in July 1901, following a heated argument with her husband, a furious Mrs. FERRIS followed him to MARY's house and shot MARY to death in front of her husband and several witnesses seated at the dinner table. A grand jury convened several days later, but for unknown reasons did not indict Mrs. FERRIS (*Lake Charles Weekly American*, August 10, 1901). As the 1910 fire destroyed all records in Lake Charles, it is difficult to find out more about the event.

The Candyman. A colorful character closely associated with Railroad Avenue is the "Candyman." Dressed in long-tailed frock coat and coiffed with a stove-pipe silk hat, he used to walk the streets around Railroad Avenue selling home-baked pies and sweets. His cakes were named "Boo Hoo" cakes because, as he said himself, people would boo-hoo if they couldn't have more. He had seemingly moved to Lake Charles about 1925, after working a lifetime in sawmills around Alexandria. He died in a house fire in 1952. Not much is known about him, not even his full name, which was sometimes given as WILLIAM PORTIE, according to the *Beaumont Enterprise* (April 22, 1952), or WILLIAM PLAUCHE, as recorded in the *Lake Charles American Press* (April 21, 1952).

Afterword. In the early 1980s, albeit abandoned, many buildings were still standing along Railroad Avenue. Sadly, today, very few remain. Present owners find it easier to tear down buildings than to maintain them. Many, such as the former DeBAKEY businesses and residence, are completely gone. Adjacent to a beauty parlor or the ACTS Theater, silent empty lots speak volumes. Less than a hundred years ago, this area was bustling with life. Today, the silence of Railroad Avenue is punctuated by the passage of trains, mostly freight trains. The Sunset Limited comes by twice a week on its way to Los Angeles, making its return trip on different days.

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Civilization begins with order, grows with liberty, and dies with chaos. Will Durant

THE EARLY LUMBER INDUSTRY AND ITS EFFECTS ON LAKE CHARLES

In the heavily forested area of southwest Louisiana, there was no shortage of lumber for homes. Oak and cypress grew in profusion along the lake and waterways of southwest Louisiana, and stands of virgin yellow pine trees created endless forests. Pioneers built sturdy log cabins or used hand-cut siding for homes. In the early 1800s, the population of the area was small, but as more residents came to the area, the demand for lumber grew. Trees were felled by lumbermen with hand-saws, then stripped of their limbs and branches. The logs were loaded onto skids pulled by mules or heavy wagons pulled by oxen and taken to the sawmills. If the trees were cut near a waterway they were floated to the mills. JACOB RYAN built the first sawmill in the Lake Charles area. It was located on the lake front, near the corner of present-day Broad Street.

Nearby, at Little Trahan Lake a sawmill was owned and operated by OLIVER RYAN MOSS and his brother, ALFRED MOSS, sons of HENRY MOSS and ANN RYAN, who had come to that area as early as 1816. Both ALFRED and OLIVER R. MOSS became Confederate veterans. Little Trahan Lake is now known as Moss Lake.

During the years preceding the War Between the States, there were several other sawmills in the heavily wooded area. Schooner Captain DANIEL JOHANNES GOOS had talked to crews in New Orleans, who had carried lumber from the JACOB RYAN sawmill, and decided to move to the area. About 1855, GOOS brought his steam sawmill from Mississippi to the area north of Lake Charles and founded the settlement of Goosport. He built a fleet of schooners to export lumber from the area. Even war did not stop Captain GOOS! He and his future son-in-law, GEORGE LOCK, ran the blockades set up by the U.S. Navy, taking lumber from the area and bringing in medicine, furniture, and other goods. Later LOCK built a sawmill on the northwest side of Prien Lake near that of JACOB RYAN, and established the settlement of Lockport.

ALLEN JEFFERSON PERKINS ran a sawmill in the Westlake-Bagdad area during the pre-war years. During the war, he served as a Confederate soldier, and on his return he formed a partnership with a Swedish immigrant, KARL MULENBERG, who changed his name to CHARLES MILLER. The Perkins & Miller sawmill soon became the largest in the area. PERKINS and MILLER made their fortunes. In 1861, WILLIAM HUTCHINS established the Mount Hope Lumber Company at the north end of Hodges Street. A letter from Lake Charles dated May 1866 described the town as having 300 inhabitants, a "dilapidated" courthouse, one saloon, two schools, six stores, two hotels, two sawmills, and a Catholic Church.

Very quickly, other sawmillers recognized the great potential of the place. Nearby, millions of feet of prime cypress timber lined the swamps and banks of the rivers, bayous and lakes; and five billion or more feet of prime long-leaf pine trees were growing north of town. The early Southwest Louisiana residents did not consider the pine lands as worth paying the taxes on, and huge tracts of such timber were available for purchase at prices from 25 cents to \$1 an acre.

Sometime between 1865 and 1868, along the Calcasieu River at Walnut Grove, next to the property now owned by the Port of Lake Charles, there was a small community centered around Yankee Mill, a sawmill constructed by men from Vermont. The mill was sold at sheriff's sale in 1868 to LEMUEL C. DEES. He gave the village the name of Deesport. He cut down the old

walnut trees to make paneling for the finer houses, and from his sawmill sent lumber by schooner down the Calcasieu River to New Orleans and Galveston. By 1885, DEES had built a combined school and Methodist Church, and had planted a profitable orange grove in the area. DEES also established the Dees-Mearns Lumber Co., which later became Perkins and Co.

Prior to the War Between the States, there were only a few sawmills up and down the Calcasieu River. Schooners sailed to and from the mills to take lumber to Galveston, New Orleans and even to Mexico. However the war had greatly increased the demand for lumber. The South was rebuilding after the devastation of the war, and the North was expanding. After the war, the lumber industry in southwest Louisiana began to increase rapidly as the virgin pine and cypress forests were discovered by timber barons from the North. These businessmen were known as "Michigan Men." They had stripped the forests of Michigan and other places, and now descended on southwest Louisiana to change the look and history of the land. Southwest Louisiana was an ideal place for their enterprises; it had an almost endless supply of trees and abundant streams and water.

As they began to strip the forests, more labor was required. Southerners from war-devastated Confederate states poured in to take the jobs, as did Mid-Westerners, foreign immigrants, and former black slaves. Most of these were laborers for the lumber industry, but some were restaurant keepers, cobblers, seamstresses, servants, merchants, bakers, bankers, and other businessmen. Lake Charles changed from a sleepy little village on the lake to a boomtown. In 1880, the population of the town was about 1,000, but by 1890, it had grown to 10,000. In 1910, there were about 14,000 residents in the town.

In addition to the two antebellum mills, Captain GEORGE LOCK built a steam sawmill on Prien Lake in 1869, and H. C. DREW built one at Lake Charles in 1876. GOOS later sold his sawmill to the WILLIAM E. RAMSEY of the Bradley-Ramsey Co. RAMSEY and ROBERT H. NASON came from Michigan to operate the Bradley-Ramsey Lumber Co. RAMSEY and NASON were among the "Michigan Men," lumber barons who came to exploit the forest reserves of southwest Louisiana after the war. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Bradley-Ramsey Lumber Co. was CHESTER BROWN, who was also from Michigan. Later the Bradley-Ramsey Lumber Co. was sold to the Long-Bell Lumber Co., which also operated the Calcasieu Long Leaf Lumber Co. CHARLES F. WILLIAMS, a native of Germany, was superintendent of the Long-Bell Lumber Co. According to MAUDE REID's scrapbook, in 1874 there were fourteen mill-owners in the area. The Slaydon sawmill & cotton gin and about half of the parish's cotton crop was destroyed by fire in February 1876, creating a financial blow to the area's economy.

By 1877, it became apparent that some of the lumbermen were cutting timber illegally on public land owned by the government. According to the Surveyor General of Louisiana, some of these enterprising lumbermen made homestead entries, and then removed all the timber from the land, without fulfilling the requirement for settlement. They often used fictitious names and applied for land several times. A federal agent, MURRAY A. CARTER, was sent to investigate and to establish data to allow the government to "seize timber or lumber to recover value of same, and to prosecute by fine and imprisonment." CARTER quickly seized over 100,000 logs that were allegedly cut on government property. The loggers threatened CARTER, who called for help.

The Federal cutter *Dix* and 80 soldiers were sent in. Naturally, the loggers claimed innocence, stating that 90% of the logs had been cut on private land. However, the government agents virtually shut down the logging industry in the area, for the innocent loggers as well as the guilty, by installing a boom of logs across a bend in the West Fork of the Calcasieu River.

The lumbermen who were cutting timber illegally on government-owned land were prominent businessmen, as well as social and political leaders of the area. When the government investigated, things got hushed up. The sources for this bitter clash between the lumbermen and the government are scarce and vague, but several items in MAUDE REID's scrapbooks made reference to the Calcasieu Log War. A hand-written article extracted from the *Lake Charles Echo* stated: "(Note: We are permitted to publish the following from a public telegram to a resident of our town. Editor.)" The article stated:

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION

New Orleans, May 27, 1878

"J. J. GAINNEY, U. S. Deputy Marshall lately in charge of Calcasieu Logs and CARTER's timber superintendent, attacked in the Curtis House building, on the way from the investigation, N. F. SEWELL, son of General SEWELL and junior counselor for the prosecution. GAINNEY was armed with a sword cane with which he made the attack, but it was wrestled from his hands by young SEWELL, who broke the sword under his knee. GAINNEY then attempted to draw his pistol, but was secured by a bystander before he could use it. SEWELL was uninjured. It is supposed that GAINNEY attacked Mr. SEWELL in consequence of the cross-examination yesterday." This was followed by an entry that reported, "Surgeon R. V. BERNETT of the 13th U. S. Infantry, stationed here during the log war, has been transferred to the Army of the Platte."

MAUDE REID wrote another excerpt from the *Lake Charles Echo* on the Calcasieu Log War. It was dated 30 May 1878 and stated:

"THE CALCASIEU LOG SIEGNEURS

THE INVESTIGATION RESUMED AT NEW ORLEANS

"The investigation opened at Lake Charles was resumed at New Orleans last Thursday. Special agent ADAMS produced and ordered to be filed, an affidavit of GEORGE H. WELLS, Esq., explanatory of part of the latter's testimony at Lake Charles. J. J. GAINNEY was called as a witness for the defense. Then counsel for the prosecution filed a protest against his examination and against the reception of any other oral testimony whatever, except that of Judge BILLINGS and Marshal WHARTON, on the ground that to receive such oral testimony would be to contravene the official announcement of the commission at the opening of the investigation at Lake Charles; that it would take no testimony at New Orleans except that of Judge BILLINGS and Marshal WHARTON and the result of the U. S. Circuit Court, and in the Marshal's office, and on the further ground that to receive such oral testimony would deprive the prosecution of the right to rebut it by the only witness who could rebut it – namely witnesses residing in Calcasieu. It was also objected that GAINNEY was before the commission at Lake Charles and might have given testimony there if he had not voluntarily ran away. The objections and protests were over-ruled and GAINNEY took the stand and swore all over the case with the same lofty disbelief in a future state of rewards and punishments which he exhibited here as a witness in the trial of Capt. HORNE."

An article from the *New York Times* dated 3 October 1878, stated, "Special Agent CARTER, against whom the timber ring in Louisiana brought several outrageous charges, has died of yellow fever. At the same time the reports of the special agents sent out to examine the timber depredations is received in Washington. This document shows not only that CARTER's course was honest and inspired by a single desire to see the laws enforced, but that the extent of the spoliation on public lands have been underrated. In brief, it is said that stealing timber and working it up into exportable lumber has been the sole industry of several considerable communities for five or ten years. Private enterprise has robbed the public lands of their most valuable growth and the officers of the courts – state and nation – have thrown every possible impediment in the way of the agents sent out to protect the property of the Government. Congressman J. H. ACKLEN of Louisiana has been a zealous champion of the timber thieves. His vigorous indignation of their 'wrongs' has always been on tap. Perhaps he is now too busy to explain this latest indictment against the so-called 'Calcasieu sufferers'." Miss REID notes, "this refers to the famous 'Log War' conducted by the federal Government to stop the depredations made on timberland owned by the Government. Several present-day fortunes in our town owe their start to the sale of timber acquired in this fashion. Capt. GEORGE LOCK and Capt. NORRIS of Westlake were particularly aggressive grabbers of government timber and experienced some uneasy moments when a revenue cutter appeared one day on our lake with officers aboard to investigate their activities."

NATHAN B. BRADLEY bought hundreds of acres of timberland in 1882 for \$1.35 an acre. In 1884, according to the forest agent for the U. S. Department of the Interior, Lake Charles was the "principal point of lumber manufacturing." By the late 1880s there were at least two sawmills on the south side of Prien Lake. The Duhon-Burleson sawmill stood near the location of the present-day Lake Charles Country Club. E. H. BURLESON, a Confederate veteran from Mississippi, and his brother came to Louisiana in 1879, and established a large sawmill on Prien Lake in 1881. The brother sold his interest in the sawmill to C. GRANGER, who was succeeded by JOSEPH V. DUHON in 1890. STOUT's Sawmill was located nearby. A stave and barrel factory opened in 1887.

One of the most prosperous sawmills on the lakefront was the Bel Lumber Company, erected by JAMES ALBERT BEL, another son-in-law of Captain GOOS. By 1901, the Bradley-Ramsey Lumber Company (later Long-Bell), the J. A. Bel mill, the Drew mill, and the Lake City sawmill were producing 230,000 feet of lumber daily. By September 1906, seven Lake Charles sawmills, excluding those at West Lake, were cutting 465,000 feet daily. HODGES' Shingle mill was also thriving. The thriving community of Bagdad (now Westlake) was the site of SMART's Lumber Co., and GROUT's Shingle Mill.

The *Lake Charles Weekly American* of 13 January 1897 listed the following sawmills in the area: Bradley-Ramsey Lumber Co., Mt. Hope Lumber Co. (later part of the Bradley-Ramsey Lumber Co.), Drew & Powell Lumber Co, Ryan-Richards Lumber Co., J. A. Bel Lumber Co., John H. Poe Shingle Mill (Westlake), Perkins-Miller Lumber Co., Lock-Moore Lumber Co. (Oakdale), Calcasieu River Lumber Co. (Graybow), Canton Lumber Co. (Pawnee), J. L. Williams Lumber Co. (Long Leaf), Crowell & Spencer (Forest Hill), and Rapides Lumber Co. The Norris & Shattuck Shingle Mill, which was run by SIMEON OSCEOLA SHATTUCK and his brother, BENJAMIN, was located in West Lake.

From about 1860 until 1900, the lumber industry was the main industry in southwest Louisiana. Sawmills employed hundreds of people in the area, and prominent lumbermen influenced the business and commerce of the area and amassed fortunes. They built large, imposing wooden homes and became the leaders of local society, as well as political leaders. Notable lumbermen of the area included DANIEL GOOS, ALLEN J. PERKINS, CHARLES A. MILLER, J. ALBERT BEL, LEMUEL C. DEES, PETER PLATZ, Dr. A. H. MOSS, WILLIAM W. FLANDERS, CLAIBORNE PERKINS (of the Lock-Moore Lumber Co.), WILLIAM E. RAMSEY, H. C. DREW, BENJAMIN SHATTUCK, SIMEON OSCEOLA SHATTUCK, ROBERT H. NASON, J. G. POWELL, J. C. STOUT, and Capt. HANSEN. In the early 1900s, RUDOLPH KRAUSE and HENRY A. MANAGAN bought the Perkins-Miller Lumber Co., and it became Krause and Managan Lumber Co. WILLIAM MEYER, who owned a shingle mill on the east shore of Lake Charles, also served as mayor of the town from 1874 and 1888. JOHN POE, a shingle mill owner, became mayor in 1801. LEMUEL DEES, a sawmill owner, served as chief of police during Mayor CROWLEY's tenure of office.

The lumber barons, who amassed huge fortunes from the forests of southwest Louisiana built elaborate wooden homes in Lake Charles, replete with columns, gingerbread decorations, wide staircases and carved woodwork. Broad Street was lined with fine old homes, including Nason Villa, the home built by ROBERT H. NASON, which was one of the most elaborate houses of the time. The J. A. BEL home, a two-story house with verandas that wrapped around the front and side and was topped by a cupola, was built on the site of the old Judge D. J. REID homestead. The home of GEORGE HORRIDGE was called "Southland Home"; "Three Oaks" was the home of H. H. EDDY; WILLIAM LOREE's home was "Rose Cottage" and L. W. KINNEY called his home "Sunnyside."

After the war, railroad development changed the face of the country, including that of southwest Louisiana. In addition to shipping lumber out by rail, lumber could be transported by rail. The coming of the railroads and the developing lumber industry brought progress to the area, but also brought all manners of vice. According to MAUDE REID's scrapbook, the first railroad to Lake Charles was Morgan's Louisiana Western Railway, which was completed to the Sabine River in 1881. By July of that year, trains were running from Houston to Lake Charles, and then on to New Orleans. The Louisiana Western Railway was later connected to other lines to form a transcontinental railway known as the Southern Pacific. The Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Railroad and Southern Pacific Railroad were in business here before 1895. By 1895, machine shops that turned out equipment for sawmills, railroads, and steamboats were flourishing.

From the 1880s, when the lumbering industry began to develop, until the early 1900s, southwest Louisiana was as lawless as the Old West and Lake Charles was a typical frontier town, especially at its north end. Railroad Avenue, a street south of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was the arrival and departure point for travelers, and for the lumbermen coming from the nearby towns and woods to celebrate on Saturday night. Sometimes special trains were sent from the lumber camps to the towns. Railroad Avenue, also known as "Battle Row," was the center of the "entertainment" district for these men. There were restaurants, taverns, dance halls, hotels, rooming houses, gambling houses, and brothels. Eight saloons were located in the three blocks that made up Railroad Avenue. Liquor created major problems, and most offenses and crimes were linked to it. In 1884, the office of "depot constable" was established to protect the area in

the vicinity of the Southern Pacific Railroad depot, where travelers boarded or left the trains. In 1894, there were 10,000 passengers who used the depot. Many of these were lumbermen who came to town on Saturday nights to spend their wages on gambling, drinking, and other "entertainment."

