



KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

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Volume 38 No. 3 - September 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 3rd Saturday of January, March, May, September and November at 10:00 a.m. in the Carnegie Meeting Room of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujot St., Lake Charles, LA. Programs include a variety of topics to instruct and interest genealogists.

KINFOLKS is published quarterly. Issues should be received by 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EDITORIAL POLICY – We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to Southwest Louisiana.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.*

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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

SEPTEMBER MEETING

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society will be held on Saturday, September 20th, 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 "Who is Sally Miller? The Bizarre Case of Miller vs Belmonti. (An important case in an episode of early New Orleans)" presented by Judge HADLEY WARD FONTENOT.

PLEASE bring canned goods/monetary contributions for Oak Park Pantry. In June, 98 families with 61 children were served. Your generosity is greatly appreciated!

NEW MEMBERS

1613. JONEL EISENMANN, 3003 Nashville Ave., Nederland, TX 77627-6749

1614. HERBERT C. SCHEUERMANN Jr, 131 Oak Bend Dr., Lafayette, LA 70506-6970

1615. MELINDA MORRELL, 201 Settlers Trace Blvd. #2301, Lafayette, LA 70508

Membership To Date: 241

BULLER FAMILY REUNION: Saturday, September 20, 2014, in Elton, LA. at Frantzen Hall, St. Paul Catholic Church – 10:00 a.m. Contact BRENDA FUSELIER, 208 Louie Dr., Lafayette, LA 70503. Phone: Home (337) 233-9908; cell (337) 654-2355; e-mail bbf664@lusfiber.net

MEMBER REDUCING GENEALOGY LIBRARY and wants to sell Fr. HEBERT's *Southwest Louisiana Records*. Contact BEVERLY THERIOT BROUSSARD, 138 Wood Manor Ln, Sour Lake, TX 77659-9269 or cell (337) 309-1305.

IN MEMORIAM

**JOHN HENRY BOGIE
1923 -2014**

**SIMON JOHN HAYES
1948 - 2014**

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY NEWS

www.calcasieulibrary.org/genealogy 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, September 2 - 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

“Louisiana Traveler”

Presented by JOHN BRIDGES

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.

* * * * *

SUBSCRIPTION INTERNET WEBSITES AVAILABLE AT THE SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL LIBRARY

By LINDA K. GILL, BRANCH MANAGER

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library has subscriptions to some genealogical websites which are available only in any Calcasieu Parish Public Library branch while others are accessible using one's library card at home or other remote locations.

While the two best known and most popular websites are *Ancestry Library Edition* and *HeritageQuest*, Calcasieu Parish Public Library also has subscriptions to *African American Heritage*, *American Press* ePaper, *Biography and Genealogy Master Index*, *Fold3*, *Historic Map Works*, and *Historical Newspapers*.

To access hyperlinks to the websites, go to the Genealogical branch's page at <http://calcasieulibrary.org/genealogy>, and click on the icon for Library Resources. More icons will appear to access the subscriptions. Click the icon (hyperlink) for the website you want to visit. Within the library the website will come up. For access from home your library card number and PIN is required.

Ancestry Library, *American Press* ePaper and *Historical Newspapers* are only accessible inside any branch of the Calcasieu Parish Public Library. *African American Heritage*, *HeritageQuest* and *Historic Map Works* have separate icons for inside or outside the library. *Biography and Genealogy Master Index* and *Fold3* are also available at home.

Ancestry.com and *Fold3.com* are digitization partners with the National Archives Records Administration (NARA). Selected microfilm publications and original records held by NARA have been digitized and made available on their websites for a fee.

Ancestry Library Edition (available in library only) contains an abundance of information, not only for the United States but for other countries as well. There is one thing that needs to be clarified about Ancestry. Everyone **cannot** simply put their name in and their family tree comes up with photos and information about their ancestors. There are photos and information about specific individuals or families only if someone submits it to the Public Members Trees. Otherwise, one has numerous resources to research.

Collections include Censuses (United States, United Kingdom and Canada); Birth, marriage and death records including the Social Security Death Index; Military (indexes and some records); Immigration and travel; City Directories; Maps, atlases and gazetteers; Public Member trees and many more. Beneath the Quick Links box is a link to the Card Catalog which lists the titles of everything in the collections. On the menu bar after Home and Search are links to the Learning Center, Message Boards, Charts and Forms and New Collections. The Learning Center provides research tips for beginners and more advanced researchers; Message Board can be searched for surnames, localities or topics; Charts and Forms can be downloaded and printed; and a listing of New Collections (newly added) is provided.

General searches can be made using a name, location and birth year or searches can be filtered by Collection, Location, Dates and Language. Censuses can be searched using women and children's first names. Censuses are indexed by all names – men, women and children. Remember to always search for women using both their birth (maiden) surname and their married surname.

Search Census, Search Books, search PERSI Archive, Search Revolutionary War, Search Freedman's Bank, and Search U. S. Serial Set are functions of **HeritageQuest**, which is available both in the library and remote. Above the Search Census homepage there is also a Learning Center with links to videos from a listing of topics, and Help link.

HeritageQuest (available in library or remote access) is an excellent source for finding and printing census records. However, other than 1880 and 1940, only Heads of Household and people living with a Head of Household with a different surname are indexed. Examples would be children living with grandparents or others who have a different surname, married daughters living with her parents or other relatives, or sons-in-law living in the household of his wife's parents. Names must be spelled exactly as indexed. If the transcriber saw an -a- as an -o-, etc., then one must experiment with misspellings. Advanced search can often be used in such cases. A first name, especially an unusual one, can be used without a surname, adding state, county (or parish), range of age, gender, race and birthplace. Then look at the surnames and try to recognize how the surname may have been misspelled. Browse can be used to research an area in which one knows their ancestor lives but can't be found in the index. Browse can also be used to access a census page to make a better print after a person or family is found in Ancestry census records.

Many public domain and out-of-print books have been scanned and indexed by HeritageQuest. Over 8,000 family and local history books are digitized and indexed, and searchable in the Search Books function. One can search by the name of a Person, Place, or if known, Publication. With patience one may find their ancestors in families and locations which they did not expect.

This happened to me when I found my ancestor whom I was told had a town named after him: Palmstown, PA. There is no such town but after the library acquired HeritageQuest I found numerous hits for people who were born or buried in that town, and the book, *This is Palmyra: 1760-1960*. Palmyra was originally named Palmstown, and a history of my ancestor, Johann (John) Palm was included in the book! He was from Bavaria and was not Dutch as the family story went. However, he sailed from Holland and settled in Pennsylvania Deutsch (actually German, not Dutch) country. That is an example of how family stories can contain an element of truth which you should not ignore.

The PERSI Index was created by the Allen County (Indiana) Public Library and is an ongoing subject index to genealogy and local history periodicals, (such as *Kinfolks*), for which the library has subscriptions from the United States and Canada. One may order copies of articles found in the index.

The Revolutionary War Era Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files is an index which includes images of the applicant's files.

The Freedman's Bank (1865 – 1874) was formed after the Civil War to serve African Americans in the Southern states, Washington, DC and New York City. Information such as the residence, age, complexion, occupation, and names of wife, children, parents, brothers and sisters is provided. It also gives the Regiment and Company if they served in the military column.

Read More about U. S. Serial Set provides an Introduction and explanation about how to use the Memorials, Petitions and Private Relief Actions of the U. S. Congress in the U. S. Serial Set.

Categories in **African American Heritage** (in library and remote access) historical records are Search the Collections; Visit the AfriGeneas™ Community; Explore Black Genesis, a State by State Resource Guide; and Consult Reference and How-To's. The Collections contains Federal Census records, Marriage and Cohabitation records, Military Draft and Service Records, Registers of Slaves and Free(d) Persons of Color, Freedman's Bank and more. The AfriGeneas™ Community is a social networking website. Black Genesis is a resource guide for researching African American ancestors. Consult Reference and How-To's are books to assist in researching.

American Press ePaper (available only in the library) contains digital copies of all newspapers owned by the *American Press*. These include the current as well as past daily and weekly newspapers from as early as 1890. Unfortunately, every newspaper for the time period from 1890 to the present is not available. One may search for obituaries or articles about an individual or family member, an address, business or event. A search can be made for a specific date or time period searching one or all of the newspapers.

Following are newspapers as listed on the dropdown menu bar:

American Press

American Press

Daily – Lake Charles Daily American

1912-2002

1898-1910

northward flight. Six men each held a pigeon, and when the word was given at exactly 9:22, they were released.

The six birds first flew rapidly along the ground and then rose toward the northwest, the beautiful white pigeon leading. After reaching a considerable height, they turned, and after one or two short circles started for the northeast, the proper direction. As they ~~whirled~~ their different colored wings glistening in the sun made a beautiful sight and it was not more than a minute and a half before they were out of sight. The last seen of them was a flash of the white pigeons wings. The exact time of their liberation was telegraphed to Philadelphia and they are expected to reach their home within at least three days.

MARRIED IN RUSTON. Mr. L. B. McDONALD and Miss MAYS of Ruston wedded.

Mr. L. B. McDONALD, of this place, and Miss CARRIE MAYS, of Ruston, were united in marriage by Rev. J. R. MILLER at the Methodist church of Ruston Wednesday evening July 7.

The church had been beautifully decorated and lighted by the many friends of both of these popular young people.

The *Shreveport Times* has the following to say of the contracting parties:

Miss MAYS is one of our brightest and most lovable young ladies. She has many admiring and loyal friends here, which were plainly demonstrated by the attentions shown her on this happy occasion. She has endeared herself to the hearts of all and we are loth to have her leave.

Mr. McDONALD is a young man of more than ordinary business qualification. He was formerly a resident of Ruston, but is now engaged in business at Lake Charles. He and his bride have many friends here who wish for them all the joy, prosperity and happiness attainable.

Mr. McDONALD's many friends here are glad to know he has secured such a rare jewel, and are pleased that their future home shall be in Lake Charles.

ALWAYS IN FRONT. Mr. SIM MARX, of "The Big Store," Sustains His Previous Reputation.

Mr. SIM MARX, the general manager of Mrs. J. MULLER's Big Store on the corner, has decided that the only place in which to advertise and get good returns is in *The Daily American*, and he has this day contracted for space on the first page, where his advertisement will be found hereafter.

This store is known all over the parish as "The Big Store," and since Mr. MARX has had the management, he has built up a business that any house in the country would rejoice over. The step he has just taken is more proof that he is a manager in every sense of the word, and ready to take hold of a good thing that will help in his work. Keep your eye on his advertisement, for he will have some great bargains for the people.

SUSTAINS INJUNCTION. Justice KINDER rendered His Decision this afternoon. He Perpetuates the Injunction and Declares the Corporate Extensions not Authorized by Law.

Justice J. A. KINDER rendered his decision on the DEES injunction suit this afternoon. He sustains the injunction but his decision by no means settles the question of the legality of the city's charter, however, as the case will finally go to the Supreme Court for decision. Following is Judge KINDER's opinion.

Continued from Vol. 38 No. 2

**AINESWORTH'S MURDERER HAS BEEN ARRESTED BY THE NEW ORLEANS
POLICE. HE IS A NEGRO AND HIS NAME IS ROBERT RANSOM,
PROOF CONCLUSIVE OF HIS GUILT.**

Special to *Daily American*

New Orleans, July 14. — ROBERT RANSOM, a negro, the murderer of ROBERT AINESWORTH, who lived in Lake Charles for some time is in custody.

He was arrested this morning by the police, and the officers think there is no doubt whatever about his guilt. RANSOM has been identified as one of the negroes seen in the shanty with AINESWORTH. Blood splotches are on his clothes and he can give no clear account of his whereabouts since the murder.

LOCAL MATTERS. Gathered Here and There for the Perusal of Our Readers.

QUITE SICK. PEARL and FLOYD FALKNER are quite sick at their home in Goosport. They are reported to be some better today.

NEW COTTAGE. Mr. SALLIER is erecting a neat, four room cottage on the dummy line, just south of Broad street.

A PULPIT ORATOR. Rev. J. T. STAFFORD will preach next Sunday, both morning and evening, at the Broad Street Methodist church. He may deliver a lecture before the Epworth League Monday night.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIAL. The Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian church invite their friends to spend the evening with them at the Reading Room on Pujo street tomorrow (Thursday) evening from seven to ten.

"THE NEW WOMAN." Rev. C. L. JONES, lectures to-night at the Christian Church on "The New Woman." This is the last lecture which Mr. JONES will deliver in the present series. His lectures are always interesting and all are invited to come out and hear him.

HUNTING PARTY. Quite a number of our popular citizens left for Beckwith Creek this morning for a two weeks hunting expedition. Among those who will enjoy the pleasant outing are Mr. and Mrs. A. S. GOSSETT, JENNINGS GILL, Misses ANNA GILL and RENE DEES, Mrs. COLLINS and A. S. COLLINS of Westlake.

RETURNED FROM BIG LAKE. Mr. LIGHTLY, JAKE MEYERS, FRED WORTHINGTON and Mrs. J. S. DAVIDSON and family returned from Big Lake last evening. They say they had a glorious time, and those encamped there now are not thinking of returning as the place is too fascinating.

MAYOR'S COURT. The same old family of Arabs, Greeks, 'Cajuns, Turks, Armenians or whatever they are who have recently so often graced the mayor's court by their presence were up again this morning and the son-in-law caught the fine this morning. NEGCEB JACOBS was fined \$5. TOM COSTELLO for fighting was also fined \$5.

THE PIGEONS RELEASED. Circled About a Few Times, Then Started for Philadelphia.

The homing pigeons, sent here from Philadelphia were released this morning at 9:22 o'clock. Quite a crowd was out at the Watkins freight depot to see the pigeons start on their

Not all of Judge CLINE's work was in the courtroom. A big share was done out of hours; in some cases, way into the night.

Very few outsiders were acquainted with some of the real work and good work of Judge CLINE. But there were those who knew him and knew how his kindly words and interest had put many a man, down and out, apparently on the up road again. How scores of juveniles, families of felons and incorrigibles and unfortunate girls and others have profited by his counsel, wisdom, and unstinted personal interest in their welfare.

These were some of the innumerable off the record things and acts in Judge CLINE's life.

Judge CLINE loved children and especially was he interested in boys and boys' work.

Judge CLINE was a prototype for young lawyers just admitted to practice and few there are who have started their vocations in the district over which he presided, who have not profited by the tutelage which he generously and patiently tendered to each and all of them especially on occasions when the road appeared rough and all seemed against them.

Born of conscientious, religious parentage, a student and a scholar, Judge CLINE gave liberally of his time to all civic enterprises which need him.

It was his tremendous work on and off the bench, that to a great extent, was the primary cause of the physical breakdown, which was the beginning of the end. His policy was always "not for himself alone but a life devoted to thoughts and good deeds for others."

People knew him, looked to him and depended upon him. He never failed anybody.

COLONIAL AMERICA. It has been commonly assumed that in colonial America several generations of families lived together, the men sharing farm work or shop work while the women shared household chores. While this is the case in many situations, most people did not live long enough to see their grandchildren. Life expectancy in the 1790s was about 35 to 36 years. The mortality rate for children was great, and many women died during childbirth. Furthermore, many of the younger generations immigrated westward, as new lands were being opened to provide them with better opportunities. Transportation and communication were slow and difficult, so many never saw or heard from their loved ones after they left home.

**As we express our gratitude we must never forget that the highest appreciation
is not to utter words, but to live by them.**

John Fitzgerald Kennedy

**Friends help us through the big things and cherish
Together the little things.**

Surviving are two brothers, J. T. and CHARLIE CLINE, both of Lake Charles; and two sisters, Mrs. NELLIE CLINE CARTER of Lake Charles, and Mrs. D. LAWRENCE SMITH of Orlando, Fla.

Lamenting Judge CLINE's death, District Attorney JOHN J. ROBIRA today said:

"The loss is not only personal, but it is a blow to society. Judge CLINE was not only a great man and jurist, but an outstanding citizen and leader. He possessed the qualities of head and heart seldom combined in any one man."

Lake Charles American Press, Saturday, September 29, 1934, Page 8
JERRY CLINE

In the death of Judge JERRY CLINE, not only has the judiciary of the district and of the state lost one of its ablest members but the state, the district and the city of Lake Charles, all have suffered an irreparable loss of one of their most beloved citizens.

There wasn't a thing artificial about JERRY CLINE. He was just a man among men. And the highest compliment one could pay to him was to show him friendship. If true, it was paid back in kind, and paid in full. For JERRY CLINE never forgot a friend.

Learned, kindly and considerate of everyone, excepting possibly himself, his career as a judge was one that called for commendation from bench and bar, preacher and layman, commendation that was his greatest inspiration and incentive to study harder, work harder and strive harder for the people whom he served and who had conferred on him the honor which he cherished so highly.

His work as a jurist was never excelled by any court in the state. He completed his 18 years tenure of office with as few cases reversed by the upper courts as any judge in the state.

It has been said of Judge CLINE that a decision by him was regarded in other courts as final – a guarantee of legal procedure, and full study before presentation.

As to his personal attention to duty, never was there any jurist more conscientious than JERRY CLINE. No case coming before him was too small or too unimportant to be handled hurriedly or deprived of the same impartial attention that he gave to all of them.

Prisoners at the bar of justice before him took his verdicts - both for and against them - as the law and not the opinion of Judge CLINE. The vast majority of them accepted his rulings as inevitable, as something they had brought upon themselves. There was never any personalities injected into Judge CLINE's decisions or his sentences and he never made decisions or imposed sentences without first giving the cases in question additional searching study.

printer for the *Republican-Traveler*, and while connected with that newspaper came here in 1890 with a delegation of 40 Kansans, when the late J. B. WATKINS was promoting the Watkins railroad.

Later, Mr. CLINE returned to Winnfield, Kan., with his brother, CHARLIE, and they attended Southwestern college there.

Was Printer and Editor

Returning to Southwest Louisiana, Mr. CLINE went to Orange, Texas, and edited the *Orange-Leader*, then a weekly. He at one time edited two weeklies at Orange, opposition papers, getting out one early each week and the other later in the week.

He worked on the old *Lake Charles American* as a printer, and was later a reporter and editorial writer for the old *Press*. He worked in Orange in 1895 and was a reporter for the *Houston Age* in 1896.

Deciding to study law, Mr. CLINE entered the law offices of the late Judge GORHAM, and then later, with his brother CHARLIE, attended Wesleyan University Law School at Bloomington, Ill.

CHARLIE CLINE is on his way home from Battle Creek, Mich. where he went several days ago when Judge CLINE showed marked improvement. Funeral arrangements are not expected to be completed until Mr. CLINE returns.

Judge CLINE was a member of Simpson Methodist Church and was often called upon to fill pulpits through Southwest Louisiana. The Simpson Church was founded by his father.

The judge was a versatile speaker, had a wide command of many subjects, and was in demand as a speaker at civil, child welfare, and convention sessions. His address at the recent convention here of the Louisiana State Bar Association was a high spot of the convention. The judge was president of the Fourteenth Judicial District Bar Association.

Judge CLINE was a Mason, member of the local Salvation Army's Advisory Board for the last several years, member of local Carnegie Library Board, honorary member of the Rotary Club, president of the Calcasieu Area Boy Scout Council, and aided the Red Cross, Civilian Relief Association and other charitable and welfare organizations.

The judge was one of the three men here receiving the Silver Beaver Award of Boy Scouts, the *highest* honor for outstanding services to boyhood. He helped organize the Boy Scout Council Executive Board, as chairman of the Board for many years, and was chairman of the Scout Court of Honor for two years.

Judge CLINE's death was considered an irreparable loss to the city and state. Kindly, benevolent, and sympathetic on the bench, Judge CLINE was especially interested in delinquent juvenile cases, and brought many a girl and boy from waywardness in life as useful citizen. He would never confine a juvenile if he felt there was hope for him. He made a thorough investigation of cases before passing judgment.

OBITUARY OF JUDGE JERRY CLINE
Lake Charles American Press, Friday, September 28, 1934, Page 1

Death Claims Judge CLINE at Lake Charles
Prominent Jurist Expires Suddenly at Home.
Succumbs after illness of 2 Months
Widely Known for Court Work, Civic and Welfare Efforts.

Judge JERRY CLINE, 63, of the 14th Judicial District Court, recognized through Louisiana as one of the state's most able jurists, a leading figure in the State Bar Association, and leader in local civic enterprises and charitable welfare, died suddenly about 9 o'clock last night at his residence, 1933 Ryan Street. Death was due to a heart attack.

Funeral arrangements are not complete.

Judge CLINE had been ill the last two months, but appeared well on the way to recovery, and his death was unexpected.

District Judge 18 Years

The judge, in 18 years on the 14th District bench, won wide respect of lawyers and laymen alike with his sagacious decisions, probably having few reversals from the higher courts than any other Louisiana jurist.

District Judge THOS. F. PORTER adjourned court today and ordered the courthouse flag at half staff in lamenting the passing of his contemporary on the bench. Mayor J. A. TROTTI likewise ordered the city hall flag at half mast, and City Judge J. B. HOLLOMAN, Jr., ordered suspension of today's court.

Starts Law Practice

Judge CLINE was admitted to the Louisiana Bar June 6, 1896, and began practice herewith the firm of CLINE and CLINE, composed of himself and his brother, CHARLIE. Later, he was a member of the firm CLINE, CLINE and BELL, until elected district judge in 1916. He was re-elected in 1920, 1924, 1930. The district comprises the parishes of Allen, Cameron, Beauregard, Calcasieu and Jeff Davis.

The Judge served in 1921 and 1922 on the court of appeal by assignment by the state supreme court. His present term as district judge expires in 1936.

Grad in Wesleyan

Judge CLINE graduated in law at Wesleyan University in Bloomington, Ill., took the Louisiana state bar examination soon afterward, and was promptly admitted to the bar.

Born to W. H. and NANCY JANE RANKIN CLINE in March, 1871, at LeRoy, Ill., young CLINE was a member of a rugged Illinois pioneer family that later moved into Kansas. Mr. CLINE first came to Lake Charles in 1887 from Arkansas City, Kan. At Arkansas City he was a

Mrs. Z. L. GORHAM DIES
Lake Charles American Press, Friday, August 23, 1929, Page 41

Widow of Late D. B. GORHAM Passed Away This A.M.

