



# KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL  
SOCIETY, INC.

ISSN 0742-7654

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 3 - Society News                             | 23 - Many Came to Cameron, La.                   |
| 4 - SW LA Historical/Genealogical Library    | 25 - Obituaries—Love, Tankel, Goldsmith, Gold    |
| 6 - January Program – Show & Tell            | 31 - Moss Family Cemetery, Calcasieu Par, La     |
| 8 - November Program – Pierre Guédry         | 32 - <i>The Daily American</i> (12-13 July 1897) |
| 14 - Piles of Paper – Part 1                 | 34 - 1911 Lake Charles, La. City Directory       |
| 18 - Opelousas Meant ‘Black Leg’             | 37 - Queries                                     |
| 20 - Tales from the Texas & Pacific Railroad | 38 - Chart – Juanita Sarver Toronjo              |
| 21 - Death of a Railroader                   | 39 - Index                                       |
| 22 - Dangers of Internet Genealogy           | 40 - 2014 Officers & Patron Members              |

Volume 38 No. 1 – March 2014



**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 - patron (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 end of March, May, September and November. 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 ITEMS FOR SALE** – *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 II – Vol. 19 (1995) through Vol. 22 (1998) \$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 November. The post office will not forward your copy if you have moved and charges 75 cents for an address correction. Re-mailing Kinfolks cost the price of a second copy, plus \$2.00. Therefore, it is necessary that you advise us of a change of address as soon as possible to help save unnecessary expenses.*

**COPYRIGHT 2014:** Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc., Lake Charles, LA

## **SOCIETY NEWS**

**NEW - SWLGS Web Site - <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~laslgs>**

**Mark Your Calendar for Meetings - Jan. 18, March 15, May 17, Sept. 20, Nov. 15**

### **MARCH MEETING**

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society will be held on Saturday, March 15<sup>th</sup>, at 10:00 a.m. in the Carnegie Meeting Room. Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 a.m. Guests are always welcome.

The program will be "Early Lake Charles – People, Places, Things" presented by MIKE LOUVIERE.

PLEASE bring canned goods/monetary contributions for Oak Park Pantry. In February, 132 families with 119 children were served. Your generosity is greatly appreciated!

\*\*\*\*\*

### **NEW MEMBERS**

1603. HARVEY DOWNS, 609 Alabama St, Sulphur, LA 70663

1604. NITA PRINCE, 222 Louie St., Apt. 130, Lake Charles, LA 70601

1605. ROXIE GUILBEAU, 1093 Pecan Ridge Dr., St. Martinville, LA 70582

1606. ELAINE S. THOMPSON, 201 Joshua St, Iowa, LA 70647

1607/08. GASTON EVANS/LYNDA DAVENPORT, 1614 17th St., Lake Charles, LA 70601

Membership To Date: 160

\*\*\*\*\*

**SWLGS WEBPAGE** has been updated. The update of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society's webpage was made by three LSU School of Library and Information Science masters' students as part of a community service project to fulfill their degree requirement. PAULA FONTENOT is from Sulphur and has been working in public library systems since 2006 and will complete her MLIS in 2015. JILL SIMON is from Gueydan and has been a teacher for 10 years. She will complete her MLIS in May 2014. RACHEL LeCOMPTE is from Houma and has been working in public library systems since 2005 and will complete her MLIS in 2015.

Check it out!

\*\*\*\*\*

### **IN MEMORIAM**

**SHIRLEY VERRET BURWELL LeBLANC**  
1933 -2013

**ANTHONY ROY**  
1927 – 2013

**SUZY LEE BABBIDGE TRAHAN**  
1944 - 2013

## UPCOMING MEETING

The May 17<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society Inc. will have a program on "Genetic Genealogy" presented by JAMES G. JONES of Shreveport. This program will cover 1) The basics of DNA testing and the mechanics of taking a test. 2) The different types of DNA tests and how to determine which test to take to help in your genealogy research. 3) The three companies that do DNA testing and the pros and cons of each company. This will include the cost of the tests. 4) What is involved in analyzing your test results.

Plan to join us for this informative program.

\*\*\*\*\*

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

Tuesday, March 4 – "A Brief History of Moss Bluff" presented by HARVEY DOWNS

Tuesday, April 1 – "The History of the Jewish People in Southwest Louisiana"

presented by DIANE McCARTHY

Tuesday, May 6 – "Five Centuries of Basque History in America" presented by

MICHEL-ANTOINE NICOLAS of New Orleans, La.

\*\*\*\*\*

## NEW BOOKS ON THE SHELVES

Johnson, Walter. *Soul by Soul: Life Inside the Antebellum Slave Market*

Lackey, Richard S. *Corrections & Supplemental Index to McBee's Natchez Court Records, 1767-1805*

*Lake Charles American Press* Obituary Index, 2012

Martin, Mary Coates. *350 Years of American Ancestors: Thirty-Eight Families, 1630-1989*

McNeese State University. *The Log*, 2005

McNeese State University. *The Log*, 2006

Miller, Norma Carter and George Lane Miller. *Pleasants and Allied Families*

National Society Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims. *National Society Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims*, Lineage Books 5-6, 9

Neville, Joseph B. *A 370-Year History of One Neville family (1612-1982)*

Plaisance, E. Charles. *The Hurricane of 1893 at Cheniere*

Powell, William S. *When the Past Refused to Die: A History of Caswell County, North Carolina, 1777-1977*

Rogers, Dale P. *Cheniere Caminada: Buried at Sea*

Ruff, Nancy Blakeley. *Harrison County, Texas Early Marriage Records, 1839-1869*



- Shull, Karen and Shannon Bellard-Amy. *Prove It, Vol. 2, Vols. 3 & 4 The South Carolina Baptist*, April 20, 1866-1868 [microfilm]
- Tracey, Grace L. and John P. Dern. *Pioneers of Old Monocacy: The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland, 1721-1743*
- Vinson, Pat Sheegog. *Morgan Family*
- Wilson, John H., Carine Dumas Nolan and Lorena Craighead Dumas. *Notes on the Dumas Families of Union Parish, Louisiana*
- Wiltshire, Betty C. *Attala County, Mississippi Pioneers*
- Bowen, Jeff. *Applications for Enrollment of Chickasaw Newborn Act of 1905, Vol. 1*
- Fournet, Michael E. *Louisiana History and the Fournet Family*
- Grandrud, Pauline Jones. *Alabama Records (Montgomery County), Vol. 174*
- Hebert, Nelwyn and Warren A. Perrin. *Images of America: Iberia Parish*
- Miller, Murphy. *Jean Baptiste Gauze Miller & Anata Vidrine Family*
- Thibodeaux, Gene. *On the Banks of Plaquemine Brulee*
- Vincent, Charles. *Mire, Lemaire, Lemier*
- Bjorkman, Gwen Boyer. *Quaker Marriage Certificates*
- Boyd, Gregory A. *Family Maps of Union County, Arkansas*
- Friends of La Maison Duchamp, Inc. *Blazonry on the Bayou*
- Gross, Susan. *Wings Toward the South: The First Hundred Years of Congregation Agudath Achim*
- Juneau, Virginia H. *Descendants of Nicholas Couvillion*
- McNeese State University. *The Log*, 2008
- Murray, David A. *San Augustine County, Texas Marriages, 1836-1898*
- Segars, J. H. and Charles Kelly Barrow. *Black Southerners in Confederate Armies: A Collection of Historical Accounts*
- Smith, Paul and Tommie Smith. *Selected Cemeteries of Lampasas County, Texas*
- 2012 *Polk City Directory*
- Union County (Ark.) Genealogical Society. *Cemeteries of Union County, Arkansas, Book 1*
- United States Department of Commerce. *Twenty Censuses: Population and Housing Questions, 1790-1980*
- West, Anson. *A History of Methodism in Alabama*
- Alexander, Virginia, Colleen Elliott and Betty Willie. *Pendleton District and Anderson County, South Carolina Wills, Estates, and Legal Records*
- Calcasieu Progress* (Sulphur, LA), Dec. 15, 1916 [microfilm, 1 reel]
- Charters, Samuel. *The Legacy of the Blues: Art and Lives of Twelve Great Bluesmen*
- Christovich, Mary Louise. *New Orleans Architecture, Vol. II: The American Sector*
- Fleet, Beverly. *York County, Virginia Records, Vols. 1-3, 1633-1657*
- Gill, James. *Lords of Misrule: Mardi Gras and the Politics of Race in New Orleans*
- Hogan, William Ransom and Edwin Adams Davis, eds. *William Johnson's Natchez: The Ante-Bellum Diary of a Free Negro*
- Jumonville, Florence M. *Guide to the Vieux Carre Survey*
- Knorr, Catherine Lindsay. *Marriage Bonds and Ministers' Returns of Halifax County, Virginia, 1753-1800*
- Knorr, Catherine. *Marriage Bonds and Ministers' Returns of Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1782-1850 and Tombstone Inscription from St. George Cemetery, 1752-1920*
- ((continued next issue))

## **JANUARY PROGRAM**

The program "Show and Tell" was presented by SWLGS members REVA CHESSON, SHERMAN YOUNG and HERSHEL FRAZIER.

### **A SOLDIER'S SOUVENIRS**

**By REVA CHESSON**

For centuries soldiers have brought back things of interest from the places where they were fighting. My husband, JOHN, was typical; he was in New Guinea in World War II chasing the Japanese out of the island. He brought back native tools, carvings, a few gold nuggets, and a collection of native spears.

The gold nugget came from a friend who was shot down in the mountains. Some natives brought him back to the base, and he had a cigarette package filled with small gold nuggets. He more than likely had traded cigarettes for the nuggets. He gave a few nuggets to JOHN (or they made a trade of something) and JOHN had a jeweler fix the largest nugget as a necklace for me.

JOHN was in the Army Air Force, and in February after the Pearl Harbor bombing his group was on their way to Northeast Australia, not far from New Guinea. They bombed the Japanese on the coast until they moved out of the island. They then left Australia, and moved to the island of New Guinea. They moved several places as the battles progressed, and in one place there was a trading post. JOHN found a collection of native spears and purchased (or traded) them. He cut them in two to fit in his duffle bag, and brought them home.

The spears sat on a shelf for several years, but JOHN finally glued each one, made a rack, and hung them on the wall behind his desk. They have been in the rack for over 55 years.

JOHN believed that the spears were used for very special celebrations, and that each man had a different spear that was unique to him. Each spear is different with native carvings. The spears are most interesting, make an unusual wall hanging, and are the topic of conversation for visitors.

We thought that a museum might be interested in having them. However, in our travels to Australia to visit where JOHN had been stationed, we came out of the Outback to Adelaide. There in a museum were many, many displays of native spears. We knew then that no museum would be interested in our small collection of spears.

We have enjoyed having them on our wall, and it was a pleasant memory of the three years JOHN spent in New Guinea.

### **FLAT FEET, CAMERAS, AND AIRPLANES THE WWII ADVENTURES OF THE MITCHELL FAMILY**

**By SHERMAN YOUNG**



World War II was certainly a defining “moment” for most people in the U. S. and many people experienced unusual, and in some cases, terrible events. The family of LAUREN MITCHELL YOUNG had some WWII experiences that were very unusual even for that time.

When LAUREN’s father, LLELWYN “LEP” MITCHELL, volunteered for service in WWII he was turned down because he had flat feet. He eventually became a high security civilian employee for the Army Air Corp. He was responsible for inspecting PT-22 training planes to see if they were airworthy and also investigated and photographed PT-22 crashes to determine if they were caused by mechanical failure or pilot error.

LEP rescued a baby mountain goat that had been captured by an eagle. He brought the baby goat to the air base where the cadets raised it to adulthood before releasing it back to the wild.

On January 1, 1945, LEP’s wife RUTH and baby daughter survived when an A-26 bomber crashed into their home in Long Beach, California.

LAUREN was among the first babies to survive after the RH Blood Factor was discovered. RUTH was RH negative and LAUREN was RH positive. LAUREN had to have a complete blood exchange in order to survive.

### **HERSHEL FRAZIER BUILT A MANDOLIN**

HERSHEL FRAZIER of DeQuincy is a man of many talents. A life time fireman with the DeQuincy Volunteers, a musician, songwriter, historian, story teller, cook, hunter and fisherman to name a few. He recently made some cookers he uses with his dutch ovens when he meets once a month at Sam Houston State Park on every fourth Saturday with his dutch oven cooker friends.

HERSHEL didn’t start yesterday. In 1952 while in high school he bought an old lap top steel guitar for eleven dollars. In the school industrial arts shop he made a body out of white magnolia and red cedar and used the electronics out of the old guitar in the new body. He entered the guitar in the Ford Motor Company Industrial Arts Award Contest and won 25 silver dollars, first place. Due to a tragedy, he put in a one man saw mill behind his house and sawed logs for sixteen years. He sawed lumber for many many individuals as well as for the Calcasieu Parish School Board, the State of Louisiana, and he cut the rafters that were replaced when the Railroad Museum roof was replaced. He sawed lumber from every kind of tree that was available locally.

He sawed some wild cherry and ash trees from Bearhead Creek, and a sinker log pulled out of Sabine River. The log turned out to be native birch. With all the scraps laying around, he decided he wanted to make a mandolin. First he made a jig to shape the sides from his unique pattern. The sides and back were of beautiful wild cherry. The top was made from the native birch, ash was used for the neck. He got it all glued together and it sounded pretty good. ALAN TOOMEY of KPLC TV came to DeQuincy and featured HERSHEL and his homemade mandolin on his “Louisiana Traveler” Program.

At the end of his presentation, HERSHEL played his mandolin, accompanied by his wife, RUBY, on guitar, and sang one of his own songs, "DeQuincy".

\*\*\*\*\*

## **NOVEMBER MEETING**

The program for the November meeting was presented by R. MARTIN GUIDRY of Baton Rouge, La.

### **AN EXILE OF HOPE AND HEARTBREAKING TRAGEDIES THROUGH THE EYES OF PIERRE GUÉDRY (1741-1825)**

Born in 1741 in Merliguèche, Acadia, Pierre Guédry was the seventh and youngest child of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hebert and was the grandson of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas, the founding parents of the Guédry family in North America. Merliguèche was a small community near present-day Lunenburg and in the early 1700s had 50-60 Acadians with about 300 Mi'kmaq Native Americans settled near them. The Acadian families were primarily Guédry, Petitpas and Mius. Its idyllic setting on a hillside overlooking picturesque Merliguèche Bay (today Lunenburg Bay) also provided excellent opportunities for hunting and fishing, growing crops and engaging in the coasting trade. Many foreign fishermen and traders weighed anchor in Merliguèche Bay to obtain fresh water.

Pierre Guédry was Acadian and thus Roman Catholic and of French descent. Since its initial founding in 1604 by France, Acadia had been a contested area between England and France because of its strategic location at the gateway to the all-important St. Lawrence River. After several wars England finally won control of Acadia in 1710 and declared that the Acadians were British subjects. By this time, however, the Acadians did not consider themselves British or French; they were Acadian with their own culture, language and lifestyle. They wanted to be left alone to live their lives. In short, they wished to remain neutral in the struggle between England and France. With few exceptions they were true to their word and did remain neutral.

On several occasions after 1710 the British governors of Acadia attempted to have the Acadians sign an unconditional oath swearing allegiance to the King. The Acadians refused to sign the unconditional oath – insisting on two conditions: their neutrality and their right to practice their Catholic faith. This never satisfied London; however, the British needed the Acadians to remain in Acadia as they provided the food and supplies for British forces at Port Royal and the Acadians were a workforce to build and repair government buildings and forts.

By the early 1750s another war was cranking up between England and France and North America was destined to play a major role. On 21 October 1754 Lt. Colonel Charles Lawrence became the new governor of Acadia and he took immediate steps to solve the "Acadian problem" - a complex issue indeed. The Acadians vastly outnumbered the British population in Acadia and they occupied the best lands. Acadia had the most fertile farmlands in all of North America - primarily because the Acadians had recovered the lush salt marshes from the sea using an ingenious system of dykes and aboiteaux.



Furthermore, the Acadians were French and Catholic; the British were Protestants. There was a deep concern that the Acadians may actively support French troops in the upcoming war. And, of course, the Acadians had never taken the unconditional oath to the King.

Lawrence wanted to shift the balance of population toward more English settlers – either from England or the New England colonies; however, he needed excellent farmland to entice new settlers. He also wanted to rid himself of the potential for the Acadians to assist any French troops attacking the British in Acadia. On 28 July 1755 Lt. Colonel Lawrence without the consent or knowledge of London issued an order to deport the entire Acadian population to the New England colonies along the Atlantic seaboard. He envisioned this would solve his “Acadian problem”.

The British governors of Acadia and the French priests serving the Acadian population clashed often - even resulting in priests being imprisoned occasionally. The French priests often acted as arms of the French military - riling up the Mi'kmaq to harass and fight the British and constantly trying to turn the Acadians against the British.

Abbé Jean-Louis Le Loutre was one of the most active French agents in Acadia. In the 1750s New Brunswick, Île St-Jean (Prince Edward Island) and Île Royale (Cape-Breton) were all French territories while today's Nova Scotia was British. Abbé Le Loutre, following French government desires, wanted all Acadians in British Acadia to move to French territory; however, many Acadians resisted as they had productive farms and secure lifestyles. To “encourage” the Acadians to move to French territory as Île Royale, Abbé Le Loutre would threaten the Acadians using both religion and physical means.

As a young boy growing up in Meliguèche, Pierre played with all of his cousins on the rolling hills, fished along the coast, helped with the many chores that all had to do and sailed with his father and uncles in their coasting vessels. Suddenly at age nine his life was to change.

About 1750 Abbé Le Loutre visited Merliguèche and “encouraged” the small Acadian population there to move – telling them that he would have Native Americans destroy their village if they stayed. Shortly, almost all Acadians in the small community left for either Île St.-Jean or Île Royale. Apparently by 1750 young Pierre Guédry's parents had died as he went to Baie des Espagnols (today Sidney) on Île Royale with his sister Ursule and her husband Paul Boutin. In fact, all but one of his siblings and their families resettled at or near Baie des Espagnols. The Census of 1752 of Île Royale provides us with a wonderful picture of where each of the families was residing and when they arrived.

Unfortunately the “enticing” stories of Île Royale by Abbé Le Loutre and the French were not true – the land was sterile, the weather was challenging and the region was experiencing a long drought. Furthermore, the French at Fortress Louisbourg could not supply the new Acadian settlers with food or supplies to sustain them. On the 24<sup>th</sup> of August 1754 most of the Guédry family from Île Royale along with a few other settlers (totaling 25 persons) arrived by boat at Halifax and requested permission to return to their Merliguèche homesite. Thirteen-year-old Pierre made the return trip with his sister Ursule and her husband. While the Acadians were away, the English in 1753 had brought in German Protestants and settled the area around

Merliguèche Bay and renamed the area Lunenburg. William Cotterell, commanding at Halifax, did allow the Acadians to return to their homeland and resettle there. In October 1754 another 25 Acadians, mostly cousins of the Guédry family, also came to Halifax and eventually settled near Lunenburg. In June 1755 the English provided victuals to the Lunenburg settlers including the recently-arrived Acadians. Pierre Guédry received his victuals with his sister Ursule and her family.

Then suddenly about mid-September 1755 the world turned upside down for these Acadians. As told in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of 23 October 1755, the English seized the whole Acadian community near Lunenburg, loaded them aboard the tender *Jolly Bacchus* and shipped them to Georges Island in the Halifax Harbor where they arrived on 15 September. Here they remained for the next two and a half months – living outdoors with no shelter, having only the clothes they were wearing when captured, withstanding the harsh winter conditions of the barren island and subsisting on meager food supplies. Amazingly, none of the Acadians died during these two and a half months.

In early December the British loaded the fifty Acadians on Georges Island into the hole of the sloop *Providence* under command of Master Samuel Barron and shipped them to North Carolina - arriving in early January 1756. Although the exact location that the Acadians landed is not known, it likely was the bustling port city of Edenton, North Carolina as Master Barron had a large home near there and also a business in Edenton. Here Pierre Guédry, a lad of fourteen years, and his fellow Acadians disembarked from the *Providence* and began anew their lives although almost certainly under the watchful eye of the local government and with significant restrictions on travel and how they lived. Edenton, today as then, is a very rural area on the Albemarle Sound with large swamps and woods surrounding the community. These fifty Acadians were the only ones deported to North Carolina and little is known of their stay in North Carolina. Where they lived, how they were treated, what was their livelihood are all unknowns. They had no access to Catholic services or sacraments. They were looked down upon by the local population and almost certainly struggled to survive - doing menial tasks to get food for their family. Their movement was probably restricted - likely requiring a passport to travel more than a few miles from their home. Scant mention is made about the Acadians in the governmental records. From later records it is evident that Pierre's sister Marie-Josephe Guédry and her husband Charles Boutin have died leaving three orphans. They died either in the voyage from Georges Island to North Carolina or during their stay in North Carolina. Other members of the extended Guédry family took in their three children and raised them.

The fall of Montreal in September 1760 effectively ended the French and Indian War. About this time all but one of the Acadians in North Carolina left for either Pennsylvania or Maryland. Pierre Guédry, now a young man of 19, went with his sister Ursule's family and with his brother Joseph to Philadelphia. Unlike North Carolina, Philadelphia had an active Catholic population. Many of the Acadians who had been deported to Philadelphia in late 1755 were residing in dilapidated huts on the north side of Pine Street between 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Streets. This was just a few blocks from St. Joseph Catholic Church. It seems likely that the Guédry family would have settled here on entering Philadelphia about 1760. Our first record of the Guédry's in Philadelphia is the marriage of Joseph Guédry, Pierre's brother, and Magdalen Melancon at St. Joseph Catholic Church on 22 January 1761. Later that year, on 10 September at St. Joseph's



Church Pierre Guédry was the parrain (Godfather) at the baptism of his nephew Simon Joseph Guédry, son of Joseph Guédry and Magdalen Melancon. On 24 June 1762 Pierre again was the parrain at the baptism of his niece Susan Catherine Boutin, daughter of his sister Ursule and her husband Paul Boutin. On 20 June 1763 Paul Boutin, Ursule Guédry and six children, Joseph Guédry, his wife Magdalen Melancon and three children and Pierre Guédry, a bachelor, are enumerated on the list of Acadians in Pennsylvania who wish to go to France. Three of the children listed with Paul Boutin and Ursule Guédry are the orphaned children of Charles Boutin and Marie-Josephe Guédry. As late as 6 June 1764 the Guédry family is still in Philadelphia when little Paul Boutin, son of Paul Boutin and Ursule Guédry, is baptized at St. Joseph's Church.

On the 7 July 1763 Jean-Baptiste Guédry, the "missing" brother of Pierre Guédry, who was not exiled to North Carolina, appeared on the list of Acadians at Port Tobacco, Maryland desiring to go to France. He is with his wife Anne Dupuis and their four children Firmin, Magdelaine, Jean-Baptiste and Anne-Monique. Between 1764 and late 1767 Jean-Baptiste Guédry died in Maryland – leaving his widow Anne Dupuis and their five children: Firmin (born ca 1752), Magdelaine (born ca 1754), Jean-Baptiste (born ca 1761), Anne-Monique (born ca 1762) and Elizabeth (born ca 1765).

In late 1764 or early 1765 Pierre Guédry married Marguerite Dupuis, daughter of Jean-Baptiste Dupuis and Anne Breau. In 1765 a daughter Marie was born to the young couple. Pierre Guédry journeyed to Port Tobacco, Maryland in the latter part of 1764 – probably to aid his sister-in-law Anne Dupuis with her large family. It is likely that here Pierre Guédry met and married Marguerite Dupuis as his future mother-in-law, the widowed Anne (Breau) Dupuis, with her four children, Marie, Monique, Marguerite and Pierre appeared on the 7 July 1763 list of Acadians at Port Tobacco desiring to go to France.

As the first groups of Acadians began arriving in Louisiana in 1764 and 1765, they wrote to their cousins in Maryland telling them about the abundance of good land, moderate climate, excellent wildlife available and the positive attitude of the Spanish government towards the Acadians and their Catholic religion. In 1766 the Acadians deported to the Snow Hill and Princess Anne region of Maryland boarded a ship for Louisiana. This was the first of four Acadian expeditions from Maryland to Louisiana. On 17 December 1767 Pierre Guédry, his wife Marguerite, their daughter Marie and their orphaned nephew Olivier Boutin (son of Pierre's deceased brother-in-law Charles Boutin and his deceased sister Marie-Josephe Guédry) as well as his sister-in-law Anne Dupuis and her five children along with 140 other Acadians embarked on the *Jane* at Port Tobacco for their two-month journey to New Orleans. On arriving at New Orleans about 7 February 1768 these Acadians were lodged temporarily in quarters provided by the Spanish government and those needing medical attention received it.

To the dismay of the Port Tobacco Acadians, the Spanish announced that they would be settled at Fort San Luis de Natchez - across the Mississippi River from the English Fort Panmure at Natchez. The Spanish goal was to use the Acadians as a buffer against the English encroaching from east of the Mississippi River onto Spanish territory on the west bank; to have the Acadians augment their sparse military forces with an Acadian militia and to produce crops to sell in New Orleans. Fort San Luis de Natchez was approximately 170 river miles above New Orleans and

about 105 river miles above the nearest Acadian settlement on the Mississippi River. The distance from Fort San Luis de Natchez to New Orleans was too great for the Acadians to sell their crops economically. Furthermore, the area near Fort San Luis de Natchez was swampland infested with harmful reptiles and insects as well as Indians prone to attacking the Acadians and the fort. The area also lent itself to serious diseases attacking the Acadians who had little resistance to disease. The Port Tobacco Acadians strenuously protested going to Fort San Luis de Natchez, but Spanish authorities threatened to deport them back to Maryland if they did not go. Finally, the Acadians relented and in March 1768 settled lands just south of Fort San Luis de Natchez.

Immediately the Acadians began to suffer from diseases and within 18 months over one-third had died. Included among the dead were Marguerite Guédry, wife of Pierre Guédry, their daughter Marie and their newborn son - all dying in July 1768. Marguerite's death must have been troubling for Pierre as the Spanish commandant Pedro Piernas stated she was "afflicted with open sores and whom the physician said that he is unable to cure in this post...". Pierre, a widower not yet thirty years old, married Claire Babin, daughter of Antoine Babin and Catherine Landry, on 22 January 1769. Claire Babin, her widowed mother and her five siblings had arrived in Louisiana on the *Jane* in February 1768 with Pierre Guédry.