Some of the smaller, company-owned communities had banned saloons and other such "entertainment" from their town, so the lumbermen were forced to look to the larger towns---Lake Charles and Alexandria---for pleasure and excitement. Several ordinances were passed dealing with alcohol sales, drunken and rowdy behavior, vagrancy and other offenses. In 1890, there were 63 saloons in the town. Many of which were on the south side of Railroad Avenue. In 1896-1897, there were 502 arrests for drunkenness, 299 arrests for disorderly behavior, and 128 arrests for indecent language. Brawling and fist-fights were common; stabbings and gunfights were regular Saturday night affairs. It was easy to see how Railroad Avenue became known as "Battle Row."

In 1890, BERANGER A. TOUCHY built the Lake City Saloon. Another saloon, combined with a boarding house, was owned by TREVILLE BERNARD; this later became known as the Railroad House and was the beginning of a row of drinking places. JOSEPH GEORGE, who came from Oklahoma, ran the Railroad Exchange, another Railroad Avenue saloon. Even PATRICK CROWLEY, a Confederate veteran who was the town's mayor between 1893 and 1899, owned a saloon on Railroad Avenue. The Tram Saloon, located on the route of the city's public transportation system, was established in 1892, with Mr. GAUTHIER and Mr. HEBERT as proprietors. In those days, whiskey was sold in kegs, and you had to bring your own bottle to the neighborhood saloon to have it filled. However, the Tram Saloon was different because it provided its own hand-blown bottles filled with whiskey, to make it more convenient---and also more expensive---for its customers.

The 800 and 900 blocks of the east side of Ryan Street, the main thoroughfare of the town, were lined with fourteen saloons, and it was "not considered proper for a lady to walk down the east side of Ryan Street on Saturday evenings." An old-time resident, FRED SHUTTS, recalled, "The Lake Charles Street Railway...doubled its schedule, putting on trailer cars or extra trolley cars for the run from the Southern Pacific depot to the red light district at the north end of Boulevard Street. After midnight, the fare was doubled, and the men paying it probably did not know whether they were giving the conductor a nickel or a dime..." At the turn of the century, Lake Charles had at least eighteen brothels, a number that rivaled those in Atlanta. Most of the brothels were on the Boulevard, near Railroad Avenue. The red light district was called "Knappville." Various city ordinances were enacted to control saloons and houses of prostitution. At first they were mainly fines without the penalty of incarceration. but as prostitution began to expand, religious congregations began a moral crusade against the vice-ridden area of the town, and stiffer penalties were imposed. Some of the prostitutes were arrested on charges of vagrancy, or for no visible means of support. In the city directories their names are listed and they are referred to as "courtesans."

The ladies of the town became furious when the "soiled doves" who frequented the establishments of "Battle Row" were seen in the expensive boxes at the opera house, dressed in more elaborate and fashionable gowns than the respectable ladies owned. Furthermore, the

horse-drawn cabs and hacks were reserved on the weekends for the 'fancy women,' who drove up and down the main streets of the town for all to see. For ordinary people, transportation was difficult to find on the weekends.

The Temperance Leagues became popular, but their protests about the riotous "Battle Row" met with little success. Although ordinances were passed to ban gambling on Sunday, the laws were seldom enforced. In 1894, several groups requested the abolition of the houses of ill repute, but that too met with little success. Some of the city's major sources of income were from liquor licenses and fines for disorderly conduct and drunkenness. In 1903, the city sold 25 liquor licenses a day at the rate of \$1000 per license.

Some of our ancestors came to southwest Louisiana with the timber industry or the various other enterprises supported by it. By the 1920s and even before, the supply of timber had dwindled, and the lumber industry had moved on, leaving behind several ghost towns, such as Bon Ami, acres of cut-over land, and a lot of memories. But the timber industry had left its mark; it changed the land and the people of southwest Louisiana forever.

Sources: Various articles from Maude Reid's scrapbooks and the Lake Charles newspapers

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WAS YOUR ANCESTOR A FLATHEAD? "Flathead" was a term given to lumbermen who sawed and cut trees for the many sawmills in and around Lake Charles at the turn of the century. These men, who worked in dangerous jobs from daylight until dark, six days a week, earned about \$5 to \$10 a day, which was a prime wage for the time.

THE WINTER OF 1895 IN LAKE CHARLES

The month of February is probably the coldest month of the year in southwest Louisiana, but the area is unprepared for a bitter and prolonged cold spell. The whole country was in the grip of extreme Arctic cold in the winter of 1895, and southwest Louisiana was no exception. The edge of the worst blizzard in American history brushed southwest Louisiana. Although there are no official records for this time, there were educated estimates of from 18 to 22 inches of snow that fell on the area in two days---from February 14th to the 15th. Barnes Creek reported 18 inches of snow, Lafayette reported 14 inches, and Crowley and Opelousas each reported 12 inches. Drifts as high as four to five feet piled up in some places.

Most everyone enjoyed the unusual winter activities. Many were from the North or Mid-West where snow was common, took pleasure in the unusual ice and snow. The edge of the lake froze hard enough for people to ice skate and those who had settled here from colder climates brought out their skates and demonstrated their skill to the native population. Snowmen decorated lawns. People of all ages threw snowballs at each other. Fathers made sleds for their sons, and many

people took the wheels off their buggies and put sleigh runners on them so every one could go sleighing. A picture taken in front of the MIGUEL J. ROSTEET home at 838 Bilbo Street (where the Majestic Hotel once stood on the northwest corner of Bilbo and Pujo) shows several people in a home-made buggy-sleigh. The old photo was found in the MAUDE REID's Scrapbooks and can be seen on the website for the McNeese Library Archives. The temperature stayed cold 1895--- enough for remnants of snow on the north side of buildings or in the shade to last for a week.

Although water and drainage pipes froze, creating household misery, the plants also froze and animals suffered greatly in the extreme cold. Many trees were frozen and split open, and as they split they sounded like gunfire. The orange groves and other citrus trees that had dotted southwest Louisiana and had produced major crops were frozen and killed, the citrus industry in southwest Louisiana never again became an important part of the economy. The loss of animals was immeasurable. No one knows how many wild animals in the woods and swamps froze to death, but hundreds of cattle, horse, pigs, and sheep were lost in the cold spell. In Vinton, the newly established sheep industry suffered, but shepherders promptly sheared their frozen sheep to reap something from their loss. Many farmers who had been prosperous were financially ruined in just two days of the bitter cold. It was a remarkable winter!

Sources: Maude Reid Scrapbook

Jones, Mike. "Our Past: 75 Years Ago," *Lake Charles American Press* (2/14/1933)

Adventures in Old Calcasieu. SW La. Historical Assoc., McNeese State University, (1991)

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THE ROLLER SKATING CRAZE is about to overwhelm us. Four young men from Jennings have purchased a lease on a vacant lot across from the Majestic Hotel. The Lake Charles Roller Rink will have a floor space of 50 X 150 feet and 250 pairs of skates are expected to arrive soon.

Source: "Eleven Years Ago Today in Lake Charles," *Daily American* (1/24/1906)

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SOME BUSINESSES IN LAKE CHARLES IN THE 1880s & 1890s

The Haskell House Hotel, Ryan St., opened 1881.

The Howard Hotel, corner of Pujo and Bilbo Streets, built in 1885, burned in 1903. Mrs.

GALLAUGHER and Mrs. LANDRY, proprietors.

The Lake Hotel, GREEN HALL, owner.

The U. S. Hotel.

The Hayes House, Mrs. EDWARD HAYES, proprietor.

The Walker House, near the Southern Pacific depot, corner of Ryan and Railroad Avenue;

became the Gulf House, with J. N. DYKEMAN as proprietor.

The Richard House Hotel, owned and managed by JULIAN RICHARD, who also managed the Star Hotel.

CHAVANNE'S Shoe Store opened in 1893.

The O. K. Shoe Store, Ryan Street, Mr. KELLER, owner.

NICK KELLER's blacksmith's shop on Lawrence Street.

A shoe shop owned by CASPER WILHELMEIN SCHINDLER from Switzerland.

The Consumer Ice & Cold Storage Co., HARRY B. MILLIGAN as proprietor.

An ice, light and water plant was built by J. A. LANDRY, D. J. LANDRY, and THOMAS

BIRD on the bank of the Calcasieu River at the foot of Ryan Street. On 5 January 1891, the first electric lights were turned on in the town.

A. J. KEARNEY'S Drug Store.

KNAPP's Drug Store.
 A. H. MUNDAY's Drug Store.
 WILLIAM and ADOLPHE MEYER's drugstore, southwest corner of Ryan and Pujo Streets.
 A store owned by M. SCHOCHET.
 J. S. DAVIDSON's store, corner of South Court Street and the Public Square.
 LEOPOLD KAUFMAN's mercantile store, corner of Ryan and Broad Streets.
 Store of J. O. WILLIAMS, sold sash, blinds, and building materials.
 Store of Capt. J. W. BRYAN, corner of North Court and Ryan Streets, built about 1867.
 The Little Red Store on Ryan St., owned and operated by MIGUEL J. ROSTEET.
 A general merchandise and liquor store, owned by JOSEPH W. ROSTEET and ABRAM MOSS; in operation before 1878.
 A general merchandise store, Mr. CHAVANNE owner; opened 1883.
 A general merchandise store and Times Bakery, run by SOL BLOCH, next to CROOM's Bakery on Ryan St. The two-story building originally belonged to W. P. THOMAS.
 Mrs. OPPENHEIMER'S Cut Rate Store.
 The Muller Co., corner of Ryan and Division Streets, owner Mrs. JULIE MULLER MARX, opened in 1882.
 LOUIS HIRSCH's men's clothing store.
 ABE BLUESTEIN's general mercantile store.
 GUNN's Book Store on Ryan Street.
 G. A. CRAMER, sold stationary, books, sewing machines, etc.
 GEORGE TAYLOR ROCK's Hardware Store, corner of Ryan and Pujo Streets.
 MURRAY-BROOKS Hardware Store.
 A grocery and provisions store of WILLIAM L. HUTCHINS on the corner of Pine and Hodges.
 A butcher shop, DAVID REIMS, owner; opened at the FRANK warehouse in 1881.
 ALBERT RIGMAIDEN's Bakery on Railroad Avenue.
 C. B. CROOM's Bakery and Grocery Store on Ryan St.
 VICTOR TOUCHY's Bakery & store on Ryan Street, where the City Hall now stands.
 LOYD-PRATER Grocery Store, originally LOYD-FOX, incorporated for \$20,000, became the largest wholesale grocery store in southwest Louisiana. Officers of the corporation were JASPER NORTON, President; C. B. LOYD, Vice-president; C. H. PRATER, Sec./ Treasurer; and Board Members M. O. LeBLEU, AMBROSE LeBLEU, J. R. TABOR, and A. F. BOLTON.
 WILLIAMS & PRATER Retail Grocery Store, JASPER PRATER, co-owner.
 A grocery store owned by C. B. CARROWAY, who organized the local Farmers Union.
 ISAAC REINAUER's grocery store, opened in 1886; later he had a men's clothing store.
 FITZENREITER Grocery and Feed Store; near corner of Ryan and Broad Streets.
 Kelly-Weber Wholesale Grocery Co., owners, D. A. KELLY and W. P. WEBER.
 CLEMENT's Dairy, leased by the KARR Brothers, offered milk and dairy products for sale.
 SCOTT Bros. Furniture Store, Broad St. In 1893, J. E. SCOTT opened a second-hand furniture Store. His brothers joined him and formed the Scott Furniture Store and organized a Mutual Funeral Association. Membership insured funeral services ranging from \$50 to \$100.
 ANDERSON & SWINDELL Furniture Co., dealers in parlor furniture; GEORGE A. LAND, manager.
 C. W. LITTLE's second hand furniture store.
 MUTERSBAUGH's furniture repair service.

The WHITE Furniture Store, Ryan St., WILLIAM THOMAS WHITE, owner.
 FRICKE's (later WILLIAMS') Opera House on Ryan Street provided opera, music, and plays.
 FRED SHELLMAN's shaving parlor, Ryan Street, opposite the Opera House.
 MACK CANTIN's barbershop, Ryan Street.
 DEES Telephone Co., LEMUEL C. DEES, owner, opened 1883. The first circuit in the town connected Ryan Street with Railroad Avenue, both thriving business districts.
 JOSEPH MARTIN's lunch room, Railroad Avenue; later the Southern Pacific Lunch Room.
 Lake City Saloon, built by JOSEPH GEORGE, who sold it to VICTOR TOUCHY and A. C. PITHON; later owned by BILL CAGNEY and ABE CHRISTMAN.
 JOSEPH GEORGE's Railroad Exchange Saloon.
 TREVILLE BERNARD's Boarding House & Saloon; later called the Railroad House.
 Tram Salon, with Mr. GAUTHIER and HEBERT, proprietors.
 FRANK DAVIS' Saloon, near corner of Ryan and Broad Streets.
 Emerald Saloon, also near corner of Ryan and Broad Streets.
 THAD MAYO & A. A. WENTZ Abstract Co.; also agents for the Cincinnati & Lake Charles Land Co.
 THOMAS KLEINPETER, H. C. DREW and CHARLES G. C. PAGGEOT surveyors, real estate agents and abstract company owners; also agents for agricultural implements.
 JOSEPH C. GIBBS Real Estate Agency.
 Wells, Fargo & Co. opened in 1887; FREDERICK A. DAUSSAT, first agent.
 The First National Bank, established by JABEZ B. WATKINS and opened in a wooden shack on Ryan Street, was the first bank in the town. ABRAHAM THOMAS, first president.
 The Calcasieu Bank opened 1892; officers: SEAMAN A. KNAPP, HARRISON C. DREW, FRANK ROBERTS, JAMES W. BRYAN, WILLIAM PERKINS, S. F. HENRY, and CHARLES BUNKER. FRANK BEARDLEY, cashier.
 Calcasieu Land & Investment Co., W. D. STONE, president, & H. B. MILLIGAN, Sec./Treas.
 ELLY H. DEES, Capt. O. L. SMITH & and A. S. RICHARD Insurance Co.
 GEORGE & SWIFT Feed Store and Livery Stable. Sold wagons & had undertaking services.
 O. T. SCHINDLER's shipyard.
 W. R. MAYO's dancing school.
 Lake Charles Rice Mill, GEORGE BAUER, Manager.
 Steam laundry on Mill St., operated by JAMES H. HOUSTON.
 JOHN BUCK & Son, brick and tile makers.
 Sources: Various newspaper articles and various issues of *Kinfolks*

LEMUEL CALVIN DEES, CIVIL WAR VETERAN

LEMUEL CALVIN DEES was born 5 May 1845 in Alabama and moved to Mississippi in his youth. He was the son of LEMUEL CALVIN DEES and MAY CHARLOTTE TIPPENS. His brothers included MARK A., ELLY, and GARLAND DEES. He enlisted in Alabama in Co. B or G, 15th Consolidated Regiment, Alabama Cavalry, C.S.A. In 1868, he came to Lake Charles where he became a member of U.C.V. Camp No. 62 and received a pension for service in his latter years.

At Scranton, Mississippi, in 1871 LEMUEL C. DEES married ANNIE HUGHES. She was born in Dublin, Ireland, on 1 June 1846 and died 7 December 1915. Children of this marriage are:

MARY ISABELLA (born 2 November 1872; died 23 August 1932; married DENNIS M. FOSTER, JR.); ABBOTT LEROY (born 9 June 1873; died 2 April 1925; married ELIZABETH REBECCA NELSON); IRENE FRANCES (born 23 September 1875; died 24 July 1941; married O'JENNINGS FLOYD GILL); THEODORE ALLEN (born 28 January 1879; died 24 June 1944); PEARL ETHEL (born 22 January 1880; died 1936; married JAMES LESTER HENDERSON)); and MABLE ANN (born 23 April 1882).

Mr. DEES died 28 December 1919 and was buried at Orange Grove Cemetery in Lake Charles. Although no application was found of his applying for the Southern Cross of Honor, it was bestowed upon him on 3 June 1909 and was endorsed by W. A. KNAPP and W. H. THOMPSON. His obituary follows:

DEATH CLAIMS LEMUEL C. DEES

Pioneer Citizen Died Sunday Afternoon Following a Long Illness

(*Lake Charles Weekly American Press*, January 2, 1920. Page 4, Microfilm Reel 070)

"L. C. DEES, one of Lake Charles' few surviving pioneers, died at his home at 615 Broad Street Sunday afternoon at 5:35 o'clock surrounded by his children and near relatives.

"Mr. DEES had been ill for a long time and his death, while not unexpected, was a shock to the entire community where he has so long lived. He was 74 years old last May. The funeral ceremonies will be conducted at the residence of the family by Dr. J. T. EARLY, pastor of the First Baptist Church at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Interment will take place in Graceland Cemetery following the services at the residence.

"On June 28, 1916, Mr. DEES celebrated the 50th anniversary of his coming to Lake Charles. He was then 73 years old. The issue of the *American Press* of that date contains an account of Mr. DEES' life and his early activities in Calcasieu Parish and Lake Charles, as follows:

"Mr. L. C. DEES, better known as "Uncle Lem," is celebrating the 50th anniversary of his coming to Lake Charles today. Mr. DEES is one of the few pioneers left and can recall Lake Charles as a village, untouched by modern improvements.

"Mr. DEES was born in Alabama and moved to Mississippi in early youth. From there he came to Louisiana and landed in Goosport where he was connected with the late Captain GOOS in his early lumber developments of this immediate section. He can remember Lake Charles when it was a hamlet in the pine woods bordering the lake. There was almost nothing here then and Goosport was a separate village or settlement with a strip of woods between it and Lake Charles.

"Captain GOOS settled Goosport and made his home there from the time of his arrival to the day of his death. As there were no educational advantages for children in this community in those days, Capt. GOOS engaged a governess for his children so they might be taught at home. Miss ANNIE HUGHES was guiding the studies of the GOOS children when Mr. DEES made his appearance on the scene, and in the year 1870, Miss HUGHES gave up her charges to become the wife of Mr. DEES.