Mrs. ZOE LOMBARD GORHAM, widow of the late D. B. GORHAM, died this morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. G. G. STREATER, 911 South Division.

The funeral services will be held at the STREATER home at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, conducted by Rev. R. H. WYNN, followed by interment in Orange Grove cemetery.

Mrs. GORHAM was born Oct. 5, 1860, at Pensacola, Florida. She had lived in Lake Charles for 43 years. She was the charter worthy matron of the Ruth Chapter of the Eastern Star, which order will assist in the funeral service. The members will meet at the Masonic Temple at 9:30 Saturday and from there go to the residence.

Surviving are three sons, E. L. GORHAM and W. E. GORHAM of Lake Charles and H. D. GORHAM of Abilene, Texas, and one daughter, Mrs. STREATER.

The pall bearers will be Judge JERRY CLINE, H. D. PONTON, JOHN HARROP, J. WILLIAMS, W. E. GORHAM and E. L. GORHAM.

* * * * *

H. D. GORHAM DIES IN ABILENE; RITES WILL BE HELD HERE
Lake Charles American Press, Tuesday, November 12, 1940, Page 12

HARRISON DREW GORHAM, 45, died at his home in Abilene, Tex., about 5 p.m. Monday, according to relatives here.

Mr. GORHAM was born in Lake Charles July 3, 1895, the son of the late Judge and Mrs. D. B. GORHAM. He was reared and educated in Lake Charles and enlisted in the army serving in the World War. He had made his home in Texas for several years.

Survivors are his wife, the former Miss FRANCES DAVIS of Lake Charles; a son, DREW GORHAM, Jr. and a daughter, Miss FRANCES GORHAM; two brothers, E. L. GORHAM and W. E. GORHAM, and one sister, Mrs. G. G. STREATER, all of Lake Charles, and a number of nieces and nephews.

The body will arrive in Lake Charles Wednesday morning and services will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. STREATER, 911 South Division Street, at 3 p.m. Saturday. Masonic services will be held at Orange Grove Cemetery.

Pallbearers will be LOUIS BARBE, JAMES A. WILLIAMS; J. A. MacLEOD, W. S. STREATER, GORHAM STREATER, and W. E. GORHAM, Jr.

In 1873, Mr. GORHAM was united in marriage to Miss ZOE LOMBARD. To this union eight children were born, of whom, as stated, seven still survive. One son died of yellow fever in 1898 while a student at Tulane University.

Twenty-five years ago Mr. GORHAM removed with his family to Lake Charles. He resumed law practice here with Colonel MITCHELL, father of Attorney A. R. MITCHELL, as a partner. The office of the firm was on South Court Street for a few years, being changed to the Calcasieu National Bank building when the latter was erected over twenty years ago. In 1908, his son, W. A. GORHAM was taken as a member of the firm of GORHAM & GORHAM, Colonel MITCHELL having retired some years before. In 1907, another son, WILLIAM (illegible), entered the firm, the latter being located at Jennings.

At his death Judge GORHAM was the senior member of the local bar. He was a man well liked by all who knew him, both in his profession and as a man. Always of a genial and kindly temperament, he made friends with everyone he met. He had been in good health practically all of his life, until stricken with the last fatal illness.

The funeral services were held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, being conducted at the home by the local Masonic orders of which deceased was a member in high standing. Judge GORHAM had held positions in the local lodges, and was thrice illustrious grand master of the state. He was a Knight Templar and a Mystic Shriner. Preceding the ceremony by the Masons, Rev. W. W. DRAKE, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), held the regular service of the church. The burial was made in Orange Grove Cemetery. The mortal remains of the deceased were followed to the grave by a large concourse of his social and professional friends.

A BRILLIANT LAWYER

Judge D. B. GORHAM was accounted one of the most profound lawyers in Southwest Louisiana. His knowledge of the law was wonderful, his memory was exceedingly alert and his ideas were mixed with fundamental things rather than exigencies and trivial circumstances. He was scholarly in his legal attainments and withal was broad, deep and well-rounded in his knowledge and insight of law, both as represented by books and as seen in nature and in society.

He was patriotic to an unusual degree; true and faithful in creating for the good of the whole country. He was exceptionally unmindful of influences of his immediate life, and although he was a disciplinarian of more than average attainment he was entirely informal and straight forward in attempting to arrive at right and fairness. As a friend he was warm and cordial. He gained the confidence and esteem of his fellow lawyers, and once a friend he was loyal and true and thoughtful. His life was modest, his desires few, and the enjoyment of the friends he loved and the association with them made up the full measure of his life. Hundreds of people throughout Calcasieu will carry a burden in their hearts for the passing of Judge GORHAM.

H. S. HARRISON

OBITUARIES of 14th DISTRICT COURT JUDGES
Contributed by SHIRLEY CHUMLEY SMITH, Member #980

OBITUARY FOR DANIEL BARLOW GORHAM
Lake Charles Daily American Press – Monday, March 20, 1911, Page 1

Distinguished Citizen of Lake Charles Laid to Rest

*Judge D. B. GORHAM, Veteran of the Civil War
And Honored Member of the Bar
Answers Last Summons*

D. B. GORHAM, an old resident and a prominent attorney at the Lake Charles bar, passed away at his home, corner of Kirby and Hodges Streets, on Sunday morning a few minutes before 7 o'clock, death following an attack of apoplexy on Saturday morning about 11 o'clock. The veteran attorney regained consciousness for only a few minutes after he was stricken.

At the bedside of Judge GORHAM, as he was generally known by his friends and fellow members of the bar, were all of the attorney's children, with the exception of W. A. GORHAM, who at present is in a hospital in Santa Fe, N. M. He had been wired of the serious illness of his father, but another telegram was sent after the death, stating that his father had passed away and advising him not to make the trip home, as he himself is in very poor health.

The deceased is survived by seven children, four sons and three daughters, as follows: ELMER L., CHARLES, W. E., Jennings; W. A., Santa Fe, N.M.; DREW at home: Mrs. GEORGE STREATER, Lake Arthur; Mrs. LOUIS BARBE, Lake Charles; Miss MINNIE, at home. One sister, Mrs. W. O. HINES of Clinton, La. also survives.

Judge GORHAM was born on Feb. 15, 1838, in East Baton Rouge Parish on his father's plantation. Here he remained until in the later '50s, when he entered Bardstown, Ky., following the course of academic instruction with a law course in New Orleans.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. GORHAM, then about 23 years of age, entered the Confederate Army as a private. He served through the four years of the struggle, emerging at its close with the rank of major. Most of his service was in the armies under Generals JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD. Major GORHAM made a brilliant record for himself as a soldier as is evidenced by the rapid manner in which he rose from the ranks to hold the high commission.

At the close of the war he returned to Louisiana and for a year operated his mother's plantation near Clinton, East Feliciana Parish. In 1867 he moved to Catahoula Parish, in the central part of the state, taking up the practice of law there. His home was at Harrisonburg. He was elected and served as district attorney for one term while a resident of Catahoula. The reputation he then made for himself as a zealous official has been an asset of which he had reason to be proud.

FAY's daughter, CINDY and husband JAMES BELL, owned a seafood restaurant until Hurricane Rita destroyed the restaurant.

Granddaughter, GERALDINE RICHARD and husband ERVIN owned a feed and clothing store while another granddaughter, JOYCE and her husband TOMMY SAVOIE, owned Savoie Lumber Yard until TOMMY's death. Later, JOYCE's sister, MARTHA and her husband CLIFF CONNER, operated Savoie Lumber Yard. At present, (2012), it is operated by great-grandson KEVIN BOUDREAUX and wife SUSAN.

Great-grandson and wife, JEFFERY and BRENDA BOUDREAUX own a tugboat and construction company, which was located in Creole until Hurricane Rita made them relocate in Lake Arthur.

Even today Creole and Cameron businesses are owned by BOUDEAUX grandchildren, DEBRA and THOMAS McDANIEL own Cameron Rental & Mac's Brakes, while CARL STYRON builds boats, and DANNY and GAIL SHAY own *M/V Danielle*, a commercial fishing operation. JACKIE and BUTCH BERTRAND own Dixie Dirt. Another important business owned by a cousin in this year of 2012 is Canik's Grocery, which is owned and operated by MARY BOUDREAUX and JOHN CANIK.

As the oil industry developed it became a major part of these families' lives, with many of the grandchildren working in the oil industry.

FOLLOWED ANCESTORS' FOOTSTEPS

Many of the BOUDREAUXs followed in their ancestors' footsteps, owned large herds of cattle, trapping, farming and working in the oil industry. Grandson OREN BOUDREAUX remembers the huge cattle drives in Creole and the winter pastures of leased land in Johnson Bayou.

The cattle were driven back and forth from Johnson Bayou to Creole by men on horseback which would take several days including swimming the cattle across the Calcasieu River in Cameron. Calves were usually placed in boats or horse trailers.

Many of the wives of the cowboys would go part way with them and sleep in cabins in Holly Beach to cook for the large number of cowboys. The BOUDREAUXs have many fond memories of those cattle drives.

Over many years the BOUDREAUX family influenced many lives in the Creole area of Cameron Parish. Like other Cameron families the devastating hurricanes altered the lives of family members, forcing many to relocate to other areas, although some still remain.

The younger generations of the BOUDREAUX family appreciate the skills and talents that they have been taught from past generations through hard work.

(Thanks to BRENDA and JEFFERY BOUDREAUX of Lake Arthur for their diligent research of the history of this family.)

continue trapping and then use the second horse to ride home. He was about to purchase a large track of land in Johnson Bayou when he became ill and died.

JOSEPH "BAY-BAY" and his wife CLEONISE THERIOT BOUDREAUX had eight children, three boys and five girls, who married into the BROUSSARD, RICHARD, CONNER and THERIOT families.

JOE and CLEONISE were strong in the Catholic faith, with their granddaughter LURLIE BOUDOIN, being a Nun, and her great-grandson, VERNON "WAYNE" LeBLEU, also fondly known as Father Boo-Boo, being pastor of Christ the King Church in Lake Charles.

The youngest daughter, NITA, is still living and will be 102 in December. She married ELIE CONNER. One favorite story of NITA BOUDREAUX CONNER's granddaughter was about how she had to be chaperoned by her older brothers, CHARLES and FERDINAND, while going on dates with ELIE CONNER. Their way of transportation was by horse and wagon.

Another story NITA would tell is that their honeymoon, the day after their wedding, was spent in the fields working the crops.

All of the daughters and daughters-in-law were known in the area for being great cooks. When the family "cowboys" would gather at the home of JOE's son, CHARLES BOUDREAUX, next to Boudreaux Pasture to work the cattle, all of the wives and children would cook a huge meal for the men and boys. There was no such thing as eating a sandwich for the hard working cattlemen.

BOUDREAUX FAMILY OWNED MANY BUSINESSES

Over the years many businesses were opened by the BOUDREAUX family. JOE's daughter, EDITH and her husband PETE owned the Esso Station, later known as Boudoin Bros. Exxon in Creole followed by their sons, JOHNNY and J. P., as operators and then later their grandsons, MARK, MARTIN and FREDRICK, until Hurricane Rita destroyed it. However, the station still stands as a symbol in Creole.

EDITH, PETE and MARK RICHARD also owned Boudoin and Richard Oil Company. Another business owned by EDITH and PETE's daughter, ADELINE STYRON, knick-named SHA-SHA, was Creole Food Mart, commonly known by locals as Sha-Sha's. After Hurricane Ike, ADELINE's son, CARLTON STYRON who currently owns "Sha-Sha's Restaurant", moved the restaurant to Lake Charles.

JOE's grandson and wife, DEWEY and DOROTHY BOUDREAUX ran "Mr. B's" grocery store in Creole for several years. It was then operated by JOE's great-grandson and wife, KIM and KRISTI RICHARD. Later, KIM and KRISTI opened a combination feed and grocery store.

Grandson GALTON BOUDREAUX managed Galton's Bar in Creole, while granddaughter, FAY BERTRAND and husband BILLY owned a convenience store later known as Rudy's.

BOUDREAUX FAMILY CAME FROM FRANCE, NOVA SCOTIA

Permission to print given by NOLA MAE ROSS

The Cameron Parish Pilot, Cameron, La., July 26, 2012

The area BOUDREAUX family story begins with MICHEL BOUDREAUX who was born in LaRachelle, France, arrived in Acadie, now Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1642. He married MICHELLE AUCOIN and they had 11 children all born at Port Royal, Acadia.

MICHEL BOUDREAUX was a Lieutenant General at Port Royal and also a judge. The next two generations of BOUDREAUXs were born in Acadia.

Then came the Acadian expulsion and some of the French people were sent back to France, some to the New England states and some wandered down the east coast until they finally got to Louisiana, which had been owned by France and was supposed to be a friendly place where they could settle.

JOSEPH BOUDREAUX, the grandson of MICHEL, who was born in Servan, France, where he married ISABELLE TRAHAN, seems to have been the first BOUDREAUX to reach Louisiana and who moved to St. Martinville. They have grandchildren and other descendants in Cameron Parish.

FIRST BOUDREAUX IN CAMERON PARISH

Since these pioneer families seemed to use the same names for their children and grandchildren the first JOSEPH BOUDREAUX, born in Creole, was a grandson or great-grandson, of the first JOSEPH.

The Creole native was born to SYPHEROIN and MARGUERITA AZEMA THERIOT BOUDREAUX. Nicknamed BAY-BAY, JOSEPH BOUDREAUX, married CLEONISE THERIOT, a granddaughter of VILEOR THERIOT, one of the first settlers of the Chenier Perdue area.

JOE and CLEONISE lived about three miles east of Creole and northeast of the Oak Grove area. He acquired many acres of land where the family still raises cattle today, which is known as the "Boudreaux Pasture".

JOSEPH and his wife CLEONISE also owned a store in the East Creole area near the family home. The home place was later inherited by his youngest son FERDINAND.

JOE BOUDREAUX was known as an expert shoemaker, making shoes for his family and friends. He also founded the lake that is southwest of the Conway LeBleu Bridge (Gibbstown Bridge), which is still called Boudreaux Lake.

JOE would trap in Boudreaux Lake, bringing two horses with him. He would load one horse down with trappings and send the horse home, while he kept the second horse with him to

legible,” said DAIGLE. WILDA HEBERT never walked out of the hospital. She succumbed to the rare deadly illness in 1949, after a lengthy bout with the vile disease.

KELLY continued to live with his grandmother until adulthood. It would be well over forty years later before KELLY would learn of his mother’s postcards. In 1989, after his grandmother’s demise, family members were clearing out the home when someone found a three-inch stack of WILDA HEBERT’s penny postcards. KELLY recently showed his cherished postcards to friends at the Bernard-Bertrand house as he told the tragic story of his mother’s battle with cancer and subsequent death. As a toddler, KELLY visited his mother perhaps a total of three or four times.

Like his father before him, KELLY enjoys Cajun music. He had taught himself to play bass guitar and soon became an accomplished musician. He has performed with countless Cajun bands including twenty years with the legendary PAUL DAIGLE and Cajun Gold. He is probably the first to utilize an electric bass guitar with Cajun bands. KELLY has been described by other musicians as possessing a golden ear. He has an uncanny ability to correctly judge whether or not an instrument is played out of tune.

KELLY is now 70 years of age and doesn’t remember about his mother, but he treasures her postcards.

OUR PAST – *AMERICAN PRESS*, December 6, 2013
By MIKE JONES

75 years ago – December 6, 1938

CONFEDERATE VET DIES

GEORGE W. RYAN, 92, a veteran of the Confederate Army, died at his home on East Broad street last night at 8:20.

Mr. RYAN was born August 1, 1846, the son of JACOB RYAN and REBECCA BILBO RYAN, at Beckwith Creek, six miles east of DeQuincy, in Calcasieu parish. His parents came to Lake Charles to make their home when he was one year of age and he has lived his entire life in Lake Charles.

On February 13, 1868, he married MARGARET E. HUTCHINS, and of this union five children survive. They are Miss KATINKA RYAN, Mrs. EULA MITCHELL, Miss MARIE RYAN, Mrs. MABEL RYAN BERTRAND of Lake Charles, WILLIAM PORTER RYAN of Beaumont and one step-sister; DAISY E. RYAN of Lake Charles, 38 grandchildren and 25 great-grandchildren.

Mr. RYAN was a pioneer and was one of the 36 young men of Calcasieu parish who fought in the war between the states. Calcasieu parish, until Mr. RYAN’s death, had three remaining veterans of the Confederate army; the two remaining are NATHAN G. CLIFTON and NATHAN S. SMART.

once hid in a pile of dead Japanese for three days before it was safe to come out. When he removed his boots and socks, the skin peeled off with them.

"PONCHO never met a stranger, he was everybody's friend," said ELWOOD who respected and admired the old gentleman. PONCHO loved animals. He once befriended a stray mix-breed beagle and named it Daisy Mae. The mutt was always at his side. PONCHO would sometimes partake in a few adult beverages in the evenings. The entire time Daisy Mae patiently waited outside near the door. Afterward, he and Daisy Mae returned home.

PONCHO rough-necked in the oil fields for a time; however, he worked for the city of Iota longer than anywhere. He was also an avid football fan and a staunch supporter of Iota High School football. Once while working with the city of Iota installing a waterline for a newly constructed funeral home, PONCHO jokingly told his coworkers that he would be its first customer. SYLVESTER FRY, a local farmer from Iota also remembered PONCHO making the odd statement. Strange how things work out, PONCHO was indeed its first customer. Was it a premonition? In September of 1973 after a brief illness with family members at his side, ALVIN LEON "PONCHO" HEBERT died peacefully at the VA Hospital in Pineville, Louisiana.

THE PENNY POSTCARD By WILLIAM THIBODEAUX

At a recent French table gathering in Rayne at the Bernard-Bertrand house its members heard a heart-wrenching story of WILDA HEBERT, wife of longtime Cajun fiddler ADAM HEBERT of *Grand Marais*, near Church Point. In 1948 WILDA HEBERT spent the better part of a year lying on a hospital bed at New Orleans Charity Hospital. She was all alone to deal with a rare and deadly form of cancer. At the time the hospital was relatively new and considered state of the art. It was a teaching hospital and soon became a distinguished healing and medical research establishment. It was the second largest hospital in the United States with a total capacity of nearly 3,000 beds.

As WILDA HEBERT languished all alone in the ten-bed hospital ward succumbing to the dreadful disease, she wrote home every day to her family in Church Point. She missed her family terribly, especially her four year old son, KELLY. According to her sister-in-law, GERCIE DAIGLE of Church Point, WILDA HEBERT wrote to her mother, who had been taking care of her son ever since her extensive hospital stay. All the postcards were sad and heart-breaking. You could feel how much she loved and missed her child. "WILDA HEBERT would ask her mother to please hug him (KELLY) tight and smell him behind the ear," said DAIGLE. WILDA HEBERT's mother was illiterate and although she had never set foot inside a classroom, she taught herself how to read by viewing pictures and words in magazines.

For years letter writing has been the primary form of communication, especially during the Second World War and for several years immediately following. During that period, postcards cost one-cent. It was cheaper than paper, envelopes, and stamps. WILDA HEBERT wrote on every available space allowed on the penny postcards. "She wrote very tiny but also very

ALVIN LEON HEBERT

Submitted by WILLIAM J. THIBODEAUX, Lafayette, La.

Like other young Americans, ALVIN LEON HEBERT, or "PONCHO" as he was called, volunteered for military service shortly after Pearl Harbor was attacked. He enlisted in the army on January 6, 1942, at the age of 23. Basic training was at Camp Livingston in north central Louisiana in Grant Parish. At the time, America was in a two-ocean war, fighting Hitler in the Atlantic and Hirohito in the Pacific. After boot-camp and advanced training, PONCHO and thousands of other young servicemen were sent to the South Pacific where he was assigned to the U.S. Army's 1323rd Infantry service Unit.

At that time American and allied forces were vastly inexperienced and greatly outnumbered when they first set foot on Guadalcanal compared to the battle hardened Japanese soldiers. After all, the Japanese had been at war since 1937 when they ruthlessly killed several thousands (probably much more) of defenseless civilians at Nanking, China. The American GIs were fighting an enemy like none other – the Japanese were ruthless, they didn't believe in rules, nor did they believe in surrender. America and its allied forces were fighting an enemy that had never been defeated in battle. They fought until death, which to them, meant honor.

Guadalcanal was the bloodiest battle in the South Pacific Theater of Operations. Combat was fierce and casualties were heavy. On July 11, 1943, PONCHO and two other GIs were entrenched in a mud-soaked foxhole taking enemy fire when his gun barrel was suddenly shattered. Shrapnel embedded his face and eyes. His foxhole buddies on either side weren't so fortunate. PONCHO's family still has the telegram and envelope postmarked August 17, 1943, informing his parents of PONCHO's wounds. The telegram was signed by Adjutant General JAMES ALEXANDER ULIO.

PONCHO was honorably discharged from the army on November 17, 1943. According to military records, he served in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater of Operations: Fiji Islands, Solomon Islands, Guadalcanal, and New Georgia. He was decorated with the World War II Victory Medal, Honorable Service Lapel Button, Good Conduct Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with Two Bronze Service Stars, and Combat Infantry Badge, a Purple Heart, and Bronze Star Medal, which were awarded to World War II combat veterans for heroism.

It would be years later before PONCHO even hinted about his experiences in the South Pacific. Thanks to ELWOOD CORMIER, a friend and local historian who informed me of the war veteran. ELWOOD was raised across from PONCHO on Peach Street in Iota. PONCHO was one of thirteen children born to AZENOR and LYDIA (MILLER) HEBERT of Iota, Louisiana. I recently heard some of PONCHO's stories thanks to LOU-ALICE, PONCHO's only surviving sibling, and two of PONCHO's nieces, WANDA MYERS and DARLENE LACOMBE along with DARLENE's son, TRAVIS LACOMBE.

According to the stories, PONCHO had the uncanny ability of spotting enemy snipers as they were secured high above the thick jungles. Unbeknownst to the enemy, PONCHO had been an excellent squirrel hunter while growing up in Iota. PONCHO also informed close friends that he

The French government in New Orleans claimed to know nothing about BLANPAIN's settlement plans and refused to negotiate for his release.

