



# KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL  
SOCIETY, INC.

ISSN 0742-7654

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

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

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

**KINFOLKS** is published quarterly. Issues should be received by the end of March, May, September and December. Notify the SWLGS of a change of address as soon as possible to assure delivery. Queries are free to members, \$2 for non-members. 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**EDITORIAL POLICY** – We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to Southwest Louisiana.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](mailto: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** - *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. 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. Re-mailing *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>**

### **JANUARY MEETING**

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. was held on Saturday, January 21<sup>st</sup>.

The program was "Show & Tell" presented by SWLGS members – BETTY ZEIGLER and SHERMAN YOUNG.

### **MARCH MEETING**

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. will be held on Saturday, March 17<sup>th</sup>, 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 "Louisiana in the War of 1812" presented by MICHAEL JONES.

PLEASE bring canned goods/monetary contribution for Oak Park Pantry. The Pantry served 178 families with 199 children in January.

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### **NEW MEMBERS**

1575. MAXINE MARTIN CHAUFFE, 517 W. Oak Lane, Lake Charles, LA 70605

1576. LYNN DUGGAN HUNDLEY, 1109 Roberts Cove Rd., Crowley, LA 70526

1577. MARGIE H. FERGUSON, 700 McKinley St., Westlake, LA 70669

1578. PAM LARSON, P. O. 1314, Westlake, LA 70669

1579. CAROL L. PERKINS, 1111 Bank St., Lake Charles, LA 70601

Membership To Date: 177

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**2012 DUES** will be delinquent after March 17, 2012. We must receive your dues in order for you to receive the second issue of *Kinfolks* to be distributed in May.

If we have not received your dues, there will be an X next to your name on the mailing label.

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The Federal Census of 1940 will be released on April 2, 2012. It will not be indexed. Join the 1940 US Census Community Project, and historic national service project to preserve and share online the records of the "greatest generation." You can make a difference by transcribing the census records in your local area. Family Search, Salt Lake City, has invited the Society to participate in the project to create a free index of the 1940 census with particular focus on Louisiana. Our members know the names and places in our area better than anyone, and by

participating you can ensure the records for Louisiana are indexed with the greatest possible quality.

Members with a Macintosh computer can participate. Accuracy – every batch (group of records) is indexed twice and then arbitrated. There is also an additional audit done at headquarters. Each participant will receive project instructions before beginning the indexing.

PLEASE send us an e-mail if you wish to participate to [phuffaker@bellsouth.net](mailto:phuffaker@bellsouth.net).

For more information, see [www.the1940census.com/start](http://www.the1940census.com/start) and [//indexing.familysearch.org](http://indexing.familysearch.org).

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### ***CALENDAR OF EVENTS***

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

#### **2012**

**MARCH 17 SATURDAY – SWLGS REGULAR MEETING – 10:00 a.m.**  
**CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA**  
**SPEAKER: MICHAEL JONES**  
**PROGRAM: “Louisiana in the War of 1812”**

**APRIL 28 Saturday – LA Genealogical & Historical Society Seminar, 9-4**  
**Where: Embassy Suites, 4914 Constitution Ave., Baton Rouge, LA (College St. exit)**  
**Speakers: BRIAN COSTELLO and Representatives of the Islenos, Hungarian & Czech Communities.**

Registration: Non-members and those registering after March 31<sup>st</sup> is \$35.00. Coffee breaks and free parking are included.

Lunch break will be from 12:00 – 1:30. A light lunch buffet, at your expense, will be available in the bar area outside the meeting rooms. Nearby there are numerous restaurants in a wide range of prices.

Rooms may be reserved for \$119.00 per night, no later than March 30<sup>th</sup>.  
Contact Embassy Suites directly at 225-924-6566.

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

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#### **HELPFUL HINTS**

If you can't find a relative after using every surname spelling imaginable, try switching the first and last names. Sometimes it works!

Need help with translations? Dictionarist is a free online talking dictionary that provides translations in 13 languages including Chinese, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Korean, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Turkish. Search at [www.Dictionarist.com](http://www.Dictionarist.com)



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

[www.calcasieulibrary.org/genealogy](http://www.calcasieulibrary.org/genealogy)    [gen@calcasieu.lib.la.us](mailto:gen@calcasieu.lib.la.us)

337-721-7110

The following programs are held in the Carnegie Memorial Meeting room of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles. No reservation necessary.

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.

Tuesday, March 6th – "Colonial Louisiana Architecture" presented by JAMES HOOPER.

Tuesday, April 3rd – Bicentennial of La. Statehood "The Neutral Zone: Not a Part of La. Statehood" presented by LINDA GILL.

Tuesday, May 1<sup>st</sup> – "Hurricane of 1918" presented by DIANE McCARTHY.

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Many changes were made in the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library in 2011. The first was when SHIRLEY BURWELL retired as branch manager after 25 years of service to the Calcasieu Parish Public Library. She saw the genealogy department grow from a few shelves to a full-fledged branch that has assisted patrons from all over the United States and even other countries.

The Family History Center changed their method of ordering microfilm. The microfilm must now be ordered and paid for online by the patron. However, it will still be sent to our branch, viewed here and returned by us to the Family History Center.

The library has new equipment. ScanPro 700 microfilm readers have been installed and printouts are now made via the computer to the laser printer. Also, a built-in projector and screen have been installed in the meeting room.

On April 2, the 1940 census will be released by the National Archive. Images will not be indexed. HeritageQuest, Ancestry and FamilySearch will not have access to the images until the same day as everyone else. The National Archives will have a free 1940 census website that will be available to anyone with Internet access. On the National Archives website there are suggestions on how to prepare for researching the 1940 census.

<http://www.archives.gov/research/census/1940/start-research.html>

More information is available on the page -

<http://www.archives.gov/research/census/1940/index.html>

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**"EVEN IF YOU'RE ON THE RIGHT TRACK, YOU'LL GET RUNOVER IF YOU JUST SIT THERE."**

**Will Rogers**

## NEW BOOKS ON THE SHELVES

- Barnes, Robert. *Maryland Marriages: 1634-1777*
- Bass, Margaret A. *Confederate Pension Record – Book 4: Attala Co., MS*
- Bass, Margaret A. *Minutes of Confederate Pension Board: 1912-1936, Attala County, MS*
- Bello, Gloria Smith. *The Barnum Family of Connecticut*
- Brown, Edwin Beecher. *Descendants of James Brown (Senior) (17\_-1833) Who Settled in Augusta County, Virginia Between the South River and the "Great Road" that Ran from Waynesboro to Greenville to Lexington, Virginia*
- Bryan. *The History of the Bryan Family*
- Bryan, Dr. J. D. *The Boone-Bryan Family: Extracted from the Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*
- Buras, Janice P. *Way Down Yonder in Plaquemines*
- Burwell, Shirley and Dot Akins. *"The Pelican State:" Column of the Lake Charles Daily American, 1899-1913*
- Carlberg, Nancy Ellen. *No Death Certificate? Now What?*
- Carlberg, Nancy Ellen. *No Marriage Certificate? Now What?*
- Dollarhide, William. *Census Substitutes and State Census Records, Vol. 1 Eastern States*
- Dollarhide, William. *Census Substitutes and State Census Records, Vol. 2 Western State Ebenezer Baptist Church Cemetery: 1837-1981*
- Eddlemon, Sherida K. *1890 Genealogical Census Reconstruction: Mississippi Edition, Vol. 1*
- Eddlemon, Sherida K. *1890 Genealogical Census Reconstruction, Mississippi Edition, Vol. 2*
- First Baptist Church of Bevil Oaks, Texas. *Out of the Banks of Pine Island Bayou: A Record of Personal experiences of the "100" year flood of 1994 in Southeast Texas.*
- First Settlers of the Louisiana Territory: Orleans Territory Grants from American State Papers Class VIII, Public Lands, Vol. 1*
- First Settlers of the Louisiana Territory: Orleans Territory Grants from American State Papers Class VIII, Public Lands, Vol. 2*
- Frazier, Patrick. *Portrait Index of North American Indians in Published Collections*
- Furnishing Louisiana: Creole and Acadian Furniture, 1735-1835*
- Gandrud, Pauline Jones. *Alabama Records: Vol. 43, Lauderdale County*
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Alabama Records, Vol. 104, Lauderdale County*
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Alabama Records, Vol. 123, Lauderdale County*
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Alabama Records, Vol. 199, Lauderdale County*
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Alabama Records, Vol. 217, Lauderdale County*
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Alabama Records, Vol. 221, Lauderdale County*
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Alabama Records, Vol. 227, Lauderdale County*
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Alabama Records, Vol. 230, Lauderdale County*
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Alabama Records, Vol. 233, Lauderdale County*
- Gerrior, William D. *Acadian Awakenings: France and Acadie, Vol. 1*
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Acadian Awakenings: New Brunswick, Vol. 3*
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Acadian Awakenings: Quebec, Vol. 4*
- Harvesting Our History: 115 Years with the Louisiana Daughters of the American Revolution, 1893-2008*
- Hatcher, Patricia Law, *Abstract of Graves of Revolutionary Patriots, Vol. 1, A-D*
- Hatcher, Patricia Law, *Abstract of Graves of Revolutionary Patriots, Vol. 2, E-K*

## **NOVEMBER PROGRAM**

The November Program was presented by CAROLYN THIBODEAUX.

### **For 95 YEARS THIS LIGHTHOUSE KEPT WATCH OVER SEAMEN**

The Sabine Pass Lighthouse is a sentinel of the past. It rises 85 feet above sea level, surrounded by marsh recesses that mark the terrain of extreme southwest Cameron Parish. The Lighthouse is located 4 miles south of Highway 82 on the All American Road - The Creole Nature Trail. To visitors passing through between Johnson Bayou, LA and Port Arthur, TX, the abandoned lighthouse is a most impressive landmark. After giving 95 years of continuous light to the world's seamen, it sits sightless and abandoned. Far from forgotten, though, it is the object of affection of the group, the Cameron Preservation Alliance-Sabine Pass Lighthouse, Inc. The 501-C non-profit corporation formed in 1999. The goal is to restore, and maintain the history of Cameron Parish. Stabilization and preserving this lighthouse is the first project.

In 1838, President MARTIN VAN BUREN established the Port Sabine Military reservation, which originally contained 20,575 acres. SAM HOUSTON, who served as governor of Texas and U.S. Senator from Texas, was instrumental in raising monies necessary for lighthouses through legislation in Washington, D.C., in 1851. As one of Texas's first senators, he quickly introduced legislation to raise money for lighthouses and inland waterways. The cost was approximately \$30,000.00.

This site was chosen because the elevation of three feet was higher on the Louisiana side of the Sabine River and this property was part of the Port Sabine Military Reservation. Constructed of brick from New Jersey, starting in 1854, the lighthouse was built on a mud bank where the Sabine Pass flows to the Gulf of Mexico. It features an octagonal shaped tower standing 85 feet tall and a diameter at the base of 20 feet. The eight buttresses were built at the base to help keep it steady in the soft marshy ground. The buttresses look like fins, giving the tower a look of some kind of stone-age rocket about to blast off. The buttresses succeeded in their purpose; the tower still appears as straight as ever.

The light, first fired with whale oil, began operation in 1857. By an order of Confederate authorities in Sabine, Texas, the light was extinguished on the morning of August 17, 1861. The light burned for four years before it was extinguished. The following January the lamps, lens and clock works were dismantled and crated for storage. The light played a vital role in the coastal Battle of Sabine Pass in the Civil War in 1862 and was instrumental in stopping Texas from being invaded, saving it from military devastation, which other Southern states experienced. The light at the Sabine Pass Lighthouse was relit at the close of the Civil War on December 23, 1865.

The light has survived several hurricanes. A severe storm in 1886 whipped up an 8-foot tide that surrounded the tower with 5 feet of water. Every building except the lighthouse with its 18-inch thick walls and its 8 buttresses and the brick oil storage building were destroyed. A new elevated lighthouse keeper's house was built in 1887. The Galveston hurricane in 1900 brought high waters to the lighthouse. A hurricane in 1915 forced the keepers to turn the revolving lens by



hand when tower vibrations put the clockwork out of order. In 1957, Hurricane Audrey dislodged the lighthouse but the structure remained sound. In the early 1960s, Hurricane Carla set her path for near Port Arthur. The Lighthouse and its buildings were spared. Two major hurricanes have come ashore since. In 2005, Hurricane Rita ravaged the coast of Louisiana and Texas, followed by Hurricane Ike in 2008. Hurricane Rita damaged one of the buttresses by removing the cap. BILL QUICK felt that due to the heat stress damage to the buttress in 1976 may have contributed to this new damage.

**Ownership:** Ownership changed numerous times through the years. In 1954, ownership was transferred to Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission. Unable to keep up the structures with state funds, ownership reverted back to the U.S. government. In 1971, ownership of the light was transferred to Lamar University but reverted back to the federal government again due to funding.

It shined for the final time in 1952, and citizens of Sabine Pass, Texas, gathered to watch and mourn a part of their lives. The lighthouse was doomed to be torn down when keeper STEVE PURLE started a movement to save it. It was not destroyed nor was it saved but passed on to several holders in Louisiana and Texas with never enough money to save this property.

In 1974, the copper top was stolen off the top. This event left the base to the elements. In 1976 a marsh fire destroyed the keeper's house. The lighthouse area was always cared for by locals. There was never enough money to properly take care of it, but folks would always make sure that the grass around the lighthouse and other buildings was cut in case of marsh fire which occurs naturally or not.

BILL QUICK told me that it was during the Dick Dowling Days in September that people in Sabine Pass saw the fire in the distance, then got a call that the wind had changed. He and a friend boarded a boat and went across to the Louisiana side. He stated there were heat fractures in the tower and on the southeast buttresses.

It was officially entered into the National Register of Historic Places on Dec. 17, 1982. In 1986, the General Service Administration declared the property to be surplus and auctioned the lighthouse and its 46 acre tract of land. Houston businessmen, P. G. GRENADER and W. C. PIELOP, Jr. purchased it for \$55,000. On May 5, 2001, descendants of these men formally donated the property to the Cameron Preservation Alliance.

Until July, 1999, the lighthouse was mainly accessible by boat. Landowners BUTCH and HILDA CRAIN were instrumental in constructing a one lane dirt road leading to the lighthouse. Today a hard surface road exists by the generous donation and work provided for this road by Chenier, LNG in 2004.

The preservation group has taken steps to start the renovation, enlisting the help of architects RANDY BROUSSARD and LAUREN BROUSSARD HARRELL, who have involved McNeese State University in an engineering study. The Historic Structure Report was completed in 2002 by Texas Tech University of Architecture in Lubbock, Texas.

Historian BILL QUICK from Nederland, Texas, has been the driving force of the Alliance to ensure that this project is done in a timely manner. He said "We must remember the lighthouse is on our watch now. It is the oldest thing standing for many miles."

Today, the Sabine Pass Lighthouse still stands, a lonely, abandoned and dark sentinel, with only its memories. The lighthouse should be given priority attention from Southwest Louisiana and Southeast Texas.

**GOOD THINGS GOING ON:** Two new exciting pieces of news associated with the historic lighthouse. On July 23, 2009, the U.S. Postal Service released a series of Gulf Coast Lighthouse stamps and about the same time, Harbour Lights, a producer of collectible lighthouses, will feature a replica of the Sabine Pass Lighthouse.

Buttresses that have held the Sabine Pass Lighthouse in place for over 150 years, through hurricanes, a marsh fire, vandals, a Civil War battle, and World War II are now in need of repair.

Anyone who has a romance with lighthouses is invited to join the Alliance to save this era of the past, which can never be replaced. Contact CAROLYN THIBODEAUX at 337-515-7155 or write P. O. Box 736, Cameron, La. 70631. For more information visit the website at [www.sabinepasslighthouse.org](http://www.sabinepasslighthouse.org).

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## **JANUARY MEETING**

The January meeting is always our "Show and Tell" meeting. It was presented by SWLGS members, BETTY ZEIGLER and SHERMAN YOUNG.

BETTY ZEIGLER showed a charcoal rubbing of a monument which marks the place of burial of WILLIAM BURNEY ROURKE, her great grandfather. This rubbing was made by her mother about two months before she died of cancer. There is not anything outstanding about this keepsake, except its sentimental value and her love of HERITAGE.

Family tradition says that Great Grandpa was on his way to Mansfield to fight and his youngest son followed him. Near Mansfield ALBERT ANAC ROURKE was accidentally killed by a comrade. There was no time for a burial so the father placed his hat over young ALBERT's face and made a pillow with a horse blanket. The officers covered the lad with their coats. Grandpa was never able to return to locate the place by the side of the road where ALBERT was laid to rest.

Great grandpa rode a little mule everywhere and to supplement the magnificent sum of \$8.00 a month (his service pension) he sold "Liquid Electricity and Mountain Herb Pills".

Rubbings are very simple to make, but require lots of patience, the right paper, tape and charcoal. Unfortunately, Betty's mother lived in a very small town and used what was available at the time.

The Society has had at least two programs on the art of "Rubbings". To find out more about brass rubbings go to the Internet and "Google".

### **DARNING EGG**

Betty displayed a darning egg which was owned by her Grandmother SANDERS. When Granny died in 1929 this was rescued by her mother.

Betty was married in 1947 and her husband was in college. The only income they had was that which was given to a veteran attending an institution of higher learning, so there was no extra money for socks.

During the pursuit of an education their patches wore patches. He preferred Gold Toe socks but for some reason he had a hole in the toes. Betty's mother thought of Granny's darning egg and gave it to her. She had no instructions, but she had imagination and used it when darning the socks.

Since she had plenty of embroidery thread she used three strands to weave back and forth to fill in the hole. Life was very boring in Cameron Parish and she used all her imagination to make the socks different. Apparently it never bothered BILLY because she does not remember him asking her to please use matching thread.

### **ONE MAN'S JUNK IS ANOTHER MAN'S TREASURE** **By SHERMAN YOUNG**

In the mid 1970s my wife, LAUREN, and I started making annual vacation trips (and sometimes trips twice a year) to tiny Hinsdale County in Colorado. One of our favorite vacation activities was digging in old trash dumps. The items we found in these dumps dated to 1900 give or take a couple of decades. We found antique bottles, old tin cans that were embossed with the maker's names, antique rifle cartridges, eating utensils and various other items. These would have been used in our ancestors daily lives in or around 1900 in Colorado or any other part of the United States. Even though these items were several decades old they were well preserved due to the arid climate. We saved many of these items and recently searched the Internet to find information about some of the items and their manufacturers. We were even able to find the price of certain items and the ingredients that were used in the food and patent medicines. It was interesting to see what our ancestors were using at that time, what foods they ate and what medicines they were using, all found by digging in decades old trash dumps and then using the Internet to find interesting information. Yes, one man's junk can be another man's treasure.

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**STEED'S FISH MARKET** was a well-known, family-operated business which dated back to 1904 when JOHN R. STEED got his start on Railroad Avenue in Lake Charles with an ice-box and \$25 borrowed money. In 1934 STEED purchased land for his business from the Lake Charles Transportation Co., whose owner was the late ADAM ROUX. HENRY J. PITRE operated the shop. STEED opened the second shrimp shop in Cameron. Until the shop was built, the shrimp were handled on a barge. From 1937 to 1940 the Cameron shop was managed by C. M. SINGLETARY. THOMAS and PHILIP STEED joined their father in business in Lake Charles. After STEED's death in 1940, THOMAS remained manager in Lake Charles, while PHILIP rebuilt the Cameron shop. By 1952 operations had closed in Lake Charles, but the business continued in Cameron.

Source: Maude Reid Scrapbooks



## **CHANGES TO THE PUBLIC DEATH MASTER FILE (DMF) AND THE SOCIAL SECURITY DEATH INDEX (SSDI)**

Effective 1 November 2011, the Social Security Administration (SSA) changed its policy on what records it will use as source material for adding new entries in the Public Death Master File (DMF) which, in turn, is used to create the Social Security Death Index (SSDI).

The Agency decided that it can no longer use state death records to add new entries to the DMF. Furthermore, the SSA will remove approximately 4.2 million records currently on the SSDI because those entries were made based on information from state death records.

The SSA made this decision based on the Social Security Laws, specifically those laws described in Sec. 205 [42 U.S.C. 405]. Basically, the law says that information on state death certificates may be used to correct information already in the DMF, but may not be used for any other purpose, including adding new entries to the DMF.

The SSA will continue to compile the DMF from a variety of sources including death reports from family members, funeral homes, hospitals, Federal agencies, postal authorities and financial institutions. State death certificates which currently generate about 1 million entries in the DMF and SSDI every year will no longer be used.

### **CHANGE TO THE PUBLIC DEATH MASTER FILE (DMF) From the Social Security Administration website**

**Q: What is the Public Death Master File (DMF)?**

**A:** The Public DMF is a file of all deaths reported to SSA from sources other than States, beginning around 1936. It is not a complete file of all deaths and we cannot guarantee the accuracy of the DMF. The absence of a particular person on this file is not proof that the individual is alive. Further, in rare instances it is possible for the record of a person who is not deceased to be included erroneously in the DMF.

**Q: When and why did we create the Public DMF?**

**A:** We created the Public DMF in 1980 as a result of a 1978 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) lawsuit filed in the Federal District Court by Ronald Perholtz. We make the Public DMF available through an agreement with the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), which is a part of the Department of Commerce.

**Q: Where does SSA get its death records?**

**A:** We receive death reports from family members, funeral homes, hospitals, States, Federal agencies, postal authorities and financial institutions.

**Q: What change is SSA making to the Public DMF?**

**A:** We began disclosing certain state records on the Public DMF in 2002. After review of the Public DMF, we have determined that we can no longer disclose protected State records. Section 205(r) of the Social Security Act prohibits SSA from disclosing State death records we receive through our contracts with the states, except in limited circumstances. Therefore, we

cannot legally share those State records on the Public DMF. (Section 205r link – [http://www.ssa.gov/OP\\_Home/ssact/title02/0205.htm](http://www.ssa.gov/OP_Home/ssact/title02/0205.htm))

**Q:** When will this change be effective?

**A:** November 1, 2011.

**Q:** How will this change affect the size of the Public DMF?

**A:** In 2010, we shared 2.8 million death records, including updates or changes, on the Public DMF. We expect that yearly number to decrease by approximately 1 million. In addition, our historical Public DMF contains 89 million records. We expect that number to decrease by approximately 4.2 million records.

**Q:** How will customers of the Public DMF be notified of the change?

**A:** NTIS will send a letter to their customers notifying them in advance of the change.

**Q:** How will the change affect Federal agencies?

**A:** The law allows SSA to share all death records, including state records, with agencies that pay federally funded benefits. This change will not affect the Internal Revenue Service, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and some other Federal agencies. NTIS will notify the 18 Federal agencies that currently purchase the Public DMF about the change. Those agencies, and others, may contact us to determine whether they may qualify under the law to get all SSA's death records.

**Q:** Are there other ways for the public to get death data?

**A:** Yes, State vital statistics offices are the first point of collection for death data.

Source: This article originally appeared on Steve Danko's Genealogy Blog on November 1, 2011.

<http://stephendanko.com/blog/15164>. Reprinted with author's permission.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles, has the Ancestry Library Edition which has the Social Security Death Index. This program must be used in the library.

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**LOUISIANA** has had several state capitals. The first was New Orleans, from 1803-1825, at which time it was moved to Donaldsonville for five years. From 1830-1850 the capital was again New Orleans, followed by Baton Rouge, as the capital city. It has remained so until the present time, with the exception of the Reconstruction era.

**MARK TWAIN** said "Keep away from people who try to belittle your ambitions. Small people always do that, but the really great make you feel that you, too, can become great."

**GREAT THINGS ARE DONE BY A SERIES OF SMALL THINGS BROUGHT TOGETHER.**

Vincent van Gogh

**"TO LOVE WHAT YOU DO AND FEEL THAT IT MATTERS – HOW COULD ANYTHING BE MORE FUN?"**

Katharine Graham (1917-2001)

## 1940 FEDERAL CENSUS

The 1940 Federal Census will be released on April 2, 2012. This census will not be indexed. You should know the Enumeration District or location of your ancestor on the 1930 Federal Census. Enumeration District is defined by the National Archives and Records Administration as a "basic geographic area of a size that could be covered by a single census taker (enumerator) within one census period. Organizations will begin indexing the 1940 Federal Census and it will be made available when complete.

<[www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)> will start publishing this Federal census for free on April 2, 2012. Also on that date [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) will have the 1940 Federal Census free to search through the end of 2013.

The following article is from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and is copyright by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author.

### STEVE MORSE RELEASES THE UNIFIED 1940 CENSUS ED FINDER

STEVE MORSE is well known for producing a series of great tools for genealogists at his One-Step website. Now he has added a new tool to assist with the 1940 U.S. Census. Like all his other tools, this one is available free of charge.

Steve writes: Last week a new 1940 Census tool was added to the census section of the One-Step website (<http://stevemorse.org>). It's called the Unified 1940 Census ED Finder (<http://stevemorse.org/census/unified.html>). Here's some background so that you can appreciate why this tool is necessary and what it does.

As you know, the 1940 census when released on April 2 will not have a name index, and probably won't have a complete one for at least six months. In the interim, the only way to access the census is by Enumeration District. That means that researchers will have to determine the EDs for their locations. And the largest collection of tools for doing such is on the One-Step website.