"Shortly after their marriage they moved to a site down the river near Walnut Grove. Here Mr. DEES built a mill and founded the little settlement of Deesport, which was known to everyone in this entire section of the country. Lumber was cut and loaded on schooners in those days and the Calcasieu River was the highway of traffic along almost all lines. When the Southern Pacific came through it opened up another avenue and helped develop the country, but for many years

and even to the present time, the Calcasieu River has been an artery of commerce for Southwest Louisiana.

"Mr. and Mrs. DEES lived at Deesport for many years and their children, ABBY DEES, who now resides in Orange, Texas, Mrs. D. M. FOSTER, Jr., Mrs. O. J. GILL, T. A. DEES, Miss MABLE, all of Lake Charles, and Miss PEARL DEES, who is now Mrs. HENDERSON, and who resides in Amarillo, Texas, were familiar figures, along the beautiful river bank, playing and living the ideal life of children in the open air, among the woods and within the sight and sound of limpid rippling waters.

"Later Mr. and Mrs. DEES moved from Deesport up to Lake Charles and Mr. DEES gave up his lumber activities and became a factor in the municipal life of the city. For a period of about 20 years, varying with different administrations, Mr. DEES was city marshal or chief of police. All the children knew him as 'Uncle Lem,' and his sonorous voice has perhaps influenced many youngsters to become quiet, peaceable, well-behaved children than even the peach-tree switches of the good old days of a few decades ago. When 'Uncle Lem' told a small boy that punishment awaited him for certain boyish misdemeanors, that boy believed it and usually accepted it as gospel as well as law and conducted himself accordingly.

"Mr. DEES was 73 years young last May and is still hale and hearty and active as ever. Mrs. DEES passed into the great beyond, but 'Uncle Lem' is still able to get about and work along with men much younger than himself. Only a few pioneers of the early days survive, and among those who were here 50 years ago when Mr. DEES first came to Calcasieu are Hon. H. C. GILL, GEO. W. RYAN, PAT FITZGERALD and NATHAN CLIFTON.

"These men are veterans of the Civil War and all attended the rallies, reunions and all local affairs, where they can sit around and reminisce about the doings of that period. Now that the United States is at war, these old fellows dearly love to sit around and relate happenings of their fighting days and compare them to this terrible conflict. Each of them shakes his head and wishes he was young enough to go with the boys 'over there.' They know what war is and they love liberty and democracy so that they would go if they were only permitted to do so.

"A curious circumstance brought to mind in these recollections of Mr. DEES, is the fact that his brother, ELLY DEES, was one of the men who planned and laid out the Orange Grove Cemetery and was the first person buried there."

Sources: Various newspaper articles

Rosteet & Miguez. *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana*

Smith. *Certificates of Eligibility for Southern Crosses of Honor*

LOST CITY OF DEESPORT, once the site of a large sawmill and village on the south bank of the Calcasieu River, is one of the lost cities of Calcasieu Parish. It was located a few rods east of the north approach of the Old Spanish Trail Bridge over the river, near the docks and close to the home of the late, Mrs. MATHILDA G. GRAY, now the STREAM home. A village sprang up about the mill, then came the bridge and the Shell Beach Drive, and later the concrete highway. No trace of the town or mill remains. Source: *Lake Charles American Press* (11/16/1932)

1899 GRADUATES. The graduates of the Lake Charles College gave a program at the opera house Friday night. JOHN H. POE presented the diplomas. It was the largest class in the history of the school and included GEORGE INGLES DAVIDSON, PEARL ETHEL DEES, BENJAMIN MELIUS FOSTER, ANN LOUISE GILL, EDWIN LOMBARD GORHAM, ELIZABETH TAYLOR GREEN, MAY ESTELLE KINDER, ROBERT KING, GEORGIA ELIZABETH LIVINGSTON, STELLA ANNIE McNEESE, NINA ROSE MILLER, LILLIAN AGNES O'BRYAN, EMMA ANNA

OLSON, ELIZABETH TAYLOR ROCK, JAMES HARVEY SUTTLES, FRED SCOTT WEBER, AND WEBSTER WELSH. Source: *Leaves From the Diary of Louise* (5/12/1899)

DO YOU REMEMBER THE CUSTOM HOUSE?

[The following was mailed to the late W. T. BLOCK, who has been writing historical articles on the area for years. At the end of the article are comments made by Mr. BLOCK, who e-mailed the article to the late CONWAY LeBLEU, former State Representative for Cameron Parish. The article was printed in *The Cameron Pilot* on 16 June 2005.]

The Custom House was located on the THEOGENE MILLER property, just east of what is now the Esso Service Station and Garage. THOMAS P. MONROE was the Customs Officer in the 1880s, and it was his duty to issue sailing papers for the many schooners traveling back and forth to Galveston, Texas, Mexico and other Gulf Coast ports. The Customs Officer issued quarantine papers, keeping sailors or schooner passengers with contagious diseases such as yellow fever or smallpox from coming ashore. He also kept a log of all incoming and outgoing cargoes, and had to collect duty on some of these imports. L. P. "PETE" HENRY can still recall how he and other boys about ten years old were fascinated by sacks of Mexican dollars stashed in a corner of the Customs Office. These dollars, he said, were worth about fifty cents each here. He never found out why the money was there or what was finally done with it.

MR. BLOCK'S COMMENTS: Mexico did not coin dollars, but they did coin Mexican gold pesos. There are only two ways I can imagine such coinage **could** have been at the Customs house, and I can not imagine why it **would** be there. The sawmillers were also shipping lumber for building the Mexican railroads, and perhaps a load of lumber was paid for in Mexican coins and the Customs Collector had confiscated it for some reason. Also, don't forget that the pirate ship *Hotspur* had grounded off the Mermentau mudflat in November 1820, and had a fortune in Spanish coins aboard. The wreckage soon washed out to sea. Had someone discovered the wreck and the Customs House confiscated some of the pirate loot for some reason? I suppose there are other reasons.

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AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY, Lake Charles had a public artesian drinking fountain. The *Lake Charles Daily American* of 14 June 1906 reported that, "The drinking fountain now on Kirby Street, it was decided, will be moved to some other location, probably to the new Watkins freight house." Does any one know what happened to the artesian fountain?

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THE LOUISIANA OBITUARY AND BIOGRAPHY INDEX

Information submitted by Sidney Rosteet (Member # 1326) from the Sunday Advocate (9/6/09)

Information in the Louisiana Obituary and Biography Index, which was originally available at both the New Orleans Public Library and the Historic New Orleans Collection, has now been digitized and put on line. It contains about 600,000 citations, dating back to 1804. This index is still a work in progress and may have occasional gaps where data has not yet been entered. Access this index at <http://www.nutrias.org/-nopl/obits/obits.htm>

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HAVE YOU PAID YOUR 2010 DUES?

CALCASIEU RIVER CHANNELING HISTORY RECALLED

Contributed by the late W. T. BLOCK, and reprinted from the *Cameron Parish Pilot* (2/10/2005). Mr. BLOCK gratefully acknowledged the generous help of KATHIE BORDELON of Frazier Library at McNeese State University in Lake Charles.

In a recent article, this writer asked, "Was the Calcasieu River, when compared to the Sabine River, the unwanted, orphaned stepchild of the Federal Government?" When so compared, every aspect of the Calcasieu's development, i.e.: its lighthouse, channel deepening and rerouting, its jetties, lingered 20 to 30 years behind the same activity on Sabine River. It could perhaps be said that the arrival of sawmillier DANIEL GOOS at Goosport, who built the steamer *Dan* and a small fleet of schooners on the river in 1857, was the earliest commercial activity on that stream. Even so, a few New Orleans schooners hauling cotton, shingles and hides, as well as the JACOB RYAN sawmill, preceded GOOS. By 1860, GOOS' fleet, including the *Dan*, *Cassie*, *Lehmann*, *Lake Charles*, and *Winnebago*, as well as the RYAN lumber schooner, *Asa Ryan*, were hauling cargoes of lumber, cotton and shingles to Galveston.

Between 1870-1880, it was estimated that the Lake Charles-Galveston lumber fleet numbered between 60 and 80 vessels. C. F. HENRY once pointed out that at the moment of Calcasieu River high tide, as many as 25 schooners might be waiting to cross the Calcasieu bar. In 1898, deep water arrived at Port Arthur via a privately-owned canal that skirted the edge of Sabine Lake. And immediately Port Arthur began loading 3,000-ton deep-sea freighters. In 1890, the Union Sulphur Company west of Lake Charles began producing mountains of sulphur via the sulphur Frasch process, and from then until 1926, the company shipped a daily train load of bulk, dry sulphur to Sabine Pass to be loaded into the company ships. And following the crude oil eruptions at Spindletop and Sour Lake, three oil refineries were soon being built in Jefferson County, Texas.

However, between 1901 and 1920, there were suddenly a dozen or more producing Louisiana oil fields, such as Hackberry, Jennings and Bosco that needed an outlet to the sea. And a lack of deep water at Lake Charles was hindering greatly the economic development of that city. Sadly, however, the first deep water to Lake Charles had to travel a circuitous route "the long way round," meaning a 78-mile trip through Sabine pass and the Sabine Calcasieu Intracoastal Canal in order to reach the city.

About 1925, the Chamber of Commerce sponsored a \$300,000 bond issue to widen and deepen the 23-mile-long intracoastal canal between the Sabine and Calcasieu Rivers. The tortuous journey to the Gulf included 17 miles on the Calcasieu River, 23 miles through the canal to the Sabine River, 18 miles through the Sabine River and the Neches-Sabine Ship Channel to Port Arthur, and 16 more miles from Port Arthur to the Sabine River jetties.

In February 1926, the Lake Charles Harbor and Terminal District began building 800-foot long docks, which were due to be completed in 6 months. On April 3, 1926, the 6,000-ton freighter *Sewalls Point* docked at Westlake, to the joyous hand-clapping of a thousand onlookers. Its cargo contained 8,000 tons of fertilizer (the type not specified) and 15,000 cases of canned corn and tomatoes for the Kelley-Weber Company. It did not seem to matter that the fertilizer was odorous and pungent, like that made at the coastal menhaden plants; its foul scent in the nose

meant dollar bills in the Lake Charles pockets. And deep water was exactly what Conoco, Citgo and the other industrial plants needed for shipping their products. However, the long-awaited dream of the Port of Lake Charles was deep water through the mouth of the river. Bar pilots would then need to know only the intricacies of the river alone. After years of wrangling, the Corps of Engineers finally completed surveys and hearings, and dredging to reroute the Calcasieu River and eliminate the Cameron horseshoe bend soon began. In the same year, Congress voted a million dollar appropriation to begin work on the project.

Finally all dredging and construction had ended by June 1941, and about July 1, the 7000-ton freighter *Margaret Lykes* arrived at Lake Charles from Galveston, having entered the river at its mouth, and shortened the earlier route by more than 30 miles. On July 12, 1941, Louisiana Governor SAM JONES, Colonel C. LITTRELL of the Corps of Engineers and many other dignitaries rode the 40 miles to the mouth of the "new and improved" Calcasieu River to formally dedicate the finished project. Truly the Calcasieu River, formerly that unwanted, orphaned stepchild of Uncle Sam had come of age, had blossomed and flowered; and the Port of Lake Charles no longer needed to take a back seat to anyone.

SCHOONERS REPLACED. Old timers standing on the modern docks of the Lake Charles port remember those days away back in the past when lumber schooners plied Calcasieu River in the Louisiana-Galveston lumber trade. Lake Charles was a port then, in a fashion, but anybody at that time who talked seriously of a steamship channel and acres of docks at Lake Charles has about the same rating as DeLeon, who kept looking for his fountain of youth. Lake Charles was all right for sailing craft, with rigging and masts creaking and groaning in the wind, but those who talked of steamships on the Calcasieu were half-cracked visionaries. Lumberjacks and trainmen, in such an atmosphere, were naturally hard-fisted persons. They had to be. The fittest survived and the others found more docile pursuits to earn their bacon, bread and beans.

Source: Jones. "75 Years Ago," *Lake Charles American Press* 7/26/2007, reprinted from 7/26/1932)

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HISTORICAL VIEWPOINTS

Don't forget that the truths of history are sometimes hidden. History is constantly being rewritten from various standpoints. For example, Civil War history written soon after the war was generally written from a northern point of view; at that time, only northerners had the money and influence to have their books published. After his assassination, LINCOLN was made a national hero and none dared to criticize him in any way. Now, however, researchers and historians have discovered more facts about every aspect of the war and its leaders, and have written books with other points of view. By the same token, the American view of World War II does not coincide with the German or Japanese view of the war. Many young people today do not believe that there was actually a Holocaust or a sneak Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. When you read a history book, consider when the author is writing about the event. Usually, the closer in time the account is written to the date of the event, the more detailed and truthful it is. Do not confine your reading to only one book or to several books written by the same author. Instead, gain historical perspective by reading various accounts of the time. The truths of history are often hidden or twisted. Research in archives and original sources can often clarify a change in policy, political correctness, and viewpoints.

FROM THE SCRAPBOOK OF HILDA ZOE BRUNING KAYE—1933

HILDA ZOE BRUNING KAYE, a former Lake Charles resident who living in Lincoln, NE, has donated her scrapbooks to be used in articles for *Kinfolks*. The scrapbooks contain memorabilia and newspaper articles about Lake Charles from 1933 to 1937. The articles name many of the prominent people of Lake Charles at the time. Some of us may have been included in the articles; others may have relatives who were mentioned or may just remember the names.

LCHS ALL-STARS FOR FALL 1933. Seven Lake Charles Wildcats received all-state honors this year. ROLAND MOSES was all-star left end, SAM BONO was picked as left end on the second team. Others receiving the honors were H. C. SPILLAR, center; GEORGE BOUDREAUX, captain and tackle; JOHN SCARBOROUGH, fullback; BUDDY BANKER, halfback; and BILLY PLAUCHE, quarterback. (The boys are pictured.)

LCHS WILDCAT FOOTBALL TEAM FOR FALL 1933 included GEORGE BOUDREAUX, captain and tackle; H. C. SPILLAR, center; LOUIS GUINTARD, guard; GABBERT HICKMAN, fullback; JOE CAMALO, tackle, and CHARLES GASTON, back. JIMMY WHITE substituted for GASTON, who hurt his ankle in a game with the DeRidder Dragons. R. L. KILLEN was the coach. (The boys are pictured.)

LCHS CHEERLEADERS FOR FALL 1933 were DUVAL BERTAUT, MURRAY ANDERSON, MARY WYATT CLINE, and GERTRUDE HANEY. (picture)

LCHS SPONSOR AND MAIDS, FALL 1933. JEANETTE NELSON, the Sponsor, was flanked by her Red and Blue Maids, BILLIE BURKE, DOROTHY LARSON, FRANCES NASH, INEZ WILSON, LOUISE RAINS, RUTH CORMAN, ANN BONO, BETTY OLIVER, ANN PETTY, and MARGARET DARK. (picture)

OPEN HOUSE HOLIDAY EVENT, DECEMBER 1933

The home of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. REID, 1116 Hodges Street, was the scene of a very attractive party when they kept open house in compliment to their daughter and son, Miss CLAIRE and Mr. HENRY REID, Jr. The home was tastefully decorated, being converted into a bower of graceful greens, poinsettias and red roses. Baskets of poinsettias, the centers gleaming with tiny red Christmas lights, and gorgeous red roses filling vases and bowls.

Those in the House Party were Misses RUTH THOMAS, IDA WINTER, PERLA BAILLO, ANNABELLE GORHAM, LOUIE SWANN, BETTY YEATMAN, MARGIE GAYLE, SALLY STOCKWELL, LORRAINE TILLER, CAROLYN GRIFFITH, and Messrs. HOYT KELLY, BILLY CLINE, LEBBY CLINE, LANE PLAUCHE, LELAND TALIAFERRO, ALLAN HOUSE, WILLIAM BOLING, CHARLIE MILLER, BUBS TRAHAN, and LESLIE ARNOLD. Mrs. REID was assisted in serving by Mrs. BERT TILLER, Mrs. TOM MAINE, Miss SUDIE LAWTON, Mrs. R. L. CLINE, and Miss BETTY ANN REID. Delightful music was furnished during the evening by Miss FRANCES VIRGADAMO.

Guests were Misses PERLA BAILLO, IDA WINTER, MARGIE GAYLE, CAROLYN GRIFFITH, BETTY YEATMAN, CAROL MALLOY, IRMA GIBSON, JOYCE POINBOEUF,

SALLY STOCKWELL, LOUIE SWANN, ANNABELLE GORHAM, ROSE MARY OLIVIER, DALE HARMON, LORRAINE TILLER, ELSIE PRATER, NANCY NAFF, BETTY FIRMIN, HILDA ZOE BRUNING, ELAINE VINCENT, KATHERINE RAWLINS, TOOTSIE QUINN, MARY JANE KIMBALL, BARBARA BARBE, DOROTHY LAWSON, ANN BONO, JANET WILSON, MARGARET DARK, FRANCES NASH, RUTH CORMAN, JUNE HAUN SHIRLEY, ANN PETTY, LOUISE RAINS, INEZ WILSON, WINIFRED STREATER, JUANITA MILLER, MAE GAYLE, MARY WYATT CLINE, GERTRUDE HANEY, BILLIE BURKE, LENA TILLER, ALICE KELLY, RUTH KELLY, YVONNE FOURNET, WALTERINE HANDLEY, EVA JEANETTE RUNTE, PAT PORTER.

Messrs. LANE PLAUCHE, HOYT KELLY, BILLIE CLINE, LEBBIE CLINE, ALLAN HOUSE, PAT MANAGAN, FRED BRANTLEY, CHARLES BENCKENSTEIN, LELAND TALIAFERRO, LESLIE ARNOLD, WILLIAM BOLING, BUBS TRAHAN, BRUCE HOUSTON, T. L. HUBER, Jr., BILLY STOCKWELL, HENRY MORGAN, FORREST WHITE, G. C. McKINNEY, J. L. COX, BILLY BRADEN, TOM BELL, CLIFFORD RUSSELL, DAVIS RYBISKI, UPTON BERTAUT, HUGH MOSS, SONNY BRIGGS, MARK QUILTY, JAMES UTITZ, CHARLIE BRIGGS, BUDGIE SHIRLEY, PHILIP KIPLINGER, SANFORD HANDLEY, SAM BONO, FRANK BONO, SIDNEY LAVOI, JOE CAMALO, GEORGE BOUDREAUX, LOUIS GUNTARD, ROLAND MOSES, HAROLD CLOONEY, BILLIE PLAUCHE, CLYDE CLOONEY, H. C. SPILLAR, BUDDIE BANKER, CHARLES CASTON, JIMMIE WHITE, CLAUDE KIRKPATRICK, WALTON BARNES, GABBERT HICKMAN, OGDEN THOMAS, ROLAND PREIS, DUVAL BERTAUT, MARVIN BALDWIN, MONTY HALL, ERNEST PRICE, JAMES PRICE, BILL WATSON, E. C. SMITHERS, MILTON GIOVANNI, JOHN RUNTE, and BOBBIE ROTH.

