



KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

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SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY 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 - individual, \$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 Pujoe St., Lake Charles, LA. Programs include a variety of topics to instruct and interest genealogists.

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

EDITORIAL POLICY - We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to Southwest Louisiana.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

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SOCIETY NEWS

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

Mark Your Calendar for Meetings - Jan. 17, March 21, May 16, Sept. 19, Nov. 21

SEPTEMBER MEETING

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society will be held on Saturday, September 19th, 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 *Use of Conveyances, Court Records To Do Research* by Professor JOHN KEELING of McNeese State University's History Department.

Remember to bring canned goods or monetary contributions for Oak Park Pantry. In June, 159 families with 144 children were served.

NEW MEMBERS

1620. BRIDGET HINTON, 4720 W. Cypress Landing Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70605

1621. JACKIE HUCKABAY, 193 Glynn St., Bridge City, TX 77611-2810

1622. BUDDY F. LUNDMARK, 1787 Leewood Way, Concord, CA 94521

Membership to Date: 230

ACADIAN AWAKENING, MARKING THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIAN PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, October 3 - 10 a.m. - 11 a.m. & 12:15 pm - 3:30 p.m.

Lake Charles Civic Center, Buccaneer Room

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library will have research stations for the visiting public to utilize in learning about their family history or learning about genealogical research. Library staff will be on hand to answer questions about research as well as the library's resources and programs.

There will be table top displays depicting the events leading up to the deportation of the Acadians, following their paths as they went from place to place during the decade long journey before families landed in Louisiana 250 years ago this year.

Local families with Cajun ancestry will have table top displays located in the Buccaneer Room as well featuring family information, artifacts and photography.

HISTORICAL LECTURE by WARREN PERRIN – 11 a.m. - 12:15 p.m., Buccaneer Room
WARREN PERRIN will speak about the deportation and trials of the Acadian people who were banished from their homes in Nova Scotia.

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.

Tuesday, September 8 - 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

“The Hurricane History of Southwest Louisiana”

Speaker: ROGER ERICKSON with the Lake Charles National Weather Service

Tuesday, September 15 - 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

“After Rita: Looking Back 10 Years Later”

Speaker: JILL KIDDER from the National Hurricane & Science Museum

Saturday, October 3 - 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

“The Deportation and Trials of the Acadian People”

Speaker: WARREN PERRIN

Saturday, October 31 – 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Haunted Bus Tour - Need Reservations, Call Library

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

“Mossville Memories”

Speaker: JENNIFER ABRAHAM CRAMER, Director of T. Harry Williams
Center for Oral History

NEW BOOKS ON THE SHELVES

Dobson, David. *Ships from Ireland to Early America, 1623-1850*

Dolan, Allison. *The Family Tree Historical Maps Book: A State-by-State Atlas of U.S. History, 1790-1900*

Fair, Marielou Roach. *Roach, Roberts, Ridgeway and Allied Families*

Gillis, Norman E. *Early Inhabitants of the Natchez District*

Gould, Benjamin Apthorp. *The Family of Zaccheus Gould of Topsfield*

Howard, Heman. *The Howard Genealogy: Descendants of John Howard of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, from 1643 to 1903*

Linossier, John Paul. *The Linossier and Montagnon Family Pioneers in the Interlake Region*

McCluer, Leon. *Following McCluer Ancestors*

Moens, W. J. C. *Register of Baptisms in the Dutch Church at Colchester, England from 1645 to 1728*

Nash, Bill. *High Hat Sam: The Life and Times of Louisiana Governor Sam Houston Jones*

Noxubee County Historical Society. *Tombstone Inscriptions of Noxubee County, Mississippi*

Nutt, Merle C. *The Nutt Family through the Years*

Perrin, Warren A., et al. *Acadie Then and Now: A People's History*

MAY PROGRAM

The May Program was presented by DANIELLE MILLER of Sulphur and JIM BRADSHAW of Washington, La. Program was *Until You Are Dead, Dead, Dead (The Hanging of Albert Edwin Batson)*. The following article is a summary of their presentation submitted by DANIELLE MILLER.

AT THE INTERSECTION OF MURDER AND AMERICAN HISTORY; THE AMERICAN LAND & TIMBER COMPANY, THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF RICE AND THE EARLY MURDERS IN SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA.

Setting up the stage: the construction of the railroad in Louisiana.