The One-Step 1940 ED tools consist of the Large City ED Finder, the ED Street Finder, the ED Definitions tool, the 1930/1940 ED converter, the ED Map tool, and the Census tracts tool. That's a daunting number of tools so, to make life simpler, a Tutorial Quiz was recently introduced (yes, another tool) that guides the user through a series of questions and recommends the appropriate tool based on his answers.

But the Tutorial Quiz takes time and understanding, and most researchers would like to just jump in and find their ED. That's what the Unified ED Finder allows them to do. They simply enter on the form as much of their locations as they know. The tool then makes the decision as to which of the other One-Step tools is most appropriate, and takes the user directly to that tool with the desired ED (or perhaps a small number of possible EDs) displayed. And each ED so displayed contains a link to the census images for that ED, although the links will not be operational until April 2.



**SELECTED GENEALOGICAL DATA EXTRACTED FROM AN ABSTRACT  
ON A LOT OF OAK PARK SUBDIVISION (2030 ORCHID ST),  
CITY OF LAKE CHARLES, CALCASIEU PARISH, LOUISIANA  
Contributed by GAYLE ROYER SALTER**

11 Sep 1869	Entry: State of Louisiana to C. BARBE
13 Sep 1869	Patent; State of Louisiana to CHARVEY BARBE.
2 Aug 1875	Entry: USA to PATRICK FITZGERALD.
8 Sept 1875	Deed; CHARVEY BARBE to <u>CLARVILLE</u> GRANGER.
12 Dec 1875	Delinquent Tax List, CHARVEY BARBE to State of Louisiana.
31 Aug 1878	Deed; CLAIRVILLE GRANGER to CHARVEY BARBE.
4 Dec 1882	Warranty Deed; RICHARD L. HOWELL to AMBROSE N. LYONS.
2 May 1883	Warranty Deed; AMBROSE N. LYONS to RICHARD L. HOWELL.
16 May 1884	Entry; USA to PATRICK FITZGERALD.
26 Dec 1884	Entry; USA to ROBERT L. HOWELL.
28 Mar 1885	Warranty Deed; CHARVEY BARBE to his wife, CLARA (PUJO) BARBE.
20 June 1885	Patent; USA to R. L. HOWELL.
19 Oct 1886	Warranty Deed; RICHARD L. HOWELL to ALEXANDER THOMSON and SEAMAN A. KNAPP. A. C. GORDON, N.P.
12 Mar 1887	Warranty Deed; PATRICK FITZGERALD to JABEZ B. WATKINS, represented by SEAMAN A. KNAPP. A. C. GORDON, N.P.
17 Mar 1887	Cancelled Entry; for PATRICK FITZGERALD, by relinquishment.
20 Dec 1887	Entry; USA to JABEZ B. WATKINS.
24 Mar 1888	Warranty Deed; MRS. CLARA (PUJO) BARBE, wife of CHARVEY BARBE to ADOLPH MEYER.
1 May 1888	Warranty Deed; ADOLPH MEYER to A. THOMSON, agent for JABEZ B. WATKINS. A. M. MAYO, N.P.
26 Jan 1889	Warranty Deed; SEAMAN A. KNAPP to ALEXANDER THOMSON. A. M. MAYO, N.P.
26 Sep 1891	Patent; USA to PATRICK FITZGERALD.
3 Jan 1894	Warranty Deed; ALEXANDER THOMSON to Louisiana Land and Irrigation Company, Limited (body of the act gives ALEXANDER THOMAS). Signed by ALEXANDER THOMSON. Attested by THOS. T. TYLER and L. L. SEILER. A. A. WENTZ, N.P.
27 Mar 1894	Copy of Authorization; Board of Directors of the Louisiana Land and Irrigation Company, Limited to its's President and Secretary. Signed by J. S. THOMSON, Secretary of Board of Directors.
9 Aug 1897	Charter; East Lake Townsite Company, Limited of Lake Charles. A. A. WENTZ, N.P.
9 Aug 1897	Subscription List; East Lake Townsite Company, Limited. A. THOMSON, E. B. MOSES, J. W. WALKER, J. H. NEAL, E. B. MILLER, J. S. THOMSON, EDWIN C WALKER. A. A. WENTZ, N.P.
27 Nov 1897	Warranty Deed; JABEZ B. WATKINS, unmarried of Lawrence, KS to

Eastlake Townsite Company, Limited by A. THOMSON,  
President and E. B. MILLER, Secretary.

8 May 1901 Patent; USA to JABEZ B. WATKINS.

31 May 1902 Warranty Deed; JABEZ B. WATKINS to St. Louis Watkins and  
Gulf Ry. Co.

9 Sep 1902 Warranty Deed; JABEZ B. WATKINS of Lawrence, KS to  
St. Louis Watkins and Gulf Railway Co.

31 Mar 1903 Quit Claim; Guardian Trust Company of Kansas City, MO., represented  
by E. L. MARTIN, Vice President to J. D. EUBANKS of Kansas  
City, MO. Signed by E. L. MARTIN, Vice President. Attested by  
S. B. WILLEY, Secretary.

1 Sep 1903 Expropriation R/W; W. THIELEMANN, E. RYAN, ALBERT HOLL,  
C. GERDSEN, J. H. MATHIEU, H. G. CHALKLEY, GILBERT  
GRANGER, commissioners.

14 Apr. 1904 Affidavit: EDWARD F. ROWSON declares that ALEXANDER  
THOMAS was a married man at the time he acquired and  
conveyed the property. SEAMAN A. KNAPP was a married man  
at the time he acquired and conveyed the property.

28 Dec 1906 Contract of Lease and Extension: J. B. WATKINS by E. B. MOSES to  
JAMES W. GARDNER and JO. C. ELSTNER.

28 Dec 1906 Contract of Lease and Extension; East Lake Town Site Company, Limited  
to JAMES W. GARDNER and JO. C. ELSTNER.

15 Oct 1907 Confirmation Deed; SEAMAN A. KNAPP to ALEXANDER  
THOMSON. Attested by D. A. LEVEQUE and S. ARTHUR  
KNAPP. A. M. MAYO, N.P.

1 Apr 1908 Affidavit; A. M. MAYO declares that SEAMAN A. KNAPP has been  
married only once, more than 50 years ago, and his said wife is  
still living with him.

30 May 1908 Contract; Lake Charles Street Railway Company by JOSEPH ALFRED  
LANDRY, J. A. LANDRY, T. J. BIRD, D. J. LANDRY and P. O.  
MOSS and Hi Mount Land Company Limited by V. I. MILLER.  
E. A. GAUDET, N.P.

2 Oct 1908 Affidavit; A. M. MAYO declares that he is 49 years old and a resident of  
Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, that he has resided here since  
March 1880. He has known ALEXANDER THOMSON since  
1884. THOMSON came to Calcasieu Parish a married man and  
his only wife, MARIA WATKINS THOMSON, is still living with  
him. MAYO declares he has known SEAMAN A. KNAPP since  
1885, KNAPP was then married and that his only wife, MARIA  
HOTCHKISS, is still living with him. SEAMAN A. KNAPP and  
S. A. KNAPP is one and the same. WM. H. WILCOX, N.P.

24 Nov 1908 Affidavit; AUGUSTUS M. MAYO declares that he is 49 yrs. old, has  
known ALEXANDER THOMSON since 1888, that THOMSON  
was then married to his only wife, MARIA WATKINS  
THOMSON and is yet living with her. ALEXANDER  
THOMSON and A. THOMSON are one and the same. MRS. W.

- THOMSON, MRS. M. W. THOMSON, and MARIE THOMSON were one and the same. DANIEL A. LEVEQUE, N.P.
- 27 Jan 1910 Resolution; Board of Directors of Louisiana Land and Irrigation Company, Limited to Liquidation. Present: A. THOMSON, D. Z. THOMSON, and J. STUART THOMSON, Secretary-Treasurer. Signed by J. S. THOMSON.
- 3 Mar 1910 Resolution; Board of Directors of Louisiana Land and Irrigation Company, Limited re. Liquidating Commissioners. Only owners are A. THOMSON, D. Z. THOMSON, and J. STUART THOMSON. Signed by J. S. THOMSON.
- 28 May 1910 Expropriation; BEN M. FOSTER, FRED A. NICE, R. G. LEIDIG, J. T. NICE, CHARLES LINKSWILER, J. A. LEIDIG, commissioners.
- 8 July 1911 Affidavit; JOSEPH V. DUHON declares he is 67 yrs. old and had lived in Calcasieu Parish 67 years. That CLERVILLE GRANGER and CLAIRVILLE GRANGER is one and the same. That GRANGER gave DUHON power of attorney of 1 February 1889, using which he conveyed lands to JABEZ B. WATKINS on 19 November 1889. On 1 February 1889 CLERVILLE GRANGER was a widower and never remarried. GRANGER is now dead, having no living children or descendants. BEN M. FOSTER, N.P.
- 27 Dec 1911 Liquidation Deed; Louisiana Land and Irrigation Company, Limited by D. ZENA THOMSON (femme sole), ALEXANDER THOMSON and J. STUART THOMSON (body of act gives J. STEWART THOMSON) to ALEXANDER THOMSON. Witnessed by JERRY D. CLINE and ANDREW BELL. CHAS. R. CLINE, N.P.
- 4 June 1912 Affidavit; JOHN L. WASEY declares that J. D. EUBANKS was a married man on 2 April 1904 and prior thereto, and was still living with his first and only wife when he sold certain property. EDWIN F. GAYLE, N.P.
- 9 Dec. 1912 Affidavit; SAMUEL E. DUHON, 40 yrs. old, declares that CLAIRVILLE GRANGER was married but once, that his wife died prior to 1870, and that GRANGER died on or about 21 October 1890. SEAMAN A. MAYO, N.P.
- 18 Nov. 1913 Quit Claim; J. D. EUBANKS, represented by W. H. MATTHEWS of Shreveport, Caddo Parish, Louisiana to ALEXANDER THOMSON, married to MARIA (WATKINS) THOMSON. Attested by C. C. BROOKS and W. W. MASON.
- 7 Apr 1916 Warranty Deed; ALEXANDER THOMSON to MRS. MARY C. BRODERICK, a widow, both of Calcasieu Parish. THOMSON declares he was married but once and then to MARIA WATKINS with whom he is now living. Witnessed by E. HAMAND and EDW. J. RUSILLON.
- 13 Dec 1916 Affidavit; AUGUSTUS M. MAYO, 57 yrs. old, declares that he has resided at Lake Charles since 1 Mar. 1880, and at that time ADOLPH MEYER was unmarried. MEYER later married FLORENCE S. (MUNNS) MEYER. ADOLPH MEYER lived

- with his wife until he died on 31 October 1912. FLORENCE S. (MUNNS) MEYER is now alive, not having remarried.
- 16 Feb 1917 Affidavit; PATRICK FITZGERALD (signs PAT FITZGERALD), 80 yrs. old, declares he has been a resident of Calcasieu Parish since June 1865, has been married but once and then to CELICIA (PELICAN) FITZGERALD, with whom he is now living.
- 28 Feb 1917 Affidavit; ALEXANDER THOMSON, 80 yrs old resident of Calcasieu Parish, declares that JABEZ BUNTING WATKINS of Lawrence, KS (THOMSON'S brother-in-law) was married on or about 10 October 1909 to his first wife, ELIZABETH (MILLER) WATKINS, with whom he is now living.
- 22 July 1918 Judgment Placing Heirs in Possession; Succession of ALEXANDER THOMSON to MARIA W. THOMSON and DARLING ZENA THOMSON. Shreveport, Caddo Parish, Louisiana.
- 28 Dec 1918 Notarial Act; D. ZENA THOMSON to MRS. MARIA W. THOMSON. Witnessed by J. S. THOMSON and C. MACLEOD. CHAS R. CLINE, N.P.
- 30 Aug 1920 Warranty Deed; JABEZ B. WATKINS, whose wife is ELIZABETH M. (MILLER) WATKINS of Lawrence, KS to JOHN L. WASEY, whose wife is IDA (FRAZER) WASEY of Calcasieu Parish.
- 30 Aug 1920 Warranty Deed; East Lake Townsite Company, Limited to JOHN L. WASEY, whose wife is IDA (FRAZER) WASEY of Calcasieu Parish.
- 19 Dec 1921 Affidavit; JAMES D. EUBANKS of Henryetta, OK declares that many taxpayers of Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana failed to pay the Railroad Tax of 1898 for the construction of the Lake Charles Extension of the Kansas Shreveport Railway from the Junction at DeQuincy to Lake Charles and, because of said non-payment, the properties so described were sold and adjudicated for the said tax and bought in by Guardian Trust Company. EUBANKS bought the unredeemed properties from Guardian. N. J. BOOZE, N.P.
- 28 Jan 1930 Affidavit; of AUGUSTUS M. MAYO. AUGUSTUS M. MAYO is 70 yrs. Old and has resided in Calcasieu Parish since March 1880. Declares RICHARD LEWIS HOWELL was married prior to 1880 to his first wife MARY H. (MOSS) HOWELL, who died about May 1901 and is survived by her only child, HUGH MOSS HOWELL. That RICHARD LEWIS HOWELL remarried to MRS. ELIZABETH (HAWKINS) O'BRIEN, widow of HEREMIAH O'BRIEN and he died about 4 August 1909, survived by his second wife. RICHARD LEWIS HOWELL is the person to whom the land entry refers to as ROBERT L. HOWELL, and the patent refers to as R. L. HOWELL.
- 31 Dec 1946 Affidavit; S. ARTHUR KNAPP declares that he is 74 yrs. old and has resided in Calcasieu Parish since 1885. That in 1880 his father moved to Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa as professor of Agriculture, and ALEXANDER THOMPSON was at that time



professor of Mechanical Engineering. That ALEXANDER THOMPSON was married to MARIA WATKINS THOMPSON and they had one child, DARLING ZENA THOMPSON. That in 1884 the THOMPSON family moved to the corner of Broad and Common streets in Lake Charles, Professor THOMPSON being employed by his brother-in-law, JABEZ B. WATKINS. The same year JABEZ B. WATKINS hired Professor KNAPP to come to Lake Charles. Professor KNAPP and family moved to Lake Charles and built a home on the corner of Pujo and Common streets. The yards of the two families adjoined. DARLING ZENA THOMPSON is the only child of ALEXANDER THOMPSON and MARIA WATKINS THOMPSON.

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### ATTAKAPAS DISTRICT LAND RECORDS COMPILED BY CONRAD

GLENN R. CONRAD, prolific author and editor of historical and genealogical works, has once again provided Louisiana's research literature with two milestone publications. The series is generally titled *Land Records of the Attakapas District*.

The first volume of this important work, covering the period of 1764 to 1826, concerns itself with three general kinds of information: the original settlers of Attakapas who entered the area beginning in the mid-1760s, the people who filed land claims with the American government after the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, and the subsequent confirmation of those claims in the years thereafter. (The closing date is the year of the last mass certification of land titles by Congress for the Attakapas region.)

CONRAD has relied on federal land records, records of the state land office, and other sources for his material, most of which has rarely been used by genealogist in the past. The editor's introductory material puts the subject in excellent perspective for family historians uninitiated in land record research. This hardback volume has 383 pages, including a thorough index.

The second volume of *Land Records of the Attakapas District* focuses on the local conveyance records of that area between 1804 and 1818. By "conveyance records," we should understand that any number of instrument types are included: actual purchase, donation, mortgage or exchange, marriage contracts, and many others. In fact, practically any civil court record might be found under "Conveyances," and many are in courthouse records in Louisiana.

The information contained in the book includes volume and page numbers, type of transaction, date, and a concise description of the contents of the records, including names of principals, witnessed, and other individuals mentioned. This volume is 480 pages.

NOTE: These volumes can be found in the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St. and also in the Society's Library, where members can borrow these books.

## **PUTTING YOUR ANCESTOR'S LIFE ON A TIMELINE**

Submitted by ESTHER ELEY JONES

*GENIE*, Vol. 45 #4, Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association, Inc., Shreveport, LA

My fourth great-grandfather, BENJAMIN HODGE, was born in South Carolina in 1752. He died 28 January 1837 in Richland County, South Carolina. What happened between those two dates is the real life story of BENJAMIN HODGE. In my search to fill in the blanks on my family tree, I sometimes forget that the final sum of a life is much more than when a person was born and died. It is the life story of all those events in a life. In order to see a snapshot of those events, I created a research time line of BENJAMIN HODGE. The research timeline is an effective research tool to organize all information acquired from an ancestor's documents, census listings, wills, pensions, historical events, and any important events of an ancestor's life. The research timeline highlights the major events in an ancestor's life, as well as, the smallest events. The research timeline gives you a picture of your ancestor's life. It serves to help organize an ancestor's life in chronological order, down to the smallest detail from birth and ending with death. All of those events make up BENJAMIN HODGE's life story. The purpose of my timeline for BENJAMIN HODGE was to analyze the information to see where I was in my research of his life story and to see if there were gaps, overlapping events, or conflicting data in my research.

Few ancestors left daily journals or records of their activities and the events with which they were associated. Yet we try to reconstruct their lives as accurately as possible with reliable sources and historical events of the time. The use of the timeline will usually display events surrounding an ancestor's life in his time and geographic area. It will provide a detailed summary of a person's life in the context of life's everyday events.

BENJAMIN HODGE's daughter, LIDIA, married JORDAN LEE, my third great grandfather. JORDAN was born in Richland County, South Carolina in 1780. Timelines help the researchers understand how two families merged into one and how they came to be in the same place. The timeline can help prove or disprove family stories, identify migration patterns, and help understand how major and minor historical events influenced our ancestors' lives.

Family historians are accustomed to using charts and forms to organize their research. Pedigree charts, family group sheets, and descendant charts are standard tools of a genealogist. Most of us are familiar with those tools; however, timelines are vital tools in helping genealogists see gaps in events of an ancestor's life, overlapping events, or conflicting data. When creating your timeline, you will add important dates from your ancestors' lives, along with historic events such as wars, natural disasters, and epidemics. Look for local events of importance to add to your timeline. You will add personal information such as children's names, birth dates, marriages and names of their spouses, deaths if any preceded your ancestor. Include census listings, when and where your ancestor witnessed legal documents, bought land, and any pension information. A timeline can show you, at a glance, which major event may have influenced your ancestors' life or reason for their life choices.

When genealogists have researched all these obvious sources for information, such as vital records, census records, land records, wills, pensions, national and state archives, creating a

timeline can be a valuable tool. Analysis of the research data in the timeline of my ancestor BENJAMIN HODGE helped me identify gaps in my research and conflicting data. The analysis also led to questions, creative thinking, and gave me hints for further research into the life of BENJAMIN HODGE.

By placing your family records against a backdrop of a life event and world events in a timeline, you can tell amazing family stories in a powerful visual way. Once you have finished using your timeline for research, you have a handy tool available for writing a narrative or biography. Make sure your notes are short and clearly written or stated. The research timeline makes it easy for organizing your ancestors' information into life stories and incorporating the historical events for a more creative, and interesting narrative rather than just a reconstruction of dry facts.

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### **MURPHY'S LAWS AS APPLIED TO GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH**

1. Ink fades and paper deteriorates at a rate inversely proportional to the value of the data recorded.
2. The information you need will always be at the end of a fat roll of microfilm.
3. If the census you need is split between two rolls of microfilm, the section you want will be on the roll you choose to view last.
4. The 37-volume, 16,000 page county history you hope will answer several important genealogical questions is not indexed.
5. The roll of microfilm you have just diligently searched page by page will have an index at the end.
6. The book you need most will be out for rebinding.
7. All of your spouse's ancestors will be mentioned in county histories. None of yours will be.
8. If there is a family history on one branch of the family you are researching, it won't be yours.
9. You finally figure out where your great-grandfather's probate records should be and learn that the cover of his probate packet is on file at the county courthouse but there is nothing in it.
10. When you find the microfilmed record that can connect you to a famous man, the book will be so tightly bound that you can only make out the last two letters of the name of the one who might be your ancestor.
11. None of the pictures in your recently deceased grandmother's photo album have names written on them.
12. When, at last, after much hard work, you have solved the mystery that you have been working on for two years, your aunt says: "Oh, I could have told you that."
13. Another genealogist has just insulted the keeper of the vital records you need.

Author Unknown

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**FRIENDSHIP WITH ONE'S SELF IS ALL IMPORTANT, BECAUSE WITHOUT IT ONE CANNOT BE FRIENDS WITH ANYONE ELSE IN THE WORLD.**

**Eleanor Roosevelt**

## **THE NAQUIN FAMILY ROOTS OF NEW ENGLAND**

By MURPHY MILLER, JR. – Member #1363

My mother, MARY LILLIAN NAQUIN (1923-1992) was the only child born to OLAN NAQUIN (1904-1940) and BERNICE PIERROTTIE (1904-1977). MARY married MURPHY J. MILLER in 1937 at age 14. OLAN was the third of six children born to JULES ALEXANDRE NAQUIN (1872-1947) and CELESTINE HOLLIER (1879-1945). OLAN's siblings are NOAH, DORESTRAN, LEANA, BESSIE and LEOLLA. The NAQUIN ancestors can be traced back to Acadia, Nova Scotia, Canada.

JULES A. NAQUIN was the fourth child of MICHEL LUFROY NAQUIN (b. 1830) and AIMEE MARGUERITE BUTLER (b. 1839) and the only one born in the Mamou area. The rest of his siblings were born near the Houma, LA area, a place where many NAQUINs live. It remains for someone else to prove MICHEL L. NAQUIN and AIMEE M. BUTLER are the progenitors of the Evangeline Parish NAQUIN families.

JULES' maternal grandparents are GILES NEWTON BUTLER and ELIZABETH CONNINGHAM. In their Marriage certificate, it states that ELIZABETH was a "...native of Baton Rouge [and the] legitimate daughter of WILLIAM CONNINGHAM and ANNE M. BOUILLON..." GILES N. BUTLER states he is a "...a native of ...New Hampshire [and the] legitimate son of ABIAL BUTLER and FEBY BUTLER..." It is here that the Louisiana trail of GILES N. BUTLER ends.

After significant researching Concord, NH, it was determined that GILES' parents are ABIAL BUTLER and PHEBE STILES. ABIAL (b. 1771) was born in Pelham, NH while PHEBE STILES (b. 1779) was born in MA. They were married in 1800 at Francestown, NH. ABIAL's parents are JOSEPH BUTLER (b. 1713 at Woburn, MA) and MARY [MERRILL] LADD. MARY was first married to JOHN LADD but her parents are NATHANIEL MERRILL and SARAH WOODMAN. JOSEPH BUTLER is the son of JOHN BUTLER (1677-1759) and ELIZABETH WILSON.

JOHN BUTLER was the first settler of Pelham, NH and in the 1880s, the town unveiled the Butler Monument. It was said that not only was he the first settler in Pelham but that he built himself "...a stout cabin with a moat and drawbridge and a sawmill. He was called Deacon and was chosen town clerk and a selectman. It was said that he was progenitor of a numerous race of hardy, robust, honest yeomanry."

BUTLER families derived their origin from the old counts of Briony or Biony in Normandy, a descendant of whom; HERVEIUS FITZ WALTER accompanied the conqueror to England. The King conferred on him the office of Chief Butler of Ireland, hence his descendants took the surname of De BOTELER or BUTLER.

PHEBE STILES, ABIAL BUTLER's wife, ancestry is challenging. PHEBE was a very popular name during this period. Moreover the STILES family is well known in the New England area and there is more than one PHEBE STILES who married ABEL/ABIAL BUTLER. Some of the

information in these old family books is not correct. Moreover information on Ancestry.com was not correct.

PHEBE STILES' parents are TIMOTHY STILES (b. 1743) and NAOMI McMILLION. Timothy was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and lost his hearing from bursting cannon fire. TIMOTHY STILES' grandmother is HANNAH FOSTER. HANNAH's great grandfather REGINALD FOSTER (b. 1595) "...was born in Exeter, County of Devon, England, and a descendant of an ancient and respectable family of that city, which was identified with those families in the northern counties of England who are known by the name FORSTER, and had distinguished themselves in their successful achievements against their Scottish foes, and are mentioned in 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' and 'Marmion'.

REBECCA BLAKE, wife of ROBERT EAMES (AMES), was JULES A. NAQUIN's sixth great grandmother and the grandmother of HANNAH FOSTER. At about age 53, REBECCA was among the spectators for Rev. GEORGE BURROUGHS' hanging on Gallow Hill, Salem, Massachusetts, on Aug. 1, 1692. She was in a house near the scene of the execution; and while there "the woman of the house" felt a pin stuck into her foot, as she said. REBECCA, not being as good as she might have been, was pointed out as the one who did it; and two warrants were issued for her arrest. She was imprisoned for witchcraft; stood trial, confessed and was sentenced to death. She was reprieved March 1693 after seven months in jail. She applied [petitioned] to selectmen for assistance when her husband died. She and her children were then taken in for winter 1693-94 by JOHN PEABODY. She applied for and had her name cleared and restitution paid in 1710.