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VISITORS ENTERTAINED. Complimenting Miss EVELYN PATOUT of Patoutville, and Miss ROSEYDALE THERIOT of St. Martinville, Mrs. PAUL ZIMMERMANN entertained with a lovely party at her home on Madison Street. Guests were: Misses EVELYN PATOUT, ROSEYDALE THERIOT, FLOY MARJORIE and RUTH DEAN NELSON, EVELYN CLINE, EMMA LILLION WINTER, HELEN KIPLINGER, MARTHA RUSHTON, VIVIAN BERTRAND, Mrs. BERNARD CLINE, MURRAY HEBERT, JAMES COX, MED HENNINGTON, Mrs. McCAIN, JOE EAGLE, ALFRED THOMPSON, NELSON DAILEY, BILL CERVAK, JIM GAYLE, TOBY GUIDRY, LEE ZIMMERMANN, and Mr. and Mrs. ZIMMERMANN. Jones. "Our Past: 75 Years Ago," *L. C. American Press* (8/8/1932, reprinted 8/8/2007)

RAINBOW GIRLS' PICNIC. A delightful event of the weekend was the Rainbow Girls' picnic at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. HENRY of Prien Lake. Swimming and games were much enjoyed, and a tempting picnic lunch was served on the lawn. Those enjoying the occasion were: MARY WYATT CLINE, DOROTHY FLEMING, DORIS FLEMING of Monroe, IONE STEED, VERA NORWOOD, RUBY HARMON, MARY JACOBSEN, LENA TILLER, ELEANOR MAE SCAIFE, MARCELLA FATHEREE, LUCY HOFFPAUIR, LILLIAN MORRISON, JUNE HAUN SHIRLEY, EMMA LILLIAN WINTER, IDA WINTER, ELIZABETH HARDIN, Mrs. F. C. WINTER, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. HENRY, Miss LEE BEARDSLEY, Mrs. R. W. WIMBISH, Mrs. AMBROSE LeBLEU, Mrs. S. B. JACOBSEN, and Mrs. M. L. CHRISTENSEN.

Jones. "Our Past: 75 Years Ago," *L. C. American Press* (8/23/1932, reprinted

NEWS ITEMS FROM THE LAKE CHARLES WEEKLY ECHO (Saturday, 25 April 1868)
Information from newspapers gathered by MICK HENDRIX (Member #1296)

Although war no longer raged, the country, particularly the South, was far from peaceful. An editorial from the *New Orleans Times* told about BEN BUTLER's despicable part in the impeachment trial of President ANDREW JOHNSON and his bungs and "sublime failures" during the war. Another editorial on the impeachment trial states that, "BUTLER's efforts to prove a conspiracy has made it as clear as moonlight that there was no conspiracy...." *The New Orleans Times* also reported that Judge A. N. OGDEN, a peaceful conservative man, was "brutally beaten and nearly killed" by a "stalwart negro" because he had spoken contemptuously about "the class of political adventurers known as 'carpetbaggers.'" The paper told of a "deliberate and arranged plan set by WARMOTH and his friends to get up a bloody conflict between the Negroes who favored the Conservative cause and those who were lead by the "carpetbaggers" in St. Bernard Parish.

While the South was recuperating from the devastation of the war and was suffering from the harsh laws of Radical Reconstruction, the southern part of Llano County, Texas was raided by Indians. The Indians were followed by a party of five Texans, who found their camp and charged. The Indians mounted their horses bareback, but because the weather was damp, were prevented from using their bows and arrows. However, they had six-shooters, but one Indian was shot off his horse and another one or two were slightly wounded; the rest took refuge in a canyon. Among their plunder was two quilts, recognized as belonging to JOHN FRIEND, whose family had "suffered so severely in the outrages of the Indians the previous moon." Llano County had been under arms during the "last moon, but had dispersed to their houses a few days previous." [EDITOR'S NOTE: Llano County is in west Texas, in the vicinity of San Antonio. The Indians were probably Comanches.]

Mrs. CADY STANTON was urging equal rights for women. She advised, "Working women: throw your needles to the winds; press yourselves into employments---wherever you can get better pay; dress yourselves in costume, like daughters of a regiment, and be conductors in our cars and railroads; drive hacks. And if your petticoats stand in the way of bread, virtue, and freedom, cut them off." A long editorial entitled "Plain Talk About Women's Work" basically said that although their husbands labored long and hard, women were not interested in such menial work as keeping house and learning to cook, much to the disgust of the author.

The corn and cotton crops in Alabama were reported to be doing well. In Portland, Maine a race-boat was built of papier mache and weighed only eight pounds, a clear advantage for its rower. The value of sheep killed by dogs in the U. S. for 1865 was estimated by the Commissioner of Agriculture as \$2,000,000. The subsistence of dogs in all the States was estimated by him to cost annually \$50,000,000.----quite a lot of money in those days.

The official returns for the elections in Calcasieu Parish showed the following results:

*For the Constitution---86	Against the Constitution---373
*Governor: J. G. TALIAFERRO---284	HENRY C. WARMOTH---73
*Representative: W. H. HASKELL---182	JACOB RYAN---181
*District Attorney: E. D. ESTILLETTE---379	C. UNDERWOOD---93
*Clerk, District Court: C. GLASSPOOL---314	G.W. HUDSPETH---30
	W. P. FARQUHAR---91

*Parish Judge: D. J. READ---289

*Sheriff: J. M. READ---242

LOUIS LeFRANC---54

*Recorder: J. B. KIRKMAN---389

*Assessor: J. C. LeBLEU---172

*Coroner: T. J. LOVETT---79

W. R. RUTLAND---130

J. L. RYAN---73

E. K. JONES---12

H. C. FARQUHAR---72

GREEN LONG---29

LEWIS SMITH---33

P. A. BURNS---70

ALEXANDER THEODORE and LEON VERDON have petitioned Sheriff D. J. READ to be appointed Administrator of the succession of LEON VERDON, Sr., J. V. MOSS, Clerk.

A note of levity explained that, "A lawyer is something of a carpenter. He can file a bill; split a hair; make an entry; get up a case; frame an indictment; impanel a jury; put them in a box; judge; bore a court, and other like things."

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PORCHES

Whether you call them porches, galleries, verandas, or porticoes, these covered additions to the front, back or sides of houses or public buildings have provided shade, beauty, a place to escape from rain and wind, and a place to rest for centuries. Porches were a part of southern living. During the earlier years large residential hotels were in vogue. These hotels had large porches, lined with rockers in which the guests rested or talked to each other as they enjoyed the breezes and the outdoors in comfort. The Majestic Hotel in Lake Charles was famous for its veranda, and the rockers which lined it were always occupied.

Most houses had at least one porch, but some houses had several. Some porches were screened; others were not. Some were elevated on pillars, just as the houses were in those days, but some were a step or two lower than the main house. All provided welcome shade, and sometimes a breeze, in the almost unbearable heat of summer. Front porches were usually not screened and were places of leisure where a rocker or two or a swing could be enjoyed. Often they were decorated with pots of fern or geraniums. After supper in the summer, many families sat on the front porch, talking to each other or to neighbors out for a stroll. Courting couples often sought the privacy that a front porch afforded them, away from the prying eyes and listening ears.

Some of the more daring children played hide-and-seek, marbles, and other games under the elevated porches, without a thought to disease or the spiders and snakes that might be lurking there. In the heat of the summer, many children were relegated to playing on porches; it was too hot to play in the sun. Porches were the scenes of watermelon parties, ice cream socials and birthday parties, when it was too hot or rainy to use the yard.

Usually it was back porches or upstairs porches that were designated as sleeping porches. They were screened, to prevent pesky and dangerous mosquitoes from biting, but often were the only place to capture a stray breeze. There were as many beds as the porch could hold, and the whole family slept there. An awning could be lowered if rain blew in or to prevent the early morning sun from awakening you too soon. It was a different world; people were not afraid that they might be harmed if they slept on the porch or that their privacy would be invaded. Was there a special porch that you remember?

NO CHRISTMAS IN PURITAN NEW ENGLAND

From 1620, when the first Pilgrims and Puritans landed at Plymouth Rock, until well into the mid-1850s, Christmas celebrations in Puritan New England were both culturally and legally restrained. The Puritans, who based their religious beliefs on purifying the established church by removing all elaborate ceremonies, rituals and Papal hierarchy, also claimed that the Bible gave no justification for celebrating Christmas, and that such celebrations with their evidences of idolatry and paganism were a relic of the old Roman winter solstice festival of Saturnalia. Furthermore, they stated that there was no historical or scientific proof that Jesus had been born on December 25, and, indeed, it was more likely that his birth took place in September or October when the shepherds were outside tending their flocks.

Although Christmas in England and all of Europe had been celebrated on December 25 for hundreds of years with masses and festivities, when the Puritan movement began in England in the 16th century, the serious-minded Puritans abolished all “popish” frills in their religious beliefs and their strict interpretation of the Bible. In their view, celebrating a December Christmas was paying homage to a pagan festival. In England, under OLIVER CROMWELL’s Puritan government in the mid-1600s, new religious reform swept the country and the observances of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide were abolished. A law required December 25 to be a regular marketing day. Any public celebration would be broken up by troops and anyone holding or attending a religious service would be imprisoned. The day was called the Superstitious Man’s Idol Day, the Papists’ Massing Day, the Old Heathens’ Feasting Day, the Multitudes’ Day, and other such names. As a result of the banning of Christmas, many riots occurred.

When the English Puritans came to the New World, they brought their strict religious beliefs with them and called the December Christmas celebration “Foolstide.” Non-Puritans at Plymouth colony resisted the Puritans’ restrictions on celebrating the holiday. While the Puritans went about their daily labors, non-Puritans wanted to take the day off and feast and play sports. On 25 December 1621, Governor WILLIAM BRADFORD sent men into the forests to cut wood, but most of the non-Puritans said it “went against their conscience to work that day.” In time, the situation became graver as other colonies in Massachusetts and Connecticut also banned the celebration of Christmas. In New England the observance of Christmas was also made illegal, and in 1659, offenders were fined five shillings, a large amount at the time. Judge SAMUEL SEWALL declared that people who made plum puddings or mince pies to celebrate the holiday would be “cursed by God for all eternity.” December 25 was just considered another day; shops remained opened and daily life went on. Non-Puritans spent the day quietly at home.

In 1681, after the monarchy had been restored, the English government put pressure on the New England colonies to repeal the laws suppressing Christmas. However, Puritans still regarded any celebration of that day, such as gift giving or decorating, as abominations. Decorating with evergreens, a practice associated with ancient pagan practices, was especially forbidden in Puritan meeting houses and was discouraged in all homes. So abhorrent was the idea that the Puritans actually outlawed the color green. Still, Puritan beliefs persisted. Merrymakers were severely prosecuted for disturbing the peace. As late as 1870, classes were held in Boston public schools on Christmas Day and students who were absent that day were severely punished.

The South, on the other hand, had always regarded Christmas as a day of celebration, feasting, gift-giving, and other festivities. In 1836, Alabama declared Christmas a legal holiday. It was a great part of the busy winter social season, although many denominations, including Baptists, Quakers, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists, either ignored the holiday or discouraged its celebration until after the War Between the States. In 1870, in an effort to unite the North and South, President ULYSSES GRANT declared Christmas a national holiday, and Puritan hostility toward Christmas celebrations gradually decreased.

Even today the battle about Christmas celebrations continues. As some Christians seek to “put Christ back into Christmas” and call for a more religious and less commercial holiday, other groups strongly object to public displays of Christian celebrations. In many parts of the country, it is now against the law to display religious symbols of Christmas, such as Nativity scenes, in public places, such as courthouse lawns. Only “pagan” symbols of the season are allowed—wreaths, evergreens, Christmas trees, and Santa Claus. Wouldn’t our ancestors be surprised?

Several sources, including:

“Christmas in Puritan New England” http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christmas_in_Puritan_New_England
Pelton. “When Christmas Was Illegal.” *Modern Maturity* (Dec. 1894) via *Genealogical Tips*, Vol. XXXVI #4 (Oct. Nov. Dec. 2008) Harlingen, TX

A CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR YOUR FAMILY

If you’ve ever wanted to give your family a unique and memorable gift for Christmas, it’s time to start. You can give them something that no one else can---knowledge of their ancestors. You will remember things that they either didn’t know or might have forgotten. Start with a scrapbook, tape recorder, computer, or video camera, and begin your family saga. Whatever method you decide to use, be sure to document or date your material. You may simply say, “According to family tradition...” or “My mother told me...” for a family story or custom. Create “provenance” for your photograph or heirloom. Pictures should be dated, and the names of the people in them should be given. Documents should be identified. If you have items that belonged to your parents or pictures of you or your family, be sure to identify them. Unless the pictures and items are identified, later someone may throw away “trash” that actually has a family background.

You have memories that no one else has. You knew your parents well, but perhaps your children or grandchildren did not. Give your parents’ names, where they were born and all the information you know of them. Tell their occupations, their church affiliations, their military service, where they lived, what kind of household they had, their favorite meals, Christmas customs, and special experiences. Tell as much as you know about the background of each of your parents---the names of their parents, the origin of the family, and why they came to a particular area. Tell family stories, customs, and anecdotes.

Remember to include your own personal history. Do the same for your grandparents, great-grandparents, etc. Remember to give family health information; tell if there is a family history of certain diseases, such as diabetes or heart problems. Memories and a few records are often all we have of our family. The records will give us proof of ancestor’s lives, but the memories will give us a link with history. Start your Christmas gifting early. Give your family its own unique and special roots!

CHOCOLATE, COFFEE, TEA, AND YOUR ANCESTORS

One of the most ancient beverages known to mankind is chocolate, which was found in Mesoamerica as early as 1500 B. C., when it was used by the ancient ancestors of the Maya and Aztecs. By about 200 B. C. Indian tribes in the western hemisphere began mashing cacao beans to create a favorite drink, which they called "food of the gods." They mixed cacao beans with chili peppers, cornmeal and other ingredients to produce a frothy, spicy beverage that they used in the social and religious aspects of their lives; sugar was unknown, so the cocoa drink was unsweetened and bitter. Chocolate was so important to these peoples that both the Maya and Aztecs used cacao beans as means of exchange and gave cacao seeds as offering to their gods.

In 1521, when Spanish Conquistadores went to Mexico, they discovered the Aztecs favorite beverage and brought cacao seeds to Europe. Europeans began adding cinnamon and other spices, along with sugar, and chocolate became the favorite beverage for 300 years. Serving chocolate was a symbol of wealth and power, for all the ingredients—cacao beans, spices, and sugar---were so expensive that only the rich could afford to drink or serve it. In France, chocolate became a state monopoly, and only the members of the royal court were allowed to drink it. To further signify wealth, special chocolate pots were made of porcelain or silver, and cups (sometimes without handles) were made of priceless porcelain to drink it.

To supply the demand for chocolate and sugar, many Europeans established large plantations in the New World. Since both crops were labor-intensive, they brought in slave laborers. Chocolate began as an exotic drink, but three hundred years after its introduction into Europe, it remained the major beverage, far outranking coffee. Although cacao bean cultivation has not changed much since ancient times, the refining of chocolate underwent huge changes in the Industrial Revolution, including making chocolate for eating and cooking. In 1847, the first chocolate candy bar was made. Today, chocolate is used not only in drinks and candies, but is also used in cosmetics and medicines. Can you imagine a world without chocolate---the great comfort food?

Coffee is another ancient beverage that is made from a bean native to Ethiopia. From there it spread to Yemen, Arabia and Egypt, and became a favorite beverage of the Turks. The first historical mention of coffee is about 800 B. C. For centuries people boiled whole roasted coffee beans. But by 575 A. D., the Turks were boiling coffee beans in a *brick*, a tall, long-handled brass or copper pot. Later they ground the coffee beans. By 1511, coffee had reached Mecca, but was banned by Muslim authorities. However, despite its ban, the narcotic berry found its way in the caravans that were bound for Egypt, Turkey and Syria, and coffee spread with Islam. By 1554, the Janassaries, the crack troops of the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, were avid coffee drinkers and had established coffee houses in which they socialized, played games and listened to music. They became so popular in Constantinople that the Sultan had them closed, fearing that the men would not attend the mosques. The demand for coffee was so great in Turkey that a law permitted a wife to divorce her husband for failing to keep the family coffee pot (*ibrik*) filled.

Crusaders first encountered the drink, but in Europe it was not as popular as hot chocolate. By 1500 A. D., traders from the mid-East brought coffee beans to Europe. The beans were roasted then ground and boiled in water. The liquid that resulted was strained through fine cloth.

Devout Catholics refused to drink "the Infidel's brew", but Pope Clement, in an effort to judge the issue, tasted the coffee and became an instant devotee of the beverage. By the mid-1600s, coffee had made its way to England. It received a variety of opinions. Some said it was as black as soot and tasted like it; others praised it as a digestive aid and a cure-all, good for curing "sore eyes, dropsy, gout, King's Evil, etc."

Coffee, cocoa and tea changed the social patterns of Europe and America. Previous to the discovery of these drinks by Europeans, people of all classes---even children---began their morning drinking beer or ale, often made at home. The water was nasty, polluted and unfit to drink, in most cases. Throughout the day and at meals, ale or wine was served frequently, so by the end of the day, most people were a little tipsy, if not down-right drunk. As coffee drinking became fashionable, the consumption of liquor decreased. Some authorities believe that, as a result, new inventions and new discoveries were made.