He and his companion were supposed to be sent to Spain to be questioned by authorities there, but he never got there. He died in a Mexican jail before he could be sent across the Atlantic.

He was broke at the time of his death, of course.

OUR PAST – *AMERICAN PRESS*, October 16, 2013

By MIKE JONES

25 years ago – October 16, 1988

EARLY HISTORY OF ITALIANS IN LAKE CHARLES RECOUNTED IN 1988 ARTICLE

Known as the Italo-American Progressive and Protective Club when it was begun in 1912, the organization played an important role in the lives of many Italian immigrants who were beginning to come to Louisiana in the 1880s.

Early Italian families in Lake Charles were named MICELLE, GENNUSO, LISOTTA, ASSUNTO, DALOVISIO, ROSARIOS, BROCATO, TERRANOVA, ROMANO, SCIMEMI, SCALISI, NAVARRA, TOCE, ABATE, TIMPA, TRITICO, MANCUSO and DiCARLO. Most of these families arrived in the 1880s. Many others came in the early 1900s.

Through the years, the Italo-American Club grew and the list of presidents includes the founder, FRANK ASSUNTO, and later, TONY DiCARLO, FRED ASSUNTO, M. MONTALBANA, TONY CARO, JOE LISOTTA, JOE TIMPA, FRANK BONANNO, S. A. TORTOMASE, ROBERT DALOVISIO and SAM DiGIGLIA.

In 1930, in addition to those already mentioned, offices included FRANK MICELLE, VINCENT ABATE, FRANK CALDARERA, PETER MESINNO, IGNACE PALERMO, JASPER LAVOI, STEVE COLLETTA and TOMMY MIZZO. In 1930, honorary members were LEONARDO DALOVISIO, LEO LUCAS DiGIGLIA and SALVATORE TIMPA.

GENEALOGY WEBSITES:

www.Louisianagenealogy.com

www.accessgenealogy.com/louisiana-genealogy

www.genealogy.org

www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~lagenweb

www.usgenweb.org

www.genealogy.com

Louisiana History and Genealogy

Access Genealogy – Louisiana

Genealogy & Family History Databases

USGenWeb, Louisiana Parish Selection Page

Free Genealogy and Family History Online

Genealogy Search Online

A third partner, GERALD PERY, became involved soon after that, agreeing to provide French imports to the partnership in exchange for all of the furs. The traders also agreed to sell PERY tallow and bear grease at 8 cents a pound for tallow and 30 cents a jar for bear grease.

Tallow was mixed with oil from myrtle leaves to make candles. Bear grease was used, among other things, as a cooking oil.

Trading apparently went well at first. In January 1740, BLANPAIN hired help, agreeing to pay a man named DUPONT and his wife 200 livres to work six years among the Attakapas.

In March 1740, LeKINTREC signed a contract for himself and BLANPAIN with FRANCOIS GAUTREAU, the royal storekeeper at New Orleans, agreeing to supply GAUTREAU with raw deer skins for export to France.

But, somewhere along the line, things began to sour. We hear no more of BLANPAIN until January 1743, when he was sued in the high court of the Orleans territory because he wasn't paying his bills.

This began a long series of court decisions against him. Over the next few years he was sued, sued again, and sued some more, apparently seldom paying his bills.

BLANPAIN's partnership with LeKINTREC expired on Jan. 1, 1744, and was not renewed.

BLANPAIN then formed another partnership with ANDRE FABRY de la BRUYERE, a French government official at New Orleans. There was quick trouble. The partnership was dissolved on June 16, 1745, when BLANPAIN renounced any right to trade in the Attakapas country and gave FABRY 100 deerskins and a slave named KOLA.

FABRY agreed to pay all debts arising out of the partnership.

Over the next decade, with no further rights in south Louisiana, BLANPAIN ventured farther and farther west, until he finally ran afoul of Spanish authorities in Texas.

He was arrested near Moss Bluff on the Trinity River in November 1754, carrying a boatload of beads and other trading goods. The authorities suspected he was involved in political intrigue.

He and some companions had built a cabin near Galveston Bay. The Spanish heard rumors that BLANPAIN was bringing 50 New Orleans families to settle in the area and trade with the Indians.

The Spanish thought he had been sent by the French to infiltrate Spanish territory. Some historians think BLANPAIN's old trading partner, ANDRE FABRY, had a hand in this.

In 1741, FABRY had organized an excursion into Spanish territory, traveling through Oklahoma and eventually to Santa Fe – where, he received an unfriendly reception and scooted for home.

which state they get, promise that when they are done they will all get fed. (Which, of course, is something that none of the family has done together since you first got into genealogy).

If you have sheets that are smaller than 8½" x 11" then stick or tape them to a full size sheet and add the surname and place at the top of the page. If you have documents that are larger, you can fold them so they will go into a notebook, or you can make or buy a "pocket" sheet. These can be purchased from a K-Mart, Wal-Mart, or perhaps in the school supplies area of a local supermarket. The purchased pocket sheets are pre-punched for 3-holes and have a pocket where an over-sized folded document can be inserted.

If your pile includes original documents you may want to make photocopies of them, which would also allow for reducing the size, if necessary, to fit your notebooks. You can treat original photographs the same way – make copies for the notebooks. The originals should be stored with other documents or photos in an acid-neutral container kept in a dry place.

Once you have gone through one surname and separated by place, each sheet in a surname/place stack can now be numbered. You can arrange these sheets any way you want at this time, but any new sheets will be added at the back and continue the number. If the first stack you take on is the Johnson/Iowa stack, start numbering the sheets IA-1, IA-2, IA-3, and so on. Do the same for each stack of sheets for each place you have separated. When this is done, you can place all of the sheets in a 3-ring binder. Use the sheet dividers to separate the sheets by states/places.

Any expression of wild and crazy celebration at this point is perfectly in order. You are permitted to take your shoes off, let your hair down, shout with glee, or hug and kiss any person who happens to be in the room. You are finished with the pile!

In the next article, "Piles of Paper – Part 4," we will show you how you can use the well-organized notes and documents file to create family group sheets that list every source you ever found for a family.

EARLY TRADER HAD LOTS OF TROUBLE

By JIM BRADSHAW

The Welsh Citizen, August 6, 2013

JOSEPH BLANPAIN and his partner JOSEPH LeKINTREC were the Frenchmen who opened southwest Louisiana to trade.

In December 1738 the two men formed a partnership in New Orleans to trade with the Opelousas and Attakapas Indians. Members of the Opelousas tribe had gone to New Orleans in 1733 to ask for fur traders in the region.

BLANPAIN and LeKINTREC came to the Opelousas country in 1740, and set up at a trading post where Bayou Boeuf and Bayou Cocodrie meet to form Bayou Courtableau, just north of present-day Washington.

Start slow. Pick up a piece of paper from the pile. What surname does it relate to? Smith? Write "Smith" at the top of the page. What place does it relate to? Kansas? Write "KS" after Smith. Get a box and mark it "Smith". Place the first sheet of paper in the Smith box. Now get another sheet of paper from the pile and do the same thing. New Surname? Get another box. Any sheet that is smaller than 8½" x 11" in size should be glued or taped to a blank full-sheet and labeled with the surname and place of origin.

Along about the third piece of paper, you will probably discover that both Smith and Johnson are mentioned on that one, and if these two names did not marry each other or have some special connection, then you need to use your scissors, and cut the Smith portion apart from the Johnson portion. Now get two blank 8½" x 11" sheets of paper. Stick or tape the Johnson note on one sheet and the Smith note on the other. Label the top of each sheet with the surname and place. Put them in a cardboard box for each surname.

You will also discover some sheets early on that do not lend themselves to be cut up. These are the ones that mention several different surnames in the same paragraph. Cutting up these type of sheets won't work well, so put these to one side so you can take them to the nearest photocopy machine. You will need to make as many copies as there are ancestral surnames mentioned. Remember, we are trying to separate all of our notes and documents by surname - if that means copying a resource more than once, that is what it will take.

A marriage record is an example of two surnames mentioned that properly should go in two different surname books. You could make a copy of the marriage record so one could be filed with the groom's surname, the other with the bride's maiden surname...or you could simply make a quick note on a new sheet with the names, dates, places, and a cross-reference note that tells a reader that a full marriage document is filed in a different surname book. That cross-reference note is a full size sheet, and could take the place of another marriage document in another surname book.

As you see the sheets building in the boxes, you should begin to see what is happening. You are building surname files, and isn't it exciting! But even if you are not bubbling with excitement yet, this is what you will need to do to your current notes and documents to adopt this system. If you are willing to do it, you will love what happens when you have them all prepared this way.

Once you have all the sheets of paper off the floor, your pile will not exist anymore. You now have several cardboard boxes with nifty stacks of 8½" x 11" paper in them. So, grab the box of your choice (how about Johnson) and get a 3-ring binder that will hold all of them. Too many for one binder? Add more binders as necessary. Next, get someone to clean off the kitchen table. Now, go through the entire Johnson stack and make smaller stacks of the Johnson sheets for each place the Johnsons lived. Sheets that are not already 3-hole punched need to be punched now.

Creating stacks for each place is sort of like correlating pages, and you could possibly involve other members of your family in this exercise. "OK, Don, I want you to collect all of the Johnsons in Iowa in your stack. And, Angie, you have Ohio," If the family starts fighting over

The place designator can be broken down further. If there were many Johnsons in Ohio, it may be worthwhile to separate this section by county. The important thing about this method of organizing notes and documents is that when information about the Johnson family in Ohio is needed, a genealogist knows where to look for what is known about the family in that area. It is also the logical place to file a new piece of information.

Rule 4: Give Every Sheet a Page Number

The fourth rule is to simply give every page in the surname book a number. With the surname notebooks organized in sections for the places divided, each sheet can be given a number that allows for the retrieval and return of sheets to a proper position. A sheet number need only be a consecutive number started with 1, adding numbers as sheets are accumulated.

A full sheet number might be Johnson/OH/24, meaning the sheet belongs in the Johnson surname book in the Ohio section, and within that section it is page 24. This sheet number is assigned on a "first come – first served" basis, so there is no need to re-arrange sheets later to get 1790 records before 1870 records. Genealogists find and collect records in random order, so they can be filed randomly too. This allows for adding sheets within a section as the records are found.

But, since the references have already been sorted by surname/place, the sheet number simply is a designator to put a sheet back into a known position, and it provides the means of indexing reference sheets later. The page number is a key element in this filing system. If an index is to be prepared in the future, or if a genealogist plans to use a computer, page numbers will be critically important.

Back to the Pile of Paper

Now that we have reviewed the four rules for taking new notes and setting up surname books, what about the mess you still have lying in the middle of your kitchen? Well, you will need the following items before you can get started:

A good pair of scissors

A bottle of Elmer's glue (or some other kind of stick-um)

Scotch tape

Irish tape (which doesn't have to be returned to its owner after you use it).

A felt marker (for highlighting color, optional)

A three-hole punch (check the thrift stores for bargains)

Several paper/cardboard boxes, one for each surname you have

Several 3-ring binders, at least one for each surname you have (check the thrift stores, any binder with silk-screened graphics can be easily wiped clean with an old T-shirt soaked in lacquer thinner)

Set of sheet dividers for each binder

8½" x 11" blank white paper (one ream should do it, to start)

Knee pads

A sign that warns your family, "fines are double in work areas"

element in storing references in this manner. The problem of what to do with non-relatives has been solved; treat them the same as the relatives at this level of collection. If later research reveals that a reference item is not part of the family at all, the sheet can be removed and discarded. But until then, the collection can contain any and all references to any surname of interest to the project.

Now the rules begin to make sense. If the same sheet size is used - 3 hole, 8½" x 11" notepaper – and all surnames are separated on different sheets, a system of collecting notes and documents will pay off. With these two rules alone, the note does not need to be stacked on top of a pile at home - any new sheet can immediately go into a surname book as another page.

Rule 3: Separate Surname Sheets by the Place of Origin

Once the documents have been stored on the same sheet size and placed in the appropriate book for the surname, the next step is to break down the sheets by the place, or origin of the record to be saved. The logic behind this concept needs to be explained.

There are three vital pieces of information every genealogist must know to pursue genealogical evidence: 1) a name, 2) a date, and 3) a place. With these three elements known, a treasure chest of information will be made available for further research. Of these three elements, the place is the one that tells you where to look for further information. The place of the event, such as the birthplace, place of death, place of marriage, place of residence, etc., is what a genealogist must know before a copy of that record can be obtained.

We live in a record-keeping society. The jurisdiction that created the record is the place. That jurisdiction must be known before we can learn anything. If this fact is clear, then the idea of separating source material by the place is a logical step to take. Therefore, the many sheets of notes and documents pertaining to one surname can be further separated by the origin of the records. Experienced genealogists know that once the county of residence has been established, a treasure chest of information awaits in the courthouse, the local library, a funeral home, a cemetery, a local genealogical society, etc., all of which can provide much important information about a family that lived in that locality. That information cannot be found without first knowing where to look.

Separating the sheets by the place is an easy task to control because virtually every single genealogical reference item will have a place attached to it. So, the top of the sheet should first show the surname for the record, followed by some designator for the place of origin. For example, one surname book could contain all the Johnsons in Iowa in one section and Ohio Johnsons in another section. If the Johnson family of interest started out with an immigrant to New Jersey, followed by migrations later to Ohio, then Indiana, then Iowa, etc., these states could be arranged in that particular order – which would tend to put the family reference material in loose chronological order for the time periods they were in that particular state. This method of collecting source material will place records for certain individuals in more than one place section if a person moved from state to state over the course of his life. Don't worry about this yet - we are going to get all of these place-oriented records back when we create family group sheets - so get surnames together in one book, then divide the book by the place of the records.

genealogists. The nature of genealogical research does not allow the use of 3" x 5" cards effectively, because a separate collection of full-size documents would then be necessary.

We have also been known to go to the library without a note pad, using whatever paper we could beg, borrow, or steal, to write down the latest census data we found. If the little sheet of paper is covered with a larger sheet in the file box at home, the little sheet of paper will probably be in the "lost" category in the near future.

Standardizing the sheet size for taking notes using 8½" x 11" paper solves this problem. If every note were taken on this sheet size, the same notes can be taped or pasted to standard size sheets to bring them into conformity, and if a researcher follows this simple rule faithfully, the ability to find notes and documents for later analysis will be enhanced immediately.

To make this technique even better, using a pre-printed form to take all notes has several advantages. First, the sheet size will be controlled at the time the note is taken, 3-hole paper saves having to punch holes later, and the sheet has a place to be filed when taken home. (An example of such a form for genealogical note-taking is the "Reference Family Data Sheet," one of the forms in the book, *Managing a Genealogical Project*).

Rule 2: Separate Sheets by Surname

Genealogists can separate documents by the surname of the family to which they pertain. In other words, "Surname Books", which are standard 3-hole notebooks, can be set up to hold the notes and document which relate to one surname. One book would contain everything that is known about one surname, including those people who are ancestors, collaterals, or suspicious. At this level of collection it is not necessary to separate known ancestors from collaterals or suspicious persons. The important thing is that the person has the right surname and could be important to the project. As the notes are gathered, write the surname at the top of each page and devote an entire page to the notes for the surname or names connected with that surname. If a new surname of interest is encountered while you are in research, start a new sheet for the new surname. This simple separation of notes by surname will allow you to file any sheet or page logically, and without having to recopy your notes when you get home from the place of research.

Typically, genealogists find themselves sitting in front of a computer screen copying down notes from original records. Even if the genealogist was careful to copy all of the Johnson family records from one county, what happens sometimes is that another family surname pops up – something that was not expected. This happens frequently in the course of collecting genealogical records. The serious mistake is to mix these surnames on the same sheet of paper. If the Brown family is on the same sheet as the Johnson family, even though these two families were not related to each other, the only recourse later may be to use a pair of scissors to get the notes separated by the surname. Therefore, simply starting a new page when another surname is found will separate the surnames at the time the notes are first taken down.

A family record mentioning several different surnames that married into the family could all be saved as part of the main surname. The surname book contains information about the families and individuals important to the project, not necessarily just the known relatives. This is a key

PILES OF PAPER – PART 3

By WILLIAM DOLLARHIDE – www.genealogyblog.com

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DOLLARHIDE'S GENEALOGY RULE NO. 42: IF YOU TOOK FAMILY GROUP SHEETS TO THE LAST WEDDING YOU ATTENDED, YOU ARE PROBABLY AN ADDICTED GENEALOGIST.

In the articles, "Piles of Paper – Part 1 & Part 2," we suggested you take your large piles of paper and dump them into one pile on the floor of your kitchen. We then discussed the three categories of paper that needed to be separated out from the large pile. And, after removing the Compiled Sheets and Research Aids, we were left with a still large pile of paper, but just for the category of Notes and Documents. To start organizing this category, we suggested that a "Surname Oriented" system would be superior to a "Family Oriented" system, because the Notes and Documents are inhabited by three types of people (Ancestors, Collaterals, and Suspicious). But, before organizing these papers, we will propose some basic rules to follow hereafter in collecting any Notes and Documents:

Rules for Saving Notes and Documents

Let's forget that you still have this incredibly large pile of notes and documents sitting in the middle of our kitchen. Instead, let's assume that you are starting your genealogical research tomorrow. Everything is new. We will now start fresh. Under these conditions, I can give you some really good rules to follow and your genealogical collection will be the envy of every other genealogist you know because you will be able to find every event record for every person you have ever collected every time, guaranteed. Here are my four rules:

1. Control the sheet size
2. Separate sheets by surname
3. Separate surname sheets by the place of origin
4. Give every sheet a page number

Rule 1: Control the Sheet Size

As students we learned how to prepare for a written essay in school. We were taught to use 3" x 5" index cards, noting such things as the author's name, publisher, date of publication, etc., followed by a brief quote or two from the source we had found in the library. This method worked well because the cards could be sorted easily and provided a bibliography once the report had been written.

However, genealogists attempting to use this system will quickly discover that they rarely have enough room on the card to write all notes they may want to capture. Not only that, genealogists are fond of copying whole pages of text from books, or just a few notes here and there. To make matters worse, genealogists receive information from a variety of sources - letters from relatives, documents from vital statistics offices, interview notes, phone notes, or information from other

COUSIN CHART

Relationship To Common Ancestor	son or daughter	grandchild	g-grandchild	2 nd great grandchild	3 rd great grandchild	4 th great grandchild	5 th great grandchild	6 th great grandchild
son or daughter	siblings	nephew	grand nephew	g-grand nephew	2 nd g-grand nephew	3 rd g-grand nephew	4 th g-grand nephew	5 th g-grand nephew
grandchild	nephew	1 st cousins	1 st Cousin 1x Removed	1 st Cousin 2x Removed	1 st Cousin 3x Removed	1 st Cousin 4x Removed	1 st Cousin 5x Removed	1 st Cousin 6x Removed
Great grandchild	grand nephew	1 st Cousin 1x Removed	2 nd Cousins	2 nd Cousin 1x Removed	2 nd Cousin 2x Removed	2 nd Cousin 3x Removed	2 nd Cousin 4x Removed	2 nd Cousin 5x Removed
2 nd great grandchild	g-grand nephew	1 st Cousin 2x Removed	2 nd Cousin 1x Removed	3 rd Cousins	3 rd Cousin 1x Removed	3 rd Cousin 2x Removed	3 rd Cousin 3x Removed	3 rd Cousin 4x Removed
3 rd great grandchild	2 nd g-grand nephew	1 st Cousin 3x Removed	2 nd Cousin 2x Removed	3 rd Cousin 1x Removed	4 th Cousins	4 th Cousin 1x Removed	4 th Cousin 2x Removed	4 th Cousin 3x Removed
4 th great grandchild	3 rd g-grand nephew	1 st Cousin 4x Removed	2 nd Cousin 3x Removed	3 rd Cousin 2x Removed	4 th Cousin 1x Removed	5 th Cousins	5 th Cousin 1x Removed	5 th Cousin 2x Removed
5 th great grandchild	4 th g-grand nephew	1 st Cousin 5x Removed	2 nd Cousin 4x Removed	3 rd Cousin 3x Removed	4 th Cousin 2x Removed	5 th Cousin 1x Removed	6 th Cousins	6 th Cousin 1x Removed
6 th great grandchild	4 th g-grand nephew	1 st Cousin 6x Removed	2 nd Cousin 5x Removed	3 rd Cousin 4x Removed	4 th Cousin 3x Removed	5 th Cousin 2x Removed	6 th Cousin 1x Removed	7 th Cousins

Everyone can take an X-chromosome DNA test, although x-chromosome has a different inheritance pattern for men than it does for women and can be difficult to interpret.

THREE TESTING COMPANIES

FamilyTreeDNA (FTDNA) – www.familytreedna.com

Y-DNA: 37 marker - \$169; 67 marker – \$268; 111 marker – \$359
(37 or 67 markers best test to take)

Mt-DNA: Full Sequence - \$199

Autosomal (Family Finder) - \$99

23andMe – www.23andme.com

Autosomal - \$99

Ancestry – www.ancestry.com

Y-DNA & Mt-DNA – Presently out of stock

Autosomal (Ancestry DNA) - \$99

IN WHAT WAYS CAN DNA TESTING HELP YOUR GENEALOGY RESEARCH

It will help you in getting around “brick walls” when the paper trail ends.

It can help determine an adoptee’s lineage.

You can find cousins with whom you can share research of your lineage.

It can prove or disprove family oral history.

It can determine if people with the same name are related to you.

Confirm or eliminate relationships.

Focuses research to related families.

Strengthens weak paper trails.

Avoids pursuing false connections.