More information on this family and other Louisiana families can be found at <FamilyAtLouisiana.com> or contact the author at [DuraldCajun@yahoo.com](mailto:DuraldCajun@yahoo.com)

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### DID YOU KNOW? – STATE OF VIRGINIA

Did you know any reference made to a person's having been born in Virginia as early as 1728, to as late as 1863, could indicate that they were born in any part of:

Illinois	from 1781 to Statehood 1818
Indiana	from 1787 to Statehood 1816
Kentucky	from 1775 to Statehood 1792
Maryland	from 1792 to Statehood 1792
North Carolina	from 1728 to 1779
Ohio	from 1778 to Statehood 1803
Pennsylvania	from 1752 to 1786
Tennessee	from 1760 to 1803
West Virginia	from 1769 to 1863

Source: Midland Gen. Society, *Cass County Connections*, Cass Co. Gen. Soc., Atlanta, TX, Vol. 33 #1 Spring 2007

**THE DAILY AMERICAN (1 JULY 1897)**

Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member No. 1296

**PERSONAL – The Comings and Goings of People You Know.**

Miss LOUISE ABADIE who has been visiting with her aunt, Mrs. W. J. CRUIKSHANK for the past several weeks, left yesterday for her home in Alexandria.

Mrs. C. H. MURPHY and her beautiful and accomplished daughter, Miss MAY, leave this afternoon for Galveston, where they will spend a week at the Beach House.

Mr. E. HAMAND left for Little Rock, Arkansas this morning on business.

Mr. FRED HANSEN and sister, Miss MINNIE, left for Woodside plantation this morning to spend a month visiting relatives and friends.

Miss BERTHA HARP of Lake Charles is visiting friends in Mansfield. *DeSoto News*

Mrs. R. OPPENHEIMER returned from an extended visit to the Crescent City this morning.

Mrs. THOS. FARREL was suddenly called to Crowley yesterday by a telegram announcing the sickness of her husband, who is foreman of the extra gang on the Southern Pacific.

Mr. J. J. RIGMAIDEN has returned from a pleasant visit with friends to Oakdale.

Mr. SAM LYONS condition is not improving.

**THE K. C. S. & G. BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER ACTUALLY BEGUN.** Work on the Kansas City, Shreveport and Gulf bridge over the Calcasieu River commenced this morning.

The hoist boats, pile drivers, tools, etc. came up this morning from the Pass. And work commenced at once. The boats, tools, etc. were brought from the Sabine, where they have been in use in building the bridge across that river.

The wires have been stretched, and a good number of men are at work this morning.

The material for the piers and other parts of the bridge are now on the ground, and the work of construction will be pushed forward rapidly.

**MARINE NEWS.** The tug *Ramos* arrived last night towing two large barges belonging to Contractor McGEE who is working on the K. C. S. & G. bridge. The *Ramos* also had in tow barge *Hercules* which is now loading with lumber at the J. A. BEL mill.

**A SPLENDID RESORT.** The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of "Rock Castle Springs," that famous resort which, for fifty seven years has been a favorite with the people of the South, and those of Louisiana in particular. The resort is under the same management as it has been for the past 18 years. Those of our people who will spend the summer away are urged to write Manager CAMPBELL for prices and descriptive booklets

**THE S. P. WHARF.** The piers for the new S. P. wharf have been completed, and now the force is grading and laying the track. We are informed that after the tracks are completed that no further work will be done on the wharf at present.

**STREET IMPROVEMENT.** The street commissioner is having the ditches on Mill street elevated and deepened today. There is also another ditch in the central part of town that needs cleaning badly. The water has been standing so long that there are little minnows in it.



**SIGNS OF THE TIME.** From present indications it seems that the period of lassitude that has hung about Lake Charles for the past year, is about to be dissipated and that this city will again begin to move forward at a lively pace.

Not that progress has stopped entirely, but for some time the city has not been going forward as rapidly as her situation, her advantages and her position demands. Now it is to be hoped that matters will be different. The most powerful lever – that of united effort and co-operation among her citizens – has been secured. That has always been the great stumbling block. As diverse views and different factions have been almost abolished and silenced, it will be interesting to note the experiment. In self-defense, the people of this place must unite and pull for the city. There are other towns in this section that are being pushed to the front with all the energy that powerful corporations, subsidized newspapers and unlimited capital can obtain. The northwest, upon which our hopes are largely centered, is being flooded with attractive advertising matter and great inducements are being offered to settlers to go to those new places to live. Unless Lake Charles takes the necessary steps to let the people know that she is here, and of her manifold advantages, the immigrants will pass us by.

These things are just what the Commercial Club is trying to get at: to rectify past and existing mistakes and to proceed a more intelligent way in the future. Certainly it looks as though people would rather come to an established city than to go to one that exists only on paper and in the fertile imagination of glib-tongued immigration agents. The Commercial club is trying to make the prospective settlers see these things in the proper light. The time is rapidly approaching when the tide of homeseekers will begin to roll southward and Lake Charles must secure her share of these people.

It should be the great pleasure of every resident of this city to extend all possible aid to the Club in its laudable undertaking. It should be supported morally, financially and actively. It has undertaken a great work.

**NO MAN'S LAND.** Interesting discussion brought forth as to its location. It is Very Properly Located in Texas as Might have been Supposed. In the Institute yesterday the question of the proper location of "No Man's Land" was brought up and was answered by a young man from Texas as being in Grier county Texas, and here the matter was dropped, leaving all to suppose that this answer was correct. A gentleman present when the question was asked begged leave to say a few words on the subject, and said Why Grier county was called "No Man's Land."

When in 1803, we secured from France, "The Louisiana Purchase," its western boundary was: "Commencing at the mouth of the Sabine river, thence up said river to the 95<sup>th</sup> meridian; thence north on said 95<sup>th</sup> meridian to the Arkansas river; thence said Arkansas river to its source, or its intersection with the 41<sup>st</sup> portion of north latitude.

The above then was the eastern boundary of Texas, when it became free of Mexican rule.

The western boundary of Texas was the Rio Grande to its source. Thus you will see, Texas, as its admission into the Union in 1845, owned vastly more than at present.

In 1850, Texas sold to the U. S., for ten millions, that portion not now embraced in its territory.

In running up Red river, Texas took the north branch, when it should have taken the south branch, and the span between the two branches was organized as Grier county; the U. S. claiming the south branch.

Finally the case went into the Supreme Court of the U. S., and during the fore part of '96, was decided that the *south branch of Red river was at the time of sale, the main branch* and hence the boundary.

Swinton's Description Atlas does not, in giving the counties of Texas, give the county of Grier at all, but leaves what has been claimed as Grier county as unoccupied by either Texas or Indian territory.

When the United States court decided against Texas, it left that portion in a bad fix. Lands had been taken under Texas laws and the people were living under Texas laws, so first congress passed a resolution allowing actual residents the right to retain their lands, or gave them "prior rights," and granted them, also, all the judicial rights, as they had had before until further arrangements could be made in relation thereto.

So Grier county may still be classed as "No Man's Land," as it is not a part of Texas, nor has it been recognized as a part of the Indian Territory. It was a part of the "Louisiana Purchase," but being in dispute when the Indian Territory was formed, it was left out."

**MAYOR'S COURT.** The mayor's court was rather dull this morning. Only one offender appeared before his honor. Dr. H. S. HUBBELL, summoned by Officer LYONS for leaving his horse unhitched, was fined \$2.50.

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS.** The Concordia Society elected officers Tuesday evening for the ensuing year. Mr. H. J. JESSEN was chosen president, HERMAN HANSEN vice-president, Miss MARY BEYER, secretary and Miss BARBARA PLATZ, treasurer.

**FIXING UP.** Capt. BUNKER is having his tenant house which was formerly occupied by Mrs. H. W. REED repapered and painted on the inside.

**TO SAN FRANCISCO.** Miss CHARLOTTE McCLEOD, of Welsh, passed through on yesterday evening's train en route to San Francisco to attend the great Endeavor convention. She goes as the representative of the Western Louisiana C. E. District and while away will also visit relatives living near the "Golden Gate City," not returning until about August 1<sup>st</sup>. One interesting feature of her trip will be a two days stop over to Salt Lake City, where the Endeavorers will hold a memorable rally. There will be one meeting in the Mormon Temple, being the first Gentile service ever held in this noted building.

**A MUSICALE.** Mr. and Mrs. ADOLPH MEYER gave a musicale at their beautiful home on Division street last evening.

A most interesting program, consisting of vocal and instrumental music had been prepared and was highly appreciated by all.

One of the special features of the evening was the fine cornet solo by Mr. EARNEST TAYLOR.

Those who enjoyed this musical treat were: Prof. SCHMIDT, EARNEST TAYLOR, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. RYAN and Miss MAY and STELLA RIDDICK.

**THE *SHE* LAUNCHED.** Mr. J. H. HOUSEMAN has just completed one of the prettiest little sailboats to be found anywhere. It has been named the *She* and Mr. HOUSEMAN launched her in the river just west of the L. G. L. & W. G. plant. Mr. HOUSEMAN said today that he did not know but what he would take a trip to Cuba on her yet.

**QUIETLY MARRIED.** Mr. CLIFTON GUILD and Miss GEORGIA CAMPBELL Wedded Yesterday.

Mr. CLIFTON GUILD and Miss GEORGIA CAMPBELL, of Sulphur, were united in marriage at high noon yesterday by Rev. J. G. CAMPBELL, at the home of Mr. C. G. GUILD, on the Boulevard.

Miss CAMPBELL is the daughter of one of Sulphur's most prominent citizens, and is quite an accomplished young lady.

Mr. GUILD is a promising young man, formerly of this city, but now connected with the car shops of Little Rock. Ark.

The wedding was a very quiet affair, as only the immediate friends of the family were in attendance.

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. GUILD tendered them a reception at their home on the Boulevard.

The guests assembled shortly after eight o'clock and the evening was most pleasantly spent. A fine wedding repast was served.

It was not until a late hour that the guests took their departure, wishing Mr. and Mrs. C. GUILD a long and prosperous voyage on the sea of life.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. C. GUILD, Mr. and Mrs. C. BOTHWELL, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. EGGLESTON Mr. and Mrs. JOE READ, Mr. and Mrs. STEFT, Mr. and Mrs. CAMPBELL, Misses EFFIE CAMPBELL, GRACE and DAISY READ, MABEL EGGLESTON, ETHEL GUILD. Messrs. GARDETT EGGLESTON, MACK DEITZ and CLARENCE CORRELL.

Mr. and Mrs. CLIFTON GUILD left for their future home in Little Rock, Ark., this morning, accompanied by the best wishes of their many friends.

**CALCASIEU PARISH, LOUISIANA, MASONIC MEMBERSHIP, 1912**

Transcribed by BRYANT W. WALKER

(This article previously appeared in the *Louisiana Genealogical Register*,  
Vol. LIV #4 (Dec. 2007)

Continued from Vol. 35 No. 4

The following information is taken from *Louisiana 1912, Proceedings of the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge F & A.M. of Louisiana*

**KINDER LODGE NO. 291, KINDER, LOUISIANA  
CHARTERED FEBRUARY 7, 1905**

**LAKE CHARLES LODGE 165, LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA  
(continued)**

**MEMBERS:**

FRANK, JULIUS  
FRANK, THEO  
FRANKLIN, A. L.  
GAYLE, WM. J.  
GEARY, HARRY J.  
GORDON, S. W.  
GORHAM, W. A.  
GORHAM, W. E.,  
GOSS, A. E.

GOSSETT, G. M.  
MOSS, L. H.  
MOSS, A. H.  
MULLER, M. J.  
NEELEY, WM. GLENN  
NIX, JNO. E.  
OVERTON, WINSTON  
PARKER, WM. M.  
PARRY, WM. J.  
PEARSON, CHARLES

PELS, HENRY  
WHITE, EGBERT DOT.  
WHITE, G. T.  
WHITE, J. L.  
WHITMAN, W. S.  
WOLFF, JOHN  
WOODRING, S. T.

Initiated – ERNEST EDW. CARNAHAN, J. OSCAR LANDRY, CLAUD ABREGO

Initiated and Passed – ALFRED FOREMAN

Initiated, Passed and Raised – SIDNEY JAS. FAIRCHILDS, (others listed above)

Passed and Raised – (listed above)

Raised – C. L. BODIE, (others listed above)

Affiliated – A. B. HUNDLEY, A. W. McMICHAEL, EUGENE AMOS HAMILTON

Reinstated – (listed above)

Suspended – F. C. MANSON, JUNIOR DEACON MILLER, HUGO SPITZGER,

R. W. VINCENT, W. A. WILLIAMS, W. O. HOBBIE

Died – DANIEL BARLOW GORHAM, P. M., PETER PLATZ, H. W. JOHNSON

**MERRYVILLE LODGE NO. 329, MERRYVILLE, LOUISIANA  
CHARTERED FEBRUARY 2, 1909**

**OFFICERS:**

W. H. YAWN, Worshipful Master  
R. H. CARROLL, Senior Deacon  
K. R. CAGLE, Senior Warden

T. J. CAGLE, Junior Deacon  
J. E. EAVES, Junior Warden  
T. W. G. CARROLL, Chaplain

N. J. COOPER, Treasurer  
T. W. G. CARROLL, Tyler

C. K. WARNER, Secretary

PAST MASTERS: L. STRICKLAND R. H. FLEMING T. W. G. CARROLL

**MEMBERS:**

COCHRAN, J. E.  
FRAZER, F. R.  
FRAZER, E. G.  
HART, E. G.

HOOKS, R. M.  
KNIGHT, NORRIS  
RICHARDSON, W. P.  
SMALLEY, L. W.

SMITH, D. T.  
SMITH, JOHN W.  
WALDROP, G. J.

Initiated, Passed and Raised – GRANVILLE J. WALDROP, L. W. SMALLEY  
Demitted – G. K. REIS, L. L. SQUIRES (1909), FLOYD STRICKLAND (1910)  
Suspended – NEWTON B. JONES, JOSEPH C. BECHER  
Dropped – CLAIBORNE C. DuBOSE

**YELLOW PINE LODGE NO. 282, OAKDALE, LOUISIANA  
CHARTERED FEBRUARY 3, 1903**

**OFFICERS:**

J. M. COOK, Worshipful Master  
EDGAR F. NICOLS, Secretary  
M. C. RIGSBY, Senior Warden  
S. BRIDGEWATER, Junior Warden

W. W. LEGGETT, Senior Deacon  
A. J. SINGLETARY, Junior Deacon  
W. R. HARGROVE, Jr., Treasurer  
J. M. NASH, Tyler

**PAST MASTERS:**

JAMES M. COOK  
OTTO J. MILLER

JAMES H. LEGGETT  
C. W. LEE

R. C. BOND  
E. F. NICOLS

**MEMBERS:**

ANDERSON, BENJ. J.  
BOYD, J. M.  
BRANCH, JOHN S.  
CAREY, D. L.  
CHANEY, HENRY  
CHAPMAN, A. L.  
CLARK, JESSE  
CUENOD, ANDRE H.  
DEEN, M. P.  
DUNCAN, C. H.  
FONTENOT, E. L.  
FUSSELL, C. C.  
GLOVER, J. R.  
GODWIN, A. M.  
HAGAN, A. L.  
HINSON, JOSEPH

HINSON, P. R.  
HORTON, G. T.  
JONES, T. D.  
KAY, DeWITT  
KELLER, O. D.  
KRAUSS, E. E.  
LEGGETT, J. W.  
LEGGETT, L. A.  
MASON, W. A.  
McCAULEY, FRANK  
McDANIEL, L.  
McKENZIE, E. W.  
MILLER, E. E.  
ODOM, J. A.  
PATE, P. P.  
PARKER, W. H.

PEARSON, G. B.  
PENNY, W. G.  
PHILLIPS, J. C.  
PHILLIPS, W. H.  
RAINER, R.  
SELF, HYMAN  
STITH, GEORGE  
STOVAL, W. A.  
WALKER, JONATHAN  
WALLACE, BARNEY  
WATKINS, L. S.  
WHITFORD, CLAUDE  
WILLIAMSON, F. A.  
WILLIAMS, S. R.  
WILSON, W. M.

Initiated – ALONZO E. HARPER, THOMAS JOHNSON  
 Initiated and Passed - CHARLES M. WILLIS  
 Passed and Raised – DeWITT KAY, HYMAN SELF  
 Initiated, Passed and Raised – SHEFFIELD BRIDGEWATER, EDWARD ELIHU KRAUSS,  
 PAUL P. PATE  
 Affiliated – ALBERT L. CHAPMAN, A. LAWRENCE HAGAN  
 Demitted – ALONZO W. PRINTZ, W. W. WILLIAMS  
 Suspended – JOHN SEAMAN  
 Died – ORRIN F. BROWN

**OBERLIN LODGE NO. 274, OBERLIN, LOUISIANA  
 CHARTERED FEBRUARY 11, 1902**

**OFFICERS:**

T. R. SARTOR, Worshipful Master  
 J. B. DARBONNE, Secretary  
 T. J. HEWITT, Senior Warden  
 B. J. BINION, Junior Warden  
 N. W. PERRY, Senior Deacon  
 T. B. COLE, Junior Deacon

A. W. WOODARD, Master of Ceremonies  
 S. B. COLE, Chaplain  
 A. C. COLE, Treasurer  
 W. I. COLE, Steward  
 M. A. PRUDHOMME, Steward  
 R. T. DAVIS, Tyler

**PAST MASTERS:**

J. W. MOORE  
 W. L. COLE

GEO W. FORD  
 M. A. PRUDHOMME

**MEMBERS:**

BOND, JAMES M.  
 BROWN, JNO. A.  
 BUHLER, M. A.  
 CARLISLE, M. G.  
 CARLISLE, THOS.  
 CHENIER, A. B.  
 CLEMENTS, E. S.  
 COLE, ANTHONY  
 COLE, M. S.  
 COLE, T. B.  
 CROWELL, E. A.

DUELL, G. O.  
 FINLEY, W. C.  
 GARLAND, A. S.  
 GARLAND, D. A.  
 ILES, SAMUEL J.  
 JOHNSON, JOS. E.  
 KAHOUSE, W. M.  
 LANTRIP, E. M.  
 LYLES, HIRAM  
 LYLES, HIRAM C.  
 LYLES, Z. T.

MARSHALL, R. T.  
 PLATTS, W. A.  
 REEVES, FRANKLIN  
 SANDIFER, E. J.  
 SANDIFER, I. A.  
 WILCOX, GEO. W.  
 YOUNG, C. D.  
 YOUNG, S. M.  
 YOUNG, Z. T.

Passed and Raised – THOS. JACKSON HEWITT, THOS. CARLISLE, CLINTON D.  
 DARBONNE  
 Initiated, Passed and Raised- JOHN BATTICE, MIKE SOL. COLE, JOHN BAPTIST  
 DARBONNE  
 Raised – JOE E. JOHNSON, SAMUEL J. ISLES, GEORGE W. WILCOX  
 Demitted – J. F. LOVE, F. M. WAMPIER, W. L. REEVES, JOS. ISLES  
 Suspended – GEORGE SIGLER

( Continued next issue)



## 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. 35 No. 4

#### LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY

##### p. 143 (continued)

JOHNSON, J. H., mach, r 715 Seventh  
JOHNSON, J. W. (Mrs NANNIE), carp,  
r 2008 Hodges  
JOHNSON, JEREMIAH (Mrs), retired,  
r Helen and Kennedy  
JOHNSON, JOHN (EVALINE), (c), millman,  
r 1621 St. John  
JOHNSON, JOHN (c), r 1531 Fournet  
JOHNSON, LOUIS (ISABELLA), (c),  
Janitor, r 251 Shattuck

JOHNSON, LIZZIE (c), r 532 Hutchinson  
JOHNSON, Miss MAY, r Moeling  
JOHNSON, MAMIE (c), serv, r 813 Clarence  
JOHNSON, POMPEY (c), lab, r 317 St. Andrew  
JOHNSON, ROSA (c), cook, r 813 Clarence  
JOHNSON, RUDOLPH (MARY), (c), millman,  
r Leavitt  
JOHNSON, SUSIE (c), r 634 Franklin  
JOHNSON, THOMAS (HENRIETTA), r 125 First ave.

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

##### p. 144

JOHNSON, THOMAS (SARAH), (c), millman  
r 532 Hutchinson  
JOHNSON, VIOLA (c), laund, r 908 Sixth  
JOHNSON, WILLIAM (FANNIE), (c),  
millman, r 210 Shattuck  
JOHNSON, WILLIAM (c), lab, r 226 First ave  
JOINER, T. A. (Mrs AMY), lbr inspector,  
r 418 Nichols  
JONAS, HILDA (c), laund, r 221 Louisiana  
JONES, ALBERT M. (Mrs), sec-treas  
Jones Ptg Co, r 1026 Iris  
JONES, ALCIDE (MARY), (c), lab,  
r 1507 Gallagher  
JONES, ALBERT (URIA), (c), lab,  
r 1518 Gallagher

JONES, A. L. (VIGINIA), r 303 Gray  
JONES, AMANDA (c), r 1629 St. John  
JONES, BATISTE (c), lab, r 1006 Jackson  
JONES, CHAS (c), lab, r 208 Belden  
JONES, CHAS (MARY), (c), millman, r 1221 Belden  
JONES, ELBERTA (c), serv, r Goos Boulevard  
JONES, FELTON (c), r Goos Boulevard  
JONES, FLORENCE (c), cook, r 1015 Belden  
JONES, FRANK (NANCY), (c), transfer, r Libby  
JONES, HARRIET (c), serv, r 228 Louisiana  
JONES, HARRY (LEE), (c), millman, r Goos Boulevard  
JONES, J. B., mere, 301 Gray  
JONES, JORDAN (c), millman, r 612 Hutchinson

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

JONES, JOSEPHINE (c), laund, r 121 Louisiana  
JONES, JUSTIN (c), serv, r 1612 Fournet  
JONES, Dr L. M. (Mrs), dentist, VonPhul &  
Gordon bldg, r 720 Broad  
JONES, LUELLA (c), serv, r 612 Hutchinson  
JONES, MARY (c), laund, r 1006 Jackson  
JONES, MARY (c), cook, r 325 Ann  
JONES, MYRTLE (c), r 1629 St John  
JONES, MISSOURI (c), restr, 609 Railroad  
JONES, NATHANIEL (c), lab, r Goos Blvd  
JONES, NAOMI (c), serv, r 1612 Fournet  
JONES, PAUL (Mrs), carp, r 315 Kirkman

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JONES Printing Co, ALBERT M. JONES, mgr, office,  
704 Ryan  
JONES, P. D. (CONNIE), (c), lab, r 1010 Belden  
JONES, P. (CORINNE), (c), lab, r 228 Louisiana  
JONES, PETER (FELICE), (c), lab, r Goos Boulevard  
JONES, RACHEL (c), serv, r 1612 Fournet  
JONES, RANSOM (JULIA), (c), lab, r 1612 Fournet  
JONES, PERCY (Mrs WINNIE), pianist Imperial theater,  
r 619 Bilbo  
JONES, SAM (c), emp Dr. WATKINS, r 1608 Gallagher  
JONES, F. A. (c), lab, r 1629 St John  
JONES, F. (LULA), (c), wks GILL & TROTTI,  
r 301 Boulevard

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

JONES, VILLENEUVE (c), lab, r Goos Boulevard  
JONES, W. L. (SARAH), (c), woodworker,  
r 929 Lawrence  
JONES, WM. (c), lab, r 733 Cleveland  
JONTE, Mrs ESTHER, r 1409 Geiffers  
JONTE, Miss EUGENIE, r 1409 Geiffers  
JONTE, Miss GENEVIEVE, r 1409 Geiffers  
JORDAN, W. R. (Mrs), mgr La Grain  
& Milling Co., r 523 Division  
JOSEPH, CAESAR (ERNESTINE), (c), transfer,  
r 203 Blake  
JOSEPH, JESSE (c), lab, r 307 Boulevard

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JOSEPH, JOSEPHINE (c), r 203 Blake  
JOSHUA, JOS. M. (c), r 515 Boulevard  
JOSHUA, M. M. (CORINNE), (c), tailor, 507 Boulevard  
JOSHUA-McDONALD Tailoring Co, 507 Boulevard  
JOYNER, G. P. (Mrs MARY), marker Long-Bell mill,  
r 801 S Division  
JUDICE, BERNARD, r 724 Shattuck  
JUDICE, C. (Mrs LEONTINE), millman, r 1526 Martha  
JUDICE, EDOUARD, r 724 Shattuck  
JUDICE, Mrs OLYMPE (wid), r 724 Shattuck  
JULIAN, FELICITY (c), laund, r Goos Boulevard

Advertisements: C. F. Daigle & Company; Calcasieu Building and Loan Association; Rollosson & Company, Typewriters and Office Appliances; A. Brammer, General Repair Shop.