Coffee drinking led to new innovations and customs. Coffee houses became all the rage in Europe and in the American colonies. They were places where social gatherings and business deals took place. Coffee houses were sites of business, where financial deals, sometimes of global importance, were conducted. They were business places for bankers, marine insurers and ship owners. Lloyd's of London, the famous insurance company, got its start in a coffee house. Coffee houses served as post offices and travel agencies. Physicians often conducted business there. They acted as newsgathering agencies; newspapers, even back issues, could be read there. They served as local post offices and as stops for post riders. Admittance to coffee houses cost a penny, just enough to keep the riff-raff out, and only males were admitted. Eventually the coffee houses evolved into private men's clubs. By 1662, there were 82 coffee houses in London. Coffee houses meant money, so the government began licensing them. At Boston in 1670, a woman received a license to sell coffee and chocolate, and other coffee houses soon were established. About this time, coffee was introduced to the court of Louis XIV of France by the Turkish ambassador, and by 1672, Paris had its first coffee house. It failed! In 1683, when the Turks withdrew from the siege of Vienna, they left many sacks of coffee beans behind. An enterprising person opened the first coffee house in Vienna and a new tradition began.

It is believed that Captain John Smith introduced coffee to North America. By 1668, coffee had replaced beer or ale the favorite drink in New York. It was sometimes called "syrup of soot," but even the Indians drank it. "Coffee Cooler" was the nickname given to an Indian who would sign treaties for land grants for a cup of coffee. The old London Coffee House, which opened in Philadelphia in 1702, became an important meeting place for Americans during the Revolutionary War.

New inventions led to improvements in the coffee making process. The invention of the coffee mill in 1687 ground the beans finer and improved the drink. By the 1700s, coffee brewers immersed the bags of coffee grounds in boiling water and let them boil until they reached the desired strength. Special pots were made for making and dispensing coffee. Metal pots held the heat well, and fancy silver or pewter coffee sets were made for the public. Drip coffee pots were used for centuries until electric percolators and coffee pots were invented.

In 1727, the Emperor of Brazil, who wanted a share of the lucrative coffee trade, sent an agent to smuggle seeds from a coffee-producing country into Brazil. As a token of her affection, the agent persuaded the governor's wife to give him a bouquet spiked with coffee seedlings, which he took home. This was the beginning of Brazil's coffee industry, which by 1800 had reached record production and turned coffee from a drink only for the elite into a popular beverage that anyone could afford.

Southern Louisiana is noted for its distinctive, rich coffee. It is the French custom to drink a small amount of very strong coffee many times a day; some may flavor it with a little cream or sugar, but most drink it "black." Although modern coffee makers and brews are available, true Louisiana coffee lovers still prefer the old drip-pot method of making coffee.

Many of our ancestors drank coffee. Many made their livelihood from some phase of the coffee business...as growers, buyers, traders, roasters, grinders, waiters, makers of coffee pots or coffee cups. Coffee called for sugar and milk or cream, so people involved with the sugar cane and dairy industries also benefited. After the high taxes on tea resulted in the Boston Tea Party in 1773, it was considered unpatriotic to drink tea, so coffee became the drink of choice. Today coffee is the world's most popular beverage; as a world commodity, coffee is second only to oil. More than 400 billion cups of coffee are consumed each year.

Tea, another ancient beverage, was first cultivated about 2,700 B. C., and after hundreds of years is still the most popular drink in the world. Tea drinking was such an important part of life that the ancient Chinese developed a tea preparation and tea-drinking ceremony known as "Chaddo." Tai Ping tea, a very expensive tea, was once reserved strictly for Chinese royalty. Tea is a labor-intensive crop; the plants have to be planted and cultivated by hand, and the leaves must be handpicked. Tea leaves came from the same family of plants as a variety of the camellia and sasanqua, which are known to all southerners. They grow on a tree which grows as tall as 50 feet, but was pruned to form a bush. Tea is the only beverage on earth that contains a stimulant (caffeine), as well as a tranquilizer.

Tea was introduced to Europe from Japan by Portuguese and Dutch traders who brought tea leaves from the Orient about 1610. Tea was shipped from the Orient to England and the rest of Europe in large wooden chests. It took as much as a year or more for a ship from China to deliver its cargo to England, where the first tea arrived in 1665. The Portuguese queen, wife of the English King Charles Stuart, brought with her a love for tea.

Tea was touted as a cure-all, and claims were made that it cured everything from migraine headaches to gallstones and epilepsy, and was sold by apothecaries instead of grocers. The demand for more and more tea sparked great competition among European merchants. Great trading companies, such as the Dutch East India Company and the British East India Company, were formed and the flag of empires followed. The British East India Company, which had been founded for trade by Queen Elizabeth, became a primary force in importing tea and expanding the British Empire. The East India Company virtually controlled all of India; it had its own monetary system and its own army and powerful officials. It laid the foundation for British rule of the country.

It soon became fashionable to serve tea, which was a luxury item, very expensive and highly taxed, so only small amounts could be bought by even the wealthy class. In the 17th century, one pound of tea cost the wages a skilled worker could make in three weeks. Small, decorative canisters of tea were sometimes kept on a lady's dressing table, as a statement to her wealth, and to grace the room. These containers were made of silver or porcelain in the shape of a perfume bottle and were about four inches high. Most imported Chinese tea canisters were square or rectangular. The earliest known hexagon-shaped tea canister was dated 1677. In 1680, the Delft factory of Holland began producing glazed earthenware canisters in square or rectangular shapes. The Chinese also exported teapots and tea bowls (used as cups), which were packed in tea to prevent breakage. The teapots and tea bowls were small because tea was so costly.

As tea became more popular and people began to use more tea, larger containers came into use. Tea, like coffee and chocolate, called for special cups, pots and spoons, as well as a set of rules for properly serving the drink. Silver spoons were made to stir the tea. A spoon-like container with a lid and very small holes was used to hold enough tea leaves to brew an individual cup of tea. By 1740, the Meissen China Company in Germany began to make hexagonal, round, square and rectangular porcelain canisters, along with teapots and tea bowls. Many of these were decorated in the Chinese fashion, with flowers, birds and landscapes, but innovative new designs featuring portraits, family crests, and pastoral scenes were also made.

Many mistakes were made when tea and coffee were first introduced. Some people boiled the coffee beans, then ate them. Some boiled tea leaves and ate them, throwing out the liquid they produced. In Salem, they put butter and salt on boiled tea leaves to make them more palatable. White, green, and black teas were surpassed in popularity by expensive blends, such as Earl Grey. Tea, coffee and chocolate were so important to our ancestors that special serving sets in various designs were made for serving each beverage. Teas are still important beverages, and herbal teas have gained in popularity in modern times.

By the late 1600s, more than 500 coffee houses existed in London to serve tea and coffee. They were centers of male social life, political meetings, commerce and business; women were rarely welcome. In 1717, THOMAS TWINING opened the first tea room in London; it also served as a gathering place, but women were especially welcome. Tea soon replaced coffee as the most popular non-alcoholic beverage in England, and the practice soon spread to the English colonies. However, the Dutch had brought tea to New Amsterdam as early as 1650, and the Dutch colonists were avid drinkers of the beverage.

Tea provided employment in trading, shipping, processing, selling and serving the beverage. As with coffee and chocolate, many made vast fortunes from tea. One of the most famous American tea-trading companies was Hartford's great American Tea Company, which became the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company (A & P). Excessive taxes on tea and other items led to the Boston Tea Party and the Revolutionary War.

China had a monopoly on tea and would only accept silver in exchange for it. This created an imbalance of trade between Britain and China known as the "Silver Sink." To compensate for this, the British East India Company and other British traders flooded China with opium, for which the British would only accept silver in payment. Thus the British would have enough

silver to pay for the tea they wanted, and China became a land of addicts, dependent on British opium. The Opium Wars resulted as a consequence of the tea-opium-silver problem. To further alleviate dependence on Chinese tea, the British East India Company established tea plantations in India. The Company was very powerful, employing a huge labor force and its own standing army. The workers cleared the jungle, planted the tea, and the Company adapted laws from the ante-bellum South to apply to their tea plantations. About 70% of the tea workers were females, who had a gentler touch and would not bruise the leaves. These women were virtually slaves to the Company, and many of them died in the field from snakebite, overwork, or disease. Tea pluckers in Sri Lanka earned about \$1.20 a day.

Each tea plantation had a European manager and its own processing factory. Unless otherwise noted, "tea" generally refers to black tea, which was grown universally in India and China. There are also special teas, such as lemon grass or chamomile teas, and green tea. Herbal teas, such as peppermint, spearmint, raspberry, and blackberry are said to have curative powers. Hibiscus tea is supposed to cure everything from a headache to more serious ailments. Orange, lemon, vanilla, and almond flavorings are also added to some teas. Most teas are black, made of dozens of blended teas. Orange pekoe, for example, is made from 40 to 60 blended teas. Lord Grey Breakfast tea is an English favorite. Darjeeling tea, a light tea known as the champagne of tea, is about the most expensive tea. Green tea makes up about 19% of the tea market and is becoming more popular; it is said to contain pharmacological treasures which benefit health and help keep hearts healthy. A number of factors, including weather and how well the leaves were picked and rolled, determined the quality of the tea, and trained, professional tea tasters continually monitor the quality of the product.

Refined sugar was also an expensive item, but went hand-in-hand with chocolate, coffee, and tea. By 1730, matching tea canisters and sugar canisters were often made as a set. Usually either one of the canisters or both of them had a lock. The use of tea was deterred during the Revolutionary War. By 1780, tea had regained its importance, and many different varieties were coming from China, India, and other parts of the East, shipped in miniature chests or "katis", which held about one and one-third pound of tea. The word tea "caddy" is derived from the Indian word "kati."

Iced tea was introduced to the U. S. at the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904. The U. S. is the only country in the world where iced tea is a very popular drink. In the early 20th century, the Lipton Tea Company sent tea to customers in silk bags. The customers did not take the tea from the bags, but brewed the tea in the bag---thus the advent of the tea bag. Tea bags are still used mostly in the U. S., where about 10,000 pounds of tea are used every 24 hours. About 1/6 of this tea is made into instant tea or used in canned drinks, which most of the world frowns upon.

The tea trade was lucrative and affected the lives of many of our ancestors. Tea helped to make the British Empire, but it led to the Opium Wars and other conflicts. It led to the formation of several important trading companies, Lipton and the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company (A&P). Tea has provided pleasure and employment for millions of people over the years.

Sources: *Tea*. The History Channel

<http://www.foodtimeline.org>

Antique & Collectors' Magazine, Vol.109 #2 (April 2003)

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NEWS ITEMS FROM *THE DAILY AMERICAN* (Monday, 21 June 1897)

Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member # 1296

J. H. NEAL was manager of the Daily American and GARRARD HARRIS was its editor. It reported that England celebrated Jubilee Week in honor of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, her 60th year of reign. A comment on the Jubilee claimed that millions of dollars were spent on fireworks and processions, but not one cent was spent for starving human beings!

In national news told that a steamer from Colon arrived at New York with yellow fever, the dreaded "Yellow Jack." Three cases had died at sea; the ship and its passengers were quarantined to prevent the spread of the disease. Anti-cigarette legislation was before the U. S. Circuit Court. The 30th reunion of Terry's Texas Rangers was announced. The unit was part of the Army of the Confederate States and served as the rear guard for ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON's retreating army as it crossed the Cumberland and took refuge in Nashville. General WYLER continued to pacify Cuba---on paper.

The favorite colors for dining rooms this season were grayish denim-blue, which harmonized with Delft-ware and blue china, and dull green in light shades. It relieved the pure white of table napery. Pale green was suggested for the summer room.

The small sleeve, the narrower skirt, and the use of lace on every type of fabric marked the fashions for the season. The materials for the new gowns are mainly wools, silk poplins with a watered surface, and fine checks, made up with rows of black velvet ribbon for trimming. Silk gowns were fashionable and plain black taffeta gowns were the novelties, trimmed with rows of kilted frills or gathered ruffles of the silk. Tips on darning were given.

The first train on the Kansas City, Pacific & Gulf Railroad left Lockport for Kansas City. Aboard were L. J. SMITH, contractor ROBERTSON, Dr. HAYNES and Mr. WESTBROOK. The railroad link between Westlake and Kansas City will soon be completed. About sixty people went to Leesburg on the tug *Ramos* on Saturday. On the way back, several ladies became very sick due to the big waves in Big Lake. A party of young people chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. KINDRIDGE and Mr. and Mrs. OSBURN left for Watermelon Bay.

As a natural outcome of Saturday's and Sunday's celebrations, the mayor's court was full of inhabitants of the Zulu ward this morning. TED HARRY, who violated the bicycle ordinance in riding past ladies without dismounting, was fined \$1.00 or two days' work on the streets. CHARLEY HART, for being drunk and disorderly, was fined \$1.00 or three days' street work. J. McMULLAN was fined \$2.00 and WILLIAM JACKSON was fined \$2.50 for being drunk.

The meeting of the Farmer's Institute at the Market Hall was called to order by J. G. LEE. A small blaze from the Ryan-Richard Mill was seen by those attending the meeting, and within minutes the mill was in flames. GEORGE WRIGHT and Mr. CHAFFIN, who were working at the mill, were overcome by heat. DAN RYAN drove his horse at a run to the fire, but the mill could not be saved. It was owned by J. B. WATKINS. Damage was estimated at \$10,000.

Visitors to the town included ROBERT HILDEBRANDT, J. E. LEWIS, J. B. HOFFMAN, and S. M. LYONS of Sulphur, Miss MAGGIE COOPER of Alexandria, JAMES STORER of Iowa,

D. W. DONAHOE of Johnson's Bayou, J. A. PALMER of New Orleans, and J. F. RESTER. Miss HEBERT of Lacassine visited Miss DAISY BAKER. CLINTON GUILD was visiting his parents. EDGAR W. LEWIS of Sulphur visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. LEWIS on Common St. Mrs. PRESTON BENTON of Lafayette visited her sister, Mrs. F. J. ISERINGHAUSEN. Miss ZENA THOMSON left for Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Miss JULIA GORHAM, class poet of Sophie Newcomb College for 1897, will arrive home. Miss ANNIE GILL returned from Texas. Contractor P. J. CONNALLY, wife, and children went to Orange, Texas. C. A. EPPING went to Forrest Hill. C. F. CROCKETT, joint agent for the Texas & Pacific, Iron Mountain, and K. C. G. & W. Railroad Companies, went to vacation at his home in St. John, Canada. J. G. POWELL and daughter returned from New Orleans.

J. M. LaBESSE is much improved. Major P. L. MUNRO stepped on a nail while bathing in the lake. Mrs. FRANK BUHLER, sister of Mrs. W. E. LEE of this city, passed away at her home in Oberlin. A cow belonging to R. H. NASON got tangled in some barbed wire and was badly cut.

EDGERLY. Revs. SHADDOCK and EDLEMAN preached at the Missionary Baptists' revival. Mr. and Mrs. EVAN PERKINS, Mr. and Mrs. LOUIS GUIDRY and son, W. W. DAWSON, the genial traveling man, and Mr. MOUSTAN, the rice machinery man, were visitors to the town. A. J. NASH of Gibsland, La., brother of Mrs. J. VAN BROOK, came to spend a few days on his homestead. Miss ELLA LYONS returned from Lake Charles and STANTON LYONS is back home from West Texas. Rev. W. M. PERKINS shipped a carload of cattle to New Orleans.

MEADOW PRAIRIE. A large crowd was at the dance at ELSTON's Saturday night. Visitors to the community were Mr. and Mrs. FOSTER of Iowa Station and Mrs. DANTELL, who visited Mrs. SCOGGINS. S. O. SCOGGINS drove to Winn Plantation to visit his brother, OZRO. Mrs. MacCLEOD and Mr. SHELDON were quite sick. G. H. W. PAYNE finished levying the HALL land. M. L. FULLER had lumber hauled for a new house. Miss ADA LAVENDER returned home after teaching school a few weeks at Elton. Miss MARY PAYNE visited Miss LAVENDER. Misses AGNES and HETTIE LAWSON visited Mrs. F. B. ROME and Mrs. C. W. INGLES. Miss ANNA FOTHERGILL visited her aunt, Mrs. SMITH of Raymond.

FENTON. Crops were growing fine. Miss EMMA LAWSON came from Lake Charles to visit Mrs. S. J. FENTON. GUY DECKER and Miss JOSIE MILLS visited Iowa as guests of Mr. and Mrs. AL FRAZAR; Mr. DECKER has been assisting Mr. FENTON putting out potato vines. JOHN DECKER left for Adel, Iowa to visit relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. LEW PURVIANCE drove to Lake Charles to visit friends. WILLIAM FENTON drove across the country to Lake Charles. Mr. and Mrs. I. J. MILLS, N. J. MILLS and ODA visited at J. A. ANDERSON's. Mrs. JOSEPH JOURDAN was a caller at Mrs. I. J. MILLS. SILAS DAY visited his sister, Mrs. AL MILLS. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. MILLS visited S. W. DAY.

RAYMOND. Rice planting is finished. BRIGGS and COOPER have their pump running again. C. F. TAYLOR was elected director of schools for a year. Mr. and Mrs. R. M. BRIGGS visited at Mr. TAYLOR's. JAMES HOLCOMB is very sick.

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

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

WHITTEN'S FERRY

Although the date of establishment of this ferry is not known, **Whitten's Ferry** on the Sabine River was declared to be a public ferry in a Police Jury resolution on 7 June 1871. The following day, the Police Jury ordained that **Whitten's Ferry**, along with other ferries in the parish that had recently been made public ferries, be "leased at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the "Court House door." **Whitten's Ferry** may be the same as **Whitman's Ferry**.

Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

WHITMAN'S FERRY

The earliest mention of this ferry in the Police Jury minutes is on 7 September 1875, when it was ordained that the petition of J. S. DENOUGH and others asking for a public road near **Whitman's Ferry** on the Sabine, down to, and intersecting with, the Military Road, be set aside for further consideration. This ferry may be the same as **Whitten's Ferry**. On 13 July 1889, G. W. WILLETT of Maryville [sic] was appointed overseer, in place of WILLIAM MEADOWS, "of the road known as Edgerly Road, from the Sabine River road to the cross road leading from **Whitman's Ferry** to the old Military Road." According to HERSHEL FRAZIER of DeQuincy, the **Whitman Ferry** was named for BENJAMIN WHITMAN, who operated a ferry on the Sabine River for a number of years.