SOME DNA WEBSITES

GEDMatch – Tools for DNA and Genealogy Research

<http://www.gedmatch.com>

Judy Russell’s blog

<http://www.legalgenealogist.com>

Richard Hill’s blog

<http://dna-testing-adviser.com>

World Families Network- where genealogy meets y-DNA testing

<http://www.worldfamilies.net>

Beginner’s Guide to Genetic Genealogy

<http://sites.google.com/site/wheatonsurname/beginners-guide-to-genetic-genealogy>

One-Step Webpages by Stephen P. Morse – Webpages of tools for DNA tests

<http://www.stevemorse.org>

Genetic Genealogy, The Basics and Beyond by EMILY P. AULICINO

SPEAKER’S WEBSITES:

Jgiones09@gmail.com

Gencomla.wordpress.com

Gencomgems.blogspot.com

MAY PROGRAM

JAMES JONES of Shreveport, LA was our May speaker. The following information was taken from the handout Mr. JONES provided:

GENETIC GENEALOGY

What Genealogy Testing Will Not Do:

Genealogy Testing will not magically produce our entire family tree or provide us with the names and locations of our ancestors.

What Genealogy Testing Will Do:

Genealogy Testing will put us in contact with living relatives that are doing research on our family lines in order that we can work together to help each other in our research.

DNA TEST INFORMATION

Four basic types of DNA tests:

Y-DNA

Only males can take this test. Males can test their Y-DNA to get their father's all male line. Females can test father, brother, uncle or male cousin with same surname.

Passed from father to son, to son, etc. Follows male line of pedigree chart only.

Used to prove relationship in male surname line or to discover father's surname.

mT-DNA (Mitochondrial)

Both males and females can test their mT-DNA to obtain their mother's all female line.

Passed from mother to daughter, to daughter etc. Also passed from mother to son but son does not pass it any further.

For confirming relationship on direct maternal line.

Least likely of the three to be genealogically useful and is not generally recommended for genealogy research.

aT-DNA (Autosomal)

Various names – But all are the same basic test. Cost is \$99 with all three companies.

FTDNA – “Family Finder”

Ancestry – Ancestry DNA

23andMe – Only test available with 23andMe

Both males and females can test their aT-DNA and match any cousin related to them on the lineages between the all-male and all-female line for at least six generations.

Tests DNA inherited from your ancestors across the whole breadth of one's family tree—parents, four grandparents, eight great grandparents. Provides matches anywhere in a six-generation pedigree chart and sometimes more.

X-Chromosome DNA

The X-chromosome is one of the two sex chromosomes which determines gender.

Female has two X-chromosomes, one from father and one from mother.

Male has one X-chromosome from the mother and Y-chromosome from father.

<i>Acadian Sentinel</i>	10/23/1886 – 9/10/1887 (1 reel)
<i>Calcasieu Progress</i>	12/15/1916 (1 reel)
<i>Crowley Daily Signal</i>	Scattered dates
<i>Elton Progress</i>	08/08/1913 (1 reel)
<i>Jennings Times and Related Titles</i>	01/04/1894 – 8/24/1903 (1 reel)
<i>Jennings News</i>	07/6/ - 8/21/1928; 10/19/ - 12/25/1928 (1 reel)
<i>Lake Arthur News</i>	01/01/1937 (1 reel)
<i>Leesville Daily Leader</i>	07/25/1901; 03/19/1908; 03/16/1922 – pp. 1-2 and Jan. 3, 1929 – Dec. 26, 1929 (1 reel)
<i>Opelousas Journal</i>	01/04/1868 – 12/25/1869 (1 reel) 01/01/1870 – 12/30/1871 (1 reel) 01/06/1872 – 12/26/1873 (1 reel) 01/02/1874 – 12/24/1875 (1 reel)
<i>Rayne Signal</i>	03/20/1886 – 2/26/1887
<i>Rayne Tribune</i>	11/28/1903 – 10/28/1905 (1 reel) 10/18/1924 – 12/26/1925 (1 reel)
<i>Sabine Index</i>	02/04/1927 – 12/29/1933 (4 reels)
<i>Sulphur Southwest Builder</i>	12/14/1933 – 06/14/1946 (6 reels)
<i>Welsh Crescent and other titles</i>	10/26/1888; 3/17/1898; 8/10/1900; 5/20/1932 (1 reel)

NEW BOOKS ON THE SHELVES

- Andrepoint, Phillip et al. *Images of America: St. Landry Parish*
- Bockstruck, Lloyd de Witt: *The Name is the Game: Onomatology and the Genealogist*
- Bowen, Jeff. *Chickasaw by Blood: Enrollment Cards, 1898-1914, Vol. 2*
- Boyer, Carl. *Ship Passenger Lists, The South, 1538-1825*
- Buck, J. Orton and Timothy Field Beard. *Pedigrees of Some of the Emperor Charlemagne's Descendants, Vol. 3*
- Bynum, Victoria E. *The Free State of Jones: Mississippi's Longest Civil War*
- Byrd, William L. III and John H. Smith. *North Carolina Slaves and Free Persons of Color: Mecklenburg, Gaston and Union Counties*
- Cotham, Edward T. Jr. *Sabine Pass: The Confederacy's Thermopylae*
- Cummins, Light Townsend et al. *Louisiana: A History, 6th edition*
- Dobson, David. *Scots in the USA and Canada: 1825-1875, Part 2*
- Eddlemon, Sherida K. *Missouri Genealogical Gleanings: 1840 and Beyond, Vol. 6*
- Hite, Richard. *Sustainable Genealogy: Separating Fact from Fiction in Family Legends*
- Jones, Michael Dan. *Dick Dowling and the Jefferson Davis Guard: Irish Patriots, Confederate Heroes*
- Marshall, Michael. *Gallant Creoles: A History of the Donaldsonville Canonniere*
- McGinnis, Carol. *Virginia Genealogy Sources & Resources*
- Mills-Nichol, Carol. *The Forgotten Jews of Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana*
- Picard, Marc. *Dictionary of Americanized French-Canadian Names: Onomastics and Genealogy*

Daily – <i>Lake Charles Daily American Press</i>	1910-1912
Daily – <i>Lake Charles Daily Press</i>	
Daily – <i>Lake Charles Daily Times</i>	
Daily – <i>The Southwest Citizen</i>	1949-1950
Weekly – <i>Lake Charles Press</i> – <i>Lake Charles Weekly Press</i>	1904-1908
Weekly – <i>Lake Charles Weekly American</i>	1900-1904
Weekly – <i>The American</i>	1896-1890
Weekly – <i>The Lake Charles American</i>	1904-1909
Weekly – <i>The Lake Charles American Press</i>	1911-1912
Weekly – <i>The Lake Charles Weekly American Press</i>	1927-1944

Biography and Genealogy Master Index (in library and remote access) is a Gale database from which one may find biographical entries in volumes of biographical reference sources. Citations are provided for people from a wide range of time periods, locations and professions. This may not be as beneficial for genealogy as for research for an academic paper. The best description of its use is provided in the About at the bottom of the Search page.

Fold3 (in library and remote access) was rebranded in 2011 from Footnote.com to focus on military records. However, other records include City Directories, Naturalizations, Newspapers, Photos and Vital Records. One can search from the Home page; clicking on the Search button brings up Collection Titles; clicking on browse brings up Categories from which one can see what records are available to search. This is a website to search even if your ancestor did not serve in the military. Before I knew the purpose was for military records I searched for my paternal grandfather's name. The packet containing my grandfather's homestead records in Nebraska was found.

Historical Newspapers (in library only): *Access Newspaper Archive* contains digitized copies of many newspapers. One can click on the state on the map of the United States to see which newspapers are available for that state. One can browse or search using a name or keyword.

Historic Map Works (in the library and remote access) contains an extensive number of maps which are described as including those "detailing the geographic development history of the United States over several hundred years. There is extensive coverage of rural and suburban areas, as well as cities and towns across America. In addition, our print collection contains over 1,593,454 contemporaneous pages of illustrations and over 1,000 city directories related to the cadastral maps, allowing additional research capabilities. We recently began adding the first of nearly 100,000 antiquarian maps covering the world from the 15th to 19th centuries. This exclusive program with the University of Southern Maine's Osher Map Library includes many of the world's most important printed maps." One can refer to these maps to understand the geographic location of an ancestor's home, whether in the United States or in another country.

* * * * *

New Microfilm in Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library

Acadian/Crowley Signal

12/28/1923; 1/6/1923 – 12/29/1923 (1 reel)

"I find that the extensions to the limits of the corporation in 1884 were illegal in that there was no law at that time in this state authorizing the extensions of the corporate limits of any town, that in extension in 1894, the law of 1892 authorizing the extension of corporate limits was not complied with and that the lots and in fact the whole of the D. J. REID subdivision was exempted by special act of the legislature in 1867, which act has never been repealed, therefore I will perpetuate the injunction and give judgment for the plaintiff."

Thus ends the second round of the famous suit enjoined the city from the collection of the taxes on the property of A. L. DEES.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. D. MILLER left for Texas this morning.

Mrs. WM. BRIGGS left this morning over the P. G. for her home in Montour, Iowa, where she goes to see her father, Ex-Lieutenant Governor A. M. POYNEER, who is very ill. She took her little son with her.

CHAS. BOREN and ALBERT PARENT departed for the north last evening for a months vacation.

JOSEPH RICHARD of Mermonteau is a business caller in the city to-day.

ALBERT WESH of Vincent is transacting business in the city to-day.

R. R. ARCENAU who has been visiting his father in Welsh for several days returned here late evening.

Misses LIZZIE and DAISY WELSH went to Lacasine this morning to attend the camp meeting in progress there.

WEBSTER WELSH left for Welsh this morning to visit for a few days.

Hon. E. D. MILLER has moved into his new residence on the south side.

A. M. MATHIS, a prominent farmer of Sugartown, is in Lake Charles today with a lot of fine peaches and apples. Quite frequently kickers are heard to say fruit can't be raised in this country, but most of the enterprising farmers have plenty of it to sell besides what they use at home.

F. J. ISERINGHAUSEN returned from Welsh last evening. He says Mr. COLLINS is better, also that the irrigated rice looks fine, but the farmers are somewhat discouraged about their providence rice. If rain comes within a few days, it will yet make a crop.

THE MYSTERY SOCIAL. Rather a Unique Affair Given Last Night at Mrs. EDMONDSON'S.

The Mystery Social given by the ladies of the Christian Church last night, at the home of Mrs. EDMONDSON on Hodges Street, was quite a pleasant affair. The lawn was beautifully illuminated with Japanese lanterns and Jack o'lanterns, and many were the amusing games played. The chief amusement of the evening was had in the dining room in ordering luncheon. As the guests gathered around the table a bill of fare was handed each one, and from this they were to order what they wanted. This was the mystery part of it. As only numbers were on the card they did not know what they were getting. If they should happen to order 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 or eleven, they would have gotten toothpicks, watermelons, musk melons, salt, pepper or figs; but if they should order 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12, they would receive delicious ice cream, angel's food, sherbert, lemonade, chocolate cake or pickles. This was quite amusing and many hearty laughs were caused when the orders were filled.

Everybody enjoyed the evening and say it was one of the best socials given this year.

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. 2

LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY

p. 200

REESE, D. E. (Mrs), r 732 Cleveland
REESE, JOHN R. (Mrs), miller,
r 408 Tenth
REISER, CHRIS A. (Mrs), machinist
Reiser Machine shops, r 215 Pine
REISER, EDW., machinist, Reiser
Machine shops, r 123 Pine
REISER, HERMAN, machinist,
Reiser Machine shops, r 123 Pine

REISER, Miss LYDA, bkpr, Reiser Machine
shops, r 123 Pine
REISER Machine Shops, CHRIS A. REISER,
EDW. REISER, HERMAN REISER,
109-123 Pine
REISER, Mrs. T. (wid), r 123 Pine
RELIABLE Furniture Co., A. A. STILLMAN
mgr, 710-712 Ryan
REMY, Mrs. M. ME., r 233 Broad
RENFRO, A. G. (Mrs SADIE), sign painter,
r 412 Richard

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

p. 201

RENFRO, F. M. (Mrs), painter,
r 513 Belden
RENTROP, Mrs A. L., r 315 Ford
RENTZ, Miss HAZEL
RENTZ, WM. J., barber, shop Ryan
RENGEL, J. F. (Mrs), r 1148 Cole
REXINGER, SAM (Mrs), poultryman
r 405 Richard

RHINESTEIN, B. (Mrs MAE), mere,
614 Railroad
RHORER, J. W. (Mrs), abstractor, r 412 Peake
RHORER Miss MARY, r 412 Peake
RIALS, T. M. (Mrs), r 1309 Cole
RICHARD, ARTHUR (Mrs B.), millman,
r 836 Shattuck
RICHARD, A. S., insurance agt, r 402 Richard

RICHARD, Miss BESSIE, r 402 Peake
 RICHARD, BERTHA (c), r 212 Gray
 RICHARD, C. B., mayor, member firm
 RICHARD & WASEY, office
 Kaufman bldg, r 406 Peake
 RICHARD, C. M. (Mrs), tax assessor,
 office Calc Nat Bank bldg, r 1032 Ryan
 RICHARD & DAIGLE, O. B. RICHARD,
 A. H. DAIGLE, clothiers, 807-809 Ryan

RICHARD, EWELL J., bicycle shop r 619 Ryan
 RICHARD, EWELL J., r 402 Peake
 RICHARD, FRED (Mrs), painter, r 703 Seventh
 RICHARD, Mrs GEO, r 402 Peake
 RICHARD, GEO. (ETTA), (c), millman,
 125 Louisiana

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

RICHARD, JULIAN, r 402 Richard
 RICHARD, Mrs M., r 801 Lyons
 RICHARD, O. B. (Mrs), RICHARD &
 DAIGLE, r 505 Pujo
 RICHARD, WASEY & Co.,
 C. B. RICHARD, JNO. L. WASEY,
 Gen insurance, Kaufman bldg
 RICHARD, WILLIE, r 801 Lyons
 RICHARD, WM. (Rebecca), (c), lab,
 r 213 Louisiana
 RICHARD, Mrs E. M. (wid),
 r. 530 Lawrence
 RICHARD, G. C. (Mrs RUTH),
 r 1917 Ryan
 RICHARD, ALBERT (c), r Lyons Alley
 RICHARDSON, BESSIE (c), serv,
 r 1107 Jackson

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RICHARDSON, Dr C. L. (Mrs), physician,
 r 430 Hodges
 RICHARDSON, Miss C, r 114 Pujo
 RICHARDSON, Mrs D. (wid), r 114 Pujo
 RICHARDSON, H. A. (NANCY) (c) millman,
 1107 Jackson
 RICHARDSON, PERCY (c), lab, r 1107 Jackson
 RICHARDSON, ROSA (c), cook, r 112 Louisiana
 RICHARDSON, SHALER A, med stud,
 r 430 Hodges
 RICHARDSON, STELLA (c), r 1020 Railroad
 RICHEY, J. D. (Mrs), wkman, r Goos Boulevard
 RICHARDSON, ROSE (c), restr, 1106 Railroad

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

RICHMAND, E. F. (Mrs) MABEL, engr
 Majestic Hotel, r 218 Moss
 RIDEAU, JOSEPH (LAURA), (c), lab,
 r Goos Boulevard
 RIDEAU, JOSEPH (c), lab, r 120 Franklin
 RIDDICK, Miss ANNIE, r 327 Division
 RIDDICK, E. L. (Mrs), trav salesman,
 r 327 Division
 RIDDICK, Miss KATHERINE, teacher,
 r 327 Division
 RIDDICK, Miss LELIA, stud,
 r 327 Division

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RIDDICK, Miss STELLA, clk Muller's,
 r 327 Division
 RIDGEWAY, ARTHUR (Mrs), engr S P Ry,
 r 729 Lawrence
 RIGMAIDEN, Mrs A. (wid), r 1416 Hodges
 RIGMAIDEN's Bakery & Café, J. J. RIGMAIDEN,
 prop, Rigmaiden bldg, 825 Ryan
 RIGMAIDEN, cold drinks, 1228 Geiffers
 RIGMAIDEN, J. J. (Mrs LETA),
 J. J. RIGMAIDEN & Co., r 1530 Hodges
 RILEY, BEN (ALICE), (c), millman,
 r 317 St. Andrew (continued next issue)

MEMBER # 1141

Name of Compiler KIM LeDOUXAddress 2747 Mary Dr.City, State Sulphur, LA 70665Date 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 LeDOUX, Tillie Joseph

(Father of No. 2)

b. 22 Mar. 1893
p.b. Sulphur, La.
m. 25 June 1913 - La.
d. 22 July 1980
p.d. Sulphur, La.

2 LeDOUX, Kirby Joseph

(Father of No. 1)

b. 22 Apr. 1919
p.b. Sulphur, La.
m. 31 Oct. 1947 - La.
d. 8 Nov. 2000
p.d. Sulphur, La.

5 LYONS, Stella Mae

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 5 Feb. 1897
p.b. Sulphur, La.
d. 10 Mar. 1959
p.d. Sulphur, La.

1 LeDOUX, Kim James

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

8 LEGERE, Alexandre

(Father of No. 3)

b. 18 June 1882
p.b. Carencro, La.
m. 23 Nov. 1941 - Tx.
d. Pineville, La.
p.d.

3 LEGERE, Helen

(Mother of No. 1)

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

7 PICARD, Avilia

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 11 Sep. 1891
p.b. Sulphur, La.
d. 25 May 1982
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

(Spouse of No. 1)

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

8 LeDOUX, Joseph Narcisse

(Father of No. 4)

b. 15 May 1851
p.b. Choupique, La.
m. — 1873 - La
d. 18 May 1920
p.d. Sulphur, La.

9 VINCENT, Ellen

(Mother of No. 4)

b. 3 Apr. 1860
p.b. Choupique, La.
d. 6 Apr. 1936
p.d. Choupique, La.

10 LYONS, Alexandre

(Father of No. 5)

b. 20 Mar. 1873
p.b. Sulphur, La.
m.
d. 22 July 1944
p.d. Sulphur, La.

11 McGUIRE, Emily

(Mother of No. 5)

b. 25 Jan. 1878
p.b. Sulphur, La.
d. 17 Feb. 1942
p.d. Sulphur, La.

12 LEGERE, Constance

(Father of No. 6)

b. 26 Oct. 1837
p.b. Carencro, La.
m. 5 Jan. 1876 - La.
d. 19 May 1923
p.d. Carencro, La.

13 GUIDRY, Irma

(Mother of No. 6)

b. 14 July 1850
p.b. Carencro, La.
d. 18 Feb. 1888
p.d. Carencro, La.

14 PICARD, Jean

(Father of No. 7)

b. 23 July 1866
p.b. Abbeville, La.
m. 29 Aug. 1941
d.
p.d. Lafayette, La.

15 BOUDREAUX, Helene

(Mother of No. 7)

b. 5 Oct. 1871
p.b. Youngsville, La.
d. 25 Dec. 1892
p.d.

16 LeDOUX, Joseph

b. 7 Dec. 1821 - La.
m. 21 Jan. 1840 - La.
d. 21 July 1870 - La.

17 VINCENT, Mary Marceline

b. 11 Dec. 1825 - La.
d. 7 May 1914 - La.

18 VINCENT, Francois

b. 15 May 1802

19 TRAHAN, Sylvanie

b. — 1822
d. 19 Jan. 1888

20 LYONS, William A.

b. 13 Mar. 1838 - La.
m. — 1860 - La.

21 LeDOUX, Mary A.

b. 18 Nov. 1845 - La.
d.

22 McGUIRE, Timothy

b. — 1848
m.

23 FARQUHAR, Ellin Desdemonia

b. 13 May 1848
d. 9 Apr. 1905

24 LEGERE, Hypolite Paul

b. 10 Jan. 1803 - La.
m. 20 Nov. 1821 - La.
d. 29 Nov. 1861 - La.

25 LEBERT, Mercelite

b. 15 Feb. 1805 - La.
d. 29 Aug. 1844

26 GUIDRY, Dorneville Olivier

b. 4 Oct. 1844 - La.
m. — 1869 - La.

27 CORMIER, Adelaide Irma

b. 29 Dec. 1823
d. — 1890

28 PICARD, Armelin

b. 7 Apr. 1837
m. 30 Jan. 1854

29 LANDRY, Marie Celimene

b. 10 Mar. 1840

30 BOUDREAUX, Onesime

b. 12 Jan. 1834 - La.
m. 31 Jan. 1859

31 LANGLINAIS, Azelia

b. 3 May 1840
d.

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ASK THE RIGHT QUESTION, GIVE THE RIGHT ANSWER.

Have you ever thought that your ancestors might not have given the right answer to the census taker's question or that the census taker did not ask the right question? How would you answer the question, "Where are you all from?"

Perhaps your ancestor might have said, "Mississippi", the former home of the family before they arrived at their present residence. But if the questioner had phrased the query differently he may have gotten a different answer. If he had asked, "Where were you born?" the answer might have been the clue to all our research. Your ancestor was not considering the historical importance of his answer. Think of this aspect when you are stumped by the census records. Study the migration patterns to the last known place of residence and decide where the majority of the people came from; then research your family there.

Also consider the fact that many people named the largest city in the area to give some sense of geographical connection. For example, a person living in the suburbs or outlying areas around New Orleans might have answered that they were born or had married in New Orleans, instead of saying Gretna, one of the suburbs of the city. It was easier to say that you lived in New Orleans than it was to explain where Gretna was. Therefore, if you are not able to find documents on your ancestor in a large town, research the smaller outlying towns around it.

Look at the census records to see what occupation was listed for the head of household. If he was a farmer, it would be unlikely that he lived in a town or city, but instead his residence was in close proximity to the town.

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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LAKE CHARLES LA 70606-5652

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SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

ISSN 0742-7654

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

MEMBERSHIP per calendar year is \$12 - individuals, \$17 - families (husband and wife), and \$22 - 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 3rd Saturday of January, March, May, September and November at 10:00 a.m. in the Carnegie Meeting Room of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles, LA. Programs include a variety of topics to instruct and interest genealogists.

KINFOLKS is published quarterly. Issues should be received by 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.

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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

NOVEMBER MEETING

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society will be held on Saturday, November 15th, 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 "Battle of Calcasieu Pass" presented by MICHAEL JONES.

Contributions for Oak Park Pantry. In August, 139 families with 106 children were served. Your generosity is greatly appreciated!

2015 – JANUARY MEETING

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society will be held on Saturday, January 17th, 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 "Show and Tell" presented by SWLGS members.

LA ASSOCIATION ESPANOLA de NUEVA IBERIA will be held on November 14-16 in New Iberia, La. Theme this year is "Celebrating Flamenco."

