



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 Pujot 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. Each issue has a surname index. Single issues are \$4.00. Back issues are available from 1977. *Kinfolks* is indexed in the Periodical Source Index (PERSI), Fort Wayne, IN.

EDITORIAL POLICY – We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to Southwest Louisiana.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

SOCIETY LIBRARY is in the home of SWLGS Librarian, DOT AKINS, 2601 Elms St., Lake Charles, LA, phone 433-4215, dotakins1@suddenlink.net. Please call for an appointment and to assure selection is available after you consult the Society book list. **DO NOT DROP IN!** Our collection is in a private home and we request your consideration and cooperation. Please be prompt in returning books. Fines on overdue books are 10 cents per day. Books cannot be mailed.

SOCIETY ITEMS FOR SALE – *Ancestor Charts, Vol. I (1985)* \$21.95 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. II (1988)* \$21.95 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. III (1991)* \$25.00 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. IV (1994)* \$25.00 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. V (1997)* \$25.00 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. VI (2000)* \$22.00 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. VII (2003)* \$20.00 ppd; and *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. VIII (2009)* \$20.00 ppd. *KINFOLKS - 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.

IMPORTANT!! PLEASE ADVISE US OF A CHANGE OF ADDRESS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. *Kinfolks* is mailed in bulk in March, May, September and December. The post office will not forward your copy if you have moved and charges 75 cents for an address correction. Remailing *Kinfolks* costs the price of a second copy, plus \$1.86. Therefore, it is necessary that you advise us of a change of address as soon as possible to help save unnecessary expenses.

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SOCIETY NEWS

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

MARK YOUR CALENDAR FOR UPCOMING SOCIETY MEETINGS

Saturday, 10 A.M. – September 18th and November 20th

SEPTEMBER MEETING

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. will be held on Saturday, September 18th, 2010, 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 1910 Fire in Lake Charles" presented by Mrs. LINDA GILL of Sulphur, La.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1551. EVELYN SWEENEY LeBLEU, 6662 Hwy 3256, Lake Charles, LA 70615
- 1552. MARIAN MILLER GREEN, P. O. Box 2115, Winter Park, FL 32790
- 1553. MICHELE COLLINS ROACH, 18188 John Broussard Rd., Prairieville, LA 70769-4027
- 1554. GENE WATTERS UZZLE, 4407 S. Panther Creek Dr. #123, Spring, TX 77381-2743
- 1555. ROBERT LeJEUNE, 7214 N. Vandiver Rd., San Antonio, TX 78209

Membership To Date: 304

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society presented several items of historical and genealogical interest to the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles, La., in honor and memory of BETTY TYLER ROSTEET. Purchase of the items was made possible through memorial donations from Society members and BETTY's Lake Charles High School friends. BETTY was a charter/patron member of the Society and editor of the Society's quarterly, *Kinfolks*.

A Large (4 ft x 5 ft.) map of Louisiana

Genealogical Research in England's Public Record Office: A Guide for North Americans

By Judith Prowse Reid and Simon Fowler

Will Book I (1813-1837) Transcripts of Mobile County Probate Court, Mobile, Alabama

By Clinton P. King and Meriem A. Barlow

Will Book IV (1860-1875) Mobile County Probate Court, Mobile Alabama

Abstracted by Eugenia Walters Parker

IN MEMORIAM

RUTH BOWEN MITCHELL NAGEL

July 1921 - June 2010

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

2010

SEPTEMBER 18 – SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
SPEAKER: LINDA GILL of Sulphur, La.
PROGRAM: “The 1910 Fire - Lake Charles, La.”

NOVEMBER 20 – SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.
CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA
SPEAKER: CURT ILES of Dry Creek, La.
PROGRAM: “The Enduring Legacy of Louisiana’s No Man’s Land”

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 many paper items are particularly vulnerable to water damage, and 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, especially during hurricane season. 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, which may fade or warp objects. Use fans, air conditioners and dehumidifiers to reduce humidity and to prevent mold and mildew.
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.
6. Except for household surfaces, avoid using disinfectants that might damage objects.

Unless otherwise acknowledged, articles published in *Kinfolks* were written by BETTY TYLER ROSTEET, deceased editor of the newsletter.

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library is continuing its series – “Tidbits of History” with the following scheduled programs. These programs are held from 10:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M. in the Carnegie Memorial Meeting Room of the library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles. No reservation necessary.

Tuesday, September 7th - “Batson Case – Guilty or Not” presented by DANIELLE MILLER.
Tuesday, October 5th - “Veteran Houses – Grave Markers” presented by MARGARET BASS
Tuesday, November 2nd - “Give the Gift only you can give – Your Life Story”
Tuesday, December 7th - “Christmas Memories”

* * * * *

DO YOU KNOW WHAT IS IN OUR LIBRARY?

By LINDA K. GILL, Genealogy Associate and SWLGS Member #729

The Calcasieu Parish Public Library is one of only a few library systems in the state of Louisiana to have a separate Genealogical and Historical branch. The genealogy collection has grown from a few shelves in the Central Library to a separate branch on the first floor of the Carnegie Memorial Library Building. Six staff members are available to assist both amateur and professional researchers.

When people research in this branch, many refer repeatedly to the same sources and overlook many other beneficial resources. Some people think that everything is now on the computer while others think that there are no resources to assist them since neither they nor their ancestors are from Louisiana originally.

A treasury of genealogical and historical resources is contained: books, maps, microfilmed newspapers and other documents, and specialized computer software and Internet subscriptions and links to free genealogical and historical websites. Even decorative items – an annotated map of Beauregard Parish cemeteries, a map of the United States showing the Louisiana Purchase and other territories, a large map of Louisiana showing parishes, and prints of the *Rex*, the Istre cemetery near Mermentau, and Acadian Family Names of the 18th Century – have functional purposes.

The main room is arranged in a manner in which patrons are encouraged to browse and research independently. Of course, Louisiana has a section all its own. The Louisiana section is located in the first stacks (shelves) at the entrance with the Canadian and Acadian books following. The transcribed church records for Southwest Louisiana, Terrebonne/LaFourche, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Natchitoches, and *The Hunting for Bears* series of marriage indexes for various parishes are very popular. Some parishes may have only a few books, while others have many. Historical and biographical parish histories, such as *Southwest Louisiana Biographical and Historical* often provide information about early pioneers. Acadian and Canadian books by

Stephen White, Janet Jehn, Bona Arsenault, Rene Jette, Cyprien Tanguay and others provide a wealth of information for researchers of Acadian or French Canadian descent.

The stacks contain books on a variety of topics – methodology, preservation, publishing family histories, specific ethnic groups, American Indian rolls, passenger indexes, religious groups such as the Quakers, Jewish and Amish; the American State Papers, military indexes from various wars and books published by lineage organizations such as the DAR, SAR, UDC, and Sons of the Confederacy. Books are grouped by Dewey Decimal order in regions. If ancestors came from Pennsylvania, one may find a birth or marriage date from a Lutheran church record. If one was a Texas Ranger, mention of him might be found in the Texas records. It can be an adventure exploring through the books, and one has a better idea of how your ancestor lived! One may also find transcriptions of courthouse records for marriages, land purchases or sale, and cemetery records.

Family history books are one of the most popular areas of this branch. They are located in shelves under the windows on the south wall. Everyone wishes that someone (else) wrote a book about their family. Some out-of-towners are surprised to learn that their ancestors – RYAN, SALLIER, LeBLEU – were early pioneers and prominent in the history of our parish. Others provide the staff with more information about families who once lived here and moved away several generations ago. While some books have been professionally published, others have been self-published. All are treasures to researchers.

Two sets of vertical files contain information gleaned from various sources. Drawers in two file cabinets are labeled Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana and General. Whether one's interest is information about a historic house, business, school, or even a crime from the early 20th century, the vertical files may be of assistance. Family vertical files and ancestor charts filed according to surname are contained in two other file cabinets. Copies of information from a variety of sources are in folders labeled with the families' surnames. Some Southwest Louisiana Genealogy Society members have submitted their ancestor charts for publication in the Society's *Ancestor Charts and Tables* series, and copies of these are available to find others with common ancestors.

Drawers in the map case are labeled: Lake Charles and Calcasieu, Imperial Calcasieu, Louisiana Topographical, Louisiana, Cemetery, Land Grants, World, and United States. A wide variety of maps are contained within these drawers including an 1895 map of Lake Charles surveyed and compiled by F. SHUTTS, city engineer, and drawn by GEORGE SELMAN, C.E. This map shows locations of lumber mills that provided a strong economy for Lake Charles and southwest Louisiana in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. There are other historic maps, land maps from the Louisiana Land Office, cemetery maps for Goos, Orange Grove and Graceland cemeteries, topographical maps for southwest Louisiana, and various other maps for Louisiana, the United States and the world.

A book containing the 1909 Sanborn map of Lake Charles and microfilmed copies of Sanborn fire insurance maps for various years from 1885 - 1925. The Sanborn maps provide a detailed guide to historic downtown Lake Charles. One can find where specific businesses were located and even the shape of their ancestor's home or the historic house they purchased.

Atlases are located on the lowest shelves of the Reference area. One can find where a city or county is located in the United States, or where an ancestral village was in the "old country."

Ready Reference books provide much valuable information. The *Township Atlas* and *Map Guide to the Federal Census* aid in placing an ancestor from his census location. In the *Louisiana Post Office* book one can find communities which once had a post office but no longer exist. One can refer to the book, *Code Napoleon* to learn what was in the Napoleonic Code. Other reference books provide information on the origin of surnames, archaic terms and occupations, for foreign language words, addresses for courthouses and repositories in other states, how to use Soundex, how to locate sources, and use various resources such as land records, military records, religious records, etc.

Early 20th century city directories provide information about the occupation, address and neighbors of one's ancestors. Recently a copy of the 1895 city directory was added to this collection. Mid-20th century telephone directories also provide addresses. Although there are not many yearbooks they are an enjoyable reminder of school days for one's self or their adult children!

The most under-utilized resources are journals published by regional and state genealogical and historical organizations. Often these have transcribed items that are not published elsewhere. One patron found an article about this 17th century Louisiana ancestor in an old issue of the *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*. The *Louisiana Genealogical Register* and *Louisiana History* are also available. Older issues are bound in series of the publication dates. Each issue has a table of contents, and sometimes indexes are published for a span of years. Society journals, like Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society's *Kinfolks*, from other states can provide marriage indexes, excerpts from newspaper articles, transcribed obituaries, family Bible records, state census, and other potentially valuable information. Within the stacks are journals from the southeastern states "from whence" many migrated to Louisiana, from the Midwest and the northeast from whence others came, and the West to whence some migrated.

Assistance is always available and waiting for your visit!

WHAT'S NEW IN THE SW LA GENEALOGICAL and HISTORICAL LIBRARY

A large map of Louisiana was presented by the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society in memory of BETTY TYLER ROSTEET. The library framed it and placed a plaque on the frame which states that it was donated by the genealogical society in her memory. The map hangs behind the circulation desk and has already been used by many patrons.

Family Book of Capt. Louis Guintard and Marguerite Ignace Farque
Schexnayder, Maxine and Herman. Welsh Area, Jefferson Davis Parish, LA Cemetery Database
Early Calcasieu Parish Grooms Marriage Index
Early Calcasieu Parish Brides Marriage Index
Some Early Calcasieu Parish Births

GENEALOGISTS ARE TIME UNRAVELERS.

MAY PROGRAM

THE YOUNG-SANDERS CENTER For the Study of the War Between the States in Louisiana

ROLAND R. STANSBURY of Franklin, La., was the speaker at the May meeting of the SWLGS. Mr. STANSBURY, director of The Young-Sanders Center, presented a history and introduction of the Center, and how to research the Center's collection at the library and on their web site. The following are notes from his presentation.

The Young-Sanders Center is located at 104 Commercial St., Franklin, La. 70538. Its hours are Monday – Friday, 9 AM – 12 PM and 1 PM – 5 PM. Phone: 337-413-1861, e-mail <ysc1861@aol.com>, and web site is <www.youngsanders.org>

Mission Statement of the Center is:

The Young-Sanders Center is committed to a historically accurate examination of the antebellum period, the War Between the States, and the reconstruction era in all parts of Louisiana with emphasis on military campaigns and battles, the daily life of soldiers and civilians, and the political, social and economic impact of the Federal occupation on the people of Louisiana.

The Center presents seminars, presentations, publications, lectures, and considerable information to the general public here at our facilities and on our website. Our Library has special collections and additional primary and secondary materials. Our facilities are used by scholars, authors and amateur researchers. J. Y. Sanders Hall, 701 Teche Dr. is a large meeting hall and offers space for symposia, workshops and other presentations.

The William T. Shinn Memorial Library houses these major reference sets:

War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (128 vols.)

Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies (31 vols.)

Confederate Military History (17 vols.) by Robert S. Bridgers (editor)

Southern Historical Society Papers (54 vols.)

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War (4 vols.)

Records of Louisiana Soldiers & Command (3 vols.)

The Roster of Confederate Soldiers (16 vols.)

The Roster of Union Soldiers, 1861-1865 (33 vols.)

Campaigns of the Civil War (8 vols.) by Thomas Yoseloff

Confederate Military History (12 vols.) by Thomas Yoseloff

Confederate Military History Extended Edition (18 vols.), Broadfoot Publishing

Confederate Centennial Studies (28 vols.)

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (60 vols.)

Military Historical Society of Massachusetts (15 vols.)

The Union Army (9 vols.)

Southern Bivouac (6 vols.)

Confederate Veterans, 1893-1932 (43 vols.)

The Papers of Jefferson Davis (9 vols.)

Louisiana History Quarterly, 1960-Present

The YSC Online Services (www.youngsanders.org) contains:
 All Southern States Confederate Pension Records (website links)
 Louisiana in the Civil War Message Board
 Civil War Message Board Portal
 Louisiana Division United Daughters of the Confederacy (homepage link)
 Louisiana Division Sons of the Confederate Veterans (homepage link)
Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (128 vol.), Ohio State University
Harpers Weekly 1861-1865 (The War Years)
 Louisiana Confederate Pension Application Index Database (Louisiana State Archives)
Records of Louisiana Confederate Soldiers and Louisiana Confederate Commands
 (Andrew Booth)

THE ACADIANS & THE CIVIL WAR

Although many Acadians did not fight in the Civil War, claiming it was a rich man's war and a poor man's fight, hundreds of others did support the Confederacy. Most Acadians were small subsistence farmers and enough raised livestock to be self-sufficient, but some, particularly along the west bank of the Mississippi, were large land owners and made fortunes from cotton or sugar cane. Both crops were labor-demanding and required many workers, therefore, the elite class of large plantation owners was also the largest slave owners.

In the days before the war many communities had militia companies and fire companies that were actually fraternal organizations. They wore uniforms, paraded at local events and gave dinners and balls. They elected their own officers and accepted or blackballed prospective members. Besides their social role, in the South the organizations were a deterrent to slave uprisings. When the war came, these militia companies went off to war together. They all knew each other, so comradeship and loyalty held them together, but when tragedy struck, sometimes all the young men of a community were wiped out.

In Louisiana, training camps included Camp Moore in St. Helena Parish and Camp Walker at the old Metairie race track near New Orleans. Although mosquitoes and redbugs were annoying, it was all rather like a campout. There was plenty of target shooting, ball playing, card games and liquor. When the men finished their training, they were put on railroad cars and sent to New Orleans, where they were cheered and toasted. From there, steamers took them to their destinations.

Acadians from southwest Louisiana, Opelousas, Attakapas, Vermilionville, Baton Rouge and the Mississippi River area took part in many of the major battles of the Civil War. They were at Shiloh, at Vicksburg and Port Hudson...and other battles too numerous to mention.

IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE THAT SOMEDAY I'LL BE AN ANCESTOR.

EARTHQUAKES

Earthquakes are a part of the earth's life cycle and have been occurring since the dawn of time. They are always frightening and devastating, and often kill thousands of people, as well as causing intense property damage. After shocks from major earthquakes often linger for days and even months and cause other destruction. Scientists warn that a major earthquake will strike the United States sometime in the near future. California is a prime candidate for a major earthquake, but other targets are the New Madrid, Missouri, area, Alaska and New York City. The destruction may be staggering, the number of casualties may be immense. Will we be ready to contend with such a disaster?

The San Francisco Earthquake of 1906 is the most famous of all earthquakes to strike the U. S., but it was not the deadliest. One of the most intense earthquakes of the 20th century was the 8.2 tremor that struck Tangshan, China, in 1976.

In 2005, in the year of several severe hurricanes, earthquakes were felt around the world. In late December 2004, an undersea earthquake measured at 9.0 on the Richter scale caused a massive tsunami that engulfed parts of Indonesia and killed more than 175,000. Light earthquakes shook California, as well as the ocean off San Diego, strong earthquakes rocked Japan, especially around Tokyo, and a mammoth earthquake struck South Asia, killing as many as 79,000 in Pakistan alone.

Source: *American Press* (9/15/2005)

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

Source: *American Press* (4/21/2006)

NEW MADRID, MISSOURI, EARTHQUAKE OF 1811. The New Madrid earthquake of 16 December 1811 was one of the strongest earthquakes to strike American soil. It was felt as far north as New England and as far south as Florida. The quake was estimated to be in the range of a 12 on the Richter scale, a 5 as far away as Charleston, and a 4 in northern Florida. It caused enormous shocks that caused the Mississippi River to run backwards for a while, and made crevasses a fourth-mile wide. In western Tennessee, the quake created Reelfoot Lake, and destroyed all manmade structures within a radius of 150 miles. New lakes and ponds were formed, and the banks of the Mississippi spilled down into the water. The population was sparse since the land was a part of the Chickasaw hunting grounds, or the death toll would have been greater.

YOU ARE A GENEALOGIST WHEN YOUR KIDS THINK PICNICS IN CEMETERIES ARE NORMAL.

The Family Tree

FORT LOUIS de la LOUISIANE/MOBILE
(Mobile, Alabama)
Submitted by ROSIE NEWHOUSE, Member #71

The north central coastline of the Gulf of Mexico is home to the port city of Mobile, Alabama. The city, named for the Mobilian tribe of Native American Indians living in the area, is located on the western shore of Mobile Bay and is the second largest city in Alabama. It has a recorded history dating back to the 1500s when the Mobile Bay area was shown on Spanish sailing maps and the area was being used as a safe haven for seafarers. In 1540, Spanish explorer Hernando De Soto sailed to the area from Mexico with several hundred soldiers intending on finding rich gold deposits. After a few years of exploring and finding no gold, the few surviving members of the party returned to Mexico after the death of De Soto in 1543 and in their haste to depart they left behind horses, cattle and hogs that the area natives confiscated. In 1559, another Spanish explorer, Don Tristan DeLuna with 500 soldiers and over 1,000 Spanish colonists from Mexico arrived in the area to establish a settlement. Their plans were cut short when a storm destroyed most of their provisions and facing starvations and other perils of life in a new country the group returned to Mexico. Following these visits by De Soto and DeLuna an occasional ship would sail into the Bay but it was over 150 years before any significant activity was recorded in the area again.

In 1682, French explorer Rene-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, claimed all the lands drained by the Mississippi River and its tributaries for France and the area became known as the French Colony of Louisiana. This established the need for building forts to guard the lower Mississippi valley from any English or Spanish intrusion and provide the colonists a place of safety from hostile Indians. French-Canadian explorer, Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville and his brother, Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur d'Bienville, were commissioned by France's King Louis XIV to oversee the colonizing of the Colony, establishing the government and fortification of the area. Their point of debarkation was Brest, France, in late 1698 on the ships *La Marin* and the *La Remonmee*. Among the officers and crew were sailors from Europe and North America, two additional Le Moyne brothers, Joseph de Serigny and Antoine de Chateaugue, and some 200 French colonists, including four women and several children. After a brief stop in the Indies, where a few Caribbean natives joined the party, the ships sailed across the Gulf of Mexico and dropped anchor at the mouth of Mobile Bay on 31 January 1699.

A long narrow barrier island, known today as Dauphin Island, protected the mouth of the bay. After exploring the island and finding a large mound of skeletons Iberville named the island 'Isle Du Massacre'. The skeleton mound was later determined to be an early American Native burial ground and eventually the island's name was changed to Dauphin Island. After several days of exploring the island and area waterways the expedition sailed westward along the coast looking for a more suitable location for a fort. In the spring of 1699, an area near the present city of Old Biloxi, Mississippi, (now Ocean Springs) was chosen for the construction of Fort Maurepas, the first fort built in the lower Mississippi Valley. Then in 1702, it was decided that a more suitable site for a fort was indeed located on the north end of Mobile Bay. Iberville returned to 'Isle Du Massacre' and established a base of operations for the construction of the new fort. This settlement would eventually become a deep-sea port named Port Dauphin. The port became the lifeline for the colonists of Fort Louis and the village of 'La Mobile'. Ships from Saint-

Domingo, Mexico, Cuba and France imported supplies needed by the colonists and the colonists exported pelts, fur, wax and tallow.

Fort Louis de la Louisiane (also referred to as Fort Louis de la Mobile) was established in 1702 at Twenty Seven Mile Bluff on the Mobile River, several miles north of the present city of Mobile. Charles Levasseur dit Ruessavel, designed the fort and the nearby village of 'La Mobile'. A 1704 census conducted by Nicolas De La Salle lists the Fort with living quarters for military officers and servicemen, and a guardhouse; and the village of 'La Mobile' with a forge, gunsmith shop, hospital, market place and a church. In addition, there were 81 single story homes, 180 single men, and 27 families with 10 children and 11 young Native American helpers. Mobile Bay and the Mobile River were too shallow for ships to navigate so small boats were used to ferry people and supplies from Dauphin Island to Fort Louis.

The church, always a vital part in the life of the French, was without a doubt the corner stone of the fort's activities. For over a hundred years Catholic missionaries had been traveling from fort to fort ministering to the scattered settlers and Indian converts. The church established at 'La Mobile' was formally erected into a Catholic Mission Parish in July 1703. The first recorded entry for the Parish is the baptism of an Indian girl on 6 September 1703. The first parish priest appointed was Rev. Henry Roulleau de la Vente.

Henri de Tonti, an Italian explorer and fur trader in the service of France, was known for his skilled Indian diplomacy. He joined Iberville at Fort Louis in 1702 and Iberville immediately named him ambassador to the rivaling Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of the area. Through Tonti's efforts several negotiations were conducted and a peaceful co-existence between the two tribes was established. In doing so, this guaranteed the settlers a certain amount of safety and assistance from the natives.

The isolation of early forts and the loneliness of the single men caused fraternizing between the men and area American Natives and although not approved of, the officers condoned this practice. Such was the case at Fort Louis when Jean Baptiste Baudreau dit Graveline married an area native named Suzanne in order to legitimize a son born to the couple. Iberville realized that in order for the new French settlement to succeed and prosper, family ties of French heritage had to be established. He petitioned the French government for assistance, requesting that young women of marriageable age be sent to the colony for the purpose of becoming brides for the sailors and single colonists. In response, the French government sent the first consignment of "Cassette Girls" (or "Casket Girls") to Colonial Louisiana in 1704. Chaperoned by two nuns, the 23 young ladies departed La Rochelle aboard the *Pelican* on October 3, with additional naval recruits and colonists for Fort Louis. The young ladies were so named for the small chest that they carried their personal belongings in. Some records refer to them as the "Pelican Girls," named for the ship they sailed on. These young ladies had been carefully chosen from Christian orphanages and convents and were considered to be virtuous and suitable wives for the colonists. However, most of the young ladies had a difficult time adjusting to the challenges of wilderness life. They had little housekeeping skills and cooking experience, especially cooking wild game, a staple in the wilderness. And, unfortunately, most of the men were hunters and trappers and had little knowledge of gardening and farming. However, these obstacles were soon conquered and within a year all the young ladies had married.

The joy of the ladies arrival at Fort Louis was short lived. The *Pelican* had docked at Havana, Cuba, for a brief rest and during the stay the ship became infected with the dreaded yellow fever virus. Upon the arriving of the passengers at Fort Louis the virus quickly spread through the colony and surrounding area. Most of the ladies survived; however, many colonists, military personnel and area natives died. Among the dead were Levasseur, who designed the Fort; and Tonti, the Indian ambassador.

The original location of Fort Louis was prone to flooding and in 1711 a devastating flood submerged the homes up to their roofs causing everyone to seek safety in trees. This confirmed the need for a new location and a new fort was built at the present site of Mobile. The new Fort was completed in the summer of 1712, and all 400 inhabitants of the original Fort moved to the new location. The abandoned Fort and homes of 'La Mobile' were burned, probably done so to keep enemies from establishing in the abandoned building. Fort Louis, the first French settlement in Colonial Louisiana, can be considered a counterpart to the English settlement at Jamestown, Virginia. Fort Louis was renamed Fort Conde and it served as the capital of the Louisiana Colony until 1722 when the capital was moved to New Orleans.

Iberville, who had been appointed governor of the French Colony by King Louis XIV of France, made several trips to France concerning matters of the Colony. Shortly after the first Fort was completed in 1702, he left Fort Louis for the last time. He died in July 1706 at Havana, Cuba, probably on his return voyage. Before leaving Fort Louis, Iberville had transferred the governorship to his brother, Bienville, who held the position until 1713, when Antoine de La Mothe, Sieur de Cadillac was officially appointed governor of the territory and Bienville became second in command. Bienville was reappointed governor of Louisiana in 1733, a position he held until he retired in 1743.

The Cassette Girls' Marriages: Jean Catherine de Berenhard m. Nicholas de la Salle; Gabrielle Savarit m. Jean Baptiste Saucier; Genevieve Burel m. Claude Trepanier; Jeanne Burel m. Francois Trudeau; Marguerite Burel m. Gilbert Dardenne; Marie Thereze Brochon m. Pierre Brossard; Angelique Drouin m. Jean B. LaCroix dit Grimauld; Marie Briard m. Antoine Rivard dit LaVigne; Elizabeth Deshayes m. Jean Bourbonnois; Catherine Christophe m. 1) Rene Boyer, 2) Claude Parent; Marie Philipe m. Pierre Allain dit Rouseve; Louise Marguerite Housseau m. Guillaume Boutin; Marie Madeline Ouanet m. Francois Dupre; Marie Marguerite Dufresne m. Jean B. Alexander; Renee Guilbert m. Jean B. Roy.

Louisiana Guillorys can trace their ancestry back to early Mobile and their forefather, Gregoire Joseph Guillory, born about 1712 on Dauphin Island (son of Francois Guillory and Jeanne Montfort) and his wife, Marie Jeanne LaCase, born in 1726 at Fort Conde (daughter of Jean LaCase dit Doucer and Marie Anna Fourchet).

Resources:

Internet - Wikipedia Encyclopedia; Catholic Encyclopedia; Acadian Genealogy Homepage
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I USED TO HAVE A LIFE. THEN I STARTED DOING GENEALOGY.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG, MS

Ships cannot crawl up hills 300 feet high, and it is that part of Vicksburg which must be taken by the Army. Commander David Dixon Porter, U. S. Navy

The siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, was an important chapter in the annals of American history. It was the longest siege to take place on the American continent. It involved thousands of men from both North and South and was a killing ground which is immortalized by the Vicksburg National Battlefield Park and National Cemetery. Although men from all over the country took part in the defense and attack on the city, there were more men from Louisiana present than from any other state. In the struggle to control Vicksburg, many would die on both sides.

At the time of the War Between the States, rivers were still the main transportation routes, and the Mighty Mississippi was the most important of them all. Vicksburg's strategic location made the town the key to the Mississippi. Federal possession of Vicksburg was vital to open the river to northern trade and military traffic. Vicksburg was also a crucial rail link to the West, and was a terminal for the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad. The city had always been a part of the Anaconda Plan, a military maneuver designed to split the eastern and western sections of the Confederacy. LINCOLN stated, "The war can never be brought to a close until the key is in our pocket." Vicksburg was also essential to the Confederacy. The city had been well fortified, with cannons placed in strategic places on the high bluffs along the river. JEFFERSON DAVIS called Vicksburg "the nailhead that held the South's two halves together."

The Federal strength was growing rapidly. The Union Navy was preparing to take control of the Mississippi River and cut the Confederacy in two. The Yankee fleet under ANDREW HULL FOOTE assembled at Cairo, Illinois. The fleet moved further down the Mississippi, supported by the troops of General ULYSSES S. GRANT. After capturing Memphis on 6 June 1862, the fleet was proceeding downriver to attack Vicksburg from the north, while DAVID FARRAGUT's West Gulf Blocking Squadron, which had already taken New Orleans and Baton Rouge, was steaming upriver toward Natchez and Vicksburg. The Mississippi was utterly defenseless, and the citizenry assailed Richmond with cries of "Do we have a Navy?" Most of the Confederate ships were victims of the Federal blockade, but Captain E. JAMES MONTGOMERY made a daring escape from New Orleans with eight steamboats. These Confederate steamboats were fragile, makeshift warships. They had iron prows and bows, and were reinforced by lumber and cotton to absorb shelling by the enemy. On 10 May 1862 the Confederate steamboats fought an extensive Federal fleet at Plum Run Bend...and won! The cotton had provided adequate protection from the enemy shells. This battle led to the realization that other steamboats could be converted to Confederate warships by padding them with cotton.