JUNKIN, FRED (Mrs), asst cashier, L C Nat Bank,  
r 530 Mill  
KAESSMAN, F. D. J. (Mrs AMY), teacher,  
L C High school, r 605 Hodges  
KASIER, A. N. (Mrs), cutter *Armand Levy*,  
r 605 Hodges  
KANE, H. B. (Mrs), gen supt St L I M & S Ry,  
r 730 Kirby

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KAOUGH, A. J. (Mrs), ship carp, r 209 Clarence  
KAOUGH, J. W., IRVINE's bookstore, r 915 Hodges  
KAOUGH, LEO, stud, r 209 Clarence  
KAOUGH, MARVIN, clk K C S, r 209 Clarence  
KAOUGH, TOM, stud, r 915 Hodges  
KAFFIE, Miss, teacher public school, r 411 Pine  
KANAPF, J. W. (Mrs LILLY), wks K C S, r 727 Pin  
KAUFMAN, C. B., KAUFMAN Impl Co, r 2214 S Ryan  
KAUFMAN, C. B. (Mrs), Kaufman bldg, r 929 Bilbo

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

KAUFMAN Implement Co, 613 Ryan  
KAUFMAN, OPHELIA, r 531 Boulevard

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KAUFMAN, Miss MATHILDE, r 2214 S Ryan  
KAUFMAN, W. C., Kaufman Imp Co, r 2214 S Ryan

p. 148 (continued)

KAUFMAN, SAML. (Mrs), Kaufman Imp Co,  
r 2214 S Ryan  
KAUFMAN, S. A., Kaufman Imp Co, r 2214 Ryan  
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN, passenger depot,  
Ryan and Ann  
KEARNEY, H. A., clk, J H COLLETTE,  
r 512 Division  
KEARNEY, Mrs M. D., r 512 Division  
KELLER, JOE (Mrs), carp, r 218 Ann  
KELLOGG, D. H. (Mrs), barber, shop Levy  
Bldg, r 720 Kirkman

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN, city ticket office, Coml bldg  
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN, freight depot, Ryan and  
Lawrence  
KELLY, D. A. (Mrs), lumber and wholesale grocer,  
KELLY-WEBER Co, r 805 Kirby  
KELLY, JOHN, waiter, r 823 Front  
KELLY-WEBER CO, Ltd., wholesale grocers,  
cor Ann and Lawrence  
KEMPT, GEO (CLARA), (c), lab, r 403 Franklin

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

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KENNARD, M. C. (Mrs), r 413 Richard  
KENNON, A. W. (HATTIE), (c), lab, r 227 Blake  
KENNEDY, HENRY, sawyer, r 333 Hodges  
KENEDY, L. W., cond Watkins Ry, r 2203 Ryan  
KENNEDY, R. A., trav salesman WATERS-  
PIERCE Oil Co., r 603 Pujo  
KENNEDY, W. (c), lab, r 1224 Geiffers  
KENT, CHAS R. (Mrs), boilermaker,  
r 324 Pruitt  
KENT, JNO. B., lawyer, Bloch bldg  
KERRY, CONSTANCE (c), laund, r 412 Franklin  
KERRY, ERVIE (c), laund, r 412 Franklin

KERRY, THOMAS (MATILDA), (c), lab, r 200 Blake Alley  
KHOURY, JNO. J., pool room, 918 Railroad  
KHOURY, WM. (Mrs J), mere, 612 Railroad, r same  
KINDER CANAL CO., Viterbo bldg, H. C. DREW,  
H. J. GEARY, rm 7  
KINDER, J. H. (Mrs), engr S P Ry, r 142 Ford  
KINDER, HERBERT, r 510 Bilbo  
KINDER, J. A. (Mrs), dist agt Great Eastern Ins Co.,  
office Kaufman bldg, r 313 Moss  
KINDER, SAM & CO, sash, doors and blinds, 1035 Ryan  
KINDER, SAM (Mrs), r 510 Bilbo  
KING, A. O., stud, r 1605 Ryan  
KING, ARTHUR, stud, r 1605 Ryan

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

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KING, GEO. (Mrs), lumber, r 1605 Ryan  
KING, GEORGE, emp Majestic Hotel,  
r 719 Railroad  
KING, Rev. J. A. (Mrs), retired, r 805 Kirby  
KING, MARY (c), r 215 Blake Alley  
KING, ROBERT (Mrs) mail carrier,  
r 715 Seventh  
KING, RUSSELL, wks L C Milling Co,  
r 719 Railroad Ave  
KING, R. (ROSA), (c), millman, r 416 Blake  
KING, SAM (VIRGINIA), (c), transfer,  
R 204 Blake Alley  
KING, W. E., r 218 Franklin  
KING, W. T. (Mrs M), machinist,  
719 Railroad ave

KINGERY, J. W. (Mrs), trav salesman, r 1732 Granger  
KINGSBURY, A. O. (Mrs), prop Calc Marble Works,  
r Lake and Ryan  
KINNEY, A., r 805 Pujo  
KINNEY, Miss FLORENCE, clk Calc Nat Bank, r 805 Pujo  
KINNEY, HERBERT, bkpr Calc Nat Bank, r 805 Pujo  
KINNEY, Mrs L. W. (wid), r 805 Pujo  
KINNEY, GEORGE (c), lab, r 125 Moss  
KIRKMAN, MARY, r 103 St Joseph  
KIRBY STREET GROCERY, M. MOORE prop,  
cor Kirby and Hodges  
KIRKMAN, Miss GARDIE, teacher, r 502 Ann  
KIRKMAN, J. B. (Mrs), retired, r 515 Lawrence  
KIRKMAN, Mrs L. P. (wid), r 502 Ann

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

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**OAKLAWN CEMETERY**  
**Welsh, Jefferson Davis Parish, La.**

**Location:** This is a large cemetery that is on both sides of Beaufort Street. The south side seems to be the older with a lot of unmarked graves. To get to this cemetery from Hwy 90, turn North on South Adams St., cross the railroad track, turn right on 2<sup>nd</sup> street that should be Beauford St. The cemetery is down a few blocks. We started on the north side of the road going left to right starting on the southeast corner. This cemetery was done by HERMAN & MAXINE SCHEXNAYDER, Member #No. 1446, in October of 2007. We apologize in advance for any mistakes we may have made.

Continued from Vol. 35 #4

**ROW #6**

4. LOGNION, WALTER J., b. 29 Dec. 1921, d. 24 Jan. 1940; US Army WWII
5. BOURQUE, GLADUE Jr., b 7 Mar. 1936, d. 24 Jan. 1940
6. BRATTON, MARIE CLAMARIE, b. 18 Oct. 1925
7. BRATTON, WINSTON BILL, b. 12 Mar. 1931, d. 11 Feb. 2004; S SGT US Air Force  
Vietnam
8. BOURQUE, DALLAS, b. 18 Jan. 1927, d. 21 May 1989; Pfc US Army WWII
9. OLIVER, CURTIS PETE, b. 3 Mar. 1925, d. 17 Feb. 1995; Tec 5 US Army WWII
10. OLIVER, WILLEA MEA (born BOURQUE), b. 29 Aug. 1919, d. 25 Mar. 1986
11. LEGER, ROSE MAE (born BOURQUE), b. 22 July 1933
12. LEGER, EMERY, b, 8 Jan. 1933, d. 26 Nov. 2005
13. DESHOTEL, JOSEPH ALLEN, b. 19 Aug. 1936, d. 19 Apr. 2001
14. No Headstone
15. No Headstone
16. BENOIT, LLOYD H., b. 27 Feb. 1936, d. 16 May 1995; US Army Vietnam
17. COFFMAN, NORMAN LEE, b. 15 Apr. 1923, d. 5 Sep. 1998; US Navy WWII
18. COFFMAN, BETTY J., b. 29 Apr. 1926, d. 23 Aug. 1997
19. WHITE, INA COFFMAN, b. 10 Mar. 1932, d. 30 July 1990
20. WHITE, GARY WAYNE, b 29 Aug. 1964, d. 4 Aug. 1983
21. FONTENOT, Mrs. LEE (IVY), b. 25 Oct. 1913, d. 4 Aug. 1983
22. FONTENOT, LEE L., b. 1 July 1909, d. 20 Oct. 1983

**ROW #7**

1. FERGUSON, MICHEL OTIS, b. 21 July 1955, d. 6 Apr. 1979
2. FERGUSON, JAMES NELSON, b. 30 Sep. 1958, d. 23 June 1960
3. FERGUSON, NELSON ELBERT 'FERG', 24 Mar. 1924, d. 25 Jan. 1991
4. No Headstone
5. No Headstone
6. No Headstone
7. No Headstone
8. No Headstone
9. No Headstone
10. SAVOY, JOHN NOLES, b. 23 Oct. 1922

11. \_\_\_\_\_, MARY ETHEL (born OLIVER), b. 11 Nov. 1925

ROW #8

1. VANNESS, \_\_\_\_\_ no info (new)
2. VANNESS, \_\_\_\_\_ no info (new)
3. BRADY, THOMAS L., Jr., b. 18 Feb. 1925, d. 11 June 1980
4. No Headstone
5. LAWRENCE, RITA J., b. 4 June 1916, d. 22 Apr. 1982
6. JEANISE, CHARLES J., Sr., b. 6 Feb. 1934
7. JEANISE, BARBARA GAYLE, b. 2 Feb. 1938, d. 30 June 2001
8. MILLER, HEATH JOSEPH, b. 28 Feb. 1971, d. 27 Dec. 1991; Spc US Army  
Desert Storm
9. McMILLAN, IOLA T., b. 13 Oct. 1913, d. 4 Jan. 2001
10. McMILLAN, ORVAL T., b. 4 Aug. 1913, d. 28 Oct. 1994
11. HERRING, MARGUERITE 'nee THOMAS' 'Mugs', b. 28 Apr. 1916
12. HERRING, CLYDE, b. 8 Oct. 1911, d. 25 July 1993; S Sgt US Army Air Force WWII
13. THOMAS, JAMES NELSON, b. 20 Aug. 1923, d. 3 Oct. 2000
14. THOMAS, JEAN REGAN, b. 19 June 1927

ROW #9

1. PHENIC, WARREN A., b. 10 Jan. 1916, d. 14 May 1993
2. PHENIC, WILMA HYLTON, b. 22 May 1916, d. 31 Mar. 2007
3. HARPER, ESSIE MAE (born ARDOIN), b. 20 Oct. 1921
4. SHUFF, CATHERINE (born FONTENOT), b. 27 Aug. 1954, d. 18 Feb. 2004
5. RISTER, MICHAEL F., b. 20 Aug 1980, d. 2 May 2005
6. No Headstone
7. BREAUUX, ROBERT LEE, b. 4 Oct. 1941, d. 21 Jan. 1993
8. GORDON, KENNETH EDWIN, b. 31 Aug. 1942, d. 7 June 1993
9. GORDON, JUDI HIGGINS, b. 20 Jan. 1944, d. 30 July 1994
10. ARCENEAU, ADRIAN JOSEPH, b. 15 June 1962, d. 30 Jan. 1998
11. COFFMAN, ALTON BEN, b. 16 Apr. 1960, d. 23 July 1988

ROW #10

1. ST. CLAIR, ROY W., b. 14 Oct. 1924, d. 20 Nov. 1985; Cpl US Army WWII
2. ST. CLAIR, EFFIE FRANK, b. 22 Feb. 1903, d. 26 Nov. 1996
3. HEBERT, DEREK JAMES, b. 8 Sep. 1984, d. 7 May 2005
4. BLANCHARD, PATRICK BRICE, b. 10 Sep. 1983, d. 24 Dec. 2003

ROW #11

1. SOILEAU, JEFF LEE, b. 12 Feb. 1927, d. 15 June 1999; Pfc US Army WWII
2. SOILEAU, EARLINE, b. 1 July 1933, d. 28 Sep. 2007
3. GREENE, DENSON CALVIN, b. 4 Oct. 1914, d. 22 Oct. 1984
4. GREENE, DOROTHY FRANCES, b. 14 Oct. 1925, d. 18 Jan. 1994
5. DAVIS, JAYME LYNN, b. 15 June 1979, d. 26 Sep. 2002
6. ABSHIRE, DIANNA (born BOURQUE), b. 17 Feb. 1925, d. 16 Jan. 2005
7. COFFMAN, ALTON BERNARD, b. 28 May 1929, d. 19 Oct. 1996; US Air Force Korea

ROW #12

1. DANIEL, SHELBY CHARLES, b. 28 Nov. 1941, d. 10 June 1994
2. COFFMAN, DANIEL ALAN, b. 12 Oct. 1957, d. 19 June 2002

ROW #13

1. CRIDER, JOHN D., b. 1 May 1962, d. 8 Mar. 1990
2. CRIDER, ROBERT D., b. 23 July 1932, d. 28 Dec. 1992
3. CHAISSON, ALLEN RAY, b. 22 Feb. 1948, d. 26 Feb. 2000; US Army Vietnam
4. PAYNE, Rev. M. QUENTIN, b. 4 Apr. 1921, d. 11 July 1993

ROW #14

1. SMITH, ESKA L., b. 22 Aug. 1902, d. 26 Jan. 1991
2. SMITH, SADIE I. (born TUPPER), b. 23 Nov. 1908, d. 30 June 1988
3. McCOWN, DONALD LEE 'BUBBA', b. 20 Mar. 1950, d. 26 Oct. 2006,  
m. 20 Apr. 1990
4. McCOWN, SHERRY LYNN (born HORNSBY), b. 24 Apr. 1947, d. 15 Jan. 2003
5. McKENZIE, BRIAN DONIELLE, b. 25 June 1973
6. LeLEUX, SUSANNAH B., b. 13 Sep. 1941
7. LeLEUX, GERALD J., b. 21 Sep. 1938, d. 24 Dec. 2006
8. ARDOIN, MILTON JOSEPH, b. 4 Sep. 1927, d. 10 Dec. 1991

ROW #15

1. McMILLIN, EARL, b. 2 Dec. 1916, d. 17 Nov. 1984, m. 7 Oct. 1936
2. No Info
3. ROACH, RANDY, b. 30 May 1955, d. 25 Feb. 2001, m. 19 Jan. 1985
4. ROACH, MONA C., b. 5 June 1963
5. ALLEN, THOMAS D., b. 7 Jan. 1948, d. 29 July 2001; US Navy Vietnam
6. SCOTT, MARY E., b. 24 June 1942, d. 19 Sep. 1981

ROW #16

1. LEWIS, JOHN G., b. 24 Dec. 1899, d. 7 Sep. 1981
2. LEWIS, ELAINE W., b. 25 Nov. 1907, d. 9 July 2001
3. ROY, ALBERT, b. 23 Jan. 1910, d. 14 Nov. 1991
4. ROY, DOLLIE W., b. 4 Sep. 1920, d. 18 Jan. 1997
5. PARSONS, HALLIE, b. 6 Sep. 1911, d. 31 Jan. 1983
6. WILKINSON, LOUIS A., b. 7 Dec. 1931, d. 12 Sep. 1989; US Army
7. WILKINSON, GERALDINE, b. 31 July 1930, d. 10 Mar. 2007
8. No Headstone
9. ABSHIRE, ERIC 'RICK', b. 26 Mar. 1944, d. 4 Jan. 2004
10. ABSHIRE, CHERYL D., b. 7 Feb. 1947
11. ABSHIRE, JASON WAYNE (Baby), b. 9 Apr. 2001
12. ABSHIRE, JARED LANE (Baby – twins of STELLA & JOEY), b. 9 Apr. 2001
13. No Headstone
14. BOZARTH, OLIVE, b. 1 Jan. 1915, d. 14 Feb. 2006
15. PERCY, ALVIN, b. 8 Sep. 1912, d. 27 Apr. 1999
16. BOZARTH, JONES, b. 25 Sep. 1893, d. 26 Apr. 1974

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## 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.

“A Pictorial Story – Ten Days of Flood Disaster, May 17-27, 1953”

*Crossroads*, Issue #24, Allen Genealogical & Historical Society, Kinder, LA.

“Book of Passports Given by the Governor for 1772” (by the Governor General of the Province of Louisiana) translated by JUDY RIFFEL.

*Le Raconteur*, Vol. XXXI #4, Dec. 2011, Le Comite des Archives de la Louisiane, Inc.,  
Baton Rouge, LA

“Serial Numbers, Maker’s Marks and Hallmarks” by DAVID A. NORRIS. A handy reference can help you put dates to family heirlooms.

*Family Chronicle*, Vol. 16 #3, January/February 2012

“Self Improvement” by LISA A. ALZO. Become a better researcher with these 101 ways to a new genealogy you.

“Address Your Mess” by MAUREEN A. TAYLOR. We’ll help you turn your piles of pictures into a model of photo organization in five steps.

*Family Tree Magazine*, Volume 13, #2, February 2012

## 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!

Am researching family lines: QUICK, DOISE, LANGLEY, LaFARQUE, GIROIR, DOIRON.  
M/M BRYAN QUICK, 30620 Blueberry Ridge Dr., Bulverde, TX 78163

Attakapas Indians, Port Arthur, TX – Victorine (unknown last name).  
MARGARET WARTELL SCHUNIOR, 606 Wisconsin, So. Houston, TX 77587-4961

Who would I contact to find the exact burial plot of JOSEPH OLBORG in the O’Banion Cemetery in New Llano, LA. My grandfather was born 15 July 1868 and died 23 October 1946. Funeral arrangements were handled by Hixson Funeral Home, and a temporary grave marker was placed at the burial site. Family could not afford to purchase a permanent marker and when they wanted to place a marker years later, the location had been forgotten.  
ANNETTE SHROLL, 459 Arnold St., Sulphur, LA 70665 or e-mail <clcnas@yahoo.com>

MEMBER # 238

Name of Compiler BARBARA SWIREAddress 162 Freddie Swire Ln.City, State Ragley, LA 70657Date Updated Jan. 2012*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 HEBERT, Ray

(Father of No. 2)

b. 20 Dec. 1907  
p.b. St. Landry Par., La.  
m. 10 Nov. 1928  
d. 27 Aug. 1994  
p.d. Mamou, La.

2 HEBERT, Louis Edgar

(Father of No. 1)

b. 25 Nov. 1929  
p.b. Allen Par., La.  
m. 19 Nov. 1950  
d. 28 Feb. 2000  
p.d. Oakdale, La.

5 SMITH, Esther

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 26 Nov. 1903  
p.b. Fullerton, La.  
d. 6 May 1990  
p.d. Kinder, La.

1 HEBERT, Barbara Ella

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

SWIRE, Freddie Paul

b. 29 Dec. 1942  
d. 5 Apr. 2005  
m. 15 Feb. 1980

6 BELLON, Seviou

(Father of No. 3)

b. 20 Aug. 1903  
p.b. St. Landry Par., La.  
m. 22 Nov. 1924  
d. 25 Nov. 1970  
p.d. Mamou, La.

3 BELLON, Ella Mae

(Mother of No. 1)

b. 11 Dec. 1931  
p.b. Acadia Par., La.  
d. 5 Apr. 2002  
p.d. Oberlin, La.

7 YOUNG, Lucille

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 20 Sep. 1905  
p.b. Acadia Par., La.  
d. 1 July 1980  
p.d. Oberlin, La.

(Spouse of No. 1)

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

8 HEBERT, Edward H.

(Father of No. 4)

b. 17 Aug. 1872  
p.b. Rapides Par., La.  
m. 19 Mar. 1900  
d. 22 Jan. 1964  
p.d. New Orleans, La.

9 JOHNSON, Isabell

(Mother of No. 4)

b. 3 Feb. 1879  
p.b. St. Landry Par., La.  
d. 5 Nov. 1960  
p.d. Oakdale, La.

10 SMITH, Louis Napoleon

(Father of No. 5)

b. 31 Oct. 1876  
p.b. Vernon Par., La.  
m. 25 Nov. 1902  
d. 9 Feb. 1936  
p.d. Jones, La.

11 MADDOX, Susie Rosella

(Mother of No. 5)

b. 14 Aug. 1884  
p.b. Fullerton, La.  
d. 29 Sep. 1931  
p.d. Pineville, La.

12 BELLON, Charles A. Joseph

(Father of No. 6)

b. 28 Nov. 1858  
p.b. St. Landry Par., La.  
m. 7 July 1896  
d. ca 1908  
p.d. St. Landry Par., La.

13 LeBLANC, Orvilia

(Mother of No. 6)

b. 18 Feb. 1880  
p.b. Iberia Par., La.  
d. 17 Feb. 1965  
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

14 YOUNG, Jessie Jr.

(Father of No. 7)

b. 23 Sep. 1860  
p.b. St. Landry Par., La.  
m. 11 Aug. 1891  
d. 7 Feb. 1919  
p.d. Basile, La.

15 DOGUET, Leolus

(Mother of No. 7)

b. 20 Oct. 1863  
p.b. St. Landry Par., La.  
d. 5 Apr. 1919  
p.d. Basile, La.

16 HEBERT, Cephus

b. ca 1844 (Father of No. 8,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
m. ca 1861  
d. 28 Mar. 1922

17 STORY, Mary(Mother of No. 8,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ca 1846  
d.

18 JOHNSON, Naville

b. 22 Apr. 1839 (Father of No. 9,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
m. 26 June 1865  
d.

19 CLARK, Arbella(Mother of No. 9,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 3 May 1845  
d. 1910-1916

20 SMITH, Jeremiah

b. 5 Apr. 1845 (Father of No. 10,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
m. 29 Oct. 1865  
d. 6 May 1919

21 RESTER, Martha Ann(Mother of No. 10,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ca 1848  
d. ca 1886

22 MADDOX, John W.

b. — Apr. 1848 (Father of No. 11,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
m. 23 Jan. 1867  
d. 16 Nov. 1926

23 WATSON, Malatha(Mother of No. 11,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. — Nov. 1848  
d. 11 June 1933

24 BELLON, Antoine Alexandre

b. ca 1820 (Father of No. 12,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
m. 9 June 1856  
d. ca 1883

25 DOGUET, Celine Delores(Mother of No. 12,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 8 Feb. 1836  
u. ca 1883

26 LeBLANC, Jean Baptiste(Father of No. 13,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 28 May 1857  
m. 19 Aug. 1878

27 ORTEGO, Cleonise(Mother of No. 13,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

d. 20 Sep. 1932  
b. 29 Aug. 1860  
d. 10 Oct. 1938

28 YOUNG (LEJEUNE), Jessie

b. 22 Mar. 1836 (Father of No. 14,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
m. 11 Feb. 1854  
d. 24 Apr. 1909

29 BULLER, Emelie(Mother of No. 14,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 28 Nov. 1836  
d. 10 Oct. 1911

30 DOGUET, Cyrille

b. 8 Dec. 1833 (Father of No. 15,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
m. 11 Apr. 1853  
d. — Acadia Par., La.

31 FONTENOT, Azelema(Mother of No. 15,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 26 Nov. 1824  
d. — Acadia Par.

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## DO YOU RELATE?

Today Dear Lord I'm 80.  
 There's much I haven't done.  
 I hope Dear Lord you'll let me live until I'm 81.  
 But then, if I haven't finished all I want to do,  
 Would you let me stay a while—Until I'm 82?

So many places I want to go, so very much to see –  
 Do you think that you could manage to make it 83?  
 The world is changing very fast. There is so much in store.  
 I'd like it very much to live until I'm 84.

And if by then, I'm still alive – I'd like to stay "till 85."  
 More planes will be up in the air, So I'd really like to stick around  
 And see what happens to the world when I'm 86.  
 I know Dear Lord it's much to ask  
 (And it must be nice in heaven)  
 But I would really like to stay until I'm 87.

I know by then I won't be fast, and sometimes will be late;  
 But it would be so pleasant – To be around at 88.  
 I will have seen so many things, And had a wonderful time.  
 So I'm sure that I'll be willing To leave at 89.

Author Unknown

Source: *Gumbo Roots*, June 2004, West Bank Genealogical Society, Harvey, LA

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# KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL  
SOCIETY, INC.

ISSN 0742-7654

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

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

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

**KINFOLKS** is published quarterly. Issues should be received by the end of March, May, September and December. Notify the SWLGS of a change of address as soon as possible to assure delivery. Queries are free to members, \$2 for non-members. 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.

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**SOCIETY ITEMS FOR** - *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. Vol. 22 (1998) \$5.00 ppd; *Subject Index III* – Vol. 23 (1999) through Vol. 26 (2002) \$5.00 ppd; *Subject Index IV* – Vol. 27 (2003) through Vol. 31 (2007) \$5.00 ppd. Order from SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652.

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## SOCIETY NEWS

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

### MAY MEETING

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. will be held on Saturday, May 19<sup>th</sup>, 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 "Veteran Houses – Grave Markers" presented by MARGARET BASS.

PLEASE bring canned goods/monetary contribution for Oak Park Pantry. The Pantry served 160 families with 111 children in March.

\*\*\*\*\*

### NEW MEMBERS

1580/81. MIKE/MARGARET DURACK, 14215 Bitternut Woods, San Antonio, TX 78249

Membership To Date: 261

\*\*\*\*\*

### 1940 FEDERAL CENSUS

The Federal Census of 1940 was released on April 2, 2012. Sites to check the census are:

[www.1940censusarchives.gov](http://www.1940censusarchives.gov)

[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)

[www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)

[www.myheritage.com](http://www.myheritage.com)

As of May 1, 2012 – 24.85% of the country has been indexed.

Louisiana - 63%                      Texas - 18%                      Arkansas - 13%

Mississippi - 94%                      Alabama - 23%                      Florida - 99%

To check on a certain state, go to [www.familysearch.org/1940census](http://www.familysearch.org/1940census)

\*\*\*\*\*

**KINFOLKS** needs *YOUR* help!! There are many things you can do to help – contribute copies of old letters that relate to the people or the development of the area; to abstract genealogical information from their deeds or abstracts; contribute old Bible records; telephone pole obituary notices; contribute articles on interesting ancestors, military pension records, enlistment and discharge papers, old newspaper articles; excerpts from passenger lists, naturalization records, oral interviews, family stories and obituaries before 1935.