On Friday, Nov. 14th, at 6:00 p.m. there will be a presentation at St. Peter's Church, 108 E. St. Peter St. At 7:00 p.m. there will be a Spanish Flamenco Exhibit at Bayou Teche Museum, 131 E. Main St. At 7:30 p.m. there is a Spanish Gala (a ticketed event) at the Sliman Theater for the Performing Arts, 129 E. Main St.

On Saturday, November 15th, at 9:30 a.m. there will be an opening ceremony. At 10:00 a.m. the Spanish Arrival on the Teche. At 11:00 a.m. Genealogy Display of local Spanish Families at Sliman Theater.

Sunday, November 16th, at 12:00 noon a Thanksgiving Mass in honor of New Iberia founding by Spanish families: Gary, Lopez, Miguez(z), Prados, Romero, Segura and Viator at St. Peter's Catholic Church, 108 E. St. Peter St.

IN MEMORIAM

**MARGIE FERGUSON
1928 -2014**

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY NEWS

www.calcasieulibrary.org/genealogy 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, November 4 – 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

“What Do You Know About Your City?”

Presented by LINDA K. GILL

Monday, December 15 – 19 (during branch hours)

“Coffee and Company”

Come meet the Genealogy Staff.

2015

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

“Getting the Most Out of Ancestry.com”

Presented by SABRINA PETERSON, Business Operations Manager of
Ancestry.com

Tuesday, February 3 – 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

“Night Life in Early Lake Charles”

Presented by JIM BEAM, retired editor of *Lake Charles American Press*

Tuesday, March 3 – 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Program to be announced.

Saturday, March 14 – 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. – Break for lunch on your own.

“Branching Out in Genealogy” – mini-seminar

Presented by JOHN SELLERS

There is no charge and a reservation is not necessary.

NEW BOOKS ON THE SHELVES

Pleasant Green Baptist Church, Sulphur, La. *Beacon of Light: 100 Years, Renewing for the Next Century*

Schoff, Wilfred H. *The Descendants of Jacob Schoff, who Came to Boston in 1752 and Settled in Ashburnham in 1757...*

Surhone, Lambert M., et al. *South Carolina in the American Revolution: Townshend Acts, Stamp Act*

Walker, Scott. *Hell's Broke Loose in Georgia: Survival in Civil War Regiment*

Wise, Erbon W. *Wise Family Footsteps from Europe: An Ancestral study of Wise and Allied Families*

Aiken, Charles Curry and Joseph Nathan Kane. *The American Counties*, 6th edition
 Boyd, Gregory A. *Family Maps of Bossier Parish, Louisiana*
 Boyd, Gregory A. *Family Maps of Caddo Parish, Louisiana*
 Boyd, Gregory A. *Family Maps of DeSoto Parish, Louisiana*
 Boyd, Gregory A. *Family Maps of Grant Parish, Louisiana*
 Boyd, Gregory A. *Family Maps of Jackson Parish, Louisiana*
 Dahlquist, Rasmus. *From Martin to Despalier: The Story of a French Colonial Family*
 De la Garza, Beatriz. *From the Republic of the Rio Grande: A Personal History of the Place and the People*
 Din, Gilbert. *Populating the Barrera: Spanish Immigration Efforts in Colonial Louisiana*
 Hills, Albert Gaius. *A Civil War Correspondent in New Orleans: The Journals and Reports Of Albert Gaius Hills of the Boston Journal*
 Klinger, Thomas A. *If I Could Turn My Tongue Like that: The Creole Language of Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana*
 Pitchlynn, Peter Perkins. *A Gathering of Statesmen: Records of the Choctaw Council Meetings, 1826-1828*
 TallBear, Kim. *Native American DNA: Tribal Belonging and the False Promise of Genetic Science*
 Vidal, Cecile, ed. *Louisiana: Crossroads of the Atlantic World*

Johnson, Jean Nash. *Our Family Book*
 Meaux Cookin': *Meaux Family Recipes & Memories*
 O'Brien, Michael J. *Pioneer Irish in New England*
 Richard, Zachary. *The History of the Acadians of Louisiana*

The American Genealogical Research Institute. *The Wells Family*
 Calcasieu Union Missionary & Educational Baptist Association. *Calcasieu Union Missionary & Educational Baptist Association Center Dedication Service*
 Grundset, Eric G. et al. *America's Women in the Revolutionary Era, 1760-1790: A History through Bibliography, Vols. 1-3*
 Grundset, Eric G. *Georgia in the American Revolution: A Source Guide for Genealogists and Historians*
 Grundset, Eric G. *South Carolina in the American Revolution: A Source Guide for Genealogists and Historians*
 Lynch, Daniel M. *Google Your Family Tree: Unlock the Hidden Power of Google*
 Sulphur Centennial Committee. *Then & Now: The City of Sulphur, Louisiana*
 Tovar, Carole Smith. *Brownlee and Smith and Related Families*

Brant, Selwyn A., et al. *History of Warrick, Spencer and Perry Counties, Indiana*
 Cleveland, Laura J. and Dana Thornton. *Images of America: Columbia County, Ark.*
 Hammett, Regina Combs. *History of St. Mary's County, Maryland*
 Landrum, Thelma Caraway and James Raymond Landrum. *Thomas Green Alvey and His Descendants*

Peterson, William L. *Ancestors and Descendants of Garrett Peterson and Nancy Smock*

(Continued next issue)

SEPTEMBER PROGRAM

Judge H. WARD FONTENOT was our September program speaker. The following was his presentation.

WHO IS SALLY MILLER? The Bizarre Case of Miller v Belmonti

Never before had the courts of Louisiana had such a politically-charged lawsuit - maybe never since. To understand how it came to be, we must begin our story on the other side of the world.

In the year 1817, the schooner *Johanna Maria* sailed from Amsterdam, Holland with a cargo of German immigrants bound for the new world. Among them was the MÜLLER family: DANIEL, his wife, DOROTHEA, and their four children, the youngest of whom was a daughter, aged two years. She was named SALOME. No one aboard could have imagined that this child would later in her life be caught up in the most severe political and social upheavals of her new country; or that her plight in the courts of law would only be eclipsed in importance during the antebellum period by the infamous Dred Scott decision of the U.S. Supreme Court.

SALOME MÜLLER was too young to remember the trip across the Atlantic and well that was, because it was a horrendous experience. Because of the bankruptcy of a previous owner of the ship, the *Johanna Maria* sailed without adequate provisions and into a belated winter crossing, a combination which led to the death of almost half of its passengers. Among those who died at sea was SALOME's mother, DOROTHEA. When the ship finally reached the New World, it limped into the port of New Orleans rather than the original destination of New England.

On top of the fact that all of the new arrivals were ill or weakened by the harsh passage, more bad news awaited. The weary band were informed when they tried to disembark from the ship that the payments which each made for the trip had been squandered by the previous owner, and they were all indebted for the voyage. That debt could only be satisfied by agreeing to be "redemptioners." This status was reserved for immigrants whose services could be secured for a certain period of time to pay for the passage to America. This type of indentured servitude was commonplace and enforceable by law.

Those among the passengers who were the youngest and able-bodied were negotiated into service first, but DANIEL MÜLLER, sickly and in charge of a motherless passel of children, remained on board. Finally, a member of the business community informed DANIEL that he thought he could arrange for an agreement to transport him and his family to the Attakapas region of Louisiana, then a great wilderness, where some landowner might be willing to take him as a bonded servant.

Unfortunately, DANIEL never made the trip. His ill health overcame him and he died aboard ship as did another one of his children. There the story of SALOME seemed to end because she and her older sister simply disappeared, and those who knew the family were of the understanding that the two had been sent to Attakapas country. The German community of New Orleans continued to grow and for years there were murmurings about the mystery of the young

MÜLLER girls, but memories faded and after a period of time, it was accepted that the vast swamps of Louisiana's hinter lands had simply swallowed them up.

Then, one day in 1843, some 26 years later, ELSA ROUFF, wife of KARL ROUFF, a prosperous citizen of New Orleans, was walking along the bustling riverfront when she passed a small cabaret wherein a woman was engaged in some common labor. Madame ROUFF had also been a passenger on the ill-fated *Johanna Maria* and was related to the MÜLLER family. She and her husband were of a social class that had little business in this seedy section of town, but, nevertheless, something about the servant's appearance drew her attention. When the cleaning woman looked up so that her full face could be seen, ELSA ROUFF was stunned. She felt like she was looking into the face of DOROTHEA, her cousin whom she knew had died and been buried at sea.

ELSA ROUFF inquired of the woman who said that she was a slave and that she belonged to Mr. LOUIS BELMONTI, the owner of the establishment she was cleaning. She told ELSA ROUFF that her name was SALLY MILLER. Madame ROUFF tried to convince SALLY MILLER that she was, in fact, a MÜLLER, but SALLY insisted she knew nothing of Germans nor of the history which this elegant lady was reciting. So Madame ROUFF took her by the hand and asked her to come to the home of a FRANK and EVA SHUBER, another couple who had known the MÜLLERs back in Germany.

ELSA ROUFF knocked on the door of the SHUBER residence, and when the lady of the house appeared, the two exchanged greetings. ELSA asked EVA SHUBER if she knew who the third person was. Madame SHUBER looked at SALLY and said, "*You must be a German because you remind me of someone.*" ELSA then asked, "*And just whom does she remind you of?*" At which time, EVA SHUBER is reported to have exclaimed, "*My God, it's SALOME MÜLLER!*"

Word quickly spread through the German community that the long-lost SALOME MÜLLER had been found, but to everyone's puzzlement and outrage, she was being held as a slave. LOUIS BELMONTI, a businessman, produced the documents to show that he had bought her from a landowner of the Attakapas region and that she was his property. But the German community was adamant that a person of pure European ancestry could not be held in permanent bondage. Thus, the state was set for what was to be Louisiana's "*Trial of the Century.*"

It began with SALLY MILLER simply disobeying LOUIS BELMONTI. He replied with a threat of imprisonment or worse, a threat of putting her on the auction block and selling her to some less honorable owner. The litigation formally began with a writ of sequestration where by SALLY was imprisoned for a period of six days after which FRANK SHUBER posted a security of \$1,000.00, a hefty sum in those days, for her release.

At trial, SALLY MILLER was represented by an outstanding lawyer of the New Orleans bar, CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, who himself had arrived as a German immigrant years before. He had attained a reputation of the highest order among attorneys of the day and even served as Attorney General of the state. Thus, at the trial, SALLY MILLER had in her favor the avid support of the German-American community as well as one of the most able advocates in the state. But, on the

other side of the balance scale, there were forces of history larger than anything the courtroom could contain.

On the 23rd of May, 1844, the case came to trial. The atmosphere was charged. What was essentially a private matter was being swept up in the explosive struggle for the survival of slavery itself. At that time across the Northern and Border States, the drum beat of the abolitionists had become like thunder. The man considered by many to be the father of abolitionism, BENHAMIN LUNDY, had begun his *Genius of Universal Emancipation* newspaper in 1821. Many other newspapers and printed media supporting the abolitionist movement had sprung up. Violence between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces began to increase and on November 7, 1837, ELIJAH LOVEJOY, the editor of the *Alton Observer* of Alton, Illinois was shot and killed by a pro-slavery mob while he defended his printing press. To the slave owners of the South, the threat to their economy and culture was growing ever closer.

Even as the trial of SALOME MÜLLER was getting underway, Congress was debating the legislation to combat the problems of runaway slaves and the challenge of the Underground Railroad. In 1850, the Southern delegation was successful in getting the Fugitive Slave Law passed. But, somewhere in Ohio, John Brown was seething and planning to take his abolitionist views to another level of confrontation and violence. All across the Border States, lines were being drawn and the placid prairie of America's heartland were about to erupt and produce "Bleeding Kansas."

But back at our trial, the defense in SALLY MÜLLER's case did not see the need to address these greater issues. The BELMONTI position was simple: this SALLY MILLER, who appeared to be white, was really a mulatto whose original name was BRIDGET, but who picked up the name of SALLY MILLER from a previous owner in her provenance. BELMONTI had all of his papers in order, but, just to be certain, he called into warranty SALLY's previous owner, using the procedure that we would recognize today as a Third Party Action.

The presentation of evidence at the trial by the plaintiff and then by the defendants did not seem to be addressing the same issue. CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS produced prominent members of the German community, all of whom knew SALOME MÜLLER as a child, and they testified that SALLY MILLER could be no other person. They were even fortunate enough to locate the mid-wife who delivered SALOME, and this woman testified about two peculiar moles on the inside of the newborn's thigh. Special experts appointed by the court determined that SALLY MILLER did, in fact, have those two moles just as indicated.

CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS even made a curious racial argument before the court, one that reflects the long history of America's struggle with stereotypes. When the defense suggested that SALLY MILLER's appearance as a white woman was misleading because she was, in fact, a quartronne, i.e. 1/16th African, ROSELIUS responded, "*The quartronne is idle, reckless and extravagant. This woman is industrious, careful and prudent.*"

At the close of the trial, Judge BUCHANAN read his reasons to an overflow crowd standing in the doorways and out on the streets. In reading his opinion, one can feel the trial judge's discomfort as he hands down his ruling intertwined with a plea that the parties let the matter go

no further. The opinion first discussed the evidence and recognized the support for plaintiff's claim but, in the end, the judge issued what appears to be a decision prompted by strictly commercial concerns:

"...As, however, it is quite out of the question to take away a man's property upon grounds of this sort, I would suggest that the friends of the plaintiff, if honestly convinced of the justice of her pretensions, should make some effort to settle à l'aimable with the defendant who has honestly and fairly paid his money for her. They would doubtlessly find him well disposed to part on reasonable terms with a slave from whom he can scarcely expect any service after what has passed. Judgment dismissing the suit with costs."

But SALLY's family and friends were not to be deterred. One of the group put up a \$2,000.00 bond for her release and for a suspensive appeal to the Louisiana Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court handed down its judgment in July, 1845 and the opinion can be found at Miller v. Belmonti, 11 Rob.La.339 (1845). Writing for the Court was Justice BULLARD and he was joined in by all members of the Court, including Chief Justice FRANCOIS X. MARTIN. Considering the political atmosphere of the time, it was a courageous decision. The Court first talked about the ancestry of the plaintiff. Summing up the evidence on that point, the Court said:

"The proof in the record of the complexion of the plaintiff is very strong. Not only is there no evidence of her having descended from a slave mother, or even a mother of the African race; but no witness has ventured a positive opinion, from inspection, that she is of that race."

To the scholars who study the question of the comparative influence of Spanish and French law in the evolution of Louisiana jurisprudence, the Court handed the following gem. Discussing the burden of proof, the Court wrote that the defendants were relying on a doctrine which came from the Spanish law. This particular section from Les Siete Partidas, placing an impossible burden on a plaintiff such as MILLER, was quoted:

"When the plaintiff in a case alleges, that he is free, and brings a suit for his freedom against his master, who holds him in his power and claims him as his slave, and the master produces any title, document or other proof, to show that he has possession of the plaintiff in good faith and not by force or fraud. It will be incumbent on the plaintiff to prove that he is free, or that the master has taken possession of him by force or fraud; for if he can prove neither, he ought to remain a slave in the power of his master, as the latter had shown a just title to the possession of him."

The Court then rejected the Spanish principle as being inapplicable to the Louisiana experience, concluding:

"If...the plaintiff is not the real lost child, who arrived here with hundreds of others in 1818, it is certainly one of the most extraordinary things in history. If she be not, then nobody has told who she is."

The Court then entered a ruling that the plaintiff was to be released from the bonds of slavery.

Never was a decision more bitterly unpopular in Louisiana and throughout the south. It was seen as another step in the movement to abolish slavery and, by this time in history, the political leaders of the South were developing a siege mentality. Despite the fact that the Court was led by the esteemed Chief Justice FRANCOIS X. MARTIN and that he and his colleagues were all recognized as outstanding jurists, the Louisiana legislature made an unprecedented attack upon the independence of the judiciary. That summer, the Louisiana State Constitutional Commission abolished the Louisiana Supreme Court. When it was reinstituted, the previous members of the Court were not restored.

The saga of SALOME MÜLLER has generated a number of books of fiction and non-fiction alike. Her story is included in a GEORGE W. CABLES *Strange True Stories of Louisiana*. An account is given in *A Thousand Miles to Freedom: The Story of William and Ellen Craft*.

Earlier this century the Australian writer, JOHN BAILEY, arrived at Baton Rouge's LSU Library. It was his plan to write a piece on the general status of slaves in the Antebellum South. But when he came across the documents relating to the case of SALOME MÜLLER, he became intrigued. After much thorough research, he published in 2005 *The Lost German Slave Girl*. BAILEY did extensive research on his book and reached a conclusion quite different from that of the Louisiana Supreme Court. His theory of the case must be left to another day.

NOTE: This presentation was written as an article that appeared in the *PCJ News*, Vol. 10 Issue 3 of the Provincial Court Judges' Association of British Columbia.

TWO TURTLES WERE THE DECIDING FACTOR IN THE FONTENOTS MOVE

Permission to print given by NOLA MAE ROSS

Judge WARD FONTENOT shares the following story that leads us to some FONTENOT family traditions.

"My mother, WARDELLA FONTENOT, enjoyed telling the story of how it happened that the FONTENOTs ended up in the town of Cameron.

HADLEY FONTENOT, my dad who was working for the LSU Extension service in the late '40s was presented with an unusual opportunity. He could advance to become County Agent for a parish if he was willing to move to Cameron Parish, where a French-speaking agent was needed.

"My parents were not familiar with Cameron parish and only knew that it was very isolated," recalled Judge FONTENOT. "It was suggested that they should make a visit there before a decision was made. At the time, in the '40s, the main road - it could not be called a highway - down to the village of Cameron was not hard-surfaced. The road bed had a covering of clam shells, which turned to mud in rainy weather. The trip down was made more foreboding by the walls of marsh cane, Roseau, which hugged the road on both sides, obscuring any view of the surrounding country.

“Along the road, my dad, HADLEY, excitedly saw and picked up two black turtles as they were crossing the road. My mother said that she knew then they would be moving to Cameron. The turtles set in motion visions of HADLEY’s favorite sauce piquant! The consummate cook that he was, HADLEY recognized the paradise that Cameron was to Cajun cooks with its bounty of seafood. But it was the turtles which cinched his decision to take the job and make Cameron his home for the greater part of his career.

“HADLEY had the reputation as a great camp cook and the key to his success was the rustic simplicity. His turtle dish was composed of the turtle meat, carefully browned, and smothered in a mixture of onions and garlic. Other familiar ingredients such as bell pepper, celery, tomato, etc. would be added if available.

OUR PAST – AMERICAN PRESS, September 10, 2014

By MIKE JONES

25 Years Ago – September 10, 1989

The NEAL JAMES BRYAN House, called “The Airplane Bungalow,” was built about 1920 at 712 Division St., has been designated an historic landmark by Calcasieu Preservation Society in this year’s fourth annual selection process.

The current owners, Mr. and Mrs. DREW RANIER, have occupied the home since 1977. The original owners’ daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. FORREST J. GILL, who occupied the home for years, said the term “Airplane Bungalow” was used to describe the overall appearance resulting from the manner of construction and positioning of the upper-story on the main body of the house.

Double French doors lead from the open porch and from the living room into the sun porch. The porch balustrade features balusters and handrail all of brick. The entire front of the sun porch is also brick.

The stairway is enclosed in a hall in the center of the home. On the east side of the hall are living room, dining room, kitchen and glass porch. West rooms include two bedrooms, an extra large bath and the sleeping porch.

HISTORICAL TRIVIA. In George Washington’s days, there were no cameras. One’s image was either sculpted or painted. Some paintings of George Washington showed him standing behind a desk with one arm behind his back while others showed both legs and both arms. Prices charged by painters were not based on how many people were to be painted, but by how many limbs were to be painted. Arms and legs are ‘limbs,’ therefore painting them would cost the buyer more. Hence the expression, ‘Okay, but it’ll cost you an arm and a leg.’ (Artists know hands and arms are more difficult to paint.)

PILES OF PAPER – PART 4

By WILLIAM DOLLARHIDE – www.genealogyblog.com

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November 12, 2013

DOLLARHIDE'S GENEALOGY RULE NO. 43: IF YOU CAN REMEMBER YOUR ANCESTOR'S MARRIAGE DATE BUT NOT YOUR OWN, YOU ARE PROBABLY AN ADDICTED GENEALOGIST.

In the articles, "Piles of Paper – Part 1, 2 & 3," we suggested you take your large piles of paper and dump them into one pile on the floor of your kitchen. We then discussed the three categories of paper that needed to be separated out from the large pile. And, after removing the Compiled Sheets and Research Aids, we were left with a still large pile of paper. After suggesting some basic rules to follow hereafter in saving any Notes and Documents, we gave some ideas for picking up the papers one by one, and getting them ready for 3-hole ring binders, creating "surname books" divided by place of origin and paginated. In this article, we discuss the retrieval of information from your well-organized notes and documents collection to compile family sheets, keep track of the genealogical events for each ancestor/relative, and show the evidence you have backing up everything you say on the compiled sheets.

Retrieving Notes and Compiling Family Sheets

If all of the notes and documents are organized as described in the previous three articles, a genealogist has the means of locating multiple sheets for analysis. The process of comparing information from the notes is one which most experienced genealogists understand. However, the problem of locating every research item can be frustrating if the notes are not in a place where they can be removed (or returned) easily.

The next stop of compiling a family sheet is the point where most genealogists compare the notes, evaluate the contradictions that always occur, and then make a decision about the dates, places, and events necessary to enter information about the family member. This process is sometimes lengthy and worrisome, and often leads to ideas where new research might be necessary. With a large collection of research notes, the process is even more complicated, and some means of indexing the information becomes critical.

With notes and documents easily retrieved from the surname notebooks, a family sheet can be prepared more easily but more importantly, a complete citation list of every sheet that was used to compile the family information can be created.

The Importance of Genealogical Evidence

Genealogists have at their disposal a rule of law called The Preponderance of Evidence. It is possible – if one can fully document all sources – to make assertions about the relationships between people. There may not be a single document that states, "he was the son of . . ." in your document files, but there may be overwhelming evidence to demonstrate that a relationship of

father to son was indeed the case. If a court of law in the U. S. can accept such evidence, then it can be used by genealogists as well.