After a revolt in late October 1768 against the Spanish Governor Antonio de Ulloa partly due to harsh treatment of the Acadians sent to Fort San Luis de Natchez, Governor Ulloa was ousted and Alejandro O'Reilly became governor. In December 1769 Governor O'Reilly allowed the San Luis de Natchez Acadians to move down river and join their cousins along the Acadian Coast near present-day Ascension Parish. On 1 August 1770 Commandant Louis Judice enumerated Pierre Guédry, Claire Babin and their 5-month old son in the Census of Ascension Parish. Pierre did not remain long in Ascension Parish as by July 1776 he and his family have crossed the Atchafalaya Basin and resettled in St. Landry Parish where their fourth son Jean-Baptiste was born on 19 July 1776. Their other children were Louis David (b. March 1770), Olivier (b. 1772), and Joseph (b. 1774). In the 4 May 1777 Census of Opelousas Pierre Guédry and Claire Babin have four sons, ten cattle and twelve horses. In July 1779 Paul Hypolite joined the growing family and then tragedy struck. In mid-June 1780 Claire Babin gave birth to their sixth son Augustin; however, she died shortly after giving birth. Pierre, not yet forty years old, was left a widower for the second time with a family of six young boys.

It was difficult for a man alone to raise a family, provide for them and oversee the work of his vacherie. Thus widowers often married shortly after the death of their wife. About 1781, shortly after Claire's death, Pierre married Marguerite Miller, daughter of William Miller and Anne Keven. Pierre and Marguerite continued to live in St. Landry Parish where they had two daughters and four sons: Marguerite (b. December 1781), Louis (b. 27 December 1784), Charles (b. 1 November 1785), Anastasie (b. 12 March 1788), Victorin (b. 14 March 1789) and Antoine (b. September 1792).

Through hard work Pierre began to prosper raising cattle and farming. With the lush grass of the St. Landry prairies feeding them, his herds grew in size. In 1791 he purchased from a Mrs. Douclet three tracts of land in St. Martin Parish on Bayou Teche and Pierre agreed to deliver as payment 110 bulls. Each tract was 50 arpents fronting Bayou Teche by 40 arpents deep. They

were located near present-day Cecilia. About 1793 he left his St. Landry Parish home and moved his family to his new property in St. Martin Parish where he re-established his vacherie and farm. As his ranching prospered, so did the size of his family. Between 1794 and approximately 1812 Pierre and Marguerite had eight more children - of which seven survived childhood. Pierre thus fathered twenty-two children during his lifetime and all but three survived childhood. As he aged and prospered, Pierre became known locally as the Patriarch of Grand-Pointe (as Cecilia was then called). On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of October 1822 Pierre's third wife Marguerite died in St. Martin Parish. She was buried at the St. Martin de Tours Catholic Cemetery - which was located on the square in front of the present St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church in St. Martinville, Louisiana.

Less than a week before his death, Pierre dictated his Last Will and Testament to Pierre Labyche. In it he left a genealogical treasure trove - providing where he was born, where he wished to be buried, the names of his parents, the names of each of his three wives and the children he had by each and the names of the spouses of those children that predeceased him. At his death on 13 November 1825 at the age of 83 years his estate was valued at over \$200,000 which included cash, slaves, numerous tracts of land, his home, farming & ranching supplies and miscellaneous other property. This was his remaining estate after he had twice previously split his lifetime wealth with his children at the death of his wives Claire Babin and Marguerite Miller. Pierre was buried the day after this death alongside his wife Marguerite at the St. Martin de Tours Catholic Cemetery in St. Martinville.

As an aside, a conservative estimate of his \$200,000 estate in 2012 dollars would exceed \$2,000,000.

After arriving in Louisiana penniless in February 1768, Pierre Guédry through ingenuity, hard work and honest dealings prospered in his New Acadie leaving a legacy of great respect, hard-earned wealth and many children that continue his "family" today.

\*\*\*\*\*

**OUR PAST – *American Press*, December 11, 2013  
By MIKE JONES**

**75 YEARS AGO – December 11, 1938     SPANISH WAR VET OFFICERS**

The Joe Wheeler Camp No. 1, United Spanish American War Veterans, and the Women's auxiliary of the Joe Wheeler Camp, No. 5, held their meetings last night at the Association of Commerce, each camp being in session in different rooms at the same time.

The Joe Wheeler Camp No. 1, elected the following officers for the coming year: Commander, M. L. HURLBUT; senior vice commander, FRANK M. MILLIKEN of Crowley; junior vice commander; HENRY A. REID, trustees, W. E. HOLBROOK of DeQuincy, GEORGE MONROE, and ALBERT J. DEUFFEL; officer of the day, WILEY A. SUTTON, Vinton; officer of the guard, A. S. COLLINS, Sulphur.

The Women 's auxiliary elected the following officers: President, Mrs. HATTIE COLLINS; senior vice president, Mrs. LOUISE MONROE; junior vice president, Mrs. ANNIE MAY WENTZ, chaplain, Miss BELL WENTZ; patriotic instructor, Mrs. FANNY NICHOLAS; historian, Mrs. GEORGIA FORBES; conductress, Mrs. CORINNE G. QUINN; assistant conductress, Miss CORALIE R. LYMAN, Crowley; assistant guard, Mrs. CARRIE WALSH; secretary, Miss LOIS WENTZ; treasurer, Mrs. EMMA SQUIRES; musician, Miss HELEN WENTZ; reporter, Miss LOIS WENTZ.

## PILES OF PAPER – PART I

By WILLIAM DOLLARHIDE – [www.genealogyblog.com](http://www.genealogyblog.com)

Permission to print given by *Genealogy Newsline* Vol. 1 #27, September 26, 2011

A Publication of *Family Roots Publishing Co., LLC*

*Genealogy Newsline* #214- October 2013

**Dollarhide's Genealogy Rule No. 44: Genealogy is an addiction with no cure and for which no 12-step program is available.**

When people first get interested in their family history they are not fully prepared for what is about to happen to them. Genealogy is an addiction. New genealogists discover that they now have to do this hobby for the rest of their life! The first few weeks of intense genealogical research turns what used to be lovely, well-ordered persons into compulsive, determined zealots with only one thing on their minds – get that genealogy stuff! Husbands go night after night without their dinner, children are left to fend for themselves, and relatives begin answering their phone with, “Oh, it’s you again...but I thought I already told you everything I know”.

It is a genealogical fact of life that something strange happens to nice people – they lose control of their lives. Those of you who are just starting out in genealogy and not learned this yet should stop reading NOW. I would not want to be the one who caused you to spend the rest of your life looking for dead relatives. But, if you are already hooked and have a large collection of paper that is taking over your house – then you should stay with us. I will try to give you some ideas for organizing your genealogical records (otherwise known as “piles of paper”). Those who have become a member of the “paperless society” are excused from reading further. And, if there are any people who still believe that a personal computer will REDUCE the amount of paper you collect – you are also excused.

### **The Paper Problem**

Aside from the irritating experience of discovering that some of your ancestors had no parents (your ancestor just appeared on the planet one day), perhaps the most common problem experienced by genealogists is the stack of paper that begins to collect. As the paper grows, genealogist move gradually from a file tray to a series of file trays; to a file cabinet, then several file cabinets; and for some, a loss of several rooms of their house to the mountain of paper. Getting that first computer did not help a lot, because now you could print out even more paper than you had before.

I once described my genealogy collection as “those piles of paper” and if this description is not completely foreign to you, then you may be interested in how I found a way to organize those piles. My first success with organizing my genealogy mess came after a disaster. Back in 1974, after about two years of doing genealogy, most of my paper files were neatly stacked (in manageable piles) on a drafting table built from saw horses and a flat door. When one of the saw horses collapsed, one end of the table came crashing down and scattered all of my two-years of genealogy all over the room. My experience of picking up the paper from the floor is where I first began developing a method of organizing that mess.



So, if you truly want to get organized too, then I suggest that you start by throwing your entire paper collection into one large pile in the center of a room. With that done, let's see how you can pick them up, and in what order. But first, let's identify what is in that pile of paper.

### **First Step: Turn One Pile into Three Piles**

When you first started in genealogy, you could put everything you had in one neat 3-ring binder. It wasn't long before it was several binders, then file cabinets...and you know the rest. When the collection was small, you could have marriage certificates, photos, pedigree charts, family group sheets, notes you had taken, copies from censuses, etc., all together in the same small notebook. In fact, if you dumped the contents of the small notebook into one pile of paper, you would still only have a small pile. Now multiply that small pile by the number of years you have been doing genealogy, and dump the contents of your file cabinets, boxes, etc., into one pile. You would find that the entire pile can be broken down into different categories of paper. So, let's start by separating the sheets of paper in the large pile into categories. We only need to identify three. Thus, your first step in organizing the one large pile of paper is to turn it into three piles of paper.

### **Category 1 – Notes and Documents**

This category will have the largest number of sheets of paper. It contains the photocopies of pages from books, copies of census extracts, birth certificates, marriage licenses, deeds you have copied, and so on. The paper in this category pertains to all of your families and many different surnames. This is the heart of your genealogical research. This category has the raw research notes, documents, and copies of any source that mentions your ancestors.

The nature of this category has to do with the way we do research on our ancestry. We identify genealogical events for each person who appears on our pedigree charts. Information about an individual person is gathered and recorded first, in the form of notes and documents. Then, a family group sheet and pedigree charts the way the facts are all put together. Family group sheets and pedigree charts are the genealogical presentation of the family tree. The facts we collect before these forms were prepared represent the genealogical research for the family tree. The facts gained in genealogical research are almost always oriented towards one person, with the collection of facts about that person's life, or the genealogical events for a single person.

Of course, we want to link people together as married couples, as members of a family, the blood-line connection of a person to his parents, grandparents, and so on. But remember that all of the presentation work must be preceded by the gathering of documentation. The most important part of genealogical work, therefore, is the research to identify the significant genealogical milestones for individuals. From a collection of these facts, a family can be put together, or a pedigree chart can be extended.

The significant genealogical milestones of a person's life begin with a birth. A date and place of birth is followed by a date and place of marriage, and ends with a date and place of burial. But in-between these basic vital statistics are a myriad of events in a person's life. We are talking about recorded events, which includes anything that happened in a person's life that can be recalled from memory or from written accounts. These include, for example, a baptism, christening, or an event in which a person was recorded in history for some noteworthy deed,

good or bad. The day someone entered school is a genealogical event, as is the graduation day. A name of a person mentioned in an obituary as a survivor is a genealogical event, perhaps confirming a date and place where a person lived, as well as a relationship to the deceased. In addition, an event such as a land record showing the residence for a person and the date of the land transaction is a genealogical event. Any written account of a person, however slight, is a genealogical event, and adds valuable knowledge about a person's life.

All along the time-line of a person's life are events that confirm that a person lived in a particular place at a particular time. If a chronological listing of all of the events in a person's life were possible, it would give a biographical account of a person's day-by-day existence, plus it would identify all of the places a person lived. Such a complete listing is not possible unless someone has kept detailed diary entries every day for an entire lifetime. But many of the recorded events of a person's life exist, even though they may not be obvious. For example, a record of a person's school attendance may still exist, or a record of the first piece of property a person owned exists in the form of a recorded deed in a county courthouse. A genealogist's job is to find these recorded events and extract them using the same techniques a detective uses. But these diligent activities will make this category of paper very large.

The first category could be called your "database". This is a paper database of facts about your ancestors, and no computer is required – not yet anyway. After separating this category from the others, your goal should be to have every fact you have ever found on your ancestors in one group: the Notes and Documents.

If you have facts in your memory that have never been written down, now is the time to do that. The Notes and Documents category is going to be your complete database of information. And later, we are going to organize it in such a manner that you will be able to find any particular piece of paper in seconds! For now, just get every one of the sheets of paper that belong in the Notes and Documents category separated from the other two categories.

### **Category 2 – Compiled Sheets**

This second category includes any family group sheets, pedigree charts, surname lists, descendancies, or any compiled genealogical information that derives from different sources. Most of these sheets of paper were compiled by you. The information on them came from the notes and documents you have collected. They are different from the Notes and Documents category because they are compiled sheets, not original documents or notes you collect. If you want to organize them, they should be separated from the notes and documents.

Dealing with the paper to be separated into the Compiled Sheets category will not be difficult. You can put family group sheets in one notebook or file folder, for example. The same is possible with pedigree charts and descendancies. But, you cannot organize these types of records very well if they are interfiled with the other categories. After all of these materials are separated from the rest, you may want to organize this category first, because it will be probably be the easiest to do. Make file folders or notebooks to separate the various types of sheets in this category, such as family group sheets, pedigree charts, and others. When you are done, take your entire family out to McDonalds to celebrate your incredible achievement. For now, ignore that still very large pile of paper that is in the middle of your kitchen.

### **Category 3 – Research Aids**

This category does not necessarily give names of people, but is important to your research project, because it includes “how to” items, lists of libraries in Ohio (because you have an interest in Ohio research), maps, lists of professional genealogists, societies, clubs, commercial vendors, etc. This category also includes your personal library of books pertaining to genealogical research, and of course, would include articles from GenealogyBlog and other newsletters and magazines.

Items in the Research Aids category are not difficult to organize. You can simply start file folders to collect all of the things that relate to Ohio, and label the file “Ohio.” You will find that the majority of the Research Aids category can be organized by its geographic origin, e.g., libraries in Indiana, list of genealogists in Ohio, how to do research in South Carolina, and so on. Research books will organize themselves by being placed on a bookshelf. However, if any of your books contain information about your families, you need to copy those pages from the books and include the copies with the Notes and Documents category.

You should be able to organize all of your Research Aids (or call it your “personal library”) in no time at all. These materials seem to sort themselves by place, so to get some quick gratification, get the Research Aids organized along with the second category, Compiled Sheets, and you will be left with just one large pile of paper.

### **Separate the Notes and Documents**

As it turns out, you cannot really organize the Notes and Documents category until they are separated from the other two categories – so just leave them in the middle of the room as a neat stack of paper until you have the first two categories done. Before wading into the Notes and Documents, reward yourself with a large hot chocolate sundae for having done such a marvelous job of it so far. It would be advised that before starting on the Notes and Documents that you have at least a one-week break. The next steps get harder.

With category two and three done, you have accomplished a great deal. You will have your compiled sheets in order, and you will have your research library in order. But you still have the first category, Notes and Documents, which is still a very large pile of paper. In this pile are notes and documents on everyone you have collected. You have your paternal side of the family as well as the maternal side of the family in there.

*In the next article in this series, “Piles of Paper – Part 2.” We will demonstrate some techniques in organizing the Notes and Documents category – the area with the largest amount of paper. Meanwhile, please cover the pile of paper in your kitchen with plastic wrap to keep the dogs and cats away.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**“Some people are your relatives but others are your ancestors,  
And you choose the ones you want to have as ancestors.  
You create yourself out of those values.”**

**- Ralph Ellison**

## OPELOUSAS MEANT 'BLACK LEG'

By JIM BRADSHAW

*The Welsh Citizen*, June 5, 2012

Archaeologists think Native Americans lived in the Opelousas area more than 10,000 years ago. Historians know Indians were here when Europeans arrived, because the place is named for the Opelousas tribe.

There are three sites in the Opelousas area with remains of people who lived as much as 12,500 years ago in small, nomadic hunting groups. They followed the game they hunted with spears tipped with rock points, camping near streams in temporary shelters made of branches, grass, and hides.

Artifacts have been found at about 20 other locations near Opelousas where people lived about 7,000 years ago. These were also nomads, but they probably moved less often than the earlier tribes. They remained in some spots long enough to create mounds (either as burial sites or as garbage middens) that can still be found.

Even in historic times the Opelousas Indians were apparently more or less nomadic. In 1733, representatives of the tribe appeared before the governing body of the Louisiana colony to ask that traders be sent to visit them. If the traders came, they said, they would give up their nomadic ways and settle into villages.

The name Opelousas has been given many meanings, but the long accepted one is "black leg." Some people think members of the tribe painted their legs a dark color. Another theory is that the Opelousas' legs were stained when they waded in stagnant waters to hunt and fish. SIMON LE PAGE DU PRATZ, who lived in Louisiana from 1718 to 1734, said the Opelousas lived just west of two small lakes east of what is now Opelousas. The waters of the lake were black because of a large number of leaves covering the bottom.

The tribe that became known as the Opelousas probably came to Louisiana about 2,000 years ago. By about 1,200 years ago, they farmed, had pottery and other crafts, made axes and other crude tools, and smoked tobacco in pipes. They traded with other tribes, lived in windowless houses, and buried their dead in huge mounds.

In 1700, the Opelousas Indian were living on a stream, probably Bayou Courtableau, in houses built by arranging poles in teepee shape, plastering them with mud, covering them with palmetto leaves, and, finally, with mats of cane. They farmed, hunted, and fished. They worshiped spirits, good (the sun) and bad (disease). They played games involving balls and sticks and they sang and danced. The people, by most reports, were friendly with Europeans, but there is an account reportedly written by the granddaughter of Judge SETH LEWIS that says his home near Opelousas was fortified during "Indian wars."

"When my grandfather bought his Louisiana plantation there was on it a large double log house which had been a fort during the war with the Indians, and it was called Camp Hamilton.



He retained the name, and the house was built of strong magnolia logs and was almost indestructible. He had the old building enclosed by a wood casing and added to it at the back; so that when I first saw it, it was a large old-fashioned double house, three rooms deep, and with a wide hall in the center and porches at the back and front," she wrote.

In 1706, JUCHEREAU ST. DENIS, founder of Natchitoches, was among the Opelousas Indians on a trading expedition. He reported, "The Opelousas are not afraid of the white man and they seemed to be accustomed to him. Among the Indians were seen two buckles of French make. They understood the French word ami as friend."

The Opelousas were reported living near the town of Opelousas in 1724, evidently remaining there as long as they kept their tribal identity. In 1805, their tribal village was 15 miles west of present-day Opelousas.

One of the places where the Opelousas Indians camped or lived was in the area of Opelousas Catholic School, behind St. Landry Catholic Church on North Union Street. A lot of arrowheads have been found over the years in the area and, at one time, there was a mound with a pine tree standing on the property. This is said to have been the lookout post. In addition, there were fresh water springs at the site.

About 20 Opelousas Indians were still alive in 1814, but there is no mention of them later. Few signs of the days of the Opelousas Indians remain.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **OUR PAST – *AMERICAN PRESS*, October 14, 2013**

**By MIKE JONES**

**75 YEAR AGO – October 14, 1938**

**LC CONFEDERATE VET**

Baton Rouge. A 92-year-old Confederate veteran, S. T. SEAGRAVE, of Lake Charles, today voiced a demand for back pensions at the opening session of the annual Louisiana reunion of veterans of the War Between the States.

"They've got the money, why don't they give it to us?" SEAGRAVE said, "HUEY LONG promised us that we'd get \$60 a month."

Other veterans, their ages and residences, attending the convention were: NATHAN S. SMART, 93, Lake Charles; JAMES BLOUNT, 93, JOHN ALPHONSE, 93, H. C. TURCK, 88, CHARLES HERTSOG, 88, and FRANK POWELL, 100, all of New Orleans; W. E. DARK, 90, of Dodson; A. T. FULLER, 91, Dubach; Col. W. C. STEWART, 93, Farmerville; E. P. THOMPSON, 93, Plaquemine; S. H. WYATT, 93, Jackson; THOMAS LOFTINS, 94, Plattenville; MARTIN GUIDRY, 97, Rayne; and JOE BERRYHILL, 93, Pontchatoula.

The opening session featured an address by General JOHN R. KENNEDY, Commander of the Army of Tennessee, which includes Louisiana. He is also division commander for Alabama.

## TALES FROM THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD

Submitted by WILLIAM J. THIBODEAUX, Lafayette, La.

In the late 1950s, AL MALONE, Assistant Public Relations Director for the Texas and Pacific (T and P) Railroad, wrote an interesting piece in *The Ville Platte Gazette*. It was about a small rail line, the LE&W (Louisiana East and West) Railroad. Chances are, you've never heard of it. Not many have. According to the article, the railroad was built in 1906, which began in Bunkie, Louisiana, and went to Ville Platte, a distance of 19 miles. The following year, on April 25, 1907, it was purchased by the Texas and Pacific (T and P) Railroad for \$12,500 per mile. GEORGE J. GOULD was at the helm of the Texas and Pacific Railroad. He was the eldest son of JASON "JAY" GOULD, a leading American railroad developer and speculator, often vilified as a typical robber baron.

In 1907, lumber and miscellaneous agricultural products were among the top commodities of the former LE&W Railroad. It was reported that the Louisiana rice crop was large and while sugarcane produced an abundant crop, it yielded well below expectations. As for the cotton crop, it was short due to either the drought or the ravages of "dat ol' debil" – the boll weevil. A short distance away on the mainline, the primary freight in 1907 for the T&P was coal. It carried more than a quarter-million tons of it that year.

The rail line to Eunice was completed on August 1, 1907. If you're interested in rail size, it was 56 pound rail, which means for every yard or three feet, the rail weighed 56 pounds. Today, the largest rail in America is 141 pounds. However, there are still plenty of 80, 90, 110, 112, 113, 115, 119, 132 and 133 pound rails out there in the industry. According to DAVID FRASIER, General Manager for Acadiana Railway, 56 pound rail can still be found in Ville Platte.

Exactly two months after laying the rails to Eunice, the T&P provided passenger service to and from Ville Platte. Initially, it was strictly passenger service, but it wasn't long before the train became a "mixed daily" carrying passengers and freight. The depot at Ville Platte was built in 1908. Another tid-bit of information about the area, when the T&P began building the line to Eunice, Ville Platte was no more than a village. According to a 1908 Rand McNally & Company Atlas, which registered the entire Louisiana Railroad System, Ville Platte had 163 residents. A few years later it had grown to a population of 603. Unimproved land sold for \$10 an acre while improved land sold from \$20 to \$60 dollars an acre – depending on the location, location, location!

Despite its small size, Ville Platte was considered a progressive town. It had an ice plant, sawmills, cotton gins, storage warehouses and wholesale grocers. There was hide-pelts and wool shipping. It also had a vehicle manufacturing plant that turned out wagons, buggies and surreys "with the fringe on top." And, of course, Ville Platte had a newspaper, but back then it was called the *Evangeline Banner*. It had two churches, one a Roman Catholic, the other a Methodist. It had the Commercial and the T.P.A. Hotels. It also had a public high school and the academy. It was known as a "banking town" by virtue of having two banks, the First National and the Evangeline Bank and Trust Co. Ville Platte also had the Board of Trade and it took great pride in its 500-seat Deardeau Opera House.

Back during that era, the TP had the "Cannonball" and the "Night Express" with their renowned Pullman Palace cars. These two passengers were replaced in 1916 by the "Sunshine Special" and the "Louisiana Limited." The SP had a number of passenger trains including the granddaddy of them all, the "Sunset Limited." According to AL BETHARD, Library Specialist Supervisor of UL's Dupre Library, the L&A had the "Hustler," which ran from Shreveport to Houston and the "Hummingbird" ran from New Orleans to Tennessee. Not to be outdone, the little rail line that could, boasted their passenger train – the "Veep" (Ville Platte) Special, which operated daily. It left Ville Platte at 8:15 a.m. and arrived at Bunkie at 9:50 a.m. The Veep Special left Ville Platte at 4:50 p.m. and arrived at Eunice at 6:00 p.m. The distance between Bunkie and Eunice is 36.69 track miles. The TP maintained passenger service until 1931. Union Tank Car of Ville Platte now owns the rail line and has a lifetime lease with Acadiana Railway.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **DEATH OF A RAILROADER**

Submitted by WILLIAM J. THIBODEAUX of Lafayette, LA

According to an old *Lafayette Daily Advertiser* article, on December 20, 1902, AMBROISE MOUTON, a 23 year old Lafayette man, fell from a railcar while switching cars at Bayou Ramos. The paper said MOUTON's legs were crushed just above the knees when he slipped and fell from a boxcar he was riding while switching.

Conductor RYAN was in charge of the train and witnessed the accident saying AMBROISE fell in front of the "iron wheels." RYAN and a brakeman wrapped MOUTON's legs with cloth to stop the bleeding. They lifted the injured man into the caboose and laid him on a mattress, which had been moved to the floor. The train traveled to Morgan City, which was five miles west from where MOUTON was injured. He was briefly given medical attention at Morgan City and then was sent to Algiers by rail where some of the best doctors were located. The agent at Morgan City sent a telegraph alerting everyone including the train dispatcher of the tragic accident, thus assuring clear signals.

AMBROISE's family in Lafayette had been notified of the accident and his mother and another family member were quickly loaded onto a passenger train and were rushed to Algiers. The unfortunate accident happened at Ramos, which is located between Morgan City and Bayou Bouef on the former Southern Pacific's Morgan Line.

AMBROISE MOUTON had recently been hired by Southern Pacific (SP) Railroad and was in the process of qualifying as brakeman. Back in those days a "student brakeman" made several trips with different train crews in hopes of learning something from each of his assignments. Once the student brakeman knew his job well, a conductor wrote a letter usually to the Asst. Superintendent explaining that this man was ready for a written test to become brakeman. Oh, and did I forget to mention the student trips were pro bono AMBROISE wasn't being paid for the student trips as was customary with all railroads back then; they wanted experienced employees.

Retired former SP general manager and superintendent, RAPHAEL "RAY" DUPLECHAIN, who hired out in the 1950s said he often heard stories that were passed down by some of the old railroaders. One of my favorites was when someone applied for work as a brakeman, the

interviewing company officer would invariably say, "show me your hands." Back then if you didn't have a finger or two missing or a hand mangled, you weren't experienced! Hence the term "experienced hand." RAY also said he heard the story about the unfortunate accident at Bayou Ramos many times from some of the old head trainmen. And according to JOSEPH "JC" MOREAUX, retired safety officer for SP and UP (Union Pacific) Railroad, and who was once a railroad brakeman and conductor said when he hired out in the 1950s; the student trips had been reduced from 30 to only 10 non-paid trips.

Unfortunately, AMBROISE MOUTON died in the caboose at Algiers as a Catholic priest prayed at his side. According to the article, later that evening his body was placed on the 9:20 train headed for Lafayette. AMBROISE's mother had arrived at Algiers in time to board and make the west bound trip with her son.

AMBROISE MOUTON's funeral took place the following day at the family residence, which was also customary for the time. He was buried at 4 o'clock in the afternoon with the Rev. Father BOLLARD presiding. According to the paper, the funeral was attended by a large crowd of sympathizers, friends, neighbors and member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The fire department, the "Sontag Military Band" and members of the ancient Order of United Workmen (AOUW) were also present of which AMBROISE was a member. The organization was founded in 1868 by JOHN JORDAN UPCHURCH. Back then, no one insured railroad brakemen - the job was too dangerous. The old order was the first fraternal group to offer death benefit life insurance to its members.