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

[www.calcasieulibrary.org/genealogy](http://www.calcasieulibrary.org/genealogy)    [gen@calcasieu.lib.la.us](mailto:gen@calcasieu.lib.la.us)

337-721-7110

The following programs are held in the Carnegie Memorial Meeting room of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles. No reservation necessary.

### **2012 BEGINNING GENEALOGY WORKSHOPS – 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 noon**

Thursday, June 21 - Beginning Genealogy Workshop, Part 1 - ARMAJEAN G. DECLOUET

Thursday, July 19 – Beginning Genealogy Workshop, Part 2 - LINDA K. GILL

Thursday, August 16 – Beginning Genealogy Workshop, Part 3 - ARMAJEAN G. DECLOUET

Tuesday – Thursday, August 21-23 – Hands-on Computer Workshop

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library is continuing its series “Tidbits of History” with the following scheduled programs.

Tuesday, September 4<sup>th</sup> – “Women of Early Lake Charles” presented by LINDA K. GILL  
10:00 a.m. to 12 noon

Tuesday, October 2<sup>nd</sup> – “Stories of Community, Civility and Compassion”  
10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Wednesday, November 7 – “Part, Perspective, and Goals of the Indians During the War of 1812”  
presented by Dr. RAY MILES – 10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **NEW BOOKS ON THE SHELVES**

Head, Wanda V. and John C., *Claiborne Parish, Louisiana: Deed Book A Abstracts, 1850-1853*

Hebert-Leiter, Maria. *Becoming Cajun, Becoming American: The Acadian in American Literature from Longfellow to James Lee Burke.*

*History of Leon County Texas, Vol. 1*

Holcomb, Brent H. *South Carolina's Royal Grants Vol. 1: Grant Books 1 through 9, 1732-1761*

\_\_\_\_\_, *South Carolina's Royal Grants Vol. 2: Grant Books 10 through 17, 1760-1768*

\_\_\_\_\_, *South Carolina's Royal Grants Vol. 3: Grant Books 18 through 24, 1768-1773*

\_\_\_\_\_, *South Carolina's Royal Grants Vol. 4: Grant Books 25 through 31, 1772-1775*

\_\_\_\_\_, *South Carolina's Royal Grants Vol. 5: Grant Books 32 through 37, 1735-1776*

\_\_\_\_\_, *South Carolina's Royal Grants Vol. 6: Grant Books 38 through 41, 1670-1785*

Ingmire, Frances T. *Upson County, Georgia: Will Extracts: 1821-1850; Minutes of Inferior Court: 1825-1830; Homestead Exemptions: 1868*

Jacobson, Judy. *History for Genealogists: Using Chronological Time Lines to Find and Understand your Ancestors.*  
*Journal of the Clan Campbell Society (North America)*, Spring 2007 Vol. 34 No. 2  
*L'Acadien (University of Southwestern Louisiana)* 1966.  
 Leon County Genealogical Society, *Leon County Genealogical Society Y2K Cemetery Project East Half*  
 Leon County Genealogical Society, *Leon County Texas Cemetery Records, Vol. 1*  
 Leon County Genealogical Society, *Leon County Texas Cemetery Records, Vol. 2*  
 Leon County Genealogical Society, *Leon County Texas Marriage Records: 1885-1910*  
 Lucas Jr., Silas Emmett, *Hawkins County, Tennessee, Circuit Court Minutes, 1810-1821*  
 Marshall, Dianne. *Heroes of the Acadian Resistance: The Story of Joseph Beausoleil Broussard and Pierre II Surette, 1702-1765*  
 Miller, Murphy, *Jacob Miller Photos Vol. III*  
 Nesson, Dr. Joe B. *The Historical Papers of First Baptist Church, Jackson, Louisiana, Organized 1835: Compiled in the year of our Lord 1985, the 150<sup>th</sup> year of this Church.*  
 Oberly, James W. *Sixty Million Acres: American Veterans and the Public Lands before the Civil War.*  
*2010 Obituary Index for the Lake Charles American Press.*  
 O'Daniel, Bill. *Bossier Parish, Louisiana: Abstracts Conveyance Books 1 & 2, 1843-1853*  
 O'Daniel, Bill. *Bossier Parish, Louisiana: Abstracts of Will Books, A-B, 1845-1924*  
*And Alphabetical Index to Probate Packets, 1843-1914.*  
*Passenger and Immigration Lists Index: 2012 Supplement*  
 Plauche, Cornelia Lane. *Plantation Memories (Lane Plantation).*  
 Rae, Loraine Bennett. *Washington County Tennessee : Deeds, 1797-1817, Vol. 2*  
 Rees, Mark A. *Archaeology of Louisiana*  
*Residents of Texas: 1782-1836, Vol. 1*  
*Residents of Texas: 1782-1836, Vol. 2*  
*Residents of Texas: 1782-1836, Vol. 3*  
*Richard Reunion: The Family Tree of the Richard's.*  
 Sargent, Jean A. *Stones and Bones: Cemetery Records of Prince George's County Maryland*  
 Schaefer, Christina Kassabian. *The Hidden Half of the Family: A Sourcebook for Women's Genealogy.*  
 Shammass, Carole, Marylynn Salmon, and Michel Dahlin. *Inheritance in America: From Colonial Times to the Present.*  
 Slaton, Claude B. *The Carter-Sharp Papers Vol. 1*  
 Slaton, Claude B. *The Minutes of Ebenezer Baptist church of Amite County, Mississippi (1806-1901)*  
 Smith, Michael P. *Mardi Gras Indians*  
 Sperry, Kip. *Reading Early American Handwriting*  
*Tale of Our Forefathers: Calcasieu Parish Public Library Teen Summer Reading Project*  
*The South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research Vol. 38 no. 1 (Winter 2010)*  
*The South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research Vol. 38 no. 2 (Spring 2010)*  
*The South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research Vol. 38 no. 3 (Summer 2010)*  
*The South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research Vol. 38 No. 4 (Fall 2010)*  
*The Southwestern Louisiana Journal, Vol. 2 No. 1 (January 1958)*  
 Thurtle, Robert Glenn, *Hereditary Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors*

## **MARCH PROGRAM**

The March Program was presented by MIKE JONES, Member #50.

### **LOUISIANA IN THE WAR OF 1812**

Louisiana's bicentennial of statehood coincides with the bicentennial of the War of 1812 - two events that had lasting consequences for the state, as well as the nation and the world. Louisiana became the 18<sup>th</sup> state in the United States on April 30, 1812. A little over a month and a half later, on June 18, 1812, the U. S. declared war on the mightiest empire and the mightiest military power in the world, Great Britain. Through most of the war, Louisiana was little impacted. But the war would reach its dramatic end in 1815 focused on Louisiana.

#### **CAUSES**

The War of 1812 was an offshoot of the great life and death struggle between Napoleon's France, and the British Empire and its allies in Europe. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 to the U. S. was a direct result of Napoleon's need to raise money for his European wars. The British resented this and refused to recognize the legitimacy of the purchase. As far as Great Britain was concerned, Louisiana was still a Spanish colony. Napoleon was trying to starve Britain and Britain was blockading the French ports. This led to Britain putting an illegal embargo on trade between the U. S., which was neutral in the conflict, and France. Britain also needed a massive navy, some 600 ships including 175 warships, manned by 140,000 men. Britain accused the U. S. of harboring British navy deserters and claimed the right to stop American ships and kidnap American sailors for impressing them into its navy. Thousands of Americans, some naturalized and some native born, thus became British sailors.

The British, for decades after the Revolutionary War, had been occupying U. S. soil in the Northwest Territory and inciting and arming hostile Indians to attack American settlers in Ohio and Kentucky. Thousands of innocent settlers were massacred by these attacks over several decades. By 1812, also a presidential election year, the administration of President James Madison was under great pressure to end these attacks on Americans, the impressments of American sailors and the embargo of American shipping. Madison finally bowed to this pressure and the Congress, by a very narrow margin, voted to declare war on Great Britain. In spite of its own blame for bringing on the war, the British still resented the Americans' declaring war on them at a time when they were engaged in a mighty struggle for existence against Napoleon in Europe. They could spare few troops or ships to fight in America as long as Napoleon was threatening their nation.

The United States was pitifully unready to fight a war against Britain. In 1812, the nation's regular army had only 7,000 men and its navy just six warships and some coastal gunboats to contend with the massive British Army and Navy. In addition, the U. S. was deeply divided over the war. The New England states had voted against the declaration of war, which they feared would disrupt their trade with England. Many other merchants were against the war as well. Madison barely won reelection in 1812 and the New England states refused to supply militia or money for prosecution of the war. The national bank had been abolished and northeastern bankers refused to loan money to the Federal government for the war.

American forces met many disasters in the first year of the war in trying to invade Canada with the Canadian and British forces capturing Detroit and controlling the Michigan territory. The U. S. did win a foothold in the Niagara Peninsula of Canada, and the U.S. Navy took control of Lake Erie and Lake Champlain, blocking British-Canadian invasions. U.S. ships also won a number of famous ship-to-ship naval battles with the British, such as the one between the *U.S.S. Constitution*, "Old Ironsides," against the *H.M.S. Guerriere*. The British, or their Indian allies, also committed a number of atrocities against Americans during the war, including the Fort Dearborn Massacre, the Raisin River Massacre, the Fort Mims Massacre in Alabama (then part of the Mississippi Territory), the Rape of Hampton, Virginia, and the Burning of Washington, D.C.

The burning of the nation's capitol on August 24, 1814, was definitely the low point of the war for the Americans. The British easily routed the U.S. Army, mostly haphazardly gathered militia, at the Battle of Bladensburg, Maryland, and then marched into the capital with no further opposition and burned the White House, the Capitol, the navy yard and most other public buildings. The entire Federal government was displaced, scattered, and temporarily lost control of the nation. At least one woman was probably raped by a British soldier during the burning of Washington, but the case was never pursued. The British also plundered millions of dollars worth of goods in Washington, Maryland and Virginia, which was sold off and the money divided among the plunderers. "Beauty and Booty" was the British battle cry, Americans claimed.

The British then turned to Baltimore for its next arson and plunder party, but by then the American militia quickly built up formidable entrenchments around the city and some 20,000 American militia reported for duty after the burning and plunder of Washington. The British Navy failed to blast its way into Baltimore harbor past Fort McHenry, and the British commander, General ROBERT ROSS was killed while probing the outskirts of the city. This was when FRANCIS SCOTT KEY was inspired to write the words to the National Anthem. The British decided to call off the attack on Baltimore because they had a bigger prize in mind, New Orleans and the entire state of Louisiana.

## **THE WAR COMES TO LOUISIANA**

When Napoleon abdicated in April of 1814, the British government decided to send a mighty invasion fleet to humble the Americans, burn Washington, D.C., stage raids along the Atlantic coast, take control of Louisiana and the Mississippi river, create an Indian Nation buffer state in the Northwest Territory, and possibly sever the New England states from the U. S., where there was considerable secessionist sentiment. To accomplish these ambitious goals the British was sending about 20,000 of its best regular army troops, some fresh from the defeat of Napoleon, and a sixty ship fleet of the Royal Navy bringing the firepower of 1,000 heavy naval cannons.

After their successful burning of Washington, and the failed attempt at capturing, burning and plundering Baltimore, they assembled an army of about 10,000 men in Jamaica. Besides the military, they were also bringing an army of bureaucrats to administer the new British province of Louisiana. They were coming to stay, not just raid as they had on the Atlantic coast.

## **THE AMERICAN ARMY**

The American Army at the Battle of New Orleans was as haphazardly raised as was the American Army at the Battle of Bladensburg, but of an entirely different character. The army at Bladensburg was mostly led by political appointees and in the ranks were bureaucrats and clerks from the government, merchants and farmers with little or no military training. The only segment of the army that performed well was the small contingent of U.S. Navy sailors and marines. From the commanding general on down to other enlisted men at New Orleans, they were tough and experienced veterans, hard-as-rock frontiersmen, U.S. regulars, Baratarian privateers and Choctaw Warriors. The British had never met an army like them and have been trying to forget the experience ever since.

ANDREW JACKSON was a major general in the regular U.S. Army. He had just led an army in a successful campaign to defeat the Creek Indians in Alabama. As a teenager in the Revolutionary War, JACKSON had served in the South Carolina militia. His mother and brothers had all died in the war and he carried a fierce hatred of the British ever since and was eager for revenge. With him were about 1,000 U.S. Army regulars and about 1,000 Tennessee militiamen soon followed. JACKSON was also what we'd call today a forward thinking general. He tried to shape the battlefield before the enemy ever arrived. In this case, the British originally wanted to capture Mobile and Pensacola, and then invade Louisiana overland and capture Baton Rouge, then attack New Orleans from the north. JACKSON foiled this plan by bolstering Fort Bowyer in Mobile Bay. When the British tried to capture it in September, 1814, they were repulsed at Fort Bowyer. The redcoats established a small forward base at Pensacola and on Nov. 7, 1814, JACKSON and his army of regulars and militia captured the town and drove off the British. The British were therefore forced to invade Louisiana from the south through the hazardous and more easily defended swamp country below New Orleans.

The Louisiana militia was an amazing sight to see in 1814. It looked and sounded more like the French Army rather than the American Army. Those units that had uniforms were wearing French Army uniforms, not U.S. Army uniforms, and of course most Louisianans at that time spoke French, not English. JACKSON needed translators to deal with them. Many of the Louisiana commanders and enlisted men had served in NAPOLEON's army. General JOSEPH HUMBERT, one of NAPOLEON's best generals, had immigrated to New Orleans and continued wearing his general's uniform daily in the city even before the militia was called out. He was one of JACKSON's closest advisers during the battle. General GARRIGUE de FLAUEAC, commander of the Opelousas militia, had been an artillery officer under NAPOLEON before moving to Louisiana. He commanded one of the American artillery batteries in the battle. The entire complement of men in PLAUCHE's Battalion of uniformed Louisiana militia were wearing either the grenadier uniforms of the French Imperial Guard, or French line infantry and dismounted dragoon uniforms. Many were also veterans of Napoleonic Wars campaigns. JACKSON's principal military engineer who planned and supervised his main entrenchment along the Rodriguez Canal at Chalmette, was Major ARSENE CARRIERE LATOUR, a Veteran of the French Army Corps of Engineers.

Jackson also asked for and received the support of two battalions of "free men of color." There was a long tradition going back into the Spanish Colonial era of free men of color serving

in the Louisiana militia. JACKSON insisted on their receiving the same pay and benefits of their white compatriots. He also accepted the offer of support from JEAN LAFFITE and his Baratarian privateers, in spite of initial reservations. This support proved crucial. JEAN and PIERRE LAFFITE were both made advisors on JACKSON's staff and provided 7,500 musket flints and an enormous supply of ammunition, cannon balls and black powder for the cannons. This enabled the Americans to not only match the British firepower, but actually exceed it because they had more than the British invaders thanks to the LAFFITEs, not the Federal government. Due to the shallowness of the coastal waters, the heavy ships of the British Navy could get no closer than about 60 miles from the coast, thus neutralizing their naval firepower and making it a huge logistical undertaking to get the men and supplies from the ships to the shore. Each man and each round of ammunition and the tons of food for the 10,000 man invasion force had to be rowed ashore in barges.

Choctaw Warriors also gave an edge to the American Army in the long nights in between battles when they could keep the British constantly in fear of being killed as they stood picket duty. The Tennesseans and Kentuckians were also very good at this terrifying sort of unconventional warfare which the British found "uncivilized." The frontiersmen were also deadly sharpshooters who picked off many of the enemy officers and commanders. The American artillery proved more than a match for the much vaunted British artillery. In every artillery duel during the nearly two month campaign, the American bested the conquerors of NAPOLEON.

### **THE BATTLES OF NEW ORLEANS**

What most people call the Battle of New Orleans was actually a nearly two month long military campaign involving five full scale battles, a 9-day siege of Fort St. Phillip and nearly daily combat of one sort or the other – sharpshooting, night attacks on pickets or artillery fire – for seven weeks. ANDREW JACKSON reached New Orleans Dec. 2, 1814, with about 1,000 U.S. Army regulars. He then had to assemble as many militias as he could find. JACKSON also had to reinforce the various forts already around New Orleans, and build new defenses where they would most likely be needed.

### **THE NAVAL BATTLE OF DEC. 14, 1814**

The British invasion fleet arrived off the coast of Louisiana Dec. 8, 1814, and its first task would be to vacate the U.S. Naval Squadron of five small gunboats blocking the entrance of Lake Borgne, the chosen route of invasion. The gunboats were under the command of Lieutenant THOMAS CATESBY JONES, who had about 182 U.S. sailors and marines on his boats, which were armed with 23 cannons.

JONES' gunboats became becalmed, but were stretched out in defensive positions to block the British. The British naval commander, Rear Admiral Sir ALEXANDER COCHRANE, sent against the American flotilla 42 barges armed with cannons, which had to be rowed, and manned by 1,200 Royal Navy sailors and marines. The attack began early on Dec. 14, 1814 when the British barges approached the U.S. gunboats and the Americans opened fire. The battle lasted for 45-minutes of furious combat before the U.S. vessels were overwhelmed by the swarming British boats. The British lost 19 killed and 75 wounded. American losses were 6 killed, 35 wounded and 86 captured, including JONES who was also wounded. The futile

attempt to block the British at least gave JACKSON notice of the arrival of the enemy fleet and the general direction of their attack, although he still didn't know their exact approach.

### THE NIGHT ATTACK OF DEC. 23, 1814

The British had a big logistic problem in getting their men and supplies from the fleet to the chosen landing place, 62 miles away which was near the Villere Plantation about nine miles south of the city. The Invaders set up bases on Cat Island, where the fleet was, and Pea Island, about halfway to their landing site. It took them until Dec. 23 to get the first contingent of 1,800 invaders to the landing point, which was via Lake Borgne, Bayou Bienvenu, Bayou Mazant and the Villere canal. The enemy would eventually assemble an army of about 8,000 men, heavy and light artillery and Congreve rockets for the assault on the city. The British soldiers quickly captured American pickets and occupied the Villere plantation.

JACKSON got word of the landing in the early afternoon of that same day, and proclaimed, "By the eternal, they shall not sleep on our soil!" Not expecting a night attack, the British went into camp awaiting reinforcements for their advance on New Orleans on Christmas Eve, Dec. 24. They expected to be celebrating Christmas in the city. JACKSON assembled the troops he had on hand, including PLAUCHE's Battalion of the uniformed Orleans militia, Governor CLAIBORNE's Louisiana militia, DAQUIN's Battalion of Free Men of Color, HIND's Mississippi Dragoons, the Orleans Rifle Company, JUDGEAT's Choctaws, COFFEE's and CARROLL's Tennessee militia, two pieces of artillery, the 7<sup>th</sup> U.S. Army regulars, the U.S. Marine Detachment and the 44<sup>th</sup> U.S. Army regulars. This patchwork quilt army numbered about 2,000 men. Naval Squadron Commodore DANIEL T. PATTERSON sent one of his two ships, the schooner *U.S.S. Carolina*, to lend firepower from the Mississippi River on the British encampment.

JACKSON had his forces in place for the attack on the over-confident and unsuspecting British who had even lit camp fires and were settling in for the night. The *Carolina* opened the engagement with a broadside from its guns and JACKSON launched a three-pronged attack from the north. The British veterans were initially driven back but their officers quickly assembled their men in small groups to fight off the Americans. The battle was rather chaotic and ended in a series of small unit, hand-to-hand actions. Finally, before midnight, reinforcements for the British arrived with some of their best units, including the 85<sup>th</sup> Foot and the 95<sup>th</sup> Rifles, who conducted themselves well. The tough 93<sup>rd</sup> Highlanders were among the reinforcements.

At midnight, JACKSON met with his commanders and decided to pull back before the British reinforcements overwhelmed the Americans. JACKSON ordered the withdrawal two miles to the Rodriguez Canal, which is the boundary between the Chalmette and Macarty plantations. It was there that he would build his main battle line, under the supervision of master military engineer, Major LATOUR. British casualties were 46 killed, 167 wounded, and 64 missing. The Americans lost 24 killed, 115 wounded, and 74 missing. While the Americans didn't succeed in destroying the British advance force, they did halt them in their tracks, disrupted their plans to spend Christmas in New Orleans, and gave themselves precious time to construct the ramparts at Chalmette and receive thousands of fresh reinforcements. It would not be an exaggeration to call the night battle of Dec. 23 the key to the American victory in the campaign.



## **THE 'GRAND RECONNAISSANCE' OF DEC. 28, 1814**

While the Americans were furiously constructing the defenses at Chalmette, the British commander, General Sir EDWARD MICHAEL PAKENHAM, arrived Dec. 25 to find the invasion in chaos. He didn't like the chosen invasion route but he had to make the best out of the bad situation he found. He first had heavy naval artillery brought up to destroy the *Carolina* in the river. By the morning of Dec. 27 the British heavy artillery opened up on the *Carolina* and blew it out of the water within a short time. PAKENHAM, one of Britain's best commanders, then planned a "Grand Reconnaissance" the next day that could turn into a final assault to break the American line if any weaknesses were found.

The reinforced British Army launched a two-pronged attack on the Chalmette defense line early the next morning, concentrating on the Americans right by the river, and the left end of the line which ended in a swamp. The British artillery opened fire but were outmatched by the American cannons along the defense line, and reinforced by the *U.S.S. Louisiana* on the river, which was the last ship left in the U.S. Navy Squadron at New Orleans. The redcoats advancing on the river were broken up by the artillery, but on the right the British were finding a way around the Americans left through the swamp. Tennesseans under Lt. Col. JAMES HENDERSON were sent in to dislodge the British, but HENDERSON was killed and the detachment was withdrawn. However PAKENHAM, seeing the repulse on the American right, decided to withdraw all of his troops from the attack. Wounded by a British Congreve rocket was Major DANIEL CARMICK, who commanded the U.S. Marines in the battle. British losses in the battle were nine killed and eight wounded. The Americans lost seven killed and 10 wounded.

## **THE ARTILLERY DUEL OF JAN. 1, 1815**

JACKSON, seeing the vulnerability of his left, extended his line through the swamp. Meanwhile, PAKENHAM brought up more heavy artillery from the fleet to try to break the American line. The Americans, were, incredibly, holding a dress parade when the British cannons opened fire Jan. 1. Racing back to their places in line, the Americans returned fire and soon were again besting the enemy artillery. The duel of the heavy guns continued all morning until the British ran low on ammunition. The Americans had plenty, thanks to the LAFFITES and the Baratarian stockpile. The redcoats tried another assault on the weak Americans left by the swamp. Now strengthened, COFFEE's Tennessee militia repulsed the attack. The British also made the mistake of using hogsheads of sugar in their breastworks. Bullets went right through them and the sugar ran down and mixed with the mud making a mess. On the American side, cotton bales had been placed around some of its artillery positions. The cotton bales were blown out of the way and set on fire, making a mess for them. The British casualties amounted to 32 killed, 44 wounded, and two missing. American losses were 11 killed and 23 wounded.

## **BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 8, 1815**

PAKENHAM decided to build up his forces and try a more complicated strategy to break the American line at Chalmette. On Jan. 4, the Americans welcomed the Kentucky militia which arrived with 2,250 men under General JOHN ADAIR. Also, Maj. Gen. PHILEMON THOMAS arrived with more than 500 Louisiana militia from Baton Rouge. But to JACKSON's dismay, only 500 of the Kentuckians had muskets. He ordered that New Orleans be scoured for any type of firearm that hadn't already been found, and be seized for the use of unarmed Kentuckians.

And after the long trip down the Mississippi, many of the Kentuckians were reduced to wearing rags hanging on their bodies. New Orleans began a clothing drive for the needy militiamen. In between battles, skirmishing, patrolling and cannonading continued.

The armed Kentuckians were sent to reinforce the Tennessee militia on the left. Others were sent to the west bank to reinforce the Louisiana militia. The unarmed men were put in a secondary defense line a mile behind the Rodriguez Canal. The American cavalry, including the OGDEN Cavalry, the Attakapas Dragoons, CHAUVEAU's Horse Volunteers and HIND's Mississippi Dragoons were placed behind the line to counter-attack any British soldiers who broke through the main line.

Across the plain dividing the two armies, British Gen. JOHN LAMBERT arrived with reinforcements from the 7th and 43rd regiments. PAKENHAM had scaling ladders built and fascines made of bundles of cane stalks to throw down in the water filled ditches in front of the American defense line. The British commander also planned to send a strong force across the Mississippi to attack the weak American defenses on the west bank, while the main attack would be delivered by a three-pronged attack on the American left and right. The third prong would hold back to exploit any breakthrough. To make the west bank attack, Admiral COCHRANE had to have a canal dug from the bayou to the Mississippi River so boats could be gathered to move the soldiers and artillery across the treacherous river. In all, PAKENHAM had about 5,400 men in his attacking force, while JACKSON had about 4,000 manning his main defense line.