In fact, there are numerous instances in which professional genealogists have testified in court about genealogical evidence regarding an heir to property, establishing paternity, or some matter in which genealogical evidence was in question. Genealogical evidence is no different than the evidence provided in a criminal case, where the prosecuting attorney must produce evidence that the accused was indeed the criminal. However, the important fact about evidence is that everyone who reviews it must come to the same conclusion. Therefore, the pieces of evidence must be made available so that anyone can scrutinize the findings. If the same conclusion is reached, then it is indeed possible to make an assertion about "the son of . . ." without having a single document that actually states that fact.

Any references, however slight, should be in the notes and documents collection. This means, for instance, that an obituary should be obtained even if the death certificate for this person has already been acquired. It also means that any other piece of evidence relating to that death should be gathered, e.g., survivors' memories, funeral programs, cemetery office records, tombstone inscriptions, stone mason records, insurance papers, social security records, and anything that may give clues about the survivors of the deceased. The more references collected, the more information that will be revealed about the ancestors or descendants of the person who died. Adding multiple references to a death or other event is the way we build preponderance of evidence. This is the method in which a genealogist can prove something without a shadow of doubt being cast on the evidence. For this reason, a complete list of references should accompany every genealogical presentation, whether the presentation is a few family group sheets or a thousand-page book.

Preparing A List For A Family Group Sheet

There are several ways of listing the sources and itemizing the evidence for genealogical purposes. First, a genealogist could simply write a narrative which describes the steps taken, listing every source and the conclusions reached. Second, a formal list could be prepared that itemized all sources that make any mention of one person. And third, such a list could be prepared for each family group, showing the page number in the notes/documents collection where the information is found.

This latter method has merit if the family sheet is being prepared anyway, so why not simply list every reference that was used to compile the family information? Better yet, why not use the back side of the family sheet to do it? This is good record-keeping because in compiling the family sheet, every reference item from the documents file can be listed one at a time. Then, as new information is added, the new reference item can be added to the list as well.

Remember the suggestion was for every reference sheet to have a number – now the importance of that page number is evident. But beyond the simple reference to the page, more information might be worthwhile having in the list. Here is an example of a list of sources that can be written on the back of a family group sheet:

Source Code – Type of Record – In Reference To – Information Given

Dollarhide/IN/3 - Marriage - John Dollarhide - Date, place, witnesses
Reynolds/IN/13 - Marriage - Lucy Reynolds - Date, place, witnesses
Dollarhide/IN/14 - 1850 Census - John Dollarhide - Age, place of birth
Dollarhide/IN/14 - 1850 Census - Lucy Dollarhide - Age, place of birth
Dollarhide/IN/14 - 1850 Census - Wm. H. H. Dollarhide - Age, place of birth
Dollarhide/IN/14 - 1850 Census - Nancy Dollarhide - Age, place of birth
Dollarhide/CA/22 - 1870 Census - Lucy Dollarhide - Age, place of birth
Dollarhide/CA/22 - 1870 Census - John C. Dollarhide - Age, place of birth
Dollarhide/CA/22 - 1870 Census - Priscilla Dollarhide - Age, place of birth

Note that the first thing needed is to inform a reader which surname book the item came from, what section within the surname book, and what page number within that section. "Dollarhide/IN/3" indicates that the reference is in the Dollarhide surname book in the Indiana section, and within that section, it is page 3.

There are advantages in listing all references on the family sheet in this way. Not only does the list indicate every research item that was used to compile the family group, it provides a list that can be mailed to other genealogists showing what has been collected for that family. Genealogists who receive letters from other genealogists asking for "everything you have on the Brown family" can send the list of references first.

The list also tells a genealogist where to find records that may be stored in more than one place. For example, records concerning Lucy Reynolds before her marriage can be stored with the Reynolds surname book. Records after her marriage to John Dollarhide can be stored in the Dollarhide surname book. A copy of the marriage record need not be made for each book if the list indicates where each particular reference has been filed.

Other Indexing Options

With a well organized notes and documents file, particularly one with page numbers for every sheet of paper, you have several other options to create an index to the names appearing in it. Above, we described one method of using the back of a family group sheet to show a list of references, giving the name of the surname book, place section, and page number where the full details are stored. But, an index of the names in your notes and document paper database could be prepared using 3" x 5" index cards, a Rolodex file, or using a computer database program. The fact that your notes and documents are well organized will give you several options to prepare an index if listing the sources on family sheets or individual sheets does not cover everyone in your paper database. More details about preparing a list of sources were in my previous article, "Tracking Genealogical Events," with examples of a computer-generated list using the Name/Place/Page Number concept.

Finally, you can organize your genealogical notes and documents, but only if you are willing to separate them from other types of paper in your files, such as compiled sheets and research aids. With a well organized set of notes and documents, and with page numbers assigned to each sheet of paper, you can make lists on family sheets or individual sheets that will give you access to

your notes in seconds. In addition, you will have the means of preparing more sophisticated indexes to your notes by using computer database program.

SETTLEMENT CENTERED ON CHURCH

By JIM BRADSHAW

The Welsh Citizen, May 20, 2014

When the first Acadian exiles began to come to Louisiana, most of them settled along the Mississippi River near what is today the town of St. Gabriel in Iberville Parish. They built a church there that still stands, and the settlement that stretched from the church in either direction along the river came to be known as La Cote des Acadiens, the Acadian Coast.

Most of Louisiana was owned by Spain at the time, but the British had an outpost that touched the Mississippi River at Baton Rouge. An early map of the Acadian settlement shows the English Fort Bute and the Spanish Fort St. Gabriel facing each other across Bayou Manchac, as it branches from the Mississippi.

The original map is undated, but according to research by DAVID BROUSSARD of the Old St. Gabriel Church Committee, "some clues are available" about when it was drawn up.

"Letters and census documents from the Iberville district show many more inhabitants (than are on the map) in the area by 1771," BROUSSARD says. "The names of settlers from the abandoned Fort San Luis de Natchez show up on these census records. None of these names are on the map. The San Luis settlement was abandoned in late 1769. Thus, the map most likely dates from 1767 to 1769."

The church is situated in the center of the map. Names on the map heading up river (toward Baton Rouge) from the church include JOSEPH RICHARD, BONAVENTURE LeBLANC, PIERRE ALLAIN, GENEVIEVE HEBERT, JEAN BAPTIST BABIN, MARIE TRAHAN, FRANCOIS HEBERT, AMAND HEBERT, ALEXANDRE HEBERT, PIERRE LANDRY, MARIE GRANCE, ATHANASE LANDRY, PAUL HEBERT, PIERRE HEBERT, JOSEPH DUPUIS, AMAND MELANCON, AUGUSTIN LANDRY, JOSEPH BABIN, DIEGO ARNANZE, IGNACE HEBERT, JOSEPH CASTILLE, and JEAN LeBLANC.

Settlers on the downriver side of the church (toward New Orleans) were AMAND RICHARD, IGNACE BABIN, MARIE BABIN, PIERRE BABIN, MARIE RICHARD, JEAN BAPTISTE FOREST, BONAVENTURE FOREST, PIERRE FOREST, ANGELME BLANCHARD, RENE BLANCHARD, JOSEPH BLANCHARD, ANNE LANDRY, FRANCOISE LANDRY, PIERRE LeBLANC, ANSELME BELISLE, HIACENTE LANDRY, JEAN BAPTIST LANDRY, JOSEPH HEBERT, JOSEPH LANDRY, JEAN LANDRY, MATHURIN RICHARD, PIERRE BRASSEUR, ISABELLE BRASSEUR, PAUL BOUTIN, CHARLES COMEAU and PIERRE LORMIER (maybe CORMIER?).

The church was built on land originally granted to PIERRE BABIN, but in October 1770 he asked the government for compensation for clearing the land where the church was built. He said in his petition that the Acadian community decided that his land was the most favorable site for a church. A letter written in 1772 refers to the church "rising on the site of PIERRE BABIN."

The original church was moved at least once because of rising water, and a dispute arose as the population spread onto both sides of the river about which bank it should be on.

According to BROUSSARD's research, "On two separate occasions the governor had to settle squabbles between the left bank and the right over the location of the new church.

"In 1774, before the church was built and after the presbytere had been completed, the west bank settlers petitioned the governor to have the church moved to the other side of the river. Gov. LOUIS UNZAGA stood firm on what had already been decided ... and ordered the Acadians to get on with the construction of the church as planned.

"Then in 1781, after the church was completed, the east bank settlers petitioned Gov. BERNARDO de GALVEZ to stop secretive efforts by the commandant and the west bank settlers to move the church to the other side of the river. GALVEZ replied by re-issuing UNZAGA's 1774 orders."

When fortunes began being made from sugar cane, rich Americans bought out most of the Acadian settlers, who moved along Bayou Lafourche and across the Atchafalaya Basin.

WILLS/PROBATE/SUCCESSION RECORDS. Probate or succession records are often overlooked as a source of genealogical research, and may contain such items as signatures of the testator and witnesses to the will, names of heirs and their relationship to the deceased, inventories, tax records, real estate divisions or sales, guardianships for minor children, affidavits of witnesses, disbursements, death certificates, and other miscellaneous items. They also establish an approximate time period for the death of the testator. In addition, these records offer insight to the economic status and lifestyle of the family, perhaps even stating the occupation of the deceased. Be aware that terms in the old wills did not have the same meaning as they do today. For example, "son-in-law" could mean someone belonging to the deceased's religious group. If a child is not mentioned in the will or probate proceedings, do not assume that he/she had predeceased the parent; perhaps the daughter had received her dowry at their marriage, or some similar settlement had been made in the parent's lifetime. There are many published abstracts of wills, probates and successions, but careful genealogical research requires returning to the original records. Remember that a nuncupative will can only dispose of one's personal property.

**MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
WOULD MAKE A GREAT CHRISTMAS GIFT - \$12.00 per year.**

GUEYDAN, LOUISIANA, AS SEEN THROUGH NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

Submitted by WILLIAM J. THIBODEAUX, Lafayette, La.

Sometimes after the War Between the States, JEAN PIERRE GUEYDAN purchased 19,000 acres of land in western Vermilion Parish for twelve and one-half cents an acre. Later he completely encircled all of his property with a fence; all eleven miles long by six miles wide – *The Centennial Souvenir Edition of The Gueydan Journal*. At that time GUEYDAN's property was referred to as the "Gueydan Pasture."

May 18, 1889: "Mr. J. P. GUEYDAN arrived here last Friday and returned home the next day in company with Colonel M. B. HILLYARD. He speaks encouragingly of the prospects, at an early day, of being connected, by rail, with the flourishing town of Alexandria, and that Gueydanburg will be a place not to be sneered at." - *The Meridional*.

January 25, 1890: "The public is hereby notified that the undersigned have formed a company to cultivate rice, and that they have rented for this purpose the lands of Mr. J. P. GUEYDAN enclosed in his pasture. Therefore, they hereby give notice To Whom It May Concern that they intend to close said pasture on the first of January 1890. All those who own cattle now grazing within said enclosures, are required to take same there from immediately. No one is permitted to hunt on said lands. Anyone found hunting within the Gueydan enclosure, rented by the undersigned, shall be strictly dealt with according to law." Signed: CHARLES HUNGERFORD, GEORGE HANFFMAN, THOMAS INMAN, JAMES H. SMITH, ERNEST MONTAGNE, A. J. LEPRETRE, HENRY SWIT, REMY BOYER, PAUL TRAHAN, ADAM ISTRE, ANDRE SUIR Jr., ETIENNE BENOIT, EDMOND CREIDER, ALFRED BENOIT, J. N. SHOEMAKER, J. H. DAWSON, FLACIDE MOUTON, HARRY MERRIMAN, SYLVANEUS GOTREAU, HENRY FLORY, NUMAH LeBLANC, GUY DeBLANC, PAUL MONTAGUE, and POLIVE MANCEAU. - *The Meridional*.

October 8, 1892: "It is reported that DUSON Bros., of Crowley, have bought 13,000 acres of land from J. P. GUEYDAN, inside the pasture and expects to build a town. They are heartily welcomed. It looks more and more like a railroad." - *Lake Arthur Herald*.

November 26, 1892: "Col. GARLAND and Son, of Park County, Indiana, arrived here on last Wednesday, with two carloads of mules and farming implements to the amount of about \$3,000 which they are putting on the farm of S. E. LINEBARGER, until they can erect buildings on their section of land purchased in the Gueydan Pasture. We are glad to have such enterprising farmers as Messrs. GARLAND and Son come to southwest Louisiana." - *Crowley Signal*.

October 14, 1893: "We have heard the railroad is coming through sure, but we have heard that for two years. Every Fall the railroad breeze blows, and few fellows buy land on the strength of good talk; and still we are 20 miles away from market." - *The Abbeville Meridional*.

Note: "In 1895 he (Mr. GUEYDAN) began to induce the Southern Pacific Railroad to construct an eleven-mile branch line from Midland to the new town he began as the Town of Gueydan. He deeded a whole section of land to the railroad as a right-of-way through his land and new town tract." - *The Gueydan Journal*.

April 6, 1895: "E. A DAMPIER and ROBERT WIMBERLEY will open up a store in the Gueydan neighborhood near the head of the Gueydan canal. The building has already been completed." - *Crowley Signal*.

May 25, 1895: "The Southern Pacific engineers a few days ago completed the survey of the Southern Extension of the Midland branch, which will be about twelve miles in length. Grading will commence within a month." - *The Meridional*.

April 27, 1895: "J. N. FONTS, of the Garland ranch was in town Sunday and he informs us that the Gueydan irrigating canal is nearly completed, and that they would begin pumping this week in order to test the permeability of the levees, when the water is against them." - *Abbeville Meridional*.

August 3, 1895: "In anticipation of the early completion of the southern extension of the Midland Branch a new town has been laid off on the west side of the survey on the lands of SUSIE and ALCEE BROUSSARD, which we understand is to be called Riceville. The town lies across the line in Vermilion Parish and is modest in its pretensions, consisting of fifty-three lots 66 by 182 feet. The work of grading on the southern extension of this branch is almost completed." - *Crowley Signal*.

August 10, 1895: "... preliminary arrangements were made for the grading of streets and for the construction of sidewalks, and for the planting of shade trees." - *Crowley Signal*.

August 24, 1895: "...Southern Pacific Railroad is building another branch road in Vermilion Parish. The new road is a southerly extension of the Midland Branch and runs from that station to a point near Mr. GUEYDAN's residence, a distance of 15 miles. Twelve miles are graded and track laying began last week, and the road will be completed by October 1st. - *The Meridional*. The extension cost Southern Pacific \$75,000.

August 25, 1895: "The material for the construction of a fine new hotel is now on the ground and building will go on as rapidly as possible." - *The Meridional*.

October 26, 1895: "...The road from Midland to Gueydan will be completed in about three weeks. The pile driver will begin work on Wednesday or Thursday over Bayou Queue de Tortue. This work will be in charge of the bridge master on the L. W. Division." - *New Orleans Picayune*.

November 16, 1895: "The southern extension of the Midland branch is about complete and a daily train service began under a new schedule, which went into effect on November 1st. The train will arrive from Eunice at 10:00 a.m. and leave for Gueydan at 12:35 p.m." - *Crowley Signal*.

January 4, 1896: "The roads west of here leading to the Gueydan settlement are in a horrible condition. Sellers lane is an impossible bog hole and the road overseer evidently is waiting for the grand jury to indict him before he fixes it." - *Abbeville Meridional*.

February 1, 1896: Southern Pacific lineman began work last week putting up the telegraph line between Crowley and Gueydan. Lumber for the depot at Gueydan has been on the ground for some time and it was expected that work on the construction would have commenced but there seems to be some delay, occasioned by the inability of the town site owners and the railroad company to agree on a location. - *Jennings Times*. The depot was said to be 40' by 100'.

September 26, 1896: "J. P. GUEYDAN left for New Orleans on Monday, where he will remain some time under medical treatment. Mr. GUEYDAN has been considerably indisposed for a couple of weeks and deemed a trip to the city advisable. Mr. EUGENE GUEYDAN accompanied his father to the city." - *Crowley Signal*.

November 14, 1896: "The Methodists will shortly erect a church edifice at Gueydan. Rev. G. W. L. SMITH, accompanied by Rev. WOODSON, of Jennings, went down there several days ago and selected lots for the building, which will front on the town park side." - *Crowley Signal*.

December 19, 1896: "The Gueydan rice lands, along the canal with water assured, are now for rent for 1897. Apply to B. M. LAMBERT or A. KAPLAN, Crowley, La." - *Abbeville Meridional*.

Note: "Before his death November 20, 1900, JEAN PIERRE (GUEYDAN) became an American citizen. He died in Marseilles, France, while waiting to embark on a ship returning to America." - *The Gueydan Journal*.

April 27, 1901: "...the sale of lots at Gueydan Monday and Tuesday was well attended and the amount of sales aggregate over \$10,000." - *The Meridional*.

April 27, 1901: "There is no longer any doubt as to the construction of the railroad from here to Gueydan. Bidders are invited for the grading and track laying." - *The Meridional*.

June 15, 1901: "There is talk of a rice mill to be built in the near future on the Hunter Canal in northeast Vermilion. First dirt was broken at Gueydan last Monday on the extension of the railroad from Gueydan to Abbeville." - *Gueydan News*.

September 7, 1901: "Prof. J. R. HOLMES and daughter, Miss PHADRA, are teaching at a private school in the school buildings near the railroad." - *Abbeville Meridional*.

September 7, 1901: "J. W. WHIPPLE was up from Gueydan Sunday and today, Mr. WHIPPLE has had the contract for grading the new branch of the Southern Pacific railroad from Gueydan to Abbeville. He says that his work is almost completed and that track laying began at Gueydan this morning." - *Crowley Signal*

IT'S TIME TO PAY YOUR 2015 DUES!!!

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

HADLEY FONTENOT'S LEGACY IN CAMERON PARISH RECALLED

Permission to print given by NOLA MAE ROSS

The Cameron Parish Pilot, Cameron, La., February 23, 2012

The first FONTENOT came to Louisiana in 1725 from Poitiers, France, as a Marine aboard a French War Ship, the *Dromadaire*. All the FONTENOTs in Louisiana descend from this single individual.

The first FONTENOT recorded in the census of Cameron Parish was in 1900 in Ward 5. He was named POLLAN FONTENOT, married to ELLA PEVETO, daughter of MICHEL PEVETO. Today there are very few FONTENOTs in Cameron Parish.

Then in 1948 came a FONTENOT family to Cameron Parish, who will always be remembered for making a significant difference in the Parish – HADLEY and WARDELLA FONTENOT.

COUNTY AGENT

“When HADLEY FONTENOT arrived in Cameron Parish he made it his business to get to know the Parish and the people,” recalls his son, Judge WARD FONTENOT. “He began traveling around at random, dressed simply in khaki shirt and pants. One morning during hunting season he drove to JOE RUTHERFORD’s hunting camp and when the owner appeared. HADLEY introduced himself as the new County Agent. JOE RUTHERFORD, who was sort of a prankster, told HADLEY not to say anything as they entered a room full of hunters. Then JOE RUTHERFORD announced to the group, ‘I want you all to meet the new Federal Game Warden.’

“HADLEY said that the hunters and guides all blanched a little. Some, he noticed, quickly slipped away, jumped into boats, and headed out to some duck blinds, apparently to warn the hunters not to bring in any more than their limits.”

As these FONTENOTs settled into life in Cameron Parish, they grew to love the people and making this their permanent home. They moved into a small home on 144 Dan Street, which had been built by ALVIN DYSON, and had been lived in by the previous County Agent, CARROLL McCALL and his family.

BACKGROUND

Born July 24, 1914 in Duralde in Evangeline Parish, to JOSEPH PARFAIT and EDITH VIDRINE FONTENOT, HADLEY, went to school in Mamou and then to SLI in Lafayette, and finally to LSU for graduate studies. Sometime in amongst his educational process he also attended Vincent’s Business School.

WARDELLA’s daughter, LURCHEL FONTENOT WITTNER, recalled her mother saying, “A girlfriend and I went to check out the new boys who had just enrolled in the business school and HADLEY FONTENOT took my eye immediately.”

"Coming to Lake Charles to attend Vincent's Business School was the best decision I ever made," HADLEY always said, "because it was here that I met and fell in love with another student named WARDELLA MORGAN."

WARDELLA MORGAN

WARDELLA MORGAN, whose father, WARD MORGAN, died of small pox when she was 13 months old, was raised by her mother, IRENE MORGAN, who ran a boarding house on Cole Street (Bilbo St.) with help from IRENE's parents. Several of her family members worked for the railroad company and her grandmother, NELLIE PORTER, owned "The Iron Mountain Café" on the corner of Ryan and Clarence Street where the Missouri Pacific Railroad was headquartered in Lake Charles at that time.

WARDELLA and HADLEY were married in 1938. While HADLEY was finishing his education and working as an Ag teacher in Ville Platte, their first child, WARD FONTENOT, was born in Ville Platte in 1939. WARD recalls, "I have vague memories of the small house we lived in Ville Platte. During this time while my dad was finishing up his education, to be a County Agent, my mother and I lived for a short time with my grandmother, IRENE MORGAN OTT, at 1141 Cole Street, which is now Bilbo Street."

COUNTY AGENT JOB

HADLEY began his first job as County Agent in St. Mary Parish in 1946. Two years later he was offered a job in Cameron and while trying to decide whether to move there, his wife, WARDELLA recalled, "On our first trip to checkout Cameron, the ducks were flying everywhere, fish were jumping out of the water, and when HADLEY stopped and picked up a turtle, I knew we were transferring to Cameron."

Cameron brought out many character abilities in HADLEY. He worked diligently in creating professional 4-H clubs, which soon became noted as some of the best in the state. He did not confine his efforts at improvements for 4-H Clubs only but also worked with many Cameron cattlemen in improving their herds and in orchard growers to upgrade their trees.

"Every time our family took a trip," recalls HADLEY's daughter, LURCHEL FONTENOT, now Mrs. MIKE WITTNER, of Lake Charles, and who was born in Cameron, "I remember stopping along the way at several homes so my dad could advise someone about their gardens, their fruit trees, cattle herds, or other agriculture problems."