In April 1862 General PIERRE G. T. BEAUREGARD ordered the fortification of Vicksburg. Some citizens promptly fled from the city, but other people, fleeing from New Orleans, sought refuge at Vicksburg. General MARTIN LUTHER SMITH was put in charge of the city's defense. On 1 May the 27th Regiment, Louisiana Infantry Volunteers was sent to Vicksburg's defense, while the 26th Louisiana Infantry was sent to Jackson, Mississippi. The 27th Louisiana was composed of several companies: Caddo Confederates and Caddo Guards from Caddo parish, McLaurin Invincibles from Natchitoches, Sparta Guards from the town of Sparta in Bienville Parish, Rapides Invincibles from Rapides Parish, Winn Rebels from Winn Parish, Boeuf River

Rebels from Franklin Parish, Iberville Guards from Iberville Parish, Skipworth Guards from East Feliciana Parish, and the Spencer Guards from St. Helena Parish. In his diary WILLIAM DIXON of Co. A, 27th Louisiana Infantry, wrote, "...The Citizens seemed very angry because we came to their City; they said it would cause the Yankees to come. We told them we were sent to defend the City and we assured them that we would do our best as long as we had a man." Later in the month the 28th Louisiana Infantry, the 3rd Mississippi and the 1st and 8th Louisiana Artillery Battalion with more than twenty heavy guns were sent to defend the city. Upon arriving at Vicksburg the soldiers set up their camps, mounted the guns and began burning cotton to keep it from falling into the hands of the Federal troops; cotton was as good as gold to the enemy. In a letter written at Vicksburg, sixteen-year-old Confederate GRANVILLE ALPSAUGH wrote "...The Skipworth guards burnt 1,000 bales of cotton yesterday."

After the Second Battle of Shiloh in April 1862, the worn and tattered Confederate survivors were ordered to Vicksburg. They reached the town on 2 May 1862. On 19 May, the 26th Louisiana Infantry arrived; it was made up mainly of men from Lafayette, Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes, with some men from Natchitoches. Almost immediately measles broke out and spread throughout the troops. In those days, measles was often a fatal disease, especially for country boys who had never been exposed to the virus. Measles spread rapidly, and soon became an epidemic. Many of the afflicted were taken to private homes, where they were well nursed until they recovered. Many others, who remained in the primitive conditions of the camp, died. To protect themselves from the weather, many soldiers erected "brush arbors" over their tents, laying on leaves and small branches to deflect the rain and keep the tent a little warmer. Food was poor, but only got worse. Some soldiers supplemented their rations by buying whatever they could from local farmers or markets. A letter from GRANVILLE ALPSAUGH to his mother, dated 14 June 1862, stated, "Our dinner cost us \$4.60 the other day. We have to pay \$43.00 a bushel for sweet potatoes. I bought a bushel yesterday. They charge us \$12 for a sheep, \$6 for a lamb. I will spend all my money before I will eat that mule beef."

The Federal forces took Natchez with hardly a fight; they expected to steam up the river and secure Vicksburg in the same way. However, the Confederates had placed seven artillery batteries on vantage points along the bluffs near the city and did not plan to give up without a fight. From these high points riflemen and artillery could fire on troops attempting to ascend the ridges, as well as on ships in the river that could not elevate their guns high enough to fire on the cannon. They were waiting for the boats to round the bend of the river and attack Vicksburg. In late May, FARRAGUT's gunboats had arrived downriver from Vicksburg and had begun shelling all military targets. He sent an officer to the Military Governor of the city, JAMES L. AUTRY, to demand that the city surrender. Instead, AUTRY stated, "Mississippians don't know how, and refuse to learn how, to surrender to an enemy. If Commodore FARRAGUT or General BUTLER can teach them, let them come and try."

At this time Vicksburg, which was originally known as Walnut Hills, had a population of about 5,000. The people proved to be both stubborn and brave. FARRAGUT's ships shelled the city relentlessly for four days, but still the town held. Between the boom of canons and the buzz of mosquitoes, there was little peace. The supply of coal, ammunition and other necessities began to dwindle. FARRAGUT, calling his retreat a "reconnaissance in force," was forced to sail back

downriver to Baton Rouge for more supplies. But he would return; he was determined to take Vicksburg at all costs. No little village would prevent him from controlling the Mississippi!

FOOTE had been replaced by CHARLES H. DAVIS, and by 6 June, forty-two ironclad Union ships began the assault on Memphis (originally called Chickasaw Bluffs), as hundreds of spectators lined the bluffs near the city. The Confederates were badly outnumbered. MONTGOMERY's eight cotton-padded steamboats had only an average of two guns each; DAVIS' ships had an average of thirteen guns. The battle lasted only an hour and a half; the Confederate boats were blown up or sunk. Yankee riflemen on the Tennessee side of the river fired on survivors trying to swim to safety and soldiers and civilians rowing out to help them. The only cotton-clad Confederate steamship to escape the battle of Memphis was the *Van Dorn*, which made its way downstream to Vicksburg with 100,000 pounds of ammunition. Memphis was also attacked by land and it took only three days for the city to fall; by 9 June Memphis was in control of the Yankees.

In the area GRANT found thousands of idle blacks begging for food and shelter from the Union army, while miles of farm crops lay unharvested and untended. He decided to put the blacks to work doing the manual labor that the Army required, such as digging canals and trenches, building earthworks for fortifications and chopping wood.

The Freedman's Bureau was established, and it was to pay blacks 12 ½ cents a pound for picking cotton, which the northern factories desperately needed. Corruption and graft became a part of the system as soon as it was established; as Bureau agents held the workers pay for "safekeeping." Refusal to work was met with harsh penalties. Three white men and sixteen blacks were shot for refusing to work on fortifications.

The fall of Memphis signaled a change in personal and national fortunes. The Confederacy had lost a jewel in its crown, as well as a strategic defense location. The city was in mourning. Shops were closed, homes were boarded up...but the taverns and saloons were doing a fantastic business. With the Yankee occupation, Confederate money became worthless, and those who had been rich a day or two before were now penniless. As the remnants of the Confederate defenders escaped across the river and drifted into the swamps of Arkansas, many citizens also left the town to find shelter with friends and family, or in churches and barns in other southern-held towns. By late July military rule of Memphis was well established under SHERMAN. All newspapers were censored for content; any editor who so much as hinted of southern allegiance or Confederate victory was severely punished. Every man between the ages of 18 and 45 who lived in Memphis was required to swear an Oath of Allegiance to the United States or suffer banishment from the city.

Now the pincers could close on Vicksburg. On 2 July 1862 the Confederate Military District of Mississippi was created with General EARL VAN DORN in command. By this time there were about 10,000 Confederate soldiers at Vicksburg, so a land assault would be difficult. Union commander, DAVID PORTER, hoped to sneak upriver past Vicksburg to join his ships to those of DAVIS coming downriver from Memphis. About 3,000 federal infantrymen under General THOMAS WILLIAMS arrived with the warships; they established a battery across the river from the town, and on 1 July the guns began shelling Vicksburg. At first the citizens were

alarmed, but the bombardment proved to be mostly an ineffectual nuisance. However, the worst was yet to come.

In late June, BUTLER ordered a canal to be dug directly across from Vicksburg, on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi River so that northern vessels could use the canal to bypass the strong defenses at Vicksburg and cut the city off from the river. A veritable army of 1,100 to 5,000 blacks was confiscated from Louisiana plantations to dig the canal, but Fate smiled on the town. The water level of the river dropped and the canal bed was exposed. The officers who commanded the slaves and supervised the construction became ill with malaria and a variety of other illnesses. The project was abandoned, and the blacks were sent to build a railroad to link the "upper and lower fleets" of the Union ...and Vicksburg remained unconquered.

SHERMAN planned to invade Vicksburg from the rear. He had 32,000 troops, and had horses, guns, ammunition and various other supplies. At Memphis he had problems getting transports to take the men and equipment downriver. Then the soldiers asserted their independence and demanded their back pay a day before they left. The saloons did a land-office business, and the drunken soldiers ruled the town. SHERMAN's campaign was a fiasco. He had inept scouts, poor maps and inadequate communication with his officers and other leaders. He was even unaware that GRANT would not be coming to reinforce him. His troops were noisy and he lost the element of surprise.

To take the heights and capture Vicksburg, the Yankees had to cross open ground in a large swamp. The slippery red clay bluffs and the swampy ground by the river provided many challenges for the invaders. Chickasaw Bayou was too small for most of the boats, so the Yankee troops had to make their way on foot through the swamp. In the swamp, mosquitoes plagued them day and night and caused many cases of malaria and yellow fever. Poison snakes took their toll. Dysentery struck, and hundreds went down. Marksmen and artillery picked off selected targets, and killed or wounded even more in night raids on Yankee camps. SHERMAN decided to retreat, but even Nature hindered this move. A fierce storm with howling winds and torrential rain brought more misery to the retreating Yankees. Water in the river and bayou rose and covered the dead and wounded. Confederate marksmen, protected by fog, continued to pick off the retreating enemy, decimating his numbers still further. There were 1,800 casualties, including 208 dead.

The *Arkansas* came to Vicksburg's aid. She was a slow, rusty, homemade vessel whose keel had been built in Memphis and whose armor consisted of melted-down railroad tracks held together with scrap iron, oak and pine. The *Arkansas* had ten guns and held 200 marksmen and gunners who had left a path of destruction in her wake. The rusty vessel was partially concealed by the red bluffs at Vicksburg, and she inflicted severe damage on the Union fleet. Every wooden ship in FARRAGUT's fleet was damaged; even his own flagship was hit. However, the men on the *Arkansas* paid a heavy price for her victory; twelve of her men were killed and eighteen were wounded. FARRAGUT swore vengeance and called the *Arkansas* attack "the most disreputable naval affair of the war."

FARRAGUT made several tries to get past the *Arkansas* and the batteries at Vicksburg, but each time he failed. The water in the river was getting lower, and in July 1862, once again

FARRAGUT's ships headed toward Baton Rouge, while DAVIS's ships steamed upriver to Memphis. The *Arkansas* had lifted the siege of Vicksburg, but the Federals had put 50,000 shells into the city. The Mississippi from Port Hudson to Vicksburg was still in Confederate hands! The cotton-clad *Arkansas* continued to inflict damage on the Union fleet until her engines failed. She was on her way to Baton Rouge to assist in retaking the city, but on 6 August 1862 her crew was forced to scuttle the brave ship to keep her from falling into enemy hands; the attack on Baton Rouge also failed.

The soldiers and the citizens of Vicksburg celebrated the victory. In their retreat the Yankees had left food and ammunition behind. It also gave time to strengthen the fortifications and give the soldiers more training. The ladies entertained with parties, dinners and balls. A new dance, a quick step, "The Never Surrender Vicksburg" was dedicated to the siege. But the Yankees were determined to capture Vicksburg, so this was only a temporary lull before the battle began again. No longer would subordinates be allowed to stop short of victory. GRANT himself was preparing for the battle. He had just been appointed Commander of the Department of the Tennessee and was marching to Grenada, Mississippi. General JOHN C. PEMBERTON moved all the Confederates, except those under SMITH's command, from Vicksburg to meet GRANT. Their plan was for SHERMAN to sail downriver with the Western Flotilla and land just north of Vicksburg while the bulk of the southern army was engaged with GRANT.

On 20 December 1862 VAN DORN attacked GRANT at Holly Springs, Mississippi. The Confederates confiscated and destroyed several million dollars worth of supplies. GRANT withdrew to Tennessee, while SHERMAN proceeded downriver to the mouth of the Yazoo River. On Christmas Eve word of the Yankee flotilla reached Vicksburg, and interrupted a ball at the BALFOUR House, which many of the Confederate officers were attending. The officers rushed out and joined their troops. By 26 December SHERMAN's men had landed on Walnut Hills, a ridge outside the city. To cross the ridge they found themselves in chest-deep water, where they made easy targets for Confederate marksmen. On 29 December SHERMAN began his attack on the city. The outnumbered Confederates fought fiercely. By the end of the day SHERMAN had lost 1,776 of his 31,000 men. The Confederates, who had 14,000 men, reported 187 casualties. Before SHERMAN could reorganize, heavy rains and cold weather set in. The river rose. SHERMAN and his new commander, General JOHN McCCLERNAND, decided to wait for GRANT. By the end of January, GRANT's army had 45,000 men. GRANT decided to dig another canal to bypass Vicksburg's heavy artillery, but again the river fell and the project was abandoned.

In March 1863 some of the Louisiana regiments were issued white wool uniforms, which were not appreciated by the troops. White uniforms identified Louisiana conscripts who were treated with contempt by volunteers. The soldiers immediately wore their white uniforms into the swamp to "initiate" them. When the Federal Army invaded Vicksburg, it was reported that the Confederates wore butternut or the "dirty, unbleached garb of the slaves."

GRANT had received some harsh criticism for his failures, so he was determined to capture Vicksburg at all costs. Each plan for running the river was blocked by the Rebels. On 25 March 1863, sixteen-year-old GRANVILLE ALSPAUGH wrote to his mother and stated, "...The Yankee Gun boats tried to pass our batteries with not so much success as before. We sank one

and badly crippled the other.” Some of PORTER’s gunboats eventually got past Vicksburg’s defenses. By April 1863, twenty boats were on the river between Port Hudson and Vicksburg. Shots and shells fell on the city. Houses and trees were torn apart; civilians were injured and killed. Many of the citizenry retreated to caves that they dug in the sides of the hills; these underground shelters were reinforced with lumber and were safer than their houses, which were being shelled. From their homes they brought mattresses, blankets, pots and pans, rocking chairs, books and all the “comforts” of home. Friends and relatives visited in these “cave houses,” and when darkness fell, and the shelling grew less, many people returned to their homes for the night.

There was little food for the soldiers or civilians. The heat of summer, whether in the trenches or the caves, was sweltering. Rain pelted down, dampening everyone and everything. Mosquitoes hatched, then buzzed and threatened all with their deadly germs. Constant bombardment and rifle fire killed friends and loved ones, but, for the most part, they kept on hoping that reinforcements and food would be sent to them. Once in a while a courier came in with news of battles. Then, as spring flood waters had begun to recede, GRANT landed 24,000 men south of Vicksburg in the largest amphibious landing in U.S. military history until the 1941 invasion of Normandy. “The Yankees are coming!” was a cry heard everywhere in the area.

Yankee artillery shelled the city day and night, as sappers began to dig tunnels under its defenses. The plan was to blow holes in the defenses and earthworks and then rush in. On 25 June 1863 “The Vicksburg Mine” was detonated under the 3rd Louisiana rifles position, killing and wounding about a dozen men. True to their plan, the Federal troops poured into the gap left in the defenses, and the battle was one of the fiercest in the campaign. Once again, the Confederates held and the Yankees were repulsed. On 1 July sappers exploded another mine beneath the 3rd Louisiana Infantry, and men of a Missouri Infantry division were buried beneath the fallen timbers and earth of the tunnel. The Confederates held the line.

There were many ferocious battles around Vicksburg and great loss of life. Artillery shells, rifles and muskets and grenades all took a terrible toll on gray and blue clad bodies. Books have been written on every battle and the tactics each side employed. About 31,000 Confederates fought GRANT’s 42,000 troops, but the Confederates were protected by strong earthworks and tree trunks whose sharpened ends pointed outward toward the advancing enemy. The first battle was fought on May 18 and the Confederate lines repulsed the Yankees. By the second day of battle GRANT had lost 1,000 men, but kept pouring reinforcements into his lines. SHERMAN decided to scale the earthworks with ladders, but the only available lumber was in a frame house. About 150 volunteers, called “The Forlorn Hope,” carried the ladders, but were repulsed. After two unsuccessful attempts, GRANT decided that a siege would be the best policy...and the forty-seven day siege of Vicksburg began. Vicksburg was surrounded by federal troops on land and water, so supplies and reinforcements would not be coming in. On the other hand, GRANT had unlimited supplies and innumerable replacements...and food.

The outnumbered, starved Confederates fought bravely, but in the end the superior numbers of the enemy and the lack of food, ammunition, reinforcements and other supplies defeated the Confederates. Vicksburg fell on 4 July 1863 at about 10:00 in the morning. The people were not happy to surrender on this day, as it gave the Yankees a moral victory. The Confederates

stacked their arms and left. The struggle for the city had lasted for eighteen months and involved over 100,000 soldiers and naval personnel from the North and South. JOHNSTON had ordered PEMBERTON to withdraw the Army from Vicksburg, but JEFFERSON DAVIS had ordered him to hold the city at all costs...and hold they did. The remnants of the Confederate defenders marched from Vicksburg to fight another day, but the valiant civilians, who had undergone the siege, remained to pick up the remnants of their city and their civilization as the Yankee invaders moved into the town. Vicksburg still had a price to pay. The enemy looted private homes, plantations and stores, plundering, burning and destroying as they went.

The siege of Vicksburg involved intrigue, starvation, struggle, misery and death, but it also produced heroes from ordinary people. Southern ladies were every bit as patriotic, brave and determined as their men. The invading Yankees threatened their whole way of life, as well as their personal safety and the future of their families. Many of their personal experiences of endurance and accomplishments are lost in the mists of time, but something of their lives may be imagined by reading their diaries and letters, which give testament to their sufferings, fears, beliefs and courage. Photographs of battle scenes, military men and civilians bear witness to the people and the events at Vicksburg. The battle for Vicksburg, the key to the Confederacy, is a tragic but proud part of our past.

GRANT assured the soldiers from Vicksburg, who were waiting to be exchanged or paroled, that every man must sign a parole guaranteeing he would never take up arms against the federal government, or be sent to prison. Most of the men signed their paroles, but a few hundred of them refused and were sent North to prison. Many of these were artillerymen from Tennessee who refused to admit they had been defeated. Some of the soldiers, mainly from Mississippi, Louisiana and Missouri, rowed across the Mississippi to Louisiana, and the Yankees did not stop them. Those who were left...about 10,000-15,000 weary, ragged, hungry Confederates...plodded their way to the parole camp in a slow, uneven line that stretched for many miles along the countryside. Many of them were wounded or sick.

Most of the Louisiana men returned home to await exchange. A parole camp was set up at Alexandria, Louisiana, near a deserted plantation, and the parolees were allowed to return to their homes periodically. As BANKS's Army advanced through Louisiana, the homes of many of the parolees were directly in his path, and it is likely that they took up arms once again, joining the older men in the local militia to defend their homes. On 21 July 1864 the parolees were exchanged, and most returned to active duty. Many of the men who fought at Vicksburg took part in the defense of Shreveport and the Red River Campaign.

The original Louisiana regiments were disbanded after Vicksburg. Many of the men in them had been killed or wounded, while others were captured. On 26 January 1864 at Demopolis, Alabama, the parolees who had been in the 3rd, 17th, 21st, 22nd, 26th, 27th and 31st Louisiana Infantry were organized into the 22nd Consolidated Regiment. They were sent to defend Mobile, and when that city fell to FARRAGUT, they were sent to Meridian, Mississippi, where they surrendered 8 May 1865. The Skipworth Guards and Spencer Guards of the 27th Louisiana Infantry joined GOBER's Mounted Artillery and took part in skirmishes in Louisiana and Mississippi; they surrendered near Gainesville, Alabama, in May 1865.

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CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI

Corinth, Mississippi, was a valuable prize. It was one of the main East-West railroad connections in the Confederacy. The town had been taken by the Federal forces right after the battle of Shiloh, and by 1863 was a major Union supply depot. Union troops there were commanded by General ROSECRANS. On paper he had a large force of 51,000 men, many of whom were poorly trained and sick. Actually the number was a great deal less; much of his force had been killed or wounded at the battles of Shiloh and Pea Ridge, and by disease and even starvation. His Confederate adversary was General EARL VAN DORN, a West Point graduate who had served in the Mexican War.

Control of Corinth was a strategic part of the Union forces' plan for conquering Mississippi. Corinth was the location for the Corinth and Memphis Railroad, an essential transportation facility for sending troops and supplies to the east and west. To confuse the enemy, General P. G. T. BEAUREGARD from Louisiana used a bit of subterfuge; he sent out reports of large Confederate reinforcements coming to Corinth, while he actually stealthily moved his men fifty miles south from Corinth to Tupelo. The Confederate Army was saved and the people of Corinth cooperated in tricking the Yankees. Mock train arrivals were accompanied by bands and cheers from the citizens. Clothing and uniforms filled with straw were propped up in various places to resemble Confederate soldiers and pickets, who had fake rifles which had been whittled from wood. "Quaker guns" made of logs and disguised as cannon and big guns, were placed around the town at strategic locations. The hoax worked! HALLECK, fearing a strong attack by the Rebels, ordered his men to dig trenches the twenty-two miles from Hamburg Landing to Tupelo.

On 30 May the Confederates gave the invading Yankees a noisy welcome. The town's last defenders blew up the ammunition that they could not take as they retreated to Tupelo.

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THE CASUALTIES OF THE CIVIL WAR

The Battle of Sharpsburg was the bloodiest battle to ever take place on American soil. Casualties on both sides amounted to 19,000. The Confederate victory at the Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, in May 1863 cost 11,368 Yankee lives and 10,755 Confederate lives. The Union victory in 1863 at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, caused large losses on both sides. The Federal Army lost about 17,684 men, while the Confederate losses were about 25,000.

Casualty figures soon exceeded the draft rate. LINCOLN called for 100,000 men to replace those who had been lost, but there were too few volunteers. People in the North and South were tired of the war; it drained their pocketbooks and the supply of young men. LINCOLN was unsympathetic to their complaints, and in July 1863 the U. S. Congress passed the Draft Act. In New York the reaction to the Draft was especially violent as gangs of protestors roamed the city. These members of the gangs were mostly Irish who belonged to Labor Units in their trades. Some say that the riots were instigated by Copperheads, southern sympathizers in the North, who paid the gangs to riot. The gangs staged a violent four-day protest against conscription by burning and destroying about \$2 million worth of property. About 500 people were killed; among these were 150 blacks.

After each major battle, anti-war feelings increased on both sides. Many brave young men were lost, and prices and taxes rose. Deserters from both armies roamed the countryside, looting, burning and causing trouble for citizens. Rewards were offered for information on deserters, and bounties were offered for their capture. After the Battle of Gettysburg, about 5,000 Confederates deserted. They were cowards who deserted their comrades in battle, and their families were disgraced. Deserters were desperate men; they were considered traitors and faced a firing squad if they were caught. Most of them congregated in small bands and hid in the swamps, mountains and forests, robbing from citizens, stealing food from farms, taking horses and burning homes. In the South the number of deserters grew so large that JEFFERSON DAVIS declared a twenty-day period of amnesty in which all deserters would be pardoned, but few took advantage of the opportunity.

The Confederacy had been drained of her young men. So many were dead and thousands more were permanently disabled. Furthermore, all Confederate veterans had been disenfranchised and were forbidden to hold certain jobs. Confederate money was completely worthless, so everybody had to start from scratch. Few had property; most of the plantations and real estate had been taken for non-payment of exorbitant taxes. If there was a family home, it had to shelter several generations, and young people had little chance of ever having their own place. The young ladies and widows of the South had few prospects for marriage and not much future advancement. But the Yankees had money and position. Merchants, speculators, politicians, and Army officers began courting the southern women. The ways of the Old South were changing rapidly and finally many families had to accept "Yankee Marriages." Many a southern maiden cast aside the old rules and accepted a marriage offer from a northerner whom she would have considered far beneath her before the war.

Sources: Ellis, B. G. *The Moving Appeal*. Mercer University Press, 2003.

GRANT'S REVENGE

On 20 December 1862, about 3,500 Confederates under Colonel WILLIAM H. JACKSON arrived at Holly Springs, Mississippi, to destroy one of General GRANT's major supply depots. They destroyed several trains and captured arms, ammunition and other supplies, along with about 1,700 prisoners...and JULIA GRANT, the general's wife. Mrs. GRANT was immediately released, but General GRANT took revenge on the southern city for the insult to his wife. He sent Jayhawker units from Kansas and Wisconsin to burn houses and to tear down gravestones

and fences. At the city's Episcopal Church the Yankee vandals tore the Bibles apart and played cards on the altar. The Confederates under General BEDFORD FOREST and JOHN HUNT MORGAN retaliated to these depredations by conducting additional guerilla activity on GRANT's command.

MEDICINE AND HEALTH DURING THE CIVIL WAR ERA

ANOTHER VIEWPOINT. Before the 1870s, there was a huge log jam, known as the raft that blocked the Red River near Shreveport. In March 1871, a provision of the River and Harbor Act authorized a survey of the river. It was conducted by Lt. EUGENE A. WOODRUFF. Based on WOODRUFF's report, Congress appropriated removal of the raft and improvement of the surrounding waterways. WOODRUFF arrived in Shreveport from the raft in 1873, the time when the great yellow fever epidemic was taking place. Instead of returning to the raft, he joined the fight to combat the fever, and patrolled the streets, identified yellow fever victims and helped keep civil 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)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON ALVIN CORBELLO

In *Kinfolks*, Vol. 34 #2, p. 79, we carried an article entitled "Confederate Veteran Dies." Mr. RICKEY ROBERTSON sent us the following additional information.

"J. ALVIN CORBELLO (also on Confederate records as J. ALVIN CARBELLO) was assigned to Company B 2nd Louisiana Cavalry Regiment known as the Partisan Ranger. This regiment was formed in 1862 in Donaldsonville, La., and found in skirmishes throughout that area. They fought the Yankees at the Battle of Labadieville, La., in October 1862 and around Bayou Teche. This cavalry regiment was the rear guard for General RICHARD TAYLOR's army as they retreated from Franklin to Alexandria, La. They also fought jayhawkers and deserters during this retreat. As the army of General TAYLOR retreated from Alexandria towards Mansfield, the 2nd Cavalry was surprised at Henderson's Hill in Natchitoches Parish on the night of March 21, 1864, by the Yankees who attacked during a rainstorm. Over 200 men and a Texas artillery battery were captured, along with their equipment and horses. The rest of the regiment caught up with General TAYLOR's army and fought a dismounted infantry during the Battle of Mansfield. After the Battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill the 2nd and 7th La. Cavalry regiments were sent by General TAYLOR to fight small Yankee garrisons, jayhawkers, and deserters towards the Atchafalaya River. The unit also served as scouts in this area and before the end of the war the regiment was encamped at Natchitoches, La., where they surrendered at the end of the war. The men were paroled at Natchitoches, Opelousas, and Washington, La. ALVIN CORBELLO fought with this famous Louisiana Cavalry Regiment. We salute him for his service to the State of Louisiana and to the Confederate States of America.

NINE MONTHS MEN AT PORT HUDSON, LA: Did They Make a Difference?

In August of 1862, LINCOLN issued a call for more three-year volunteers and for 300,000 militia men from thirteen states to serve for nine months. The number of these nine-month men varied because of population and quota. The federal government paid a bounty of \$25 for nine-months men and \$100 for three-year volunteers. Local and state governments added what they could to the bounties; therefore, the enlistment money varied from state to state and from town to town, sometimes by as much as \$100. Another unpopular policy that added incentive to nine-months enlistment was the threat of conscription for a three-year period; if men did not sign up for nine months, they could be drafted for thirteen months. The nine-months men were brought into the Union army in the fall of 1862 and organized into eighty-seven regiments that served in various theaters of operation. There were twenty-one nine-months regiments in General NATHANIEL BANKS's forces when he came to Louisiana. Because most of the men who had come to Louisiana a year earlier with General BENJAMIN BUTLER had died of disease, had been wounded or killed, or had been discharged because of disabilities, BANKS's nine-months men made up about one-third of the Department of the Gulf.

Some of BANKS's men pushed Confederate General RICHARD TAYLOR and his troops up the Bayou Teche, through Vermilionville and past Alexandria, then descended the Red River and crossed the Mississippi near Bayou Sara. On 22 May 1863, BANKS's men met the 6,000 Confederate forces under General FRANKLIN GARDNER at Port Hudson, Louisiana. With the men he had brought from Alexandria and replacements from Baton Rouge, BANKS's forces numbered about 31,000 men, about a third of whom were nine-months men. Because of his superior numbers and the fact that the terms of many of the nine-months men were expiring or about to expire, BANKS ordered an all-out assault on Port Hudson, but the first and second assaults ended in disaster for the Union forces. Finally, realizing that Port Hudson could not be taken by a frontal assault, BANKS ordered a siege. The sieges of Vicksburg and Port Hudson lasted longer than the Yankees expected. Vicksburg surrendered on 4 July 1863 and Port Hudson surrendered five days later. BANKS and other officers complained about the nine-months men, who did not fight as hard as the officers thought they should, but BANKS knew that when they left, the size of his army would decrease drastically. The nine-months soldiers on garrison duty in the northern states did not lose a single soldier in action and only lost a total of 191 to disease, but the nine-months men sent to Louisiana were more likely to die during their term of service than nine-months men stationed anywhere else. Surely their service made a difference, especially to the families who lost their men and to the men they fought against.

Source: Hollandsworth. *Louisiana History*, Vol. XLVI #1 (Winter 2005) La. Historical Association, Lafayette, La.

QUAKER GUNS were merely wooden logs disguised as cannon by the Confederates, so-called because Quakers were opposed to fighting. In 1861, at the outbreak of the War Between The States, the Confederates mounted Quaker Guns in sight of the White House and deceived the Federal troops about the impregnability of these fortifications for over a year.

RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION IN LOUISIANA, 1865-1871

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ancestors were among the men who joined the League of the White Camellia or other southern white supremacy organizations. Perhaps your ancestors came South as Carpetbaggers or were Union soldiers who enforced the Radical Reconstruction of the South. Where were your ancestors during this critical period in American history?

Sources: <http://www.sparknotes.com/history/american/reconstruction/section3.html>

THE PANIC OF 1873

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

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

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

IMPORTANT DATES IN LOUISIANA HISTORY

- 1803 The Louisiana Purchase.
- 1812 Louisiana admitted to Union as 18th state.
- 1861 Louisiana secedes from the Union and after a brief period as a republic, joined the Confederacy.
- 1862 The first salt mine is discovered at Avery Island, oldest in the western Hemisphere.
- 1867 Shrimp first canned commercially at Grand Terre Island.
- 1868 Louisiana is re-admitted to the Union.

CIVIL WAR APPLICATIONS FOR PENSION

By DOROTHY AKINS, Member No. 1451

Much genealogical information can be found in Civil War Applications for Pensions. I have reviewed applications from Confederate soldiers and widows from Louisiana and Texas. Although similar, the two states's application forms vary slightly.

LOUISIANA

SOLDIER'S APPLICATION FOR PENSION

Article 303 of the State of Louisiana Constitution of 1898 and subsequent acts of the State Legislature provided aid to Confederate veterans who were in indigent circumstances and unable to earn a livelihood by their own labor or skill and who were not salaried or otherwise provided for by the state of Louisiana or by any other state government.