J. C. MOREAUX spent countless hours all over the country teaching safety to newly hired trainmen. He said, "Today's trainmen spend a lot of time in rules training, both in the classroom and the field." The trainees still participate in the railroad's time honored tradition of student trips; however, now they are paid.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### **THE DANGERS OF INTERNET GENEALOGY - TIPS TO AVOID CLIMBING THE WRONG TREE (Source: Family Tree Magazine)**

1. **RECOGNIZE THAT THE INTERNET IS ONLY A TOOL.** Used wisely, the Internet can be a great tool in helping us trace our family history. Using it unwisely can result in inaccurate information being passed onto future generations.
2. **UNDERSTAND THE NEED FOR ACCURACY.** To be sure that the record you are compiling is reliable, don't accept any information posted online as accurate without verifying it yourself. There is so much information out there on the Internet that has not been accurately researched or interpreted.
3. **SEARCH ORIGINAL RECORDS.** Be sure to verify any information you find online by searching the original record or a digitized/microfilmed version thereof. Online subscription sites can be useful, but we need to be aware that only a small percentage of reliable, original genealogical documents are currently online.
4. **EDUCATE YOURSELF.** Genealogical research is a skill that is acquired through education and practice. Viewing a genealogical document is one thing, accurately interpreting and using the information for maximum benefit is another.



## **MANY CAME TO CAMERON AND MADE IT THEIR HOME**

Permission to print given by NOLA MAE ROSS

*The Cameron Parish Pilot*, Cameron, La., March 10, 2011

### **RAY DIMAS CAME FROM ALBUQUERQUE**

It was a strange happen-stance that brought RAY DIMAS to Cameron. RAY was born in Albuquerque, NM and just before the beginning of WWII, he joined the U.S. Army. He also became pen pals with a young lady from Creole, named MARGIE NUNEZ, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ABRA NUNEZ.

RAY was then sent overseas as a tech sergeant in the Second Indian Head Division and fought through the deadly Battle of the Bulge which claimed in a small area of less than 100 miles, nearly 77,000 American lives in one month.

RAY and MARGIE's son, GARY DIMAS, tells us what happened next. "My parents stayed in New Mexico until 1946 just after the birth of their oldest brother, JEAN. They then moved to Creole where RAY farmed with my grandpa, ABRA NUNEZ, before going to work for ED SWINDELL, Sr. of Louisiana Menhaden. He started out working in the factory before making his way up into the office where he became a clerk and then worked his way up to Purchasing Agent. After the death of ED SWINDELL, Sr., H. L. "Dick" DICKENS, became his boss.

"While at Louisiana Menhaden, RAY DIMAS and his friend, ADAM KERSHAW opened a little store called The Pogy Inn, which sold everything from ice cream to slicker suits. Most sales were on accounts and since the bank was closed on Fridays, when the boats came in, The Pogy Inn cashed payroll checks, and of course kept what was owed on tabs."

"His next move," recalls GARY "was across the river to work for Zapata Haynie Corporation as purchasing agent, until the mid '80s when he retired. He really loved Cameron Parish, even learning to speak the local French language, and he belonged to the VFW, American Legion, Woodmen of the World, 4<sup>th</sup> degree Knights of Columbus and even served as President of the Cameron Parish School Board. He was very active in all aspects of the community and served in many positions. He even refused any inheritance from his home place in Albuquerque and demanded to be buried in Creole on family property.

"RAY DIMAS came from a large family of nine and many area people remember his mother, ANNIE DIMAS, who visited often and celebrated her 100<sup>th</sup> birthday in Creole. She lived to be 107.

"There were a lot of complaints of the Cameron Pogy odor, from visitors and natives alike. But those plants fed the DIMAS family of nine for 40 years.

"One funny story about dad has been told back and forth in the family for years. It's about the time RAY DIMAS shot his first goose, in his father-in-law's pasture. He thought he was doing all the good, supplying supper for his new family.

“As it turned out the goose was tame and belonged to the NUNEZ’s neighbor. RAY’s father-in-law, ABRA (T-CHON) had RAY return the dead bird and apologize to the neighbor.”

### **WILLIS FAMILY COMES TO CAMERON**

The WILLIS family, consisting of the parents, BONNER, Jr., two sisters and a brother-in-law, came to Cameron about 1949. BONNER WILLIS’ dad was a Boat Captain for HARVEY SMITH. When they first started fishing in Cameron, the SMITH brothers, HARVEY and HOWARD, bought Navy Sub Chasers that were left over from WWII and they converted them into pogy fishing boats.

Later BONNER Jr. was also a boat captain for the SMITH brothers. “When I first started Menhaden fishing we had to pull the heavy nets loaded with pogies, by hand. It was a hard job. Then someone came up with the gadgets that they called power blocks which automatically lifted the nets full of fish into the mother boat.”

BONNER WILLIS remembers when he first came to Cameron, a man named J. W. DOXEY and MARK RICHARD operated an Exxon Station on the fuel docks.

He also remembers most of their boat captains from 1949 on, which included JIMMY LUPTON, ALLEN LUPTON, LOUIS JONES, who was an African-American, CHARLES STYRON, SAL JONES, also African-American, BRUCE CRANDALL, HERBERT WILLIS, and BONNER WILLIS, as well as NATHAN WHITE, who was also an African-American Boat Captain.

BONNER met and married JUDY CONNER from Cameron Parish. They were surprised to find out that her father GEORGE CONNER, also worked for the menhaden companies.

During Hurricane Audrey, June 27, 1957, BONNER stayed on his boat in Lake Charles. Right after the hurricane he and his boat *The Shoal Harbor* were asked to go back to Cameron and pick up survivors and he brought 37 survivors into Lake Charles.

### **EARLY MENHADEN PEOPLE RECALLED**

J. B. ‘BRAXTON’ BLAKE’s wife, NORMA JEAN ROGERS BLAKE, recalled the names of some of the early menhaden fishing families: “Captain JIMMY LUPTON and wife, LILLIAN; Captain ALLEN LUPTON; Captain MARIAN ‘PINKY’ LEWIS and wife, AUDREY; Captain CHARLES STYRON, Sr. and wife SABER; Captain CHARLES ‘BOURG’ STYRON, who later married ADELINE BOUDOIN from Creole; Captain BERKELEY SIMPSON and wife, ROSE; W. E. ‘DUCK’ GUTHRIE, who later married WILMA DAVIS; HUBERT C. ‘JUNIE’ SMITH, who later married ANNE SWINDELL, daughter of ED SWINDELL, Sr. the first manager of Louisiana Menhaden; HARRY GASKIN; WARREN MANN; BOBBY STYRON, who married OPAL MURPHY; ELVIN PINER and wife, VIVA; PERRY GOODWIN, Jr.; ORVILLE WEEKS; KENNETH ‘TURKEY’ WILLIS; BONNER WILLIS; HERMAN REED and ARTHUR ROSE, who were fish spotters; AL BIERMAN and wife, FRANKIE; BILL TICKLE and wife ‘TISH’ who worked in the office.

“Many of these families became permanent Cameronites and brought quite an input to the churches, schools, Home Demonstration Club, Lions Club, Masonic Lodge, and other civic affairs of the community. Their children also participated in Boy Scouts, Bluebirds, Campfire and school sports.”

*(The next part of the Menhaden story will give brief histories of other families who moved to Cameron Parish and married natives.)*

\*\*\*\*\*

## **OBITUARIES**

Contributed by SHIRLEY CHUMLEY SMITH, Member #980

### **OBITUARY FOR DAVID D. LOVE**

**(This following obituary was submitted but was not received for publication.)**

**Courtesy of DAVID REINAUER,  
long-time friend of DAVID D. LOVE**

On October 4, 2013, Parkinson's disease and its complications claimed one of vintage racing's most visible and well-liked owner-drivers. For compassionate friends and admirers, DAVID LOVE was the resilient rebel contesting a malady he suffered since the mid-1980s. In addition to his life-long exercise regimen, he often said that racing the rare and expensive Ferrari Testa Rossa he had owned from 1964 onward was indispensable in producing remedial adrenaline that came with high speed, precise driving on West Coast circuits he knew so well.

David was born March 10, 1936, and grew up in Lake Charles, Louisiana. He graduated from Lake Charles High School in 1954. He graduated from Tulane University with Bachelor's and Master's degrees in nuclear physics, and after racing his Porsche Speedster to California where he started racing out of Berkeley, he was employed at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories linear accelerator facility. He then left that work and studied architecture for two years, and he began to spend more time with special vintage auto racing and restoration.

He worked for S. LEONARD AUERBACH, who designed theaters worldwide where he specialized in lighting. DAVID then began his own enterprise, called "Wheels," furnishing exotic cars for film productions and television commercials. He was unique in that he not only could locate the exact right car and arrange for it to be used, but arrange for transportation of the vehicles and personally accompanied them from leaving their owners until they were safely returned.

DAVID was also an accomplished artist and martial arts expert, being proficient in judo, jujitsu, karate and aikido.

His next auto investment was a 550 Porche Spyder, then the worn Ferrari TR that had raced new at Le Mans in 1958. He diligently worked on it in STEPHEN GRISWOLD's shop, was a co-founder of CSRG (Classic Sports Racing Group) and contested his beloved Ferrari at the very

first Monterey Historics and for some 35 years following – until he deemed it no longer prudent and safe to do in his failing health.

LOVE is the son of ETHEL LINDENBERG LOVE and MEYER J. LOVE, of Lake Charles, LA. He is survived by his wife and racing companion in life, MARY-HOE LOVE, along with relatives and countless allies who will profoundly miss him. In lieu of a funeral, there will be a celebration of DAVID's life at the restoration garage of one of his dear friends in Berkeley. The body will be cremated. Memorial donations may be made to the Parkinson's Disease Foundation or the MICHAEL J. FOX Foundation, both of which web sites for memorial donations may be easily found on-line.

### **OBITUARY FOR MEYER J. LOVE**

***Lake Charles American Press – Thursday, May 8, 1980, page 2***

#### **M. J. LOVE Services set today**

Funeral services for MEYER J. LOVE, 86, will be at 4 p.m. today, May 8, in Hixson Funeral Home chapel.

Rabi SHERMAN STEIN will officiate. Burial will be in Graceland Cemetery.

Mr. LOVE died Wednesday in a Lake Charles hospital.

Mr. LOVE was born in Lithuania, immigrated to the United States in 1910 and lived in Baltimore, Md., until he moved to Lake Charles in 1923.

He established LOVE's Men Store in 1933 on Ryan Street, and continued as owner until his retirement in 1968. He continued in active property management after his retirement.

Mr. LOVE was a charter member of Rudolph Krause Lodge 433, F&AM, and was a member of El Karuba and Habibi Shrine Temples. He was a member of the Downtown Rotary Club, the Lake Charles Country Club and the Greater Lake Charles Chamber of Commerce.

He was a member of Temple Sinai, served as treasurer for several years and was a past-trustee of the temple.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. ETHEL LINDENBERG LOVE of Lake Charles, and one son, DAVID DANTE LOVE of Berkley, Calif.

Pallbearers will be MAURY RIFF, DAVID REINAUER, SIMON DAVIDSON, SIDNEY HORN, C. A. KING, BUZZY NAGEM, SHELDON ROSENTHAL and HAROLD BACHRACK.

Honorary pallbearers will be JULES REINAUER, FRANK SWAIN, JOE FREY, ERNEST BRADLEY, SAM KUSHNER, ADOLPH ROSNER, SAM GOLDSMITH, Dr. S. S. LEVY, Dr. MEL GOLD, Dr. GERALD WEISS and AL HELMAN.



The family said that friends may, if they wish, make donations to Temple Sinai.

**OBITUARY FOR MRS. ETHEL L. LOVE**  
*Lake Charles American Press - Sunday, February 21, 1993, Page 4*

**Mrs. ETHEL L. LOVE**

Funeral services for Mrs. ETHEL LINDENBERG LOVE, 85, will be at 2 p.m., Monday, Feb. 20 (sic), in Hixson Funeral Home.

Rabbi HENRY SANDMAN will officiate. Burial will be in Graceland Cemetery.

Visitation will be from 9 a.m.- noon on Monday.

A native of Portland, Ind., she lived in England, Ark., before moving to Lake Charles 60 years ago. She attended the University of Texas and was a member of Temple Sinai and a member and past president of Temple Sinai sisterhood.

Survivors are one son, DAVID D. LOVE of Berkeley, Calif.; and two sisters, Mrs. MAX FLECKMAN of Houston and Mrs. HENRY SPITZBERG of Little Rock., Ark.

Memorials may be made to the Tree of Life at Temple Sinai, the family said.

\*\*\*\*\*

**MORRIS TANKEL**  
*Lake Charles American Press - Sunday, June 29, 1969, Page 1*

**Long-time local business man dies**

MORRIS TANKEL, 68, of 107 Grove St., operator of MORRIS TANKEL's Men's Furnishings Store died at 5 a.m. Saturday following a short illness.

Funeral services will be at 10 a.m. Monday in the Hammer Funeral Home Chapel. Rabbi HENRY SANDMAN of Temple Sinai will officiate. Burial will be in Graceland Cemetery with graveside rites conducted by Masonic Lodge No. 165.

Mr. TANKEL moved to Lake Charles in 1937 from Abbeville, where he had operated a store, and became connected with Love's Men's Store. He had operated his own business at Pujo and Ryan streets for many years.

He was a 33<sup>rd</sup> Degree Mason and a member of Masonic Lodge 165 and the Lake Charles Scottish Rite Bodies,

He was a member of the Jerusalem Shrine Temple of New Orleans and the Southwest Louisiana Shrine Club. He also served on the Lake Charles Chamber of Commerce.

Survivors are his wife, Mrs. IDA SHAVZIN TANKEL; two daughters, Mrs. PAUL SCHNYDER of Houston and Mrs. MIKE WASHOSKY of Honolulu, Hawaii; three brothers, HARRY TANKEL of Opelousas, MARTIN TANKEL of Dallas and BEN TANKEL of California; two sisters, Mrs. JEFF D. MATTHEWS of New Orleans and Mrs. JOE L. KLINGER of Tucson, Ariz., and three grandchildren.

Serving as pall bearers will be E. F. KELLER, D. W. JESSEN, KAMIEL KHOURY, W. D. NAGEM, MAURY RIFF, Dr. STANLEY LEVY, HENRY STUTES and Dr. ELI SORKOW.

Honorary pall bearers will be Judge CLEMENT MOSS, M. L. CHRISTENSEN, J. T. MORGAN, HOWARD SIGLER, ALEX STEPHENS, C. L. SHADDOCK, KENNETH LEVINGSTON, R. E. HOUSE, ED EAVES, WILMER GUILLORY, VICTOR CANFIELD and EDWIN GAYLE Sr., all 33rd Degree Masons.

If they wish, friends may make donations to Temple Sinai, the family said.

#### **OBITUARY FOR IDA S. TANKEL**

*Lake Charles American Press – Saturday, November 24, 2001, Page 2*

Graveside services of IDA SHAVZIN TANKEL, 98, will be at 11:30 a.m. Sunday, Nov. 25, in Hebrew Rest Cemetery.

Arrangements are by Levy Funeral Directors of Bellaire, Texas.

Mrs. TANKEL died Tuesday, Nov. 20, 2001.

She was born in Lithuania and moved to Milwaukee when she was 3. She lived most of her life in Lake Charles. She worked with her husband at Morris Tankel's Men's Store for many years.

Survivors include one daughter, GAIL SCHNYDER of Houston, four grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Memorial donations may be made to Temple Sinai, 713 Hodges St., Lake Charles, LA 70601; to Seven Acres Senior Care Services; or to a charity of one's choice, the family said.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### **OBITUARY FOR DR. BEN GOLDSMITH**

*Lake Charles American Press – Wednesday, April 23, 1980, Page 1*

#### **Dr. GOLDSMITH services today**

Funeral services for Dr. BEN GOLDSMITH, 78, of 4015 Lake St. will be at 4 p.m. today, April 23, in Hixson Funeral Home chapel.

Rabbi SHERMAN STEIN of Temple Sinai will officiate. Burial will be in Graceland Cemetery.

Dr. GOLDSMITH died at 5 a.m. Tuesday in a Lake Charles hospital.

Dr. GOLDSMITH was born in Marksville and attended school in Jasper, Texas, before graduating from Welsh High School in 1917.

He entered Tulane University in 1919 and earned a bachelor of science degree before entering medical school, where he was a member of A-O-A Honorary Medical Society. He received his degree in medicine in 1925, and established the Goldsmith Clinic in Lake Charles in 1927. He served as physician and surgeon in the clinic for 45 years, retiring from active practice in 1973.

After his retirement, Dr. GOLDSMITH remained active in Goldsmith Farms, which he had established in 1940, and in Goldsmith Realty, which was founded in 1950.

He was a member of Temple Sinai for 54 years, and served as vice president of the Temple and on its board of trustees. He was also a member of the temple choir. He was active in the National Conference of Christians and Jews for 10 years, and served as co-chairman of the Lake Charles chapter.

He was a member of the Lake Charles Kiwanis Club, served on two occasions as a division chairman for Calcasieu United Appeals, and was chairman of the Lake Charles chapter for United Jewish Appeal.

In the field of medicine, Dr. GOLDSMITH was a member of national, state and local medical societies, the American College of Surgeons and the Southeastern Surgical Congress. He was a past president of the St. Patrick Hospital medical staff, past president of the 7<sup>th</sup> District Medical Society, and past chief of surgery at St. Patrick Hospital.

Dr. GOLDSMITH remained an active supporter of Tulane University over the years, serving as chairman of the Southwest Louisiana Tulane Educational Program, and as president of the Southwest Louisiana Chapter of the Tulane Alumni Association.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. FLORENCE WEISS GOLDSMITH; one son, ROBERT GOLDSMITH of Lake Charles; one daughter, Mrs. DON (MARILYN) LIPTON of St. Louis, Mo.; three sisters, Mrs. RUTH KLAUS of Welsh, Mrs. FREIDA BARNETT of New York, N.Y., and Mrs. GOLDIE RUSKIN of Los Angeles, Calif., and five grandchildren.

Pallbearers will be SIMON DAVIDSON, DAVID REINAUER, MAURY RIFF, STUART GREENBERG, HAROLD BACHRACK, SHELDON ROSENTHAL, WILLIAM KUSHNER, ROBERT MICHEL and MAURICE KLEINMAN.

\*\*\*\*\*

**OBITUARY FOR MRS. FLORENCE W. GOLDSMITH**  
*Lake Charles American Press – Monday, September 3, 1948, Page 1*

**GOLDSMITH services Tuesday**

Graveside services for Mrs. FLORENCE W. GOLDSMITH, 79, of St. Louis, Mo., will be at 2:30 p.m. Tuesday, Sept. 4, in Graceland Cemetery under direction of Hixson Funeral Home.

Rabbi SHERMAN STEIN of Temple Sinai will officiate.

Mrs. GOLDSMITH died Saturday in St. Louis.

A native of Yonkers, N.Y., she was a resident of Lake Charles for 55 years. She was the widow of Dr. BEN GOLDSMITH and moved to St. Louis after his death in 1980.

Through the National Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. GOLDSMITH helped organize the Women's Auxiliary of Hospitals in Lake Charles in 1950. She served as the group's first president.

She was a past president of the Temple Sinai Sisterhood in Lake Charles, 1940-41 president of the Calcasieu Parish Medical Society Auxiliary and local co-chairman of Bundles for Britain during World War II.

Mrs. GOLDSMITH was one of the original members of the Junior (Welfare) League in Lake Charles and local chairman of the Cancer Society for two years.

The family will receive friends at 3909 Buccaneer Lane today, Sept. 3, and Tuesday, Sept. 4.

Survivors include one daughter, Mrs. MARILYN LIPTON of St. Louis, Mo.; one son, ROBERT GOLDSMITH of Lake Charles, and five grandchildren.

Friends may make memorial donations to Temple Sinai or the St. Patrick Hospital Auxiliary, the family said

\*\*\*\*\*

**OBITUARY FOR DR. MELVIN H. GOLD**  
*Lake Charles American Press – Wednesday, April 24, 1985, Page 2*

Funeral services for Dr. MELVIN H. GOLD, 67, of 3201 Second Ave., Apt. 34, will be at 3 p.m. today, April 24, in Hixson Funeral Home North Chapel.

Rabbi SHERMAN STEIN will officiate. Burial will be in Graceland Cemetery.

Dr. GOLD died at 5:45 p.m. Monday in his residence.

A native of Alexandria, he was a graduate of LSU and LSU School of Medicine. He practiced medicine and general surgery in the Lake Charles area for more than 40 years and was a member of the Lake Charles and Calcasieu Parish Medical Societies. He was a medical staff member of Lake Charles Memorial Hospital, St. Patrick Hospital and West Calcasieu-Cameron Hospital. He was a Navy veteran of World War II and a member of the American Legion.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. GAY GOLD; one son, Dr. MELVIN GOLD Jr. of Metairie; one daughter, LINDA CASTORIANO of London, England; one sister, LOUISE NIERENBERG of Stamford, Conn.; one brother, LEO GOLD of Alexandria, and four grandchildren.

If they wish, friends may make memorials to Temple Sinai or a favorite charity, the family said.

Pallbearers will be Dr. EDWARD NAGEM, Dr. GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Dr. G. W. TUCKER, Dr. NICK COHEN, WILLIAM D. WOODARD, JOHN SCOTT, ROBERT McHALE and JOSEPH V. ENTURELLA. Honorary pallbearers will be member of the Calcasieu Medical Society.

\*\*\*\*\*

**MOSS FAMILY CEMETERY  
CALCASIEU PARISH, LA  
Submitted by MARGARET BASS, Member #1469**

This cemetery is located on private property and inaccessible to the public. It is overgrown with hedges and there are nests of water moccasin snakes on the approach to it.

The majority of the stones are replacement stones.

There is an urn in the cemetery that is inscribed "H. J. MOSS CEMETERY".

According to one source the first sheriff of Calcasieu, JOHNSON MOSS, is buried there. His son, HENRY, a Confederate soldier, is also buried there, according to HENRY's obituary. They however, do not have headstones.

FATHER JOSEPH J. MOSS March 4, 1878 Dec. 29, 1951 WE WILL MEET AGAIN	JOHNNIE A. MOSS May 3, 1880 July 7, 1956	INF. DAU. OF Mr. & Mrs. H. J. MOSS
MARTHA MOSS Wife of JULES BROUSSARD Aug. 7, 1872 Dec. 10, 1947 Age 75 Years	JOSEPHINE MOSS Sept. 9, 1882 June 28, 1896	OUR DARLING BABY GLADYS MARIE MOSS
MARY ELLA LEDOUX Wife of HENRY J. MOSS Jan. 3, 1853 Aug. 29, 1932 REST IN PEACE	HENRIETTER MOSS March 14, 1885 January 18, 1972	
	HENRY MOSS Jan. 28, 1888 July 23, 1917	

**THE DAILY AMERICAN (12 JULY 1897)**

Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member No. 1296

Continued from Vol. 37 #4

**HIS RICE CROP FAILED. And Mr. OSBORN, of Iowa Station Took a Dose of Poison.**

News has been received in this city of the suicide of a Mr. OSBORN at Iowa junction. The particulars are meager.

According to the report Mr. OSBORN and his wife were going home from a Saturday evening. Mr. OSBORN seemed to be greatly depressed, and remarked to his wife that his rice crop was a failure again this year, and that he guessed he had just better take a dose of strychnine and get rid of his troubles.

Mrs. OSBORN did not pay much attention to his remarks, as he has of late talked in that strain frequently, but upon arriving at the house, he went out into the woodshed, and then was next seen taking a drink of water at the pump.

Soon afterwards Mrs. OSBORN saw him staggering about blindly. He went in under the shed, and when she came to him, told her that he had taken strychnine. He then gave directions as to the disposition of his body, and died before medical attention could reach him.

Mr. OSBORN came here from Dyersville, Iowa, several years ago, but has not been successful in his farming operations. He has two sons, one at Dyersville, a farmer, and the other a physician at Runnels, Ia. Both have been notified of his death, and the body will not be interred until they arrive.

**A "MYSTERY" SOCIAL. Something New and Unique Promised for Tomorrow Night.**

The Willing Workers of the Christian church will give a "Mystery Social" tomorrow evening on the lawn of Mrs. JESSE EDMONSTON's residence on North Hodges street. Something new and decidedly unique in the way of an entertainment will be given, but just what is the mystery at present.

Refreshments will be served by the prettiest girls in town and every person who attends is guaranteed a good time.

**THE OAKDALE BUDGET. News Items Concerning People Well-known in That Section.**

Oakdale, July 10 – Crops are fine in our community. Melons are very good or have been so far.

Gardens have about played out.

Mrs. MASON returned to Oakdale Saturday to visit her son, WILL MASON.

WATSON preached Sunday night at Pine Grove to a fair-sized congregation.

T. FISH and family returned to Forest Hill, Monday, where he is employed at the mill.

Mrs. E. ELLERSON and Miss SALLIE JACKSON returned home Monday from Alexandria, where Miss SALLIE's parents reside.

I. ERWIN from Babbs Bridge, La., was at Oakdale Monday. He is talking of locating here in the near future. Mr. ERWIN is a prominent merchant at Babbs Bridge.



M. D. HAMMAK returned to Forest Hill Tuesday, after spending several day's with Mr. T. DUNN and family.

Mrs. GOULD and sister, Miss MILES came down home Thursday, from Forest Hill, where she had been visiting her parents.

Mrs. A. MILLER of the section house went to Alexandria Thursday.

***THE DAILY AMERICAN (13 JULY 1897)***

Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member No. 1296

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

JOHN McFATTER, of Oberlin, was a caller in the city last evening.

G. A. ZEIGLER returned to his home in Oberlin this morning.

LAFAYETTE LEWIS transacted business in the city yesterday.

D. A. KELLY, of Vinton, is transacting business in the city today.

Mr. FRED BROCK leaves for New Iberia this evening on business.

W. J. KINGSBURY, of Grand Lake, is a pleasant caller in our city today.

Mrs. WM. CURLEY, of New Iberia, is the guest of Judge JENKINS and family.

Miss DARIS SINGLETON, of Welsh, has been visiting relatives for some days.

F. J. ISERINGHOUSER went to Welsh this morning to visit ED COLLINS who is quite sick.

Miss AGNES BREAUX, who has been visiting her brother PHILIP for several days, returned to her home in Lafayette this morning.