"He always had a project to benefit the community. One such project was forming the association to build a community wharf at Hebert's Camp in Grand Lake, which today is named in his honor."

KNACK FOR ORGANIZING

Not only did HADLEY FONTENOT adore Cameron, but also was always looking for ways to improve the life style of its citizens. He had a knack for organizing things. One of his proudest achievements was the Cameron Fire Department. The idea for a fire department came about one night as HADLEY was driving home from Lake Charles, down Highway 27. Looking out to the west he saw tongues of flames leaping 10 to 20 feet in the air.

From his perspective it looked like the whole town of Cameron was ablaze. But after arriving home he saw that it was marsh fires, and not Cameron. He was still shaken by the realization that without any fire department, the whole town could burn to the ground.

FIRE DEPT.

So HADLEY began building support for a volunteer group and was joined by ED SWINDELL, manager of a Menhaden Plant, who was also aware of how vulnerable the industrial waterfront of Cameron was without fire protection. He organized a volunteer department with SWINDELL as the first Fire Chief. It was not until 2008 that the fire department began to operate with paid employees.

FIRST FUR FEST

The first Fur and Wildlife Festival was organized in 1955, and HADLEY FONTENOT was on the planning board. He was also President of the Festival for the first 13 years and traveled to Cambridge, Md., several times to meet with the Fur Festival there.

On the 25th anniversary HADLEY was the Co-King of the festival, along with JENNINGS JONES.

WARD FONTENOT recalls his father's love for fishing and hunting and cooking the catch. "He and BERTON DAIGLE were always close friends and their fishing camp was the highlight of their lives. Before Hurricane Audrey their camp was an old, very small trapper's cabin. It had a wood stove which when lighted, would pour out an eye-burning smoke.

"After the camp was destroyed in Audrey they found the marshes full of damaged parts of damaged buildings which had been swept off the ridges. With this they had access to all the lumber they needed to build a bigger and better camp, which they did.

The new camp lasted 20 years until lost to a fire. Here he had hosted professional associates, politicians, doctors, lawyers, judges, etc. and it seemed that anyone who was ever a guest came away with memories and a few stories of their own.

HELPED START PILOT

Cameron Pilot publisher JERRY WISE recalls that HADLEY played a big part in helping to start the *Cameron Pilot*. He recalls:

"In 1956, I was working as the editor of the Sulphur newspaper. I discovered that Cameron Parish had no newspaper of its own and decided to start one.

"One of the first things that I did was to contact HADLEY, who was president of the Cameron Lions Club, and ask his and the club's help. They responded by helping me line up the advertising needed for the paper.

"Over the years HADLEY was a big supporter of the *Pilot* and at one point let us use his office as a contact point for news. HADLEY was one of the most organized and efficient persons that I have ever known."

THEN CAME AUDREY

It was in the terrible aftermath of Hurricane Audrey, which killed 425 people that FONTENOT's leadership was really manifested. His family was saved by taking refuge in the Cameron Court House. Then he went the extra mile in helping people through this tragedy while aiding in rescuing victims and helping them find places to live. He also worked long hard hours in the snake-infested swamps, rescuing stranded cattle and horses.

After spending 18 years in this parish that he loved, HADLEY's job required a move to Jennings. His son, WARD FONTENOT along with wife MARTHA, and sons MATTHEW, JOHN, GABI and GUS, continued to live there during his 32 years as a judge.

Although not a pioneer family of Cameron Parish, the HADLEY FONTENOT family has always been considered a vital part of and much loved part of early Cameron history.

OUR PAST – *AMERICAN PRESS*, September 13, 2014 By MIKE JONES

25 years ago – September 13, 1989

Margaret Manor, reputedly Lake Charles' first apartment building, has been designated an historic landmark by the Calcasieu Preservation Society.

The four-unit structure at 115 Park Ave. was called Margaret Apartments until the name was slightly changed when purchased in 1970 by the present owner MARGUERITE CASTLE.

Research indicates the neighborhood known as Margaret Place – an area between Ryan Street and the lake near the Ryan-Seventh-South Ryan streets junction – was originally owned by MICHAEL PITHON. Local legend has it that PITHON bought it from the Indians about 1840 for a bottle of rum and two blankets.

The area was developed about 1915 by Dr. ALLEN J. PERKINS who named it for his daughter MARGARET. The apartment complex was built by W. J. QUICK, an architect who purchased the lot in 1919. It was sold to LUTHER STEEN in 1946, then DAVID WINDHAM in 1965 and finally to Mrs. CASTLE.

HISTORICAL TRIVIA. Did you know the saying "God willing and the Creek don't rise" was in reference to the Creek Indians and not a body of water? It was written by Benjamin Hawkins in the late 18th century. He was a political and Indian diplomat. While in the south, Hawkins was requested by the President of the U. S. to return to Washington. In his response, he was said to write "God willing and the Creek don't rise." Because he capitalized the word "Creek" it is deduced that he was referring to the Creek Indian tribe and not a body of water.

OBITUARIES of 14th DISTRICT COURT JUDGES
Contributed by SHIRLEY CHUMLEY SMITH, Member No. 980

OBITUARY FOR JUDGE MARK C. PICKREL
Lake Charles Daily American Press – Monday, January 20, 1969, Page 1

Funeral rites pending for MARK PICKREL

Funeral services for MARK C. PICKREL, 75, former 14th Judicial District Judge, will be at 10 a.m. Tuesday in the Hammer Funeral Home Chapel.

The Rev. RICHARD P. COOK, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, will officiate. Burial will be in Highland Memory Gardens.

Mr. PICKREL died at 5:30 p.m. Sunday in a Lake Charles nursing home after a long illness.

He was judge of district court from 1934 until 1960 after which time he held a temporary assignment on the district court bench in New Orleans until 1965. He was a partner with the late Dist. Atty. GRIFFIN T. HAWKINS in the firm of Hawkins and Pickrel before being elected to the district bench.

A native of Pacific Junction, Iowa, he taught school in Allen Parish before entering the legal profession. He was a member of the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd.

Survivors are one daughter, Mrs. W. M. MARTIN of Opelousas; one son, Dr. JERRY PICKREL of Elizabeth, N. C., and six grandchildren.

Pall bearers will be WARREN E. HOOD, RUSSELL P. TRITICO, J. NORWELL HARPER, W. ELLIS BOND, R. KEITH FINDLEY, WILLIAM R. TETE, FRANK M. BRAME and A. LANE PLAUCHE.

If friends wish, donations may be made to the Heart Fund, the family said.

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OBITUARY FOR MRS. MARK C. PICKREL
Lake Charles American Press, Wednesday, July 13, 1966, Page 1

MRS. MARK C. PICKREL

Funeral services for Mrs. MARK C. PICKREL, 65, of 237 Shell Beach Drive will be at 4:30 p.m. Thursday in the Hammer Funeral Home Chapel with the Rev. RICHARD P. COOK, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, officiating.

Burial will be in the Highland Memory Gardens Cemetery.

Mrs. PICKREL died Monday night.

Pallbearers will be WARREN HOOD, RUSSELL TRITICO, NORWELL HARPER, ELLIS BOND, KEITH FINDLEY, WILLIAM R. TETE, FRANK BRAME and LANE PLAUCHE.

OBITUARY FOR JUDGE THOMAS F. PORTER
Lake Charles American Press, Friday, March 1, 1963, Page 1

Rites Will Be Held For Former Judge

Funeral services for THOMAS FITZGERALD PORTER, 81, prominent Lake Charles attorney and a former 14th judicial district court judge, will be at 2:30 p.m. today.

Services will be in the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd. Burial will be in Graceland cemetery under the direction of Burke-Hammer funeral home. Masonic and military rites will be accorded at graveside.

Judge PORTER died at 3:15 p.m. Thursday in his home at 1330 Louisiana Avenue.

A native of Natchitoches parish he was a graduate of Louisiana State Normal (now Northwestern State college) and attended Yale University law school from where he was graduated cum laude. While at Yale, he was editor of the Yale Law Journal and a member of the Book and Gavel.

He began practice in Lake Charles in 1907. He served as district judge from 1921 to 1937. He was a member of area, state and national bar associations.

Judge PORTER was considered by law as the Democratic nominee for state supreme court justice in 1934 when his opponent died a few days before the election. HUEY P. LONG forced a new election, however, and present chief Justice JOHN B. FOURNET won his first 14-year term with LONG's backing.

During World War I he served in the field artillery and held the rank of colonel in the inactive reserve at the time of his death.

He was a Rotarian, a Mason and a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion and 40 and 8.

Survivors are his wife, Mrs. MARY GAYLE PORTER; one daughter, Mrs. THEODORE L. MOON of Lake Charles; one sister, Mrs. J. W. WARREN of New Orleans; one brother, LLOYD G. PORTER of New Iberia; and three grandchildren.

Pallbearers will be ARTHUR L. GAYLE Jr., CHARLES T. GAYLE, JOSEPH GAYLE, JOHN SCOFIELD, THOMAS L. RAGGIO, LLOYD PORTER Jr., HENRY PORTER and THOMAS F. PORTER III.

The family requests donations be made to the Episcopal church or other worthy organizations in lieu of flowers.

OBITUARY FOR MRS. MARY GAYLE PORTER
Lake Charles American Press, Monday, January 17, 1983, Page 2

PORTER services scheduled

A memorial service for Mrs. MARY GAYLE PORTER, 94, of Rt. 3, box 348, will be at 10 a.m. Wednesday, Jan. 19, in Johnson Funeral Home Chapel.

The Rev. PETE MILLER will officiate.

Mrs. PORTER has donated her body to medical science.

She died at 7:25 p.m. Saturday at her residence after a lengthy illness.

Mrs. PORTER was the widow of Judge THOMAS F. PORTER and had lived in Lake Charles since 1910. She was the first woman lawyer in Calcasieu Parish and a member of the Lake Charles Little Theatre.

She was also a daughter of the American Revolution and a daughter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. At one time she was an active member of the Camilla Society.

Survivors include one daughter, Mrs. JANE PORTER MOON of Lake Charles; one sister, Mrs. HENRY JOHNSON of Carmel, Calif., and four grandchildren.

If they wish, friends may make memorial donations to the Episcopal Day School or the charity of their choice, the family said.

OBITUARY FOR JUDGE JOHN T. HOOD, Sr.
Lake Charles American Press, Saturday, August 11, 1956, Page 1

Retired Judge JOHN T. HOOD Dies Friday

Funeral services for Judge JOHN T. HOOD Sr., 81-year-old retired judge of the 14th Judicial District, will be held at 4 p.m. Sunday in the Trinity Baptist church.

Dr. WARREN HULTGREN, pastor, will officiate, and Rev. C. D. WARDLAW, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, will assist.

Burial will be in Graceland cemetery. The Hixson Funeral home is in charge of arrangements.

Judge HOOD died at 7:55 p.m. Friday in the Lake Charles Memorial hospital following an extended illness.

He was district judge here for 10 years, until his retirement in 1946. He was succeeded on the bench by his son, Judge JOHN T. HOOD Jr.

He was born June 24, 1875, in Copiah County, Miss. His father was THOMAS JEFFERSON HOOD, a prominent Mississippi planter. Judge HOOD was educated in Mississippi schools and was graduated from Peabody Teachers' College at Nashville, Tenn., in 1900.

He taught school for the next four years and in 1904 became county superintendent of schools. In 1908 he became editor of the Hazlehurst, Miss. *Courier* and remained in that position until 1910 when he resigned to practice law full time.

Judge HOOD was admitted to the bar in 1908 and practiced in Hazlehurst. Later, he opened a law office in Tylertown, Miss.

He came to Calcasieu Parish in 1913 and became editor of the *Rice Belt Journal* in Welsh for two years. He entered the practice of law in Louisiana in 1915, and practiced until his appointment to the bench in 1936. During this time he served as clerk of the Jeff Davis Parish Policy Jury from 1916 to 1936, and was also a state representative from 1932 to 1936.

Judge HOOD was married to the former Miss MINNIE STEWART in Canton, Miss. on Nov. 20, 1906.

He was a member of the Trinity Baptist Church of Lake Charles, and the Masonic Lodge in Welsh, and the local and state bar associations. He was a past master of his Masonic Lodge and a former deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. He was a member of the Mystic Shrine and was a 32nd Degree Mason.

He is survived by his wife; three sons, Judge JOHN T. HOOD Jr. and WARREN C. HOOD, both of Lake Charles, and ROBIN M. HOOD of Spartanburg, S. C.; four daughters, Mrs. M. D. TODD of Sulphur, Mrs. F. M. STRAIT of Lake Charles, Mrs. R. M. TAGGART of Edgerly, and Mrs. W. G. BEDSWORTH of Fort Worth, Texas; 20 grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

LAKE CHARLES AMERICAN PRESS, Sunday, August 12, 1956, Page 1

Hood Services Slated Today

Final services for Judge JOHN T. HOOD Sr., 81, will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Trinity Baptist Church.

Officiating at the services for the retired judge of the 14th Judicial District will be Dr. WARREN HULTGREN, pastor, and Rev. C. D. WARDLAW, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Burial will be in Graceland Cemetery with the Hixson Funeral Home in charge of arrangements.

Judge HOOD died at 7:55 p.m. Friday in Lake Charles Memorial Hospital.

He was judge of the district court from 1936 to 1946, when he retired. His son, Judge JOHN T. HOOD Jr., succeeded him on the bench.

{Submitter's note: Survivors are listed as same in obituary.}

Pallbearers will be Dr. JOHN G. McCLURE, Judge AARON B. CAVANAUGH, OLIVER STOCKWELL, JOE J. TRITICO, S. W. PLAUCHE Jr. and Judge PRESTON L. SAVOY, A. O. NOAH and ARTHUR SHEPPARD.

Honorary pallbearers are members of the bar practicing in the five parishes which formerly constituted the 14h Judicial District.

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 could 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 lakefront. 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 the 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. This sum represented a considerable purchasing power in those days and was a great help in financing the new structure. Several buildings have served as the courthouse since the creation of the parish in 1840 and 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*.

DISCONTINUED POST OFFICES IN CALCASIEU PARISH, LA.

Submitted by DOROTHY AKINS, Member No.1451

The first post office in Calcasieu Parish was established in 1840 at Marion. Ten years later, October 4, 1860, the parish seat was moved to Charleston (now Lake Charles). The post office was also moved to a tiny frame building on North Court Street, facing the courthouse. The postmaster was JOHN HAGAR.

According to JOHN J. GERMANN in his book *Louisiana Post Offices* many post offices were established in the 1800s and early 1900s. Below are discontinued post offices with the dates they were established and discontinued. Next to each is the name of their first postmaster.

Bear Bone (March 15, 1852 - February 5, 1857) – GERRARD M. WELBORN
Big Woods (November 16, 1841 - August 15, 1851; reopened June 22, 1874 and closed again on August 5, 1878) – THOMAS FORSYTH
Brimstone (December 26, 1906 - December 17, 1907); reopened as **Mossville** (December 18, 1907 - March 31, 1916) – LETTIE MOSS
Bryan (August 11, 1885 - January 30, 1889) – WILLIAM F. PERKINS
Buchanan's Ferry (March 29, 1838 - May 15, 1845) – JAMES H. BUCHANAN
Buhler (December 12, 1911 - November 15, 1927) – IVY M. CAUSEY
Calcasieu (November 8, 1880 - August 15, 1905; reopened October 19, 1907 and closed again on November 15, 1916) – AUGUST JOHNSON
Carlyss (January 15, 1908 - September 15, 1924) – IRA VINCENT
Crown Point (September 6, 1890 - November 30, 1893) – JAMES ELLIS
Chonpique, Choupique (September 18, 1902 – April 4, 1923) – GEORGE W. LACY
Edgerly (October 25, 1880 - May 13, 1891) – JOHN T. DAVIDSON
Edgewood (September 19, 1894 - January 30, 1900) – HENRY E. HALL
Fields (September 6, 1895 - January 31, 1910) – JOSEPH E. CRADDOCK
Ged (March 7, 1911 - April 30, 1943) – MORRIS G. PIERCY
Gene (May 21, 1920 - December 15, 1921) – LILLIE A. DESJARDINS
Gillis (May 26, 1897 - February 14, 1925) – CYRUS W. GILLIS
Gum Spring (1861 - June 22, 1866) – ROBERT ELLISTON
Hamburgh (August 11, 1853 - May 21, 1860) – JOSIAH JOHNSON
Hecker (April 17, 1903 - May 31, 1915) – ADELINE HEBERT
Holmwood (January 20, 1922 - September 14, 1929) – WALTER M. DURBRIDGE
Ikeville (May 25, 1900 - October 25, 1904) – ISAAC DEROUEN
Jacksonville (April 3, 1890 - September 30, 1913) – JAMES H. JACKSON
Lunita (May 3, 1920 – May 15, 1922; reopened March 24, 1923 and closed again on June 30, 1930) – ARTHUR C. P. TYLER
Lyons (August 8, 1877 - September 2, 1878) – JOHN T. DAVIDSON
Manchester (June 13, 1902 - February 28, 1907) – LEA PARADIS
Newton (August 11, 1913 - October 31, 1930) – THOMAS F. BURKS
Niblett's Bluff (April 21, 1873 - January 3, 1884) – SAMUEL FAIRCHILD
Perkins (October 3, 1900 - July 30, 1904; reopened June 7, 1905 and closed again on September 30, 1905; reopened August 18, 1911 and closed again on June 30, 1912) – IVAN A.

PERKINS

Pinchburg (August 26, 1880 - February 3, 1889; reopened as **Pinehill** (February 4, 1889 and closed on November 30, 1895.) - LOUIS MAZILLY and JAMES D. STANDFIELD

Rose Bluff (June 9, 1873 - March 5, 1883) - OLIVER R. MOSS

Sabine Station (November 7, 1883 - April 2, 1890) - JAMES H. JACKSON

Vincent (August 12, 1887 - February 28, 1915 - NATHANIEL VINCENT

Wasey (January 8, 1903 - March 16, 1914) - WILLIAM H. TOLMAN

West Fork (April 14, 1860 - June 28, 1866; reopened October 26, 1866 and closed on September 20, 1869; reopened on September 21, 1874 and closed on June 19, 1876.)

ADOLPHE ESCOUBAS

Wood's Bluff (June 12, 1873 - September 12, 1873) - JERISAN BROUSSARD

EARLY NEWSPAPERS OF LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Submitted by DOROTHY AKINS, Member No.1451

Most of the information in this article was taken from Chapter XII of the book, *Lake Charles Centennial Celebration, 1867-1967*. The chapter was written by TRUMAN STACY.

The first newspaper to be printed in Lake Charles was the *Calcasieu Press*. This newspaper was first issued in June 1855, by Judge B. A. MARTEL and JOHN A. SPENCE, both of Opelousas. The paper was published on occasion until the outbreak of the Civil war. At that time, in 1861, it was only in its sixth volume, indicating that from the time of its first issue to its suspension it had been published only about one half the time.

In August 1858, the *Calcasieu Gazette* was established by WILLIAM HUTCHINS, who was both editor and proprietor. This newspaper continued publication until January 1859. Unfortunately for future historians, no files of these two newspapers seem to have been preserved.

The first newspaper of importance in Lake Charles was the *Weekly Echo*, established by LOUIS LEVEQUE, Judge D. J. REID, and BRYANT HUTCHINS in February 1868. It was established as a weekly newspaper, of four-column format. The first issue was dated "Feb. 16, 1868." In 1869 GEORGE W. WRIGLEY, of New Iberia, took charge of the *Echo* and enlarged it to a five-column paper. WRIGLEY's stint in Lake Charles was a short one. He was followed by C. W. FELTER, who was editor and publisher until July 1870, when the publication of the newspaper was suspended. In February 1871, Capt. J. W. BRYAN purchased both the stock and physical plant of the *Weekly Echo*, and put it back into operation. He enlarged the newspaper from a five to an eight-column format and induced GEORGE H. WELLS to become associated with him in the editorial department. BRYAN continued as editor and published the *Echo* until 1890, when the newspaper was purchased by a stock company headed by W. F. SCWING.

In 1881, another important newspaper, the *Commercial*, began its career in Lake Charles. Its editor was JOHN McCORMICK. McCORMICK edited the *Commercial* until 1893, when he

died at the age of 58. His children continued to publish the paper until 1900, when publication was suspended upon the death of JOHN McCORMICK's son, CHARLES.

In 1880 J. B. WATKINS, a New York financier, made his first trip to Calcasieu country; and this trip marked a turning point in the Lake Charles history. Convinced of the future of the area, WATKINS organized a syndicate, which purchased \$2,500,000 worth of "Imperial" Calcasieu Parish land, which he hoped to sell to homesteaders from the East and the Middle West. In order to publicize his new venture, WATKINS established in New York a monthly newspaper which he called *The American*. The first issue was published in February 1885. The new paper was florid in its description of the Calcasieu Parish and surrounding areas. There were many articles designed to induce readers to believe that a new paradise had been discovered on the banks of the Calcasieu River. Once each month, 40,000 copies of *The American* were distributed, free of charge, to interested persons. In September 1887, things were going so well for the WATKINS syndicates that *The American* was moved from New York to Lake Charles. *The American* became a daily under the editorship of J. H. NEAL, a nephew of J. B. WATKINS.

The growth of Lake Charles attracted other newspapermen, too. *New Roads*, a populist journal, was established shortly after *The American*. *The Patriot* was another newcomer to the field.

The *Calcasieu Blade*, a weekly newspaper for the city's Negro inhabitants, was established in 1893 but existed for only a short time.

In 1893 still another newspaper appeared on the Lake Charles scene, this one destined for a longer life. JOE F. READ, a former Illinois newspaperman, established the *Lake Charles Press*, thus boosting to seven the number of newspapers being published in the city—the *Echo*, the *Commercial*, *The American*, *New Roads*, the *Patriot*, the *Calcasieu Blade* and the *Press*.