On 8 April 1891, SAMUEL R. BURKE was made overseer "on the Edgerly Road from the Sabine River Road to the cross road leading from **Whitman's Ferry** to the Military Road," and J. B. SHOEMAKE was made overseer "from the cross road leading from **Whitman's Ferry** on the Military Road to the south side of the bridge on bearhead [sic, Bear Head Creek in present-day Beauregard Parish]."

Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

NIX FERRY

The first mention of this ferry is found in the Police Jury Minutes of 3 September 1879, when SHAROD SMITH was appointed commissioner of the road "from opposite C. PRATER's store to the forks of the old road leading to **Nix's Ferry** on the Sabine." (Near Niblett's Bluff. See Turner Ferry.) According to HERSHEL FRAZIER of DeQuincy, **Nix's Ferry** was operated and named for H. DUNCAN NIX, who began the operation of a ferry on the Sabine River prior to the Civil War.

A petition of citizens of the Fifth Ward, presented on 7 July 1890, asking to have a "Public road laid out, leading from Edgerly and intersecting the **Nix's Ferry** and Lake Charles road in front of the Former Residence of J. W. FANCHER" was adopted. E. A. WOSTER, N. BERRY, HENRY BERRY, GABERAL [sic] ROBERSON, L. C. FOSTER and E. J. FAIRCHILD were appointed commissioners to lay out the road. There must have been another **Nix Ferry** on the Sabine River. *The American* of 9 December 1896 (p. 4 under Pine Hill) states that AUSTIN ASHWORTH has settled above the old **Nix Ferry** on the Sabine. It further states that the captain of the steamboat *Edna* "has engaged ten cords of wood to be delivered at **Nix Ferry**, and that the "steamer *Edna* has made a trip up the Sabine since the dry spell." There are no NIX families mentioned in

either the 1850 or 1860 Federal Census for Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish.
Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

NIBLETT'S BLUFF FERRY

This ferry crossed the Sabine at the thriving settlement of Niblett's Bluff. It was located on a part of the trail from Texas and was used by cattle crossing into Louisiana, travelers going west. (See article on Niblett's Bluff, *Kinfolks* Vol. 10 #1) Sources: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

PALMER'S FERRY

Palmer's Ferry was one of the many ferries in southwest Louisiana that crossed the Sabine River and whose location is not known. On 1 February 1875, the Police Jury authorized a new public road to be laid out "starting from **Palmer's Ferry** on the Sabine River, thence passed the residence of JOHN McCURLY, thence passed JAMES SIMMONS' at the old ILES vacherie [ranch], then to Auston's bridge on Bundick's Creek, thence to and intersecting the Sugartown road near the residence of D. A. COLE. There were no PALMER families in the 1860 Calcasieu Parish census. Sources: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

STARKS' FERRY

The **Starks' Ferry** crossed the Sabine River. The petition of citizens of the Sixth Ward, made on 16 April 1889 and asking for a public road "leaving the public road from Lake Charles to SLAYDON's place, thence on to **Starks Ferry**, be referred to the petitioners for further instructions." Police Jury Minutes of 15 July 1889 state a motion was made and carried on "the following described road as per petition having been advertised according to law, viz; commencing at Westlake and following the most direct and practicable route via **Anthony Bryant Ferry** on Houston River, thence to **Starks Ferry** on Sabine River, and the following named persons: REESE W. PERKINS, Sr., JAMES K. PERKINS, JOHN W. LANGLEY, DAVID J. MORROW, ANDREW PIERCE, JACKSON NICHOLS, to review and lay out said road according to law, and report at the next meeting, etc." Source: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

SALEM FERRY

This ferry was located north of the settlement of Ruliff on the Kansas City Railroad, not far from present day Moss Bluff. It was used a great deal in the cattle trade, when great herds of livestock crossed the Sabine River at this point. According to HERSHEL FRAZIER of DeQuincy, the **Salem Ferry** was named by SETH SMITH, who envisioned a town that would be built at that location and would be named for Salem, Massachusetts. Source: *Lake Charles American Press* (8/15/1965)

MEADOWS FERRY

Transportation from Louisiana to Texas across the Sabine depended upon ferries. The **Meadows Ferry** was a cable ferry that operated just south of the present U. S. Highway 190 bridge connecting Bon Weir, Texas and Merryville, Louisiana. Source: *Lake Charles American Press* (8/15/1965)

CLINE FERRY

The **Cline Ferry** crossed the Sabine River near Merryville. [HERSHEL FRAZIER of DeQuincy says it crossed the Sabine near Anacoco.] It was in service from about 1880 to 1890 and was run by a Mr. CLINE. The ferry was operated by a hand-pulled cable. The fee for a wagon and team

or for a horse and buggy was one dollar. A person on foot was charged ten cents to ride across the Sabine. Herds of cattle went across the river near the old ferry landing.

Source: *Lake Charles American Press* (8/15/1965)

TERRY'S FERRY

Terry's Ferry was not mentioned in the Police Jury minutes, but **HERSHEL FRAZIER** of DeQuincy said the ferry crossed the Sabine between Merryville and Bon Weir.

DUETTS EDDY

Although there was no mention of this ferry in the Police Jury minutes, **HERSHEL FRAZIER** of DeQuincy stated that a ferry named **Duetts Eddy** once crossed the Sabine and has been abandoned.

BANCROFT FERRY

No mention has been found in records of this old ferry at Bancroft, a lumbering town. It crossed the Sabine, but has long been abandoned. **HERSHEL FRAZER** of DeQuincy knew of this old ferry.

ANACOCO CREEK FERRY OR MARTIN'S FERRY

Martin's Ferry was located on the Anacoco Creek. Minutes of 6 June 1853 show that a public road was authorized to be established from the parish line near **Martin's Ferry** on L'Anna Coco Creek to Niblett's Bluff on the old Sabine River. Those appointed to lay out the road were: **WILLIAM B. BERRY, ELIAS SLAYDON, WILLIAM J. SLAYDON, WILLIAM GRAY, WILLIAM GORE and GEORGE W. HICKMAN.**

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Minutes

TO BE CONTINUED

PLAYING CARDS USED AS MONEY

Many things were used for money on the American frontier---furs, tallow, bear grease, cotton, tobacco, and even playing cards. All over the North American continent, coins were in short supply in the early years, and innovative means were used to establish trade and a stable economy. To alleviate the situation, the Intendant of Quebec came up with a unique method of exchange, using playing cards to represent various denominations of money, according to their position in the deck. For example, an ace represented the greatest amount of money, while a deuce signified the least.

Paper was very expensive and none was produced in early Canada, so playing cards, printed on heavy-duty paper, offered a solution. The Intendant of Quebec requested 2,000 packs of playing cards be sent from France, but often a year passed between the request and the supply arriving; if the ship was lost at sea, the time was doubled. When the cards arrived, three-quarters of them had been damaged by salt water, so the demand for paper money was still not fulfilled. The request for more cards was renewed. Each card was required to be stamped with the arms of the King, the arms of the Governor, and the arms of the Intendant, but the order was not always obeyed. False money, or unauthorized playing cards, soon found their way into circulation. One counterfeiter was exiled to the small village of Montreal for passing counterfeit cards.

Source: "Quebec of Yester-Year," <http://www.ourroots.ca/e/page.aspx?id=3624263>

MAPS & GENEALOGY

Gazetteers and atlases are collections of maps, and are of the utmost importance to genealogists. They can locate a family's residence, designate migration patterns, and show emigration routes from ancestral homelands. There are many kinds of maps to help genealogists. Old maps help locate historic boundaries and towns which may no longer exist; county boundaries often have changed and new maps do not show the old border lines. Old highway maps often show roads which are no longer there. Topographical maps, which show the natural geography of an area, may illustrate why an ancestor's marriage was recorded in an adjacent county; it might have been easier or closer to go to that courthouse than to cross the river to go to one in their own county. Plats show sections and townships of an area, and also show who had land holdings. Maps of military campaigns and battles indicate where your ancestor may have fought in a battle. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps show detailed drawings of every city block for a specific year.

Early man followed old animal paths, then found a landmark...a tall tree, a big rock, a bend in the river...to mark the route. Sometimes he notched trees to show the way he had taken; sometimes he drew a rough map on a piece of bark or animal hide with charcoal. Distance was not measured in miles, but rather in how many days the journey took. Archaeologists have found primitive maps on cave walls. They also have found early maps on Babylonian clay tablets and on the walls of Egyptian tombs dating back to about 2300 B. C. Although there were only crude boundary lines for claiming territory, early civilizations used maps for the construction of roads. The Greeks became famous for their geographic knowledge. In the first century A. D., the Greek scholar Ptolemy developed a system of parallels and meridians and made detailed maps of the known world that were used for centuries. The Maya and Inca Indians of Central and South America had maps drawn on pieces of bark or leather or carved into stone.

Early British historians described the world in which they lived by including natural features, such as caves, mountains and rivers, all of which they thought held magical properties. The Romans determined the approximate shape of Britain when they conquered the island in the days of Julius Caesar. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, written about 997 A. D., records the name Penwithsteort, meaning "the tail of Penwith," which is now known as Landsend in Cornwall. However, the earliest detailed maps of Britain date from the thirteenth century and showed some of the same geographical features that early writers described. The monks of St. Albans produced four maps about 1250 A. D. that showed these landmarks, as well as castles and chapels. Chapels were built on hills and in caves; many famous hermits resided in the sacred caves. In the Medieval Ages, rivers, wells, bridges, and forests were also considered sacred, and were well marked on maps so that devout people could make pilgrimages to worship there. Early English cartographers also marked ancient ruins, such as Stonehenge and Hadrian's Wall.

The map of the world changed with the discovery of America in the 15th century, when the continents of North and South America had to be included in maps. The oldest map showing America was drawn in 1597 by cartographer Martin WaldseemueLLer and is housed in the Ritterhausmuseum (Museum of the Knight) in Offenburg, southern Germany. The name "America" appeared in capital letters on what is now Brazil. It was the first map to show a separate Western Hemisphere and a separate Pacific Ocean, and was the first map to identify the New World as a separate land mass. America was named for the Italian geographer and

cartographer, Amerigo Vespucci, who recognized that this was a New World; it was not named for Christopher Columbus, who believed that his four voyages were all made to parts of Asia.

One of the earliest maps of the Atlantic coast was made in 1607 by Captain John Smith for the London Company. He explored and mapped the area around Chesapeake Bay, and later incorporated the information in a map of Virginia. Smith also mapped parts of New England. Interestingly, his maps, like all others until the 18th century were oriented with West at the top instead of North. Then a system of measurements was devised to show a man's land holdings and to count distance. Surveying developed and cartography became a science. George Washington was one of America's early surveyors. When the Revolutionary War ended and new land came available for settlement, it became essential to map and survey the land. Maps were needed for private land claims, as well as to locate the borders of towns, counties and states. Maps and surveys were also essential for the construction of forts, roads, and canals.

Until the mid-19th century, all maps were privately printed; funding was not available from government sources. Old maps can show the geographical and topographical features of the past. They can show woodlands that have long since been cut down and swamps that have been drained to make way for progress. They can show the names of old streets and roads that reflect the names of early settlers; many of these old street names have been changed or updated, and the old names no longer exist. Plat maps give the location of an ancestor's property. However, they give only the name of the owner and do not tell if a tenant was located on the land. To confirm residence, use the plat maps together with the census for the area and the time period you are researching.

A **cadastral** is a map showing boundaries and ownership of land. Sometimes these maps show symbols for houses, barns, schools, churches, and other features. The Library of Congress Cartology Department has a large map collection. Many large libraries also have map collections, especially on maps of local interest.

Maps of battlefields can help you understand the course of a battle and where your ancestor might have fought. Battlefield maps should be used with the history of the battle you are researching.

Sanborn Insurance Maps can help locate an ancestor who was a city dweller. Sanborn Maps began in 1867 and have covered about 12,000 towns. The maps show the location and shape or "footprint" of each building, and give information about its construction. These maps, used in connection with the census for the time period you are researching, can depict the type of neighborhood in which your ancestor lived or owned property.

There are many maps available on the Internet, but be aware that some maps are copyrighted and cannot be republished, even in a family genealogy, without permission. Visit the following Websites for information on land and old maps:

Bureau of Land Management <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>

Railroad Maps <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/rrhtml/rrhome.html>

Civil War Maps http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/civil_war_maps

University of Michigan Map Library www.lib.umich.edu/map-library

University of Alabama Map Collection

http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/historicalmaps/us_states/michigan/index.html

Mississippi Historical County Lines <http://jrshelby.com/hcl/mi.htm>

Louisiana Maps <http://jrshelby.com/hcl/la.htm>

The Louisiana Digital Library contains thousands of documents, photographs and maps. It can be accessed at <http://louisdl.louislibraries.org>. The New Orleans Notarial Archives has digitized maps from *The Atlas of the City of New Orleans* and contains about thirty maps of the city published in 1883. Other maps of the city can be found on Rootsweb at <http://freepages.history.rootsweb.com/~neworleans>. Some maps from the Louisiana State Museum database can be viewed at <http://lsm.crt.state.la.us/lsmmaps/default.htm>

Create a map of your ancestors' residences, along with a timeline that might explain why and how they moved from place to place. Were they fleeing from a war, or moving to frontier land that was newly opened? Was there a railroad or a newly built canal that might have made transportation to a new place easier? Were they joining relatives in a new land? Were they part of an organized church movement to settle a new place? Did they receive bounty land after a war? If so, where was it located?

Although maps give no genealogical information, they can provide a picture of your ancestors' activities and can give clues to their lifestyles. If your ancestor was a city-dweller, the part of town in which he lived would give a clue to financial and social status of the family---or it might prove that he or she was an employee of a wealthy family. In many cases, immigrant families had living quarters over a small store, so check city maps for these details.

Sources: *Heritage Quest* (July/Aug. 2003)

Internet Genealogy Magazine (Jan. 2008)

Lake Charles *American Press* (5/25/2007)

"Place & Past in Medieval England." *History Today*, Vol. 58 #7 (July 2008)

"Maps." *17th Century Review*, Vol. 42 #1 (2000). Colonial Dames of the 17th Century

"Historic La. Maps Online". *Le Raconteur*, Vol. XXVII, Vol. 1 (March 2007). Le Comite' des

Archives de la Louisiane, Inc., Baton Rouge

"Historical Maps Can Help." *Everton's Genealogical Helper* (Jan. /Feb. 2007), Logan, UT

WARNING!! Identity theft is the fastest-growing crime in America, and seniors are prime targets. The U. S. Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service are warning of an e-mail based scheme that attempts to trick taxpayers into revealing personal information, such as social security numbers, drivers' license information, and bank and credit card numbers, so they can use the data to make large purchases, to take over your financial accounts, to make withdrawals or apply for credit cards and loans. The IRS does not use e-mail to contact taxpayers in regard to their accounts. Those who believe that they are victims of these false communications are urged to call the fraud hotline at 1-800-355-4484. Scams and theft identity can take months, or even years, and costly procedures to clear your name. Always protect your personal data...social security number, bank account numbers, PIN numbers, passwords, etc. Never use your birthday, phone number or address for the numbers in your PIN. Never use your children's names or mother's maiden name for passwords into your financial business. These names and numbers are matters of public record, and are easily obtained by thieves.