The application contained questions as to the applicant's date and place of birth, date and place of enlistment, letters of company and number of regiment, and branch of service (artillery, infantry, cavalry, or navy). If in the navy, the applicant was asked for the name or names of the vessels on which he served and in what capacity he served.

The applicant was questioned about his discharge or parole from the army or navy and what he did until the close of the war. He was asked where he was at the surrender.

The soldier was asked whether or not he was a prisoner, and, if so, in what camp, where he was released, and to where he was sent.

He was asked how long he had been a resident of the state of Louisiana preceding the date of his application and where he resided during that period of time. He was asked if he or his wife had any estate, real or personal, and its value.

The applicant was asked for the names and addresses of two or more of his comrades. In the applicant researched, there were letters from soldiers and affidavits from two witnesses. Also included were the soldier's record from the War Department, a letter from the parish assessor as to real estate and improvements, and a copy of the first check received by the applicant.

WIDOW'S APPLICATION FOR PENSION

The widow of a Confederate soldier was asked questions concerning her deceased husband. She was asked when and where he died, the cause of death, and where he was buried.

The applicant was asked the date of her husband's entry into the war, his regiment, company and rank, how long he served and where he was at the time of surrender.

The widow was asked to state that she had not remarried and that she was in indigent circumstances and unable to earn a livelihood by her own labor or skill, that she was not otherwise provided for by the State of Louisiana or by any other state or government. She was asked about her means of support and the value of her property.

She was asked to give the names and addresses of two witnesses.

In the widow's application researched there were attached a letter from the Tax Collector of the parish stating that she was on the tax rolls of the parish and gave the amount of land and merchandise she owned along with its value. Also included in the application was a record of her marriage to the deceased soldier.

The application was sent to the secretary of Pension Commissioners at Baton Rouge. It was approved and the amount allowed stated. At the end of the application was a notation of the death of the applicant.

TEXAS

On May 12, 1899, the state of Texas passed an act to carry into effect the amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing that aid may be granted to disabled and dependent Confederate soldiers, sailors, and their widows under certain conditions. The indigent soldier or sailor of the late Confederacy could apply for a pension only on the first day of April and October of each year.

SOLDIER'S APPLICATION FOR PENSION

The application contained questions as to the applicant's name, age, residence, occupation, physical condition and cause of disability. Questions were asked as to the name or letter of the applicant's branch of service (infantry, artillery, cavalry, or navy), military company and regiment, dates of enlistment and discharge, and length of service.

The applicant was asked what real and personal property he then owned and the present value of such property. He was asked what income he received.

There were to be affidavits from at least two credible witnesses. The witnesses were asked whether or not they personally knew the applicant and personally knew about the military service of the applicant. They were asked if they considered the applicant unable to support himself by labor of any sort.

The applicant had to be approved by the county judge and members of the commissioners Court of the county. The Texas Controller then requested from the Adjutant General's Office in the War Department in Washington the military record of the applicant to verify his proof of service.

WIDOW'S APPLICATION FOR PENSION

The widow of a Confederate soldier had to swear that she had not remarried since the death of her husband and that she was never divorced from him and never voluntarily abandoned him during his life. She was asked to give their marriage date and county of Texas.

The widow had to swear that her husband enlisted and served in the military service of the Confederate States during the War Between the States of the United States, and that he did not desert the Confederate Service. She also had to state that she had been a resident of the State of Texas since prior to March 1, 1880, and had been continuously since a citizen of the State of Texas. She had to further state that she did not receive from any source whatever money or other means of support amounting in value to the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, nor did she own in her own real estate or property of the assessed value of over one thousand dollars, nor did she receive any aid or pension from any other State, from the United States, or from any other source.

The widow was asked questions about her age, place of birth, length of residence in Texas and the county, husband's name, place, and date of marriage, date of husband's death and information about her husband's service record.

There were to be affidavits of at least two credible witnesses. These witnesses were asked if they personally knew that the applicant was a widow as she claimed and that she had not remarried since the death of her husband.

GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION THAT CAN BE FOUND IN THESE PENSION APPLICATIONS.

Birth dates
Marriage dates
Death dates
Places of residence at time of applications
Length of residence in the state
Military information

To obtain a copy of the Pension Applications of a Louisiana soldier or widow, contact the Southwest Louisiana Historical and Genealogical Library, 411 Pujo Street, Lake Charles, LA 70601.

To obtain a copy of the Pension Application of a Texas soldier or widow of a Confederate soldier, write to:

The Texas State Archives
Archives and Information Services
P. O. Box 12917
Austin, TX 78711-2917
Telephone: 512 – 463 – 5455
E-mail: info@tsl.state.tx.us

THE CONFEDERATE SHIP *ALABAMA*. At the beginning of the War Between the States the Confederacy had no Navy. Ships and boats were under the command of the Naval Branch of the Confederate Army, but soon ships were being built in southern shipyards and in neutral Britain. The Confederate Navy had begun. The Confederate ship *Alabama* was built secretly in England in 1862. Commanded by Capt. RAPHAEL SEMMES, it captured, burned or sank 66 Union ships in the next two years. In June of 1864, after being repaired at Cherbourg, France, the *Alabama* was sunk in the English Channel by the U.S.S. *Kearsage*. Seven years after the War Between the States, England paid the U. S. an indemnity of \$15,500,000 for damages done by the Confederate Navy British-built ships.

WHEN RESEARCHING an ancestor in census records, always begin with the most recent census available for an ancestor. More recent records contain more details and may assist you in locating the individual in other non-census records.

WIDOW'S APPLICATION FOR CONFEDERATE PENSION

Contributed by PAT DELAUNE HUFFAKER, Member #44

1866-7. (DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES)

Parish of St. Martin

APPLICATION NUMBER
20432

PENSION NUMBER
14,178

WIDOW'S APPLICATION FOR CONFEDERATE PENSION

THE BOARD RESERVES THE RIGHT TO CALL FOR ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

Marie Amynthe Latidais Delaune

Widow of Alfred Delaune

Company and Regiment 77 La. Cav.

Street Address _____

P. O. and State St Martinville, La.

Filed MAR 31 1937

Allowed March 31, 1937.

Monthly Allowance, \$ 60.00

Pension Allowed from March 1, 1937.

Rejected _____

_____, President

M. Stirling, Secretary
Board of Pension Commissioners.

Date of Marriage April 20, 1869.

Date of Birth June 23, 1851.

15809 RAMIREZ-JONES, BATON ROUGE, LA.

(DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES)

Cause of Death of Widow's Husband

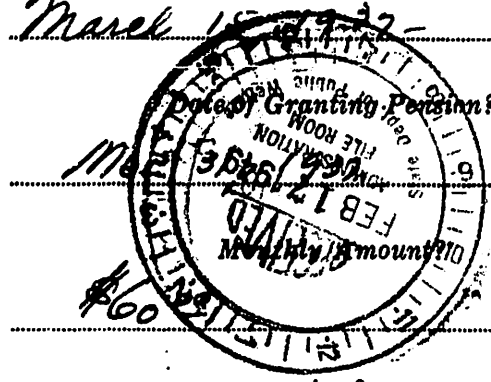
Influenza

Where Did He Die?

St Martinville, La.

What Was the Date of His Death

March 15, 1937



Age?

Born June 23, 1851-

Date of Application?

March 23, 1937-

To save delay, applicants should furnish documentary evidence they may possess or sworn statements of comrades of their own when obtainable.

Applications should be mailed to The Pension Commissioners, State Capitol, Baton Rouge, La.

Blanket will be furnished by the Secretary.

Regular meetings of the Board, second day in March, June, September and December.

NEWS ITEMS FROM THE LAKE CHARLES WEEKLY ECHO (Saturday, 16 May 1868)
Information from newspapers gathered by MICK HENDRIX (Member #1296)

AS TWO YOUNG LADIES and a servant were sitting up with the corpse of a child, in Aberdeen, Miss., the servant fell asleep. When one of the young ladies pricked her with a pin, whereas she started up and screamed violently. In a moment after, the corpse began to quiver and move; and in a short time the child opened its eyes and by morning was able to run about. Had it not been for the servant's shriek, it would doubtless have been buried alive in a trance.

PROBATE SALE: SUCCESSION OF JOHN R. COLE

By virtue of an order of the Hon. The Eighth Judicial District Court of Louisiana, in the Parish of Calcasieu, and to me directed, I, DAVID J. READ, Sheriff and auctioneer, will offer at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, at the last residence of JOHN R. COLE, deceased, at Hickory Flat, in this parish, on Wednesday, June 3d, 1868, the following described property, belonging to said succession. (Property is described.)

The above tracts of land will be sold subject to the peaceable possession thereof by WILLIAM WOODS, until Feb. 1st, 1869.

Terms and conditions – cash, on date of sale.

D. J. READ, Sheriff and Auctioneer
May 2, 1868.

PROBATE SALE: ESTATE OF MARGUERITE TRAHAN

By virtue of an order of the Hon. The Eighth Judicial District Court of Louisiana, in and for the Parish of Calcasieu, there will be offered at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned Administrator or a duly qualified Auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased, in this Parish, on Saturday, May 23, 1868, all the property situated in this Parish, belonging to the Estate of MARGUERITE TRAHAN, deceased, and now held in community between the surviving husband, MICHEL ELENDER, and the heirs of said deceased, to wit: Improvements on Public Land, last residence of deceased; 36 head gentle cattle; 39 head wild cattle; stock horses and mares; 3 yoke oxen; hogs; poultry; household and kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

Terms and Conditions: - On a credit of one, two and three years from day of sale; purchasers furnishing their notes with approved personal security in solido, payable to said MICHEL ELENDER, Adm'r, or order, bearing 8 percent, interest per annum from maturity until paid.

MICHEL ELENDER, Administrator
Lake Charles, May 9, 1868

PROBATE SALE: ESTATE OF WILLIAM SMITH, dec.

By virtue of an order of the Hon. The Eighth Judicial District Court of Louisiana, in and for the parish of Calcasieu, there will be offered at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned Administrator or a duly qualified Auctioneer, at the residence of JOHN B. SMITH, in this Parish, on Thursday, June 11, 1868, all the property belonging to said estate, situated in this Parish, remaining unsold, to wit: (Property is listed – 6th.—Forty head gentle horned cattle (more or less), branded thus: NX. 8th -15 wild horses and mares, (more or less), garden fencing, and other articles.)

Terms and Conditions: On one, two and three years credit from the day of sale; purchase to furnish their promissory notes with good and solvent surety, in solido, residents of this Parish, and satisfactory to the Administrator, payable to said Administrator or his order, at his domicile, bearing eight per cent, per annum interest from maturity until paid, and the land to remain specially mortgages with vendor's privilege retained until the full and entire payment of principal and the interest that may accrue thereon.

ISAAC VINCENT, Adm'r.
Lake Charles, May 9, 1868

JUDGMENT. STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF CALCASIEU. 8TH JUDICIAL COURT.
AMELIA LYONS, wife, vs. WILLIAM McCLELAND, husband, JOSEPH SALLIER, intervenor.

This case came up for trial this day, LEVEQUE for Plaintiff, WELLS for intervenor, McCLELAND, *in propria persona*, and Plaintiff having fully proved her claim and that the affairs of her husband are an embarrassed state. By reason of the law and the evidence being in favor of Plaintiff, AMELIA LYONS, wife, and against Defendant, WM. McCLELAND, husband, it is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that the plaintiff have judgment for and recover of the defendant, her husband, the sum of Eight thousand and four hundred and nineteen dollars, with legal interest from the 28th day of March, 1868, till paid, and costs of suit to be taxed; That plaintiff have and resume the administration of her separate property and be separate in property from her said husband; That the contract of sale and *dation en paiement* made and entered into between plaintiff and defendant by authentic act before WM. H. HASKELL, Recorder and Notary, on the 9th day of June, A.D. 1866, be recognized and made the judgment of the Court as a payment *pro tanto* of the aforesaid claim of the wife, plaintiff, against her husband defendant: That plaintiff have privilege of mortgage against all the property, rights and credits of her said husband from the ___ day of ___ 1854, for the sum of four thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars, balance due.

Further ordered, the law and the evidence being in favor thereof, that the intervention of JOSEPH SALLIER be dismissed at the costs of intervenor.

Done, read and signed in open Court, this 25th day of April, A.D. 1868.

(Signed) A. BAILEY
Judge 8th Judicial Dist, L.
Filed April 25th, 1868.

True copy

Clerk's office, Lake Charles, this 2nd day of May, 1868

M. J. ROSTEET,
Dep'y Clerk Dist Ct.

CANNED FOODS may have been around longer than you thought. The process of hermetically sealing food for future use was discovered in 1810 in England. The process came to America, and by 1861, at the onset of the War Between the States, meats, poultry, fish and vegetables were being sold in cans. Canned foods, easily transported and stored, were especially advantageous to the North. However, the agricultural South lacked food-processing factories and did not use tinned food as much.

THE DAILY AMERICAN (24 JUNE 1897)
Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX (Member #1296)

STOPPED THE TRAIN. And Having a Justice Aboard, the Conductor get Married.

Forest Hill, La. June 24. – Quite a surprise was sprung on the people of our quiet little city to-day by the marriage of Mr. O. P. HETRICK of Lake Charles and Miss MACIE SALTER of this place. OLLIE, as he is familiarly known by his friends, is a freight conductor on the K. C. W. & G. Ry. and Miss SALTER is the daughter of Mrs. JOSIE SALTER, formerly of Lake Charles, but now of this place.

Mr. HETRICK is at present running a gravel train, which turns around for the return trip to Lake Charles within a short distance of the bride's former home, and, the license and justice being previously arranged for, it was but the work of a few moments to make Mr. HETRICK and Miss SALTER man and wife. Justice GALLAGEN of Forest Hill officiated.

They immediately boarded the train for Lake Charles, where they will make their home. Both young people are well known here and have the best wishes of this community.

LOCAL MATTERS. Happenings of Interest all over the City, Picked Up in Passing.

Marine News. The barge *Olive* which was brought up from Sabine Pass last Saturday night was placed yesterday at the NORRIS mills and commenced loading with export lumber this morning.

Died Yesterday. The young colored boy, HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS, who recently fell out of a tree and broke his leg in a horrible manner died at 10 o'clock yesterday from the effects of his injuries. He died singing religious songs at the top of his voice.

Phonograph Party. Mesdames A. M. MAYO and A. E. PRICE, teachers in the Broad Street Methodist Sunday school will give their classes an entertainment in the shape of an evening with the phonograph at the home of Mrs. MAYO this evening.

Seriously Ill. Mr. JESSE NEWHOUSE was taken suddenly sick at Fenton a few days ago while there purchasing cattle for the NEWHOUSE Market. His condition is such that he cannot be brought home yet but expects to arrive in a few days.

All Adjusted. Insurance Adjusters KINNEY for the Fire Association, and FRANKLIN for the Teutonia, and Capt. AUG. JOHNSON of Calcasieu P. O., were in conference in the office of the HASKELL Agency yesterday. In two hours they succeeded in adjusting the insurance on Capt. JOHNSON's store and stock to the complete satisfaction of all parties concerned, and Capt. JOHNSON will get his money in the next ten days.

Gone to New Orleans. Mr. L. KAUFMAN left last night for New Orleans to be present at the commencement exercises tomorrow at the Metthey-Picard of that city. His daughter Miss BESSIE and Miss CARRIE REINAUER have been attending this institution, and Miss BESSIE will return to Lake Charles with her father, while Miss CARRIE will stop off and visit friends and relatives in Morgan City a few weeks, after which she will come on home.

THE FIRST TRAIN. A Passenger over the K. C. P & G will pass through Sunday.

It may be of interest to the people of Lake Charles to know that the first train on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad will arrive in this city Sunday next. That day has been set by the officials of the road for the inauguration of the regular passenger schedule, and a passenger train will start out of Shreveport, will come to Lake Charles over the K. C. P & G tracks, and will at this place be switched to the tracks of the Southern Pacific, and over them it

will run into Beaumont, Tex. Just at what time the train will arrive in this city has not yet been determined, but as soon as possible the public will be informed through the columns of *The Daily American*.

THE DEES CASE CAME UP FOR TRIAL THIS MORNING. Will Probably Last Some Time as a Great Deal of Evidence is Being Introduced.

The famous DEES injunction suit came up for trial this morning. The final decision of this case will no doubt settle forever the question of the legality of the city charter. Quite a crowd was out to hear the first round of the famous suit. Mr. ODOM represented the plaintiff and City Attorney MOORE represented the city. Mr. ODOM read the petition for injunction and Attorney MOORE read the answer for the city.

Mr. MOORE asked for a statement of facts and admissions to expedite matters. Mr. ODOM objected.

The first witness for the defense on plea of estoppel was D. J. REID. Mr. REID testified that he had the property platted, which was platted and designated as the D. J. REID subdivision of Lake Charles, and that it was annexed to the town of Lake Charles in 1884 by a vote of the people; that the boundaries of that annexation included the DEES property. He testified that there were streets in his division; the streets were worked up, that there were gutters and plank walk across junctions of the street.

Mr. A. L. DEES was next sworn. He testified that his property was situated within that portion of the town annexed, or supposed to have been annexed to the town of Lake Charles in 1882. That he had treated it as being within the city limits; thought that he had paid taxes to town of Lake Charles. That he registered and voted for mayor and alderman. He voted in election previous to last. Later he testified that he voted for mayor and alderman in 1895. He registered from third ward. He had streets running in front of his property, gutters and street crossings. Acquired his property from estate of E. H. DEES. Didn't know whether he had paid any parish taxes. L. C. DEES paid taxes for him. Had never been forced to work on the road. Didn't remember whether he had voted on any special taxes in city election.

Mr. L. C. DEES was the next witness. He testified that he paid the taxes on property of A. L. DEES for 1895. He also paid whatever parish tax was demanded. Did not remember amount. Also paid '96 parish and state taxes on the property. Parish tax did not amount to as much as city taxes.

The assessment rolls were here called for by MOORE to show amount of DEES' taxes. He asked that DEES produce parish receipt. DEES demanded subpoena for receipt before he would produce them. MOORE offered in evidence the deed from W. L. HUTCHINS to RICHARD and DEES (C. B. RICHARD and ELLY H. DEES).

W. L. HUTCHINS next testified. ODOM objected to this part of his testimony as irrelevant. Objection sustained. Continued, Mr. HUTCHINS said he could not tell just when he acquired the property, about year 1884 though.

D. J. REID being recalled, testified that the succession sale of D. J. REID, deceased, took place about the year 1882, made by JOSEPH T. REID, administrator. Mr. ODOM objected to REID's testimony on the ground that the record of the sale, etc., was best evidence. MOORE was asked to go after record. Court then adjourned until two o'clock.

The DEES injunction continued this afternoon. The case is dull and monotonous. Mr. DEES produced receipts of his parish taxes. J. A. PERKINS, tax collector was a witness. Mr. MOORE offered in evidence the proces verbal describing property sold by HUTCHINS to

RICHARD & DEES. C. B RICHARD testified as to the purchase of the property. The only lively time of the trial was when Mr. WETHERILL was testifying. Attorney ODOM asked him if he had secured bond and when he replied no raised the issue as to whether or not Mr. WETHERILL has qualified as tax collector. This issue may change the whole trend of the case. Attorney MOORE says he is willing to take up this issue.

Mr. NIX testified that the petition of the citizens in 1884 asking for an election to extend the limits had been lost.

Mr. GEARY testified at first that at the time he was councilman, in 1884, he does not remember clearly about the petition. Finally, however, he testified that more than one-third of the taxpayers of Lake Charles had petitioned for an election for extending the limits. The trail of the plea of estoppel is not interesting but interesting developments are looked for tomorrow.

PERSONAL. The Comings and Goings of People You Know.

Mr. JASPER PRATER is on our streets today.

Mr. NEIL, of Edgewood, spent last night in the city.

Mr. ARAS HEBERT, from the "Bottoms," is in town today.

Mr. FRED BREUCHER, of Westlake, was in town this morning.

Contractor L. J. SMITH, of the K. C. P. & G. Ry. is in town today.

Mr. RICHARDS, of the RYAN-RICHARDS Lumber Co. went up the Watkins road.

Dr. A. N. PIERCE was called to Roanoke yesterday morning to attend a patient.

Miss OPHELIA LEHMAN, of Jennings, is visiting with Misses LUDIE and MAY HALL.

Miss McCARTHY arrived from Chicago yesterday and will spend the summer in our city.

Mr. E. E. BARNETT, our popular photographer, went to Long Leaf, La., this morning.

A DELIGHTFUL AFFAIR. Bicycle Party Given Last Night to Miss GOODHUE.

Last evening, Miss HOWARD gave one of those beautiful jaunts awheel, in honor of her friend, Miss GOODHUE, of Beaumont.

The wheelmen assembled at the residence of Mr. BUNKER, and at five o'clock mounted their wheels, for the run to Mr. FRANK HOWARD's suburban residence, going down Ryan street and out Broad, past the Hoo-Hoo Park, upon one of the finest stretches of road leading out of the city. The pace was rather fast for those who ride with a regard for physical comfort, and soon the wheelmen strung along the road for a quarter of a mile, the "Scorchers" far in advance and the more deliberate coming along at various rates of speed, while several in carriages brought up the rear.

Those invited were: Misses GOODHUE, ODILLE HOWARD, LEE BEARDSLEY, GERTRUDE BEARDSLEY, MAUD EDDY, STELLA STONE, MAUD REID, FLOSSIE WASEY, SNIDER, HATTIE DEES, IDA BOUTYETTE, HOPKINS, LIZZIE ROCK, ESTELLE FRANK, INEZ KENNEDY, A. ALBERTSON; Messrs. ERNEST BEL, WALTER MEYER, ART. KNAPP, BEN BEARDSLEY, JAMES GARDNER, FRANK VANCE, DAN GORHAM, TYLER, GORDON, HOLLIER, TOOMER, SOMPARAC, SPOONER, R. HOWARD, A. L. WILLIAMS, FRANK ROBERTS, HERMAN ROCK, T. PERKINS, A. THOMPSON, GUY BEATY, C. WALL, E. B. MILLER; Mesdames A. L. WILLIAMS, FRANK ROBERTS, HERMAN ROCK, A. THOMPSON, GUY BEATY, MILLER.

"I FIND THAT THE HARDER I WORK, THE MORE LUCK I SEEM TO HAVE."

Thomas Jefferson

CITY DIRECTORIES

These directories 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 record, 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. 34 No. 2

LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY

CONNIGAN, JACK (c), lab, r 640 Boulevard
CONNIGAN, MARY (c), laund, r 640 Boulevard
COOK, ANDREW (Mrs AMY), clk Murray-Brooks,
r 606 Clarence
COOLEY, BERT, barber, Majestic Hotel, 528 Kirby
COOPER, D. W. (Mrs LOTTIE), turpentine man,
r 816 S Division
COOPER, JOHN (JULIA), (c), lab, r Goos Boulevard
COOPER, RICHARD (VIRGINIA), (c), lab, r 1219 Mill
CORBELLO E. (Mrs ANTOINETTE), merchant, 223 Hodges
CORDSEN, FRED (Mrs ANNIE), str Capt, r 205 Moss
CORPENING, Miss T, r 513 Bilbo
CORY, Mrs. MARY, mdse, 1051 Railroad

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COSTEL, BUTLER (SALLIE), (c), barber,
r 1130 Clarence
COURTNEY, C. (Mrs ALICE), lbr checker,
r 1437 St. John
COURTENY, JOHN (Mrs), dairyman, r 1236 Ryan
COURTNEY, WM. (Mrs MARY), r 1312 Ryan
COVENALE, JOHN, merc, r 325 Franklin
COVINGTON & KING, garage, 1147 Ryan
W. E. COVINGTON, W. E. KING
COVINGTON, W. E. (Mrs), garage, r 1513 Moss
COX, LAWRENCE, clk Eddy Bros, r 1627 Hodges
COX, L. E. (Mrs.), wks Texas Co, r 400 Incline
COX, SYLVAN, clk Richard & Daigle, r 1627 Hodges

Advertisements: Smith's Music Store; Muller's; Harmon, Thee Fahionable Tailor; Assunto's

CRADDOCK, W. P., broker, Coml bldg, r 602 Bilbo
CRAFT, E. F. (Mrs.), r 701 Sixth
CRAMER, Father H, rector Church of Immaculate
Conception, r 1108 Ryan
CRAMN, WALTER (Mrs ELINOR), eng, K C S,
r 418 Moss
CRANE, CHRIS (c), millman, r 729 Cleveland
CRAWFORD, Mrs. EMMA, r 2430 Ryan
CRAWFORD, Miss EMMA, stenog, r 2430 Ryan
CRAWFORD, H. C. (Mrs), brakeman W & G,
r 1207 Boulevard
CRAWFORD, SINCLAIR, eng Majestic Hotel,
r 2430 Ryan

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CRIDGE, LESLIE E. (Mrs), cir mgr Amer Press,
r 2427 Ryan
CROCKETT, CLAUDINE (c), r 117 St. Andrew
CROCKETT, ORLANDO (c), r 117 St. Andrew
CROCKETT, Rev. W (TINA), minister,
r 117 St. Andrew
CROOK, JOE (c), lab, r 725 Iris
CROPPER, A. B. (Mrs), carp, r 420 Ingleside
CROSBY, E. S. (Mrs), prop garage, r 1734 Madison
CROSBY, KENNETH, clk Calc Nat Bank,
r 1734 Madison
CROSBY, ROLAND, machinist, r 1734 Madison
CROT, LEO (MARY), (c), lab, r 125 Rock

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CROW, Mrs. A. E. (wid), r 116 N Ryan, tel 833

CRUIKSHANK, MANUEL (c), barber shop, 109 Gray

Advertisements: Richard Wasey & Company; F. A. Toce; The Life Insurance Company of Virginia; Kirby Street Grocery

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CRUIKSHANK, MANUEL (LILLY), (c), r 1525 Gallagher

CRUIKSHANK, ROBT. (Mrs), millman, r Shattuck

CRUIKSHANK, S. T., grocer, 870 Nichols

CRUIKSHANK, Mrs, grocer, 870 Nichols

CUBA, ELISHA (EVELINE), (c), lab, r 909 Blake

CUBA, EMILE (c), lab, r 930 Lyons

CUBA, MOSE (DORA), (c), lab, r 1616 Commercial

CUBA, SAM (Mrs), merchant, r Opelousas

CULIPHER, Miss L, r 713 Lyons

CULPEPPER, C. T. (Mrs ELLA), wks Bel Lbr Co,
r 101 Lawrence

CULPEPPER, ROY, r 101 Lawrence

CUMBERLAND TEL&TEL CO, W. H. EDWARDS
mgr, Coml bldg

CUMBY, CHAS, painter, r 839 Front

CUMBY, LEE, painter, r 839 Front

CUMBY, Miss KATIE, r 839 Front

CUMBY, JOHN, painter, r 839 Front

CUMBY, L. C. (Mrs), painter, r 839 Front

CUMBY, Miss MAGGIE, r 839 Front

CUNNINGHAM, Mrs H. S., r 617 Moss, tel 323

CUNNINGHAM, RUSSELL, bkpr S P Ry,
r 617 Moss

CURE, Mrs E, r 715 Railroad

CURLEE, J. C. (SADIE), condr S P Ry, r 411 Belden

CURLEE, Miss MARY, r 411 Belden

Advertisements: Muller's; Hemenway Furniture Company, Ltd.; Leon & E. A. Chavanne; Calcasieu Building and Loan Association

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CURLEY, W. N. (Mrs), r 629 Lawrence

CURRAN, Mrs HATTIE, r 206 Boulevard

CURTIS, WM (c), lab, r 1304 Railroad

CUTLER, Mrs M. A., r 522 Clarence

CUTTING, SHERMAN, r 122 Bonaparte

DABNEY, NETTIE (c), laund, r 120 Nix

DAIGLE, ALFRED, with C. F. DAIGLE & Co.