Miss VIRGINIA LESTRAPES, from Opelousas, is in the city and will spend sometime visiting her niece, Mrs. FRANK HOWARD.

PRESTON BENTON left for his home in Lafayette this morning after a pleasant visit with his sister, Mrs. F. J. ISERINGHOUSER.

Mr. BABCOCK, a prominent rice farmer of Welsh, who has been visiting friends in this city for several days returned to his home this morning.

Miss LILLIAN ARCHER and Miss BERTHA CANTON will leave for Vincent tomorrow morning on the mail boat to visit friends for a few days.

Misses MAUDE and MAE HANNA, who have been visiting their sister, Mrs. E. L. WELLS, returned to their home in Jeanerette this morning.

Miss ALLO ARCHER, who has been teaching school at Hackberry for some time and who has been visiting friends in this city for a few days, left for Welsh this morning to visit with friends for a while.

Damp weather good for ducks, but not for bicyclists. A party composed of Messrs. WILLIAMSON, LOREE, BROWN, GEO. ROCK and HORACE EDDY left on the S. P. train Saturday night for Lake Arthur. They took their wheels with them and getting off at Jennings started to ride from there across the prairie to Lake Arthur.

When the party started it was so dark they could not see their hands before them and the prairie was very muddy from recent rains. Nearly all the party wore duck pants and by the time they had gone several miles they were a sight to behold. Mr. CHAS. LOREE gave out at the half way house and stopped over. The whole party had enough of riding in the mud and darkness.

(Continued next issue)

**HAVE YOU PAID YOUR 2014 DUES???**

## 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. 37 No. 4

#### LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY

##### p. 191

PERKINS, WM., engr Iron Mt,  
r 919 Front  
PERKINS, WILMER (Mrs ADA),  
Mach Iron Mt, r 911 S. Division  
PERRAULT, ANDERSON (c), carp.  
r 915 Railroad  
PERRAULT, GEORGE (VIRGINIA),  
(c), carp, r 915 Railroad  
PERRAULT, HARRY (c), carp,  
r 915 Railroad  
PERRAULT, JOSEPH (c), lab,  
r 321 Grary  
PERRONE, ROSS (Mrs), merchant,  
r 204 Boulevard  
PERRONE, G, merchant, 812 Railroad  
PERRY, CORINNE (c), cook,  
r 611 Lyons  
PERRY, ED (FRANCES) (c), millman,  
r 329 Blake  
PERRY, MANUEL (LIZZIE) (c),  
millman, r 224 Belden

PERRY, W. J. (Mrs), retired, r 528 Division  
PETERS, CLIFFORD, stud, r 817 Kirby  
PETERS, Miss HELEN, stud, r 817 Kirby  
PETERS, PHILOMENE (c), laund, r Libby  
PETERS, WM. (Mrs), supt Long-Bell Lbr Co,  
r 817 Kirby  
PETERS, WM., Jr, filer, r 817 Kirby  
PETRE, JOHN (Mrs MARIE), mail carrier,  
r 619 Belden  
PETRE, Miss RUTH, r 814 Bilbo  
PETTUS, SAM (LIZZIE) (c), lab, r 1111 Railroad  
PEVETO, S. J. (Mrs), sawyer, r 422 Nichols  
PEYTON, O. W. (Mrs), clk, r Sallier  
PHILLIPS, E. (Mrs ROSE), wks K C S,  
r 623 Belden

Advertisements: Smith's Music; Muller's; Harmon, Thee Fashionable Tailor.

PHILLIPS, J. E. (Mrs), driver, Lake Side  
Ldy, r 313 Helen  
PHILLIPS, LAWRENCE (Mrs) ,  
machinist, r 224 Ann  
PHILLIPS, NOAH, wks K C S,  
r 623 Belden  
PHILLIPPI, G. E. (Mrs ROSA), merc,  
1001 Railroad, r same  
PIAZZA, B., store, 802 Blake  
PICKENS, JONAS (c), lab, r 1126 Church  
PICKENS, WILLIE (ROSA) (c), lab  
r 652 Franklin  
PICKERILL, G. N., (Mrs FANNIE), carp,  
r 1003 Iris  
PIERCE, Dr A. N. (Mrs), physician,  
r 517 Broad, office Chavanne bldg.

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

PITTMAN, J. P. (Mrs), moving picture  
show prop, r 1154 Cole  
PLATT, E. N. (Mrs), clk Racket Store,  
r 728 Cleveland  
PLATT, THOS R. (Mrs), condr S P Ry,  
r 1920 Common  
PLATZ, PETER (Mrs), r 603 Mill  
PLAUCHE, T. C. (Mrs KATHERINE),  
lawyer, office Chavanne bldg,  
r 815 Division  
PLAUCHE, W. E. (Mrs KATHERINE),  
r 626 Division  
PLUMMER, CHAS. (MARY) (c), carp,  
r 329 Ann  
PLUMMER, MARY (c), lab, r 124 Nix  
PODRASKY, GEO. H. (Mrs ANNA),  
merc, r 909 Railroad

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

#### p. 192

PIERCE, Miss LUCILLE, teacher public school,  
r 517 Broad  
PIERCE, RICHARD (Mrs NANNIE), insurance,  
r 309 Hodges  
PIERCE, W. C., prop pool hall, 829 Ryan,  
r 818 Hodges  
PIERRE, LAURA (c). r 1216 Geiffers  
PIERRE, LOUIS (Mrs MARY), fireman, r 216 Nix  
PINTARDO, E. (Mrs Ida), motorman, r 724 Ford  
PIPES, Miss BESSIE, r 1113 Reid  
PIPES, C. T. (Mrs ANNE), oil business,  
r 1113 Reid  
PIPES, C. W. (Mrs), mail carrier, r 110 Reid  
PIPKIN, H. (LOUISA) (c), lab,  
r St. John and Shattuck

#### p. 193

POE, JOHN H., real estate, office 15 Frank bldg,  
r 226 Ryan  
POLLOCK, C. J., r 714 Cleveland  
POLLOCK, H. M. (Mrs), signal supt S P Ry,  
r 714 Cleveland  
POLQUIN, JOE (Mrs), cond L C & N, r 1130 Ryan  
POLT, MARION(Mrs DORA), engr,  
r 1431 Cessford  
POOLE, EARL, r 738 Ford  
POOLE, GEORGE (Mrs MARY), lawyer,  
POOLE & THORPE, r 738 Ford  
POOLE & THORPE, lawyers GEO. POOLE,  
EDW. THORPE), Bloch bldg

#### p. 194

POPE, N. D. (Mrs SUSAN), lumber mfg,  
r 823 Ford  
PORTER, C. (Mrs), prop lunch stand,  
PORTER, CHAS. (MATTIE) (c), lab,  
r 1530 Gallagher  
POWELL, F. E. (Mrs), lawyer, r 409 Incline

PORTER, C. (Mrs), prop lunch stand,  
r 213 Pujo  
PORTER, H. (Mrs), clk, r 618 Bilbo  
PORTER, THOS. F. J. (Mrs MARY G)  
lawyer, r 1307 Louisiana  
POSTAL TELEGRAPH & CABLE CO.  
Lake City Hotel bldg.  
POWELL, CLINTON, r 425 Division  
POWELL, D. C. (Mrs), lumberman,  
r 425 Division

POWELL, F. E. (Mrs), lawyer, r 409 Incline  
office Calc. Nat Bank bldg.  
POWELL, JOSEPH, clk, Calc. Nat Bank,  
r 425 Division  
POWELL, J. W. (Mrs), engr Mo Pac, r 1032 Kirby  
POWELL, JAMES (c), lab, r 1032 Bower  
POWELL, Miss MAUD, r 824 Hodges  
POWELL LUMBER CO., Viterbo bldg,  
yards Goosport  
POWELL, WALSH (LIZZIE), watchman  
Long-Bell Lbr Co., r 1663 Commercial  
PRADE, LOUIS (Mrs), r 623 Louisiana  
PRATER, BEN, transfer, r 327 Lawrence

Advertisements: Rollosson & Company; C. F. Daigle & Company; Calcasieu Building and Loan Association; A. Brammer.

PRATER, C. H. (Mrs VIRGINIA), mgr  
American Feed Co., r 404 Kirkman  
PRATER, J. H. (Mrs FLORENCE),  
Salesman, r 105 Lyons  
PRATER, J. L. (Mrs), grocer, 903 Ryan,  
r 719 Pine  
PRATER, J. N. (Mrs IDA M.), grocer,  
r 1703 Geiffers  
PRATER TRANSFER CO., Front st.  
PRATER, Mrs W. H. (wid),  
r 709 Lawrence  
PRATT, WILLIS (MELINDA) (c),  
millman, r 1328 Opelousas  
PRAY, CHAS. R. (Mrs), mechanic  
r 403 Nix

#### p. 195

PRAY, R. S. (Mrs), foreman Lyons mill,  
r 403 Nix  
PRETIS, WM. (Mrs LIVONIA), pharmacist,  
r 1307 Geiffers  
PRESCOTT, LOUISE (c), housecleaner,  
r 929 Lawrence  
PRESTRIDGE, T. J. (Mrs MAGGIE), wks L C  
Rice Mill, r 613 Jackson  
PREY, Mrs BERETHA, r 115 St. Joseph  
PRICE, Miss OLICE, clk Racket store,  
r 625 Clarence  
PRICE, Mrs. A. E., r 1014 Iris  
PRICE, Miss EVALINA, stenog, Cline, Bell, &  
Cline, r 1014 Iris  
PRICE, FRED H. (Mrs), mail carrier, r 412 Bilbo

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

PRICE, J. W. (Mrs), insurance  
automobiles, r 509 Pujo  
PRICE, Miss MYRA, clk Racket Store,  
r 635 Clarence  
PRICE, R. E. (Mrs), carp, r 635 Clarence  
PRIDGEN, GEO (Mrs), photographer,  
Rigmaiden bldg, r 412 Bilbo

#### p. 196

PRICE, OTIS, carp, r 635 Clarence  
PRICE, T. C. (Mrs), carp, r 422 Peake  
PRICE, T. H. (Mrs), mail carrier, r 228 Moss  
PRYCE, G. S., drug store, r 331 Boulevard  
PRYCE, Dr. G. S. (DORA), physician,  
r 142 Boulevard  
PRYCE, ULRICH, r 142 Boulevard

(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. Be specific. Always enclose an S.A.S.E. (self-addressed, stamped envelope) and offer to reimburse for the cost of copies and postage when answering. Thank the respondent, even though you did not profit by his answer. Writing a better query may produce an answer to your problem!

### **FAULK, HARRINGTON**

Need any information on AUGUSTUS HARRINGTON, mother was ALTHEA FAULK.  
MAXINE HICKENBOTTOM SCHEXNAYDER, 108 N. Kinney Ave., Iowa, LA 70647 or [T108shake@suddenlink.net](mailto:T108shake@suddenlink.net)

### **BOOTHE, ROLLINS**

Looking for any information on JOHN B. ROLLINS, who lived from 1790-1831. He lived in St. Helena Parish on Turkey Creek. Died in East Feliciana Parish. Married to MARY 'POLLY' BOOTHE 1810 in Amite Co., MS. It is believed he may have been buried on his land. Do not know his parents and I am at a deadend!  
SCOTT ROLLINS, 2886 Ben Mac Rd., Orange, TX 77632 or [msrollins@gt.rr.com](mailto:msrollins@gt.rr.com)

### **BATES, CELIAN, COWARD, MARCANTEL, PERKINS, SANDERS, SAUNDERS, SHOEMAKE**

My auto somal DNA shows that I am a direct descendant of ISAAC HARDY COWARD born 10 Sep 1776 in NC or SC, died 16 Aug. 1844 in Calcasieu Parish, LA. My great grandfather, CARROLL MURDOCK SANDERS' mother was a COWARD. Born in Sept. 1862, died 1934 in Sugartown, Calcasieu Parish. By the 1870 census CARROLL, his siblings, JOSEPH and MARY JANE (she married a SHOEMAKE) were living in the household of MINERVA ANNA COWARD, born 1834, d/o ISAAC HARDY and ELIZABETH BATES, and WILLIAM M. PERKINS in Vinton, LA. The death certificate of MARY JANE SANDERS SHOEMAKE gives her mother as a CELIAN, w/o of WM. SAUNDERS. Mrs. MARCANTEL of Vinton, LA wrote me years ago that she knew CARROLL M. SANDERS when she was a child. She said CARROLL'S mother was SARAH ELAINE COWARD. CARROLL was the last child; could his father, WM. SAUNDERS have married again? I have lots of info and documentation about ISAAC HARDY COWARD. I must be the descendant of ISAAC HARDY COWARD'S grandchildren. I'll be glad to share all family info and documentation.  
JUNE RAIMER POOLE, 6495 Wilder Dr., Beaumont, TX 77706 or [clvdeandjune@att.net](mailto:clvdeandjune@att.net)

### **SMITH**

Need information on THOMAS HIRIAM SMITH born 3 Dec. 1834, died 9 Feb. 1894 in Anderson, IN. Son, CLYDE, b. 12 Oct. 1879 in Versailles, Ohio, died 5 Dec. 1937 in Seattle, WA. Need THOMAS' birth place.  
LARRY SMITH, 2366 Wilson Rd., Lake Charles, LA 70611 or [smiths847@aol.com](mailto:smiths847@aol.com)

### **LEMKE, LEME, HANKINS**

My grandfather FRED LEMKE (spelled LEME in 1900 census) was a telephone lineman. Later 1910-1930-1940 he worked at Muller's Dept. Store as a pneumatic mechanic. The system that sent money and checks to the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor by a tube, like a drive in window at banks today. Grandparents - FRED and NAOMI HANKINS LEMKE; father - ARCHIE LEMKE; uncles - MERTON and SETH LEMKE. Uncle born 1912-1914 had a twin sister, maybe born dead and I cannot find anything on her. What Methodist Churches were in Lake Charles during this time? Do they have records of christenings during this time?  
KAY LEMKE WARDEN, 1440 Broadmoor Dr., Slidell, LA 70458 or [jokav12@gmail.com](mailto:jokav12@gmail.com)

\*\*\*\*\*

### **WASHING CLOTHES RECIPE (Given by grandmother to new bride)**

Submitted by SHIRLEY CHUMLEY SMITH, Member #980

Build fire in backyard to heat kettle of rain water. Set tubs so smoke won't blow in eyes if wind is pert. Shave one hole cake of lie soap in boilin water.

Sort things, make 3 piles: 1 pile white, 1 pile colored, 1 pile work britches and rags.

To make starch, stir flour in cool water to smooth, then thin down with boiling water.

Take white things, rub dirty spots on board, scrub hard, and boil, then rub colored, don't boil just wrench and starch.

Take things out of kettle with broom stick handle, then wrench, and starch.

Hang old rags on fence. Spread tea towels on grass.

Pore wrench water in flower bed. Scrub porch with hot soapy water. Turn tubs upside down.

Go put on clean dress, smooth hair with hair combs. Brew cup of tea, sit and rock a spell and count your blessings.

MEMBER # 1154  
 Name of Compiler Juanita S. TORONJO  
 Address 2809 Gandy St.  
 City, State Orange, TX 77630-6748  
 Date June 16, 1998

# Ancestor Chart

Date of Birth  
 Place of Birth  
 Date of Marriage  
 Date of Death  
 Place of Death

With publications of the SERIALS UNIT, NCHS, JUNE 1991, a new format will  
 list and full descriptions of many genealogical aids.

4 SARVER, James  
 (Father of No. 2)  
 b. 18 Feb. 1852  
 p.b. Louisiana  
 m. 25 July 1874  
 d.  
 p.d. Crowley, La.  
 bur. Ebenezer Cemetery

2 SARVER, LoRanzy  
 (Father of No. 1)  
 b. 18 Feb. 1886  
 p.b. Louisiana  
 m. 23 Dec. 1917  
 d. 11 Aug. 1962  
 p.d. Orange Co., Tx.

5 HARRINGTON, Sarah Celeste  
 (Mother of No. 2)  
 b.  
 p.b.  
 d.  
 p.d.  
 bur. Indian Bayou, La.

1 SARVER, Ollie Juanita  
 b.  
 p.b.  
 m.  
 d.  
 p.d.

6 WINFREE, Joseph  
 (Father of No. 3)  
 b. 8 Feb. 1854  
 p.b. Orange Co., Tx.  
 m. 23 Dec. 1872  
 d. 16 Feb. 1932  
 p.d. Orange Co., Tx.  
 bur. Dorman Cemetery

3 WINFREE, Minnie  
 (Mother of No. 1)  
 b. 9 Apr. 1887  
 p.b. Orange Co., Tx.  
 d. 12 Apr. 1965  
 p.d. Orange Co., Tx.

7 WRIGHT, Jo Ella  
 (Mother of No. 3)  
 b. ca 1858  
 p.b. Polk Co., Tx.  
 d. 23 July 1922  
 p.d. Orange Co., Tx.

8 SARVER, William  
 (Father of No. 4)  
 b. ca 1806  
 p.b. Pennsylvania  
 m. — 1831  
 d. — 1870  
 p.d. Louisiana

9 RAULIN, Cecile Denise  
 (Mother of No. 4)  
 b. 8 Feb. 1813  
 p.b.  
 d. — 1878  
 p.d.

10 HARRINGTON, George  
 (Father of No. 5)  
 b.  
 p.b.  
 m. 10 Apr. 1856  
 d.  
 p.d.

11 BROUSSARD, Marie Melanie  
 (Mother of No. 5)  
 b.  
 p.h.  
 d.  
 p.d.

12 GARDNER or GARNER  
 (Father of No. 6)  
 b.  
 p.b.  
 m.  
 d.  
 p.d.

13 WINFREE, Adeline  
 (Mother of No. 6)  
 b. ca 1829  
 p.b. Louisiana  
 d. 8 Feb. 1854  
 p.d. Orange Co., Tx.

14 WRIGHT, Joseph  
 (Father of No. 7)  
 b. ca 1816  
 p.b. Jackson Co., Ga.  
 m.  
 d. ca 1861  
 p.d. Texas

15 GRAVELEE ?, Rhody  
 (Mother of No. 7)  
 b. ca 1821  
 p.b.  
 d.  
 p.d.

18 SARVER, Jonathan  
 b.  
 m. 25 Oct. 1790 - Pa.  
 d. — 1851 - Pa.

17 SCHAFER, Catherine  
 b.  
 d. 1 May 1846 - Pa.

18 RAULIN, Benjamin  
 b.  
 m. 5 May 1812  
 d.

19 DUHON, Cecile  
 b. 7 Sep. 1797  
 d.

20 HARRINGTON, William  
 b.  
 m.  
 d.

21 FAULK, Sarah  
 b.  
 d.

22  
 b.  
 m.  
 d.

23  
 b.  
 d.

24  
 b.  
 m.  
 d.

25  
 b.  
 d.

26 WINFREE, Abraham  
 b. 8 Feb. 1802  
 m.  
 d. — 1866

27 ARTHUR, Millie  
 b. 30 Mar. 1805  
 d.

28  
 b.  
 m.  
 d.

29  
 b.  
 d.

30  
 b.  
 m.  
 d.

31  
 b.  
 d.

TORONJO, Walter Joseph Jr.  
 (Spouse of No. 1)  
 b. 16 June 1923 d. 30 June 2010  
 p.b. Sour Lake, Tx. p.d. Houston, Tx.



# SURNAME INDEX (A Surname may appear more than once on a page.)

Alphonse 19	Duhon 38	Jenkins 33	Moss 28,31	Pryce 36	Toronjo 38
Archer 33	Dunn 33	Jessen 28	Mouton 21,22		Trahan 3
Athur 38	Duplechain 21	Jones 4,13,	Murphy 24	Quinn 13	Tucker 31
Auerbach 25	Dupuis 11	19,24			Turck 19
		Judice 12	Nagem 26,28,31	Raimor 37	
Babbidge 3	Eaves 28		Nicholas 13	Raulin 38	Upchurch 22
Babcock 33	Eddy 33	Keller 28	Nicolas 4	Reed 24	
Babin 12,13	Edmonston 32	Kelly 33	Nierenberg 31	Reid 13	Verret 3
Bachrack 26,29	Ellerson 32	Kennedy 19	Nunez 23,24	Reinauer 25,26,29	
Barnett 29	Enturella 31	Kershaw 23		Richard 24	Walsh 13
Barron 10	Erwin 32	Keven 12	O'Reilly 12	Riff 26,28,29	Warden 37
Bass 31	Evans 3	Khoury 28	Osborn 32	Rock 33	Washosky 28
Bates 37		King 26		Rogers 24	Watson 32
Benton 33	Faulk 27,38	Kingsbury 33	Perkins 34,37	Rollins 37	Weeks 24
Berryhill 19	Fish 32	Klaus 29	Perrault 34	Rose 24	Weiss 26,29
Bethard 20,21	Fleckman 27	Kleinman 29	Perrone 34	Rosenthal 26,29	Wells 33
Bierman 24	Fontenot 3	Klinger 28	Perry 34	Rosner 26	Wentz 13
Blake 24	Forbes 13	Kushner 26,29	Peters 34	Ross 23	White 24
Blount 19	Fox 26		Petitpas 8	Roy 3	Williamson 33
Bollard 22	Frasier 20	Labyche 13	Petre 34	Ruskin 29	Willis 24
Boothe 37	Frazier 6,7	Landry 12	Pettus 34	Ryan 21	Winfree 38
Boudoin 24	Frey 26	Lawrence 8,9	Peveto 34		Woodard 31
Boutin 9-11	Fuller 19	LeBlanc 3	Peyton 34	Sandman 27	Wright 38
Bradley 26		LeCompte 3	Phillippi 35	Sanders 37	Wyatt 19
Bradshaw 18	Gardner 38	LeLouire 9	Phillips 34,35	Sarver 38	
Breau 11	Garner 38	Ledoux 31	Piazza 35	Saunders 37	Young 6,7
Breaux 33	Gaskin 24	Leme 37	Pickens 35	Schaffer 38	
Brock 33	Gayle 28	Lemke 37	Pickerill 35	Schexnayder 37	Zeigler 33
Broussard 31,38	Gold 26,30,31	Lestrapes 33	Pierce 35	Schneider 31	
Brown 33	Goldsmith 26,	Levingston 28	Piernas 12	Schnyder 28	
Burwell 3	28-30	Levy 26,28	Pierre 35	Scott 31	
	Goodwin 24	Lewis 18,24,	Piner 24	Seagrave 19	
Canfield 28	Gould 20,33	33	Pintardo 35	Shaddock 28	
Canton 33	Gravelee 38	Lindenberg 26,27	Pipes 35	Shavzin 28	
Castoriano 31	Greenberg 29	Lipton 29,30	Pipkin 35	Shoemake 37	
Celian 37	Griswold 25	Loftins 19	Pittman 35	Sigler 28	
Chesson 6	Guédry 8-13	Long 19	Platt 35	Simon 3	
Christensen 28	Guidry 8,19	Loree 33	Platz 35	Simpson 24	
Chumley 25,37	Guilbeau 3	Louviere 3	Plauche 35	Singleton 33	
Cohen 31	Guillory 28	Love 25-27	Plummer 35	Smart 19	
Collins 13,33	Guthrie 24	Lupton 24	Podrasky 35	Smith 24,25,37	
Conner 24		Lyman 13	Poe 35	Sorkow 28	
Cotterell 10	Hammak 33		Pollock 35	Spitzberg 27	
Coward 37	Hankins 37	Malone 20	Polquin 35	Squires 13	
Crandall 24	Hanna 33	Mann 24	Polt 35	St. Denis 19	
Curley 33	Harrington 37,38	Marcantel 37	Poole 35,37	Stein 26,28,30	
	Hebert 8	Mason 32	Pope 35	Stephens 28	
Dark 19	Helman 26	Matthews 28	Porter 35,36	Stewart 19	
Davenport 3	Hendrix 32,33	McCarthy 4	Powell 19,36	Stutes 28	
Davidson 26,29	Hertsog 19	McFatter 33	Prade 36	Styron 24	
Davis 24	Hickenbottom 37	McHale 31	Prater 36	Sutton 13	
de Ulloa 12	Holbrook 13	Melancon 10,11	Pratt 36	Swain 26	
Deuffel 13	Horn 26	Michel 29	Pray 36	Swindell 23,24	
Dickens 23	House 28	Miles 33	Prescott 36		
Dimas 23	Howard 33	Miller 12,13,33	Prestridge 36	Tankel 27,28	
Dollarhide 14	Hurlbut 13	Milliken 13	Pretis 36	Thibodeaux 20,21	
Douclet 12		Mitchell 6,7	Prey 36	Thompson 3,19	
Downs 3,4	Iseringhouser 33	Monroe 12,13	Price 36	Thorpe 35	
Doxey 24		Moreaux 22	Pridgen 36	Tickle 24	
Du Pratz 18	Jackson 32	Morgan 28	Prince 3	Toomey 7	

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
P. O. BOX 5652  
LAKE CHARLES LA 70606-5652

-----  
ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

NON-PROFIT ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE PAID  
LAKE CHARLES, LA  
PERMIT NO. 263

AMERICAN CANADIAN GEN SOC-NH  
P O BOX 6478  
MANCHESTER NH 03108-6478

#### 2014 OFFICERS

PRESIDENT – Pat Huffaker (337/477-3087) E-MAIL: <phuffaker@bellsouth.net>  
RECORDING SECRETARY – Lane Oliver VICE-PRESIDENT – Thelma LaBove  
TREASURER – Billie Cormier (337/439-0432) CORR. SECRETARY – Dorothy Akins

#### KINFOLKS – Vol. 38 No. 1 - p. 40

EDITOR – Pat Huffaker  
BOOK REVIEWS – Betty Zeigler TYPIST – Pat Huffaker  
CIRCULATION – Pat Huffaker

PROOF READING – Wilmer & Phoebe Guil,  
Deidre Johnson, Dot Akins, &  
Pat Huffaker

#### 2014 PATRON MEMBERS

Mr. Harvey Adams	Gaston Evans/Lynda Davenport	Mr. & Mrs. Wayne Moore
Mrs. Bobbie Barrett	Mr. & Mrs. Hershel Frazier	Mrs. JoDee Musselman
Mrs. Margaret Bass	Mr. & Mrs. Glenn Gay	New Mexico Genealogical Society
Mr. Bill Berry	Mr. & Mrs. Jimmy Gill	Mr. Keith Nabours
Mrs. Linda Bohl Berry	Tracy Hagar	Mr. & Mrs. Marvin Noack
Mrs. Norma Blake	Miss Betty Jean Henry	Mrs. Helen Pittman
Mr. John Henry Bogie	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Howard	Mrs. Mary Pollet
Mrs. Jerrine S. Boone	Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Huffaker	Mr. & Mrs. Bryan Quick
Mr. Paul Cochet	Brenda Kelley	Mr. Donald Rosteet
Mr. & Mrs. Gary Cooper	Evelyn LeBleu	Mr. Frederick Rosteet
Mr. & Mrs. Behrend Drost	Robert LeJeune	Mrs. Susan Simmons
Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Dupont	Mr. Lucius Neal Lyons	Mr. & Mrs. Larry Smith
Mr. & Mrs. Terry Dupuy	Pamela McKinney	Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Taveney
Miss Jo Anne Durand	Marian Miller	Mrs. Juanita Toronjo
		Mr. & Mrs. Ronald White





# KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL  
SOCIETY, INC.

ISSN 0742-7654

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

43 - Society News  
44 - SW LA Historical/Genealogical Library  
46 - Lake Charles, People, Things  
49 - Story of "Orphan Train" Child  
51 - Piles of Paper - Part 2  
53 - Kaplan Celebrated Bastille Day  
55 - Memories of Rose Hill Plantation  
58 - Many Menhaden Families from N. C.