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. 3

LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY

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ALFORD, A. J. (Mrs.), lab., r. 1894 South
ALFORD, DREW, stud., r. 1623 Hodges
ALFORD, J. P. (Mrs. ANNIE), police force,
r. 1623 Hodges
ALIMO, J. (Mrs.), r. 231 Broad
ALLEN, CHAS. (Mrs. JOSEPHINE), painter,
r. 507 Kirkman
ALLEN, E. H. (Mrs.), clk. Eddy Bros.,
r. 403 Miller
ALLEN, FLEM (MARIA) (c), lab.,
r. 201 Louisiana
ALLEN, HENRY (c), lab., r. 201 Louisiana

ALLEN, G. W. (Mrs.), clk. Eddy Bros.,
r. 1631 South
ALLEN, J. C., contractor, r. 424 Bilbo, tel. 56
ALLEN, J., broom factory, r. Kennedy
ALLEN, S. (MARY), lab., r. 1320 Cessford
ALLEN, W. H. (Mrs. M. L.), lab., r. 914 Pujo
ALLISON, Dr. J. Y. (Mrs. MARGARET), minister,
r. 809 Ford, tel. 255
ALLMAN, J. W. (Mrs.), r. 930 Iris

Advertisements: Calcasieu Building & Loan Association, Watson & Company, Hemenway Furniture Company, Ltd., H. M. Graham & Son

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ALSTON, L. L. (Mrs. KATHERINE), contr.,
r. 1029 Reid, tel. 869
ALSTON, W. B. (Mrs.), r. 216 Mill
AMERICAN FEED CO., LTD.,
Front bet. Division and Broad, tel. 584
AMERICAN-PRESS CO., LTD., GUY BEATTY,
Pres., WM. KREBS, V-Pres., Broad, tel 116
AMOS, H. (c), lab., r. 207 Lyons
ANCEAN, SAM (LEAH) (c), lab., r. 212 St. Joseph
ANDERSON, Miss ANNIE, clk., r. 627 Mill
ANDERSON, E. (Mrs. A.), capt. str., r. 627 Mill

ANDERSON, Miss OTTO, stud., r. 627 Mill
ANDERSON, PRISTELL (CARRIE), (c), lab.,
r. 513 Franklin
ANDERSON, GEO. (Mrs.), (c), yardman,
r. 908 Sixth St.
ANDERSON, J. R. (Mrs.), boilermaker, r. 413 Pruitt
ANDERSON, Mrs. L. C., r. 510 Broad
ANDERSON, BERT, stud., r. 610 Broad
ANDERSON, CHARLES, pool room, r. 112 Cole
ANDERSON, MELTON (c), lab.,
r. 514 Hutchinson

ANDERSON, FRANK, wks. pool room,
r. 514 Hutchinson
ANDERSON, THOS., lab. r. 514 Hutchinson
ANDERSON, WILLIE, lab., r. 514 Hutchinson

ANDERSON, W. L. (Mrs.), showman Imperial,
r. 121 Ryan
ANDRUS, E. H. (Mrs. STELLA), tax collector's
office, r. 705 Cleveland, tel 853

Advertisements: Muller's, Leon & L. A. Chavanne, G. T. Rock Hardware Company

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ANDRUS, M. D. (Mrs.), deputy clerk of court,
r. 519 Hodges
ANDRUS, HIRAM, stud., r. 529 Hodges
ANDRUS, JAMES (MARY) (c), lab., 601 Jackson
ANDRUS, M. D., Jr., stud. r. 519 Hodges
ANDRUS, W. P. (Mrs. ISABELLA), merchant,
r. 520 Belden
ANGE, H. (MARY) (c), lab., r. 217 Blake alley
ANGEL, LOUISE (c), laund., r. 109 Louisiana
ANTOIN, A. B. (c), barber, 304 Boulevard
ANTOINE, ALFRED (LUCILE) (c),
r. 331 Louisiana
ANTOINE, BERTHA (c), r. 331 Louisiana
ANTOINE, EDWARD (BERNADETTE) (c),
millman, r. 1228 Church

ARCENEUX, F. F. (Mrs.), clk, r. 1508 Ryan
ARCHER, W. R., teacher, 737 Pujo
ARGUS, SUSIE (c), r. 501 Franklin
ARIMOND, HARMON (Mrs. LIZZIE), eng.,
r. 125 Nix
ARMOUR PACKING CO., cor. Front and Division
ARMSTRONG, EMMA (c), r. 234 Louisiana
ARNOLD, Mrs. W., seamstress, r. 230 Nix
ARTHUR, PAUL (MARY), transfer, r. Lyons alley
ASHTON, CHARLES (Mrs.), yardmaster S P R R,
r. 620 Hodges
ASHTON, Miss H., r. 620 Hodges
ASHTON, Miss M. r. 620 Hodges

Advertisements: Calcasieu Building and Loan Association, Watson & Company, H. M. Graham & Son

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ASSUNTO, FRED, tailor, 621 Ryan, tel. 347,
r. 305 Lawrence
ASSUNTO, J. P. (Mrs. M.), tailor, r. 505 Pine
ASSUNTO, FRANK, meat market, r. 625 Ryan
ATEN, W. R. (Mrs.), foreman, r. 1411 Hodges
ATKINS, EDW. (EMMA), millman, r. 129 Louisiana
AUCOIN, D. (Mrs. AMY), watchman,
Hodges Fence Co., r. Moeling
AUCOIN, EDGAR, fireman, S P R R, r. Moeling
AUCOIN, HENRY, saw filer, r. Moeling
AUCOIN, CYP (Mrs. Arcelima), lab., r. 1310 Griffin

AUCOIN, SYLVESTER (Mrs. CAMELIA),
millman, r. 508 Gray
AUGUSTUS, JAMES (Mrs. ELLA), upholsterer,
r. 211 Hickman
AUSTIN, ROBT. J. (Mrs. MAGGIE), restaurant,
r. 201 Lawrence
AUSTIN, WM. (ANNA), rooming house, r. 216 Mill
AUTHEMENT, L. R. (Mrs.), mgr. Reliable Fur. Co.,
r. 826 Hodges
AYCOCK, CHAS. (Mrs. LUTIE), fireman,
Powell Lbr. Co., r. 1415 Commercial

Advertisements: Leon & E. A. Chavanne, Eddy Bros. Dry Goods Co., Ltd., Calcasieu Building and Loan Association

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BABIN, OSEY (Mrs.), r. 1903 South
BABIN, WM., carp., r. 619 Lawrence
BABIN, WILSON (Mrs. LENORA), millman,
r. 804 Shattuck
BAGNERIS, CHAS (ALICE), (c), carp., r. Martin
BAILEY, BEN (ANNIE), (c), lab., r. 412 Blake
BAILEY, D. W. (Mrs. MADELLA), teacher,
Walden's Business College, r. 601 Lyons
BAILEY, S. A. (Mrs. HATTIE), eng., r. 1617 Fourth
BAILEY, Miss EFFIE, r. 1617 Fourth
BALLARD, MANUEL (LILY), (c), millman,
r. 103 Leavitt

BAKER, A. (Mrs. ANNIE), riverman,
r. 512 Kirkman
BAKER, J. WALLACE (Mrs. FLORENCE),
lawyer, r. 1129 Reid
BAKER, JOE (Mrs.), r. Moeling, bet. Lyons and
Blake
BANKER, B. J. (Mrs. E. M.), contr., r. 915 Common
BANKER, W. K. (Mrs.), real estate, Levy Bldg.,
r. 210 Ryan, tel. 215
BANKS, CHAS (EVA), (c), millman, r. 132 Rock
BANKS, FRANK (DAISY), (c), millman,
r. 931 Blake

Advertisements: Rollosson & Company, Meyer's 5, 10, and 25 cents Store, Calcasieu Building and Loan Association, C. F. Daigle & Company

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BAPTIST ORPHANAGE, Seventh and Bank, tel. 128
 BAPTISTE, BEN (CORA), (c) lab., r. 419 Boulevard
 BAPTISTE, JOHN (LAURA), (c), lab., r. 1213 Pine
 BARBE, A. M. (Mrs.), lawyer, Goodeau & Barbe,
 r. Shell Beach
 BARBE, LOUIS (Mrs.), r. 520 South
 BARBER, Mrs. J. B., r. 1010 Front

 BARBER, Miss JOSEPHINE, r. 1010 Front
 BARBER, Miss SOPHIE, r. 1010 Front
 BARBER, RALPH, clk., W. U. Tel & Tel Co.,
 r. 1010 Front
 BARBER, Miss SUDIE, r. 1010 Front
 BARBER, THOS (Mrs.), wks S P R R, r. 201 Moss

BARCLAY, Miss LILLIAN, r. 726 Ford
 BAREAUX, L. (LUCY), (c), lab., r. 201 Nichols
 BARKER, CHAS. (Mrs.), carp., r. 434 Helen
 BARKER, Mrs. E. J., r. 209 Ann
 BARKER, I. (Mrs. CALLIE), police force,
 r. 112 Bonaparte
 BARKER, S. B. (Mrs. CLARA), tinner,
 r. 129 Kirkman
 BARNES, ALFRED, r. 904 Lyons
 BARNES, Miss DOLLY, r. 125 Ryan
 BARNES, F. H., clk., Stubbs & Hall, r. 417 Peake
 BARNES, HENRY (Mrs. LILY), brickman,
 r. 125 Nix
 BARNES, J. W., contr., r. 904 Lyons
 BARNES, Miss LIZZIE, r. 904 Lyons
 BARNES, MARSHALL (Mrs. MAUD),
 r. 904 Lyons

Advertisements: Leon & E. A. Chavanne, Hemenway Furniture Company, Ltd., Eddy Bros. Dry Goods Co., Ltd., Calcasieu Building and Loan Association

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BARBER, Miss ANNA, r. 1010 Front
 BARNES, THOS. (Mrs.), r. 125 Ryan
 BARNES, W. W. (Mrs.), trav. salesman, r. 417 Peake
 BARNES, W. W., Jr., clk., J. H. Collethe, r. 417 Peake
 BARNETT, B. A. (Mrs.), photographer, VonPhul &
 Gordon Bldg., r. 1018 Boulevard
 BARNETT, E. E. (Mrs.), photographer, VonPhul &
 Gordon Bldg., r. E. Broad, tel. 357
 BARNEY, GEO. (Mrs.), contr., r. 402 Incline, tel. 71
 BARNEWELL, H. S. (LILLIAN), (c), minister,
 r. 227 Boulevard
 BARRETT, J. F. (Mrs.), trav. salesman,
 r. 1227 Boulevard

BARREMORE, J. P., sec. Cal. Bldg & Loan Assn.,
 tel. 76
 BARTRAND, C. D., sawfiler, r. 2321 Ryan
 BARTRAND, D. W. (Mrs.), r. 2321 Ryan, tel. 345
 BARTRAND, I. H., sawfiler, r. 2321 Ryan
 BARTY, MOSE (MARY), (c), millman,
 r. 1619 Opelousas
 BASKETTE, Rev. JAS. (Mrs.), minister,
 r. 1720 Madison
 BASS, LEO (Mrs. M.), clk., Calc. Merc. Co.,
 r. 1431 St. John
 BASQUEZ, J. G. (Mrs.), Capt. Str., r. 1318 Stella
 BATEMAN, M. (VERDIE), (c), lab.,
 r. 1110 Jackson
 BATTE, CHAS. A. (Mrs.), prop Batte Feed Co.,
 r. 1002 Iris, tel. 628

Advertisements: Rollosson & Company, Meyer's 5, 10 and 25 cents Store, Calcasieu Building and Loan Association, C. F. Daigle & Company

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BATTE FEED CO., 608-10 Ryan, tel. 130
 BATTE, L. F. (Mrs.), r. 823 Bilbo
 BATTE, Mrs. T. E., r. 1712 Madison
 BATTHALIGA, SAM (Mrs.), merc 732 Railroad, r. same
 BATTHALIGA, ROSALINO, r. 732 Railroad Ave.
 BAUMGARDEN, FRED (Mrs.), fireman city,
 r. 611 Jackson
 BAUMGARDEN, Miss NORA, clk., Eddy Bros.,
 r. 631 Jackson

BAUMGARDEN, WALTER, wks. Ice fac.,
 r. 631 Jackson
 BAXTER, WILLIE (Miss REGINA), lab.,
 r. 425 Pujo
 BAYLOR, JONAS (MARY), (c), transfer,
 r. 524 Blake
 BAYLOR, SONNY (CORA), (c), lab.,
 r. 518 Blake
 BAZINE, FRED, switchman K C S, r. 2313 Ryan
 (To Be Continued)

OUR LADY STAR OF THE SEA CEMETERY
Cameron, Louisiana

These cemetery records were submitted by LEE GRANGER and BEVERLY DELANEY.
Compiled - November 22, 1998

Continued from Vol. 33 No. 3

RICHARD, MOISE SIMON, b. 3 Feb. 1918, d. 12 Jan. 1989
ROGERS, GOLDIE C., b. 16 June 1907, d. 2 Oct. 1995
ROUX, BAILEY G., b. 27 Feb. 1908, d. 19 June 1981
ROUX, LERRIE S., b. 31 Mar. 1920, d. 2 Dec. 1981
ROUX, ROLAND J., Sr., b. 1 Dec. 1922, d. 24 Aug. 1983
ROUX, ROSIE, b. 26 July 1886, d. 5 June 1972
ROUX, SHIRLEY MARIE, d. 18 May 1996
ROUX, WILLIAM A., b. 18 Feb. 1886, d. 3 Feb. 1972
SALTZMAN, NOLAN JOSEPH, b. 24 May 1919, d. 9 Jan. 1995
SANDERS, LEONA M. MILLER, b. 27 Nov. 1924, d. 3 Sep. 1985
SAVOY, JOHN HAROLD, b. 29 May 1928, d. 12 July 1978
SEDLOCK, JOSEPH, b. 17 Jan. 1941, d. 10 July 1995
SIMON, JUNIARA MARIE AUTHEMENT, b. 30 Nov. 1933, d. 26 Sep. 1996
SOUTHERN, RICHARD E., b. 15 May 1960, d. 16 Oct. 1984
STEVENS, IRMA M., b. 21 Jan. 1909, d. 5 Dec. 1985
STEVENS, RAY JOSEPH "RAY BOY", b. 20 June 1945, d. 26 Mar. 1984
STOUTE, LOUIE, Sr., b. 24 Aug. 1894, d. 20 Oct. 1981
TAYLOR, ASA C., b. 12 Mar. 1955, d. 26 Feb. 1975
TAYLOR, ASA C., Sr., b. 5 Feb. 1935, d. 27 Jan. 1979
THERIOT, EMMA, b. 10 Feb. 1877, d. 20 July 1972
THERIOT, HUBERT, b. 11 Aug. 1874, d. 29 May 1965
TRAHAN, TIMOTHY LUKE, b. 12 Oct. 1971, d. 7 Apr. 1983
VINCENT, CHARLES WAYNE "BULLY", b. 28 Feb. 1942, d. 19 Nov. 1972
VINCENT, VERNIS P., b. 29 Jan. 1930, d. 23 June 1993
WATKINS, EULICE MARIE, b. 9 Aug. 1936, d. 15 Mar. 1993
WATKINS, L. G. "BUD", b. 11 Jan. 1928, d. 30 June 1964
WILLIS, CHARLES M., Sr., b. 8 Dec. 1926, d. 6 July 1990

(THIS CONCLUDES OUR LADY STAR OF THE SEA CEMETERY)

CAMERON FIRST BAPTIST CEMETERY
Cameron, Louisiana

These cemetery records were submitted by LEE GRANGER and BEVERLY DELANEY.
Compiled - December 1998

ADAWAY, Baby, b & d - no dates

ARTHUR, FRANCIS DOUGLAS, Jr., b. 20 Apr. 1941, d. 3 Oct. 1989
 BAILEY, DONALD EUGENE "Peanut", no dates
 BEATY, JAMES "Wallace", d. 10 July 1988
 BOUDREAUX, JUDY ANN, b. 5 May 1954, d. 19 Apr. 1985
 BOUFFANIE, ANNIE MAE, b. 21 May 1931, d. 20 Jan. 1965
 BRAY, JAMES E., b. 15 July 1909, d. 15 Nov. 1980
 BRIGGS, JOHNNIE BEAU, b. 1940, d. 5 Mar. 1990
 CRANDALL, THOMAS G., b. 18 May 1919, d. 9 Dec. 1975
 CRANDELL, THOMAS GLENDON, Jr., b. 4 Oct. 1948, d. 24 Apr. 1966
 DAIGLE, ALEZENIA DYSON, d. 10 Dec. 1979
 DAIGLE, ANNA THERESA, b. 26 May 1913, d. 14 May 1995
 DOXEY, ULRICH "B. B.", b. 27 Feb. 1939, d. 31 May 1997
 DUHON, ADAM, b. 8 July 1897, d. 15 Mar. ??
 DUHON, JAMES CLIFFORD, b. 19 June 1929, d. 21 Jan. 1957
 DUHON, JOHN A., b. 8 July 1910, d. 21 Jan. ??
 DYSON, ALLIE MAYBRIE JOHNSON, b. 10 May 1907, d. 23 July 1993
 DYSON, ALVIN ISAAC, b. 18 Apr. 1904, d. 29 Nov. 1979
 DYSON, ALZENA, b. 1920, d. 1979
 DYSON, CLARENCE, Sr., b. 29 Jan. 1914, d. 2 Dec. 1991
 EAKIN, Infant Daughter, b. 5 Nov. 1953, d. 6 Nov. 1953; d/o M/M LYNN EAKIN
 ELLIS, HUBERT, b. 3 July 1933, d. 20 Nov. 1953
 FOSTER, GEORGE ERNEST, b. 1933, d. 22 Mar. 1990
 FREDRICK, JAMES D., b. 8 July 1929, d. 14 Oct. 1977
 GASKIN, RAY LEE, b. 7 Dec. 1927, d. 27 Mar. 1973
 GILES, ALFRED W., b. 21 Dec. 1914, d. 1 Nov. 1978
 GRIFFIN, ANNIE AGNES, b. 23 July 1944, d. 6 June 1988
 HEMPHILL, FRANCIS GRANDALL, b. 1 Nov. 1921, d. 5 Apr. 1993
 KNIGHT, TESSIE ANN, d. 6 Aug. 1998
 LAFOSSE, ROBERT FOSTER, b. 23 Apr. 1911, d. 26 Apr. 1980
 LANDRENEAUX, WILLIE MAE, b. 22 Jan. 1916, d. 6 Aug. 1992
 LARUE, Infant JOSHUA, b. & d. - no dates
 MARTIN, GERTRUDE ANN "Trudy", b. 1 June 1943, d. 8 Mar. 1984
 MCCLELLAND, EVELYN MURPHY, b. 1910, d. 1976
 MCCLELLAND, JOSEPH RICHARD, b. 1903, d. 1974
 MCCLUSKY, GERALD T., b. 27 Dec. 1931, d. 7 Jan. 1994
 MCGEHE, ETHEL, d. 15 Aug. 1989
 MILLER, DESSIE L., b. 10 Mar. 1917, d. 27 Feb. 1988
 MILLER, DOROTHY VIRGINIA, b. 8 Mar. 1931, d. 25 Aug. 1998
 MURPHY, ADA M. ROUX PRIMEAUX, b. 2 Aug. 1904, d. 15 Dec. 1997
 MURPHY, DOUGLAS NEWTON, b. 9 July 1916, d. 23 Feb. 1979
 NAQUIN, Infant LOYD, b. 31 Feb. 1946
 NAQUIN, SIDNEY ANTOINE, d. 31 July 1980
 NUDUBA, JOSEPH ADAM, b. 28 Nov. 1909, d. 20 May 1975
 NUGIBA, ROBERT J., b. 2 Oct. 1953, d. 10 Oct. 1976
 PANG, NAM SENG, b. 5 Jan. 1935, d. 12 Aug. 1988
 PEPPERS, ERMINE JUANITA RUDESAL, b. 5 Apr. 1915, d. 10 Aug. 1974