DAIGLE, C. F. (Mrs), merchant, r 818 Hodges

DAIGLE, C. F. & Co, clothing and men's furnishings

C. F. DAIGLE, R. E. BURNEY, ALFRED

DAIGLE, cor Ryan and Broad

DAIGLE, HARRIS, merchant, Richard & Daigle,
r 516 Kirby

DAIGLE, HENRY (Mrs), b'ding, r 516 Kirby,

DAILEY, W. J., emp bureau, Levy bldg

DAKIL, D. J. (Mrs ANNIE), merc, r 1051 Railroad

DAKIL, N. (Mrs H), merc, r 1024 Railroad

DALISSA, FRANK (Mrs PROVIDENCE), merc,
r 540 Railroad

Advertisements: Calcasieu Building and Loan Association; Loree Grocery Company; C. F. Daigle & Co; The Hi-Mount Land Company, Ltd; A. Brammer General Repair Shop

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DALOVISO, JOSEPH (Mrs PASQUALE), merchant,
210 Boulevard

DALY, Miss MURIEL, grocery, 1903 South

DAN, MAZIE (c), cook, r 631 Boulevard

DANCY, ALFRED (ERNESTINE), (c), lab, r 627 Franklin

DANCY, ALICE (c), r 627 Franklin

DANCY, A. E. (IRA), (c), millman, r 1219 Pine

DANCY, CHAS. (MAMIE), (c), lab, r 654 Franklin

DANCY, CLIFTON (DELIA), (c), blksmith, Reiser Mfg.
Co, r 212 Lyons

DANCY, LAWRENCE (c), lab, r 627 Franklin

DANIEL, JOHN (LELIE), (c), lab, r 929 Blake

DANIELS, ALFRED, stud, r 229 Moss

DANIELS, BERTHA, r 626 Division

DANIELS, CALVIN, r 626 Division

DANIELS, LEVI (Mrs MOLLIE), electrician,
r 229 Moss

DANIELS, E. B., foreman, L C & N, r 333 Nix

DANIELS, JOS. (FRANCES), (c), lab, r 129 Rock

DANIELS, Mrs MARY, r 333 Nix

DANIELS, MELVIN, stud, 222 Moss

DANIELS, WM, stud, r 228 Moss

DARCIE, ALFRED (Mrs ZOEME), watchman,
r 720 Jackson

DARTEZ, Mrs A. S., Jr., r 302 Ryan

DASPIT, LEO, r 511 Jackson

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

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DASPIT, PRESTON J. (Mrs), elec engr, r 511 Jackson
 DAUNOIS, A. F. (Mrs LAURA), sugarboiler, r Shattuck
 DAUNOIS, CHARLES, r Shattuck
 DAUNOIS, CLARENCE, r Shattuck
 DAVENPORT, ROSE, r 414 Boulevard
 DAVIDSON, C. J. (Mrs), bkpr, r 1131 Hodges
 DAVIDSON, _____ (Mrs), carp, r 217 Rock
 DAVIES, Miss HATTIE,
 DAVIS, ALBERT (c), lab, r Shattuck
 DAVIS, A. B. (SOPHIE), (c), confectioner, r 634 Boulevard
 DAVIS, A. K. (Mrs), r 1318 Ryan
 DAVIS, COLLEN (Mrs ABBIE), merc, Davis & LeBleu, r 719 Common
 DAVIS, CHARLOTTE (c), cook, r 316 Louisiana
 DAVIS, D. C. (Mrs), r 230 Bilbo
 DAVIS, FRANK (c), lab, 212 Lyons
 DAVIS, F. P. (Mrs), trainmaster S P Ry, r 720 Broad
 DAVIS, GUS (c), restaurant, 1114 Railroad
 DAVIS, J. L. (LOUISA), (c), minister, r 303 St. Andrew
 DAVIS, JOE (Mrs), wks Str Car Co, r 1322 Kirkman
 DAVIS & LeBLEU, wholesale produce, cor Ann and Mill

Advertisements: Calcasieu Building and Loan Association; C. F. Daigle & Co.; The Hi-Mount Land Company, Ltd.; A. Brammer General Repair Shoop

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DAVIS, R. C. (c), lab, r 930 Lyons
 DAVIS, ROBERT (c), lab, r 1212 Railroad
 DAVIS, WILLIS (MARTHA), (c), lab, r 1212 Railroad
 DAVIS, W. R. (Mrs), agt *Beaumont Enterprise*, r 317 East
 DAVISON, Miss MABEL, r 901 Railroad
 DAWKINS, G. M. (Mrs), carp, r 1517 Moss
 DAY, Mrs ANNIE, r 608 Lyons
 DAY, LEE (SARAH), (c), millman, r 121 Franklin
 DEACON, ROY (Mrs MARY), bkpr Martin D G Co, r 1648 Hodges
 DEARBORN, Mrs FRANK, boarding, r 819 Hodges
 DEATON, B. F. (Mrs), minister, r 1135 Cole
 DEATON, GEO. R., 1026 Clarence
 DEATON, GEO, Jr. (Mrs SALLIE), foreman, St L I M & S Ry, r 1026 Clarence
 DEBAKIE, S. M. (Mrs RAHITA), merc, 1004 Railroad
 DEBOUSKY, CHAS. (OCTAVIA), (c), lab, r 125 Belden
 DECLOUET, ALICE (c), laund, r 132 Boulevard
 DECUIR, DAISY (c), cook, r 607 Boulevard
 DEES & FOSTER, T. A. DEES, BEN M. FOSTER, real estate and ins, Pujo St opp Majestic Hotel
 DEES, L. C., sanitary inspector, r 615 Broad
 DEES, Mrs LOTTIE, r 524 Hodges

Advertisements: Leon & E. A. Chavanne; G. T. Rock Hardware Company; Mathieu's Drug Store; Eddy Bros. Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

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DEES, Miss MABEL, teacher city schools, r 615 Broad
 DEES, I. A. (Mrs), real estate and ins. Dees & Foster, r 711 Broad
 DE FONTYNES, Prof. LEON (Mrs ALICE), teacher music and voice, r 530 Bilbo
 DEHART, I. W. (Mrs ALICE), dist agt Cont'l Casualty Co., r 742 Kirkman
 DELATTE, A. (Mrs), contr and mfg, Delatte & LaGrange, r Tenth and Hodges
 DEIDRICH, Miss EDNA, r 211 Lawrence
 DEIDRICH, Mrs W. E. (wid), r 211 Lawrence
 DEJEAN, CHAS (Mrs), wks Bel Lbr Co, r 360 Bilbo
 DELATTE & LaGRANGE, contractors and brick mfgs, office and yard S P tracks, near Shattuck, tel 769-2
 DEMPSEY, JACK (Mrs), lumberman, r 1750 South
 DEROUEN, ALCES (Mrs), retired, r 1627 Hodges
 DEROUKY, PHILLIP (ELIZA), (c), lab, r 112 Nix
 DERSVIS, CHAS. (NANCY), (c), millman, r 130 Franklin
 DESDUNES, EVERESTE (BLANCHE) (c), millman r 1106 Opelousas
 DESHOTELS, JESSE (Mrs), shipping clk, r 401 Miller
 DEVER, LEON (Mrs), contr, r 1934 Ryan

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

(To Be Continued)

McCALL CEMETERY
Grand Chenier, La.

Continued from Vol. 34 No. 2

Read by LEE GRANGER, PETIE LaBOVE and BEVERLY DELANEY in April 1998

SAULSBERRY, MARY N., b. 25 Mar. 1857, d. 28 Apr. 1881
SAULSBURY, JOHN, b. 1814, d. no date
SMITH, ADELINE L., b. 1823, d. no date
SMITH, ELIZABETH, b. 1789, d. no date
SPINKS, MARY JANE, b. 1854, d. 12 Aug. 1881
STAFFORD, ALBERT H., b. 27 Mar. 1815, d. 27 Nov. 1884
STEWART, E. O. (Edward Ott), b. 24 Aug. 1884, d. 17 Apr. 1942
STEWART, EUGENIE DORA, b. 25 Feb. 1859, d. 21 May 1929
STEWART, JAMES EVERETT, b. & d. 1912
STINE, EDMOND, b. 14 Aug. 1861, d. 3 Sep. 1937
STINE, Infant son of EDMOND, no dates
STINE, JEFF, no dates
STINE, SUSAN McCALL, b. 7 Mar. 1863, d. 17 Mar. 1940
STINE, WILLIAM, b. 10 Feb. 1860, d. 6 Jan. 1925
STURLESE, JOSEPH ANDRE, b. 2 Aug. 1837, d. 2 Dec. 1874
SWEENEY, AURELIA MILLER, b. 20 Aug. 1854, d. 12 June 1928
SWEENEY, GEORGE CARTER, b. 6 Oct. 1851, d. 6 Nov. 1922
SWEENEY, HARRIET ANN, b. 1842, d. no date
SWEENEY, JAMES HILL, b. 25 Sep. 1849, d. 7 Oct. 1891
SWEENEY, JENNIE, b. 2 Sep. 1871, d. 18 June 1891
SWEENEY, JOHN WILLIAM, b. 1810, d. 17 Aug. 1886
SWEENEY, LAURA JANE, b. 14 Dec. 1874, d. 1912
SWEENEY, MARY ELIZABETH, b. 14 Aug. 1833, d. 5 Mar. 1916
SWEENEY, MAY, b. 1 Mar. 1884, d. no date
SWEENEY, ROSE ALMA, b. 13 July 1894, d. 1903
THOMAS, MARY ANN, b. 1812, d. 1877
VAUGHAN, CRESSIE RAY, b. 17 Aug. 1911, d. 16 June 1915
VAUGHAN, EDMOND, b. 1776, d. no date
VAUGHAN, EMERY C., b. 7 Aug. 1913, d. 9 Dec. 1916
VAUGHAN, HYMAN, b. 8 Oct. 1889, d. 25 May 1911
VAUGHAN, Mrs. OLIVER, b. 11 May 1868, d. 7 May 1907
VINCENT, FERRELL, b. 12 Feb. 1829, d. 1 Jan. 1879
VINCENT, LAURA JANE ALEXANDER, b. 17 Jan. 1837, d. 7 Sep. 1876
WELCH, NARCISSA SAULSBURY, b. 1 Dec. 1852, d. 26 Feb. 1891
WETHERILL, JOHN, b. 1870, d. no date
WETHERILL, JOHN, b. 1803, d. no date
WETHERILL, MARTHA D., b. 18 Dec. 1837, d. 8 June 1873
WETHERILL, ROBERT, b. 1836, d. no date

THIS CONCLUDES McCALL CEMETERY

CRAIN CEMETERY
Grand Chenier, La.

Read by LEE GRANGER, PETIE LaBOVE, BEVERLY DELANEY in April 1998.

ALPIN, MARION LOUISE, b. 6 July 1977, d. 5 Sep. 1978
BONEAU, NANCY ANITA, b. 15 Jan. 1901, d. 26 Nov. 1977
BONSALL, BERNIE LEE COLVIN, b. 30 Jan. 1903, d. 2 Jan. 1987
BONSALL, BEULAH, no dates
BONSALL, HENRY, b. 1856 d. 1932
BONSALL, JAMES HENRY, b. 17 Mar. 1885, d. 3 Aug. 1986
BONSALL, JEFF, no dates
BONSALL, REBECCA, no dates
BONSALL, SHELTON, no dates
CASTINE, BENJAMINE, b. 2 Dec. 1866, d. 13 Sep. 1927
CASTINE, MELAINE MILLER, b. 26 July 1878, d. 17 Dec. 1935
COHEN, MARY ELAINE DOLAND, b. 28 June 1910, d. 13 Apr. 1974
CRAIN, ALBERT HARRIS, d. 19 Dec. 1988
CRAIN, DUNCAN RUSSELL, b. 5 Nov. 1870, d. 28 July 1951
CRAIN, EUGENIE SWEENEY, b. 10 Jan. 1880, d. 28 Nov. 1962
CRAIN, JOHN PAUL, d. 20 June 1993
CRAIN, NED WATKIN, b. 29 Aug. 1917, d. 9 Aug. 1970
CRAIN, SHIRLEY HENDRICK, b. 10 June 1916, d. 13 Sep. 1972
CRAIN, THEDA ROY, d. 2 Mar. 1992
CRANE, CLAYTON MARTIN, b. 20 Feb. 1897, d. 7 June 1995
CRANE, FRANCES KELMER, b. 1919, d. 1920
CRANE, FRANCES NELVA, b. 31 July 1899, d. 18 Jan. 1967
DOLAND, DAVID YANDELL "D Y", b. 24 Oct. 1895, d. 24 Mar. 1974
DOLAND, ETHEL McCALL, b. 19 Aug. 1885, d. 1 Nov. 1967
DOLAND, JOSEPH THOMAS, b. 17 Oct. 1875, d. 7 Sep. 1951
DOLAND, MARY JANE, b. 19 Jan. 1842, d. 8 Jan. 1921
DOLAND, SAMUEL S., b. 8 Sep. 1877, d. 26 Feb. 1960
DOLAND, SERGANT J. W., b. 1 Nov. 1893, d. 1 Jan. 1918
DOLAND, THOMAS, b. 25 Mar. 1837, d. 22 Jan. 1920
HACKETT, ALVIN L., b. 13 Jan. 1862, d. 20 Mar. 1944
HACKETT, AMANDA DOLAND, b. 10 Aug. 1869, d. 2 July 1963
JOHNSON, SOPHIE DOLAND, b. 22 May, 1912, d. 27 May 1971
JONES, IOLA GILLESPIE, b. 22 Oct. 1867, d. 3 Oct. 1953
JONES, LOLA MARIE, b. 16 Mar. 1900, d. 22 Dec. 1976
JONES, LYNN ROOSEVELT, b. 4 Nov. 1930, d. 27 Nov. 1976
JONES, JENNINGS BRYAN, Sr., b. 23 Sep. 1897, d. 24 July 1947
McCALL, BERNARD EVARISTE, b. 17 July 1917, d. 3 Sep. 1919
McCALL, BOBBY LYNN, b. 8 Sep. 1944, d. 3 Mar. 1946
McCALL, CARL RUBEN 'TUCK', d. 28 Aug. 1992
McCALL, J. T. (JEFFERSON THOMAS), b. 6 Oct. 1861, d. 24 Jan. 1957
McCALL, JOE LYNN, b. 26 Oct. 1953, d. 9 Dec. 1953

McCALL, ROBERT JOSEPH, d. 3 Apr. 1992
 McCALL, ROBERT L. (1ST LT.), b. 15 Oct. 1915, d. 9 Dec. 1952
 McCALL, ROSE FERGERSON, b. 11 Dec. 1922, d. 3 Mar. 1946
 McCALL, SALLIE DOLAND, b. 5 Dec. 1863, d. 1 Jan. 1940
 McCALL, THELMA ROBERTA, b. 3 Dec. 1909, d. 17 Nov. 1911
 McCALL, THOMAS WILLIAM, b. 18 Sep. 1884, d. 3 Jan. 1967
 McCALL, TIMOTHY JEFFERS, d. 20 July 1993
 McCALL, VIRGIE B., b. 8 June 1899, d. 5 Mar. 1915
 NELSON, Capt. C. C. (CHARLES), b. Apr. 1863, d. 25 Oct. 1952
 NUNEZ, BOB INSLEY, b. 26 Aug. 1925, d. 11 Nov. 1926
 NUNEZ, THOMAS MILTON, b. 22 Nov. 1938, d. 3 Sep. 1964
 NUNEZ, LEE ROBERT, Sr., b. 16 Sep. 1899, d. 15 Dec. 1968
 RUTHERFORD, ELIZABETH J., b. 17 July 1903, d. 4 Mar. 1979
 VAUGHAN, CRESSIE RAY, b. 17 Aug. 1911, d. 17 Mar. 1915
 VAUGHAN, ELIZA VINCENT, b. 11 May 1868, d. 7 May 1907
 WALDRON, SARAH CRAIN "Girly", b. 29 Jan. 1908, d. 6 Feb. 1996

THIS CONCLUDES CRAIN CEMETERY

ELLENDER FAMILY CEMETERY **Hackberry, Louisiana**

Cemetery is located behind the RAYMOND SANNER house and is on private property. Please seek owner's permission before going on land.

Read by BEVERLY DELANEY in January 2000.

DUHON, CLAIRVILLE, b. 2 Feb. 1826, d. 24 June 1893
 DUHON, DONATIEN, b. 11 Mar. 1868, d. 24 Oct. 1882
 DUHON, LESSIN, b. 3 Mar. 1863, d. 26 Dec. 1874
 ELENDER, ELOI, b. 24 June 1862, d. 19 Aug. 1862
 ELENDER, JAMES E., d. 20 Apr. 1884
 ELENDER, MARY A., b. 3 Dec. 1837, d. 10 Mar. 1932
 ELENDER, ST. GERMANE, b. 26 Aug. 1809, d. 2 Dec. 1883
 ELLENDER, FELISITA G., b. 15 Oct. 1841, d. 14 Feb. 1917
 ELLENDER, Mrs. REBECCA, b. 17 Mar. 1810, d. 19 Oct. 1893
 ELLENDER, SIMEON, b. 19 Dec. 1835, d. 20 Sep. 1897
 HEBERT, IDOXIA, b. 12 Apr. 1873, d. 27 Apr. 1873
 HEBERT, OTIS, b. 28 June 1901, d. 29 June 1902
 SANNER, FRANCOIS, b. 13 July 1891, d. 22 July 1891
 VINCENT, DEMPSY, b. 22 Dec. 1891, d. 9 Sep. 1892
 VINCENT, GRACE, b. 18 Jan. 1896, d. 27 Jan. 1896
 VINCENT, LUTHER, b. 31 July 1896, d. 2 Aug. 1897

THIS CONCLUDES ELLENDER FAMILY CEMETERY

INFORMATION FROM EXCHANGES

The SWLGS exchanges periodicals with more than 60 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 one of these periodicals.

“A Little Italy” by SHARON DeBARTOLO CARMACK contains ten genealogical resources which will give you a taste of your Italian Roots.

Family Tree Magazine, July 2010

QUERIES

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

BULLER 25TH FAMILY REUNION to be held Saturday, September 18, 2010, (note: new date) at Vermilionville in Lafayette, La., beginning at 9 A. M. The Buller House, c. 1807 is located there. It was built by JOSEPH BULLER, son of JOHN BULLER and MARIE WILLENE, progenitors of many BULLER’s living in Southwest Louisiana. For more information, contact BRENDA FUSELIER, 208 Louie Dr., Lafayette, LA 70503, tel. 337-233-9908; e-mail bbf664@lusfiber.net

LEMKE

My uncle, SETH LEMKE, was a twin. His twin sister died at birth. Where would she have been buried in Lake Charles in 1913-14? They were Methodists.

KAY LEMKE WARNER, 1440 Broadmoor, Slidell, LA 70458 <jokay12@gmail.com>

FAIRCHILD, MASON, WRIGHT, COON

Need place of birth, married date and place of death of WILLIAM LEE FAIRCHILD, b. 16 Nov. 1826, d. 24 Feb. 1907, and OCTAVIA MASON, b. 17 Dec. 1845, d. 9 Sep. 1907. Parents and siblings.

Need information on ELIGE WRIGHT m. CHARLOTTE FREDONIA COON. He moved from Jena, LaSalle Parish, La. Need date and place of birth, married date, parents, siblings.

Ms. GENE UZZLE, 4407 S. Panther Creek Dr. #123, Spring, TX 77381-2347 or Gguzzle@att.net

DOCUMENTATION...THE HARDEST PART OF GENEALOGY

MEMBER # 867
 Name of Compiler WATSON, Ella S.
 Address 108 Redwater Way
 City, State Greer SC 29651-1051
 Date Updated 7-2010

Ancestor Chart

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

Chart No. _____

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

4 **STINE, Edward**
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. 23 Feb. 1846
 p.b. New Iberia, La.
 m. 1 Dec. 1881
 d. 6 Feb. 1916
 p.d. Sulphur, La.

2 **STINE, Irwin Edward**
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. 19 June 1888
 p.b. Sulphur, La.
 m. 23 July 1917
 d. 14 Jan. 1969
 p.d. Lake Charles, La.

5 **DRAPER, Ella**
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. 12 Jan. 1851
 p.b. Kentucky
 d. 22 Apr. 1906
 p.d. Sulphur, La.

1 **STINE, Ella Demarius.**

b.
 p.b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

WATSON, Robert B.
 b. 15 Oct. 1915, Dayton, Ia.
 d. 4 Feb. 1903, Lake Charles La.

6 **HEARD, John William**
 (Father of No. 3)
 b. 9 June 1841
 p.b. Catahoula Par., La.
 m. 17 Sep. 1874
 d. 15 Apr. 1909
 p.d. Angleton, Tx.

3 **HEARD, Lydia Virginia**
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. 27 Nov. 1888
 p.b. Catahoula Par., La.
 d. 6 Oct. 1968
 p.d. Sulphur, La.

7 **THOMPSON, Demarius Virginia**
 (Mother of No. 3)
 b. 6 Sep. 1855
 p.b. Catahoula Par., La.
 d. 16 June 1933
 p.d. Orange, Tx.

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. d.
 p.b. p.d.

8 **STINE, John, Jr.**
 (Father of No. 4)
 b. 11 Nov. 1797
 p.b. St. Martin Par., La.
 m. 24 July 1825
 d.
 p.d. St. Martin Par., La.

9 **GARRETT, Sally**
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b.
 p.b.
 d. -- 1832
 p.d.

10 **DRAPER, David**
 (Father of No. 5)
 b.
 p.b. Kentucky
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

11 **BALDWIN, Elizabeth**
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b.
 p.b. Kentucky
 d.
 p.d.

12 **HEARD, John Bailey**
 (Father of No. 6)
 b. 14 Nov. 1805
 p.b. Baldwin Co., Ga.
 m. 30 Jan. 1833
 d. 17 Mar. 1873
 p.d. Catahoula Par., La.

13 **ANDREWS, Elizabeth Woody**
 (Mother of No. 6)
 b. abt. 1816
 p.b. Georgia
 d.
 p.d. Catahoula Par., La.

14 **THOMPSON, Matthew Daniel**
 (Father of No. 7)
 b. abt. 1817
 p.b. Greene Co., Ga.
 m. 1 Sep. 1839 - Al.
 d. 6 Oct. 1866
 p.d. Catahoula Par., La.

15 **WOOD, Sarah Ann Rebecca**
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b. 25 June 1824
 p.b. Milledgeville, Ga.
 d. 13 Sep. 1863
 p.d. Catahoula Par., La.

16 **STINE, John, Sr.**
 (Father of No. 8)
 b. -- 1770
 m. 15 Jan. 1792
 d. -- 1829

17 **CLARK, Elizabeth**
 (Mother of No. 8)
 b.
 d. -- 1832

18 **GARRETT, William**
 (Father of No. 9)
 b.
 m. 27 Apr. 1802
 d.

19 **DeROUEN, Agatha**
 (Mother of No. 9)
 b.
 d.

20 **DRAPER, David**
 (Father of No. 10)
 b.
 m.
 d.

21 **BALDWIN, Elizabeth**
 (Mother of No. 10)
 b.
 d.

22 **HEARD, John Bailey**
 (Father of No. 11)
 b.
 m.
 d.

23 **ANDREWS, Elizabeth Woody**
 (Mother of No. 11)
 b.
 d.

24 **HEARD, Ephriam**
 (Father of No. 12)
 b.
 m.

25 **BAILEY, John**
 (Mother of No. 12)
 b. 16 Sep. 1844 - Ga.
 d.

26 **ANDREWS, Elizabeth Woody**
 (Father of No. 13)
 b.
 m.

27 **THOMPSON, Matthew Daniel**
 (Mother of No. 13)
 b.
 d.

28 **THOMPSON, Matthew IV**
 (Father of No. 14)
 b. -- 1785
 m. 8 Oct. 1803
 d. 24 July 1861

29 **GOOLSBY, Lydia**
 (Mother of No. 14)
 b.
 d.

30 **WOOD, John Lumpkin**
 (Father of No. 15)
 b. -- 1798
 m. 15 July 1823
 d. 21 May 1858

31 **WICKER, Sarah Ann**
 (Mother of No. 15)
 b. 16 Jan. 1802
 d. 7 May 1844

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OLD LETTERS, DIARIES, JOURNALS. What can be learned from these old personal papers? First and foremost, we can learn the social history, beliefs and customs of the time. Old letters go into great detail and cover a wide variety of topics from family matters to politics. They tell of daily life; of births and deaths; of marriage and anniversary celebrations; of how the family kept Christmas and other holidays; of sickness worries, hardships and tragedies; and of happy times and their dreams. They tell of politics and war; religion and family traditions; ethnic customs and cuisine. The way a writer expressed himself, his spelling (or lack of it) and his style of handwriting give insights into the individual's character and education. If you are fortunate enough to have an old letter, a diary or other personal papers of your ancestor, study them to put a little character of that ancestor along with his bare-bone vital statistics.

RECORDS OF INSTITUTIONS AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS. Many of these institutions date back to colonial days. Some have valuable information; others have nothing of genealogical value. Institutions might include such entities as hospitals and sanatoriums, public children's home and orphanages, public retirement homes, poor farms, schools for the deaf and blind, detention or training facilities. Benevolent associations might include facilities such as The Salvation Army Industrial Homes, homes for retired military personnel (Confederate Old Soldier's Home), private children's homes and orphanages (Masonic Children's Home), etc.

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

SLAVES vs. IRISH IMMIGRANTS. Events of one era often shape those of another. For example, the Potato Famine in Ireland in the mid-1800s created a great exodus to the U. S. The Irish immigrants, poor and of the laboring class, were willing to work for pennies a day. The prevailing wage for Irishmen, if they could find a job, was about 50 cents a day, out of which they had to pay for food, clothing and shelter for themselves and their families. Killed slaves cost about \$1500-\$1700 and owners had to supply total support. Therefore, it was more economical to hire white labor, and by 1860 the slave system was already on its way out before the North and South clashed in the War Between the States.

'Whoever you are, there is some younger person who thinks you are perfect.

There is some work that will never be done if you don't do it.

There is someone who would miss you if you were gone.

There is a place you alone can fill.'

Jacob M. Braude

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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. Each issue has a surname index. Single issues are \$4.00. Back issues are available from 1977. *Kinfolks* is indexed in the Periodical Source Index (PERSI), Fort Wayne, IN.

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

SOCIETY LIBRARY is in the home of SWLGS Librarian, DOT AKINS, 2601 Elms St., Lake Charles, LA, phone 433-4215, dotakins1@suddenlink.net. Please call for an appointment and to assure selection is available after you consult the Society book list. **DO NOT DROP IN!** Our collection is in a private home and we request your consideration and cooperation. Please be prompt in returning books. Fines on overdue books are 10 cents per day. Books cannot be mailed.

SOCIETY ITEMS FOR SALE – *Ancestor Charts, Vol. I (1985)* \$21.95 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. II (1988)* \$21.95 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. III (1991)* \$25.00 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. IV (1994)* \$25.00 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. V (1997)* \$25.00 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. VI (2000)* \$22.00 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. VII (2003)* \$20.00 ppd; and *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. VIII (2009)* \$20.00 ppd. *KINFOLKS - 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.

IMPORTANT!! PLEASE ADVISE US OF A CHANGE OF ADDRESS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. *Kinfolks* is mailed in bulk in March, May, September and December. The post office will not forward your copy if you have moved and charges 75 cents for an address correction. Remailing *Kinfolks* costs the price of a second copy, plus \$1.86. Therefore, it is necessary that you advise us of a change of address as soon as possible to help save unnecessary expenses.

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SOCIETY NEWS

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

NOVEMBER MEETING

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. will be held on Saturday, November 20th, 2010, 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 Enduring Legacy of Louisiana's No Man's Land" presented by Mr. CURT ILES of Dry Creek, La.

PLEASE bring canned goods/monetary contribution for the Thanksgiving Basket we give to Oak Park Pantry. The Pantry served 117 families with 97 children in July, 2010.

NEW MEMBERS

1556. MARGIE MORGAN, 21504 Pine Hill Cemetery Rd., Iowa, LA 70647

Membership To Date: 306

THE 2010 MEMBERSHIP of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. consists of 306 members from the following states: Arizona – 1, California – 2, Colorado – 2, Florida – 6, Indiana – 1, Louisiana – 217, Maryland – 3, Massachusetts – 1, Mississippi – 3, Missouri – 1, South Carolina – 2, South Dakota – 2, Tennessee – 2, Texas – 57, Utah – 1, Virginia – 1, Washington – 1, Washington DC – 1, Wisconsin – 2.

THE USE OF PRIVATE PAPERS IN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH. At some time most genealogists use private papers in their research. Private papers include a variety of resources, such as family Bible records, personal diaries and journals, letters and correspondence and business or professional records. Most of these papers were created for the use of the writer and may contain very little genealogical information, but many contain other information about the family...trips and vacations, visitors, neighbors and friends, comments on current political events, religious views, gifts or new items bought for the home, weather and its effects on the family, illnesses, land bought or sold, etc. These things add dimension to the social history of a family.

IN MEMORIAM

JOY CHURCH McMILLAN
1924 - 2010

JAY COOLEY HOLLINGSWORTH
1918 - 2010

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

2010

NOVEMBER 20 – SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.

CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA

SPEAKER: CURT ILES of Dry Creek, La.

PROGRAM: “The Enduring Legacy of Louisiana’s No Man’s Land”

2011

JANUARY 15 – SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.

CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA

“SHOW & TELL” Presented by SWLGS Members

MARCH 18 – SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 A.M.

CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA

SPEAKER: Mrs. MYRA FOREMAN WHITLOW of Lake Charles, La.

PROGRAM: “The Journey of the Ark and the Dove”

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 a 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.

MAKE GOOD USE OF YOUR POSTAGE. When sending in 2011 dues, use the same postage stamp and envelope to include queries, ancestor charts, old Bible records, interesting ancestor stories, humorous incidents in genealogy, and ideas for articles for *Kinfolks*.

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library is continuing its series "Tidbits of History" with the following scheduled programs. These programs are held from 10:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M. in the Carnegie Memorial Meeting Room of the library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles. No reservation necessary.

Tuesday, November 2nd - "Give the Gift only you can give - Your Life Story"
 Tuesday, December 7th - "Christmas Memories"

* * * * *

NEW BOOKS

Butler, Anne, editor. *Plantation Homes of Louisiana*
St. Margaret's Catholic Church, Lake Charles, LA 2000
 Delaney, Beverly, *Cameron Parish, LA Births 1956-1963*
 Delaney, Beverly, *Cameron Parish, LA Marriage Index A-G*
 Soule, Margot. *Louisiana's Native Americans*
Obituary Index, 1966 Beaumont Enterprise, A-Z
 Perkins, Brenda K. *The Early Families of Magnolia Mound Plantation, 1786-1841*
 Dyer, Dr. Joseph Osterman. *The Lake Charles Attakapas*
 Williams, Howard C. *Attakapa Indians of Orange County, TX*
 Linn, Jo White. *Surry County, NC Wills 1771-1827*
 Whitley, Edythe Rucker. *Marriages of Davidson County, TN 1789-1847*
 Vicars, Sir Arthur. *Index to the Prerogative Wills of Ireland: 1536-1810*
 O'Brien, Michael J. *Irish Settlers in America: Volumes 1 and 2*
 O'Brien, Michael J. *The Irish in America*
 Jacob, Jaap. *The Colony of New Netherland*
 Perl, Lila. *The Great Ancestor Hunt*
 Cutter, William Richard. *Families of Western New York*
 Murray, Thomas Hamilton, editor. *The Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II, 1899*
 Valdman, Albert, Senior Editor and Kevin J. Rottet, Associate Editor. *Dictionary of Louisiana French*
Family Book of Backlund and Molander
Stovall, volumes 16-17, 18-30 (1995-1999)
 Perkins, Brenda K. *Armond Duplantier en Amerique*
 Haynes, Capt. Dennis E. *A Thrilling Narrative: The Memoir of a Southern Unionist*
 Swink, Linda D. *In Their Honor*
 Simpson, Jack. *Basics of Genealogy Reference*
 Chorzempa, Rosemary A. *Design Your Own Coat of Arms*
 Hager, Ruth Ann (Abels). *Dred and Harriet Scott: Their Family Story*

Don't Believe a Thing You See in Print - VERIFY! VERIFY! VERIFY!