60 - Obituaries - Reinauer, Riff  
68 - Mourning Customs in South Louisiana  
72 - Telephone Pole Funeral Notices  
73 - *The Daily American* (13 July 1897)  
76 - 1911 Lake Charles, La. City Directory  
78 - Chart - Jerrine Shreve Boone  
79 - Index  
80 - 2014 Officers, & Patron Members

Volume 38 No. 2 - May 2014

**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 - patron (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 Pujoe St., Lake Charles, LA. Programs include a variety of topics to instruct and interest genealogists.

**KINFOLKS** is published quarterly. Issues should be received by end of March, May, September and November. 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 ITEMS FOR SALE** – *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 II – Vol. 19 (1995) through Vol. 22 (1998) \$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 November. The post office will not forward your copy if you have moved and charges 75 cents for an address correction. Re-mailing Kinfolks cost the price of a second copy, plus \$2.00. Therefore, it is necessary that you advise us of a change of address as soon as possible to help save unnecessary expenses.*

**COPYRIGHT 2014:** Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc., Lake Charles, LA



## **SOCIETY NEWS**

**NEW - SWLGS Web Site - <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~laslgs>**

**Mark Your Calendar for Meetings - Jan. 18, March 15, May 17, Sept. 20, Nov. 15**

### **MAY MEETING**

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society will be held on Saturday, May 17<sup>th</sup>, at 10:00 a.m. in the Carnegie Meeting Room. Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 a.m. Guests are always welcome.

The program will be "Genetic Genealogy" presented by JAMES G. JONES of Shreveport. This program will cover 1) The basics of DNA testing and the mechanics of taking a test. 2) The different types of DNA tests and how to determine which test to take to help in your genealogy research. 3) The three companies that do DNA testing and the pros and cons of each company. This will include the cost of the tests. 4) What is involved in analyzing your test results.

PLEASE bring canned goods/monetary contributions for Oak Park Pantry. In February, 132 families with 119 children were served. Your generosity is greatly appreciated!

\*\*\*\*\*

### **NEW MEMBERS**

1609. THOMAS C. SPENCER, 446 SE Andrews Dr., Lake City, FL 32025

1610. JO PERRY BLANKENSHIP, 1706 Palmetto Cv., DeRidder, LA 70634

1611. PAMELA ANN CAMERON, 952 W. Paseo del Mar, San Pedro, CA 90731

1612. MICHAEL J. BURNETT, 19915 Arbor Creek Dr., Katy, TX 77449-6196

Membership To Date: 224

\*\*\*\*\*

**HELPFUL HINTS IN PRESERVATION** – Never use "sticky notes" on papers, photos or documents. The glue is acidic and may damage your material in a matter of weeks.

Remove all paper clips, rubber bands, old labels, staples, etc. from your documents or photos to prevent yellowing, rust and deterioration.

If your photos are "stuck" in a magnetic album, use the heat from a hair dryer to loosen them.

Never laminate newspapers, documents, papers or photos because of the high heat and acidity of the process.

Flatten all documents and place them in acid-free folders. Folding the paper causes deterioration at the creases.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **IN MEMORIAM**

**BEHREND EVANS DROST  
1932 -2014**

## **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 Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library is presenting the following upcoming events. Meetings are held in the Carnegie Meeting Room of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles. No reservation is necessary.

Tuesday, May 6 - 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

“Five Centuries of Basque History in America” presented by  
MICHEL-ANTOINE NICOLAS of New Orleans, La.

Thursday, June 19 - 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

“Beginning Genealogy Workshop Part I”

Thursday, July 17 - 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

“Beginning Genealogy Workshop Part 2 - Digitally Organizing and  
Preserving Your Documents and Photographs”

Thursday, August 21 - 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. - “Beginning Genealogy Workshop Part 3 -  
“Computer Resources in the Genealogical Library”

Tuesday, August 26 through Thursday, August 28 - 10:00 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Three day Program “Beginning Genealogy: Hands-on Computer Workshops”

Tuesday, Sept. 2

Program to be announced

Tuesday, October 7 - 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

“Negro Spiritual and Gospel Music Sounds: An American Phenomenon”  
Presented by FRED H. HOUSTON, Sr.

\* \* \* \* \*

### **WHAT'S NEW IN THE LIBRARY**

Electrical outlets have been installed in each of the research tables. This permits researchers to plug in their laptop, I-Pad, or other e-device while they are researching.

During the past year new light bulbs and ballast were put in the overhead lighting which improved lighting in the room.

The bindery order has arrived and some have been shelved. These are not new books. They are books which needed to be rebound or are volumes of periodicals by years of issue. Our goal is for everything on the shelves to be in good condition and to look consistent. Ask for assistance to learn how periodicals can be beneficial in your research.



None of the books ordered since the first of the year have come in yet. When they do they will be shelved on what is called the "New Books" bookshelf. There are books on that book shelf which came in previously or were donated.

An increase in microfilm budgets for 2012 and 2013 allowed the purchase of more Louisiana newspapers. Obituaries in those newspapers are being transcribed. A list of the newspapers will be submitted to the Society for the next *Kinfolks*.

\*\*\*\*\*

## NEW BOOKS ON THE SHELVES

*Lake Charles High School Classes of 1939 and 1940: Celebrating 50 Years*  
Marsh, Helen and Timothy Marsh. *Earliest County Court Records of Bedford County, Tennessee*  
McGehee, E. C. *River Road*  
McMillin, Teresa Steinkamp. *The Teeling Family of Chicago: The First Three Generations*  
McPherson, James M. *Crossroads of Freedom: Antietam*  
Menchaca, Martha. *Naturalizing Mexican Immigrants: A Texas History*  
New Orleans Museum of Art. *Raised to the Trade: Creole Building Arts of New Orleans*  
*Our Lady Queen of Heaven Catholic Church 2007 Directory*  
Pursley, Larry. *10,600 Marriages from Ninety-Six & Abbeville District, South Carolina*  
Raichelson, Richard M. *Beale Street Talks: A Walking Tour Down the Home of the Blues*  
*Sabine Index* (Many, LA), Feb. 4, 1927 to Dec. 29, 1933. [microfilm, 4 reels]  
Shapiro, Norman R. *Jules Choppin (1830-1914): New Orleans Poems in Creole and French*  
Webster County Genealogical Society. *Webster County, Iowa Deaths Index, 1921-1953*  
Young, Pauline. *Equity Records of Old 96 and Abbeville District, South Carolina*  
Baldwin, Lou. *Saint Katherine Drexel: Apostle to the Oppressed.*  
Berry, Bill and Linda Bohl. *My Mother's Peoples*  
Bradley, Stephen E. Jr. *Franklin County, North Carolina Will Books A, B, C; 1785-1812*  
Bradley, Stephen E. Jr. *Franklin County, North Carolina Will Books D, E, F, G; 1812-1824*  
Hardy, Grace L. *The Hardys of Louisiana and Their Ancestors*  
Lumpkin, Henry. *From Savannah to Yorktown: The American Revolution in the South*  
Reed, Alma Brunson and Van Reed. *Legendary Locals of Eunice.*  
Sistler, Byron and Barbara Sistler. *Early East Tennessee Marriages, Vol. 2*  
Starr, J. Barton. *Tories, Dons, and Rebels: The American Revolution in British West Florida*  
Wilt, Richard A. *New York Soldiers in the Civil War, Vols 1-2*  
Yoes, Henry E. III. *Louisiana's German Coast: A History of St. Charles Parish*  
Calcasieu Parish Public Library. *Reminiscent Writings: 2013 Contest Entries*  
Carmack, Sharon DeBartolo. *Your Guide to Cemetery Research*  
Graham, Paul K. *Georgia Courthouse Disasters*  
*Lake Charles American Press. Obituary Index, 2013*  
Nelson-Easley, LaTricia M. *Images of America: Copiah County, Miss.*

(To be continued)

Each day of our lives we make deposits in the memory banks of our children. C. Swindoll

## **MARCH PROGRAM**

MIKE LOUVIERE of Orange, TX. was our March speaker. The following was his presentation:

### **EARLY LAKE CHARLES, PEOPLE AND PLACES**

One of the most ambitious programs for placing children were the Orphan Trains that ran from New York City to 39 different states in the years between 1854 and 1929. A number of trains ran through Louisiana, across the north through Shreveport and across the south through New Orleans and Lake Charles.

CHARLES LORING BRICE, a Congregational minister in New York was alarmed at the number of homeless children he saw on the streets of New York City. Some of the children were orphans in the sense that they had no parents; some were on the streets because the parents could not or would not care for them. Children were often picked up by the police and put in jails with criminal adults.

BRICE began to think that the people settling in the new areas of the country and not able to have children may want to adopt some of the homeless children. He also thought that older children could provide needed help on Midwestern farms.

In New York at that time was the New York Foundling Hospital, operated by the Sisters of Charity. The nun opening the hospital in the morning would sometimes find a baby in a basket left the night before by someone who was unable to care for the baby. They also started an orphan train program.

The difference between the two programs was that the program run by BRICE would load a train with as many as 60 children and advertise the time and date they would be arriving in a certain town. The children were taken to a central place in the town, such as an auditorium, and placed on display. They could then be taken home by any family there.

The Foundling Hospital program was much more organized. The Sisters advertised that they were starting the program. A family wishing to have a child would go to their parish priest and make an application. The application was then sent to the hospital headquarters. If approved, the family would receive papers telling them when the child would arrive. When the train arrived in their town they would present their papers to the escorts who would verify that the certain child was to go to that family.

The children were considered "indentured". By doing this the Foundling hospital retained the right to visit and inspect the home the child was placed in. As far as was feasible, the inspections were done every one to two years.

In the years that the trains ran, there were over 250,000 children who rode trains and became members of families of all walks of life. Of the children who rode the trains, there were two who became governors, one from Alaska and one from North Dakota. An untold number held elected offices from the city to state and national levels.

The depression that started in 1929 put an end to the running of the Orphan Trains. Today in Opelousas is the Orphan Train Museum that is dedicated to the memory of the children who rode the trains. It contains artifacts from the children from some original clothing to the numbered tags they wore and the application papers filed by their families. There were three trains that stopped in Opelousas in 1907 and there are stories from those children displayed. Some of their descendants are docents in the museum.

The earliest inhabitants of the Lake Area were probably the Atakapa-Ishak tribe of coastal Indians. They originally lived in the area that extended from Vermillion Bay on the east to the area between Galveston and Trinity Bays on the west. For years there were misconceptions about this tribe. An article written in the *Beaumont Enterprise* in 1965 stated several things that were totally erroneous.

First of all the name was misspelled. It was spelled "Attacapas." It stated that they were among the tallest of all tribes in America. In fact they are of normal to shorter than normal heights. The article said they were very warlike. Far from that, they were a peaceful tribe who only fought in defensive situations. One reason that the tribe was believed to have gone extinct was that when settlers moved onto their lands, the Atakapa just retreated and left their settled lakefront areas and moved into the woodlands. The *Enterprise* article said they were dirty, ragged, and cannibalistic.

The tribe dressed in a minimal amount of clothing. Men and women alike normally went dressed in only a loincloth, or skirt type garment until cooler weather when they would add a heavy shirt, usually made of skin. Their dirty appearance could be attributed to the fact that they used a grease made from alligator or some other type of fat rubbed on their skin as protection against mosquitoes.

The current Principal Chief of the Atakapa-Ishak Nation is EDWARD CHRETEIN, Jr., a Lake Charles resident. The Principal Chief is always known as "Chief Crying Eagle." "Calcasieu" in the Atakapa language means "Crying Eagle."

I had the privilege of meeting and interviewing the Chief in 2012. I had earlier met a lady, JANICE HUFF. She was talking with a man and they mentioned "Atakapas." I looked at them and said, "You are Atakapas?" She said they were, I was surprised and said, "I thought you were extinct." JANICE looked up at me and said with a smile, "We don't look extinct, do we?" She later called the Chief and arranged the interview. It was the most educational experience I have had.

"Chief" is a very polite, respectful man who only wants recognition for his tribe, and for the younger members to learn their heritage. "I have told them that if they want to sit around for a government check to leave us," said the Chief. "I want our tribe to get the recognition so that we may receive medical benefits and our younger people can receive educational benefits."

The Atakapa-Ishak Nation has received "Recognized" status, but not "Accepted." In short, the government says, "We know who you are, but you cannot prove who you are." The tribe has been working for over 25 years to obtain the Accepted status. One reason they cannot receive

the status is because they have never had any signed documents, such as treaties, with the Federal Government. Maybe in time things will change and the tribe will be accepted.

One area that the tribe lived in was the northeast corner of Calcasieu Lake. That is one of the most historical areas on the lake. The army built an installation that has been called "Camp Atkinson", "Fort Atkinson", and "Cantonment Atkinson." The army was there for three years. After they left THOMAS BILBO bought the property from the army and converted the commissary building into a fifteen room home for his family. His daughter MARGARET died in 1844 and became the first person buried in what is now Bilbo Cemetery. The cemetery is a very historical place. There are reportedly about 200 persons buried there. The majority of graves are either unrecognizable as such or unmarked. It is interesting that there are concrete vaults that appear to have had a gravestone of some sort on them at one time, but they have been removed for some reason.

One grave that is marked is that of JACOB RYAN, who became known as the "Father of Lake Charles." RYAN had married one of BILBO's daughters. At the foot of RYAN's grave is a small gray granite marker, issued by the government that bears the name of ISAAC RYAN, who was killed in the Civil War. He is named for his uncle ISAAC who left Lake Charles and went to New Orleans and joined the New Orleans Grays. The "Grays" were a group of volunteers who were going to Texas to join their fight for independence against Mexico. Once in Texas, some of the Grays went to Goliad and were killed there. ISAAC was with the group that went to San Antonio and was killed at the Alamo. JACOB named his son ISAAC in honor of his brother.

Dominating the cemetery is the large statue of the "Millennium Christ." It is a cast bronze statue of Christ with outstretched arms. It was commissioned by the Diocese of Lake Charles in 2000. It stands on a base of green Labrador granite. The combined height of the statue and base makes it the largest cast bronze statue in the United States.

South of Lake Charles on Highway 27 at Holmwood is the area that was a historic site in World War I. The highway splits the site of Gertsner Field. This was a training base for pilots in World War I that produced 499 trained fighter pilots. The planes that were there were the Curtiss JN-5 models, called "Jennys." The base was designed for 2000 men but actually held 3000. One thousand of the men were housed in tents and were exposed to hoards of mosquitoes, and victims of extremely bad drainage, making life miserable during rainy weather.

A mystery that was never solved was where clouds of sand blew from. The problems from blowing sand were so severe that only an average of 85% of the planes were serviceable at any time.

The runways were only grass and were rough and lumpy, not ideal for training on landings. In spite of the hardships there were some innovations in flying. The first night landing in the history of the Army Air Force was done at Gerstner Field. Cars and trucks were lined up along the runway with their lights turned on. It was found to be easier on the pilots if the lights were turned on facing away from the landing planes.

The first ground to air and plane to plane radio transmissions were developed at Gerstner Field. The field was closed in 1919 and dismantled in 1921 and never again used as an airfield. Today, driving down Old Camp Road there are a few concrete structures visible in the fields. From the air, there are visible remains of some of the 90 buildings that once made up the airfield.

\*\*\*\*\*

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article is about a program we had on "Orphan Train Children" that appeared in *Kinfolks*, Vol. 9 No. 1 – 1985

**BERNARD McGINN BOUDREAUX –  
THE STORY OF ONE OF THE "ORPHAN TRAIN" CHILDREN**

(JOHN W. BOUDREAUX of Agnes Plantation, Abbeville, La. was the guest speaker at our last membership meeting. His talk was on his father, BERNARD McGINN BOUDREAUX, who was one of the children brought to Louisiana aboard the "Orphan Trains" from the New York Foundling Hospital. For those not present at this meeting, we felt that his was an outstanding and heartwarming story and worth re-telling in part here.)

Among the large group of people waiting for the 4 o'clock train at the depot in New Iberia on March 10, 1910 were St. JULIEN BOUDREAUX and his wife EMMA PROVOST. They had made the trip from Abbeville to New Iberia to meet the child who was being sent to them from New York. Married in 1903 and still without children, their hopes of having a son was about to be fulfilled. As had many other families in South Louisiana, they had applied for a child from the New York Foundling Hospital which had been placing children in foster homes via "Orphan Trains" since the late 1800s.

The little blonde haired, blue-eyed, Irish boy, two and one-half years old, was identified by his prospective parents by the No. 49 which had been placed on the boy. Additionally, a tag was sewn onto the hem of his dress indicating his name, BERNARD McGINN, and the name of the family with whom he was to be placed.

It must have been "love at first sight" as St. JULIEN BOUDREAUX and his wife quickly made arrangements to legally adopt the child. But, as fate would have it, Mrs. BOUDREAUX died in childbirth not long afterward. St. JULIEN remarried and had other children, but BERNARD remained a favorite, even with his step-mother.

BERNARD McGINN BOUDREAUX, the legal name given to him at the time of his adoption, did not learn of his adoption until he was sixteen years of age. This did not deter him as he became a successful businessman and farmer, much loved by his family and respected by all. He did, however, dream of one day making a trip back to New York to find out more about himself. He did not live to complete his quest, but his son JOHN has taken over the search.

JOHN BOUDEAUX contacted the New York Foundling Hospital and learned that his grandmother's name had been SARAH McGINN. The address which she gave when she surrendered her baby to the orphanage was listed in a city directory for this time period as the

residence of a LUKE MCGINN, whose occupation was that of a "molder." SARAH MCGINN had left a note with the baby saying that he was delivered by a Dr. CAMPBELL. There was no further information available to Mr. BOUDREAUX from the orphanage.

On display at the meeting was the paid, time-worn dress and undershirt split down the back to make for easier dressing, and the yellowed bonnet – little BERNARD's only possessions when he arrived at his new home. Mr. BOUDREAUX also had the New York Foundling Hospital adoption papers, baptismal certificates, and family photos.

As Mr. BOUDREAUX is "new" at genealogy (he and his wife have become members of our Society), he would appreciate any help he can receive in tracing his MCGINN (McGUINN) ancestors.

For further information on "Orphan Trains" see our article on this subject in *Kinfolks*, Vol. 5 No. 1, pp 12-13.

\*\*\*\*\*

**100 YEARS AGO ON THIS DATE....FEBRUARY 19, 1914**  
**Submitted by SHIRLEY CHUMLEY SMITH, Member No. 980**

CHARLOTTE MAY PIERSTORFF (May 12, 1908 - April 25, 1987) was shipped alive through the U.S. Mail on February 19, 1914. After the incident, postal regulations were changed to prohibit the shipment of humans. It took 10 years after MAY's death for her to be recognized for being mailed.

One of the oddest parcel post packages ever sent was "mailed" from Grangeville, Idaho to Lewiston, Idaho on February 19, 1914. A distance of 73 miles. The 48½ pound package was just short of the 50 pound limit. The name of the package was MAY PIERSTORFF, three months short of six years old.

MAY's parents decided to send their daughter for a visit with her grandparents, but were reluctant to pay the train fair. Noticing that there were no provisions in the parcel post regulations specifically concerning sending a person through the mail, they decided to "mail" their daughter. The postage, 53-cents in parcel post stamps, was attached to MAY's coat. This little girl traveled the entire distance to Lewiston in the train's mail compartment and was delivered to her grandmother's home by the mail clerk on duty, LEONARD MOCHEL.

\*\*\*\*\*

**NAME CHANGES IN SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA.** Several towns in southwest Louisiana have had their names changed through the years. Below are some examples.

<u>Original Name</u>	<u>Present Name</u>
Marsh Bayou	Topsy
Brushy Creek	Bancroft
Windham Creek	Fields
Leesburg	Cameron
Hackberry Island	Hackberry
Sulphur Mines	Sulphur



## PILES OF PAPER – PART II

By WILLIAM DOLLARHIDE – [www.genealogyblog.com](http://www.genealogyblog.com)

Permission to print given by *Genealogy Newsline* Vol. 1 #27, September 26, 2011

A Publication of *Family Roots Publishing Co., LLC*

*Genealogy Newsline* #218- November 2013

**Dollarhide's Genealogy Rule No. 44: Genealogy is an addiction with no cure and for which no 12-step program is available.**

In the article, "Piles of Paper, Part 1," we left you with a large pile of paper in the middle of your kitchen. We identified three categories of paper, and tried to separate all of the paper into three piles: 1) The notes and documents; 2) The compiled sheets; and 2) The research aids. After removing the compiled sheets such as family group-sheets and pedigree charts from the large pile, we were able to organize this category. The family group sheets can all go in one ring binder or file folder. The same is true for pedigree charts. In addition, we removed all of the research aids into another pile of paper, which was easily organized by location. For example, all of the papers related to research in Ohio went in a file folder marked, "Ohio," which seemed to work rather well.

But you still have the first category, Notes and Documents, which is still a very large pile of paper. In this pile are notes and documents on everyone you have collected. You have your paternal side of the family as well as the maternal side of the family in there. This is the main cause of your piles of paper in the first place, and will take some special treatment. But, before we take on this awesome task, let's define the reasons that are causing this category to be so difficult to organize.

### **Two Problems**

1. We have as our goal the job of identifying families. We are taught very early that a family group sheet is our worksheet and everything we do should be based on the family group. The fact is, we do not start with a family group sheet - we start with genealogical events for individuals. The reason so many genealogist's notes and documents need help is that they are trapped into a "family oriented" way of thinking. Perhaps a better way of thinking is to free yourself from families and develop a "surname oriented" filing system. I will attempt to walk you through the process of changing from a "family system" to a "surname system" for the care and preservation of your notes and documents.

To explain, let's forget about families for a moment. Let's assume that the genealogical events for individuals - which are found in the notes and documents - precede the work of filling in a family group sheet. And, if that is true, then the first papers that need to be organized are not the family sheets, but the notes and documents that are used to compile the family group sheets.

Organizing family group sheets, as you already know, is not the problem. The problem is finding that marriage record you know you have . . . you know when and where you found it the first time . . . you even remember the color of the walls of the library, the microfilm reader you were using, the people who were in the room at the time, and what you had for lunch that day -

you just can't remember where you put that darned marriage record! I will propose a method that will allow you to find any marriage, any birth, any death, or any residence event for any person. And you will be able to do it in seconds.

2. We gather genealogical information on more people than just our immediate ancestors. As a person born with the name Dollarhide, I was born curious about where that name came from. Today, I collect any person I can with the name, believing that we are probably related. Any genealogist with an unusual name in their background knows about this – we collect a lot of facts about a lot of unknown extra people simply because they have the right name. Virtually everything we collect as genealogists can be associated with three types of people in which we have an interest, known or unknown. Therefore, the notes and documents that you have collected will have sheets of paper for these three types of people.

A. Ancestors. Of course we are interested in our ancestors, and any piece of paper that gives the names of an ancestors is something we want to save, however slight.

B. Collaterals. These are people who are the brothers and sisters of our ancestors, plus their descendants. They are important to us because understanding their genealogy may lead to our own lineage. Therefore, we usually are interested in saving every instance where a known collateral's name is written down somewhere.

C. Suspicious. This may be the largest group of people we collect. We are always finding some person with the right name who lived in the right place and in the right time period. This means the unknown person is highly suspicious of being an ancestor, or at least closely related.

Because of the nature of genealogical research, these three types of people cause us to collect much more people than just our ancestors. We don't want to lose contact with these people because they may turn out to be an ancestor, so we save every sheet of paper, hence, our paper files grow and grow and grow.

### **Solving the Paper Collecting Problem**

There is a solution to the paper-collecting problem. Since we collect notes and documents for ancestors and collaterals, and because we add extra people with the same surname because we think they might be related, then why not create a well-organized database of information just for the notes and documents? Instead of saving notes and documents by family, we could save notes and documents by surname. Hey! That means you could save notes and documents on anyone! It also means you might be able to find a record when you want it.

More importantly, if you start thinking about "surnames" instead of "families" as the way you control the paper in your notes and documents file, you have some new options. For example, what if you treated the ancestors, collaterals, and suspicious people as equals? What effect would that have on your note taking? If you sorted your notes and documents by surnames instead of families, you could create a database of information that was not dependent on a family relationship at all. Remember, the notes and documents happen before a family group sheet happens. Therefore, a surname is a unifying factor which brings together people who are ancestors, collaterals, or suspicious. It also frees you from a family-oriented filing system.

There is one other important unifying factor in genealogy, and that is the place where someone lived. For example, by collecting and then sorting all Dollarhides who lived in North Carolina, regardless of their relationship to me, I would have a database of Dollarhide notes that would be fairly easy to organize. And, I would be able to create family group sheets from that database much easier. So how do we go about creating a surname-oriented database? We do it by following some simple rules.

*In the next article in this series, "Piles of Paper- Part 3," I will present four rules for saving notes and documents.*

\*\*\*\*\*

## **KAPLAN CELEBRATED BASTILLE DAY**

By JIM BRADSHAW

*The Welsh Citizen, July 16, 2013*

Bastille Day, the French national holiday, is celebrated each July 14 to commemorate the beginning of the French Revolution in 1789. For many years it was celebrated in the town of Kaplan, which at the time claimed to be the only Louisiana community to mark the day.

The Bastille, known formally as the Bastille Saint-Antoine, was used as a state prison by French kings. It was originally built to defend Paris from the English during the Hundred Years War (1357 to 1453). Louis XIV, who reigned from 1654 to 1715, used the Bastille as a prison for aristocrats who angered him, and from the late 1650s on the fortress functioned primarily as a state prison. Under Louis XV (1715-1774) and Louis XVI (1774-1791), the Bastille was used to hold prisoners from more plebian backgrounds. On July 14, 1789 the fort was stormed by a Parisian mob that wanted gunpowder stored there.