On February 8, 1895, the weekly *Press* was converted into a daily – the city's first – under the name of *Lake Charles Daily Press*. In 1894 READ asked GUY BEATTY, a Chicago reporter, to join him in the operation of the *Press*. After about a year BEATTY sold his interest in the *Press*. After a year spent in Houston, GUY BEATTY, returned to the Lake Charles newspaper scene, this time assuming the direction of the *Lake Charles Tribune*, a newly-established weekly. In the fall of 1898, BEATTY arranged for the consolidation of the *Daily American* and the *Tribune* and in partnership with W. E. KREBS took over the active direction of the combined newspapers. The *Commercial*, too, was absorbed in 1900, thus leaving Lake Charles with two major newspapers – the *Daily American* and the *Daily Press*. For ten years these two newspapers held the field virtually to themselves. Then on January 1, 1910, they merged to form the *Lake Charles American Press*, under the proprietorship of KREBS and BEATTY.

In 1910, the *Lake Charles Times* was established by J. B. NEIBERT and JOHN MARSHALL. This publication continued for about a year.

The Lake Charles Democrat was published for a short time in 1915.

In 1947 the *Southwest News*, a pictorial weekly, was launched with O. T. BEACHLEY as publisher and DONALD G. JOHNSON as managing editor. This publication was continued

until it was merged with the *Southwest Citizen* in 1949. This latter publication, a daily, was launched in 1949 by local interests and was published for twenty-two months before it was sold to the *American Press*.

Microfilm copies of many of these early newspapers can be found in the Southwest Louisiana Historical and Genealogy Library located at 411 Pujo Street in Lake Charles. These include the following: *Lake Charles American Press*, 1868-2014; (2) *Daily American*, 1899-1911; (3) *Weekly American*, 1900-1908; (4) *Daily Press*, 1904-1909; (5) *Weekly Press*, 1909; (6) *The American*, 1888-1893; (7) *Daily Times*, 1911-1914; (8) *Weekly Echo*, 1877-1893; (9) *Commercial*, 1886-1897; (10) *Calcasieu Gazette*, 1878-1879 and (11) *Southwest Citizen*, 1950-1951. There is also a Miscellaneous Microfilm containing copies of the (1) *Weekly Echo*, 1868-1876; (2) *The Lake Charles Echo*, 1878-1895; (3) *Commercial*, 1895; (4) *Lake Charles Daily Press*, 1895; (5) *Lake Charles Daily American*, 1902-1916; (6) *Lake Charles Weekly Press*, 1910, and (7) *Lake Charles Democrat*, 1915.

The *American Press* ePaper archives can be accessed in the library. Included in the archives are the following newspapers *American Press*, 1912-2014; (2) *Lake Charles Daily American*, 1898-1912; (3) *Lake Charles Daily Press*, 1904-1909; (4) *Lake Charles Daily Times*, 1911-1914; (5) *The Southwest Citizen*, 1949-1950; (6) *Lake Charles Weekly Press*, 1904-1908; (7) *Lake Charles Weekly American*, 1900-1904; (8) *The American*, 1889-1896; (9) *The Lake Charles American*, 1904-1909; (10) *The Lake Charles American Weekly*, 1904-1909; (11) *The Lake Charles American Press Weekly*, 1911-1912; (12) *The Lake Charles Weekly American Press*, 1927-1944.

MARRIAGE RECORDS. Although marriage records are not an unusual source for genealogists, some of the information gleaned from them may be unusual. Marriage is a civil as well as a religious contract. Learn the relevant laws and statutes regarding marriage in the location and time period in which you are researching. At what age could a girl legally marry? (In Louisiana in earlier times, a girl was permitted to marry at the age of 12.) If the girl were a minor, parental permission was required, and if so, was it required in writing? Was a marriage bond required? Where was the bond and marriage license recorded? Who performed the marriage? Was the girl using her maiden name or was this a second marriage for her? If you cannot find a marriage license or record, but the man is listed on the census as head of the household and the woman as his wife, consider that the relationship may have been a common law marriage, which was recognized and legal in many states. From some of these documents you may learn the religious preference of the family, find signatures and letters, and learn the age and financial status of your ancestors.

DIVORCE RECORDS. These are public records, found at the county court house, which usually show the date and place of marriage, the assets of the couple, the property settlement, financial arrangements and custody of children.

SHARING THE HOLIDAYS WITH FAMILY IS ONE OF LIFE'S BLESSINGS.

Continued from Vol. 38 No. 3

LOCAL MATTERS. Gathered Here and There for the Perusal of Our Readers.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. OLDS, a twelve pound boy, this morning.

Council Meeting. There will be a special meeting of the city council tonight to consult with the city attorney in regard to the DEES injunction suit.

Loaded for Export. *The Trilby* will leave for Sabine Pass tonight loaded with 175,000 feet of lumber for export, being from the mills of the Belk-Bunker Lumber Company.

A Fishing Party. A happy crowd left for Contraband Bayou this morning to spend the day fishing. Among those who went were Mrs. HALL and family, Mrs. P. MADISON and family and FRANK MATTHEWS.

Marriage Licenses. The following marriage licenses have been granted since the 9th of July: JAMES I. HENNIGAN and Miss CLEMING C. YOUNG; GEO. A. PERKINS and Miss CAMILIA SIMMONS; JEFF. E. BROWN and LETITIA COLEMAN; JOHN REDMOND and ELLA LYONS.

Has Resigned. AL. FRAZIER, the efficient agent at Oberlin, on the Watkins route, has resigned his position with that company and accepted one with the S. P. Mr. YORK, the former agent, will take his place at Oberlin.

Still at Large. Nothing has been heard as yet of the forger who claimed to be JAMES T. NIX. Constable L. C. DEES says that he learned that the alleged NIX took to the woods, and nothing has been heard of him since.

A Noted Divine. Rev. I. T. STAFFORD, of Orange Texas (late of New York) will, by invitation of the Epworth League, preach in the First Methodist Church, Broad Street, next Sunday at 11 a.m., and at 8:15 p.m.; and on Monday at 8 p.m. he will lecture on "The Length, Breadth and Thickness of a Kingdom." The public is invited.

FINED A BICYCLIST. Mayor CROWLEY Had Only One Offender Before Him Today.

The bicycle claimed a victim this morning. Mr. HERMAN ROSENTHAL for running over a little negro girl was fined five dollars. The girl with her little brother was walking up the railroad near the Southern Pacific depot.

Mr. ROSENTHAL was riding up the track also but says that he did not see the little negroes because of some box cars that were between him and them. He ran almost on to them before he saw them. But here instead of at once dismounting he told the little boy to keep right on and he would pass him. This the boy did but the little girl dodged right in his way so that Mr. ROSENTHAL, wheel and all ran over her foot, fortunately she was not hurt. Mr. ROSENTHAL was excusable to a certain extent but the law had to be complied with so the mayor fined him the minimum fine of \$5. This was the only case up before his honor this morning.

MARINE NEWS. Many Loads of Water Melons Coming Up From the Lower Coast.

The *Ontario* arrived on time evening before last with a good load of melons and passengers.

Following were the passengers: Attorneys E. D. MILLER, OGDEN and A. R.

MITCHELL, Mr. SAVANT, brother of the deceased SAVANT, who was murdered by

THERIOT, Mr. PORTIER, of Leesburg, F. W. JOLET and three gentlemen from Big Lake, whose names could not be learned.

Schooner *Emma Clara* arrived last evening, heavily loaded with melons.

Schooner *Abbie Dees* came up with a good load of melons from the Pass yesterday. Also two other sloops came up yesterday evening with cargoes of water melons.

The sloop *New Three Brothers* was up with a large cargo of watermelons yesterday.

PERSONAL. The Comings and Goings of People You Know.

W. L. BRADLEY went over to Westlake today.

A. RIGMAIDEN is transacting business in Robeline today.

Mrs. LEON CAMPAGNET returned from Orange last night.

Sheriff LYONS went to Roanoke, this morning, on business.

J. S. SPEARING, of Westlake, made this office a pleasant call today.

GEORGE SCROPULOS, the confectionery man, visited Westlake today.

Capt. GEORGE LOCK, of Lockport, came over on the ferry boat this afternoon.

Miss EDITH WEBSTER is spending a few days with her father at Fort Worth, Texas.

Misses EMMA and FLOY MOSS returned yesterday from an extended trip to Forest Hill.

F. W. JOLET, the affable proprietor of the City Market, has returned from Leesburg.

Mrs. M. T. WALL and baby left for Meridian, Miss., this morning to spend several weeks.

Mrs. AL. FRAZIER came over from Oberlin last evening and is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. FRAZIER.

S. H. CLEMENTS leaves in the morning for a visit to his brother in Acadia parish. His mother will accompany him.

Rev. C. W. WOODSON, who has been spending a few days in the city, in the interest of the Jennings College, returned to his home in Jennings this morning.

Mrs. L. H. MOSS and little MARJORIE, left this morning for an extended trip through the north. She will visit points in Indiana, Illinois and Nebraska before returning.

LITTLE LOCALS. Items Briefly Mentioned for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

Mr. O. CROSS' family are quite sick.

The Gun Club has a shoot tomorrow afternoon.

Send your laundry to the Lake Charles Steam Laundry.

J. L. LOVELL has opened a lunch stand on west Pujo street.

LEVY & BENDEL selling out. Give us a trial.

Get your refrigerator repaired at the Clark-Spencer Manufactory.

We have a number of hammocks that must go. G. A. CRAMER, The Stationer.

A. A. LEWIS, conductor on the dummy, was taken sick this morning and is very ill.

F. W. JOLET has just received a nice lot of fine fat chickens which he is selling cheap.

Sloop *Gilpatrick* came up yesterday with a load of watermelons and is now loading with lumber.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian Church will give a social at the Reading room tonight

Rev. G. L. JONES, delivered an interesting lecture last night at the Christian Church on the "New Woman."

E. A. STUBBS, the cash grocer, bought the Sloop *Emma Clara*'s load of watermelons and this morning shipped them to Northern markets.

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. 3

LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY

p. 203 (continued)

RINEY E. L. (c), cook, r 401 Belden
RINGOLD, IDA (c), laund, r First ave
RITA, JOS. (HATTIE), (c),
r 1332 Railroad

RIVETT, EDITH, r 803 Railroad
RIVETT, FRANK (DORA), r 803 Railroad
ROBERT, ALBERT, millman, r 406 Lyons

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

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ROBERT, Mrs LOU (wid), r 406 Lyons
ROBERT, MARSHALL, r 130 Nix
ROBERTS, C. T. (Mrs), retired,
r 201 Foster
ROBERTS, Mrs EVA, r 327 Lawrence
ROBERTS, FRANK (Mrs), v-pres Calc Nat
Bank, pres Calc Trust & Savings Bank,
r 703 Pujo
ROBERTS, OPHELIA (c), laund,
r 208 Boulevard
ROBERTSON, D. (MARY), (c), lab,
r 1824 Tenth
ROBERTSON, GEORGE (DAISY) (c),
lab, r 123 Louisiana

ROBERTSON, IRVIN (LORA), (S), millman,
r 1615 Gallagher
ROBERTSON, JOHN (LETITI), (c), barber,
r 1521 Gallagher
ROBERTSON, Mrs LIZZIE, r 512 Lyons
ROBERTSON, MATILDA (c), cook,
r 1211 Railroad
ROBERTSON, ROSA (c), r 311 Boulevard
ROBICAUX, L. (Mrs), wks Ice Co., r 129 Ryan
ROBICHAUX, OLENSE (Mrs), watchman
S P Ry, r 126 Bilbo
ROBINSON, Mrs FANNIE (wid), r 323 Helen
ROBINSON, ISAAC (ESTELLE) (c), millman,
r Martin
ROBINSON, J. N. (Mrs), r 930 Division
ROBINSON, J. W. (Mrs), r 503 Ford

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

ROBINSON, LYNN (Mrs), bkpr GILL & TROTTI, r 627 Iris ROBINSON, M. E. (Mrs), r 830 Hodges ROBINSON, RICHARD (CELIA), (c), millman, r 636 Franklin ROBINSON, STEWART (ELIZABETH), (c), porter Calc Nat Bank, r 638 Franklin ROCCAFORTE, B., shoemaker, 1124 Railroad, r same ROCHESTER, BELLE (c), restr, 906 Railroad, r same ROCHON, ALBERT (EDNA), (c), millman, r 321 Gray ROCK, GEORGE (Mrs), Rock Hdw Co, r 902 Kirby	p. 205 ROCK, GEORGE T. (Mrs), Rock Hdw Co, r 714 Pujo ROCK, G. T. HARDWARE CO, 214 Pujo and 908 Ryan ROCK, H. H. (Mrs), asst cash Calc Nat Bank, r 908 Ryan ROCK, HERMAN W. (Mrs), gen mgr Hodge Fence & Lbr Co., r 525 Kirby ROCK, RAYMOND (Mrs), salesman, r 422 Helen ROGERS, G. W. (Mrs), prop second hand store, 320 Pujo ROGERS, ROSCO (c), lab, r 215 Blake ROGERS, SAM (AMELIA), (c), millman, r 1626 Fournet ROGERS, WALTER (Mrs), mechanic, r 1738 Granger
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Advertisements: Muller's; Harmon, Thee Fashionable Tailor; Smith's Music.

ROIBISKI, M. A. (Mrs), mere, r 1632 South ROLINE, LEVY, lab, r 915 Lawrence ROLINE, Mrs. R. J., (wid), seamstress, r 915 Lawrence ROLLO, Miss EDNA, r 1905 Ryan ROLLO, THOMAS (Mrs), foreman J. A. Bel Lbr Co, r 1905 Ryan ROLLOSON, F. A. (Mrs), mgr Rolloson & Co and Hi Mount Land Co., r 620 Pujo ROLLOSON & CO, typewriters and supplies, 209 Pujo ROMANO, Miss ANNIE, r 1640 Gallagher ROMANO, GEO, lab, r 1640 Gallagher	p. 206 ROMANO, JOSEPH, wks Frisco Ry, r 1640 Gallagher ROMANO, SAM, lab, r 1640 Gallagher ROMEO, JACK, clk Richard & Daigle, r 720 Kirby ROOD, D. R., opr S P Ry, r 819 Lawrence ROSAMOND, AMELIA (c), laund, r 125 Boulevard ROSAMOND, EUDORA (c), r 125 Boulevard ROSAMOND, FRANK (c), lab, r 642 Boulevard ROSAMOND, GUS (VICTORIA), (c), lab, r 642 Boulevard ROSENTHAL, DAVID, lawyer, Kaufman bldg. ROSENTHAL, H. R. (Mrs), dealer in hides, furs and wool, r 107 Ford ROSENTHAL, Mrs M (wid), r 530 Lawrence
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Advertisements: Richard Wasey & Company; The Life Insurance Company of Virginia;
F. A. Toce; Kirby Street Grocery.

ROSS, ANNIE (c), r 308 Boulevard ROSS, WM., cold drinks, 1221 Lawrence ROSTEET, JNO H. (Mrs), r Broad	p. 207 ROTHKAMM, F. B. (Mrs), butcher, 1313 Stella ROTHKAMM, Miss SALOMS, r 1319 Stella ROUGER, CHAS. (Mrs), barber, Lake City shop, r 704 Cleveland
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ROUSE, R. G. (Mrs), oil operator,
r 826 Bilbo
ROWE, H. H. (Mrs), pattern maker
Reiser Machine shops, r 1728 Granger
ROY, Miss CECILE, stud, r 315 Bilbo
ROY, EDGAR (Mrs CECILE), painter
r 315 Bilbo
ROY, EUGENE (Mrs), r 113 Lawrence
ROY, G. F. (Mrs), contr, r 314 Hodges
ROY, H. D., police officer, r 314 Hodges

ROY, I. F., pool hall, 1116 Railroad
ROY, Mrs J. V., r 314 Hodges
ROY, Miss LUCILLE, stud, r 315 Bilbo
ROY, PRESTON, stud, r 315 Bilbo
RUFF, FRANK (Mrs), mechanic, r 313 Gray
RUFF, FRANK, Jr, r 313 Gray
RUNTE, Miss EVA, clk Rouss Racket Store,
r 518 Belden
RUNTE, LOUIS, undertaker, r 928 Mill

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

RUSHWORTH, L. C. (Mrs), plumber,
Wolf & Rushworth, r 1015 Common
RUSSELL, J. W. (Mrs), r 424 Bilbo
RUSK, Miss CARRIE, trained nurse,
r 607 S Hodges
RUSK, Miss VELMA, boarding,
r 607 S Hodges
RYAN, AVANDER (c), carp,
r 233 Kirkman
RYAN, A. J. (c), carp, r 233 Kirkman
RYAN & BOWMAN, ED RYAN,
E. L. BOWMAN, undertakers,
710 Ryan

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RYAN, C. V. (c), merc, 1217 Lawrence
RYAN, EDW. (Mrs), liveryman, r 824 Hodges,
stable 414-416 Pujo
RYAN, Mrs D. W. (wid), r 602 Bilbo
RYAN, GEO. (MARY) (c), carp, r 233 Kirkman
RYAN, G W. (Mrs), retired, r 1005 Mill
RYAN, HENRY (c), lab, r 1012 Railroad
RYAN, K. (OPHELIA) (c), butcher,
r 717 Louisiana
RYAN, Miss KATRINA, r 1005 Mill
RYAN, Miss MAVIE, r 1005 Mill
RYAN, W. P. (Mrs MAMIE), carp, r 427 Bank

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

RYBISKI, A.J. (Mrs), clk, Muller's,
r 724 Cleveland
RYBISKI, B. J. (Mrs), salesman,
r 319 East
SACCO, TONY (Mrs JOSEPHINE),
mere, 1002 Railroad
SALLIER, FRANK (CORA) (c), driver
r 529 Boulevard
SALLIER, JOE (Mrs), boat engr,
r 424 Pruitt
SALLIER, V. (MILLY) (c), restr,
r 1412 Railroad
SALLING, ELIZA (c), r 1116 Gallagher

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SALVATION ARMY QUARTERS, 432 Helen
SAMS, BRADY (TINA) (c), cook, r 1013 Church
SAMS, ESAURA (c), serv, r 221 Franklin
SAMS, J. B., 219 Franklin
SANDERS, BEATRICE (c), r 1217 St. John
SANDERS, JAMES (SARAH) (c), millman,
r 624 Hutchinson
SANDERS, ROBERT (RUTH) (c), lab,
r 1217 St. John
SANDIS, ANNA (c), r 109 Louisiana

Advertisements: Leon & E. A. Chavanne;
Eddy Bros Dry Goods Co., Ltd; Loree Grocery Co.
Hemenway Furniture Company, Ltd.

(Continued next issue)

MEMBER # 1153

Name of Compiler RANDALL R. PERRYAddress 209 Cherry St.City, State Sulphur, LA 70663Date 19 May 2001*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 PERRY, Lawrence

(Father of No. 2)

b. 17 Mar. 1880
p.b. Vermilion Par., La.
m. 13 June 1899
d. 28 Apr. 1961
p.d. Sulphur, La.

2 PERRY, Robert Noel

(Father of No. 1)

b. 13 Jan. 1919
p.b. Indian Bayou, La.
m. — 1945
d. 2 Apr. 1983
p.d. Sulphur, La.

5 BOULET, Ada

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 3 Sep. 1882
p.b. Indian Bayou, La.
d. 4 Mar. 1955
p.d. Sulphur, La.

1 PERRY, Randall Robert

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

6 GRANGER, Frank

(Father of No. 3)

b. 22 Oct. 1873
p.b. Orange Co., Tx.
m. 24 Apr. 1901
d. 21 Nov. 1947
p.d. Sulphur, La.

3 GRANGER, Lois Marguerite

(Mother of No. 1)

b. 19 Dec. 1922
p.b. Sulphur, La.
d. 16 Sep. 2007
p.d. Sulphur, La.

7 DUHON, Tazie

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 8 Aug. 1880
p.b. Cameron Par., La.
d. 30 Dec. 1952
p.d. Sulphur, La.

(Spouse of No. 1)

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

8 PERRY, Richmond

(Father of No. 4)

b. — 1822
p.b. Louisiana
m. abt. 1870
d. abt. 1889
p.d. Vermilion Par., La.

9 HARRINGTON, Eulalie

(Mother of No. 4)

b. — 1848
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 BOULET, Demas

(Father of No. 5)

b. — 1859
p.b.
m.
d. — 1890
p.d. Indian Bayou, La.

11 MORGAN, Laura

(Mother of No. 5)

b. 11 June 1861
p.b. Indian Bayou, La.
d. 29 May 1946
p.d. Indian Bayou, La.

12 GRANGER, Trasimond

(Father of No. 6)

b. 9 Mar. 1845
p.b.
m. abt. 1866
d. 20 Mar. 1915
p.d. Orange Co., Tx.

13 CHESSON, Elva Caroline

(Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d. 18 Mar. 1889
p.d. Orange Co., Tx.

14 DUHON, Cyprien

(Father of No. 7)

b. 26 Dec. 1847
p.b. Grand Coteau, La.
m.
d. 1 Nov. 1920
p.d.

15 PEVETO, Melonie

(Mother of No. 7)

b. 14 Dec. 1848
p.b.
d. 29 Dec. 1922
p.d.

16 PERRY, William Thomas

b. — 1776
m. Iberville Par., La.

17 FAULK, Nancy

b.
d.

18 HARRINGTON, William

b. abt. 1789
m.

19 FAULK, Sarah (Sally)

b. 1 Jan. 1811
d.

20 BOULET, Don Louis

b. 18 Sep. 1820
m.

21 THIBODEAUX, Celezie

b.
d.

22 MORGAN, John

b. — 1826
m.

23 HOFFPAUIT, Sarah Ann

b. — 1831
d. — 1916

24 GRANGER, Jean Treville

b. 15 Nov. 1805
m. 14 May 1831

25 LEBLEU, Modest

d. 30 Nov. 1881
b. 29 Aug. 1816
d. — 1852

26 CHESSON, Jonas Frazier

b. 8 June 1820
m.

27 GOTT, Mary Madeline

b.
d.

28 DUHON, Clairville

b.
m. 2 Feb. 1827

29 ELLENDER, Marguerite Amelia

d.
b. 4 June 1830
d. 27 Mar. 1909

30 PEVETO, Michael

b. 4 Feb. 1799
m. — 1881

31 ARTHUR, Caroline Milberry

d.
b. 21 June 1822
d. 1 Jan. 1911

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