THANKSGIVING AT UNIONVILLE, LA

A story of Thanksgiving in a small country community.

Submitted by LAUREN & SHERMAN YOUNG, Members No. 1449/1450

Written by JAMES G. JONES of Shreveport, LA

Thanksgiving was always a very busy time of year in Unionville, LA, for the JONES and COLVIN families. They were the owners of the "mom and pop" grocery store service station, "COLVIN & JONES", which served the area between Dubach and Vienna. Those crisp autumn days before Thanksgiving the store was always teeming with customers in search of all of the wonderful foods they were going to cook for the approaching Thanksgiving feast. The constant stream of customers kept my father, GARLAND JONES and my grandfather, ERNEST COLVIN, better known as "TUT" to his family, busy tending to the customers and making sure that the grocery shelves and the meat and vegetable coolers were fully stocked. The other family members that were old enough to help were going back and forth between the store and the house lending a hand as needed. In those days the hours for a business such as the store was from the crack of dawn until after nightfall six days a week. Even on holidays and Sundays there was always a customer in the community that had forgotten to get that special item that they had to have, so one of us would have to open the store for them. This sometimes seemed like an inconvenience for us but my grandfather TUT's motto was, "The customer is always right," so when the customer needed something you were always there. I sincerely believe that following this motto was what made the COLVIN & JONES Store a success for those many years.

One event that was always looked forward to with anticipation around the store at Thanksgiving was the annual "Turkey Shoot" conducted by my grandfather. The grand prize for this chance game was a large fresh turkey from the store. To begin my grandfather would cut a large circle out of a piece of heavy poster board. He would then draw a series of radial lines from the center of the circle to the outside edge. This was then placed at the front of the store and people were given an opportunity to buy chances to win the turkey by purchasing one or more of the sections that was drawn out on the cardboard circle. They would write their name in the section that they had purchased and anxiously await the "Shoot Out" which usually took place two or three days before Thanksgiving. On the day of the "Shoot Out," my grandfather would nail the cardboard circle with all of the names on it onto the big oak tree just north of the store. He would then step back on the front porch of the store and after someone had given the cardboard a good spin he would take careful aim and shoot it with a 22 caliber rifle. Next everyone would rush forward to see whose name had been hit and was the winner of the fat plump turkey. Each year we had some very happy and satisfied customer that was going to have plenty of turkey to eat that Thanksgiving.

On Thanksgiving morning while the men folks were busy at the store my mother, RUTH JONES and my grandmother, LaDELL COLVIN, better known as "DELL" to her family, were hard at work preparing our Thanksgiving dinner. All of the cooking was done at TUT and DELL's house which was next door to the store. Since the house were located next to the store it was very easy for us to shift back and forth between the two, depending on where we were needed. One of my most pleasant memories of Thanksgiving Day was stepping onto the porch at TUT and DELL's house on that cool autumn day and smelling the warm aroma of the wonderful dishes that my mother and DELL were preparing. The aroma of the juicy ham and the plump

turkey stuffed with mouthwatering dressing greeted you even before you opened the door as it escaped through the cracks around the door and windows. Once inside the house the aroma of the turkey and ham in the oven, mixes with that of the freshly baked rolls, hot water corn bread and a big pot of delicious purple hull peas cooking on the stove top. Naturally, along with the main course there were the normal Thanksgiving fares of corn, English peas, cranberry sauce, sweet potato casserole with marshmallows on top and my favorite of all a big bowl of banana pudding. In addition to all of this there were more kinds of scrumptious cakes, pies and such, than one could imagine.

One Thanksgiving that stands out in my memory is that of 1959, the year of the great cranberry scare. That year just seventeen days before Thanksgiving the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare announced that a small shipment of cranberries from Oregon had been found to be contaminated with aminotriazole a new weed killer and warned that "to be on the safe side," housewives should not buy cranberry products. To most people that just meant that there would be no cranberry sauce on the Thanksgiving menu, but from the growers to the retail merchant that meant stopping all production and sales of cranberry products. We removed all of the cranberry sauce from our shelves as instructed and it appeared as if the Thanksgiving table would be cranberry-free for that Thanksgiving meal. Within days the Secretary of Agriculture, Vice President Richard Nixon and Senator John F. Kennedy came to the rescue and announced that they would have cranberry products on their Thanksgiving table. Nixon and Kennedy actually consumed cranberry sauce and juice on national television. Before Thanksgiving Day I had to make a special trip to the wholesale distributor in Ruston to pick up a couple of cases of cranberry sauce for the store because of the demand by our customers. This was the first of the health, carcinogen scares in the United States.

On Thanksgiving Day, Aunt THEO and Uncle M. R. ROBERSON and Cousins ERNIE and MICKEY from Shreveport would come to celebrate the Thanksgiving Day meal with us. Usually about noon Aunt CLARICE and Uncle OSWALD FOMBY from Homer would arrive. After everyone had greeted and hugged it was announced that the food was ready, the table was set and it was time to load your plate with food. Before anyone started to fill their plates it was time to stop and remember the reason for this holiday. During this time we paused and each person took this moment in their busy schedule and lives to thank God for all of the blessings He had bestowed upon us during the past year and prayed for His watchfulness and blessings over all of us for the next year.

After we had all eaten our fill we knew for sure that everything had been first class when Uncle OSWALD would rare back in his chair place his hands behind his head and declare, "LaDELL that was downright laripin." For city folks that means the food was exceptionally good tasting.

After dinner the most energetic of the family would head outside to run or play off some of the calories that they had consumed. The less energetic would never make it past the front porch where they would spend the afternoon reminiscing about old times. Everyone could agree that this had been another first-class Thanksgiving for the JONES and COLVIN families.

**GENERATIONS: THE LOVE OF A FAMILY FLOWS STRONG AND DEEP,
LEAVING US MEMORIES TO TREASURE AND KEEP.**

CHRISTMAS TRADITIONS

"Christmas comes but once a year, and when it comes it brings good cheer."

Many of the sights, sounds and smells associated with Christmas have roots into the ancient past. Christmas was not one of the church's earliest holidays. Although many authorities believe that Jesus was born in March, no one knows the exact date of his birth, and the 25th of December was set aside to celebrate the Nativity. This date was near the winter solstice, the shortest day of the year, which was fêted by large bonfires (literally fires in which they burned bones) to encourage the return of light. The old custom was handed down through the ages, and evolved in many forms. In England, burning the Yule Log was a throw-back to the ancient ceremony of lights. Lighting of Yuletide candles and lights on a Christmas tree also date back to the old custom. Along the bayous of Louisiana, rural people still observe the ancient tradition of lighting bonfires on Christmas Eve.

For several centuries, Christmas was merely a religious celebration, with no frills, but in time it came to be combined with pagan celebrations. In England, during the Puritan regime of Oliver Cromwell, the observance of Christmas was forbidden, but even after it was revived by Charles II, the Scots continued to hold the Puritan view for many years. Just as the Wise Men gave gifts to the Christ Child, many traditions from each nation dealt with gift giving. Children hung stockings and put out wooden shoes in anticipation of having them filled with small gifts and candy, but there was always the threat of receiving switches and ashes for bad behavior. Father Christmas, Santa Claus, Saint Nicolas, and Kris Kringle represent the spirit of giving in many lands, but outside the Teutonic countries, the exchange of presents at Christmas was unknown; instead presents were given on New Years Day or, in England, Boxing Day.

Christmas traditions have special meanings for most of us, but the origins of these traditions are often forgotten. Many Christmas customs predate the Christian Church and have their origins in pagan observances. Decorating with evergreens is a custom rooted in antiquity. Ancient Romans incorporated the age-old custom into their Saturnalia, a feast time that coincided with the winter solstice. Evergreens represented life, even in the midst of death and cold weather, and it was just a small step to incorporate this ancient custom into the Christian celebration of Christmas. Holly, ivy, mistletoe, conifers, and other evergreens were brought in to decorate homes and churches. An old English carol, *The Holly and The Ivy*, tells the importance of these evergreens in the holiday festivities. Evergreen boughs often surround the crèche or crib, which plays an important part in the Christmas celebration. The crèche was introduced into the Italian Church by St. Francis of Assisi in 1224, in an attempt to bring the church closer to the people. It holds its place today in the many manger scenes used to decorate for the Christmas holiday.

Bringing an evergreen tree into the house and lighting it with a few candles dates back to the old festivals that brought life and light into homes in darkest winter. Although many believe that the first Christmas tree should be attributed to Martin Luther, it is generally believed that the first Christmas tree dated back to the 8th century, when Boniface, an English missionary to Germany, replaced a sacred oak tree dedicated to the Norse God Odin with a fir tree dedicated to the Christ Child. Prince Albert, the German consort of Queen Victoria of England, introduced the Christmas tree to England in the mid-1800s. German immigrants brought the custom of

Christmas trees to America and other countries. *O Tannenbaum* (Oh, Christmas Tree) is among the oldest Christmas carols from Germany.

Music became an early feature of Christmas celebrations when litanies, chants and hymns were sung in Latin in churches. In the 13th century a new form of song devoted to religious subjects arose in Italy... the carol. From there it spread to France and Germany, and on to England. House-to-house singing or caroling was very popular, particularly in Victorian days. Among the oldest carols are *Silent Night* and *Oh, Come All Ye Faithful*. Although the traditional carols are loved, new songs such as *White Christmas* and *I'll Be Home for Christmas* spread the joy of the season. Every child smiles when he hears *Santa Claus Is Coming to Town*, and we all smile when we hear *All I Want for Christmas Is My Two Front Teeth*...and smiles are an important part of the holiday season.

Reminiscent of the old Christmas feasts are our modern Christmas dinners, but some foods are among the Christmas traditions whose meanings have been forgotten. Mince pies with their spicy fillings have long been a favorite treat and stand for the gifts of the Wise Men who brought spices and treasures from the East. The pies are topped with woven strips of crust to imitate the pattern of a stable hayrack. Flaming plum puddings are traditional desserts in England, while in the Netherlands hard flat cakes called *Klassjas* are shaped and decorated to remind people of St. Nicolas. In each cake is a small treasure, a coin, bean, or doll that has been baked into the cookie and is a token of good luck. Sugarplums, a Christmas sweet treat, were merely balls of sugar candy.

Although turkey might be a mainstay of traditional American dinners, in England and France roasted goose, duck or chicken is usually the basis of the dinner. Ham, reminiscent of the feasts of Medieval Europe that included gaily-decorated boars' heads paraded to the banquet table on huge platters, might also be served. In Czechoslovakia, carp (fish) is served with dumplings. In southern Louisiana, Acadians often dine on gumbo with rice and potato salad. Regardless of financial status or ethnic background, the Christmas season is filled with traditions and customs. American Christians treat Christmas as the most important holiday of the season. It is a special time to honor your family traditions and customs and to create lifelong memories.

.....

A CHRISTMAS PRISONER OF WAR STORY FROM 1944

By JENNIFER DAVIS

The Cameron Parish Pilot, Cameron, La., December 21, 2006

I want to share with you a wonderful story of Christmas told to me by my wonderful Grandpa, FURMAN DAVIS, a most worthy and brave man, who has shared with me and my brother some of the most fabulous stories that only a grandpa can tell.

My Grandpa was a flyer in the American Air Force that had to parachute out of a bomber after it had sustained terminal battle damage while on a combat mission over Germany.

The weather at Stalag Luft III located in Sagan, Germany, was very cold and snow was twenty inches on the ground. The barracks were hardly weather proof and the American prisoners were

dressed mostly in the flimsy clothes that they were shot down in. The prisoners were starving. My Grandpa had been wounded when he jumped from the damaged aircraft. He had lost over 40 pounds. Temperatures were averaging 20 to 27 degrees below zero daily.

The Christmas of 1944 was even more discouraging as the German Army was having a lot of success in the "Battle of the Bulge". The German Commandant of the POW Camp had asked the American officers to give their parole (word of an officer, given on honor) that they would not attempt any escape during the 23rd, 24th and 25th of December and he would allow the prisoners free movement about the camp and would give each barracks an extra ration of coal, and allow the lights to remain on all night. But my grandpa and some of the other officers would not do so, as they saw this as a violation of their orders as officers, so no parole.

Christmas Eve afternoon and night will always be my Grandpa's most wonderful Christmas he has ever experienced, for he saw Christ born again in the hearts and souls of the harsh German soldiers, so efficiently cruel as his captors.

Grandpa spent the late afternoon and night before "lights out" going from barracks to barracks observing the way various Allied nationalities observed this, the most Holiest of Christian days. Everyone sang the traditional songs in their native languages—Norwegian, French, Dutch, Greek, Polish. Everyone wished everyone a happy holiday and under the circumstances, a Merry Christmas. What was really on everyone's mind, was the family they had left behind when they went off to war.

Treasured gifts were given at great personal sacrifice, but with much love and good will. Grandpa received from his friends a beautifully carved walking cane to help him get around, after a severe spine injury from beatings received from German civilians who captured him on the ground.

One POW gave away his most prized possession. It was a pocket comb, the only reminder of the fine head of hair he once had before starvation, disease and injury had caused him to lose his hair. Grandpa had saved up six slices of German military bread over the past weeks and gave his six closest friends this bread for Christmas breakfast.

When "lights out" finally brought the Christmas fellowship to an end, each went to his bunk with such deep sadness and longing for his "Christmas back home" thoughts. Grandpa told me that he knew there were many pillows dampened that night by the silent tears of very brave young men.

Some twenty minutes after the lights were turned out, there were faint noises and a sound of Christmas Carols. The low mumbles gradually filled the night with the melodious voices of the German guards as they marched around the camp singing all the beautiful songs of the season. They were actually caroling the prisoners.

While this served as a nice distraction, it was noted that some of the German guards (some of them dressed as Saint Nicolas) were silently coming into each room, and upon the small table in

the center of each room, he left four eggs, an onion, a small writing pencil and a few pieces of writing paper and a few other precious articles, so trivial, yet so dear to all.

The German guards had exposed themselves to very harsh discipline and criticism by the German Commandant for such a display of Christian fellowship. Truly Grandpa experienced that Christmas the birth of Christ in the hearts of all men.

SEPTEMBER PROGRAM

The September Program was presented by LINDA GILL, Genealogy Library Associate and SWLGS Member #729. Her topic was "The Great Fire of 1910 in Lake Charles". The following are excerpts from her presentation. Information obtained from the Special Edition of *Lake Charles Daily American*, page 1, 24 April 1910.

The fire was discovered about 3:40 P.M. on Saturday, April 23, 1910 "among a lot of outhouses in the rear of the old Opera House and the headquarters of the Houston Brewing Company, which occupied the one story frame building immediately adjoining." First reported by HORTON PORTER, manager of Blaske's soft drink stand; a boy named CHAFFIN employed by Gunn's Book Store, attempted to put it out with buckets of water and a small hose.

The fire spread down Ryan Street to the Catholic Church and the Courthouse, eventually destroying a swath of downtown two blocks wide and half a mile long to the southeast. The fire lasted about three hours with the paid fire chief and six paid firemen as well as over 100 citizens working to extinguish it.

Mayor RICHARD and Mayor pro tem POE were both out of town. Alderman-at-large RUDOLPH KRAUSE and other aldermen assumed charge.

There were 109 buildings burned including 65 houses, court house, city hall, fire station, Catholic Church properties (rectory, convent, and school), Christian church, business buildings, two hotels and several boarding houses. That means all of the official, historical and genealogical records for Lake Charles and Imperial Calcasieu Parish were destroyed.

Initial estimates of losses were \$750,000 with only about \$300,000 insurance coverage. Only building and stock with full insurance coverage was Bolton Company's store (Rouss Racket Store). City Hall loss was \$12,500 on building and \$7,500 on furnishings; insurance on building was \$10,000. Fire Station No. 1 loss was \$5,000; full insurance coverage. Courthouse cost (unclear \$35,000 or \$85,000?); insurance for \$24,000; all office furniture and fixtures destroyed at loss of \$10,000.

THIS HOLIDAY SEASON, MAY LAUGHTER FILL YOUR HOME, FRIENDS FILL YOUR HALLS, MEMORIES FILL YOUR MOMENTS AND LOVE FILL YOUR HEART WITH JOY.

TIDBITS OF LAKE CHARLES HISTORY IN EARLY 1900s

1899 GRADUATES. Lake Charles, La., May 12, 1899. 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 consisted of 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* appeared in the column *Our Past* by Mike Jones, *Lake Charles American Press*

* * * * *

SUDDEN DEATH OF JUDGE READ – Extracted from the *Lake Charles Daily Press* (1/5/1905)

This community was shocked and thrown into deepest sadness Friday night by the news of the sudden death at his home, No. 411 Richard Street, of Judge STEPHEN D. READ, who for sixteen years was the able judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District of Louisiana and has for 28 years been a resident of Lake Charles. Dr. TEMPLE SMITH stated that in his opinion death was caused by heart failure, superinduced by rheumatism of that organ. Undertaker RUNTE prepared the body for burial, and the remains were shipped to Edgerly this afternoon. The interment will occur at the Big Woods Cemetery near Edgerly Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

STEPHEN D. READ was born in Avoyelles Parish, January 17, 1835. He was the son of STEPHEN and MARY (SIMMONS) READ, natives of South Carolina and Georgia respectively. His father removed with his parents to Mississippi when a boy, and later removed to Avoyelles Parish. He was in the cavalry service in the War of 1812 and participated in the Battle of New Orleans. He was a large and successful planter, and at the time of his death, had accumulated considerable property. Judge READ's mother died in 1829 and his father followed her in 1845, at the age of 54.

Judge READ was the seventh of a family of eight children. He received his education at Centenary College, pursuing his studies there until within one year of graduation. In 1857 he removed to Hempstead, Texas, where he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in Washington, Texas, shortly after graduating from the law department of Baylor University. He practiced his profession in Hempstead until the outbreak of hostilities between the States, when he enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Texas Cavalry, in the Trans-Mississippi department, and participated in the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou and Galveston Bay, besides numerous other skirmishes. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession at Montgomery, Texas, until 1873, when he removed to Cameron Parish, La. Here he resided until January 1878, when he located in Lake Charles. In December 1879 he was elected district judge and held the office continually for 12 years, being twice re-elected. He was defeated for district judge in 1892 by Judge G. A. FOURNET, who held the office until 1896, when Judge READ

was again re-elected and held the office until 1900, being defeated by Judge E. D. MILLER, the present incumbent.

Judge READ was married at Montgomery, Texas, to Miss SARAH J. MITCHELL, daughter of JAMES H. MITCHELL, a prominent planter of Montgomery County. Four sons and four daughters have been born to them, five of whom are still living. The living children are, according to age, Mrs. MINNIE KINNARD of Edgerly, HENRY B. READ of Edgerly, Mrs. HATTIE L. CLOUGH of Oakdale, J. H. READ, a young real estate man with offices in the Kaufman Building, and JOHN S. READ, a valued employee of the Reiser Machine Works.

After his retirement from the bench, Judge READ formed a partnership with MORRIS R. STEWART and resumed law practice, retiring a few months since, owing to ill health and advancing age.

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LAKE CHARLES CHURCHES AND PASTORS (Sunday Services Listed, *Lake Charles Daily American* (1/5/1905))

Episcopal Church	A. R. EDBROOKE
First Baptist Church	H. H. SHELL; Prof. J. T. BARRETT, Sup't.
First Christian Church	ROY LINTON PORTER
First Methodist Church	N. E. JOYNER; A. M. MAYO, Sup't.
Simpson Methodist	GEORGE B. HINES; T. T. TAYLOR, Sup't.
M. E. Church, South	M. C. HOLT; R. H. DOODAN, Sup't.
Lutheran Church	W. G. HUSSMAN
Presbyterian Church	J. Y. ALLISON
Salvation Army	Capt. and Mrs. DAVIS

* * * * *

METHODIST – EPISCOPAL PASTORS, 1906 (*Lake Charles Weekly American Press* (12/14/1906))

The annual conference of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, South for the state of Louisiana met in Shreveport. Through the courtesy of A. M. MAYO, superintendent of the Broad Street Methodist Sunday School, the *Press* has been furnished with a list of the appointments of pastors to serve in this, the Crowley district, for the ensuing year. The list is as follows:

Presiding Elder: Rev. J. M. HENRY
Abbeville Church: Rev. H. ARMSTRONG
Crowley Church: Rev. W. W. DRAKE
Morgan City: Rev. S. S. KEENER
Patterson Church: Rev. W. L. DOSS, Jr.
Franklin Church: Rev. R. W. VAUGHAN
Jeanerette Church: Rev. A. F. VAUGHAN
New Iberia Church: Rev. C. W. CARTER, D.D.
French Mission Church: Rev. MARTIN HEBERT
St. Martinsville Church: Rev. A. J. COBURN

Lafayette Church: Rev. J. D. HARPER
 Rayne Church: Rev. F. M. FREEMAN
 Indian Bayou Church: Rev. J. D. NEESOM
 Prudhomme Church: Rev. J. D. PATTERSON
 Lake Arthur Church: Rev. A. A. BERNARD
 Gueydan Church: Rev. J. I. HOFFPAUIR
 Jennings Church: To be supplied
 Lake Charles Church: Rev. O. A. THROWER
 Sulphur Church: Rev. J. J. KELLY
 Grand Chenier Church: To be supplied

The many friends of Rev. N. E. JOYNER, formerly pastor of the Broad Street Church here, will be pleased to learn that he is not to be sent to Cuba, as was the general belief of several of his friends. He was appointed conference missionary evangelist for Louisiana, and Mr. JOYNER's friends believe that he will continue to reside in Alexandria, where he served the church last year. Rev. R. N. PARKER, who has been appointed presiding elder of the New Orleans district, will make his residence in that city. Rev. R. J. HARP, a former pastor of the Broad Street Church, was appointed as minister for the Shreveport city mission.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Articles such as this provide clues to changes of residency for ancestors.]

* * * * *

AUTOMOBILES OWNED IN LAKE CHARLES IN 1910. According to the *American Press*, forty-four automobiles, the actual aggregate value of which is more than \$75,000, were owned in Lake Charles in 1910. The following lists the autos and owners.

Nine Overlands in all: Gill & Trotti, Ltd., two; Lake Charles Auto Co., three; LOREE, BRIGGS, CLEM MOSS, Dr. T. H. WATKINS, Dr. W. L. FISHER---one each.

Eight Buicks: Hi-Mount Land Co., three; Gill & Trotti, Ltd., CHESTER P. MARTIN, CHARLES P. MARTIN, Miss MARGARET ALLISON, F. J. CALVERT---one each.

Seven Fords: Dr. T. H. WATKINS, SINGER SMITH, ERNEST F. BEL, Dr. A. J. PERKINS, PAUL BARBE, J. W. GARDINER, HOMER WATSON---one each.

Five E. M. F.'s: DeWITT C. POWELL, H. G. CHALKLEY, J. W. PRICE, A. L. FRANKLIN, JACK DEMPSEY---one each.

Two White Steamers: S. T. WOODRING, W. P. WEBER---one each.

Two Thomas: S. N. YOUNG, C. P. SPAULDING---one each.

Each of the following is the sole representative of its kind in town.

White Gasoline: Gill and Trotti, Ltd.

Metz: Dr. TEMPLE SMITH

Stevens-Duryea: ERNEST F. BEL

Speedwell: Mrs. MATHILDA MILLER

Oldsmobile: Dr. G. H. COLLINS

Northern: E. A. HAMILTON

Rambler: L. J. SWANER

Haynes: W. A. GUILLEMET

Black: A. K. DAVIS

Schlact: SAM KAUFMAN

Reo: J. T. HENNING

**SOME CIVIL WAR VETERANS
WHO RECEIVED THE SOUTHERN CROSS OF HONOR**
Submitted by SHIRLEY CHUMLEY SMITH, Member # 980

SHERROD VALESCO BURNETT

SHERROD VALESCO BURNETT was born on 18 March 1839 in Biloxi, Mississippi, and was the son of ALFRED BURNETT and JULIA SEAMON. There is a discrepancy as to the date of his enlistment in the service of the Confederate States. The *Civil War Veterans* states that he enlisted in 28 February 1862 as a wagoner for the regiment, but his application for the Southern Cross of Honor gives his enlistment date as 4 March 1862. He was a private in Co. K of the 10th Regiment, Louisiana Infantry, Volunteers. At the time of his enlistment, BURNETT was a farmer residing in Lake Charles, Louisiana. His age was given as 24 years and he was single. He was discharged from service with the rank of private at Spotsylvania, Virginia, in May 1865.

About 1863 he married MARY E. GILLEY, the daughter of GEORGE GILLEY and PHERIBA DAVIS. She was born 29 May 1851 in Alabama. Their children included ALFRED ALEXANDER, WILLIAM CICERO, SHERROD ALLEN, MARY (MOLLY) ISABEL, CORD, LAVICEY, ELLEN and DAVID.

He applied for the Southern Cross of Honor on 30 November 1920. His certificate of eligibility was endorsed by H. C. GILL and R. H. BAILEY, Members of Camp No. 62, United Confederate Veterans and approved by M. E. SHADDOCK, Commander Camp 62, United Confederate Veterans and SAMUEL MALLETT, adjutant.

SHERROD V. BURNETT was listed as a teamster in the 1910 census. He died 18 March 1922 and was buried in Graceland Cemetery in Lake Charles, Louisiana. The following obituary appeared in the *Lake Charles Weekly American Press* on 14 July 1922:

"S. V. BURNETT, 83 years old, and a well known pioneer of Calcasieu Parish, died at his home in Goosport Monday morning at 11 o'clock. The deceased was born in Biloxi, Miss., and came to Southwest Louisiana at the age of 19, and had lived here 64 years at the time of his death. During his life he was prominently engaged in logging and farming and was well known in those industries.

"Mr. BURNETT is survived by a widow and six children. They are: ALBERT and ALFRED BURNETT, Mrs. W. J. ROLLINS and Mrs. C. LONG all of Lake Charles, and Mrs. G. H. COLLINS of Beaumont, Texas, and Mrs. J. A. KIRBY of Call, Texas.

The deceased was stricken with paralysis nine years ago and has been practically an invalid ever since. He was a veteran of the civil war.

Funeral services were held at the family residence in Goosport yesterday, and burial took place at Graceland Cemetery."

Source: Various newspaper articles

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

STEPHEN W. CHARPING/S. W. CHARFEY

STEVEN W. CHARPING was born about 1839 in South Carolina, and, according to the census, was 71 years old and had been married 50 years in 1910. His wife's name is not known; only her initials, N. A., have been found. Her obituary was published 20 September 1918 in a local paper. He was residing in Lake Charles in 1910 and was living in Westlake in 1916. His occupation was that of wheelwright, gardener and blacksmith. He applied for a pension in 1916. He entered the service of the Confederate States of America in South Carolina on 18 October 1861 as a Volunteer in Co. G, 19th Regiment of South Carolina Infantry, C.S.A. He was honorably discharged from said service by parole at Greensboro on 26 April 1865, at which time he held the rank of private. He applied for a certificate of Eligibility for a Southern Cross of Honor on 2 April 1912. It was bestowed on 3 June 1912 and was endorsed by H. C. GILL (member, Co. B, 1st Reg't La. Infantry, Volunteers, C.S.A.) and R. P. WILLIAM (member, Co. D, 3rd Reg't, La. Cavalry, Volunteers, C.S.A.). It was signed by M. E. SHADDOCK, Adjutant, Camp 62, U.C.V. His signature was difficult to read and he is seen as S. W. CHARFEY in Southern Crosses of Honor. No obituary was found for him.

Sources: Various newspaper articles

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

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

JOHN E. COLLINS

Although the date and place of birth for JOHN E. COLLINS is not know, it is estimated that he was born about 1831 since his age was given as 64 at his death in 1895. He married CATHERINE, whose surname is also unknown. The couple had at least one daughter, who married MORGAN WALL.

COLLINS enlisted in 1862 in Co. A, 28th Louisiana Infantry T, Volunteers. According to his wife's application for the Southern Cross of Honor, dated May 20, 1920, at the time of his enlistment, he was residing at Grand Coteau, Louisiana. When he was discharged in 1865 he held the rank of sergeant. Mrs. COLLINS's application was endorsed by H. C. GILL (Member, Co. B, 1st Reg't. La. Volunteers, C.S.A.)

JOHN E. COLLINS died in Lake Charles on 9 September 1895 of malaria, and was buried in the Catholic Cemetery on Iris Street in Lake Charles.

Sources: Various newspaper articles, pension, 1911 census

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

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

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. Their children were a son, T. F. EAST, and a daughter, ALICE EAST, who married a Mr. WHITE.

In the War Between the States, Mr. EAST entered the service of the Confederate States on 10 April 1862 as a private in Co. A, 27th Louisiana Infantry, and was at that time a resident of East Feliciana parish. He fought at the Battle of Vicksburg and was on the Roll of Prisoners of War paroled at Vicksburg on 4 July 1863. He was honorably discharged from service in June 1865, at which time he held the rank of 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 MALLETT, 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 year.

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 & Migues. *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, La.* Smith. *Certificates of Eligibility for Southern Crosses of Honor*

LOUISIANA POSTAL HISTORY---SOME LETTERS OF THE STAMPLESS PERIOD

Prior to the establishment of official post offices, mail was handled on an informal basis by residents, traders and travelers going from point to point. Mail handled in this fashion is termed "carried outside the mail," as it had no official Post Office Department sanction. Mail and letters in this style are often marked "By the Favor of," or "By the Politeness of," indicating the person who actually carried it to its destination. In slave states, letters may be marked "By the boy (name)", indicating that the letter was carried by a slave or a servant of the writer.