The British attack was doomed from the start. The canal dug to transport the redcoats and supplies across the river caved in and only a fraction managed to cross. They were swept by the current miles downstream from their intended landing place and arrived too late to coordinate their attack with the east bank attack. Due to incompetence and negligence, the scaling ladders and fascines failed to arrive in time for the first line of attackers on JACKSON's main line. PAKENHAM felt he still had to launch the attack on schedule so he ordered a rocket fired off at daylight and the British soldiers started forward. They walked right into a veritable hailstorm of lead as the Americans mowed down the redcoats by the thousands, some dead, some wounded and many just hugging the ground to save their own lives. It was suicide to stand in face of such firepower. All the British commanding generals leading the attack, including PAKENHAM, were killed or seriously wounded. Many colonels, majors and company level officers were killed and wounded. A British survivor said the American line looked like a "row of fiery furnaces." Major LATOUR said the noise of the battle resembled "rattling peals of thunder." It took just 25 minutes to break the first attack of the gallant but doomed ranks of the magnificent army that had only recently vanquished NAPOLEON. It was the most lopsided defeat for an English army since the Battle of Bannockburn in Scotland in 1314. A second wave then attacked, led by PAKENHAM himself, but they too were slaughtered. British leadership devolved on the reserve commander, General LAMBERT who had little choice but to call off the attack and brace for an American counter-attack, which never came. The entire attack, including the retreat, lasted over an hour.

On the west bank, the British were more successful. The small British force, about 450 men, met a larger force of Louisiana and Kentucky militia, about 800, who were poorly armed, trained and badly placed. The first American line broke after firing several volleys at the

redcoats. The next American defense line was soon overcome as well and the American artillery positions overrun with the capture of 16 cannons. But the British west bank victory was too little and too late and LAMBERT soon recalled them back to the east bank to reinforce the badly shattered main attacking force. British casualties in the fatal east bank assault were 400 killed, 1,400 wounded and 500 captured. The loss to one of the most valiant British regiments, the 93<sup>rd</sup> Highlanders, was 50 percent. Many of the wounded later died. Americans lost just seven killed and six wounded. On the west bank, the British lost six killed and 76 wounded. The Americans lost only one killed, three wounded and 30 captured.

### THE SIEGE OF FORT SAINT PHILLIP

The last battle, or phase, of the New Orleans campaign was the siege of Fort Saint Phillip on the Mississippi River, from Jan. 9 – Jan. 18. Located 80 miles south of New Orleans and 30 miles north of the mouth of the Mississippi, the garrison of the fort totaled 406, including the army, navy and militia and mounted 34 pieces of heavy artillery. This a last, desperate attempt by the British to salvage their campaign by passing the fort, so their ships could support the army by bombarding the American defense line at Chalmette. The British brought up a flotilla consisting of the “bombships” *Herald* and *Sophia*, a brig, a sloop of war, and a tender to do the job. The bombardment commenced on the 9th and continued almost continually, around the clock for nine days. On Jan. 14 the first man in the fort was killed and two wounded. The fort held up and by Jan. 18, the British ships ceased fire and returned to the fleet. Now the British Army would have no choice but extricating their men and getting them back to the fleet, another ordeal itself. Two men were killed and seven wounded in the fort during the siege.

During the bombardment, JACKSON could hear it going on and knew how vulnerable the Americans still were. Between cease fires to remove the wounded and dead, the Americans continued to harass the enemy with artillery, sharp-shooting and attacking pickets at night. Food became short for the redcoats, the continued bombardment kept them from sleeping and the continual butchery of their pickets outraged them. The withdrawal began on Jan. 18 and by the 19<sup>th</sup> they were gone, leaving only the men too seriously wounded to move and heavy guns which they spiked. The British lingered off the coast, which left the issue unsettled since they didn't know if they would find another landing spot. But events in Europe soon brought the war to a close. The Treaty of Ghent, Belgium was signed on Dec. 24, 1814, but it didn't end the war until it was ratified by the United States in February, 1815. Washington, D.C. got news of the victory at New Orleans and the peace treaty within days of each other in February. The victory in New Orleans ended the war for the Americans on a positive note, Louisiana was now a secure part of the United States and the nation had something to celebrate. January 8 became a national patriotic holiday for generations and is still celebrated in New Orleans. In the Treaty of Ghent, the contending sides basically agreed to return to the geographic positions they held at the beginning at the war. None of the issues the war was started over were addressed. But because the British were now at peace with France, the issues such as the embargo on trading with France and the impressment of American seaman went away with the end of the war.

NAPOLEON made one more brief stab at returning to power in France. The Battle of Waterloo, fought on June 18, 1815, exactly three years to the day the United States declared war on Great Britain, ended his ambitions permanently. Some of the British units that were bloodied so badly at New Orleans, actually lost fewer men at Waterloo.

**LEVI HARRELL**  
By BETTY SANDERS ZEIGLER, Member #539

From a compilation of facts and information collected from the Internet, East and West Feliciana Parish, La. courthouses, Amite County, Ms. courthouse, libraries, American State Papers, and family tradition I have attempted to create a short history of the life of LEVI HARRELL.

It has been theorized LEVI was born 1790 in South Carolina. However, LEVI received a land grant in 1807 "east of Mississippi River and inland of New Orleans to west of Pearl River, Apr. 1807." The actual date of his birth has long since been lost.

Before leaving South Carolina for Louisiana Territory, HEZEKIAH HARRELL, an older son of "fat ol' LEVI", had been sent to scout out the southern wilds to settle on lands large enough to accommodate all the family members, their slaves and herds.

Because of the danger of Indian raids along the migration trails the family decided to leave on flat boats from the head waters of the Tennessee River and float to the Mississippi. Before reaching their final destination cataracts, whirlpools, hidden rocks and logs would be encountered.

Near Natchez, Ms., the flat boat travelers stopped for the night to rest and eat. "Fat ol' LEVI" ate a big meal and went to the front of the flat boat to rest and when they went to wake him he was found to be dead. After burying him on the banks of the Mississippi River the rest of the family continued on their trip finally stopping at Mount DeLee on Pretty Creek in Louisiana Territory near Clinton, La.

A marriage bond was located by members of the family in nearby Wilkinson Co., Ms., for LEVI HARRELL (son of "fat ol' LEVI") and ELIZABETH BRIAN. No return has ever been located. While visiting the courthouse in Woodville, Ms., a few years ago, this book was missing. A copy of the marriage bond is dated 03 March 1808.

LEVI and ELIZABETH continued to make their home in East Feliciana Parish, La., where they reared their children, farmed, bought slaves and survived all the usual hardships of farm life in the 1800s. ELIZABETH gave birth to her last child, MAHETABEL HANNAH, 22 October 1814.

From the muster roll of LEVI HARRELL we see he enlisted in New Orleans, La., 29 October 1814 for a tour of six months. He was assigned to Capt. LLEWELLYN C. GRIFFITH's Co. Mounted Riflemen, Louisiana Volunteers War of 1812. This company was composed of farmers, laborers, backwoodsmen and pirates.

Early on the morning of 08 January 1815, LEVI's company engaged in a battle against veteran British Redcoats which lasted less than two hours and only 13 Americans were killed as opposed to hundreds of British. LEVI was one of the 13 killed. This battle which was fought in Chalmette, La., was later recognized as a National Park and only four soldiers who fought in the

War of 1812 are buried in this cemetery. For LEVI's loss of life the Company's payroll paid ELIZABETH a settlement of \$97.10 for 146 days and one horse.

Upon examination of Probate Box #42 filed in West Feliciana Parish, La., is a petition filed by ELIZABETH HARRELL and HEZEKIAH HARRELL asking for a curatorship and an inventory of appraisement to be made in the Estate of LEVI HARRELL. At the division of the property MAHETABEL HANNAH HARRELL drew a lot of slaves and personal property valued at \$1,174.85.

ELIZABETH LEE SANDERS (living) m. BILLY BOSWELL ZEIGLER (deceased as is all the following).

WILLIAM HORACE CAULFIELD m. PEARL RAY ROURKE

WILLIAM BURNEY ROURKE m. LYDIA BUELLA WHITE

ELI WHITE m. MAHETABEL HANNAH HARRELL

LEVI HARRELL m. ELIZABETH BRIAN

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### **A SUNDAY SUNDAE AT WATSON'S ICE CREAM PARLOR**

Submitted by SHIRLEY SMITH, Member #980

Going to Watson's Ice Cream Parlor on Enterprise Boulevard on Sunday afternoons was such a treat when I was a child! Not only did Watson's serve the best ice cream in town, the counter seemed to be at least a mile long.

One afternoon after Sunday School, church services at First Methodist Church and a typical delicious meal at my grandmother's house, my parents and I went to Watson's. I was about four years old. We found a vacant table, my parents read the board and decided what we would have for our treat! My dad got up to go place the order and my mother got up to greet some friends seated at another table.

While we were waiting for our order to be ready, my mother looked at me while I was vigorously chewing away and asked, "SHIRLEY ANN, what do you have in your mouth?"

"Gum!" I replied and opened my mouth wide to show her my gum.

"Where did you get chewing gum?"

"Under this table! There's a whole gum mine under here!"

I have Watson's Ice Cream Parlor to thank for learning a very important lesson in life. I never stopped going to Watson's, but I did stop looking for gum mines!

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**The distance is nothing: it's only the first step that is difficult.**

**Marquise du Deffand**

## THE CANARY ISLANDERS

In 1762 by the Treaty of Fontainebleau, France ceded Louisiana to Spain. Spanish policy encouraged settlement, and as an inducement, the Spanish crown offered each volunteer land, tools and the means of subsistence for at least four years. As a result, there was a tremendous increase in the population of the colony during the Spanish period from 1769 to 1803.

One of the most unique ethnic groups which came to settle in Louisiana was the Canary Islanders, or Islenos, as they are popularly called. Their ancestral domain was a group of seven islands located west of the coast of Africa and southwest of the Iberian Peninsula. The Canary Islanders were members of the white race and spoke a native Portuguese dialect. In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century nearly two thousand of these people were brought to Louisiana from these islands, which were then under the dominion of Spain.

In August 1777 the Spanish Crown ordered that 700 Canary Islanders, soldiers and their families, go to Louisiana. For the regiment of Louisiana, volunteers had to be between 17 and 36 years of age, and at least 5 ft. ½ in. tall. Mulattoes, gypsies, executioners and butchers could not enlist. Interestingly enough, the soldiers were compensated according to their height. A recruit 5 ft ½ in. received 15 reales; one who was 5 ft. 2 in. got 30 reales; and 45 reales was paid to one 5 ft. 3 in. or over.

This seemed a golden opportunity for some of the poor Canary Islanders, whose living conditions were deplorable, to have a chance for a better life. However, the cabildo, the ruling body of the island, opposed the plan, claiming that the work force would be depleted and the population of the islands decreased, but it could not prevent the recruitment.

The first ship left the islands for Louisiana on July 10, 1778, carrying 264 passengers. Five other ships followed. Some of the ships sailed to Vera Cruz and Havana before reaching New Orleans, needing additional supplies and personnel for the rest of the journey. War between Spain and England kept the passengers of subsequent ships in Cuba throughout the war, and some of them never resumed their journey to Louisiana. The ranks of the Islenos were depleted by diseases, deaths and desertions in Cuba and Louisiana.

The Canary Islanders were a strong people, accustomed to hard labor and harsh conditions. Governor GALVEZ saw that they settled in the frontier areas which were strategic for the defense of Louisiana. They settled on the shores of the Terre-Aux-Boeuf in St. Bernard Parish, in Galveztown on the shores of the Amite River, in Valenzuela on Bayou Lafourche (then called the Chetimachas).

In 1779 sixty-three Spanish families, a total of two hundred and three people, reached Galveztown, but disease wiped out many of them. Some left the settlement, and only a few were left. The settlement of Galveztown ended in failure for the Canary Islanders.

The most important settlement of the Islenos in Louisiana was that of San Bernardo de Galvez. The Spaniards called the district 'Terra de Buyes' and the French called it 'Terre aux Boeuf' --- the land of the oxen, named for the large number of oxen once found there. Unlike other Spanish

settlements in Louisiana, the Islenos of Terre-aux Boeuf earned a good living fishing and fur-trapping. During the slack season they worked on sugar estates. They were near New Orleans, where they could trade and secure a fair profit for their produce.

The Islenos lived a simple life. They usually married within their own community group. They were devout Catholic, yet were extremely superstitious. They hung large, religious pictures in their doorways in an effort to dispel the fury of the annual hurricane and high tides. They took their produce to New Orleans by sturdy farm carts pulled by oxen. This trip was considered an 'outing,' and was enjoyed by family members who went to the Creole city to shop for their simple needs.

The Canary Islanders were the largest group of Spanish settlers to come to Louisiana. Until the 20<sup>th</sup> century many Islenos who lived in remote backwoods communities did not mix or mingle with other groups, and so kept their own distinctive culture and traditions. However, with the development of better transportation and compulsory education, the descendants of the Canary Islanders have been forced into modern day life.

Surnames of the Islenos are typically Spanish, and include the following names: QUINTANA, de ACOSTA, GARCIA, de ENEDA, AMADO, de SILVA, GONZALES, de la CRUZ, de HERRA, SANCHEZ, SWAREZ, RODRIGUEZ, de los SANTOS, VILLAVINENCIO, de LEON, TOLEDO, HERNANDEZ, MEDEROS, MARTIN, de los REYES, LOPEZ, PADRINO, GAMEZ, SANTANA, DIAZ, MENDEZ, TRUXILLO, MORALES, QUESADA, del RIVERO, QUINTERO, MONTESINO, NAVARRO, DOMINGUEZ, VARGAS, MIRANDA, PEREZ, CABRERA, de VEGA, RAMIREZ, MEDINA, COLLADO, RAMOS, ROMANO, ROMERO, CALLERO, VENTURA, MACHADO, del PINO, QUEVEDO, TILANO, CERDENA, XIMENEZ, SANTOS, VIERA, SARDINA, MARINO, HIDALGO, ACOSTA, PEREZ, MARRERO, PALAO, ALFONSO, ESTEVEZ, PIMENTAL, ARTILES, MORALES, DELGADO, CASIMIRO, FERNANDEZ, BERMUDEZ, de FUENTES, RAVELO, OJEDA, ASCANO, GOMEZ, MAYOR, RUANO, NEDA, RUIZ, PERERA, FALCON, VENTURO, GORDILLO, ALVARDO, de BARRIOS, CABRERA, de AVILA, GARCIA, and others.

Records of these Islenos can be found in the Louisiana State Archives, the Archives of the Indies, and printed sources, such as *The Canary Islanders of Louisiana* (Gilbert C. Din, LSU Press, Baton Rouge, LA 1958) and *The Canary Island Migration to Louisiana, 1778-1783* (Sidney Louis Villere, Genealogical Research Society of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 1971).

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### MARCHA DE GALVEZ (THE GALVEZ EXPEDITION)

BERNARDO de GALVEZ, the governor of the Spanish-controlled Louisiana Territory from 1776 until 1783, had a great impact on the vast territory, and, strangely enough, on the outcome of the American Revolutionary War. As a part of Spanish policy, he encouraged immigration to Louisiana (with the provision that the immigrants were Catholic, or at least would raise their children as Catholics and would take an oath of allegiance to Spain), sent men to chart the vast wilderness of Louisiana, established a stable government and defended the colony against hostile

Indians, as well as its ambitious English neighbors. GALVEZ was an eminent governor, but he is best remembered for his part in the Revolutionary War.

Although Spain's official policy was that of neutrality during the conflict between Great Britain and her American colonies, GALVEZ provided money, supplies and arms to the American colonists in the west. The British, incensed by GALVEZ's pro-American policies, decided to invade the Louisiana Territory by way of New Orleans, thus preventing further aid to the colonists by way of the Mississippi.

Spain's defenses were weak and scattered. Its militia was poorly prepared and equipped to resist an attack by the British. There were too few troops to defend the vast territory of Spanish Louisiana. Many of the colonists were French; could they be relied on to fight for Spain? Preparations began for the defense of Louisiana and militia companies were formed.

In 1778, GALVEZ had less than 500 regular soldiers, mainly from the mountains of Mexico and from the Canary Islands, at his command. However, all males in Spanish Louisiana were required to receive military training, so militia units increased the number of the colony's defenders. Prominent Creoles had organized the New Orleans Carbineers. Men of other militia units from New Orleans, the Acadian and German coasts, Pt. Coupee, Natchitoches and the Attakapas and Opelousas districts brought the ranks of the defenders to about 1000 men. Free persons of color were also joined GALVEZ's ranks, as did about 500 Choctaw Indians.

In August 1779 a devastating hurricane struck the coast of Louisiana, destroying ships, houses and crops and killing colonists, but despite this disaster, GALVEZ went forward with his plans to fight the British. Many of the militia men accompanied GALVEZ to Natchez and other places; others remained at local posts, guarding against British attack. GALVEZ marched his troops to Manchac, expecting a strong British force to be there. However, only a token force was left there while the main body of the troops had been sent to Fort New Richmond in Baton Rouge.

Late summer fevers had reduced the number of able-bodied fighting men to about half the original number. GALVEZ's forces, after marching from Manchac to Baton Rouge, a distance of about five leagues, defeated the British soldiers at the fort in about three and a half hours. Spanish casualties were one killed and two wounded---JEAN HEBERT and MATURINE LANDRY.

The battle for Fort New Richmond was the only Revolutionary War battle fought in Louisiana. GALVEZ's militiamen, independent and poorly trained, defeated professional British soldiers, whose army was said to have been the best the world had ever seen! It also proved that blacks and Indians could fight.

The Opelousas militia list of April 1776 shows several men from southwest Louisiana, among whom were MARTIN CAMARSAQUE (CAMARSAC) and FRANCOIS LEBLEU. BARTHELEMY LEBLEU was listed among those who were exempted from serving in the militia "because of status, age or infirmity." He had been listed in Legajo, prior to 1776, as a



member of the Company of the Militia Urbana of Opelousas and was described as five feet one inch tall, a Creole, married, age forty-six.

The militia list of the New Orleans district for 10 April 1777 (Legajo 159) shows MARTIN CAMARSAC as one of the "Travelers, without a fixed city dwelling: all men of resource; many seamen among them; the others, Creoles; all manage well and are men of labor; they are attached to the four city companies; almost all currently traveling; some hunting in the rivers; others busy rowing the boats that carry the mail; others fishing in the sea and in the lakes." CAMARSAC is also on the list of the militia company of Opelousas of 8 June 1777. On May 1778, MARTIN CAMARSAC was listed as a fusilier for the Third Company, Militia of the City of New Orleans.

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### WAS YOUR ANCESTOR A MOSS PICKER?

Spanish moss once cascaded from the stately live oak and ancient cypress trees along the many bayous and in the humid areas of Louisiana. Its long gray strands swayed in the breeze and appeared eerie in the thick fog that often covered the land, but this romantic picture doesn't tell all the story. Spanish moss is not just beautiful, but it is also useful. Indians had used moss for many purposes before the white settlers came, but soon they, too, learned to pick and cure the moss for their own use. Spanish moss is also the abode of numerous insects and spiders.

At the time of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the American government needed wood for shipbuilding, and sent an agent into the uncharted swamps of the Atchafalaya swamp where great quantities of Spanish moss hung from the old trees. Even at that time, many of Louisiana's swamp-dwelling Cajuns, descendants of the Acadian refugees, made a living from the products of the swamp. Some of the "swampers" caught and sold crabs, crawfish, turtles or alligators; others were hunters and trappers; still others made their living by picking and processing the gray strands of Spanish moss.

Spanish moss is neither Spanish nor moss, but is actually a bromeliad that takes its nourishment from sunlight, moisture and clean air. Early French settlers named the plant *Spanish Beard* or *Barbe Espagnol*, but the Spanish were highly insulted at this term. They, in turn, called the plant *Cabello Frances* or *French Hair*. The long wispy strands of moss are the basis of Indian legends. One Attakapas legend, a tragic love story, tells about the origin of moss.

Early settlers mixed Spanish moss with mud or clay to make *bousillage*, a mixture used to fill the cracks between the logs and boards in their houses. Sometimes *bousillage* was used to plaster

the inside walls of houses for insulation or decoration. Moss can absorb ten times its own weight in moisture.

Acadians and others who lived a solitary life in the swamps became adept at picking the moss. Standing along the shore or in boats, the moss picker used a long pole with four nails half-driven in near the end to jerk the moss off the trees and pull it down. They harvested the moss in the winter, when plants were less subject to damage, and when their crops had been harvested. A large tree would yield as much as a ton of moss, but the cured moss might weigh as much as 80% less. To cure moss, the pickers would remove small twigs, leaves and other debris from the moss. Then they hung the cleaned moss out to air and dry, a process that hopefully removed all the insects. It hung for months from long lines of rope or wire between posts, until the gray outer scales loosened. Then the dried moss was baled and transported by wagon or boat to processing gins. At the gin the moss was spun to strip it of its loose, dry shell; fans blew the dust and shells away. The mossy filament that was left was put into 125-pound bales, ready for shipment. The only moss-ginning mills were in south Louisiana and south Florida, which received business from the other moss-producing states.

Cured Spanish moss was used for a variety of things, including filament to mend fishermen's nets, packing material, saddle blankets and bridles. The gins turned the moss into a high-grade upholstery stuffing for pillows, mattresses, chairs and sofas. HENRY FORD stuffed the seats of his first Model-T cars with cured Spanish moss. It was imported into Europe and other countries because the moss filaments made "cool" mattresses.

In 1930, in the midst of the Depression, a prolonged drought ruined many crops, and Louisiana farmers turned to moss-picking to make a living. The peak year for moss-picking in Louisiana and other southern states was 1939, when 10,000 tons of cured moss, worth \$2.5 million, were ginned in Louisiana and Florida. In 1982 the last moss gin left in operation was at Labadieville in LaFourche Parish.

Once prevalent along the banks of Louisiana's many rivers, bayous and lakes, Spanish moss has all but disappeared in many parts of the state, and the old moss gins are all gone. The development of artificial fibers put an end to the great demand for Spanish moss, while pollution from the many chemical plants and the destruction of wet lands have combined to eliminate it, except in the deep swamps where a few moss pickers still venture. Moss-picking has become a dying industry, but small amounts of the moss are still used today for handicrafts, novelties and in floral arrangements. Was your ancestor one of the many moss-pickers in Louisiana?

SOURCES: Several newspaper articles, including *LCAP* 11/14/2003  
Fontenot & Landry. *The Louisiana Experience*

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No man is himself...he is the sum of his past. There is no such thing as "was" because the past "is." It is a part of every man and every moment. All of his ancestry is a part of him at any moment.

William Faulkner, 1957

## **EARLY SETTLERS WERE TRUE PIONEERS**

By JIM BRADSHAW

*The Welsh Citizen*, October 4, 2011

When we talk about the American frontier we usually think about pioneers in Conestoga wagons lumbering across the Western prairies. But the first settlers in south Louisiana were every bit the pioneer and the place they found when they got here was every bit a frontier.

We get a feel for that in a family history written by ALLISON JOSEPH ABSHIRE, who describes the life of JOHN ABSHIRE and his wife, FRANCES HARGRAVE, in south Louisiana in the late 1700s. JOHN was born in 1744 in Germany. His wife was the daughter of BENJAMIN HARGRAVE Sr. and REBECCA GWALTNEY of Virginia.

Records and accounts vary, but JOHN apparently settled about 1778 on the so-called German Coast of the Mississippi River near today's Des Allemands and moved to New Iberia with FRANCISCO BOULIGNY in 1779. There is a church record of his marriage to FRANCES in New Iberia in 1780.

They apparently lived there for a while and then pushed westward in 1794 to begin farming on land about a mile north of present-day Abbeville. As ABSHIRE writes, their story is remarkable not because they were exceptional, but because it shows how they and other first families of Acadiana learned to cope with the primitive conditions of south Louisiana.

JOHN and FRANCES did have two problems that some others may not have met: language and religion. The ABSHIREs spoke German and English, their neighbors spoke French. The ABSHIREs were Protestants and the only church in the entire area was the Catholic Church in St. Martinville, which they eventually joined.

Otherwise, as ABSHIRE writes, "frontier life for JOHN and FRANCES in the marshlands and prairies of southwest Louisiana was rugged and hazardous. Settlers lived virtually in isolation, depending almost entirely on their own resources. The hot, humid, subtropical environment ... with its floods, hurricanes, snakes, alligators, and mosquitoes – was quite different [to them]."

There were no roads, only rugged trails that provided rough and slow going for their ox carts. They traveled only when they had to.

Their first homes were a far cry even from the simple Acadian cottages that many of us think of as the earliest housing here. The first settlers built cabins that were framed by setting posts in the ground and thatching the top and sides with palmetto leaves.

"As the settlers' situation improved," ABSHIRE tells us, "better homes were built using wood from the local forests....In time the homes were built on blocks, became larger, had galleries added to provide shade and had mud chimneys built for...heating and cooking."

There were no convenience stores, or even inconvenient ones. If the settlers didn't bring something with them, grow it to use, grow it to barter, or build it from materials at hand they didn't have it.

They made their own tables and chairs and armoires. They grew cotton that was spun into cloth and dyed with peach leaves or indigo. They used the cloth for clothes and curtains and mattresses that were stuffed with Spanish moss or straw or even corn husks.