After its capture, the Bastille was demolished and souvenir pieces of it were displayed across France in support of the revolutionary cause. Today, Bastille Day celebrates the French people's independence and is recognized as a French national holiday.

Kaplan began celebrating the day on July 14, 1906, with a festival that eventually included fireworks and street dancing, as well as less traditional events such as an egg toss, beer-drinking and watermelon-eating contests, chasing greased pigs and a greased pole climb in which competitors had to climb a telephone pole slathered with grease and put an American flag at its top.

Kaplan was named for a Jewish merchant, ABROM KAPLAN. He never lived in the town named for him. In 1901 he and a partner bought the Todd Plantation in central Vermilion Parish. He organized the Irving Irrigation Company to irrigate the prairie and then gave away land to entice people to move to the area. What had been essentially a tent city began to grow into a town when he arranged to route a spur of the Southern Pacific Railroad to the land. Railroad officials named the depot after him.

A young Frenchman, EUGENE ELEAZAR, arrived in Louisiana in 1888 and wanted to celebrate the birth of French Independence as well as the American Independence Day. He tried to rouse interest in a Bastille Day observance, first in New Orleans, then in Rayne. Nobody was interested until he moved to Kaplan in 1906. The first celebration in Kaplan was on July 14 of that year, and it soon became a town ritual. Bastille Day was observed every year until World War II interfered. For a few years after the war it was the Farmers' Festival. In 1962 the Kaplan Jaycees became the sponsoring organization and continued it into the early 1990s, but finally quit doing it, primarily because of steadily decreasing support for the celebration. The Rotary Club tried to revive it a few years later, but failed.

ELEAZAR, the celebration's founder, became a successful businessman in Kaplan. Among other enterprises, he opened Kaplan's first movie theater in 1916, which also included a dance hall. He was elected mayor in 1920 and put in the town's first concrete sidewalk. He died in 1932.

Both he and his widow, LEONTINE MARIE JOSEPHINE PLANTIER, also a native of France, are buried in Holy Rosary Catholic Cemetery in Kaplan.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **OLD CALCASIEU PARISH COURT HOUSE**

Most of the people of the community have heard that the little courthouse at Old Town on Watermelon Bay was built of logs, but it is doubtful if many know the unique method of construction. It had three walls of logs, the outside and the inside walls of logs held in a horizontal position with the inner wall of logs placed in a vertical position.

This complicated matters for any prisoner who hoped to saw through the walls to freedom. The task would have required several hours and his work would have been discovered by the jailer by daytime.

When the old courthouse was moved from Old Town to Lake Charles, it was loaded on an ox wagon, taken to the river's edge and loaded on a barge which made the trip with the 'temple of justice' on to the lake front. The present courthouse site is about the same, but the old building faced N. Court St. instead of Ryan St.

As the parish grew the need for a larger courthouse became apparent and the Police Jury decided that Calcasieu must have a new building. So they journeyed to Opelousas, parish seat of St. Landry Parish from which Calcasieu was carved, to borrow \$250 to build a new courthouse. The sum represented a considerable purchasing power in those days and was a great help in financing the new structure. The several buildings that have served since the creation of the parish in 1840 were spoken of, down to the present courthouse, which was burned after the big fire on April 23, 1910, which destroyed seven city blocks.

From a speech given by Miss MAUDE REID to the Quota Club, *Lake Charles American Press*, Aug. 13, 1941; reprinted *LCAP* Aug. 13, 1992.

## MEMORIES OF ROSE HILL PLANTATION

Submitted by WILLIAM J. THIBODEAUX, Lafayette, La.

In 1974 GEORGE PLOWDEN, an 86-year old black man from Abbeville, Louisiana, recalled his earliest memories of Rose Hill Plantation, which was four miles south of Abbeville. He was born in 1888 and at the time of his interview with LORRAINE SIRMON, he still possessed a remarkable memory. PLOWDEN's parents lived and worked on the Eldredge farm, which adjoined Rose Hill. GEORGE PLOWDEN's 19 year career at Rose Hill began in 1895 when he was just seven years old. He remembered walking the short distance each morning to his employment at Rose Hill Plantation. His job at first was to clean and stack old bricks, which were used in the construction of its sugar mill. Through his recollections, he was able to construct the entire layout of the plantation in Lorraine Sirmon's *The History of Rose Hill Plantation*, which is part of ALLEN LeBLANC ([www.cajunlegacy.weebly.com](http://www.cajunlegacy.weebly.com)) of Abbeville's collection.

According to LORRAINE SIRMON's papers, the first recorded owners of Rose Hill date back to 1833 when two American veterans from the War of 1812 were granted adjoining tracts of land as a bonus for helping defeat the British at New Orleans. They were THOMAS FLETCHER and BERNARD McDERMOTT. Their land was recorded and listed as tract #43 and #44, which ran along the Vermilion River comprising slightly more than 1,000 acres. Interestingly, they were known as Spanish Land Grants, although the Spanish had long vacated the area. Sometime later, whether by sale or inheritance, the properties were acquired by ADAM GRIFFIN. And in 1848 it was sold to D. C. ROSE and THOMAS WINSTON for the sum of \$30,800. According to the bill of sale, which was recorded at the courthouse, the sale included the 1,000 acres of land, 27 slaves, six American mules, three Spanish mules, eight American horses, two Creole horses and several Spanish mules running wild on the prairie, a new cypress skill, carts, ploughs, axes, hoes, spades, yokes and other farming tools.

Uncertain as to who or why it was named Rose Hill Plantation, but according to LORRAINE SIRMON's papers, some of the more mature residents in the area say Rose Hill was named for the wild thorny rose bushes that grew wild and at the time they encircled the entire plantation. During the summer the hardy rose grows profusely and they're adorned with multitudes of beautiful bright white flowers with yellow centers. The flowery hedge-like bush makes a natural fence, which is impenetrable by man or beast due to its sturdy inch-long thorns. The five-petal rose is named Cherokee rose and according to folklore, a flower blooms for every tear that was shed during the Trail of Tears when the American Indians were shamelessly forced off their lands at gunpoint.

In 1895, after fifty years of growing cotton at Rose Hill Plantation, the heirs of ROSE and WINSTON sold the property to O. M. NILSON, who on December 23<sup>rd</sup> of that year created the Rose Hill Planting and Refinery Company. Rose Hill was converted into a sugarcane plantation. A huge loading derrick was constructed near the river to unload barges of sugarcane as they came down the river. A railroad right-of-way was cleared and a standard-gage rail line was built. The cane was taken from the barges and loaded onto small mule-drawn carts that were pulled along the rail line to the crushers at the mill. Back in those days, the road that led to Rose Hill was lined with Cherokee roses on both sides and sometimes even overhead. During the rainy

season, it was more of a muddy lane than anything else, almost impassable. No wonder sugarcane was delivered to the mill by rail and water. Rose Hill owned its own locomotive, rail cars and railroad track and "turnarounds." A large home overlooking the river was built for Rose Hill's manager, J. HENRY PUTNAM and his family. A commissary, church, schoolhouse, boarding house, blacksmith shop, machine shop, and eventually about 50 small frame houses were built for Rose Hill's year-round employees and their families.

GEORGE PLOWDEN, the 86-year old black man, worked at Rose Hill for 19 years and saw all of the facilities built at the plantation. The frame houses were all white-washed and lined in neat rows on either side of the road and along the edge of the woods. The commissary took care of all their needs - groceries, medicine and hardware. In short, it had a little of everything. The workers weren't paid in cash; they were paid with tokens, which were redeemable only at the commissary in exchange for supplies. The boardinghouse was used primarily for the hired hands during grinding season. The extra workers, black and white, came from all over and they were paid 75 cents a day, which was what GEORGE PLOWDEN was paid most of the time while at Rose Hill. The elderly man was impressed with the amount of food that was consumed by the hired hands. He also remembered a large bell located directly behind the big house. It was on a high tower tended by an old black man whose job was also to feed the countless mules on the plantation. The bell rang at 4:00 a.m. signifying the start of the workday. It rang at noon for lunch and again at 1:00 p.m. after lunch and finally at sundown indicating the end of the workday.

MARK BROUSSARD, who grew up on a nearby farm commented on the beautifully kept white-washed buildings in neat rows at Rose Hill Plantation when he was a young boy. What impressed him the most was watching the fields being plowed and prepared for planting. There were six or eight mule teams abreast of each other - all working together turning up soil. It was an impressive operation said BROUSSARD.

Rose Hill along with other sugarcane farmers were prosperous and content. Things were rolling along great for a while . . . until a tariff was lifted that had been placed on imported Cuban sugar. When that happened, a person could buy sugar cheaper than it could be grown. This caused a huge panic. By 1899 Rose Hill Planting and Refinery Co. Inc. went broke. The Plantation was taken over by the New Orleans banks that had financed the venture four years earlier. E. C. MARSHALL came down from New Orleans as overseer for the banks. MARSHALL was accompanied by his wife and their seven children. JOE B. CHAFFE, who was also from New Orleans, was sent down to manage the plantation for the banks. They all lived comfortably in the big house near the bend in the river.

Captain KINGSBERRY, a riverboat captain from New Orleans, had an interest in Rose Hill at the time. He had a 21-year old grandson, whose surname was SMITH from New Roads, Louisiana, in Pointe Coupee Parish, who needed a job. Grandfather KINGSBERRY found his grandson a job as a chemist's helper at Rose Hill's sugar mill. He too moved into the big house. It wasn't long before SMITH married his sweetheart who also happened to be from New Roads. In 1905, while the young SMITH couple was expecting their first child, Mrs. MARSHALL's nightgown caught fire while standing in front of a fireplace and she burned to death. Shortly thereafter the SMITH family moved to New Orleans. A short time later their son was born. His



name was HOWARD KINGSBERRY SMITH. So, I think it's fair to say that the award-winning journalist, HOWARD K. SMITH, was conceived at Rose Hill Plantation. Agh, but I digress. Mr. MARSHALL remarried and remained at Rose Hill until 1912 when the "big house" burned to the ground. The home was rebuilt but much smaller and less elaborate. The next overseer was WALLY KUCHLING. His brother, ROBERT KUCHLING, became his assistant and ran the commissary. The plantation soon fell into financial difficulties again. Subsequently part of the land was sold to recover losses. By this time, Erath and Abbeville had built sugar refineries, which caused operations at Rose Hill to slow down drastically. Equipment and buildings at Rose Hill deteriorated to the point that they were vacated. One night in 1921, a large fire engulfed the refinery. Flames could be seen for miles around. By morning nothing was left but grim reminders of a magnificent past.

On January 19, 1922, ALFRED BAUDOUIN purchased the land and made Rose Hill his home. The other buildings were dismantled and sold along with the ruins from the refinery. The only buildings that remained standing were the family home and two tenant houses. Lumber and nails were sold for building material - the nails were hammered straight and sold by the bucketful. Bricks were also salvaged and reused. Barge loads of lumber and other building material were hauled away for several years afterwards. LEDET's grocery store, which once stood on the corner of Railroad Avenue and State Street, was built entirely of bricks from the sugar refinery at Rose Hill.

By 1925, the fields that once grew cotton and subsequently converted to sugarcane was once again converted and cultivated to rice fields after the Mutual Rice Company came into existence. Parcels of land were sold between 1925 and 1932. The VERNON DUBOIS family acquired the portion where the refinery once stood. The original 1,000 acre tract was eventually owned by the following families: DUBOIS, VOLLMERS, DOMINGUE, and SCHRIEVER - all rice farmers.

In 1956 the DUBOIS family sold a strip of land bordering the river to LORRAINE SIRMON, author of *The History of Rose Hill*. According to her writings, she enjoyed the quiet, peaceful atmosphere as she dreamt of what that bygone era was like. Sometime later, the once majestic old plantation home was torn from its perch overlooking the bend in the Vermilion River.

\*\*\*\*\*

**OUR PAST – AMERICAN PRESS, March 24, 2014**

**By MIKE JONES**

**50 years ago – March 24, 1964**

**SUGARTOWN POST OFFICE**

**SUGARTOWN** – All mail leaving Sugartown is stamped "Mailed at the Smallest Post Office in the United States."

Mrs. MYRTLE SINGLETON, post-mistress for the past 22 years, said the building has been selected by the DeRidder Gardenettes as a "must" for the historical and home tour the group is sponsoring April 4.

The Sam Todd Masonic Lodge is located just across the street. It is the oldest Masonic lodge in this section of Louisiana.

Sugartown dates to 1816 – 1818 when the first permanent settlers began to arrive. The community was once part of a wilderness with an Indian village nearby.

## **MANY MENHADEN FAMILIES CAME FROM NORTH CAROLINA**

Permission to print given by NOLA MAE ROSS

*The Cameron Parish Pilot*, Cameron, La., March 3, 2011

In 1952, after being discharged from the U. S. Army, J. B "BRAXTON" BLAKE came to Cameron to work for HARVEY SMITH Menhaden Company. He was a pilot on the M/V *Port Monmouth* captained by BRUCE CRANDALL who hailed from Virginia. Later he was a mate on the M/V *Fisherman*, captained by ALLEN LUPTON.

Some of the men came on the fish boats from Pascagoula, Miss., where they were moored and repaired during the winter months; however BRAXTON drove. It was night time when he drove across the Cameron Parish line. At that time, the roads were shell and the Gibbstown Ferry was in operation. There were plenty of ferries where he came from so that was nothing new to him.

While waiting to cross the ferry, he could see the lights of the waterfront in Cameron and thought it must be a metropolis!

The next morning he went downtown and was standing in JIM SINGLETARY's pool room door when a herd of cattle was driven down Main Street - with the cows bellowing and the cowboys hollering and cracking their whips. This place looked more like a wild west town than a fishing village and at that point BRAXTON wasn't quite sure what he had gotten himself into. As it turned out, in his later years, BRAXTON became a successful cattleman raising Texas Longhorn cattle on his ranch in Dry Creek.

The menhaden industry made quite an impact on the local businesses. HARVEY SMITH had about 10 boats with 28 men per boat and Louisiana Menhaden had about the same. The influx of men and their families from April to October, as a boom each year to all of Cameron's businesses particularly the three grocery stores that serviced the pogeys boats - G. B. KORNEGAY grocery (he was from South Carolina), SING ROGERS Grocery and W. F. HENRY's grocery. It was a well known fact that HARVEY never "cut-out" the boats until the World Series was over.

## **MENHADEN FAMILIES**

A few of the families that came in the early years were Captain JIMMY LUPTON and his wife, LILLIAN "Dink"; Captain ALLEN LUPTON; Captain MARIAN "Pinky" LEWIS and his wife AUDREY; Captain CHARLES STYRON, Sr. and his wife SABER; Captain CHARLES "Boug" STYRON, Jr. (who later married ADELINE BOUDOIN); Captain BERKELEY SIMPSON and his wife ROSE; W. E. "Duck" GUTHRIE (who later married WILMA DAVIS); HUBERT C. "Junie" SMITH (who later married ANNE SWINDELL); HARRY GASKILL; WARREN MANN; BOBBY STYRON (who married OPAL MURPHY); ELVIN PINER and his wife VIVA; PERRY GOODWIN, Jr.; ORVILLE WEEKS; KENNETH "Turkey" WILLIS; BONNER WILLIS; HERMAN REED and ARTHUR ROSE, who were fish spotters; and AL BIERMAN and his wife FRANKIE and BILL TICKLE and his wife LETITICIA "Tish" who worked in the office. Most of the menhaden families hailed from Carteret County in North Carolina. Some of them married local girls and made Cameron their permanent home.

During their time in Cameron, some of the families attended church and participated in other affairs of the community – Home Demonstration Club, Lions Club, Masonic Lodge and Eastern Star. HARVEY SMITH, H. C. SMITH, JIMMY and ALLEN LUPTON, BOBBY STYRON, “DUCK” GUTHRIE, BILL TICKLE and BRAXTON BLAKE were all Lodge members. Their children were enrolled in schools here for at least part of the year and were active in Boy Scouts, Blue Birds, Camp Fire, and sports.

I remember that when the “boys” came on the pogeys boats, they were all wearing “white buckskin” shoes. We had never seen shoes like that here and thought they were quite special.

They brought to Cameron their own unique way of doing and saying things. Their style of cooking certainly didn’t call for a roux, but it did include cornmeal dumplings and salty fresh whipped cream to slather on light (yeast) rolls.

They also handled and prepared seafood differently from us. Many of their ancestors in Carteret County were from Ireland and England. They still had a touch of brogue that distinguished them from Cameronites.

NORMA JEAN BLAKE recalls: “BRAXTON and I met July 4, 1954 on a blind date arranged by WILMA and “DUCK” GUTHRIE. They were having a picnic on Holly Beach and I was invited to come as BRAXTON’s date. Two years later in August of 1956 we were married. We have two daughters, ROBERTA CAROL “Bertie” PINCH and her husband BILLY, and CHARLA JO BLAKE; one granddaughter, WHITNIE PINCH; three step grandchildren, CHRISTIE and her husband DAVID McCULLOUGH, DAVID PINCH and his wife SARA, and FALLON PINCH; as well as two step-great-grandchildren, HAYDON and EMMA PINCH.”

BRAXTON began working in the oilfield as a roustabout for Cameron Construction Company during the off season for fishing in 1954. However, he continued to fish for HARVEY SMITH for two more seasons.

He left the menhaden industry to take a job as manager of Cameron Barge Terminal which was owned by C. A. “Buster” ROGERS and W. E. “Duck” GUTHRIE (of Beaufort, N.C.).

He later became President and Manager of The Barge Terminal, Inc. BRAXTON and his good friend from Beaufort, H. C. “Junie” SMITH, went into business together and were co-owners of Standby Boats, Inc.; Standby Crews, Inc., Deepwater Boats, Inc. and Bluewater Boats, Inc.

In 1973, BRAXTON returned to Cameron Construction Company as Manager upon the retirement of C. A. ROGERS and in 1975 became President. Cameron Rental Equipment, Inc. was formed in 1981 and he was President of that company as well.

BRAXTON spent most of his years as a Cameronite, “plugging” Cameron to anyone who would listen. He always maintained – “I’m proud of Cameron. I like Cameron; it’s been good to me. I wasn’t born here but I got here as fast as I could.” He served his community selflessly, in professional community and civic affairs.

He was past President and a former member of the Cameron Parish Police Jury having served two terms.

He was a member of the Cameron Parish Planning Commission, a member, sine die, of Cameron Parish Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee, as well as a member of the Highway 171 Commission, Louisiana Western Corridor Committee, D.O.C. Committee, and United States and Cameron Parish Chambers of Commerce. He was Past President of the Louisiana Oilfield Contractor's Association and a member of the Louisiana Association of Business and Industries and Public Affairs Council.

BRAXTON served on the Board of Counselors for St. Patrick Hospital; he was Past President, Board of Directors, Cameron Council on Aging; former member of South Cameron Hospital Board; Lake Charles Port Authority; Past President, Louisiana Fur and Wildlife Festival; Past President Cameron Lions Club; 1978 Lion of the Year; member, American Legion Post No. 176; Past President, Ark-La-Tex Texas Longhorn Breeders; Board of Directors, Texas Longhorn Breeders Association of America; member, Louisiana Cattlemen Association; Board of Trustees, Wakefield Memorial United Methodist Church; Past Master, Cameron Lodge No. 439 F. & A. M.; member of Scottish Rite Bodies, Mystic Shrine and Order of the Eastern Star.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### **OBITUARIES**

Contributed by SHIRLEY CHUMLEY SMITH, Member #980

CORRECTION: KINFOLKS, Vol. 38 No. 1, p. 29.

Obituary for Mrs. FLORENCE W. GOLDSMITH – *Lake Charles American Press* –  
Monday, September 3, 1984 - not 1948

#### **ISAAC REINAUER and REBECCA LOEB REINAUER**

ISAAC REINAUER was born on December 1, 1842 in Germany and died on January 2, 1909 in Lake Charles, Louisiana. He is buried in Berwick, St. Mary Parish, La. in Hebrew Cemetery.

He was married to REBECCA LOEB REINAUER, born in Bayern, Bavaria, Germany and died on January 4, 1889. She is also interred in Hebrew Cemetery.

Was unable to find an obituary for either of them.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### **OBITUARY FOR SOL REINAUER**

*Lake Charles American Press – Monday, June 23, 1952, Page 1*

***SOL REINAUER, Retired Clothing Merchant, Dies***

## **SOCIETY NEWS**

**NEW - SWLGS Web Site - <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~laslgs>**

**Mark Your Calendar for Meetings - Jan. 18, March 15, May 17, Sept. 20, Nov. 15**

### **MAY MEETING**

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society will be held on Saturday, May 17<sup>th</sup>, at 10:00 a.m. in the Carnegie Meeting Room. Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 a.m. Guests are always welcome.

The program will be "Genetic Genealogy" presented by JAMES G. JONES of Shreveport. This program will cover 1) The basics of DNA testing and the mechanics of taking a test. 2) The different types of DNA tests and how to determine which test to take to help in your genealogy research. 3) The three companies that do DNA testing and the pros and cons of each company. This will include the cost of the tests. 4) What is involved in analyzing your test results.

PLEASE bring canned goods/monetary contributions for Oak Park Pantry. In February, 132 families with 119 children were served. Your generosity is greatly appreciated!

\*\*\*\*\*

### **NEW MEMBERS**

1609. THOMAS C. SPENCER, 446 SE Andrews Dr., Lake City, FL 32025

1610. JO PERRY BLANKENSHIP, 1706 Palmetto Cv., DeRidder, LA 70634

1611. PAMELA ANN CAMERON, 952 W. Paseo del Mar, San Pedro, CA 90731

1612. MICHAEL J. BURNETT, 19915 Arbor Creek Dr., Katy, TX 77449-6196

Membership To Date: 224

\*\*\*\*\*

**HELPFUL HINTS IN PRESERVATION** – Never use "sticky notes" on papers, photos or documents. The glue is acidic and may damage your material in a matter of weeks.

Remove all paper clips, rubber bands, old labels, staples, etc. from your documents or photos to prevent yellowing, rust and deterioration.

If your photos are "stuck" in a magnetic album, use the heat from a hair dryer to loosen them.

Never laminate newspapers, documents, papers or photos because of the high heat and acidity of the process.

Flatten all documents and place them in acid-free folders. Folding the paper causes deterioration at the creases.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **IN MEMORIAM**

**BEHREND EVANS DROST  
1932 -2014**

## **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 Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library is presenting the following upcoming events. Meetings are held in the Carnegie Meeting Room of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles. No reservation is necessary.

Tuesday, May 6 - 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

“Five Centuries of Basque History in America” presented by  
MICHEL-ANTOINE NICOLAS of New Orleans, La.

Thursday, June 19 - 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

“Beginning Genealogy Workshop Part I”

Thursday, July 17 - 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

“Beginning Genealogy Workshop Part 2 - Digitally Organizing and  
Preserving Your Documents and Photographs”

Thursday, August 21 - 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. - “Beginning Genealogy Workshop Part 3 -  
“Computer Resources in the Genealogical Library”

Tuesday, August 26 through Thursday, August 28 - 10:00 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Three day Program “Beginning Genealogy: Hands-on Computer Workshops”

Tuesday, Sept. 2

Program to be announced

Tuesday, October 7 - 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

“Negro Spiritual and Gospel Music Sounds: An American Phenomenon”  
Presented by FRED H. HOUSTON, Sr.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **WHAT’S NEW IN THE LIBRARY**

Electrical outlets have been installed in each of the research tables. This permits researchers to plug in their laptop, I-Pad, or other e-device while they are researching.

During the past year new light bulbs and ballast were put in the overhead lighting which improved lighting in the room.

The bindery order has arrived and some have been shelved. These are not new books. They are books which needed to be rebound or are volumes of periodicals by years of issue. Our goal is for everything on the shelves to be in good condition and to look consistent. Ask for assistance to learn how periodicals can be beneficial in your research.



RAGLAND, J. M. (Mrs), bkpr,  
 r 616 Nichols  
 RALPH, Miss MAUD, stenog  
 Hi-Mount Land Co., r 528 Kirby  
 RAMSEY, H. K., grocer, r 1107 Front  
 RAMSEY, Miss LELIA, r 1107 Front  
 RANDOLPH, THOMAS (LESLIE) (c),  
 lab, r 623 Boulevard  
 RANKIN, J. (Mrs ANNIE), lab,  
 r 246 Shattuck  
 RANSOM, Miss EMMA, r 724 Kirkman  
 RANSOM, Miss S. M.,  
 wks I. W. DEHART, ins.  
 r 742 Kirkman  
 RASCH, WALTER (Mrs MARY)  
 blksmith, r 107 Lawrence

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

REEVES, B. A. (Mrs), jailer, r 1311 Ryan  
 REEVES, G. W., rooms, r 901 Railroad  
 REEVES, I. G. (Mrs), estimator  
 Powell Lbr Co, r 303 Helen  
 REEVES, Mrs. NANCY (wid),  
 seamstress, r 939 Jackson  
 REID, A. H. (Mrs), clk, r 717 Broad  
 REID, ALFRED, stud, r 616 Pine  
 REID, A. J. (Mrs ANNIE), chf of police,  
 r 427 Moss  
 REID, A. J. Jr., planter, r 427 Moss  
 REID, D. J., sheriff Calcasieu Parish,  
 office 906 Ryan, r 504 Ford  
 REID, KENNEY, clk sheriff's office,  
 r 504 Ford

Advertisements: Leon & E. A. Chavanne; Mathieu's Drug Store; Muller's.