Hundreds of towns in Louisiana had official post offices during this period, each with postmasters appointed by the Postmaster General in Washington. The position of postmaster was important; sometimes he was one of the few individuals in the area who could read and write. He may have been the only U.S. government official in the area. He served as a witness

to legal matters, counselor to many and conveyor of news to all. Often the post offices were located in stores, stands, at cross-roads, ferries, forges, etc. Being a postmaster was not a full time job, so the postmaster had other duties. Often one family member succeeded another in the appointment of postmaster.

There were no household deliveries of mail; a person had to go to the post office to get mail. Letters remaining at the post office for a long period were marked "Advertised" or "Adv.," and were listed in the local newspapers. An extra fee was applied to these letters.

The first U.S. postal stamps were issued in 1847, but were not available in many post offices, including the small post offices in Louisiana. By 1 January 1856 postage stamps were required on all mail. Before stamps were mandatory, the mail was sent without stamps. These items are called "stampless covers" or "stampless letters" and are valued for their postal markings and historical content.

A stampless letter was simply a folded letter sheet that had been sealed with wax, then addressed and taken to the post office. Envelopes were not in common use until the mid-1850s. It was hand-stamped in colored ink or posted by the postmaster in manuscript, which were called "manuscript postmarks" or "manuscript cancels." Various fee schedules were used, depending on the weight of the letter and how far it had to travel. Most of the rates were due rates, whereby the recipient had to pay the fees when the letter was received.

Certain individuals...U.S. Congressmen, postmasters, and other federal officials...had free franking privileges. Their mail was sent without fees and was marked with a hand stamp or in manuscript "Free." Often the individual placed his signature and title on the letter.

Family mail provides a wealth of information about the family members and family migration patterns. Take great care in reading, handling and displaying old letters. Use only archival quality material for their storage. It is very important to preserve these letters for future generations.

Source: *L'Heritage*, Vol. 33 #87 (July 1999), St. Bernard Parish Genealogical Society, Chalmette, La.

DID YOU KNOW? That Capt. JAMES COOK discovered the Hawaiian Islands in 1778 and named them the Sandwich Islands for the Earl of Sandwich? When COOK returned to the islands the next year, the natives clubbed and stabbed him to death. The Hawaiian Islands soon became a favorite site for missionaries trying to convert the natives. In 1898, the U. S. annexed the island after the Spanish American War and established a naval base at Pearl Harbor in 1906. In 1940, increasing tensions between Japan and the U. S. caused President ROOSEVELT to permanently station the Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor.

**MEMBERSHIP IN THE SWLGS WOULD MAKE A WONDERFUL CHRISTMAS GIFT
FOR YOUR LOVED ONES OR FRIENDS. INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP IS \$12.00.**

MILITIAS
(United States and Louisiana)
Submitted by ROSIE NEWHOUSE, Member #71

The term "militia" is derived from the Old English words "milite" meaning soldiers and "militisc" meaning military. Ancient Greece and the Roman Republic had "citizen soldiers" who served when needed then returned to their regular lives. The English definition of militia has changed over the years: in 1285, the militia was described as "every man between the ages of 15 and 60" and men were to provide their own arms. In 1590, the militia was described as "a body of soldiers in the service of a sovereign" and finally, about 1665, a more current definition was adopted and describes the militia as a "military force raised from the civilian population of a country or region, especially to supplement a regular army in an emergency."

UNITED STATES MILITIA: The first militia in America was organized soon after the English settled Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. When in combat with the Powhatan Indians in the area, the militia men dressed in metal helmets and body armor and carried clumsy, inaccurate matchlock guns and pikes (long wooden shafts tipped with metal points). One can only imagine the Indians' reaction to an advancing company of these militia men.

During the colonial America era the militia was considered an important social structure and all able-bodied men were expected to become members of their local militia. However, there were several ways one could be exempted from serving including: conscientious objection, attending college, important business obligations and being financially able to hire someone to serve in your place.

The core of the militia was made up of farmers, the working poor and often included a few Indians and free blacks. Local militia companies held drills several times a year and at least once a year a general muster with other companies from the county was held. All members were expected to attend and failure to do so could result in a legal fine. In some cases men had to travel a great distance to reach a designated drill site. Depending on the number of days the drill lasted, farmers would lose several days of farming and the salaried members would lose several days of wages. In addition, those left at home, especially the farm families, were vulnerable to the dangers of the frontier.

The highest company officers of a militia unit (colonels and majors) were usually appointed by state governors or legislatures. Company leaders (captains and lieutenants) were generally chosen by company members and sometimes those chosen lacked strong leadership qualities causing inactivity in the company. Another problem was insubordination among the men when older men in a company resented having a much younger, inexperienced officer giving orders. In 1755, following a futile attempt to call up the militia to respond to an Indian attack, the militia was described as being only suited for peace time. For many years there was no power in place to produce a more effective militia and it was plagued with disorganization, laziness and general rowdiness and was the target of mockery and ridicule.

Prior to the Revolutionary War, the militia membership numbered in the thousands and the Massachusetts Provincial Congress recommended that it be divided into smaller companies known as Minute-Men who could be ready to march into battle at a short notice. A company was

usually known by their commander's name and consisted of about fifty men from the same part of the state. At first, Minute-Men were more disciplined to military exercises and became highly skilled in the use of fire arms and because of their dedication to the cause; they soon became an identity of their own. However, enthusiasm for the cause began to fade after years of war and the men began to evade service or paid for someone to go in their place. Volunteers began demanding higher bounty for their service. In some cases volunteers would show up, receive their bounty but not show up for service, or would show up for a while then desert and move to another location and sign up again, receiving another bounty. This practice became known as "bounty jumping." Militia men also began demanding to serve only in their home state and militia companies were called up only when their local region was being threatened. After the emergency was considered over, the units would disband and the men would return home. If another crisis arose, a new company would be called up and eventually the militias' role became a new "stay at home militia" devoted mostly to keeping internal police order, and fending off Indian raids and slave rebellions.

In contrast to the regular infantry militia was the 'Uniformed Volunteer Companies' whose members wore elaborate uniforms. These were elite companies who marched in parades for visiting dignitaries, maintained order at public meetings and put down local riots or other civil disturbances. Members had to provide their own uniforms which was a great expense and some 'Uniformed Companies' were made up primarily from families who could afford to provide their sons with the uniforms. To help finance the expense of an armory or meeting hall and pay for miscellaneous expenses some companies held annual military balls with cover charges while others companies required dues from their members. Although voluntary, membership in these companies was highly sought after.

The Constitutional Convention (1787-1789) granted Congress the power to organize, arm and discipline the militia. It also granted the president the power to use the militia when the U.S. was threatened by any "foreign nation or Indian tribe." The Military Act passed by Congress in 1792 redefined the militia as: "all free able-bodied white males, eighteen years of age and less than forty-five years, shall enroll in the militia in the district where he lives." The Act also provided for artillery and cavalry companies but the core of the militia would be infantry. Men in the regular infantry had to provide their own musket or rifle, flint, ammunition, bayonet, knapsack and wore their everyday clothing. Men serving in the cavalry and artillery companies had to provide their own horses, a sword and a pair of pistols. It wasn't until the early 1800s that the federal and state governments started providing military supplies to the militia. Exempted from service were various government officials including postmasters, stage drivers who carried mail, ferrymen, mariners and ship pilots.

At the beginning of the Civil War, the North and South each issued an immediate call for help from the militia to supplement their respective armies. In response, volunteers rushed to answer the call and both sides were introduced to a militia that was lacking in most warring skills. Civil War militia companies were raised by individual states then put under national control. Some states dropped the term militia and referred to their units as "National Guards."

By 1903, all of the states had reorganized their militia units into National Guard Units. Currently, each state has two mandatory guard units: The Army National Guard and The Air National

Guard, both are State and Federal Forces. Able bodied men, seventeen to forty-five years of age, are eligible to be called to military service and are classified as Reserve Militia.

LOUISIANA MILITIA: Earliest records of a Louisiana militia dates back to the 1720s when the newly appointed governor of the Louisiana Colony, Etienne de Perier de Cenier was faced with threats from area Indians and organized the "Compagnie de Milice de la Louisiane". A supplement to the small regular French army stationed in New Orleans at the time, the volunteer militia company consisted of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Unrest with the area Indians became a reality in 1729 when the Natchez Indians massacred 250 colonists at Fort Rosalie (now Natchez, MS). The following year, in revenge to the massacre, the militia joined the regular French army in a victorious attack against the Natchez Indians. The militia was again called to duty in 1736 to fight the Chickasaw and in 1739 the Choctaw Tribes. Along with the distinction of being the first militia company in the state of Louisiana, this militia company is also recognized as being the oldest Field Artillery Battalion outside the original thirteen colonies. Known as the 141st Field "Louisiana's Washington Artillery" it is still an active organization operating out of Jackson Barracks in New Orleans.

In 1753, the Louisiana militia was expanded to four companies and reorganized into a larger "Battalion de Milice de la Louisiana". After Louisiana was ceded to Spain in 1762, the Battalion de Milice de la Louisiana took part in the welcoming ceremonies of the Spanish Governor-General Don ALEJANDRO O'REILLY. O'REILLY soon realized the importance of a well trained militia as a supplement to his Spanish army and in 1770 he organized his own militia: "El Regimiento Infanteria de Luisiana." O'REILLY also recognized the need for qualified members and invited former French militia members to join his Spanish militia as a separate militia company. The all French company was known as the 'Segundo Batallon' (Spanish Militia's Second Battalion) and during the American Revolution successfully fought the British at Manchac, Baton Rouge, Natchez, Mobile and Pensacola. The membership lists of these colonial Louisiana militias are too large to include in this article but can be found in:

- 1) Louisiana Census and Militia Lists; Volume 1: 1770-1789 (German Coast, New Orleans, Below New Orleans and Lafourche) by Albert J. Robichaux, Jr.; Polyanthos Publishers, New Orleans, LA (1977)
- 2) The Acadian Miracle by Dudley J. LeBlanc; Evangeline Publishing Company, Lafayette, LA (1966); members of militia companies at: St. James, 1766 and 1770; Opelousas, 1770; Pointe Coupee (now New Roads & False River), 1770; Donaldsonville, 1770; St. Martinville, 1777; and Plaquemine, 1777.
- 3) Records of Attakapas District, Louisiana, 1739-1811; Volume 1: by Mary Elizabeth Sanders; American Reference Publishers, Inc.; Forth Worth, TX (1970) lists the Attakapas Spanish Militia and the Attakapas Militia Census of 1792.

These early Louisiana Colonial Militia organizations were the foundation of today's Louisiana National Guard. Of special interest in these lists are the large numbers of Acadian names.

Following the end of the American Revolution, Spanish men began joining the all French militia company and by 1803, just prior to the Louisiana Purchase, the Louisiana militia was composed of some 300 French and Spanish members. During the War of 1812, the French/Spanish 'Segundo Batallon' joined forces with the newly organized Battalion of New Orleans Volunteers Militia and in 1815 fought in the famous Battle of New Orleans. During the Mexican War (1845-

1848), Louisiana militia units made up a large part of General ZACHARY TAYLOR's victorious army.

Prior to the Civil War, Louisiana's militia was composed of five divisions consisting of companies, battalions, regiments and brigades. With the onset of the Civil War, most of the divisions volunteered and were accepted by the Confederate Army. Militia units staying home organized as 'Home Guards' and some of these units were engaged in a few scrimmages with Federal troops. All totaled, there were some 400 militia units and over 500 military companies organized in Louisiana during the Civil War.

During World War II Louisiana created a 'State Guard' to fill the vacancy left by the deployment of the state's National Guard. The volunteer organization was composed mostly of World War I veterans and in 1946 had a membership of about 1000. The organization dissolved at the end of the World War II.

Louisiana's National Guard has seen action in all military conflicts threatening our country's security and has provided homeland security when faced with natural disasters. Today's Louisiana Army and Air National Guard has 74 units among 43 cities and a membership of 11,500 Army and Air Guardsmen.

Source:

Family Chronicle, Vol. 13; # 1 (September/October 2008)

Louisiana History, Journal of the Louisiana Historical Association, Vol. XLV; # 3
(Summer 2004)

Internet: *United States Militia*; Wikipedia Free Encyclopedia

Internet: *Heritage of the Washington Artillery: In The Beginning, Origins of the Washington Artillery*; Glen C. Cangelosi, MD; (Copyright 2008)

Internet: *The Fabled Washington Artillery*; Nancy Brister; Posted in Historic New Orleans;
(August 09, 2010)

Internet: *Louisiana Army National Guard*

Internet: *Louisiana Solders Home Page / History of The National Guard of Louisiana*

LOST CITY OF DEESPORT. This lost city was once the site of a large sawmill and village on the south bank of the Calcasieu, a few rods east of the north approach of the Calcasieu River Bridge, near the docks and close to the home built later for Mrs. MATHILDA G. GRAY. A village sprang up about the mill and land was plotted for homes. Then came the bridge and Shell Beach Drive along the lake, and later the Old Spanish Trail concrete highway; and the place became a "deserted village." No trace of the town or mill remains. Its name commemorates the Confederate veteran, LEMUEL CALVIN DEES, the owner of the mill.

Source: *Lake Charles American Press* (11/16/1932)

LOUISIANA BIOGRAPHY AND OBITUARY INDEX can be found at
<neworleanspubliclibrary.org/obits/obits.htm>

NEWSPAPER ABSTRACTS. <www.newspaperabstracts.com>

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR !!

Contributed by RICKEY ROBERTSON

On Sunday morning December 7, 1941, everything was quiet on the island of Hawaii. There was a gentle breeze blowing in across the beautiful sparkling beaches of Honolulu, with just a few early risers stirring at the great naval base of Pearl Harbor. It was great duty in the islands for servicemen and women just prior to the start of World War II. And on this Sunday morning after a long week of training, everyone that did not have special duty was sleeping late. Little did they know that in just a few hours this tranquil scene would forever be changed by the exploding bombs of the attacking Japanese.

The attack on Pearl Harbor was part of a giant Pacific wide move by the Japanese to achieve a swift decisive victory over the Americans and British who controlled this vast ocean area. As Japanese planes began the attack on Hawaii, other Japanese task forces were already shelling Malaya, attacking British pillboxes on Kota Bharu's shores, and were landing on several beaches in Thailand. And later in the day, Japan's air arm would begin bombing the Philippines, Guam, Wake Island, and the British colony of Hong Kong. Yet the key to all these attacks hinged on the destruction of the mighty American Pacific Fleet sitting at anchor at Pearl Harbor.

Sitting at anchor on "Battleship Row" were seven towering vessels that were lined up on the eastern edge of Ford Island. These giant vessels were the battleships *California*, *Maryland*, *Oklahoma*, *Tennessee*, *West Virginia*, *Arizona*, and *Nevada*. These were to be the ships that had been singled out for the most ferocious attacks. With these battleships destroyed, the Japanese could achieve naval victories throughout the Pacific area. In all, on December 7, 1941, there was a total of 94 naval vessels of all types densely clustered around the harbor, which was less than three square miles in size.

By 7:50 a.m. the Japanese torpedo planes and dive bombers were coming over the mountains and could see the harbor ahead. Commander MITSUO FUCHIDA, leader of the attacking planes, looked down at the U.S. Fleet lying below at his mercy and radioed back to his carriers the fateful message "Tora, Tora, Tora" the code signifying that the attack on Pearl Harbor was a complete surprise.

At 7:55 a.m. the dreadful attack began. Sailors on the battleship *Oklahoma* were just hoisting the colors as the boatswain piped "To the Colors" when the Japanese planes began to attack. Suddenly the quiet harbor was complete bedlam. Terrific explosions erupted aboard half a dozen ships all at once. Horns began blaring everywhere. Throughout the fleet everyone started jumping to battle stations as the intercoms began blaring "AIR RAID! NO DRILL!"

The *Oklahoma* was hit with several torpedoes and began to slowly roll over. The *California* was hit by two torpedoes. The *West Virginia* began to sink after being hit, and the *Nevada* was struck in the bow, but began to get underway. But the most seriously hit was the *Arizona*. With a thunderous explosion she blew up and started to burn after a bomb had smashed into the forward magazine. The battleship seemed almost to lurch out of the water, with the concussion being felt hundreds of yards away. In just minutes, down went the *Arizona* carrying over 1000 men of her crew with her to the bottom. Pearl Harbor was a total inferno.

At other military bases near Pearl Harbor the Japanese also began their attacks. Japanese planes suddenly swooped down at Schofield Barracks and began bombing and strafing soldiers who were running everywhere. At Hickam Field, row upon row of American planes were demolished on the ground. At Hickam Field, the Japanese destroyed 96 planes and killed over 218 men. One of these killed at Hickam Field was Pfc. HAL H. PERRY Jr. of Newellton, Louisiana, an aerial photographer and turret gunner on an Army bomber. Pfc. PERRY was the first casualty from Louisiana in World War II. Pfc. PERRY was the son of Mr. and Mrs. HAL PERRY Sr. and was born July 9, 1921. He had attended Newellton High School, Gulf Coast Military Academy in Gulfport, Mississippi, and Tulane University. Pfc. PERRY had entered the Army Air Forces on December 8, 1939, and had attended armament school at Maxwell Field, then in April 1940 had embarked for the Pacific area where he was first assigned to Hickam Field as rear turret gunner and was transferred to Wheeler Field where he attended Photographic School. After completing this school he was assigned back to Hickam Field. His Purple Heart was awarded posthumously to his family on May 15, 1943.

But throughout this attack, the American defenders began firing back with astonishing speed. Everyone, from soldiers on the ground to sailors on board the ships began returning the fire. Japanese planes began to be hit and started falling from the sky. Even though hit and on fire, the *Nevada* opened up with its anti-aircraft guns so furiously that the ship disappeared in the smoke of her own guns.

Throughout Honolulu soldiers, sailors, and civilians rushed to help. The military personnel attempted to get back to their ships or units, and the civilians attempted to help with the wounded and dying. Everywhere there was a great panic. Surely the Japanese were going to invade after this terrible attack. Hasty foxholes and battle positions were dug, right in the boulevards of Honolulu.

In little more than an hour and a half, the Japanese had destroyed 188 planes and damaged 159 others, and had sunk or damaged 18 ships of war, including the *Arizona* and the *Oklahoma*. The *California*, *West Virginia*, and *Tennessee* would not rejoin the fleet for many months, the *Pennsylvania* and *Maryland* were out of action for weeks. In all, the United States had lost over 2,403 killed and 1,178 wounded in the attack. The Japanese lost only 29 planes, five midget submarines, and one large submarine, all with their crews. The Japanese losses were extremely small compared to the devastation that they dealt on the American Fleet.

Today, 69 years later, as you visit Pearl Harbor, you can still see the oil gently floating to the surface from the hull of the *USS Arizona*. At this location there is now a beautiful memorial that lists the names of the crew who went down with the ship. And recently, the *Arizona* has a new neighbor. No, not another sunken ship but a real hero of World War II. Several years ago the Clinton administration wanted to send the mighty *USS Missouri* to the scrapyard. Yes, the battleship that the Japanese surrendered to General DOUGLAS MacARTHUR on in Tokyo Bay in 1945 was to be destroyed by the cutting torch. Veterans groups around the United States had to fight tooth and nail, yet they saved the "Mighty Mo" for one last detail. The *Missouri* is now docked next to the *Arizona* in Pearl Harbor and is being restored into a floating museum of the Pacific War.

Each year as December 7th approaches, let us stop and pay homage to the veterans of that great battle. This battle led the United States into World War II and a few days later, President FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT made his famous speech in which he declared that December 7th, 1941, would forever be a "Day of Infamy." Pearl Harbor was the rallying cry for the American people as they began to strengthen the U.S. military by volunteering for service. Throughout the land, the battle cry "Remember Pearl Harbor" was heard. In our fast paced society of today, let us not forget this cry. For if a nation forgets its history, it must relive it. So always "Remember Pearl Harbor!"

AUDIE MURPHY – AMERICA'S HERO – WORLD WAR II

Contributed by RICKEY ROBERTSON

As we stop and remember, many thousands of Americans have answered the call to service to our country, with so many paying the ultimate sacrifice. These soldiers, sailors, and airmen came from all walks of life, city slickers and country bumpkins, rich and poor, and young and not so young. As we look back at these heroes, one stands out above the rest. This one young soldier is AUDIE MURPHY.

AUDIE LEON MURPHY was born on June 20, 1924, one of 12 children near Kingston, Texas. AUDIE grew up in absolute poverty, with his sharecropper father abandoning the family during the Great Depression. AUDIE's mother kept the family together, barely being able to provide food and clothing for her children. AUDIE took on odd jobs and worked on farms, filling stations, and as a delivery boy just to help out. AUDIE loved and attempted to provide for his brothers and sisters after his mother died in 1941, yet several of the youngsters were placed in the care of the county and state authorities. AUDIE never forgot being raised in this type of poverty, even after he became a Hollywood star.

AUDIE initially attempted to join the U.S. Marines, yet he was turned down for not meeting the height requirement and for being underweight. AUDIE was only 5 ft. 5 inches tall and 112 pounds when he attempted to join the Marines. So on June 30, 1942, young AUDIE MURPHY enlisted into the U.S. Army. Little did the Army know, but this youngster from Texas was to become the most decorated soldier of World War II.

AUDIE underwent basic training at Camp Wolters, Texas, and when he had completed basic, was transferred to Fort Meade, Maryland, for advanced infantry training. On March 3, 1943, AUDIE was assigned to Company B, 1st Battalion, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division. AUDIE would remain in this unit throughout the war years. Due to his good conduct, he was promoted to private first class in May 1943.

When AUDIE was shipped overseas, little did he know that he would participate in nine major battle campaigns, such as Sicily, Italy, and Southern France. AUDIE's battlefield heroics began on March 2, 1944, on the beachhead at Anzio, Italy. He was awarded the bronze star with "V" device for valorous conduct in action against the enemy. Also at this time, AUDIE was awarded the coveted Combat Infantryman's Badge.

As his division was transferred from the Italian Campaign, the 3rd Division was landed in southern France with AUDIE immediately taking charge. On August 15, 1944, during the assault landings, AUDIE's unit was advancing inland when they became halted by intense German machine gun fire. AUDIE advanced alone, attacking machine gun position after position through a hail of bullets. He wiped out this series of German positions and captured 5 enemy soldiers. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his heroic actions. On October 2, 1944, AUDIE and a group of American officers on reconnaissance duty came under heavy German fire. Disregarding this enemy fire, AUDIE made his way through the rugged terrain to within 15 yards of these German positions, where he engaged them with grenades and rifle fire. He wiped out these positions and continued to advance until he came to the main German strongpoint. He then radioed for artillery support and completely wiped out this strong point with accurate artillery fire. He was awarded his first Silver Star for this action. Also, due to his heroism, Staff Sergeant MURPHY received a battlefield promotion on October 14, 1944, to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant.

Two weeks later AUDIE was severely wounded by shrapnel from German mortar fire on his position. AUDIE was hospitalized for an extended length of time due to this wound. During his service in World War II, AUDIE was to receive 3 Purple Heart Medals for wounds received in action.

With the Battle of the Bulge raging throughout France and Belgium, AUDIE checked himself out of the hospital and rejoined his unit. On January 25, 1945, Lt. MURPHY and his B Company were advancing through the Riedwihr Woods near Hotzwihir, France. The fighting had been so severe that his company had been reduced to just 2 officers and 28 enlisted men. AUDIE received 5 new replacements and was ordered to continue to advance to the edge of the woods and hold positions against the Germans. Supporting the company were two tank destroyers of the 601st Tank Battalion. Conditions immediately became horrible, with snow 10 to 12 inches covering the hard frozen ground, thus making it impossible for Lt. MURPHY and his men to dig in for protection from German fire. The Germans began assaulting the American position with six heavy tanks and over 250 supporting infantrymen wearing white camouflage snow suits. The first American tank destroyer became trapped in a deep ditch, while the second was knocked out by a direct hit from a German 88, which killed the tank commander and gunner. Unable to hold back this terrible German onslaught, AUDIE and his men fell back to alternate positions. Lt. MURPHY began calling for artillery fire by field telephone to slow the German advance. Running low of ammunition for his rifle, AUDIE mounted the burning tank destroyer and removed the dead commander. He then manned the 50 caliber heavy machine gun and began spraying the Germans with deadly accurate fire. The Germans were actually unable to pinpoint AUDIE's position due to the heavy black smoke and fire pouring out of the destroyed tank destroyer that he was on. AUDIE's fire proved to be the turning point of this battle, with him killing over 100 Germans in the engagement. AUDIE leaped from the burning tank destroyer as the Germans started a hasty retreat, and just seconds later, it exploded.

Lt. AUDIE MURPHY's heroism in the Colmar Pocket earned him his nation's highest award, the Congressional Medal of Honor. AUDIE was awarded his Medal of Honor in a ceremony at an airfield near Werfen, Austria.

Upon his return to the United States, AUDIE was a national hero. Actor JAMES CAGNEY invited him to Hollywood for a screen test, where he soon became a highly successful screen actor.

Even though he was a successful actor, AUDIE was still a soldier at heart. After returning from World War II in 1945, AUDIE joined the Texas National Guard's 36th Infantry Division. AUDIE continued to serve in this capacity and eventually attained the rank of Major before retiring.

Many Natchitoches and Sabine Parish residents don't know it, but AUDIE actually came to our area during maneuver training. During the Sagebrush Maneuvers of the 50s and early 60s in our area, AUDIE and the 36th Division came to Camp Polk for field training. AUDIE was in charge of combat training, rifle training, and bayonet training during these maneuvers, with him participating in the maneuvers on Peason Ridge, located in south Sabine and west Natchitoches Parishes. During this time, AUDIE's book *To Hell and Back* was a best seller, with it also having been made into a highly successful movie. AUDIE was a hit with the civilians and the soldiers everywhere he went.

Even though a highly successful actor who made over 46 movies, he continued to attend Veterans Programs throughout the United States. Even though he was still shy and polite, he always remembered his fellow soldier everywhere he went.

While flying as a passenger on an aircraft on Memorial Day Weekend, May 28, 1971, AUDIE was killed along with five others in the crash of this plane in a desolate part of the Appalachian Mountains near Roanoke, Virginia. American's greatest combat soldier was dead.

AUDIE L. MURPHY was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery. Today his grave is, along with JOHN F. KENNEDY, the most visited graves in that cemetery of war dead and war veterans. Even though he was small in stature, his heroism and dignity make him stand tall in American military history. AUDIE never thought his feats were extraordinary in combat, yet he won every medal for heroism given by the United States during his wartime service.

Today, America's heroes are celebrities who try to stand out and make a big splash with their big money and fancy dress and automobiles. AUDIE fought for a cause that he believed in and he upheld the rigid military traditions throughout his life. AUDIE would have been 86 years old this year. You know, a hero can come from any walk of life. Just look at AUDIE MURPHY. Today, let's remember AUDIE MURPHY as the American hero he was, for too many, he may have been our last great military hero.

NEW ORLEANS PASSENGER LISTS RESOURCES. This site provides a collection of lists for finding passenger arrival records for the Port of New Orleans. It's divided into two sections: Before 1820 and 1820-1952. <www.germanroots.com/neworleans.html

GEORGE GROVER BUCHANAN's WORLD WAR II SERVICE

Contributed by FRANCES DENNIS BUCHANAN, Member #357

My story about World War II is somewhat different than most. On the day that the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor my late husband and I had only been married a few months. We were living in Suffolk, Virginia, at the time. His cousin, a pharmacist mate was visiting us on that memorable day. He was called back to the Norfolk Naval Base immediately.

BUCK had registered for the draft and since we had no children we felt he would be drafted soon. But because he was working in the shipyard building ships, the draft board continued to defer him. We moved from Virginia to Mobile, Alabama, and then in 1942 to Tampa, Florida, where he was employed in the shipyard. He had tried to join several branches of the service with no success. It was not until August 1945 after the Japanese surrendered that he was drafted into the Navy.

After finishing boot training in San Diego, he was shipped to Shanghai, China, via Okinawa. I remember he wrote that when the ship, the *USS Ticonderoga*, sailed under the Golden Gate Bridge he was sure he would never see me and our daughters again. Before being drafted he was home and safe and I was selfish enough to be glad he was still with us. The war rationing of meat, sugar, gas and tires was inconvenient but nothing compared to the sacrifice of the men and women in service. Now it was my turn to be alone and wait.

Christmas 1945 was sad for us but the memories of our life together gave me the strength I needed to face the fears I had during this time.

After a brief stop in Okinawa, BUCK's ship anchored in Shanghai, China, and he was then transferred to a repair vessel. His duties were varied mostly welding which was his trade before being drafted. He joked about being the "old man" to the very young sailors who worked with him. His ship, the *USS Ulysses* was nicknamed "the Steel Tailor" because of the many different welding jobs they were asked to do. One of the most odd of these that they were called upon to do was converting small ships with stalls for transporting horses to Manchuria for General CHIANG-KAI-SHEK. Once he wrote me about being suspended over the side of a ship and while welding, the spray from smaller ships passing by on the Yangtze River would drench him and his workers sending sparks from the welding shooting up in the air.

It seemed an eternity for his letters to come, the letters were filled with love and longing but he still managed to make the best of his situation. He wrote an interesting account of a trip to Nanking and the people he met. He sent a lovely silk embroidered dress for our little girl and also an unusual leather cosmetic case which I still have.

In late March of 1946 his ship started home. It took 45 days to come by way of the Panama Canal Zone. When he was discharged in Jacksonville, Florida, I drove up to meet him. I remember when I saw him walk towards me all tanned from those many days on deck in the sun, I thought my heart would break with joy and I thanked God for bringing him home to us.

He was always very proud of his service to his country even though no actual fighting was required. In 1980 when we toured the *USS Alabama* docked in Mobile, he remarked that his welds were still holding.

In 1992, I was reminded when I was presented an American flag at his funeral service that each of us serves in our own way.