"Farmers raised livestock and grew crops for food and to barter.

Important farm animals included cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry," ABSHIRE records. "Horses and mules were raised to provide transportation and labor.

Plants included cotton, sugar cane, rice, vegetables and fruit trees. Food was also provided by hunting and fishing."

Living this way, JOHN and FRANCES reared 10 children to adulthood. Three others died.

That in itself seems pretty remarkable. There weren't any doctors or drugstores around, settlers learned to use herbs and folk remedies and to minister to themselves and to their families.

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### THE MOST COMMON MISTAKES IN GENEALOGY

1. Not using family group sheets and pedigree charts.
2. Not contacting relatives for assistance.
3. Assuming that "No one else is working on my line."
4. Not using maps of the area at the time your ancestors lived there.
5. Not knowing the history of the area.
6. Not using common sense when reading family histories.
7. Gathering information on everyone by "that" surname.
8. Not using the primary sources---land, probate, church, city records---but relying on printed histories.
9. Not making photocopies.
10. Not making a master copy.
11. Not organizing your records.
12. Not paying attention to the clues your ancestors are giving.
13. Not using your imagination on the spelling of name.
14. Not remembering that memories fade and bits of information, such as dates, places, etc. can always be slightly off the mark.
15. Giving up.

Source: *Heart of the Lakes Gen. Soc.*, Dec 1993 via Crow Wing Co., MN Newsletter, Vol. 16 #1, 2, 3, Jan., Feb., March 1994

**THE DAILY AMERICAN (2 JULY 1897)**

Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member No. 1296

**LAKE CHARLES WON.** Rubbed it into the Iowa farmers badly. What GATES did to them was a plenty. Iowa can't play ball a little bit – any way.

Lake Charles had a walk-over in the game yesterday as was expected, at the end of the contest the score stood 20 to 9 in the Gray's favor.

At no stage of the game did the Calcasieu aggregation stand the remotest chance of winning, and it was principally through the tender mercies of LYNCH that they were saved from being shut out. There was as usual no water on the grounds for the thirsty crowd, and no liquid refreshments of any shape until a negro with a water bucket was pressed into service.

GATES was the star playing yesterday. He played an errorless fielding game, and his batting was the feature of the afternoon. The first ball that crossed the plate he smashed out into deep left and made the circuit. The umpire called it a foul, but the majority of the crowd thought it was a clear home run. He came to the bat again and made a two base hit. In the latter part of the game, after he had put several safe ones in left, all of the fielders moved round that way, expecting the ball to come that way, and leaving right field uncovered, but like McKINLEY's prosperity, the ball did not come to them, but sailed out into the right garden for three bases. GATES also made a double play from second to first, unassisted. BEECHER made a fine play at second, and played good ball at short.

J. H. JONES did the star playing for the other team, making a three base hit and striking out eight. LYNCH pitched as usual a winning game.

The Lake Charles team players: REINAUER, BEECHER, MOORE, COLLINS, GATES, KIRKMAN, McNEESE, BEARDSLEY, and LYNCH.

The Iowa team players: BENNET; JONES, J. R.; PICKERALL; DENNISON; WALLMORE; SCOTT; JONES, A. T.; CALVERT and PETTIGREW.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES.** Judge GILL has granted marriage licenses to the following since June 29: Mr. OSCAR GRANGER and OPHELIA LEDEOUX; CLIFTON W. GUILDS and GEORGIA I. CAMPBELL; JAMES MOSS and LILLIE McMAHON; CHAS P. McKAGUE and MARY A. MINER.

**MARRIED.** Cards are out announcing the wedding of Mr. LYMAN B. McDONALD, a popular clerk of the racket store, and Miss CARRIE MAYES, a charming young lady of Ruston.

They will be at home to their friends in Lake Charles after July 15.

**ENTERTAINED.** Miss ADA STRIPP entertained a few of her friends at her home on Hodges street last evening. The evening's amusements consisted of games, music and partaking of refreshments. Those who attended report an excellent time and say that Miss STRIPP is a perfect hostess.

**DANCE TO-MORROW NIGHT.** The Jolly Social Club will celebrate the glorious fourth Saturday evening by giving a grand dance at their pavilion at the home of H. L. OSBORN, on South Ryan Street. Everybody invited.

**MARINE MATTERS.** News of the water craft that come and go from this port. The tug *Exquisite*, yesterday towed the schooner *Cassadore* to Drew & Powell's mill, where she will load with export lumber.

The tug *Ontario*, notwithstanding the loss of the mail contract, cleared her wharf this morning on time loaded with freight and passengers. Capt. DOBBERTINE says he is in the business to stay and stay he will.

The steam yacht, *Nancy*, belonging to ADOLPH MEYER, left the Milligan-Martin wharf this morning with the mail for Leesburg, Capt. W. H. CLINE on deck.

**A COW WEARS CORSETS.** Lake Charles bovines are strictly up-to-date.

"The cows of this place are certainly getting right in style," said a young man to a friend at noon today. "I was on my way from dinner, when I met a cow up here on Division street, wearing corsets. Now, this is straight goods, and I am willing to take my oath as to its truth."

"As I went to dinner I noticed someone had put a pair of corsets on a fence to air. The old cow came along, and seeing they were a good thing to have, simply appropriated them, and when last seen by me, she was making for Ryan street at a lively gait, with the corsets hanging from her horns and flapping about her face. She evidently was an advocate of wearing corsets loose, for they were extremely so. I wonder who they belong to?"

**IT HAS COME.** First freight train on the Kansas City, Shreveport and Gulf Railroad.

A special freight of 12 cars came in over the K. C. S. & G. yesterday consigned to the Milligan-Martin Grocery Co. and W. C. Wall, of this city.

There was one car load of "Silk Soap," manufactured by Peet Bros. Mfg Co. of Kansas City, and several cars of flour. The rest of the cars contained general groceries, etc. The cars were decorated with bunting, and bore the inscription. "First Train from Kansas City to Milligan-Martin Grocery Co., and W. C. Wall, Lake Charles, La."

This freight is but the forerunner of the large trade that is to spring up between Kansas City and Lake Charles.

**GUN CLUB SHOOT.** Some of the Lockport Crack Shots will be on hand.

Much interest is being taken in the Gun Club tournament that is to take place tomorrow. The prizes are numerous and some of them quite valuable. The Lockport club will not be on hand; but several of its best shots will be present to try for the prizes. In the shoot for the thirty-five dollar local championship medal. ELSTNER, WELLS and YOUNG are considered as having the best chances. The shoot will come off at two o'clock at the club's grounds out by the Watkins freight depot.

**MAYOR'S COURT.** The mayor's court again added a good little pile to the city's revenue this morning. MORRIS KING and DAN DUNFRED, employees of the Howard House, for fighting, were fined \$5 each or 6 days work on the streets. JOHN FLEMMING, the same old John, for vagrancy was fined \$2.50 or five days work on the streets. D. A. CABLES for being drunk and keeping the neighborhood awake with his exuberant yells, was fined \$1.50.

**OTHER THINGS MAY CHANGE US,  
BUT WE START AND END WITH FAMILY.**

**Anthony Brandt**

**CALCASIEU PARISH, LOUISIANA, MASONIC MEMBERSHIP, 1912**

Transcribed by BRYANT W. WALKER

(This article previously appeared in the *Louisiana Genealogical Register*,  
Vol. LIV #4 (Dec. 2007)

Continued from Vol. 36 No. 1

The following information is taken from *Louisiana 1912, Proceedings of the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge F & A.M. of Louisiana*

**REEVES LODGE NO. 343, REEVES, LOUISIANA  
CHARTERED FEBRUARY 7, 1911**

OFFICERS: J. F. LYLES, Worshipful Master  
S. J. KENT, Secretary  
A. R. NICHOLS, Senior Warden  
C. L. REEVES, Junior Warden  
W. W. MILLER, Senior Deacon  
DAVID COLE, Junior Deacon  
J. B. KENT, Chaplain  
JACOB COLE, Master of Ceremonies  
J. A. BUSH, Treasurer  
D. L. LYLES, Steward  
J. S. DAVIES, Steward  
T. H. MILLER, Tyler

**MEMBERS:**

CHANIE, JOSEPH	LYLES, CLARENCE C.	PARKER, CHAS. CHASE
COLE, JOHN D.	LYLES, D. L.	PARKER, RICHARD BENJ.
FRANKLIN, ALONZO A.	LYLES, J. J.	REEVES, D. H.
FRANKLIN, HENRY LESLIE	LYLES, T. P.	WILLIAMS, W. W. W.
LAND, W. J.		

Initiated – WM. EMMETT JAMES

Initiated and Passed – JAKE DAVID MASON

Initiated, Passed and Raised – HENRY LESLIE FRANKLIN, JAME SYLVESTER DAVIES,  
CLARENCE CARLTON LYLES, RICHARD BENJ. PARKER,  
CHAS. CHASE PARKER

Passed and Raised – SIM JESSE KENT, ALONZO A. FRANKLIN

Died – HIRAM COLE, T. J. RESTER

**SAM TODD LODGE 182, SUGAR TOWN, LOUISIANA  
CHARTERED FEBRUARY 14, 1867**

OFFICERS: G. W. RICHARDSON, Worshipful Master  
G. W. MILLER, Senior Warden

CALVIN SIMMONS, Junior Warden  
 E. E. SIGLER, Treasurer  
 M. A. SIMMONS, Secretary  
 J. A. HAUCHEY, Senior Deacon  
 J. HARPER, Junior Deacon  
 M. Q. SWILLEY, Tyler

PAST MASTERS:	G. W. RICHARDSON	JESSE GILL	N. A. JONES
	S. N. MILLER	J. M. SIGLER	

MEMBERS:

BAGGETT, T. J.	HARGROVE, W. R.	SIGLER, J. N.
BAILEY, A. L.	HARPER, JESSE CALVIN	SIGLER, L. V.
CAIN, R. M.	HEARD, GEO. M.	SIGLER, R. E.
CALOWAY, C. P.	HEARD, J. T.	SIMMONS, COLBERT
CARAWAY, C. B.	HEARD, W. C.	SIMPSON, PRESLEY
CARAWAY, JOHN	HESTER, J. C.	SINGLETARY, A. C.
CARLISLE, WM. T.	HEWETT, T. N.	SINGLETARY, T. G.
CHANEY, W. M.	HOUSTON, JOHN F.	SIRMONS, M. M.
COLE, H. Y.	HOWELL, H. D.	SMITH, JAMES P. L.
COLE, V. D.	HIGGINS, J.	STRACNER, B. K.
COON, J. C.	ILES, D. C.	TEAL, W. C.
DAVIES, WM. LUTHER	ILES, H.	TERRELL, JOHN W.
DEASON, G. R.	JONES, JOHN A.	THOMPSON, S. A.
FAIRIES, JACOB	JONES, A. J.	TOLBERT, LOUIS N.
FARQUE, LEONIDAS	LANIER, O. A.	TRAUME, LEROY L.
FORD, D. J.	LANIER, JOHN W.	TURNER, A. C. R.
GARLINGTON, JOHN A.	LANIER, L. W.	TURNER, THOS. S.
HALL, JOSEPH	MAHAFFEY, CHARLES A.	TURNER, JOSEPH
HALL, ROBT	MAHAFFEY, JAMES	TURNER, CHARLES
HAMILTON, A. J.	MARTIN, IRA	WAGNON, L. H.
HAMILTON, A. L.	McFARLAND, RUFUS L.	WATSON, THEO.
HAMILTON, W. E.	McFARLAND, T. P.	WATSON, A. J.
HAUCHEY, GEO. W.	McFATTER, C. L.	WEEKS, JAMES Z.
HAUCHEY, JAS. M.	McFATTER, D.W.	WELBORN, W. B., Jr.
HAUCHEY, J. M., Jr.	MILLIGAN, J. W.	WELDON, JACOB
HAUCHEY, M.	MOORE, M.	WELLS, JNO. J.
HAUCHEY, R. H.	MORROW, H. C.	WHITAKER, GEORGE E.
HAUCHEY, T. J. C.	NIXON, TURNER T.	WILLIAMS, J. T.
HAUCHEY, W. B.	PARKER, JOHN E.	WILLIAMS, JOHN L.
HAUCHEY, ARTHUR A.	PARKER, W. H.	YOUNG, W. C.
HAUCHEY, JAS. AUG.	ROBERTS, FRANK M.	YOUNG, A. U.
HARGROVE, M. V.		

Initiated – MERIAM DAN'L HARGROVE  
 Initiated and Passed- LATON ALLEN LOVE



Initiated, Passed and Raised – JESSE CALVIN HARPER, WM. LUTHER DAVIES  
Passed and Raised – LEROY L. TRAUME  
Raised – JACOB C. FAIRIES, JAMES AUGUSTUS HAUCHEY  
Affiliated – ROBT. HALL  
Demitted – J. C. MILLER

**WELSH LODGE NO. 232, WELSH, LOUISIANA  
CHARTERED FEBRUARY 12, 1890**

OFFICERS: R. M. GRAY, Worshipful Master  
R. S. GREER, Senior Warden  
C. B. MOORE, Junior Warden  
JOHN H. COOPER, Treasurer  
JNO. W. ARMSTRONG, Secretary  
J. L. MELANCON, Senior Deacon  
O. C. YANTIS, Junior Deacon  
S. E. CARROLL, Master of Ceremonies  
C. A. LaRUE, Steward  
A. T. JONES, Steward  
D. R. READ, Chaplain  
ZIM W. TODD, Tyler

PAST MASTERS:	LEE E. ROBINSON	J. A. ANDERSON	JOHN H. COOPER
	D. D. G. M.	E. H. BOLING	WM. P. RUSSELL, Jr.
	SAMUEL BLACKFORD	H. A. DAVIDSON	C. E. CARR
	JOHN W. ARMSTRONG	WM. FEAR	

MEMBERS:

ADAMS, C. L.	COTTON, FRANK	GRIFFITHS, WM. D.
ALLISON, J. G.	CRAIG, R. L.	GROSH, D. E.
AUSTIN, C. A.	CROZET, S. E.	HAYS, GARLAND
BELL, A. E.	DANTEL, CHAS.	HEWITT, A. P.
BOLING, G. R.	DANTELL, L. H.	HUSKEY, CHARLES J.
BOLING, J. T.	DAY, A. F.	HUTCHINSON, WM. T.
BOLTON, CHAS. W.	DAY, S. W.	KELLAR, J. L.
BOOZE, J. M.	DANTEL, L. H.	KELLY, N. L.
BRADEN, C. M.	DOAN, E. F.	KIPLINGER, J. A.
BROWN, C. L.	ELLIS, JAMES	LABIT, J. H.
CALKINS, F. D.	EMBRY, J. W.	MANDEVILLE, E. G.
CARR, OLIVE S.	FAUGHT, W. E.	MARTIN, C. P.
CARR, J. SCOTT	FERRER, F. L.	MARTIN, E.
CARROLL, S. E.	FEAR, WM.	NELSON, J. M.
CLARK, A. L.	FOWLER, W. R.	NICHOLS, JNO. PIERCE
CLARK, JAMES B.	FULTON, OSCAR	POLLOCK, WM. J.
COMPTON, J. T.	GABBERT, W. B.	POWERS, E. M.
COMPTON, T. B.	GERSON, J. S.	PRENTICE, M. L.

And I wonder:  
Have you read the document out loud?  
Have you typed the document?  
Have you asked someone else to look at the document?  
Have you read the entire document?  
Have you read the document backward?  
Have you looked up words you do not understand?  
Do you have the entire document?  
Do you have an incomplete transcription or abstract?

(continued on p. 79)

# YOU SAY: "I HAVE A DOCUMENT I DON'T UNDERSTAND."

And I wonder:  
Have you entered the information into your genealogy database?  
Have you completely analyzed the document?  
Have you thought about what other records the document suggests you research?  
Have you filed the document so you can find it?  
Have you adequately cited the document so someone else can find the original?

# YOU SAY: "I FOUND A NEW DOCUMENT TODAY."

And I wonder:  
Have you entered the information into your genealogy database?  
Have you completely analyzed the document?  
Have you thought about what other records the document suggests you research?  
Have you filed the document so you can find it?  
Have you adequately cited the document so someone else can find the original?

Genealogists ask questions of relatives, record keepers, librarians, family members, archivists, historians, and just about anyone who might have knowledge to assist them in their ancestral search. Family historians need to ask questions of others; after all, it's a great way to learn. But questions should not only be directed outward. Sometimes it is helpful if we ask a few questions of ourselves. Here are a few you should ponder.

"Ancestry Daily News, 23 January 2001" - [www.ancestry.com/dailynews](http://www.ancestry.com/dailynews)

By MICHAEL JOHN NEILL  
"HAVE YOU...? I WONDER,"

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# THIS CONCLUDES CALCASIEU PARISH, LOUISIANA, MASONIC MEMBERSHIP

PRIDGEN, H. R.	SHEARER, GEO. W.	TANNER, J. W.
READ, D. R.	SHIPLEY, I. N.	TODD, GEO. J.
ROBINSON, JOHN	SHIPMAN, A. C.	VILLIEN, JOSEPH
RUSSELL, WM. F.	SHORTS, E. G.	WADE, L. O.
SCHARFF, ED.	SIMPSON, J. B.	WESSON, H. C.
SEAR, SAM	TANNER, F. L.	WOODS, E. S.

Initiated - WALTER TODD, WILLIS COMPTON  
Initiated, Passed and Raised - SAMUEL SEAR, ZIM M. TODD, JULES G. TODD,  
ARTHUR T. JONES  
Raised - L. H. DANTEL  
Affiliated - J. L. MELANCON, H. C. WESSON  
Died - NAT. PRENTICE

## 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. 36 No. 1

#### LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY

KIRKMAN, Miss WORLAND, stenog, r 502 Ann	p. 151
KIRKWOOD, Mrs E. J., r Fourth	KNAPP, Miss ETHEL, r 710 Bilbo
KITCHENS, CHAS (Mrs ANNIE), S P Ry,	KNAPP, I. E., cond W & G, r 1203 Boulevard
r 516 Kirkman	KNAPP, Miss LILLIE, r 710 Bilbo
KITCHENS, THOS (Mrs), carp, r 1004 Clarence	KNAPP, S. A. (Mrs), cashier Calc Natl bank,
KITTERMAN, S. A., barber, 827 Ryan	r 535 Kirby
KLEIN, V. W. (Mrs), druggist, r 529 Lawrence	KNAPP, Mrs L. C. (wid), r 1203 Boulevard
KLEINPETER, THOS, attorney, r 1302 Common	KNOX, ROBT (Mrs BERTHA, atty., McCOY, MOSS &
KLUWE, MARTIN (Mrs), blacksmith, 360 Bilbo	KNOX, r 721 Common
KNAPP, ARTHUR, wks L C Rice Mill	KOHLER, C. A. (Mrs HILDA), machine agt,
r 1203 Boulevard	r 530 Clarence
KNAPP, Miss BERTHA, opr Cumb Tel &	KOHLER, Miss MARY, r 530 Clarence
Tel Co., r 1203 Boulevard	KOHN, EDWIN (Mrs), trav salesman, Gulf Gro Co.,
	r 745 Common

Advertisements: Muller's; Mathieu's Drug Store; Leon & E.A. Chavanne; G. T. Rock Hardware Co.

KOSHER, JOHN (Mrs), fireman, r 1005 Clemmens	p. 152
KLUNTZE, Miss GUSSIE, prop Majestic cigar	KREEGER, GEO (Mrs), physician, r 905 Kirby
and news stand, r 320 Mill	KRIELOW-DUDLEY Grocer Co, wholesale, Ryan and Ann
KOUNTZE, Miss MARIE, Majestic cigar and news	KURTZ, Miss BERTHA, clk Lake Side Ldry, r 113 St. Joseph
Stand, r 320 Mill	KURTZ, GEORGE, delivery Stubbs & Hall, r 113 St. Joseph
KRAUSE & MANAGAN Lumber Co., Westlake,	KURTZ, HARRY, clk Stubbs & Hall, r 113 St. Joseph
R. KRAUSE and W. H. MANAGAN,	KURTZ, OTTO, r 113 St. Joseph
mfgs	KURTZ, W. M. (Mrs FRANCES), r 113 St. Joseph
KRAUSE, R. (Mrs), pres Krause & Managan Lbr	KUSHNER, ABRAHAM, stud, r 710 Common
Co, r 603 Division	
KREBS, ANTONE, bkpr Am-Press, r 2502 Ryan	
KREBS, WM. E. (Mrs), v-pres and editor Daily	
Am Press, r 2203 Lake Front	

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

KUSHNER, ESAU (Mrs ANNIE), prop Peoples  
Store, r 710 Common  
KUSHNER, LOUIS, stud, r 710 Common  
KUTTNER, A.J. (Mrs) abstract office,  
Kaufman bldg  
LABAUVE, ARMAND (Mrs), st car cond,  
r 113 Bilbo  
LACAZE, Miss AGNES, stud, r 320 Ford  
LACAZE, ALLEN, stud, r 320 Ford  
LACAZE, HENRI, modeste, r 320 Ford

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

Lake Charles Boiler Works, 213 Kirkman  
Lake Charles Chemical Co., Kirkman &  
St. Andrew  
Lake Charles Carriage & Implement Co.  
W. E. PATTERSON, mgr, Ryan and Mill  
Lake Charles Daily Times, 713 Ryan  
Lake Charles Employment Bureau, Levy bldg.  
Lake Charles Fish & Oyster Co., Pujo near Ryan  
Lake Charles Mattress Factory, 210 Division

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

Lake Charles Rice Milling co., mill 412 St. Andrew  
Lake City Bottling Works, Church and Ryan  
Lake City Furniture Co., furniture and jewelry,  
609 Ryan  
Lake City Hotel and Café, AXLE NEWMAN,  
Mgr, 823 Ryan  
Lake Front Garage, Pujo and Front  
LAKE, GORDON, stud, r 738 Kirby  
LAKE, H. C. (Mrs MARY), rice grower,  
r 738 Kirby  
LAKE, OLLIE, stud, r 738 Kirby

Advertisements: A. W. Mayer; Eddy Bros. Dry Goods Co., Ltd; Harmon, Thee Fashionable Tailor.