REAMS, Mrs ORA (wid), r 604 Broad  
 REECE, D. E. (Ms), drayman,  
 r 732 Cleveland  
 REED, ALBERT (BERTIE), (c), lab,  
 r 327 Boulevard

#### p. 198

RASMUSSEN, Mrs KATIE, r 118 Gray  
 RASMUSSEN, J. J., lab, r 118 Gray  
 RASMUSSEN, Mrs MAGGIE, r 118 Gray  
 RASMUSSEN, R. M. (Mrs), lab, r 118 Gray  
 RASMUSSEN, R. T., r 118 Gray  
 RASPBERRY, E. B. (Mrs), sawyer, r 230 Watkins  
 RANCH, R. (Mrs LAURA), wks K C S, r 407 Ford  
 RAWLINS, JOSEPH (JOSEPHINE), (c), lab,  
 r 169 Hutchinson  
 RAY, CLARENCE (IDA), millman, r 700 Shattuck  
 RAY, HENRY (c), r 1212 Geiffers  
 RAY, WM. (ALICE), (c), transfer, r 1212 Geiffers  
 REA, MAMIE, r 431 Boulevard

#### p. 199

REID, L. A. (Mrs), salesman Gulf Gro Co.,  
 r 530 Mill  
 REID, LUTHER, planter, r 427 Moss  
 REID, Miss MATHILDE, r 427 Moss  
 REILLY, FRANK, r 319 ford  
 REIMERS, FRED, brick mason, r 777 Common  
 REIMS, DAVID (Mrs), capt str, r 129 Pine  
 REINA, JOSEPH (Mrs LUCY), butcher,  
 r 1110 Railroad  
 REINAUER, LOUIS, merchant  
 REINAUER, S & L, merchants, 813 Ryan  
 REINAUER, SOL (Mrs), S & L REINAUER,  
 r 417 Division  
 READ, FRANK, clk Imperial Shoe store

#### p. 200

REED, STELLA (c), cook, r 920 Church  
 REED, WM. (c), lab, r 120 Franklin  
 REEDER, JOHN (JEANETTE), (c), r 129 First  
 REESE, A. W. (Mrs EMMA), fireman  
 Long-Bell Co., r 1018 Lyons (to be continued)

MEMBER # 311  
 Name of Compiler JERRINE BOONE  
 Address 101 Depot Apt 1A  
 City, State Potosi, MO 63664  
 Date January 2014

# Ancestor Chart

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

4 SHREVE, Olaf Perry  
 b. 25 Dec. 1895  
 p.b. Lake City, Ill.  
 m. 27 June 1917 - La.  
 d. 14 Jan. 1960  
 p.d. Lake Charles, La.

2 SHREVE, Joseph Carl Sr.  
 (Father of No. 1)  
 b. 23 Dec. 1923  
 p.b. Crowley, La.  
 m. 27 Dec. 1944  
 d. 19 Mar. 1996  
 p.d. Lake Charles, La.

5 FRUGE, Edlar (Adler)  
 (Mother of No. 2)  
 b. 25 Feb. 1898  
 p.b. Acadia Par., La.  
 d. 16 Dec. 1983  
 p.d. Lake Charles, La.

1 SHREVE, Jerrine Lydia

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

BOONE, Brian Francis : Mitchell

6 GUIDRY, Helaire (Eli)  
 (Father of No. 3)  
 b. 3 Oct. 1885  
 p.b.  
 m. 19 Dec. 1904  
 d. 15 July 1948  
 p.d. Mermentau, La.

3 GUIDRY, Rose  
 (Mother of No. 1)  
 b. 26 July 1926  
 p.b. Morse, La.  
 d. 3 Nov. 2008  
 p.d. Sulphur, La.

7 MOORE, Eubertilde  
 (Mother of No. 3)  
 b. 12 Mar. 1886  
 p.b.  
 d. 28 July 1960  
 p.d. Mermentau, La.

(Spouse of No. 1)

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

8 SHREVE, Orange Perry  
 (Father of No. 4)

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

9 LYTLE, Anna Mary  
 (Mother of No. 4)

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

10 FRUGE, Joseph Herman J  
 (Father of No. 5)

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

11 SELLERS, Opelia (Ophelia)  
 (Mother of No. 5)

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

12 GUIDRY, Emile  
 (Father of No. 6)

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

13 RICHARD, Marie Azena  
 (Mother of No. 6)

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

14 MOORE, William Louis  
 (Father of No. 7)

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

15 DUPUIS, Marie Osea  
 (Mother of No. 7)

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

16 b.  
 m.  
 d.  
 17 b.  
 d.  
 18 b.  
 m.  
 d.  
 19 b.  
 d.  
 20 b.  
 m.  
 d.  
 21 b.  
 d.  
 22 b.  
 m.  
 d.  
 23 b.  
 d.  
 24 b.  
 m.  
 d.  
 25 b.  
 d.  
 26 b.  
 m.  
 d.  
 27 b.  
 d.  
 28 b.  
 m.  
 d.  
 29 b.  
 d.  
 30 b.  
 m.  
 d.  
 31 b.  
 d.

Form A2 Copyright 1993 by The Everton Publishing, Inc., P.O. Box 506, Logan, Utah, publishers of THE GENEOLOGICAL HELPER. See for a free catalogue with lists and full descriptions of many genealogical aids.

SOL REINAUER, a clothing merchant and real estate man in Lake Charles for many years, died late last night at St. Patrick's hospital here. He was 78 years old.

Funeral services will be held at 3 p.m. Tuesday at Temple Sinai, Rabbi SAMUEL ROSSINGER of Beaumont officiating. Burial will be in Kansas City, Mo. The body was at Hixson funeral home.

Members of the Masonic order will serve as pallbearers. Mr. REINAUER was a 33<sup>rd</sup> degree Mason and a former master of the local Calcasieu lodge 165.

He was born March 29, 1874, in Berwick, and moved with his family to Lake Charles in 1888.

Mr. REINAUER was engaged in the retail clothing business on Ryan Street here for many years, first with his father, I. REINAUER, and later with his brothers LOUIS and BENJAMIN J. REINAUER, in the firm of Reinauer Bros. After dissolution of the clothing business in 1931, he continued in the real estate business until his retirement a few years ago. His son, JULES, is now a real estate and insurance man here.

Mr. REINAUER has served on the board of the Calcasieu Savings and Loan association. He has also been a member of the executive boards of two charity organizations, the Salvation Army and Boys' Village, a home for underprivileged boys of Southwest Louisiana. He was president emeritus of Temple Sinai. Mr. REINAUER was also a member of the Rotary club for many years.

His wife died in 1943.

Survivors are his son, JULES; a daughter, Mrs. E. W. HOFFMAN of Kansas City, a brother, BENJAMIN, Lake Charles, two sisters, Miss CARRYE REINAUER and Mrs. L. KLING, both of Kansas City, and eight grandchildren.

The family requested that no flowers be sent, but that instead friends make contributions to Boys' Village or their favorite charity if they wish.

\*\*\*\*\*

**OBITUARY FOR MRS. SOL REINAUER**  
**Lake Charles American Press – Monday, February 1, 1943, Page 1**

**Mrs. SOL REINAUER Dies on Sunday**

Mrs. SOL REINAUER, 63, the former Miss ISADORA MULLER, daughter of the late Mrs. JULIE MULLER MARX and the late Mr. ISADORE MULLER, died at St. Patrick's hospital Sunday at 4:30 p.m. Mrs. REINAUER was stricken suddenly Sunday morning and was taken to the hospital, but did not rally, dying after a few hours' illness.

She was born in Donaldsonville, La., and came to Lake Charles with her parents in early childhood, and was reared and educated here. She has always been prominent in social circles and in the work of her church and had a wide acquaintance throughout Louisiana, Texas and a number of cities in the east where she frequently visited.

Survivors are her husband, one son, JULES REINAUER; a daughter, Mrs. E. W. HOFFMAN of Kansas City, Mo.; three grandchildren; two brothers, MAURICE J. MULLER and ADOLPH MARX, both of Lake Charles; two sisters, Mrs. IRA A. SPEAR of Baltimore, Md.; and Mrs. R. J. ZANDER of Philadelphia.

The body will lie at the Hixson funeral home until 9 a.m. Tuesday, and will be taken to the Muller home, 508 Hodges Street, where services will be conducted by Rabbi SAMUEL ROSSINGER of Beaumont, at 4 p.m. Tuesday.

Pallbearers will be E. R. KAUFMAN, M. J. LOVE, I. T. HART, C. R. CLINE, J. L. COX and JOE DAVIDSON.

**Lake Charles American Press- Wednesday, February 3, 1943, Page 36**

LAST RITES for Mrs. SOL REINAUER who died Sunday at 4:30 p.m. were held at the home of her brother, MAURICE J. MULLER, 508 Hodges Street, at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Rabbi SAMUEL ROSSINGER of Beaumont officiating.

\*\*\*\*\*

**OBITUARY FOR LOUIS REINAUER**  
*American Press – Saturday, January 20, 1940, Page 11*

**LOUIS REINAUER, WELL KNOWN RESIDENT, DIES**

— \* —

**Funeral services are scheduled for Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock**

FUNERAL SERVICES for LOUIS REINAUER, 63, prominent Lake Charles citizen and businessman who died early Friday night, will be held at 2 p.m. Sunday in the Burke funeral home with the Rabbi SAMUEL ROSINGER (sic) of Beaumont officiating. Interment will be in Graceland cemetery.

Pallbearers named by the family are E. R. KAUFMAN, HENRY FANGUY, M. J. LOVE, MARK MICHIE, ADOLPH S. MARX and I. T. HART.

Mr. REINAUER was a member of the firm known as Reinauer Brothers, Inc. which discontinued its clothing business some years ago. He was active, however, in civic and social circles until his illness several months ago. He died in St. Patrick's Hospital at 8:55 p.m. Friday.

### **Born in 1876**

Mr. REINAUER was a citizen of Lake Charles since he moved here as a 12-year-old youth from Berwick, La., with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. ISAAC REINAUER, both deceased. He was born in Berwick on Sept. 15, 1876. As a young man Mr. REINAUER joined his father and a brother, SOL REINAUER, in business. At the death of the elder Mr. REINAUER in 1909, the firm became known as Reinauer Brothers, Inc. with Mr. LOUIS and Mr. SOL REINAUER as its principal directors.

### **Club Membership**

Mr. REINAUER manifested his interest in civic and social affairs by maintaining active membership in the Rotary club, the Lake Charles Golf club and the B'Nai Brith, Jewish fraternal organization.

Mr. REINAUER is survived by two sisters, Mrs. L. KLING and Miss CARRYE REINAUER, both of Kansas City, Mo.; and two brothers, SOL and BEN J. REINAUER, both of Lake Charles.

\*\*\*\*\*

## **OBITUARY FOR JULES REINAUER**

*Lake Charles American Press – Friday, December 3, 1980, Page 1*

### **REINAUER Dies in LC Hospital**

Lake Charles Realtor JULES REINAUER, 70, died Tuesday night in a Lake Charles hospital.

Funeral services will be at 11 a.m. Thursday, December 4, in Temple Sinai. Cremation will follow. Funeral arrangements are under direction of Johnson Funeral Home.

Mr. REINAUER, of 1400 11<sup>th</sup> St., was a native and lifelong resident of Lake Charles. He was the son of SOLOMON and DORA MULLER REINAUER, and was the chairman of Reinauer's Real Estate, Inc.

A 1925 graduate of Lake Charles High School, Mr. REINAUER attended Virginia Military Institute for one year and later graduated from the University of Illinois in 1929.

He began his career in business at the Muller Co., where he worked from 1929-1940. In 1940 he went into real estate management, a profession he kept for the rest of his life except for two years he served as an officer in the U.S. Navy from 1943-1945.

He was a lifetime member of Temple Sinai and served on the board of trustees. A 32<sup>nd</sup> degree and K.C.C.H. Mason, he was a past grandmaster of the Calcasieu Masonic Lodge 165.

Mr. REINAUER served on the Calcasieu Parish Zoning commission for 10 years.

He was a charter member and past president of the Optimist Club, and a member of the Greater Lake Charles Chamber of Commerce and Better Business Bureau. He served as president of the Young Men's Business Club and the Lake Charles Board of Realtors and the Louisiana Realtors' Association. He was selected as "Realtor of the Year" for both the local and state Realtors' groups. He was a national director and regional vice president of the National Association of Realtors and a member of the Institute of Real Estate Management and the Society of Industrial Realtors.

He helped organize Boys Village and served for a time as its president.

Mr. REINAUER was a member on the board of directors for the YMCA, United Appeals and Memorial Hospital. He also belonged to the American Red Cross, the Lake Charles Ballet Society, the American Legion and the veterans of Foreign Wars.

Survivors are his wife, Mrs. SHIRLEY REINAUER; one son, DAVID REINAUER; two daughters, SUDY FOREMAN of Houston and JERE GLASER of New Orleans, and 12 grandchildren.

\*\*\*\*\*

**OBITUARY FOR MRS. SHIRLEY R. COHN**  
*Lake Charles American Press – Sunday, May 5, 1985*

**COHN services at 4 p.m. today**

Funeral services for Mrs. SHIRLEY REINAUER COHN, 67, of 1400 11<sup>th</sup> St., will be at 4 p.m. today, May 5, in Temple Sinai.

Rabbi SHERMAN STEIN will officiate.

Visitation at Johnson Funeral Home begins at 10 a.m. today.

Mrs. COHN died at 6 a.m. Saturday in a Lake Charles hospital.

She had moved to Lake Charles 45 years ago when she married the late JULES REINAUER. Mrs. COHN was the former SHIRLEY UNGER, a native of Cleveland, Ohio.

She was the first woman president of Temple Sinai. She also served as vice president of the National Board of Directors of the Reformed Temple Sisterhood. At her death, she was president of the Temple Sinai Sisterhood.

Survivors are her husband, WILLIAM L. COHN of Lake Charles, a son, DAVID REINAUER of Lake Charles; two daughters, Mrs. JERE REINAUER GLASER of New Orleans and Mrs. SUDY REINAUER FOREMAN of Houston; a stepdaughter, Mrs. BARBARA COHN KANE of Chicago; a stepson, WILLIAM L. COHN, Jr. of Chicago; a sister, Mrs. LINDA UNGER SUGDEN of San Miguel, Mexico; nine grandchildren; and four step-grandchildren.



If friends wish, memorial contributions may be made to Temple Sinai, the family said.

The following interesting article appeared in the *Lake Charles American Press* on November 24, 2013 and it is from:

***Our Past – 75 years ago***  
***Mrs. REINAUER's lovely tea***

One of the season's most beautiful hospitalities was the tea at the Majestic Hotel Wednesday afternoon graciously hostessed by Mrs. SOL REINAUER, who complimented her lovely house guests, her daughter, Mrs. EDWARD W. HOFFMAN of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss SHIRLEY UNGER of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. ADOLPH MARX received with Mrs. REINAUER and her honorees in the private dining rooms. Mrs. REINAUER wore a gown of black crepe and white chiffon with sequin trim and a corsage of red carnations.

Presiding at the tea table were Mrs. MAURICE J. MULLER, Mrs. CHARLES A. RICHARDSON, Mrs. JOE DAVIDSON, Mrs. BEN GOLDSMITH, Mrs. JACK LAMKIN and Mrs. FRANK HARMON.

During the calling hours from four to six o'clock FRANCIS LEVEQUE, accompanied by his sister, Miss ALMA LEVEQUE, delighted the guests with lovely vocal numbers.

\*\*\*\*\*

**OBITUARY FOR SOL RIFF**  
***Lake Charles American Press – Thursday, October 13, 1966, Page 1***

***Funeral rites for SOL RIFF are today***

Funeral services for SOL RIFF, 73, of 902 Cleveland St. will be at 3 p.m. today in the Hixson Funeral Home north chapel.

Burial will be in Graceland Cemetery.

Rabbi JOHN ROSENBLATT of Temple Sinai will officiate at the services.

Mr. RIFF was the owner and operator of Riff's Women's Apparel store on Ryan Street. He had lived in Lake Charles for 35 years.

He died Wednesday in a Lake Charles hospital.

Mr. RIFF moved to Lake Charles from Arkansas. He had served overseas in World War I and had played semi-pro baseball.

Mr. RIFF was a member of the Lake Charles Association of Commerce, 32<sup>nd</sup> Degree Mason and a member of the Rudolph Krause Masonic Lodge, F. and A.M., a member of the Kiwanis Club and a member of the Pioneer Club.

Survivors are his wife, Mrs. LOTTIE RIFF; one son, MAURY RIFF both of Lake Charles; one brother, JOE RIFF of Longview, Tex.; two sisters, Mrs. RUTH SAIFER of St. Louis, Mo. and Mrs. LEONA DENOWITZ of Longview, and three grandchildren.

Pallbearers will be MYER (sic) LOVE, JOE DAVIDSON, SAM GOLDSMITH, ABNER HORN, CECIL PERRIN, WILLARD RADFORD, JULES REINAUER, CULLEN LISKOW and JOE PETITJEAN.

If they wish, friends may make memorial donations to the Temple Sinai Memorial Fund, the family said.

\*\*\*\*\*

**OBITUARY FOR MRS. LOTTIE LEVY RIFF**  
*Lake Charles American Press - Tuesday, December 30, 1995*

**Services for RIFF will be Sunday**

Funeral services for Mrs. LOTTIE LEVY RIFF, 94, will be at 2 p.m., Sunday, Dec. 31 in Hixson Funeral Home Chapel.

Rabbi PETER SCHATZMAN will officiate. Burial will be in Graceland Cemetery.

Visitation is from 10 a.m.

Mrs. RIFF died Friday, Dec. 29, 1995.

Best known as founder of Riff's Women's Apparel, which she and her husband, SOL, began in 1929, she was a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club since 1931. She served two terms as president and chairman of several committees.

At the state level, she served two terms as treasurer, one term as auditor and was state convention chairman. She received the Special Service Award for dedicated service and the BPW's Woman Achievement Award.

She was on the board of directors when McNeese Junior College opened, and helped organize the auxiliary of St. Patrick Hospital. A member of Temple Sinai, she was active in many things there including the Temple Sisterhood where she served as president.

She was involved with the Calcasieu Heath Unit, Gold Star Mothers, American Legion and VFW auxiliaries, the Historical Society, and an honorary member of the Amateur Radio Club of

Southwest Louisiana, the Beta Gamma Sigma Chapter of McNeese State University and an honorary deputy of LaFourche Parish.

A founder of Bundles for Britain during WWII, she was honored by the American Red Cross and American Cancer Society for many years of service, and received the Contraband Days Pioneer Woman Citizenship Award.

Survivors are her son, MAURY RIFF of Lake Charles; three grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren.

Memorials may be made to TYLER RIFF FERGUSON Medical Research Fund at Premier Bank, or the Tree of Life Fund at Temple Sinai, the family said.

\*\*\*\*\*

**OUR PAST – *AMERICAN PRESS*, March 12, 2013  
By MIKE JONES**

**75 YEARS AGO – March 12, 1939      DAVID DANTE LOVE BIRTHDAY**

DAVID DANTE LOVE, little son of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. LOVE, was host at a delightful party Friday afternoon, entertaining a group of his friends at his home, 1401 Bank Street, the occasion being his third birthday anniversary.

The birthday table held the lovely white cake with three pink tapers.

Those enjoying the day with DAVID were: SONYA DAVIDSON, MITCHELL BONO, HENRY LOUIS HEIMENDINGER, PATSY BOUDREAU, PAT FORD, BILLY SHIRLEY, BOBBY KING, MARILYN GOLDSMITH, MARJORIE MARX, JULIE ANN MARX, WOODY THOMPSON, DORIS ANN SEE, WARREN LEVINGSTON.

MELVIN COHEN, STEPHEN COHEN, RUTH FRY, RACHELL TANKEL, FRANCES ANN EDELSTEIN, JERRY EDELSTEIN, LEANN HORN, BILLY MERCER, ANN HART, MAURY RIFF, RAYMOND KAUFMAN, BOB LAMKIN, NANCY JO DAVIS and RICHARD GORDON.

\*\*\*\*\*

THE FOOTBALL HUDDLE was invented by PAUL HUBBARD, who attended the Colorado Mute and Blind Institute in 1887. After high school graduation, PAUL attended Gallaudet University and played football as the quarterback. His sign language could be read by opposing players so he pulled his players into a circle showing his signs without anyone on the sidelines or on the opposing team seeing. Great Idea!

**DON'T WALK BEHIND ME; I MAY NOT LEAD.  
DON'T WALK IN FRONT OF ME; I MAY NOT FOLLOW.  
JUST WALK BESIDE ME AND BE MY FRIEND.**

**ALBERT CAMUS, 1913-1960**

## MOURNING CUSTOMS IN SOUTH LOUISIANA

*From KINFOLKS, Vol. 11 No. 2 – 1987*

Many customs and traditions are associated with death and mourning. Some of these had their beginnings in the dawn of time, for every culture buried their dead with some sort of ceremony which signified loss to a family or a community. The greater the loss was to a community, the more prolonged and elaborate were the rites of death and greater were the number of people affected.

While many customs concerning death are universal, south Louisiana has some unique practices relating to deaths and the mourning which follows. Some of these are customs which the French and Spanish brought from the Old World. Others were brought by slaves from Africa or the West Indies, and still others are merely the results of superstitions whose origins have long been forgotten.

From earliest times many customs and taboos concerned funeral preparations. The custom of binding the corpse in a shroud or "winding sheet" began when people thought that the body must be bound tightly to prevent its walking among the living and creating mischief or harm. Thorns were also put at the feet of a corpse to prevent its walking. Stones and briars were put on graves for the same reason, as well as to ward off animals which would dig up the body.

Death from natural causes was inexplicable, so sorcery or evil spirits were often blamed, especially by the superstitious and less educated. Many families in south Louisiana believed in death omens. The sound of a screech owl was thought to presage death, as did seeing a shooting star. Death was said to come in "threes." Dreaming of a wedding was believed to foretell hearing of a death.

The cause of a person's death was often thought to affect the fate of his body and soul. Death by violence or by falling from a tree was considered particularly undesirable, and precautions were taken to insure that the restless spirits of these victims did not trouble the living. People who died by suicide and women who died in childbirth were also given special treatment, for their spirits might wander. If it was thought that a restless soul troubled the living, the body was exhumed and buried in another location, but if the trouble persisted, the body was destroyed by fire or water.

As soon as a death occurred, a friend or servant rode around the countryside notifying friends and relatives. Neighbors came immediately to begin to help in the household, sew mourning clothes and prepare food and coffee.

Someone was dispatched to "tell the bees," an old custom practiced in rural England, as well as other parts of Europe. It was thought that if the bees were not taken into a family's confidence at the time of a death or wedding, they would leave their hive, causing an economic loss to the family. Bee hives were often decorated with scraps of black cloth. This custom is called "faisant le devil aux mouches a miel."

In rural areas a knife stuck into the gatepost signified a death in the household.

In many communities, the printer was notified of a death as quickly as possible so that he could print funeral invitations and "les billets d'enterrement," which were also called "telephone pole notices." These were small black bordered posters which told the date of birth and death of the deceased and the particulars concerning the funeral arrangements. They were originally written in French in many rural communities, and were nailed up at the general store, the post office and on telephone posts and trees. Invitations to funerals were usually used in more urban communities and were hand-delivered to friends and relatives. It was considered bad manners not to attend a funeral if invited and the lack of an invitation was considered a slight. People often kept funeral invitations and telephone post notices as souvenirs and as a reminder to pray for the dead. Telephone post notices are still in use in a few rural communities. Today prayer cards with information about the deceased (and sometimes his picture) are given out at some funerals.

In almost every culture and civilization after death occurs, the body is washed and dressed before a ceremony or leave-taking is performed. In south Louisiana two people, preferably not immediate family, washed and dressed the body or "laid out the corpse." Often a woman would be buried in her wedding dress, which had been preserved for the occasion. The deceased, carefully dressed, was then laid upon another bed. "Vigil lamps," which were candles or kerosene lamps, were placed on both sides of the bed.

It was considered necessary to burn the mattress upon which a person had died. It was also important to watch the direction the smoke blew, for that would indicate the direction of the next death.

As soon as someone died in a house, mirrors were veiled or covered with black cloth. It was believed that a person who saw himself in a mirror in a house containing a corpse would be the next to die.

All clocks in the household were stopped as quickly as possible. This indicated the time of death and was also a mark of respect for the deceased for whom all time had stopped. Pictures were draped in black.

Vases, pitchers or jars containing water were immediately covered or emptied to prevent the soul from drowning before it reached Purgatory.

Neighbors, friends and relatives came to the home of the deceased to help with preparations, as well as to pray for the dead, pay their respects to the family and share memories of the deceased. A funeral in south Louisiana was a combination of a family reunion and social event.

A homemade wooden coffin, often made by slaves in the early days and later by a carpenter, was lined with white muslin or flannel or with the family's best quilt or blanket. It was covered with a black cloth.

The body either rested in bed or was put into the newly finished coffin, which was set upon two saw-horses in the largest room of the house, usually a bedroom or the parlor.

Every room of the house was filled with friends and relatives. The men and children usually stayed in the yard, sometimes doing chores for the bereaved family, or sat on the porch.

Those who lived nearby often went home for the night, but most stayed, eating, drinking, singing and talking all night long. Frequent prayers or recitations of the rosary subdued most inclinations toward hilarity. This was a "wake," a vigil through the night keeping watch over the dead. If the weather was hot, cloths soaked in vinegar were kept over the hands and face of the deceased. However, due to the warm climate of south Louisiana, it was prudent to bury the corpse within a day or two after the death.

For children, "wakes" and funerals were memorable social occasions where they met new friends and renewed old acquaintances. For greater accommodation, children slept crosswise in beds or slept on quilts or pallets on the floor.

Particular care was taken not to have a funeral on Friday, for Friday funerals meant bad luck and were likely to signify another death within the year. It was also considered bad luck to bury a woman in black clothing, for she would be apt to return and haunt the family. It was thought that rain falling on a corpse meant the person would go to heaven.

Definite rules were followed in the mourning process. The immediate family of the deceased were required to go into "deep" mourning for a long period, unrelieved by any sort of social diversion. Only visits with family or very close friends were allowed. Widows were in "deep" mourning from 12 to 18 months, while widowers were relieved of "deep" mourning after 6 months.

Black clothes, the outwards sign of mourning, was worn by all member of the family. This was an ancient custom, originating when spirits, some ill-willed, were thought to concentrate around a corpse. Black was worn to make the living inconspicuous to the evil spirits.

Men in "deep" mourning wore black suits, ties, shoes, hat and gloves for 6 months, after which they wore a black armband for several months.

Women wore plain, black, unadorned floor-length dresses with high necks and long sleeves for a period of at least a year. No jewelry could be worn at this time except for a mourning broach or locket, and later jet beads. In public a widow's face and hair must be covered by a veil or "widow's weed." After a year a widow could wear white collars and cuffs on her black dress, or wear grey or lavender clothing. This was called "half" mourning. In Acadian rural areas some widows wore black for the rest of their lives.

Children 12 years and over wore black clothing. Those under that age wore white in summer and grey in winter.

There were specialty shops in the larger towns, especially New Orleans, that sold many articles for the long process of mourning. Besides black clothing and "widows weeds" they sold jet buttons and jewelry, fancy casket hardware and mourning handkerchiefs, which were white with wide black borders. As the period of mourning lengthened, new handkerchiefs were bought with



narrower borders. Black bows were sold for front doors of homes and businesses. Sets of plain white china were sold for "deep" mourning to the affluent. For "half" mourning sets of lavender-bordered china were sold.