POEM ABOUT A VETERAN

Contributed by HERSHEL FRAZIER, Member No. 1463

I have written a good number of songs and recitations about the military at the request of veterans, their widows or friends of a veteran. The recitation below which I have not recorded yet was inspired by the actions of my own son, ARLON FRAZIER. A year or so ago, ARLON was on the ferry that runs from Bolivar to Galveston Island, Texas. He saw an elderly gentleman standing alone just gazing out over Galveston Bay in a humped over position. He walked up to the gentleman and asked "Sir, are you a veteran?" The gentleman replied "I sure am." ARLON said well let me shake your hand. ARLON said the man straightened up, gave him a big smile and was cheerful the rest of the trip. It surely must have made his day.

WHEN YOU SEE A VETERAN

THERE ARE MANY MILLIONS OF US RESTING IN A GRAVE
HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR US, YOU'D HAVE BEEN BORN A SLAVE
SO WHEN YOU SEE A VETERAN, OF THE RED WHITE AND BLUE
REMEMBER HE DID IT FOR HIMSELF AND FOR ME AND YOU.

WHEN YOU SEE A VETERAN YOU MAY NOT EVEN CARE
REMEMBER IT WAS FOR FREEDOM, HE SERVED OVER THERE
YOU MAY NOT LIKE THE IDEA, YOU MAY PERISH THE THOUGHT
STILL FOR YOUR FREEDOM IS THE REASON THAT WE FOUGHT.

VETERANS HAVE COME FROM EVERY WALK OF LIFE
THEY SERVED IN TIME OF PEACE, THEY SERVED IN TIME OF STRIFE
SOME WERE VOLUNTEERS, THEY SERVED ON THEIR OWN
SOME WERE DRAFTED FROM FAMILY LIFE AND HOME.

THE CROSSES ON FOREIGN BATTLE FIELDS ARE NOT FOR NOUGHT
IT WAS FOR OUR COUNTRIES FREEDOM, THAT THESE VETERANS FOUGHT
SOME CAME BACK IN PIECES TO START A NEW LIFE
THOUSANDS DIDN'T COME BACK, THEY MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE.

SO WHEN YOU SEE A VETERAN, SPEAK TO HIM WITH PRIDE
REMEMBER FOR YOUR FREEDOM, MANY THOUSANDS HAVE DIED
SHAKE HIS HAND AND SALUTE HIM, HAVE A KIND WORD TO SAY
FOR WHEN YOU SEE A VETERAN, YOU SEE THE U.S.A.

NEWS ITEMS FROM THE LAKE CHARLES WEEKLY ECHO (Saturday, 23 May 1868)

Information from newspapers gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member #1296

DEATH OF P. A. BURNS

The following facts are taken from the affidavit of EDWARD PATELL made before J. V. MOSS, J. P.

On Thursday, the 14th inst, deponent while going down the river in his skiff, was employed by LOUIS SMITH, some two miles below Lake Charles to tow said SMITH, Dr. W. C. UNDERWOOD, and BURNS, down the river, to Dr. UNDERWOOD's house, and accordingly took their skiff in tow. Dr. UNDERWOOD and BURNS were drunk, and SMITH appeared somewhat in liquor. They had liquor with them. UNDERWOOD and BURNS had an argument, but dropped it. After deponent had towed the three in their skiff about a mile and a half, BURNS, who appeared very drunk, jumped overboard and returned to their skiff twice, and while swimming about, called to UNDERWOOD and SMITH to come out there and fight him. While the three were in their skiff by their mismanagement, they caused it to fill with water, and it turned bottom upwards. SMITH got ashore. UNDERWOOD sunk, but rose and was helped into deponent's skiff. BURNS swam after UNDERWOOD's hat, refusing to come back when requested to do so by the other two. Deponent started in his skiff to go to BURNS, when the latter turned and swam towards the shore, but when about ten feet from the skiff, threw up his hands and without a word sunk and did not rise again. Deponent and the other two waited some time, and then went in to UNDERWOOD's residence. This was about four o'clock P.M. The next morning deponent went to Lake Charles and made affidavit as aforesaid.

On the 16th, SAMUEL CARTER, freedman, was employed to go down the river to search for the body. He failed to find it, and went on to Dr. UNDERWOOD's and stayed there that night. Returning early next morning he found the body floating near the place where it was drowned. He towed it up to Lake Charles, where it was seen by a large number of citizens, and where it was the same day buried in the Catholic cemetery.

The affidavit of PATELL, and of the freedman CARTER, as to the discovery of the body, are on file in the office of the Clerk of our District Court, and subject to public inspection.

ESTATE OF MARTHA C. DIAL

State of Louisiana.
Parish of Calcasieu

8th Judicial District Court

EDWARD R. SIMS, of said Parish and State, having applied by petition to be appointed Administrator of the Estate of MARTHA C. DIAL, late wife of GEO. B. SLAUGHTER, of the State of Texas;

Therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested intending to make opposition to said appointment to file the same in writing in my office, in the town of Lake Charles, within ten days from the publication of the present notice.

Clerk's Office, May 23, 1868

J. V. MOSS, Clerk

THE TOWN OF HAYES, LOUISIANA

The settlement of Hayes, Louisiana, just southeast of Lake Charles, was originally known as "La Savanne des Dugas" or "Dugas' Pasture," and was named for a cattle grazier named DUGAS, who came from the Andrus Cove area near Lake Arthur. Apparently DUGAS did not wish to open the land to settlers, because settlement would interfere with his grazing lands. When DUGAS died about 1832, THOMAS HAYES, for whom the town was later named, came to Dugas' Pasture with his wife, MARY ANN FOREMAN.

Next came WILLIAM HOLLAND, who had been born in Tennessee in 1809. HOLLAND married ZILLA ANN FOREMAN. They became the parents of nine children. Using a team of oxen, HOLLAND moved an old slave cabin on his property and established the first school. TOM CANNON, a comrade-in-arms from the War for Texas Independence, became the first school teacher. About 1854, Mrs. BAZELINE DEROUEN, a widow from New Iberia, came with her seven sons and daughter to settle in the area.

A little later, FRANCOIS, LOUIS, and EUGENE LORRAIN came from France and settled near Hayes in what came to be known as the Lorrain Settlement. They built a brick mill, a sugar mill, a grist mill, and a sawmill. In 1860, they built a school and hired PIERRE LENOIR, a teacher from France. Other early teachers in the settlement were MARCELINE GOODEAUX, GLADYS KINNEY, and a Miss DICARLO. The school was later moved to Hayes, where the first teachers were HELEN BIENVENU, VERA STEBBLING, J. R. LOGAN, IRMA HOWARTON and the Misses FREEMAN, LANDRENEAUX, and ROY. A post office, with Mrs. AURELINE LORRAIN as post-mistress, was in operation in the Lorrain Settlement by about 1880. Mail was brought up the bayou by schooner. Travel was difficult, and the Hayes area remained relatively isolated for many years.

In 1875, GEORGE GIBBS moved from Lowry and opened a store in the Hayes-Lorrain area. Families with the surnames of ANDRUS, ATKINSON, BROWN, DUHON, LEMELLE, MITCHELL, MOORE, TRAHAN, and VERRETT were also early settlers. About 1885, OPHELIN PRIMEAUX came to the area from Erath with his family of ten children, his furniture and cattle. After the turn of the century, families named CARMOUCHE, FRUGE, GOSSETT, GRAVELLE, KENT, MORGAN, and WALKER moved into the area. There were also farmers from the Mid-West who came to Hayes as a result of a JABEZ WATKINS' advertising the area as "The Garden of Eden."

Methodist circuit riders came to the Hayes area as early as 1835, holding meetings and religious services at the HAYES and HOLLAND homes. Among the early circuit riders was Rev. JOE BERWICK. In 1898, the First Methodist Church was built on the property of Mrs. BAZELINE DEROUEN. The first pastor of the church was Rev. ROBERT F. HOWELL. The first Catholic Church was established about 1900 on the site of the Derouen-Lorrain Cemetery. [For cemetery list, see *Kinfolks*, Vol. 5 #2 & #3]

In 1903, TOLIVER HAYES surveyed and laid out about 40 acres as the town site. TOLIVER HAYES was a descendant of WILLIAM HAYES of St. Landry Parish. [See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 23

No. 4] He was born about 1846, as his age in the 1911 Special Veteran's Census was given as 66.

During the War Between the States, he served in Co. A and Co. D of Ragsdale's Texas Cavalry, and received a pension in 1916 and 1926. His occupation was given as farmer. He was on various veterans' lists in the *Lake Charles American Press*. On 1 January 1868, in the part of Imperial Calcasieu Parish that is now Jeff Davis Parish, TOLIVER HAYES married EVELINA MALLET. Their children were: ALVIN, OLIVER B. (born ca 1869; died 9 June 1936, Hayes, La.; married ELODIE HAYES), Mrs. JULES DES JARDINES, Mrs. JESSIE DES JARDINES, Mrs. T. A. McCARROLL, and Amelia (married FRANK GIBBS).

In 1904, the Louisiana Western Railroad built a line from Lake Charles to Lake Arthur, and opened up communication with the rest of the world. TOLIVER HAYES sold lots to the railroad for a depot. With the railroad came prosperity. The Zigler Lumber Co. and the Hayes Lumber Co. built new sawmills. A post office was established with SOLOMON HAYES as the first postmaster.

The first public school house was built by the Calcasieu Parish School Board in 1910. A brick school house was built in 1919, and in 1933, a second rice mill was built. In 1934, the Gulf Oil Company found oil in the Hayes area. In 1935, Louisiana Highway 14 came through Hayes, and eleven years later, in 1946, a natural gas plant and pipeline were installed. By 1950, there were 1,200 people living in Hayes.

Source: *American Press* (8/9/1987; 9/18/2003)

Kinfolks, Vol. 7 #3

Ross. *Pioneers of Calcasieu Parish*, Vol. I

Rosteet & Miguez. *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, La.* SW La. Genealogical Society (1994)

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LORRAIN SETTLEMENT. The nearby Lorrain Settlement was settled by FRANCOIS, LOUIS and EUGENE LORRAIN, three brothers who came from France to southwest Louisiana before the War Between the States. They bought land from the LEMELLE family, free men of color from the Opelousas area, who, in 1850, had bought a large cypress swamp from the Federal government. Here the LORRAIN brothers established a small settlement, cutting and selling the cypress lumber. EUGENE took the lumber by schooner to the Port of Galveston. Later he apparently became a victim of foul play, and his boat and body were found near the settlement of Oak Grove. LOUIS LORRAIN built a school about 1860, and hired a teacher from France, PIERRE LENOIR. A post office was established at the settlement in 1860, and mail came to the remote settlement by schooner. Mrs. LOUIS (AURELIAN) LORRAIN was the postmistress.

* * * * *

We all know that books burn---yet we have the greater knowledge that books cannot be killed by fire. People die, but books never die. No man and no force can abolish memory. In this war, we know, books are weapons.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

THE DAILY AMERICAN (25 JUNE 1897)

Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member #1296

A MODEST REQUEST (Continued from last issue). Attorney MOORE wants the city surveyed again and a new map made. It will only take six months time, and will cost \$1,000.

The DEES injunction suit continues to drag along. The evidence on plea of estoppel is now being taken.

Counsel for the city, MOORE, this morning asked the court to grant an order for a map showing the original and annexed territory designated as being the annexed. J. REID subdivisions and other property as being a portion of the HASKELL and RYAN subdivision. He wanted a legal and official map for the use of both plaintiff and defendant in this case. Mr. KLEINPETER being asked for information, said that it would be almost impossible to make an accurate map, as the old BILBO house, which was point of commencement is gone and a mistake of ten feet in starting point would cause serious errors in the survey. He said to make such a map would take six months and cost about \$1,000.00. Court did not grant the order, but will grant an order for a map to be made from the tracing of the present official map.

Mayor CROWLEY, Alderman GEO. W. RYAN, president police jury, ADOLPH MEYER and Alderman A. O. LYONS testified along the same line as witnesses of yesterday, that A. L. DEES was recognized as a citizen of Lake Charles by parish officials and that his property was assessed by the city assessor; that streets bounded it; that it received benefit of police protection, etc. Court adjourned at 12 o'clock.

Afternoon session. In Justice J. J. KINDER's court today the evidence on the plea of estoppel in the DEES injunction suit was closed. In the afternoon the arguments were heard. Attorney JOSEPH MOORE argued for the city and Mr. ODOM for the plaintiff. The judge wanted time to review the evidence and the decision on the pleas of estoppel will be handed down in court Tuesday, July 6th.

WHAT KEARNEY THINKS. He don't believe in the Hold-Ups now prevalent. "Well, I'll tell you boys," remarked CHARLES KEARNEY last night to a lot of young men who had gathered into KEARNEY's drug store to discuss the hold up of Express Messenger FOX, "I tell you if I had been in Mr. FOX's place when the fellow stuck his gun up in my face and told me he wanted to know what time it was, I'd a told him it was time I wasn't here. I wouldn't have been there very long, and I don't believe FOX was there very long, either. They tell me FOX walked up Ryan street, but I am here to say that when Mr. FOX came up to the store he was a-puffin'; and a-blowin' worse than a porpoise, and his eyes were sticking out, so you could knock them off with a stick.

"Boys, I tell you I don't believe in those hold ups, and I am thankful that my sweetheart does not live in the south part of town. If she did, she would have to see me Sunday afternoon, and I would leave her in time to be home before dark, too."

LOCAL MATTERS. Happenings of Interest all over the City, Picked up in Passing.

NEW FISH MARKET. Mr. O. W. SCHWING has opened a fish and vegetable market just south of the Wells Fargo and Express Co.

MAKING THE BOYS HAPPY. The K. C. W. & G. Ry. Co.'s pay car went out this morning in charge of Mr. E. N. HAZZARD, who acts as assistant for Paymaster NEAL.

THE WATKINS PICNIC. The employees of K. C. W. & G. will enjoy themselves in a day's outing tomorrow. They will leave over the K. C. W. & G. railroad on the first section of train No. 1 at 7:15 a.m. They will spend the day at Spring Creek and return about 6 p.m. They will carry along plenty of lunch and innocent liquid refreshments.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE. Mrs. H. E. BUCK was pleasantly surprised by her friends last night at her home south of the city, the occasion being her birthday. The evening was very pleasantly spent in playing games and partaking of choice refreshments. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. CROSBY, Messrs. DUNN, WEBER and S. H. BUCK and Misses MAYME and EMMA SILING.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT. The social entertainment given by Mrs. A. E. PRICE and Mrs. A. M. MAYO to their Sunday school classes was a graphophone instead of a phonograph entertainment. The lawn was prettily decorated with Japanese lanterns, etc. The graphophone gave all of the latest comic songs and speeches for their entertainment, and all spent a delightful evening.

ENTERTAINED AT TEA. Last evening Mr. and Mrs. D. W. WHITE entertained some of their friends at tea, after which a very pleasant evening was spent in conversation. Mr. and Mrs. WHITE are royal entertainers and all present went away feeling that it was good for them to be there.

Those present were: Rev. and Mrs. CHAS. W. LYMAN, Mr. and Mrs. SOL BLOCH, Mr. and Mrs. LOUIS CRAGER, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. NEAL, Mrs. E. N. HAZZARD, Mr. L. J. SMITH, Mr. HOWARD HARMON, Miss SMITH and Mr. ARTHUR HOLLINS.

PERSONAL.

Mr. TOM BAKER is spending the day in town.

Mr. FRED REID, of Lockport, is in the city today.

Mr. J. FRANK is looking after his business in Oberlin today.

Mr. J. W. RHORER is transacting business in Welsh today.

Dr. HOWE made a professional trip to Lacasine Wednesday.

Mr. ALBERT WISLER, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is a caller in the city today.

Mr. C. JOHNSON, wife and children, of Iowa, spent yesterday in the city.

Mr. JOHN SINGLETON of Welsh, is visiting the family of Hon. JNO. H. POE.

Mrs. E. A. WILBUR, who has been sick for several weeks is improving rapidly.

Mr. ED FAIRCHILD, of Edgerly, is shaking hands with friends on our streets today.

Mr. ED. JOINER, a conductor on the K. C. P. & G. road is a caller in the parish seat today.

Mr. GRAUFFORD, returned to his home in Fenton this morning, after spending a day in the parish seat.

Mrs. A. M. WILLIS left for her home n Oakdale this morning, after a pleasant visit with friends in the city.

Mrs. P. J. CONNOLLY and children returned from Orange, where they have been visiting for several days.

Mr. J. W. MOORE, the popular merchant of Oberlin, transacted business in the city yesterday, returning to his home this morning.

THE DAILY GRIND. What Was Done in the Mayor's Court this Morning.

The mayor's court was full of offenders again this morning. If the mayor's court continues to bring in the revenue it has brought in for the last three days, the city will not have to borrow any more money.

One of the prisoners who was up this morning has been up for the last three mornings in succession. One of the arrests got gay and said he would do as he pleased. Mayor CROWLEY gave him a night in the calaboose to cool down and will have him up again soon.

The number up before the mayor every morning shows that Lake Charles has some very efficient policemen. The following were the cases and results:

JOHN FLEMMING, drunk and disorderly, was fined \$2.50 or five days work on the streets.

VICTORIA SCOTT was up for the third successive morning for using bad language. She was fined \$5.00, or five days in the calaboose.

Mrs. LEE CUTTING, using bad language, was fined \$1.00, or 12 hours in calaboose.

HENRY RANKIN, bad language, was fined \$2.50, or five days work on the streets.

ALBERT WHITINGHAM, drunk, was fined \$1.50.

CAN'T WED IN BLOOMERS. A Milwaukee Minister Refuses to marry a Chicago Couple.

"Thou shalt not wear bloomers on the Sabbath day if thou wouldst be married a Methodist." Such is the rule of conduct laid down for the guidance of Chicago couples by Rev. WESLEY A. HUNSBERGER, the great marrying parson, of Milwaukee. The decision was given in the case of WILLIAM KINLER and Miss DREISBAUGH, of Chicago, who presented themselves at the parsonage and asked the minister to pronounce the words which would make them one.

Miss DREISBAUGH was attired in a suit of modest and becoming bloomers, while the young man had on a regulation bicycle costume. They came from Chicago on an excursion steamer and had their wheels. After a hot ride through the city, in which they did considerable scorching, they stopped in front of the parsonage and went panting to the minister with the request that he marry them while they were getting cool on the little red sofa. He refused because they were not properly dressed for the occasion and the day.

In speaking of the matter Mr. HUNSBERGER said: "I do not object to bloomers so much, but then the church has condemned Sunday wheeling and Sunday excursions, and when it was evident that a couple came here from Chicago to have an outing and ride riotously through the streets and incidentally to get married I cannot marry them. If it had been any other day but Sunday it would be different."

Justice McWORTHER, who had no prejudice against bloomers, married the couple.

CITY DIRECTORIES

These directories 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 record, 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. 34 No. 3

LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY

p. 103

DESEMONE, CHAS. (Mrs BONNIE), merc,
Cor Railroad and Shattuck, mfgs. office
and yard S P tracks near Shattuck
DELATTE, (Mrs), cont and mfg, Delatte & LaGrange,
r Tenth and Hodges
DEMPSEY, JACK (Mrs), lumberman, r 1750 South
DEROUEN, ALCES (Mrs), retired, r 1627 Hodges
DEROUKY, PHILLIP (ELIZA), (c), lab, r 112 Nix
DEVERS, ELBERT, r 333 Nix
DEVERS, ELMER, r 333 Nix
DeVILLER, (Mrs), fireman J A Bel, r 725 Belden

DICARLO, FRANK (Mrs), merc, 102 Nix
DICARLO, TONY (Mrs ANGELINEA), merc,
1231 Railroad
DIETZ, T M (Mrs), mbr C. G. Guild & Co, bakers,
r 985 Pujo
DIPIAZZA, JOE, butcher, 326 Boulevard
DIXON, J. J. (VIRGINIA), (c), lab, r 226 First
DOANE, LOTTIE, r 122 Bonaparte
DOBBERTINE, Mrs M, r 311 Lawrence
DODSON, A. W. (Mrs), eng, r 411 Pine
DOIRON, A. (Mrs), carp, r 624 Blake
DOIRON, Miss IDA, r 624 Blake

Advertisements: Muller's; Leon & E. A. Chavanne, Real Estate and Insurance; G. T. Rock Hardware; Mathieu's Drug Store

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DOIRON, WILFRED, r 624 Blake
DOLBY, O. S., real estate dealer, Coml bldg, r 603 Pujo
DONALD, W. L. (Mrs LILY), kiln foreman, 935 Shattuck
DONALDSON, LEE, logman, r 521 Griffens
DORAN, ALBERT, operator, W U Tel Co, r 719 Belden
DORAN, PAUL, sawyer, r 719 Belden
DORRITZ, RICHMOND (LOU), (c), millman, r Goos Blvd
DORSEY, T. H. , (c), pressing shop, 217 Franklin
DOUGHERTY, ALEX (Mrs. ERNESTINE), r 425 Pujo
DOURS, FELIX (Mrs), rice grader L C Rice Co, r 719

DOWNES, WM (Mrs), grocer, r 527 Bilbo
DRAKE, Rev. W. W., (Mrs E J), r 412 Broad
DRAKE, Miss NORA, r 412 Broad
DREW, E. A., r 914 Belden
DREW, H. C., pres Calc Nat Bank, real estate,
office Frank Bldg
DREW, Mrs MARTHA, r 914 Belden
DREW, I., r 914 Belden
DUBARD, W. P., r 421 Ryan
DUDLEY, A. S. (Mrs), Krielow-Dudley Gro Co,
r 1609 Madison

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

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DUFFEL, ALBERT (Mrs), clk Muller's, r 915 Hodges
 DUFFAT, G., tinner, r Iris
 DUHIG, W. J. (Mrs), lumberman, r 611 Pujo
 DUHON, L. (c), barber, r 938 Railroad
 DUHON, S. E. (Mrs), shipping clk Wall Gro Co,
 r 1011 Clarence
 DUHON, O. (Mrs), trav salesman, r 1742 Elm
 DULY, GUS, candy kitchen, 841 Ryan
 DUMAS, EMMA, (c), laund, r 1322 Kirkman
 DUNN, W. P. (Mrs), r 814 Clarence
 DUNLAP, JACK, clk Murray-Brooks Hdw Co,
 r 424 Bilbo

DUPINS, J. R. (Mrs ELLA), CARP Miller & Ovy,
 r 507 Bank
 DUPLANTIES, W. J. (Mrs ADELE), barber
 DUPLECHAIN, W. D. (Mrs OPHELIA), clk Palace
 Gro, r 1039 Louisiana
 DUPONT, F, wks Boudreaux's market
 DUPRE, ADA, (c), r 1502 Fournet
 DUPRE, LUVINIA, (c) r 1502 Fournet
 DUPRE, NOAH, carp, 218 Ann
 DURBRIDGE, W. W. (Mrs), switchman K C S,
 r 328 Hodges

Advertisements: A. W. Mayer, Fire Insurance; Harmon, Thee Fashionable Tailor; Muller's; Lake Side Steam Laundry Co.

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DURBRIDGE, WALTER, r 328 Hodges
 DYER, Mrs J. B., r 1020 Clarence
 DYSON, FELIX (LOUISA), (c), lab, r 405 Boulevard
 DYSON, FELIX, Jr., (c), r 405 Boulevard
 EAST, A. A. (Mrs. IVA), salesman Gulf Gro Co,
 r 1122 Bank
 EAST, Miss BESSIE, r 1126 Bank
 EAST, C. P., contr, r 1126 Bank
 EAST, H. C. (Mrs C), street com, r 1126 Bank
 EAST, Mrs T. S., dressmaker, r 1014 Iris

EASTLAKE TOWNSITE CO, cor Broad and
 Hodges
 ECKER, DANIEL, stud, r 1206 Boulevard
 ECKER, Miss HATTIE, r 1206 Boulevard
 ECKER, S. J. (Mrs), r 1206 Boulevard
 ECKERT, J. (Mrs KATHERINE), retired,
 r 318 Mill
 ECKHARDT, JOHN (Mrs CAROLINE),
 lab, r 221 Rock
 ECKHARDT, JOHN Jr., r 221 Rock
 EDDLEMAN, HENRY, r Shattuck and Moeling
 EDDLEMAN, JANEY, r Shattuck and Moeling

Advertisements: Loree Grocery Company; Sam'l Kaufman; F. A. Toce; The Life Insurance Company of Virginia; Meyer's

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EDDLEMAN, W. H. (Mrs), grocer, r Shattuck and
 Moeling, store Nichols
 EDDY BROS, dry goods, furnishings, etc,
 Cor Pujo and Ryan
 EDDY, B. W., Eddy Bros
 EDDY, CHARLES (CLIA), r 1019 Railroad
 EDDY, DAVID, with Calc Nat Bank, r 722 Pujo
 EDDY, H. G. (Mrs), retired, r 722 Pujo
 EDDY, JAMES C. (Mrs), merchant, Eddy Bros,
 r 1135 Hodges
 EDDY, NUMA (MARGUERITE), lab, r 612 Jackson

EDWARDS, LOUIS, (c), waiter Rigmaiden's,
 r 712 Clarence
 EDWARDS, OCTAVIA, (c), r 713 Clarence
 EDWARDS, T. A., lawyer, Chavanne bldg
 EDWARDS, T. A. (Mrs), lawyer, r 2019 S. Ryan
 EDWARDS, W. H. (Mrs), Cumb Tel & Tel Co,
 r 631 Iris
 ELARDO, J., tel opr S P Ry, r 819 Lawrence
 ELDRIDGE, Dr. S., (Mrs), dentist, of Chavanne
 bldg, r Shell Beach
 ELKS (B P O E), cor Broad and Hodges
 ELLECK, STELLA, (c), serv, r 118 Louisiana

Advertisements: A. W. Mayer Fire Insurance; Harmon, Thee Fashionable Tailor; Eddy Bros. Dry Goods Co, Ltd.; Lake Side Steam Laundry Co.