PEPPERS, ERMINE JUANITA RUDESAL, b. 5 Apr. 1915, d. 10 Aug. 1974
 PEPPERS, HEYWARD BEE, b. 15 July 1913, d. 7 Feb. 1974
 PESHOFF, AGNES MARY, b. 24 Mar. 1923, d. 22 Mar. 1993
 PESHOFF, CLARENCE, b. 26 Feb. 1919, d. 27 June 1957
 PESHOFF, IRENE D., b. 16 Jan. 1928, d. 26 Apr. 1972
 PESHOFF, JOSHUA PAUL, b. 2 Nov. 1984, d. 2 May 1989
 PESHOFF, LARRY W., b. 9 July 1949, d. 21 July 1967
 PESHOFF, MANUEL LEE, b. 31 Jan. 1928, d. 4 Feb. 1981
 PESHOFF, MORRIS, b. 13 Feb. 1910, d. 25 Jan. 1984
 PESHOFF, RONALD L., b. 22 May 1959, d. 28 Apr. 1977
 PESHOFF, WALTER WILSON, b. 22 July 1925, d. 18 Nov. 1996
 POLKEY, BONNIE V., b. 17 Aug. 1923, d. 2 Dec. 1964
 PRIMEAUX, JOHN ALVA, b. 27 Aug. 1912, d. 28 Dec. 1979
 PRIMEAUX, LAURMIE PESHOFF, b. 13 Aug. 1908, d. 24 June 1990
 PRIMEAUX, MATHILDA D., b. 1879, d. 1964
 PRIMEAUX, URSIN, b. 1872, d. 1955
 PRIMEAUX, WALLACE D., Sr., b. 4 Sep. 1901, d. 4 Feb. 1988
 RAMNES, LARRI ANN, b. 19 Oct. 1971, d. 23 Jan. 1973
 RATCLIFF, CARLOS G., b. 10 Jan. 1919, d. 13 Sep. 1974
 RHODES, BRIAN KEITH, b. 18 May 1962, d. 23 May 1962
 ROBINSON, SONJA RENEE, b. 1 Oct. 1989, d. 12 Dec. 1992
 ROUX, DANIEL, Sr., d. 28 Oct. 1988
 ROUX, DOROTHY MAE, b. 14 Nov. 1934, d. 17 Dec. 1983
 ROUX, JAMES DENNIS, b. 21 June 1930, d. 31 Dec. 1951
 ROUX, SHIRLEY M. VENABLE, b. 5 Aug. 1951, d. 18 May 1996
 ROY, HENRY LEE, Sr., b. 7 July 1935, d. 31 July 1981
 SCULLY, RAYMOND J., b. 7 Sep. 1923, d. 6 Oct. 1984
 SMITH, ROBERT E., b. 17 July 1976, d. 16 Oct. 1976
 STAN, NEURORLL SCOTT, b. 6 Jan. 1953, d. 26 Jan. 1953
 TABER, ERNEST C., b. 25 Mar. 1914, d. 5 Dec. 1995
 TABER, OLA HOWARD, b. 22 Aug. 1911, d. 1 Mar. 1969
 TAYLOR, AMANDA KAY, b. & d. 31 Oct. 1988
 TAYLOR, MANDY MICHELLE, b. 23 May 1992, d. 24 May 1992
 THOMPSON, EDNA M., b. 24 Oct. 1920, d. 26 Jan. 1979
 TRAHAN, _____ ELLA, b. July ??, d. 1945
 TRAHAN, BELONIE B., b. 29 Dec. 1909, d. 25 Aug. 1983
 TRAHAN, BOBBY LEE, b. & d. 25 Oct. 1970
 TRAHAN, HOWARD J., Sr., b. 29 Aug. 1920, d. 24 Mar. 1969
 TRAHAN, HUYELIX, d. 15 July 1945
 TRAHAN, ROBERT LEE, b. & d. 25 Oct. 1970
 TRAVIS, DAVID LEON, d. 20 Oct. 1982
 TRAVIS, EDITH, d. Nov. 1981
 TUPPER, Rev. GLENN A., b. 1907, d. 1962
 VAUGHAN, ALICE ANNIE CHOATE, b. 30 Sep. 1906, d. 8 May 1998
 VAUGHAN, WALLACE EDMOND, b. 6 Dec. 1906, d. 30 Dec. 1984

(To Be Continued)

BOOK REVIEW

THE FAMILY HISTORIES OF DUPRE, TERREBONNE, FONTENOT, GARLAND, STAGG and DUBUISSON by ANN DUBUISSON is a well-researched and informative book that follows the male DUPRE line and also gives the family history of their wives, as well as that of several associated families, including the GUIDRY, KEISER, GUILLORY, MALLET, BRIGNAC, LASTRAPES, and other families. The first twelve chapters cover the life and descendants of LOUIS LE COMPTE DUPRE (1654-1715), who arrived at Canada from France and became a fur-trading merchant and the second seigneur of Terrebonne, north of Montreal. It also tells of the FONTENOT family, from their lives at Fort Toulouse and Fort Tombecbe, Alabama, to their move to Louisiana in 1764, when the British took over the territory. It reveals the harsh life with which the settlers had to contend at the two French forts. Part II of the book give the history of the children of LAURENT DUPRE (1746-1783), the son of JACQUES DUPRE and ANNE MARIE BIENVENU. One of his sons, JACQUES DUPRE (1773-1846), became the acting governor of Louisiana and was reputed to be the largest cattle owner in Louisiana at that time. Part III gives the life of LAURENT DUPRE (1849-1905), an attorney in Opelousas, who married MARIE CELESTE GARLAND. The rest of the book is devoted to the male DUPRE lines, and ends with the marriage of ROSA LASTRAPES DUPRE (1878-1973) to EDWARD BENJAMIN DUBUISSON. This book is an important research tool for genealogists whose lineage is connected with these families.

Appendices include copies of signatures of several family members, portraits and pictures of many family members and their homes, letters, family group sheets, and maps. The book is extensively footnoted and contains an all-name index. According to the Tennessee Valley Publishing Co., this book is a limited edition and costs \$75. For more information, or to purchase a copy of the book, contact the publisher at P. O. Box 52527, Knoxville, TN 37950 or at <http://www.tvpl.com>. A copy of this book has been donated by the author to the Southwest La. Genealogical Society and will be housed at the SW La. Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles.

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SEVERAL WAYS TO FIND A MAIDEN NAME

As most genealogical researchers are aware, in many cases, maiden names are elusive. Men are often listed as "the father of" of a child, but the mother's name is rarely given in the old records. Property (even her real and personal property) was in her husband's name after she left the home of her father. Some clues for finding the maiden name of your ancestor follow:

1. Check marriage license, engagement announcements or parties, deeds, wills, military pensions, insurance papers, and other legal documents which might give a maiden name.
2. Look for the middle names of sons. For example, if a boy's middle name is Worthington, it may have been the mother's maiden name. Also check the middle names of her siblings' sons.
3. Look at christening or baptismal records for each of her children.
4. Check divorce records, if any.
4. Look at censuses. Check out other people living in the household or neighbors; they may be family members. Study family histories.
5. Check obituaries. A list of survivors might include her brothers' names.

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.

RESIDENTS OF JAMESTOWN, the first English colony in America, are listed. *Family Tree Quarterly*, Vol. 18 #1, 2, 3, & 4 (2008) Cobb Co., GA Genealogical Society

THE NATCHEZ INDIANS TODAY tells of the history of the tribe and some of their beliefs. Most of the tribe was destroyed by the encroaching settlers or by diseases, but some of their descendants remain today. *Navarro Leaves & Branches*, Vol. XXXII #2 (May 2009), Corsicana, TX

TRANSLATIONS OF COMMON WORDS FOUND IN GENEALOGY are given in *Heir Mail*, Vol. 30 #1 (Fall 2008), Crow Wing, MN Genealogical Soc. Finnish translations are also given.

ENGLISH	GERMAN	SWEDISH
born, birth	geboren, geb.	fodd
(il) legitimate	(un)ehelich	utomaktenskaplig, fodd inom aktenskapet
baptism, baptized	taufe, getauft, get.	dop, dopt
marriage, marry	hirat, hochzeit, traueung	gifta viga, aktenskap, gifter Mal
died, death	gestorben, Tod	dog, dod, dott
burial	Beerdigung, Begrabnis	Begravning
cemetery	Feiedhof	Begravingsplats
male	mannlich	man
female	weiblich	kvinna
brother	bruder	broo
sister	schwester	syster
uncle	onkel	farbor faster\
aunt	tante	morbror, moster
grandson	enkel	barnbarn
granddaughter	enkelin	barnbarn
nephew	neffe	syskon barn
niece	nichete	syskon barn
godparent	Taufpate, Taufzeuge	fadder
father, husband	vater, mann, ehemann	far, fadder, make
mother, wife	mutter, frau, ehfrau	mor, moder, maka
parents	eltern	foraldrar
child	kind	barn
son	sohn, sohnlein	son
daughter	tochter, tochterlein	dotter
church	kirche	kyrka
parish	pfarrel, prarrbezirk	socken, kommon
village	dorf	by

INFORMATON ON RESEARCHING RECORDS IN GERMANY is given in *Researchin'*, Vol. 29 #2 (Fall 2009), Ouachita-Calhoun Genealogical Society, Camden, AR.

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

MEMBER #1133

Name of Compiler CHARLOTTE B. ROMERO

Address 1614 Parkwood Dr.

City, State New Iberia, LA 70560-6757

Date October 2009

Ancestor Chart

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

4 **BOUDREAU, Sosthene**
(Father of No. 2)
b. 1 May 1861
p.b.
m.
d. 3 Mar. 1947
p.d. Abbeville, La.

2 **BOUDREAU, Charles Joseph**
(Father of No. 1)
b. 10 Dec. 1896
p.b. Delcambre, La.
m.
d. 23 July 1983
p.d. Abbeville, La.

5 **LeBLANC, Eugenie Marie**
(Mother of No. 2)
b. 30 Oct. 1867
p.b. Abbeville, La.
d. 3 Apr. 1937
p.d. Abbeville, La.

1 **BOUDREAU, Charlotte**
b.
p.b.
m. **ROMERO, Rogers**
d.
p.d.

6 **MARTIN, Adelma Sr.**
(Father of No. 3)
b. 10 Mar. 1859
p.b. Lafayette, La.
m.
d. 3 May 1941
p.d. Lafayette, La.

3 **MARTIN, Eloise**
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 **BOUDREAU, Marie Emilie**
(Mother of No. 3)
b. 10 May 1876
p.b. Lafayette, La.
d. 15 Aug. 1957
p.d. Lafayette, La.

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

8 **BOUDREAU, Sevene**
(Father of No. 4)
b. -- Apr. 1829
p.b.
m.
d. before 1881
p.d.
9 **ROY, Euphemie**
(Mother of No. 4)
b. 1 Jan. 1833
p.b. St. Martinville, La.
d. 27 Feb. 1869
p.d. Abbeville, La.

10 **LeBLANC, Dolzey**
(Father of No. 5)
b. abt Jan. 1837
p.b. Lafayette, La.
m.
d. 12 July 1920
p.d.
11 **BROUSSARD, Hortence**
(Mother of No. 5)
b. 12 Jan. 1837
p.b.
d. 13 June 1905
p.d.

12 **MARTIN, Alexandre Flavius**
(Father of No. 6)
b. 24 Feb. 1834
p.b. Vermilionville, La.
m.
d. 15 Feb. 1915
p.d.
13 **BREAUX, Honorine**
(Mother of No. 6)
b. 15 Feb. 1837
p.b. St. Martinville, La.
d.
p.d.

14 **BOUDREAU, Gustave**
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.
15 **CAMPBELL, Felonise Genevive**
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 **BOUDREAU, Jean**
b.
m.
d.
17 **MOUTON, Marguerite**
b.
d.
18 **ROY, Charles**
b. 29 Apr. 1795
m.
d.
19 **THERIOT, Marie Rose**
b.
d.
20 **LeBLANC, Jean**
b. 6 Sep. 1795
m.
d.
21 **DUHON, Denize**
b. bef. 1800/1805
d.
22 **BROUSSARD, Augustin**
b.
m. 27 Apr. 1829
d.
23 **BROUSSARD, Coralie**
b.
d.
24 **MARTIN, Michel Aladin**
b. 5 Aug. 1804 - La.
m.
d.
25 **PORTIER, Adelaide La.**
b. 1 Jan. 1809 - La.
d. - La.
26 **BREAUX, Joseph Eugene**
b.
m. 28 Jan. 1828
d.
27 **BEGNAUD, Josephine**
b.
d.
28
b.
m.
d.
29
b.
d.
30
b.
m.
d.
31
b.
d.

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PRESERVING RECORDS AND BOOKS FROM WATER DAMAGE

Hurricanes and floods have destroyed priceless documents and rare books in many repositories, but personal records and treasures have also met the same fate. Photographs and paper items are particularly vulnerable to water damage; some may not be salvageable. If an item has not been under water for too long, some of the following clues may enable you to save your material. Although we have given these hints in the past, they are worth repeating. Remember to wear plastic or rubber gloves when dealing with flood-soaked items; harmful germs may be lurking.

1. Clean off as much silt and water as possible. Rinse photos in clean water, touching only the borders. Blot with paper towel; do not rub or scrub. Use a soft wet rag or paper towel to clean, and rinse the cloth often, blotting each time.
2. Air-dry items face up, or dry with soft rags or paper towels. Avoid direct sunlight and high heat. Use fans, air conditioners and dehumidifiers to reduce humidity.
3. Do not store wet items in plastic bags, as this will cause mold and mildew. If it is necessary to transport an item in a plastic container, do not seal the bag or box.
4. If wet items begin to fall apart or break, carefully label the pieces and store in unsealed plastic bags. Wait until items are completely dry before attempting to restore them. In some cases, it may be necessary to consult a professional cleaner, restorer or conservator.
5. Remove documents or works of art from frames and air-dry. If items need to be professionally cleaned, keep in refrigerator or freezer.

MURDER, MYSTERY, MAYHEM

Murder, mystery, mayhem! Where would you find all these? These and a few other “family skeletons” appear not only in detective novels, but in most of our own genealogies. Lawlessness in every degree, some combined with imprisonment, are part of the heritage of almost every American family.

If you can’t find your ancestor in all the “regular sources, you might find him or her in some unlikely, but invaluable records. Every family, throughout the ages, has had its share of skeletons and blacksheep, and sooner or later, you will find an ancestor who did not quite fit the mold for his time. Perhaps he or she stole a loaf of bread or a horse in the days when either of these offenses was a crime punishable by imprisonment, forced transportation from the native land, or even death. Perhaps your “colorful” ancestor was a lady of “negotiable virtue” whose fame was well known. Perhaps your family was forcibly deported as criminals for debt or for political reasons.

Learn what the crimes were for the times in which your ancestors lived. For example, a whole family could be imprisoned or deported for a father’s debts. Today the majority of American, as well as the federal government, are in debt and no one seems remotely concerned.

Having an illegitimate child was once a grave social and religious offense, yet most of us have an illegitimate ancestor...one who was born on the wrong side of the blanket. If you find the following terms associated with your ancestor’s birth, you can be fairly sure it was an illegitimate birth.

Nomine ignoto---name of father unknown.

Filius populi---literally, son of the people. “this reference in English records, in particular, covers cases where the father was evidently a local man, but might have been one of two men. It can also mean that the father is anyone’s guess.”

Filius nullus---literally, son of none; a term used when the father was a stranger in that parish or the mother couldn’t or wouldn’t name him.

Another clue to illegitimacy exists in English surnames. Prior to 1840 the use of a surname as a middle name should alert you to the possibility of illegitimacy, for it was the custom to give a child his father’s full name and his mother’s surname. Late it became common, to use two surnames or a hyphenated surname. However, this is no longer the usage for a hyphenated surname. After 1840 a surname used as a middle name might indicate the mother’s maiden name.

SOURCE: “Not In My Family,” *Genealogical Tips*, Vol. XXXIII #3, July/Aug./Sept. 1995.

Tip-O-Tex Genealogical Society, Harlingen, TX; reprinted from McAllen, TX Genealogical Society.

JUST FOR LAUGHS

The following excerpts are actual answers given on history tests and in Sunday School quizzes by children between 5th and 6th grades, in Ohio. They were collected by two teachers.

Ancient Egypt was old. It was inhabited by gypsies and mummies who all wrote in hydraulics. They lived in the Sarah Dessert. The climate of the Sarah is such that all the inhabitants have to live elsewhere. Moses led the Hebrew slaves to the Red Sea where they made unleavened bread, which is bread made without any ingredients. Moses went up on Mount Cyanide to get the ten commandos. He died before he ever reached Canada {Canaan} but his commandos made it.

Solomon had 300 wives and 700 porcupines. He was an actual hysterical figure as well as being in the Bible. It sounds to me like he was sort of busy too. The Greeks were a highly sculptured people, and without them we wouldn't have history. The Greeks also had myths. A myth is a young female moth.

Socrates was a famous old Greek teacher who went around giving people advice. They killed him. He later died from an overdose of wedlock which is apparently poisonous. After his death, his career suffered a dramatic decline.

Julius Caesar extinguished himself on the battlefields of Gaul. The Ides of March murdered him because they thought he was going to be made king. Dying, he said, "Same to you, Brutus."

The greatest writer of the Renaissance was William Shakespeare. He was born in the year 1564, supposedly on his birthday. He never made much money and is famous only because of his plays. He wrote tragedies, comedies and hysterectomies, all in Islamic pentameter.

Delegates from the original 13 colonies formed the Contented Congress. Thomas Jefferson, a Virgin, and Benjamin Franklin were two singers of the Declaration of Independence. Franklin discovered electricity by rubbing two cats backward and also declared, "A horse divided against itself cannot stand." He was a naturalist for sure. Franklin died in 1790 and is still dead.

Abraham Lincoln became America's greatest Precedent. Lincoln's mother died in infancy, and he was born in a log cabin which he built with his own hands. Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves by signing the Emasculation Proclamation.

Johann Bach wrote a great many musical compositions and had a large number of children. In between he practiced on an old spinster which he kept up in his attic. Bach died from 1750 to the present. Bach was the most famous composer in the world and so was Handel. Handel was half German, half Italian, and half English. He was very large. Beethoven wrote music even though he was deaf. He was so deaf that he wrote loud music and became the father of rock and roll. He took long walks in the forest even when everyone was calling for him. Beethoven expired in 1827 and later died for this.

Louis Pasteur discovered a cure for rabbits. I don't know why. Karl Marx was one of the Marx Brothers. The other three were in the movies. Karl made speeches and started revolutions. Someone in the family had to have a job, I guess.

Cyrus McCormick invented the McCormick raper, which did the work of a hundred men.

.....
**Those who do not value and appreciate the accomplishments of their predecessors
Will likely not accomplish anything to be remembered by their successors.**

Winston Churchill

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