Mourning jewelry - rings, lockets or broaches - was worn by men and women. Mourning jewelry was often given by the family of the deceased to special friends or relatives. It could be elaborate and expensive or simple and homemade, but usually contained hair of the dead person, sometimes elaborately woven or braided over wire to make designs. Gold lockets, with a miniature of the deceased on one side and braided hair on the other, were worn by both sexes. Some mourning rings and broaches were made completely of the hair from the deceased. Mourning pictures, embroidered, painted or stenciled on velvet, were often made into jewelry or merely hung on the walls as decoration. These showed the deceased by either a weeping willow (sorrow) or a cypress tree (hope). Small wreaths of hair from the deceased were also put under glass or in show boxes in the Victorian era.

Originally private homes were held for "wakes" and burial services. The grave was dug by servants or friends in a small family or community burying ground. If a church was nearby, burial services would be held there. The coffin was carried to the church or graveyard by a crude hearse or "corbillad," which was sometimes just a wagon pulled by two dark-colored horses. In larger towns these were black horses which wore black plumes. The hearse was followed by mourners on foot, on horseback or in carriages. These were usually men, as it was not considered proper for ladies to take part in the funeral procession, so they often stayed at the home of the deceased while the burial was completed.

An ancient burial custom still practiced in many communities in south Louisiana is that of throwing dirt on top of the coffin by family members and friends. This expresses farewell and the acceptance of death.

As times changed, many of the old customs died out except in rural Acadian or black communities. Mortuaries replaced private homes and paid morticians "lay out" the dead. The wearing of black is no longer regarded as an indication of the depth of mourning. However, some traditions remain and some families continue to "wake" their dead, keeping vigil from the time of death until the time of burial. To many people in south Louisiana "une grande enterrement" (a grand funeral) is still something of which they could be proud.

#### Sources:

Keyes, Frances Parkinson. *The Blue Camellia; All This is Louisiana*

Fontenot, Mary Alice. *The Louisiana Experience*

Bourgeois, Lillian C. *Cabanocey, the History, Customs and Folklore of St. James Parish*

Coffin, Margaret M. *Death in Early America*

Encyclopedia Britannica

Personal Interviews

\*\*\*\*\*

*The wise man must remember that while he is a descendant of the past,  
he is a parent of the future.*

*- Herbert Spencer -*

*SAMPLES OF TELEPHONE POLE BURIAL NOTICES*

---

**FUNERAL.**

DIED in Cameron Parish, on Monday the 9th instant,

**CHRISTIAN H. GOOS,**

aged 20 years, 8 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Capt. Daniel Goos, to-day at 11 o'clock A. M.

The friends of the family are invited to attend.

ON BEHALF OF THE FAMILY.

Lake Charles, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1878.

---



**Died:**

At Nona, Texas, on Tuesday, October 24th 1893,

**Edward Wintle,**

Son of Thomas Wintle, aged 10 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral which will take place from the residence of C. G. C Pageot, on the lake front, at 3 o'clock, this, WEDNESDAY, evening.

*Lake Charles, La., October 25th, 1893.*

**THE DAILY AMERICAN (13 JULY 1897)**

Information gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member No. 1296

Continued from Vol. 38 No. 1

Capt. HASKELL bruised up and his buggy completely demolished. To-day noon as Capt. HASKELL, his nephew, GEO. HASKELL and little grandson got in the buggy to start home, the horse became frightened and ran up Ryan street to Woolman's corner, where it turned west on Pujo street. At this point GEORGE who had sprung to the back of the horse to get hold of the lines, was thrown to the ground and the buggy passed over him.

Capt. HASKELL, seeing no way of escape other than jumping out, proceeded to do so, or rather fell out while attempting to rescue his little grandson, and was considerably shaken up. The little fellow remained in the buggy until the corner at Jolet's market was turned, at which point the vehicle was turned over, and the boy bobbed up serenely, unhurt.

The buggy was completely demolished. The captain received a severe bruise on the jaw and another on the back, while GEORGE was scratched and shaken up in a general all around manner. It is fortunate that no one was killed.

**AT PRIEN LAKE – July 12**

We are having nice, cool weather after a long siege of dry, hot days, interspersed with a refreshing shower now and then.

Last Monday, Mr. ROBINSON quit the Barker place, where he was cropping this spring. He sold his interest to a Mr. WILLIAMS, who immediately took possession.

A whole tournament of girls on wheels passed through here en route to the lake, where they spent the day most pleasantly Wednesday, returning home in the cool of the evening.

Mr. MARRIMAN sent a small sloop load of watermelons to Lockport Friday – the first from here.

J. W. EGGLESTON and wife wishing to escape from the heat of the city, sought the quiet of the country and with Mr. CARY and family journeyed to the Lock place where he has a nice sloop moored and which has undergone some repairs. They spent a delightful day in sailing upon the lake, refreshing the inner man from well filled baskets and large and luscious watermelons. Everything moved smoothly until their return when a little northern squall struck the vessel tearing the sail loose, removing the Col's head piece and frightening the rest of the crew.

JOHN IHLE, son and daughter and JNO. W. FOX took an outing Sunday at the old Baker place at the mouth of the lake. Fishing was the principal amusement and as the writer did not learn the catch suspect it was something immense.

ARTHUR BURLESON was visiting in this neighborhood Sunday, probably somewhere in the vicinity of the old sawmill.

**ALUMNI ASSOCIATION – Prof. J. E. KEENY Given Evidence of Affection and Esteem.**

The High School Alumni Association met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Miss EMMA HAMAND. A committee was appointed to arrange programs for the meetings hereafter.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Inasmuch as circumstances have with drawn from our midst our beloved teacher and friend, Prof. J. E. KEENY, who for so long a time, by precept and example, endeavored to improve us mentally and morally. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Lake Charles High School Alumni Association, adopt these resolutions: First, that we express our gratitude for the many kindnesses he has shown us and for the great assistance he has rendered us.

Second, that we regret his departure more than we can express and though we feel that we still need him we extend to him our best wishes for success which we know he will achieve in his new field.

Third, that although often we may have appeared unappreciative of his many favors to us, we now wish to express our love and reverence for him and all unite our best wishes for his success."

#### **LOCAL MATTERS. Gathered Here and There for the Perusal of our Readers.**

**COMMERCIAL CLUB MEETING.** The Commercial Club meets tonight at 8 o'clock at Market Hall. Large attendance is desired.

**A BATHING PARTY.** A large party of young people took advantage of the moonlight last night and drove over to shell beach and spent an hour bathing.

**WHARF REPAIRS.** The ferry boat wharf is now receiving much needed repairs. Mayor CROWLEY ordered that it either be repaired or torn down and the owner chose the first alternative and a gang is now at work putting in new timbers wherever needed.

**CHAUNCEY DEPEW HERE.** Hon CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW is in town. He came over on the excursion last Saturday, and will probably make arrangements while here to attend the encampment at Shreveport.

**THE MYSTERIES EXPLAINED.** At the Mystery Social this evening on the lawn of Mrs. JESSE EDMONSTON's residence on North Hodges street, all the mysteries will be explained. A unique entertainment will be provided and the prettiest girls in town promise that all young gentlemen coming there will have a good time.

**WILL FLY TOMORROW.** The Homing pigeons sent here from Philadelphia were not liberated today. The instructions were not to liberate them unless the wind was blowing from the south, southwest or west. They will be liberated tomorrow at 9 o'clock if the wind and weather are favorable.

**A WATERMELON FEAST.** A party of bicyclists rode out to shell beach yesterday afternoon and enjoyed themselves eating watermelon, etc. Following are the names of the party: Misses LEE and GERTRUDE BEARDSLEY, MAUD EDDY and MAUD HOPKINS and Messrs. DEES, FOSTER, WEBER and RIDDICK.

#### **S. S. SUPERINTENDENTS. A Permanent Association Formed in This City Yesterday.**

The Sunday School Superintendents Union met yesterday for the first time. The forming of such an organization has for some months been talked of among the superintendents and a meeting was called about two months ago, but at that time no one could attend. Since then matters have come up which have shown the need of such an organization, and so another meeting was called for Monday.

Much interest was manifested at the meeting and good will come from the organization. Prof. BUCKLIN was chosen as temporary chairman and A. M. MAYO acted as secretary. The work was discussed, and they then adjourned, to meet Monday, August 2.

The following superintendents composed the union: J. H. SPEARING, Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd and Goosport Sunday schools; T. J. RIALS, Baptist, Goosport Sunday school; R. H. DOOLAN, Methodist, Jackson street Sunday school; W. R. WARNER, Congregational Sunday school; B. C. MILLS, First Presbyterian church Sunday school; T. T. TAYLOR, First M. E. Church Sunday school; A. M. MAYO, Broad Street Methodist Sunday school; W. M. BUCKLIN, First Baptist church Sunday school; G. D. PRICE, Methodist, Southside Sunday school, and D. O. CROSS, of the Christian church Sunday school.

#### **MAYOR'S COURT.**

The mayor's court did a fair business morning. The fines amounted to \$16. Following were the cases disposed of: E. BAILEY using bad language; fined \$5.00.

MAURICE KING and FRANK HOWARD, disturbing the peace by fighting. KING fined \$3.50 or seven days. HOWARD \$7.50 or ten days.

EVA THOMPSON arrested on account of her chickens being a nuisance to neighbors was warned not to let the offence occur again, and dismissed.

L. H. SUTHERLAND says he believes it is much easier riding a bike in the sand then walking, so he purchased a fine one yesterday from Mr. WOOLMAN. It is enameled a beautiful green color.

**ANOTHER RUNAWAY.** COLLINS DAVIS hitched his horse in front of J. S. DAVIDSON's store this morning and let him for a few minutes. Shortly afterwards, the horse became frightened at something, and breaking loose, started down the street kicking furiously. After breaking the shafts and harness quite badly he seemed contented and allowed himself to be caught, after running about a block.

**BOB AINSWORTH's DEATH.** New Orleans papers this morning announce the murder at that place of BOB AINSWORTH's who has at different times worked on the Ontario and at the fish market at this place. He was well known in Lake Charles, and the news of his sad death was being discussed all over town this morning. He came here from Chicago and was 23 years of age. His remains will not be brought here, but will probably be interred in New Orleans.

#### **GROWING NICELY. Another Splendid Donation of Books to the W.C.T.U. Reading Room.**

The W.C.T.U. Reading rooms are getting to be quite a popular resort for both old and young to spend a part of their spare hours in reading the many books and magazines found there.

The library has only been organized fifteen months and is growing larger every month. The number of books has now been increased to 415 by a donation of 15 fine volumes by A. F. BOULTON, of the Racket store. This is not Mr. BOULTON's first gift to the library. When the Reading rooms were organized he donated fifty volumes.

The ladies of the W.C.T.U. heartily appreciate the gift of Mr. BOULTON and wish to extend to him their many thanks.

There are now thirty-one monthly contributors, while the whole number of contributors since its organization now reach one hundred and seventy-four. The full amount contributed since its organization for the use of the library is \$335.86, making an average per month of

## 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. 38 No. 1

#### LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY

	<b>p. 196</b>
PROCTOR, W (Mrs), machinist Mo Pac, r 522 Clarence	PUJO, ADOLPH (c), lab, r 614 Franklin
PROPHET, CHANEY (c), 510 Railroad	PUJO, A. P. (Mrs), lawyer, r corner Bilbo and Mill
PROVOST, JACK (JUDICE), carp, r 719 Blake	PUJO, Miss E, r 604 Broad
PRUDHOMME, L. (Mrs. ELISIA), merchant, r 130 Nix	PUJO, MOSS & MILLER, lawyers, A. P. PUJO, C. D. MOSS, E. D. MILLER, First Nat Bank bldg
	PUJO, MARY (c), cook, r 708 Clarence

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

	<b>p. 197</b>
PUJO, NOLAN (IDA) (c), lab, r 16114 Galagher	QUILTY, Dr. PAUL, veterinarian, r 827 Pujo
QUERY, BERTIE (c), serv, r 416 Franklin	QUILTY, SAM, stud, r 827 Pujo
QUERY, FRANCES (c), lab, r 416 Franklin	QUINN, J. E. (Mrs), bkpr Gulf Gro Co, r 321 East
QUILTY, M. L. (Mrs), r 827 Pujo	RACHAL, Mrs C. (wid), r 816 Iris
QUILTY, Dr. M. S., veterinary surgeon, r 827 Pujo	RACHAL, Miss HELEN, dressmaker, r 816 Iris
QUILTY, Miss MARY, stud, r 827 Pujo	

Advertisements: Leon & E. A. Chavanne, Loree Grocery Company; Mathieu's Drug Store; Eddy Bros. Dry Goods.

RAGLAND, J. M. (Mrs), bkpr,  
 r 616 Nichols  
 RALPH, Miss MAUD, stenog  
 Hi-Mount Land Co., r 528 Kirby  
 RAMSEY, H. K., grocer, r 1107 Front  
 RAMSEY, Miss LELIA, r 1107 Front  
 RANDOLPH, THOMAS (LESLIE) (c),  
 lab, r 623 Boulevard  
 RANKIN, J. (Mrs ANNIE), lab,  
 r 246 Shattuck  
 RANSOM, Miss EMMA, r 724 Kirkman  
 RANSOM, Miss S. M.,  
 wks I. W. DEHART, ins.  
 r 742 Kirkman  
 RASCH, WALTER (Mrs MARY)  
 blksmith, r 107 Lawrence

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

REEVES, B. A. (Mrs), jailer, r 1311 Ryan  
 REEVES, G. W., rooms, r 901 Railroad  
 REEVES, I. G. (Mrs), estimator  
 Powell Lbr Co, r 303 Helen  
 REEVES, Mrs. NANCY (wid),  
 seamstress, r 939 Jackson  
 REID, A. H. (Mrs), clk, r 717 Broad  
 REID, ALFRED, stud, r 616 Pine  
 REID, A. J. (Mrs ANNIE), chf of police,  
 r 427 Moss  
 REID, A. J. Jr., planter, r 427 Moss  
 REID, D. J., sheriff Calcasieu Parish,  
 office 906 Ryan, r 504 Ford  
 REID, KENNEY, clk sheriff's office,  
 r 504 Ford

Advertisements: Leon & E. A. Chavanne; Mathieu's Drug Store; Muller's.

REAMS, Mrs ORA (wid), r 604 Broad  
 REECE, D. E. (Ms), drayman,  
 r 732 Cleveland  
 REED, ALBERT (BERTIE), (c), lab,  
 r 327 Boulevard

#### p. 198

RASMUSSEN, Mrs KATIE, r 118 Gray  
 RASMUSSEN, J. J., lab, r 118 Gray  
 RASMUSSEN, Mrs MAGGIE, r 118 Gray  
 RASMUSSEN, R. M. (Mrs), lab, r 118 Gray  
 RASMUSSEN, R. T., r 118 Gray  
 RASPBERRY, E. B. (Mrs), sawyer, r 230 Watkins  
 RANCH, R. (Mrs LAURA), wks K C S, r 407 Ford  
 RAWLINS, JOSEPH (JOSEPHINE), (c), lab,  
 r 169 Hutchinson  
 RAY, CLARENCE (IDA), millman, r 700 Shattuck  
 RAY, HENRY (c), r 1212 Geiffers  
 RAY, WM. (ALICE), (c), transfer, r 1212 Geiffers  
 REA, MAMIE, r 431 Boulevard

#### p. 199

REID, L. A. (Mrs), salesman Gulf Gro Co.,  
 r 530 Mill  
 REID, LUTHER, planter, r 427 Moss  
 REID, Miss MATHILDE, r 427 Moss  
 REILLY, FRANK, r 319 ford  
 REIMERS, FRED, brick mason, r 777 Common  
 REIMS, DAVID (Mrs), capt str, r 129 Pine  
 REINA, JOSEPH (Mrs LUCY), butcher,  
 r 1110 Railroad  
 REINAUER, LOUIS, merchant  
 REINAUER, S & L, merchants, 813 Ryan  
 REINAUER, SOL (Mrs), S & L REINAUER,  
 r 417 Division  
 READ, FRANK, clk Imperial Shoe store

#### p. 200

REED, STELLA (c), cook, r 920 Church  
 REED, WM. (c), lab, r 120 Franklin  
 REEDER, JOHN (JEANETTE), (c), r 129 First  
 REESE, A. W. (Mrs EMMA), fireman  
 Long-Bell Co., r 1018 Lyons (to be continued)



MEMBER # 311  
 Name of Compiler JERRINE BOONE  
 Address 101 Depot Apt 1A  
 City, State Potosi, MO 63664  
 Date January 2014

# Ancestor Chart

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

4 SHREVE, Olaf Perry  
 b. 25 Dec. 1895  
 p.b. Lake City, Ill.  
 m. 27 June 1917 - La.  
 d. 14 Jan. 1960  
 p.d. Lake Charles, La.

2 SHREVE, Joseph Carl Sr.  
 (Father of No. 1)  
 b. 23 Dec. 1923  
 p.b. Crowley, La.  
 m. 27 Dec. 1944  
 d. 19 Mar. 1996  
 p.d. Lake Charles, La.

5 FRUGE, Edlar (Adler)  
 (Mother of No. 2)  
 b. 25 Feb. 1898  
 p.b. Acadia Par., La.  
 d. 16 Dec. 1983  
 p.d. Lake Charles, La.

1 SHREVE, Jerrine Lydia

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

BOONE, Brian Francis  
 Mitchell

8 GUIDRY, Helaire (Eli)  
 (Father of No. 3)  
 b. 3 Oct. 1885  
 p.b.  
 m. 19 Dec. 1904  
 d. 15 July 1948  
 p.d. Mermentau, La.

3 GUIDRY, Rose  
 (Mother of No. 1)  
 b. 26 July 1926  
 p.b. Morse, La.  
 d. 3 Nov. 2008  
 p.d. Sulphur, La.

7 MOORE, Eubertilde  
 (Mother of No. 3)  
 (Bertile)  
 b. 12 Mar. 1886  
 p.b.  
 d. 28 July 1960  
 p.d. Mermentau, La.

(Spouse of No. 1)

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

8 SHREVE, Orange Perry  
 (Father of No. 4)

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

9 LYTLE, Anna Mary  
 (Mother of No. 4)

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

10 FRUGE, Joseph Herman J  
 (Father of No. 5)

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

11 SELLERS, Opelia (Ophelia)  
 (Mother of No. 5)

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

12 GUIDRY, Emile

(Father of No. 6)

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

13 RICHARD, Marie Azena

(Mother of No. 6)

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

14 MOORE, William Louis

(Father of No. 7)

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

15 DUPUIS, Marie Osea

(Mother of No. 7)

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

16	b.
17	m.
18	d.
19	b.
20	d.
21	b.
22	d.
23	b.
24	d.
25	b.
26	d.
27	b.
28	d.
29	b.
30	d.
31	b.

Form A2 Copyright 1983 by The Everton Publishing Co., Inc., P.O. Box 506, Logan, Utah, Publishers of THE GENEALOGICAL HELPER. See us for a free catalogue with lists and full descriptions of many genealogical aids.

# **SURNAME INDEX (A Surname may appear more than once on a page.)**

Ainsworth 75	Foreman 64	Mann 58	Reece 77	Williams 73
Bailey 75	Foster 74	Marriman 73	Reed 58,77	Willis 58
Baudoin 57	Fox 73	Marshall 56,57	Reeder 77	Winston 55
Beardsley 74	Fruge 78	Marx 61,62,	Reese 77	Wintle 72
Bierman 58	Fry 67	65,67	Reeves 77	Woolman 75
Bilbo 48	Gaskill 58	Mayo 74,75	Reid 54,77	
Blake 58,59	Glaser 64	McCullough 59	Reilly 77	Zander 62
Blankenship 43	Goldsmith 60,	McDermott 55	Reimers 77	
Bono 67	65-67	McGinn 49,50	Reims 77	
Boone 78	Goodwin 58	Mercer 67	Reina 77	
Boudoin 58	Goos 72	Michie 62	Reinauer 61-66,	
Boudreau 67	Gordon 67	Miller 76	77	
Boudreaux 49,50	Griffin 55	Mills 75	Rials 75	
Boulton 75	Guidry 78	Mochel 50	Richard 78	
Bradshaw 53	Guthrie 58,59	Moore 78	Richardson 65	
Brice 46		Moss 76	Riddick 74	
Broussard 56	Hamand 73	Muller 61-63,	Riff 65-67	
Bucklin 74,75	Harmon 65	65	Robinson 73	
Burleson 73	Hart 62,67	Murphy 58	Rogers 58,59	
Burnett 43	Haskell 73	Nicolas 44	Rose 55,58	
	Heimendinger 67	Nilson 55	Rosenblatt 65	
Cameron 43	Hendrix 73		Rosinger 62	
Campbell 50	Henry 58	Pageot 72	Ross 58	
Cary 73	Hoffman 61,	Perrin 66	Rossinger 61,62	
Chaffe 56	62,65	Petitjean 66	Ryan 58	
Chretien 47	Hopkins 74	Pierstorff 50	Saifer 66	
Chumley 50,60	Horn 66,67	Pinch 59	Schatzman 66	
Cline 62	Houston 44	Piner 58	Schriever 57	
Cohen 67	Howard 75	Plantier 54	See 67	
Cohn 64	Hubbard 67	Plowden 55,56	Sellers 78	
Cox 62	Huff 47	Price 75	Shirley 67	
Crandall 58		Proctor 76	Shreve 78	
Cross 75	Ihle 73	Prophet 76	Simpson 58	
Crowley 74		Provost 49,76	Singletary 58	
	Jones 43,57,67	Prudhomme 76	Singleton 57	
Davidson 62,		Pujo 76	Sirmon 55,57	
65-67,75	Kane 64	Putnam 56	Smith 50,56-60	
Davis 58,67,75	Kaplan 53		Spear 62	
Dees 74	Kaufman 62,67	Query 76	Spearing 75	
Dehart 77	Keeny 73,74	Quilty 76	Spencer 43	
Denowitz 66	King 67,75	Quinn 76	Stein 64	
Depew 74	Kingsberry 56		Styron 58,59	
Dollarhide 51	Kling 61,63	Rachal 76	Sugden 64	
Domingue 57	Kornegay 58	Radford 66	Sutherland 75	
Doolan 75	Kuchling 57	Ragland 77	Swindell 58	
Drost 43		Ralph 77		
Dubois 57	Lamkin 65,67	Ramsey 77	Tankel 67	
Dupuis 78	LeBlanc 55	Ranch 77	Taylor 75	
	Ledet 57	Randolph 77	Thibodeaux 55	
Eddy 74	Leveque 65	Rankin 77	Thompson 67,75	
Edelstein 67	Levingston 67	Ransom 77	Tickle 58,59	
Edmonston 74	Levy 66	Rasch 77		
Eggleston 73	Lewis 58	Rasmussen 77	Unger 64,65	
Eleazar 54	Liskow 66	Raspberry 77		
	Loeb 60	Rawlins 77	Vollmers 57	
Fanguy 62	Louviere 46	Ray 77		
Ferguson 67	Love 62,66,67	Rea 77	Warner 75	
Fletcher 55	Lupton 58,59	Read 77	Weber 74	
Ford 67	Lytle 78	Reams 77	Weeks 58	

**SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**  
**P. O. BOX 5652**  
**LAKE CHARLES LA 70606-5652**

-----  
**ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED**

**NON-PROFIT ORG.**  
**U.S. POSTAGE PAID**  
**LAKE CHARLES, LA**  
**PERMIT NO. 263**

**AMERICAN CANADIAN GEN SOC-NH**  
**P O BOX 6478**  
**MANCHESTER NH 03108-6478**

**2014 OFFICERS**

**PRESIDENT** – Pat Huffaker (337/477-3087)    **E-MAIL:** <phuffaker@bellsouth.net>  
**RECORDING SECRETARY** – Lane Oliver    **VICE-PRESIDENT** – Thelma LaBove  
**TREASURER** – Billie Cormier (337/439-0432)    **CORR. SECRETARY** – Dorothy Akins

**KINFOLKS – Vol. 38 No. 2 - p. 80**

**EDITOR** – Pat Huffaker  
**BOOK REVIEWS** – Betty Zeigler    **TYPIST** – Pat Huffaker  
**CIRCULATION** – Pat Huffaker

**PROOF READING** – Wilmer & Phoebe Guil  
Deidre Johnson, Dot Akins, &  
Pat Huffaker

**2014 PATRON MEMBERS**

Mr. Harvey Adams  
Mrs. Bobbie Barrett  
Mrs. Margaret Bass  
Mr. Bill Berry  
Mrs. Linda Bohl Berry  
Mrs. Norma Blake  
Mr. Don Blanton  
Mr. John Henry Bogie  
Mrs. Jerrine S. Boone  
Mr. Michael Burnett  
Mr. Paul Cochet  
Mr. & Mrs. Gary Cooper  
Mrs. Behrend Drost  
Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Dupont  
Mr. & Mrs. Terry Dupuy  
Miss Jo Anne Durand  
Gaston Evans/Lynda Davenport  
Mr. & Mrs. Hershel Frazer  
Mr. & Mrs. Glenn Gay

Mr. & Mrs. Jimmy Gill  
Tracy Hagar  
Miss Betty Jean Henry  
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Howard  
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Huffaker  
Brenda Kelley  
Mr. & Mrs. Don Ladner  
Evelyn LeBleu  
Mr. Robert LeJeune  
Mr. Lucius Neal Lyons  
Pamela McKinney  
Marian Miller  
Mr. & Mrs. Wayne Moore  
Mrs. JoDee Musselman  
New Mexico Genealogical Soc.  
Mr. Keith Nabours  
Mr. & Mrs. Marvin Noack  
Mr. & Mrs. Todd Perkins  
Mr. & Mrs. Marion Phillips

Mrs. Helen Pittman  
Mrs. Mary Pollet  
Mr. & Mrs. Bryan Quick  
Mrs. Peggy Reyes  
Mr. Billy Rosteet  
Mr. Daniel Rosteet  
Mr. Donald Rosteet  
Mr. Edgar Rosteet  
Mr. Frederick Rosteet  
Mr. Jeff Rosteet  
Mr. Robert Rosteet  
Mr. Sidney Rosteet  
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Roy  
Mr. & Mrs. Rocky Schexneider  
Mrs. Susan Simmons  
Mr. & Mrs. Larry Smith  
Lana Sullivan  
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Taveney  
Mrs. Juanita Toronjo  
Mr. & Mrs. Ronald White