ELLENDER, Mrs. N, r 223 Broad
 ELLENDER, NOLAN, r 223 Broad
 ELLIS, EPHRAIM (FLORA), (c), r 641 Boulevard
 ELLIS, GEORGE, (c), lab, r 641 Boulevard
 ELMS, Miss ESTELLE, r 1139 Front
 ELMS, GEO. O., civ eng, r 1139 Front
 ELMS, HARRY E., pool and billiards, Elms & Knapp,
 r 1139 Front
 ELMS & KNAPP, pool and billiards, 829 Ryan
 ELMS, SOL, abstractor, r 1139 Front
 ELSTON, T. F. (Mrs), grocer, r 124 Foster,
 Store, 2202 Ryan
 EMERT, P. A., barber, 621 Ryan

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EPPS, BEATRICE, (c), cook, r 401 Belden
 ERICSON, Mrs E. J., r 118 Pujo
 ERNEST, ALEX (ORA), (c), millman,
 r 324 Blake
 ESCOUBA, EDW. (Mrs), woodyard, r 1113 Cole
 ESCOUBA, RAY, wks woodyard, r 1113 Cole
 ESPRITE, ISAAC (Mrs), lab, r Lyons
 ESPRIT, LEOPOLD, r 216 Lyons
 EVANS, EVERETT, furniture, r 328 Hodges
 ESSARY, J. T., r 711 Broad
 ETHREDTE, GEO. F., plumber, r 402 Hodges
 EVANS, A. J., pres Lake City Fur Co.,
 609 Ryan
 EVANS, Miss ALICE, r 1724 Hodges

Advertisements: Sam'l Kaufman; F. A. Toce; The Life Insurance Company of Virginia; Meyer's

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EVANS, J. M. (Mrs EMMA), painter, r 1724 Hodges
 EVANS, J. C. (Mrs), painter, r 410 Miller
 EVANS, JAMES (JULIA), (c), lab, r 127 Shattuck
 EVERETT, E. J. (Mrs CECILE), lab, r 715 Blake
 EZERNACKE, JOSEPH, engineer, r 333 Nix
 EZERNACKE, WILL, engineer, r 333 Nix
 EYRE, J. S. (Mrs), tie inspector, r 1901 Eleventh

FANGUY, J., (Mrs ROSA), millman, 306 Rock
 FANGUY, LESTER, millman, r 306 Rock
 FANGUY, Miss MABEL, r 306 Rock
 FANGUY, Miss THERESE, r 306 Rock
 FARAL, STEVE, (c), lab, S P Ry, r 1006 Jackson
 FARGIE, TELISKA (JOANNA), (c), lab,
 r 138 Belden
 FOLGOUT, A. E. (Mrs), r 521 Ann

Advertisements: Eddy Bros. Dry Goods Co., Ltd.; Harmon, Thee Fashionable Tailor; Smith's Music Store; Assunto's Cleaning and Dyeing

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FARLOW, ED (Mrs), r 129 Bilbo
 FARRIS, Miss CATHERINE, r 836 Railroad ave
 FARRIS, E. (Mrs K.), grocer, r 532 Boulevard
 FARRIS, J. D. (Mrs V.), carp, r 117 Gray
 FAURET, P. (Mrs. JANE), millman, r 224 Moss
 FAZEND, B. F. (Mrs), glazier, r 1713 Ryan
 FENNENGIO, SAM (Mrs ANNIE), mdse, r 1028 Railroad
 FERREN, ADAM E. (Mrs SARAH), prop Ferren's Shoe
 Store, 723 Ryan, r 501 Bilbo
 FERREN, Miss ELIZABETH, r 501 Bilbo
 FERREN SHOE STORE, 723 Ryan

FERRUGIO, PHILIP, merc, 1028 Railroad ave
 FIELD, Mrs F. B., emp dist clerk's office,
 r 1014 Hodges
 FILIZOLA, FRANK, fish market, 305 Division
 FILIZOLA, FRANK (Mrs SANTA), marketman
 r 301 Ford
 FIRE CO No 2, 747 Railroad ave
 FIRST NATIONAL BANK, 702 Ryan,
 GEO LOCK, pres; L. KAUFMAN,
 H. B. KANE, v-pres; N. E. NORTH,
 cashier
 FISHER, A. T. (Mrs NORA), carp, r 702 Jackson
 FISHER, H. E. (Mrs), lab, r 1903 Front
 FISHER, Dr. W. L. (Mrs ELMA), physician,
 off Chavanne bldg, r 1531 Hodge

Advertisements: F. A. Toce; Richard, Wasey & Company; Kirby Street Grocery; The Life Insurance Company of Virginia

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FISK, Mrs NORA, r Sodth
 FITCH, CHAS W., lumber dealer, off Viterbo bldg
 FITCH, CHAS W. (Mrs BERTIE), lbr dealer, r 519 Bilbo
 FITZENREITER, CHAS. (Mrs CLARA), millman, r 413 Ford

FLANDERS, FRED (Mrs CATHERINE), mgr
 Buck brick yd, r 1900 Hodges
 FLANDERS, Miss LILLIAN, r 1900 Hodges
 FLANDERS, W. W. (Mrs), retired, r 605 Mill

p. 111 (continued)

FLANTY, NOAH (JEAN), (c), r 1338 Railroad Ave
 FLETCHER, JOHN (Mrs MARY), lab, r Lyons alley
 FLEURY, J. A. (Mrs MARY), merc, r 539 Jackson
 FLEURY, JULIUS, wks ice plant, r 539 Jackson
 FLEURY, JOSEPH, fireman, r 539 Jackson
 FLORA, WILLIE, (c), lab, r 332 Lyons
 FLYNN, HORACE, (c), r 1019 Belden

FOGMAN, JOHN (Mrs), fireman, Mo Pac,
 r 1751 South
 FOLEY, Mrs. THOMAS (wid), r 1002 Blvd
 FONTENOT, Mrs D., (wid), pressing shop,
 r 932 Broad
 FONTENOT, Miss ETHEL, r 932 Broad
 FORD, J. C. (Mrs IDA), electrician,
 r 402 Richard
 FORD, G. F. (Mrs), fireman Mo Pac,
 r 1205 Boulevard

Advertisements: Smith's Music Store; Harmon, Thee Fashionable Tailor; Muller's; Assunto's Cleaning and Dyeing

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FOREMAN, A. (Mrs BIRDIE), transfer, r 2440 Shattuck
 FOREMAN, ALEXIS, r 702 Nichols
 FOREMAN, Miss EDNA, r 702 Nichols
 FOREMAN, E. D. (Mrs. LIZZIE), r 203 Gray
 FOREMAN, GEO, (c), millman, r 601 Franklin
 FOREMAN, JOHN (Mrs. B.), riverman, r 702 Nichols
 FOREMAN, JOE (Mary), (c), sawyer, r 735 Clarence
 FOREMAN, LAWRENCE (Mrs. ANNA),
 wks Hodge F & L Co, r 1423 Commercial
 FOREMAN, NATHAN (Mrs DORA), carp, r 215 Canal
 FORT, Dr. A. K., dentist, VonPhul & Gordon bldg

FORT, _____ (Mrs), salesman Muller's, r 830 Bilbo
 FOSTER, BEN (Mrs), real estate, Dees & Foster,
 r 1901 Ryan
 FOSTER, AUSTIN (CARRIE), (c), millman,
 r Goos Boulevard
 FOSTER, D. M. (Mrs), real estate, off Kaufman bldg,
 r 1103 Broad
 FOSTER, D. M. Jr., (Mrs), asst postmaster,
 r 641 Cleveland
 FOSTER, FRANK, hackman, r 826 Bilbo
 FOSTER, G. J., millwright, r 417 Pruitt
 FOSTER, HARRY, carp, r 417 Pruitt
 FOSTER, Miss MARGARET, r 417 Pruitt

Advertisements: Richard, Wasey & Company; F. A. Toce; The Life Insurance Company of Virginia; Kirby Street Grocery

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FOSTER, J. A. (Mrs), rice business, r 813 Broad
 FOSTER, W. A. (Mrs), brakeman, W & G, r 316 Pruitt
 FOSTED, ROXIE, (c), housekeeper, r 311 Kirkman
 FOULCARD, ALBERT (Mrs JULIA), wks Roy's pool room,
 r 1213 Gallagher
 FOULCARD, ARTHUR, r 1213 Gallagher
 FOULCARD, Miss AGNES, r 1213 Gallagher
 FOULCARD, Miss E., r 1213 Gallagher
 FOURNET, Judge G. A. (Miss BERTHA), r 1012 Pujo
 FOURNET, LOUIS, clk, r 1012 Pujo
 FOURNET, J. G. (Mrs), lawyer, r 1114 Hodges
 FOWLER, J. I, r 624 Iris

FOX, J. C. (EDITH), (c), lab, 1506 Fournet
 FOX, JOHN (Mrs), hostler, r 214 Ann
 FOXALL, CHARLES (ESTELLE), (c), millman,
 r 628 Hutchinson
 FRANCIS, MARY, (c), laund, r 605 Boulevard
 FRANGUESE, FRED, mess Wells Fargo Co,
 r 402 Hodges
 FRANK, Miss CARRIE, r 421 Broad
 FRANK, EDWIN, r 421 Broad
 FRANK, Miss ESTELLE, r 421 Broad
 FRANK, Miss LILY, r 421 Broad
 FRANK, Julius (Mrs JOSEPHINE), Frank Hdw Co,
 Ryan St, r 421 Broad

Advertisements: Muller's; Leon & E. A. Chavanne Insurance; Hemenway Furniture Company, Ltd.; Calcasieu Building and Loan Association

(Continued next issue)

ONE OF THE GOALS OF GENEALOGISTS IS TO PRESERVE THE VALUES AND WAYS OF LIFE OF OUR ANCESTORS. PART OF THEIR SOCIAL HISTORY WAS THE WAY THEY LIVED, THE RECIPES THEY USED AND THE THINGS THEY USED. DO YOU HAVE ANY OLD FAMILY RECIPES OR STORIES TO SHARE?

ST. PETERS CATHOLIC CHURCH CEMETERY
Hackberry, Cameron Parish, La.

Continued from Vol. 34 No. 3

ST. PETERS CATHOLIC CHURCH CEMETERY
Hackberry, La.

Location: Hwy 27 South and Main Street, Hackberry, La.

Submitted by LEE GRANGER. This cemetery was read by PETIE LaBOVE and LEE GRANGER, updated by BEVERLY DELANEY and re-read by BRENDIA COLLIGAN, September 1997. Annotations by EVELYN COLE, 330 A B Cole Rd., DeRidder, LA 70634

AKERS, JOHN O., b. 7 Dec. 1906, d. 11 Jan. 1989
AKERS, ALINE M., b. 17 May 1913, d. 27 Feb. 1987
ARCENEUX, ARISTRIDE, b. 2 Nov. 1852, d. 19 Jan. 1926
ARCENEUX, ESSIE VINCENT, b. 14 June 1907, d. 3 Sep. 1982; born ELSIE VINCENT;
w/o CHARLES LAWRENCE ARCENEUX, Sr.; d/o DUPRE and SARAH ANN
KAOUGH VINCENT
ARCENEUX, MICHAEL VINCENT, b. 5 Apr. 1944, d. 29 July 1991;
s/o CHARLES LAWRENCE and ELSIE VINCENT ARCENEUX
ARCENEUX, CHARLES, b. 8 Jan. 1903, d. 4 Feb. 1979;
h/o ELSIE "ESSIE" VINCENT ARCENEUX,
ARCENEUX, JUDITH DELAUNE, b. 28 Jan. 1859, d. 1 Mar. 1940
ARCENEUX, ROBERT BRUCE, b. 9 May 1934, d. 11 Sep. 1936
BABINEUX, THOMAS, b. 17 Apr. 1903, d. 6 Feb. 1961
BABINEUX, OZITE KERSHAW, b. 7 Sep. 1906, d. 14 June 1995
BELLEAUD, ALLIE E., b. 21 Sep. 1924, d. 6 July 1962
BENOIT, JOHN, b. 1838, d. 1908
BENOIT, APPOLONIA, b. 9 Feb. 1871, d. 3 Jan. 1951
BENOIT, ROSE, b. 4 Oct. 1904, d. 17 Dec. 1979
BENOIT, JOHNNY (JOHN J.), B. 4 July 1868, d. 10 Dec. 1946
BENOIT, PREMISE, b. 20 June 1891, d. 1 Feb. 1966
BENOIT, MEDICE, b. 13 Oct. 1886, d. 9 Jan. 1968
BENOIT, DESIRE, b. 14 Aug. 1900, d. 31 Oct. 1980
BENOIT, DALLON J. 'BICK', b. 16 Nov. 1896, d. 27 Nov. 1970
BENOIT, CHRIS A., b. 8 Jan. 1961, d. 29 Aug. 1963
BENOIT, CLIFFORD J., b. 15 May 1945, d. 6 Mar. 1968
BENOIT, MARY, b. 31 Jan. 1835, d. 4 Jan. 1933
BENOIT, Mrs. PIERRE (EMILY TOUCHET), b. 2 Sep. 1864, d. 23 Aug. 1952
BERWICK, VELTA BROUSSARD, b. 22 Dec. 1918, d. 5 Feb. 1992
BERWICK, WILLIAM, d. 14 Sep. 1980
BIHM, EVA GRANGER, b. 17 Sep. 1906, d. 31 July 1959
BIHM, BURNEY, b. 15 Nov. 1911, d. 27 Nov. 1958
BILLEAUD, FRANCIS, b. 30 Nov. 1922, d. 14 Jan. 1974

BONSALL, THOMAS WALTER, b. 9 Mar. 1902, d. 19 Feb. 1972
 BONSALL, ALVIN JOHN, b. 17 Aug. 1907, d. 25 Mar. 1990
 BONSALL, ANNIE LAURA, b. 24 Mar. 1905, d. 22 Jan. 1983
 BONSALL, ANN, b. & d. 28 June 1941
 BOURG, EDGAR, b. 2 Feb. 1901, d. 20 June 1938
 BOURG, WINNIE ROY, b. 17 Feb. 1931, d. 7 Feb. 1937
 BOURGEOIS, MARY R., b. 1929, d. 1943
 BROUSSARD, EMMA, b. 17 Mar. 1883, d. 20 May 1979
 BROUSSARD, ROBERT G., b. 23 Sep. 1948, d. 23 Apr. 1949
 BROUSSARD, Mrs. ELITE, b. 3 Jan. 1911, d. 28 Aug. 1958
 BROUSSARD, AZENA, b. 22 May 1889, d. 8 Oct. 1960
 BUFFORD, Mrs. OLITE V., b. 27 Oct. 1921, d. 10 Oct. 1986
 BUFFORD, OTTO, b. 14 Mar. 1910, d. 2 May 1958
 BUFFORD, JEWEL L., b. 5 Apr. 1910, d. 21 June 1978
 BUFFORD, ERASTUS B., b. 14 Sep. 1878, d. 21 July 1959
 BUFORD, KEITH WAYNE, b. 10 Jan. 1952, d. 24 Oct. 1955
 BURCH, CHARLES ROBERT Jr., d. 3 July 1979
 CAIN, ANNIE TURNER, d. 18 Mar. 1993
 CAMP, IRENE E., b. 30 Aug. 1910, d. 16 May 1986
 CAMP, GLENN HARRISON, b. 5 Nov. 1908, d. 15 July 1979
 CHESSON, AMELIA KAOUGH, b. 31 Oct. 1881, d. 27 Jan. 1966
 CHESSON, JAMES P., b. 22 Mar. 1879, d. 30 June 1937
 COHEN, EUNICE D., b. 15 Feb. 1907, d. 17 Jan. 1988
 COLLIGAN, ALBEST, b. 4 Jan. 1885, d. 14 Jan. 1961
 COLLIGAN, JOSEPH LELAND, b. 2 Feb. 1910, d. 17 Oct. 1994
 COLLIGAN, JOSEPH LELAND, Jr., b. 24 Dec. 1933, d. 21 Apr. 1935
 COLLIGAN, JOHN BERCHMAN, M.D., b. 23 Aug. 1912, d. 15 Sep. 1999
 COLLIGAN, URAINE L., b. 10 Apr. 1881, d. 7 Mar. 1953
 CONSTANCE, WINSTON B., b. 13 Sep. 1950, d. 29 Jan. 1977
 CONSTANCE, JAMES, d. 27 June 1976
 CONSTANCE, J. B., Sr. (JOHN BAPTISTE), b. 11 May 1921, d. 17 Sep. 1975
 CONSTANCE, AGNES ANN, b. 7 Aug. 1906, d. 30 May 1974
 CONSTANCE, PIERRE 'PETE', b. 2 Feb. 1883, d. 3 Aug. 1973
 CONSTANCE, WAYNE TERRY, b. 3 July 1956, d. 19 July 1985
 CONSTANCE, VIDA CORBELLO, b. 24 July 1916, d. 10 Nov. 1991
 CONSTANCE, ODET ROYA, b. 6 Mar. 1909, d. 7 Dec. 1969
 CONSTANCE, PETER 'TAN', b. 30 Sep. 1913, d. 27 Mar. 1984
 COURMIER, LENNIE, b. 28 July 1886, d. 9 Apr. 1949
 COURMIER, A. LENNIE PATEN, b. 22 Dec. 1896, d. 18 Jan. 1983
 COURMIER, LUDRAN, b. 12 Dec. 1916, d. 30 July 1967
 COURMIER, CURTIS VERRON, b. 8 July 1948, d. 1 Sep. 1950
 COX, MARY ESTELLE, b. 27 Aug. 1941, d. 27 Aug. 1941
 CROKER, CLYDE, b. 5 Feb. 1916, d. 13 May 1971
 CUVILLIER, EVA JOYCE, b. 4 Nov. 1937, d. 4 Apr. 1939
 CUVILLIER, Mrs. CAMELLIA, b. 18 July 1879, d. 17 Jan. 1947
 DARBONNE, JAMES, b. 28 Jan. 1933, d. 23 May 1936

DARBONNE, DEBRA 'DAB', b. 17 Oct. 1908, d. 24 Dec. 1949
 DARBONNE, RUBY LANDRY, b. 24 Apr. 1915, d. 20 Dec. 1994; w/o HARRY DARBONNE;
 d/o JEFFERSON and MALINA BENOIT LANDRY
 DARBONNE, DALTON, b. 26 Jan. 1921, d. 8 Aug. 1937
 DARBONNE, HARRY, b. 20 Oct. 1904, d. 11 May 1967; h/o RUBY LANDRY DARBONNE
 DARBONNE, MORRIS, b. 4 Dec. 1892, d. 17 Nov. 1949
 DARBONNE, MARIE DAYE, b. 6 Aug. 1932, d. 29 Dec. 1936
 DARBONNE, DESSIE SPELL, b. 17 July 1896, d. 11 Jan. 1984
 DARBONNE, EDDIE, b. 17 Feb. 1891, d. 25 May 1939
 DARBONNE, Mrs. JESSIE, b. 23 May 1899, d. 28 Jan. 1936
 DARBONNE, MATHILDE, b. 17 Apr. 1899, d. 28 Jan. 1936
 DARBONNE, JESSE, b. 9 Jan. 1899, d. 11 Oct. 1961
 DARTES, H. E., b. 27 Dec. 1928, d. 29 Sep. 1929
 DEVALL, EULA BENOIT, b. 23 Sep. 1905, d. 12 Feb. 1969; w/o LEROY DEVALL
 DEVALL, LEROY, b. 19 July 1903, d. 7 June 1983; h/o EULA BENOIT DEVALL
 DEVALL, ALFRED A., b. 22 Feb. 1923, d. --; h/o E. LAVELLE WHATLEY DEVALL;
 s/o LEROY and EULA BENOIT DEVALL
 DEVALL, E. LAVELLE WHATLEY, b. 10 Sep. 1924, d. --; w/o ALFRED A. DEVALL
 DICKSON, ALAN JOSEPH, b. 1990, d. 20 Feb. 1991
 DICKSON, MICHAEL LEE, b. 20 June 1946, d. 18 Mar. 1973
 DOMINGUE, ZULA BROUSSARD, b. 8 Apr. 1902, d. 20 Jan. 1979
 DOMINGUE, FREDDIE, b. 9 Oct. 1890, d. 26 June 1962
 DOUCET, BETTY JANE, b. 22 Jan. 1939, d. 26 Apr. 1941
 DUCOTE, ROY A., b. 6 Jan. 1901, d. 12 Mar. 1949
 DUCOTE, ETNA CATHERINE, b. 1 Feb. 1903, d. 4 Sep. 1982
 DUGAS, JOSEPH LASTIE 'JOE', b. 30 Sep. 1905, d. 4 May 1980
 DUGAS, ROSIE RACCA, b. 17 Oct. 1911, d. 20 Aug. 1979
 DUHON, MARGUERITE ELLENDER, b. 5 May 1858, d. 4 Mar. 1908
 DUHON, LOTTIE, b. 15 Mar. 1901, d. 11 Sept. 1901
 DUHON, LASTIE, b. 2 Sep. 1887, d. 24 Aug. 1941; h/o EVELYN DUHON;
 s/o SIMEON and JOSEPHINE VINCENT DUHON
 DUHON, SIMIEN (or SIMEON), b. 3 Nov. 1863, d. 28 Jan. 1936;
 h/o JOSEPHINE VINCENT DUHON
 DUHON, JOSEPH LOREE, b. 29 Apr. 1907, d. 12 July 1971;
 s/o SIMEON and JOSEPHINE VINCENT DUHON
 DUHON, EVELYN, b. 10 Nov. 1886, d. 12 May 1924;
 d/o JOHN OLAN and OZEA REON DUHON
 DUHON, JOHN H., b. 9 Sep. 1881, d. 18 Sep. 1938
 DUHON, ARSILLA LITTLE, b. 22 Apr. 1876, d. 6 Feb. 1902; w/o ONEZINE DUHON;
 d/o WILLIAM Sr. and SUSANNE ELENDER LITTLE
 DUHON, MARY OZEA BENOIT, b. 1862, d. 1924
 DUHON, ESTHER, b. 14 Jan. 1909, d. 9 Jan. 1931
 DUHON, JOHN B., b. 1860, d. 1927
 DUHON, HESTER HEBERT, b. 9 Aug. 1894, d. 8 Feb. 1943; w/o GIBBS DUHON;
 d/o ADAM and DORISE VINCENT HEBERT

(To Be Continued)

INFORMATION FROM EXCHANGES

The SWLGS exchanges periodicals with more than 55 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 one of these periodicals.

"Researching Your Irish Ancestors: Mapping Out Your Family History" contains Replacing the Irish Census, Finding Irish Records on the Net, Overcoming Difficulties in Irish Family Resource, Irish DNA Case Study.

Family Chronicle, Vol. 15 No. 7, September/October 2010

"High Noon in Lake Charles: The LYONS-WOODLIEF Showdown" edited by Thomas Watson. In February 1880, there was a deadly gunfight between Sheriff DAVID H. LYONS and MATT WOODLIEF, a cold hearted gunfighter/gambler.

Louisiana History, Vol. LI No. 3, Journal of the Louisiana Historical Association, Lafayette, LA.

QUERIES

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

JACOBS, WHITMAN

Need information on the Primitive Baptist Church or the Hardshell Baptist Church. My grandfather, PETER HIRAM JACOBS was a Primitive Baptist Preacher. He was married to NANCY LORINE WHITMAN. He pastored in Fields, Louisiana, near the Hyatt School in Beauregard Parish.

NORMA T. HENAGAN, 314 Live Oak Street, DeQuincy, LA 70633-3253

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www.ellisland.org

www.novascotiagenealogy.com

YOUR 2011 DUES ARE DUE IN JANUARY 2011, DELINQUENT IN MARCH 2011

MEMBER #788

Name of Compiler BARRON, PatriciaAddress 939 Idlewild Ln.City, State Lake Charles, LA 70605Date Updated 9/2010*Ancestor Chart*

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

Chart No. _____

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

4 **WILLIAMS, James Frank**

(Father of No. 2)

b. 11 Jan. 1884

p.b.

m.

d. 20 May 1968

p.d. Shreveport, La.

2 **WILLIAMS, Clyde Graves**

(Father of No. 1)

b. 28 Nov. 1904

p.b. Sparta, La.

m. 20 Sep. 1924

d. 1 Jan. 1982

p.d. Shreveport, La.

5 **NORMAN, Mary Lucille**

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 15 Mar. 1887

p.b. Sparta, La.

d. 17 May 1974

p.d. Shreveport, La.

1 **WILLIAMS, Patricia Jean**

b.

p.b.

m.

d.

p.d.

31 Aug. 1947 - **BARRON, Charles**

b. 23 Oct. 1924

d. 17 Nov. 2002

6 **NOTES, Malburn Franklin**

(Father of No. 3)

b. 15 Sep. 1871

p.b. Alabama

m. 1 Aug. 1897

d. 30 June 1934

p.d. Shreveport, La.

3 **NOTES, Onzell Beatrice**

(Mother of No. 1)

b. 17 Mar. 1906

p.b. Vivian, La.

d. 17 July 1996

p.d. Shreveport, La.

7 **ILES, Sarah Delinea**

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 24 Mar. 1880

p.b. Mooringsport, La.

d. 16 Sep. 1968

p.d. Shreveport, La.

b.
p.b.

d.
p.d.

(Spouse of No. 1)

8 **WILLIAMS, George Washington**

(Father of No. 4)

b. 16 July 1836

p.b. Georgia

m. 19 Dec. 1865

d. 24 Aug. 1920

p.d. Castor, La.

9 **CAMPBELL, Mary E.**

(Mother of No. 4)

b. 22 June 1845

p.b.

d. 24 Feb. 1910

p.d. Castor, La.

10 **NORMAN, John Richard**

(Father of No. 5)

b. 22 Sep. 1857

p.b.

m. 14 Nov. 1883

d. 27 Feb. 1941

p.d.

11 **WHITE, Elvinia Emmaline**

(Mother of No. 5)

b. 1 Apr. 1866

p.b.

d. 24 May 1936

p.d.

12 **NOTES, William Henry**

(Father of No. 6)

b. ca 1837

p.b. Alabama

m.

d. 1 Aug. 1897

p.d.

13 **BARBER, Marstie**

(Mother of No. 6)

b. ca 1830

p.b. Alabama

d.

p.d.

14 **ILES, William Henry**

(Father of No. 7)

b. 10 July 1854

p.b. Louisiana

m. 15 Nov. 1877

d. — 1917

p.d.

15 **HERRING, Lourinda**

(Mother of No. 7)

b. 4 Feb. 1848

p.b. South Carolina ?

d. 15 Mar. 1914

p.d. Caddo Par., La.

16 **WILLIAMS, Abram**

b. 4 Feb. 1811

m. 19 Dec. 1833

d. 26 Sep. 1876

17 **COLLINS, Martha J.**

b. 23 Aug. 1815

d. 6 Jan. 1876

18 **CAMPBELL, William**

b. 29 Mar. 1807

m. 17 Oct. 1828

d. 8 June 1890

19 **WAGGONER, Louisa**

b. 1 Jan. 1807

d. 11 Nov. 1886

20 **NORMAN, David R.**

b. 2 June 1826

m. 8 Mar. 1849

d. 26 Nov. 1902

21 **DRY, Eliza C.**

b. — 1830

d. 27 Oct. 1902

22 **WHITE, Philemon E.**

b. 29 Oct. 1824

m. 19 May 1847

d. — 1873

23 **McGEE, Malira**

b. — 1828

d. — 1903

24

b. (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

m.

d.

25

b. (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

26 **BARBER, James**

b. ca 1818

m.

d.

27 **DENNIS, Martha**

b. ca 1829

d.

28 **ILES, Howell**

b. ca 1824

m. 14 Feb. 1849

d. — 1889

29 **McCain, Martha Mary**

b. ca 1832

d. bef Dec. 1856

30 **HERRING, Henry**

b. ca 1817

m. ca 1336

d. 14 Apr. 1874

31 **TILTON, Mary (Polly)**

b. ca 1816

d. 16 Sep. 1873

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MEMBER #727

Name of Compiler FOREMAN, LucilleAddress P. O. Box 253City, State Iowa, LA 70647Date Updated 9/2010*Ancestor Chart*

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

Chart No. _____

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

4 BERNARD, Louis Valsin

(Father of No. 2)

b. 10 Jan. 1821
p.b. St. Martinville, La.
m. 1 May 1888 (his 5th mar)
d. 9 Dec. 1896
p.d. St. Martinville, La.

2 BERNARD, Francois Eudes

(Father of No. 1)

b. 6 Dec. 1889
p.b. Loreauville, La.
m. 25 Mar. 1911
d. 17 Feb. 1958
p.d. St. Martinville, La.

5 STORY, Marie Frances

(Mother of No. 2)

b. -- 1870
p.b. New Iberia, La.
d. -- 1895
p.d. Abbeville, La.

1 BERNARD, Lucile

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

21 July 1946 - FOREMAN, Asa Joseph8 BOREL, Lucien

(Father of No. 3)

b. 17 Mar. 1854
p.b. St. Martin Par., La.
m. 15 Dec. 1881
d. 7 Oct. 1921
p.d. St. Martin Par., La.

3 BOREL, Eugenie

(Mother of No. 1)

b. 8 Apr. 1888
p.b. Loreauville, La.
d. 22 Aug. 1976
p.d. New Iberia, La.

7 BOUDREAUX, Amelie Louise

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 8 Dec. 1860
p.b. Petit Caillou, Terrebonne Par., La.
d. 26 Sep. 1920
p.d. Isle Labbe, St. Martin Par., La.

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
p.b.

d.
p.d.

8 BERNARD, Francois Jean

(Father of No. 4)

b. -- 1766
p.b. St. Martin Par., La.
m. 8 Oct. 1816
d. 18 Apr. 1834
p.d. St. Martin Par., La.

9 LeBLANC, Constance

(Mother of No. 4)

b. -- 1784
p.b. St. James Par., La.
d. 12 Oct. 1828
p.d. St. Martin Par., La.

10 STORY, Louis "Willie"

(Father of No. 5)

b. -- 1822
p.b. Louisiana
m.
d.
p.d. (LIVINGSTON, Sorisse)
11 GURRE, Laura

(Mother of No. 5)

b. -- 1835
p.b. Louisiana
d. 28 Dec. 1875
p.d. New Iberia, La.

12 BOREL, Dorce Jean Baptiste

(Father of No. 6)

b. 31 May 1822
p.b. St. Martin Par., La.
m. 3 Mar. 1842
d. 5 Jan. 1871
p.d. St. Martin Par., La.

13 BONIN, Marguerite Phelonise

(Mother of No. 6)

b. 30 Jan. 1824
p.b. St. Martin Par., La.
d. 10 Mar. 1867
p.d. St. Martin Par., La.

14 BOUDREAUX, Joseph Marcelin

(Father of No. 7)

b. 2 Nov. 1834
p.b. Thibodaux, La.
m. 12 Aug. 1859
d. after 1904
p.d. Terrebonne Par., La.

15 LAMBERT, Marie Madeleine

(Mother of No. 7)

b. 23 June 1843
p.b. Thibodaux, La.
d. -- 1881
p.d. Loreauville, La.

16 BERNARD, Michel

b. -- 1734 (Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

m. 25 Jan. 1761

d. 31 Aug. 1809

17 GUILBEAU, Marie Anne(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. -- 1733

d. Before 1806

18 LeBLANC, Gilles

b. -- 1757 (Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

m. 12 Feb. 1781

d. 30 Apr. 1782

19

b. (Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

20

b. (Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

m.

d.

21

b. (Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

22

b. (Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

m.

d.

23

b. (Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

24 BOREL, Eugene II

b. 22 Sep. 1799 (Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

m. 23 Nov. 1819

d. 27 Jan. 1848

25

BONIN, Celeste II(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 29 Apr. 1795

d. 22 July 1868

26

BONIN, Joseph II

b. 6 June 1796 (Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

m. 23 May 1815

d. 6 Nov. 1833

27

BROUSSARD, Marie Denise(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 31 Dec. 1886

d. 3 Feb. 1853

28

b. -- 1815 (Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

m. 20 Mar. 1834

d. 8 May 1837

29

GAUTREAU, Victoire Emelie(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 15 Jan. 1850

30

LAMBERT, Pierre

b. 26 Jan. 1815 (Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

m. 31 Oct. 1842

d. 16 Dec. 1870

31

BABIN, Celanise(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 10 Dec. 1803

d. 7 Oct. 1845

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NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS FOR GENEALOGISTS
 Copied from Vol. 6 #1, *Roots & Shoots*, Jan., Feb., March, 1984
Kansas Kin, November 1995

1. I will share my findings with others who are researching the same surname.
2. I will never write a letter, expecting an answer, without enclosing a long SASE (self-addressed, stamped envelope).
3. I will never write anyone, saying "Send me all you have on this surname."
4. When writing and asking for genealogical information, I will keep my questions brief, to the point, and specific. I will not ramble.
5. I will always include money with my request for a copy of any document.
6. I will try to learn all I can about family lineage searching, before writing for information, to avoid asking for unreasonable or non-existent records.
7. I will document, by source (book, page number, author, etc.) every bit of information I find.
8. I will learn how to use the card catalog of all libraries I visit.
9. I will not allow an older relative to get older before I interview them for family information.
10. I will read at least one "How To" book this year, or make more frequent use of "How To" books available at libraries.
11. I will not allow myself to become discouraged or frustrated in my research. When unable to progress on one surname, I will research another.
12. As the family genealogist I will keep two questions in mind: "IF NOT I, THEN WHO?" "IF NOT TODAY, THEN WHEN"

THE TWELVE DAYS OF CHRISTMAS (GENEALOGY STYLE)

My true love gave to me
 Twelve census searches
 Eleven family bibles
 Ten e-mail contacts
 Nine headstone rubbings
 Eight wills and admins
 Seven miners mining
 Six second cousins
 Five coats of arms
 Four GEDCOM files
 Three old wills
 Two CD-ROMs
 And a branch in my family tree.

(Author Unknown) – About.com: Genealogy

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