LAMBERT, Miss MAGGIE, r 806 Nichols  
LAMBERT, Miss ROSE, r 806 Nichols  
LAMBERT, WILLIAM, wks Channelle Picket  
Fence Co., r 806 Nichols  
LAMBERT, W. M. (Mrs), wks Channelle Picket  
Fence Co., r 1624 Cessford  
LAMBERT, Mrs. W. T. (wid), r 806 Nichols

KINFOLKS

p. 153  
LaBLANC, J. O., wks Perkins trans, r 801 Hodges  
LaBLANC, T. J., wks Perkins ransfer, r 801 Hodges  
LACHLE, C., r 308 Boulevard  
LADIE, CHAS (ESTE3LLE), millman, r 420 Blake  
LaGRANGE, A., brick mfg, Delatte & LaGrange,  
r 1112 Kirkman  
LaGRANGE, V., (Mrs RUTH), laundryman, r 502 Rid  
LAKE, CALVIN, stud, r 738 Kirby  
LABAUVE, O J T, rooming house, 129 Lawreance

p. 154  
Lake Charles Meat Market, 629 Ryan  
Lake Charles National Bank, H. C. GILL, pres; W. P.  
WEBER, v-pres; WM A. GUILLEMET, cash,  
Broad and Ryan  
Lake Charles Navigation Co., Viterbo bldg.  
Lake Charles Planing Mill Co., 121 Ryan  
Lake Charles Poultry Supply Co., 808 Ryan  
Lake Charles Railway & Navigation Co., Block bldg, Ryan  
Lake Charles Restaurant, 804 Ryan  
Lake Charles Rice Milling Co., office Viterbo bldg

p. 155  
LAKE, O. K. (Mrs), rice grower, r 1020 Kirby  
Lake Side Steam Laundry, J. H. HUSTON, mgr, 121 Mill  
LALANNE, DOMINIE, butcher, r 725 Pine  
LALANNE, Miss ELIZABETH, stud, r 725 Pine  
LALANNE, PUL Jr., wks S P Ry, r 725 Pine  
LALANNE, P.H., yd clk S P Ry, r 913 Clemments  
LALANNE, ROBT, clk S P Ry, r 725 Pine  
LAMBERT, JOHN, wks Channelle Picket Fence Co.,  
r 806 Nichols  
LAMBERT, JOSEPH, wks Channelle Picket Fence Co.,  
r 806 Nichols  
LAMBERT, Miss MARY, r 806 Nichols

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LAMONT, Miss ANNIE, r 534 Kirby  
LAMONT, FRED, dredger, r 534 Kirby  
LANAGAN, J. A.. (Mrs MARY) condr str car, r 713 Bank  
LANAGAN, TONY, clk, r 713 Bank  
LANDRY, FELIX (Mrs GEORGIE), logman,  
r 2450 Shattuck  
LANDRY, J. T. (Mrs WILLIE), grocer, r 1217 Common

LANDRY, J. O. (Mrs), clk Rouss Racket Store, r 608 Cleveland  
 LANDRY, PAUL (Mrs EDITH), clk Stubbs & Hall, r 123 St. Joseph  
 LANDS, HORACE (Mrs), clk dist clerk's Office, r 635 Iris

**p. 156 (continued)**

LANZ, H. W. (Mrs), banker, Calc Nat Bank, r 711 Pujo  
 LARKIN, Mrs EULA (wid), 713 Lyons  
 LATAX, LOUISA (c), cook, r 639 Boulevard

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

LAWLER, L. (Mrs LILLIAN), roadmaster, S P Ry, r 315 Ford  
 LAWS, AMELIA (c), r 202 Nichols  
 LAWS, THOS (SARAH), (c), lab, r 1027 Hutchinson  
 LAWS, WILLIE (LELIA) (c), baker r 1107 Railroad ave  
 LAWSON, Miss EMMA, dressmaker r 919 Hodges  
 LAWTON, J. A. (Mrs MINNIE) eng L C Rice mill, r 819 Lawrence  
 LEAKE, ROBT (Mrs), clk N A L & T Co., r 1015 Kirby  
 LEAKE, Miss SARAH, r 1015 Kirby  
 LEBELETTO, EMMA, r 1324 Gallagher

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LEBINE, EUGENE (c), lab, r 133 Belden  
 LeBLANC, Miss C, r 310 Kirkman  
 LeBLANC, E (Mrs), carp, r 220 Rock  
 LeBLANC, Miss EUNICE, r 818 Hodges  
 LeBLANC Hotel, JAS LeBLANC, prop, Ryan and Cole  
 LeBLANCE, JAMES (Mrs), prop LeBlanc Hotel, Ryan and Cole  
 LeBLANC, O. L. (Mrs), asst cashier First Nat Bank, r 817 Pujo  
 LeBLANC, P., fireman, r 107 Canal  
 LeBLEU, A., wholesale produce, Davis & LeBleu, r 1014 Common

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

LeBLUE, Mrs D. E., r 112 Pine  
 LeBLUE, FRED, clk S P fit depot, r 1028 Boulevard  
 LeBLEU, GAYLE, stud, r 923 Mill  
 LeBLEU, JOSEPH (Mrs ARTEMISE), r 613 Belden  
 LeBLEU, LAWRENCE, stud, r 932 Mill  
 LeBLEU, LOREE, stud, r 932 Mill  
 LeBLEU, Miss LILY, r 1028 Boulevard  
 LeBLEU, O. O. (Mrs), real est. r 932 Mill  
 LeBLEU, P. D., registrar, 314 Pujo  
 LeBLEU, Z. (Mrs), contr, r 1028 Boulevard  
 LEDOUX, BEN (LAVIDA) (c), restr, 938 Railroad  
 LEE, GEO (c), lab, r Goss Boulevard

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LEE, ROSA (c), laund, r 1032 Belden  
 LEE, W. H. (Mrs), insurance, Dees & Foster  
 LEE, WM. (VICTORIA) (c), lab, r Goos Boulevard  
 LEE, WM., Jr. (c), lab, r Goos Boulevard  
 LEGER, L., clk Wells, Fargo, r 718 Belden  
 LEISTON, Miss, r 520 Pujo  
 LEITHEAD, A. M. (Mrs ELIZABETH), clk, r 209 Ford  
 LEMMON, ALBERT (c), lab, r 320 Lyons  
 LEMOTTE, FRANCES (c), cook, r 609 Railroad ave  
 LENOIR, J. L. (Mrs LIDA), hackman, r 704 Ford  
 LERUTH, M. J. (Mrs), city pass agt S P Ry, r 318 Pine  
 LEVEQUE, CHAS J. (Mrs), pharmacist, r 802 Railroad  
 LEVEQUE, EUGENE (Mrs), clk of court, r 1006 Seventh

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

LEVEQUE, JAS. (Mrs ALMA), deputy tax col, r 803 Seventh  
 LEVEQUE, Miss LOUISE, r 1128 Pithon  
 LEVY, ARMAND & Co, White Front, 715 Ryan

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LEVINGSTON & CLINE, abstract office, Von Phul & Gordon bldg.  
 LEVINGSTON, DAVID H. (Mrs), abstractor, Levingston & Cline, r 614 Hodges

(continued next issue)

**OAKLAWN CEMETERY**  
**Welsh, Jefferson Davis Parish, La.**

Location: This is a large cemetery that is on both sides of Beaufort Street. The south side seems to be the older with a lot of unmarked graves. To get to this cemetery from Hwy 90, turn North on South Adams St., cross the railroad track, turn right on 2<sup>nd</sup> street that should be Beaufort St. The cemetery is down a few blocks. We started on the north side of the road going left to right starting on the southeast corner. This cemetery was done by HERMAN & MAXINE SCHEXNAYDER, Member #No. 1446, in October of 2007. We apologize in advance for any mistakes we may have made.

Continued from Vol. 36 #1

**ROW #17**

1. FONTENOT, DAVID, b. 16 Oct. 1960, d. 4 Aug. 1989
2. EZELL, ESTHER JEAN, b. 10 Sep. 1928, d. 16 July 1975
3. TUPPER, ROY JAMES, Jr., b. 19 July 1925, d. 22 Aug. 2006; US Navy WWII
4. TUPPER, DOLORES, b. 30 Jan. 1928, d. 13 Dec. 1974

**ROW #18**

1. DUPRE, ERRINGTON WILLIAM, b. 11 Oct. 1901, d. 28 Dec. 1981
2. DUPRE, CORNELIA TURNER, b. 15 Mar. 1911, d. 11 June 2004
3. MORGAN, WILLIAM E., b. 15 July 1917 d. 27 Mar. 1987; US Army Air Corp WWII
4. CORMIER, ELNORA O., b. 23 Mar. 1925, d. 15 Nov. 2004
5. McCLELLAND, TILFORD R., b. 3 July 1983, d. 4 July 2006
6. ENGLISH, EUGENE E., b. 6 Apr. 1929, d. 21 Sep. 1997; US Army Korea
7. LANDRY, WILBUR LEE, b. 30 Aug. 1939
8. LANDRY, GENEVA (born ABSHIRE), b. 11 Dec. 1942, m. 11 Sep. 1963,  
d. 3 Sep. 2003
9. WELTY, FLORENCE L., b. 14 Mar. 1906, d. 22 Apr. 1984
10. WELTY, RALPH CLARK, b. 10 Dec. 1905, d. 2 July 1975
11. IRION, WILLIAM BENNETT, b. 18 Mar. 1905, d. 30 July 1996; Sgt US Army WWII
12. IRION, AIMEE P., b. 29 Oct. 1906, d. 16 July 1972

**ROW #19**

1. PLY, GARY LYNN, b. 9 Aug. 1957, d. 11 Apr. 1985
2. COLLINS, FRANK PRESTON, b. 13 Nov. 1942, d. 20 Sep. 1985
3. TRAHAN, ROBERT 'Bobby' JAMES, b. 13 July 1946, d. 6 Dec. 2001
4. SAIL, WANDA (born LEGER), b. 29 Jan. 1947
5. FRUGE, CHESTER E., b. 16 June 1941
6. FRUGE, JEAN M. VINCENT, b. 3 Aug. 1940, d. 17 Jan. 2003
7. O'QUINN, DOLORES ANN, b. 19 July 1943, d. 28 Sep. 2003
8. BOWERS, KEVIN, b. 27 Dec. 1967, d. 3 Dec. 2006
9. FONTENOT DEBORAH L., b. 2 Nov. 1962, d. 7 Aug. 2001
10. MATTHEW, VELTYA TILLER, b. 19 Mar. 1935, d. 24 Mar. 1976
11. TILLER, Mrs. C. G. 'Mable', b. 19 Nov. 1910, d. 11 June 1984



12. TILLER, CECIL G., b. 2 Feb. 1907, d. 4 Apr. 1999

ROW #20

1. GARY, ABBIE JOSEPH, b. 1919, d. 1980; Pfc US Army WWII
2. SONNIER, AUSTIN, b. 18 Mar. 1918, d. 17 Aug. 1988; T Sgt US Army WWII
3. JOHOSKY, JOSEPH LEO, b. 27 Mar. 1961, d. 19 Apr. 2006
4. MAYES, JENNIE C., b. 14 Oct. 1926, d. 24 Jan. 2000
5. LOEWER, KATE EWTON, b. 11 July 1910, d. 1 July 1989
6. LOEWER, FRED C., b. 2 Jan. 1894, d. 1 Jan. 1970
7. NAVARRE, MAYO, b. 24 June 1908, d. 3 Feb. 1970
8. NAVARRE, NOLA A., b. 27 Apr. 1903, d. 10 Jan. 1999

ROW #21

1. MALLET, ARTUR, b. 22 June 1922, d. 11 Jan. 1998; Pfc US Army WWII
2. LANDRY, ROBERT, b. 12 Dec. 1947
3. LANDRY, JUDY (born FONTENOT), b. 30 Oct. 1952, d. 9 Dec. 1986
4. QUEBEDEAUX, LAWRENCE, b. 5 Sep. 1929, d. 9 Dec. 1986
5. QUEBEDEAUX, FRANCES, b. 11 Aug. 1931, d. 1 Dec. 2001
6. ROMERO, ROLLAND F. 'Big Daddy', b. 22 Dec. 1941, d. 29 Nov. 2006
7. RICHARD, ZOE LYNN, 12 Aug. 2005
8. ARDOIN, DIANA COURVILLE 'Mimi', b. 21 July 1950, d. 22 Aug. 2006
9. LOEWER, MARGARET ELAINE, b. 10 Aug. 1931, d. 30 Dec. 1991
10. HENDERSON, HENRY C., b. 27 Feb. 1915, d. 19 Jan. 1996; US Army WWII

ROW #22

1. BIHM, EMERY J., b. 28 Oct. 1916, d. 2 June 1985
2. BARNES, MAURICE D., b. 23 Nov. 1915, d. 14 Oct. 1988; Mtc US Navy WWII Korea
3. BARNES, MARY DESTAL, b. 6 June 1921, d. 31 Mar. 1999
4. PRZETAK, MARIE (born HAMOR), b. 30 Aug. 1902, d. 29 May 1990
5. BENOIT, MAUREEN SANDRA (born BARNES), b. 9 Sep. 1946
6. BENOIT, RICHARD JAMES, Sr., b. 29 Aug. 1944, m. 12 Sep. 1964
7. new – no info
8. new – no info
9. RICHARD, SHERIDAN, b. 11 June 1938, d. 24 Mar. 1996
10. ESTES, R. E. 'Buddy', b. 15 July 1913, d. 11 June 1983
11. ESTES, MILDRED W., b. 21 Nov. 1913, d. 11 Sep. 1999

ROW #23

1. BORDELON, WILLIAM, b. 1905, d. 1985
2. BORDELON, EDNA, b. 1912, d. 1985
3. TOUCHET, SEAN KEVIN, b. 19 Feb. 2005
4. NUNEZ, ALMA (born CORMIER), b. 4 May 1924
5. TOUCHET, KEVIN GLENN, b. 28 June 1968, d. 29 May 2001
6. BENOIT, PRESTON LEE, Jr., b. 7 Sep. 1966, d. 27 Aug. 2003
7. BENOIT, CHARLES RAY, b. 1 July 1935
8. BENOIT, RUBY M., b. 31 Oct. 1937, m. 13 Nov. 1954, d. 13 Sep. 2004

9. FONTENOT, CANDICE ALISE, b. 22 May 1990

ROW #24

1. HAINEBACK, HAROLD A., b. 23 Aug. 1915, d. 31 Jan. 1998
2. HAINEBACK, ANNE KEMMERLY, b. 10 Dec. 1916, d. 11 May 1997
3. BENOIT, JARRED GLEN RAY (Baby), b. & d. 12 Feb. 1998
4. KEBODEAUX, DOYLE R., b. 2 Oct. 1933, d. 9 Sep. 1995; US Navy Korea
5. new – no headstone
6. SMITH, GEORGE N., b. 18 Oct. 1930, d. 30 Sep. 1990; Pfc US Army
7. NOTESTINE, MARVIN EARL, b. 7 Apr. 1921, d. 9 Nov. 1985;  
Maj US Marine Corps WWII Korea
8. BOWERS, DAVID ROY, Jr., b. 22 Nov. 1829 (?), d. 4 July 1982
9. MEYER, HELEN A., b. 24 Dec. 1906, d. 19 Feb. 1984; Dean of Nursing
10. (unable to read), CHISTOPHER, b. 6 Jan. 1917, d. 4 Dec. 1991
11. NICHOLAS, ANNIE, b. 14 June 1912, d. 13 Jan. 1970

ROW #25

1. WINN, CLIFTON, b. 29 June 1927, d. 18 Sep. 1985
2. WINN, VIOLET 'Tiny', b. 12 Oct. 1929
3. GILLET, DARRELL WAYNE, b. 3 Mar. 1951, d. 22 Sep. 1991
4. WALKER, IVY, Jr., b. 28 Oct. 1930, d. 6 July 1994; Sgt US Army
5. WALKER, BEATRICE, b. 20 Aug. 1939
6. TINDOL, ROBERT J., b. 17 Nov. 1913, d. 8 Oct. 1985
7. JOHNSON, OGDEN WILLIAM, Jr., b. 9 Sep. 1930, d. 18 Dec. 2004;  
Cpl. US Army Korea
8. unable to read/ covered over with grass
9. no headstone
10. MINNIX, EMISE, b. 7 Mar. 1917
11. MINNIX, NEALE, b. 11 Nov. 1910, d. 11 Dec. 1991
12. MINNEX, MURRELL ED, b. 8 July 1944 – unable to read
14. MINNEX, WILMA EMILIE, b. 3 Jan. 1923, d. 30 Sep. 2002
15. MINNEX, ROBERT J., b. 31 Mar. 1919, d. 24 Oct. 2005
16. JONES, LORECE M., b. 16 Nov. 1929, d. 12 Mar. 1985

ROW #26

1. JUSTICE, MARY LEE, b. 12 Aug. 1907, d. 26 July 2001
2. BRYAN, MARION FRANK, Jr., b. 29 June 1945, d. 30 Sep. 1996
3. BRYAN, FRANK, b. 4 Mar. 1900 d. 3 July 1975
4. BRYAN, EVA W., b. 24 Jan. 1903, d. 10 June 1975
5. SIMS, JEFFERY WAYNE, b. 27 Mar. 1959, d. 10 Nov. 1994
6. TIETJE, BETTY, b. 10 Mar. 1932, d. 18 Dec. 2002
7. TIETJE, LOTTIE C., b. 26 Mar. 1897, d. 13 Dec. 1993
8. TIETJE, CYRUS J., b. 22 Nov. 1894, d. 11 Apr. 1986
9. JOHNSON, RICHARD WORRELL, b. 27 Sep. 1932, d. 18 May 1996
10. CORNAHAN, NED R., b. 29 Mar. 1931
11. CARNAHAN, ERMA JEAN H., b. 10 Dec. 1930

(continued next issue)

## 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!

### BATES, DAVIS, KENNEY, OVERTON

Am researching the following surnames of African American families in the Southwest Louisiana area: BATES, DAVIS, KENNEY, and OVERTON.

EDWIN B. WASHINGTON, Jr., 5810 Galloway Dr, Oxon Hill, MD 20745-2321

### BERWICK

Need pictures of any BERWICKs to finish family scrapbook. Need NATHAN BERWICK's picture especially. Will not be printed for sale.

MARY CECILLIA BERWICK SMITH, 4600 Mimosa Dr., Bellaire, TX 77401-5816

\*\*\*\*\*

## ANCESTOR CHARTS AND FAMILY GROUP SHEETS

Beginning genealogists are often confused as to the purpose of ancestor charts and family group sheets. Both are essential genealogical tools.

There are many kinds of ancestor charts, but all are like road maps and show a direct line of descent. Some show four, five, seven or even fifteen generations of direct ancestors. Some are plain and utilitarian; others are fancy...fan shaped like a tree; a few even have spaces for pictures. Ancestor charts are numbered in sequential order. The direct ancestors on the charts are also numbered, even numbers being assigned to males and uneven numbers being assigned to females. A complete explanation of numbering systems can be found in various books, but the most common one is that the father of #1 (usually yourself) is multiplied by 2, becoming #2; the father of #2 is multiplied by 2, becoming #4; the father of #4 is #8, etc. The mother of #1 and wife of #2 is #3; the wife of #4 and mother of #2 is #5, etc. Ahnentafels are merely ancestor charts done in the form of a table; the numbering system is the same.

A family group sheet concerns only one generation of a family. There are spaces for the names of the husband and wife, with all of their pertinent data. There are also spaces for listing each of the children, from that set of parents, with data on each of the children. The family group sheet also has space provided for sources for the information written on the sheet. Information on the family group sheet is significant. It is important to know if the parents married others spouses, the number and birth dates of all children and whom they married. If you cannot find information on your ancestors, you may find data on a collateral line (sisters/brothers/aunts/uncles).

Family group sheet can easily be exchanged with siblings or cousins to learn more information about your family. If you are lucky, someone else may be researching the same lines!

\*\*\*\*\*

**A WORD TO THE WISE.** We all see mistakes in grammar and spelling in original records, printed information and other people's work. Never correct these errors, but call attention to them by inserting "sic" after the error, using parentheses. "Sic" stands for the spelling incorrect and indicates that the error was on the original source and was not one created by the researcher.

MEMBER # 591

Name of Compiler Pamela C. OLIVERAddress 2454 Dolphin Dr.City, State Lake Charles, LA 70605Date April 2012*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 COOK, Louis

(Father of No. 2)

b. 14 June 1890  
p.b. Long Mountain, Tn.  
m.  
d. 14 Oct. 1960  
p.d. Baltimore, Md.

2 COOK, Edward James

(Father of No. 1)

b. 23 Aug. 1929  
p.b. Long Mountain, Tn.  
m. 6 Apr. 1953  
d. 7 Mar. 1984  
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

5 FERGUSON, Mary Etta

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 27 Feb. 1896  
p.b. Long Mountain, Tn.  
d. 7 Apr. 1984  
p.d. Harpers Ferry, WV

1 COOK, Pamela

b.  
p.b.  
m. OLIVER, Darryle James  
d.  
p.d.

6 CRANFORD, Evan

(Father of No. 3)

b. 4 July 1907  
p.b. Edna, La.  
m. 11 Sep. 1930  
d. 13 Apr. 1982  
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

3 CRANFORD, Pansy

(Mother of No. 1)

b. 26 Jan. 1934  
p.b. Edna, La.  
d. 13 Apr. 2003  
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

7 BAKER, Rosalie

(Mother of No. 3)

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

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. d.  
p.d.

8 COOK, Wiley

(Father of No. 4)

b. 19 May 1857  
p.b. Hancock Co., Tn.  
m. 26 Nov. 1877  
d. 4 Sep. 1928  
p.d.

9 CARR, Mary Jane

(Mother of No. 4)

b. 6 Nov. 1857  
p.b. Hancock Co., Tn.  
d. 18 July 1927  
p.d.

10 FERGUSON, James Monroe

(Father of No. 5)

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

11 DEVAUL, Tina Ann

(Mother of No. 5)

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

12 CRANFORD, James Anderson

(Father of No. 6)

b. 28 Nov. 1879  
p.b. Phyllips Bluff, La.  
m.  
d. 9 Aug. 1939  
p.d. Edna, La.

13 JOHNICE, LeMand

(Mother of No. 6)

b. 3 Aug. 1879  
p.b. Phyllips Bluff, La.  
d. 8 Apr. 1948  
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

14 BAKER, James Jane

(Father of No. 7)

b. 16 Feb. 1889  
p.b. Angleton, Tx.  
m.  
d.  
p.d.

15 DORION, Louise

(Mother of No. 7)

b. 4 July 1891  
p.b. Sulphur, La. (?)  
d. 1948  
p.d. Edna, La.

16 COOK, David

b. 1836 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
m.  
d.

17 CARPENTER, Martha

(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 1845  
m.  
d.

18 CARR, Louis M.

(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.  
m.  
d. 24 Apr. 1890  
p.d. Manerva

19 Manerva

(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.  
d.

## 20 \_\_\_\_\_

(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.  
m.  
d.

## 21 \_\_\_\_\_

(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.  
d.

## 22 \_\_\_\_\_

(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.  
m.  
d.

## 23 \_\_\_\_\_

(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.  
d.

24 CRANFORD, William Denere

(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ca 1820  
m.  
d.

25 MARCANTEL, Denise

(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.  
d.

## 26 \_\_\_\_\_

(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.  
m.  
d.

## 27 \_\_\_\_\_

(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.  
d.

28 BAKER, J. William

(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.  
m.  
d.

29 Emaline

(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.  
d.

30 DORION, Pierre

(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.  
m.  
d.

31 "Tressie"

(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.  
d.

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MEMBER # 590

Name of Compiler Pamela C. OLIVERAddress 2454 Dolphin Dr.City, State Lake Charles, LA 70605Date Updated 4-2012*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 **OLIVER, Louis Henry**

(Father of No. 2)

b. 22 Dec. 1898  
p.b. Basile, La.  
m. 23 Dec. 1918  
d. 15 May 1960  
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

2 **OLIVER, John Angelus**

(Father of No. 1)

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

5 **SOILEAU, Eva**

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 8 May 1901  
p.b. Church Point, La.  
d. 20 Dec. 1974  
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

1 **OLIVER, Darryle James**

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

COOK, Pamela

6 **ABSHIRE, Cleomare**

(Father of No. 3)

b. 1 Aug. 1891  
p.b. Kaplan, La.  
m. 14 Aug. 1920  
d. 30 Aug. 1940  
p.d. Kaplan, La.

3 **ABSHIRE, Verdie Theresa**

(Mother of No. 1)

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

7 **HARGRAVE, Delphine**

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 5 Aug. 1905  
p.b. Kaplan, La.  
d. 19 Feb. 1989  
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.

d.

8 **OLIVER, Lamuel**

(Father of No. 4)

b.  
p.b.  
m. 7 June 1893 (?)  
d.  
p.d.

9 **BROWN, Marie Formose**

(Mother of No. 4)

b. 6 Apr. 1876  
p.b. Carencro, La.  
d. 1 Jan. 1952 (?)  
p.d. Eunice, La.

10 **SOILEAU, Gustave**

(Father of No. 5)

b.  
p.b.  
m. 16 June 1883  
d.  
p.d.

11 **SOILEAU, Amalezie**

(Mother of No. 5)

b. ca 1867  
p.b.  
d.  
p.d.

12 **ABSHIRE, Sylvest "Neuville"**

(Father of No. 6)

b. 27 Oct. 1869  
p.b. Abbeville, La.  
m. 6 Aug. 1890  
d. 11 Apr. 1933  
p.d. Abbeville, La.

13 **HANKS, Francoise/Francis**

(Mother of No. 6)

b. 2 Apr. 1873  
p.b. Rayne, La.  
d. — 1951  
p.d. Kaplan, La. (?)

14 **HARGRAVE, Rufus Joseph**

(Father of No. 7)

b. 9 Nov. 1875  
p.b. Vermillion Par., La.  
m.  
d. 21 Nov. 1944  
p.d.

15 **ABSHIRE, Mary Doris**

(Mother of No. 7)

b. 6 Mar. 1879  
p.b. Vermillion Par., La.  
d. 9 Nov. 1952

16 **OLIVER, Tom**

b. ca 1835 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

m.

d.

17 **WILLIAMS, Mary Ann**

(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.

d.

18 **BROWN, Charles**

(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.

m.

d.

19 **CLAVEL, Formose**

(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.

d.

## 20

(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.

m.

d.

## 21

(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.

d.

22 **SOILEAU, Edmond**

(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 14 Apr. 1831

m.

d.

23 **BERZA, Marie Clementine**

(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. — (?) 1835

d.

24 **ABSHIRE, Alexandre**

(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 15 June 1800

m.

d.

25 **LaPOINTE, Fliska/Deluska**

(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.

d.

26 **HANKS, Jean**

(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.

m.

d.

27 **SIMON, Marie**

(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.

d.

28 **HARGRAVE, Isige**

(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 25 Mar. 1835

m.

d.

29 **ABSHIRE, Felicia**

(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.

d.

30 **ABSHIRE, Levi**

(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. — Nov. 1851

m.

d.

31 **ABSHIRE, Emilie**

(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. — (?) 1855

d.

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## **"HAVE YOU...? I WONDER"**

By MICHAEL JOHN NEILL

Continued from p. 68.

### **YOU SAY: "I CAN'T FIND WHERE MY ANCESTOR CAME FROM."**

And I wonder:

- Have you looked at the entire family?
- Have you looked for unknown family members?
- Have you analyzed the neighbors?
- Have you read local histories?
- Have you read regional histories?
- Have you considered geography?
- Have you considered economics?
- Have you considered migration trails?
- Have you considered chain migration?
- Have you considered boundary changes?
- Have you traced the person's life as far as you can?
- Have you started with the most recent events and worked backward?

### **YOU SAY: "I'M STUCK."**

And I wonder:

- Have you interviewed all the relatives?
- Have you interviewed former family neighbors?
- Have you identified all the family pictures?
- Have you considered all the spellings?
- Have you considered all the pronunciations?
- Have you taken a break and worked on another line or family?
- Have you written up what you already have?

Also:

- Have you checked vital records?
- Have you checked land records?
- Have you checked court records?
- Have you checked probate records?
- Have you checked local records?
- Have you checked state records?

(continued next issue)



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