In the early 1880s, after much anticipation and several delays, the railroad tracks connecting Lake Charles to New Orleans were completed thus bringing a cascade of events to Southwest Louisiana. Within months, real estate along the tracks jumped in value and the possibility of on-time transport opened the road for new business ventures. Soon, sulfur would be extracted from the ground west of Lake Charles and petroleum would spurt out in Jennings.

J. B. WATKINS and the industrialization of rice farming.

Kansas attorney, business man and land developer, J. B. WATKINS took notice of the changes in Louisiana. He had the ambition of turning the Southwest Louisiana marshes into fertile rice fields – and make a fortune for himself in the process. With funds raised mostly in England, he created the “American Land and Timber Company” which began buying huge tracts of public land in our area. There was only one problem: for several decades Cajun ranchers had been allowed to let their cattle graze on those grounds. When WATKINS bought thousand upon thousands of acres, it soon threatened the very livelihood of those long standing residents.

WATKINS now needed to bring farmers to plow the land after purchasing it from his company. Thanks to an aggressive advertising campaign in the Midwest and in Europe, he was able to attract hard-working families. In order to improve the new rice farming industry as well as attract and keep farmers, WATKINS turned to SEAMAN KNAPP, another newcomer, who developed better farming techniques and created experimental farms in southwest Louisiana and Southeast Texas to find better ways of raising crops. That would set the foundation of a mutual aid farming system later to be known as the Co-op Extension Service and its “subsidiary” for children, the 4-H Club. Although the salt marshes never yielded the hoped-for crops, the higher lands did: it was the beginning of rice cultivation on a vast scale. To this day, Louisiana’s rice production ranks among the top producers in the U. S.

An influx of newcomers creating two distinct communities.

There are few written accounts of how the WATKINS project impacted daily life in Southwest Louisiana but some articles published in the *Lake Charles American Press* during the BATSON trial indicate that tensions must have been running high. It’s not too hard to imagine: the early settlers were Catholic French-speaking ranchers of Latin descent who had grazed their cattle on public lands for decades, while the newcomers were generally Protestant English-speaking farmers of mostly Germanic descent, eager to plow the land and grow crops. They had little in common and much to be upset about with the other group. According to local author

NOLA MAE ROSS, "the resident Cajuns told the newly arrived Mid-Westerners that the land was not good for crops, that it was good for nothing except range cattle. The ploy worked briefly and newly arrived farmers would leave after hearing such discouraging news." Once settled, the farmers often woke up to discover free-range cattle grazing on newly planted crops. They responded by putting barbed wire whenever possible or, more extremely, by cutting cows' tongue. Such situations created, of course, palpable tension between the two groups. It's not difficult to see how small incidents could quickly escalate into more serious outbursts of violence. Southwest Louisiana eventually transitioned to the new demographics but it took a while before the two groups assimilated.

A gruesome murder.

Should we be surprised that in this volatile atmosphere, a murder occurred? Not a run-of-the-mill brawl, but the deliberate murder of six members of the EARLL family - farmers who had come from Iowa barely 15 years earlier. Both communities - French and Germanic - must have been shocked to their core - and perhaps uncertain of the innocence of the other. It would have been reassuring to find out that someone outside their dual community had committed the crime.

What happened?

Well, we only know what the newspapers reported since the courthouse and all of its records burned to the ground in 1910, eight years after this murder. The facts we know are that a man, claiming to be WARD EARLL of Welsh, showed up in Lake Charles and tried to sell the livestock he had with him. After a few hours in town - and conspicuous appearances in several stores - he disappeared while leaving the livestock (worth a bit of money in those days) in a local livery stable. It took another ten days before the livery stable owner telephoned Welsh - rather late, considering that he had to feed those mules and horses - to inquire about WARD EARLL's whereabouts. WARD's sister, MAUDE, was alerted at the dry goods store in Welsh where she worked and lived. She rushed to her brother's house, only to find the scene of a butchery. Her whole family, except for her father and an older brother, was found slaughtered in WARD's little house on the prairie. The coroner was called but was unable to arrive until early morning, the next day. In the meantime, dozens of people came to see the carnage. At daybreak, someone found the father dead in a ditch, a few hundred feet from WARD EARLL's house. The rest of the family - the mother and four sons - were locked inside a room with some of their bodies piled "like cordwood" blocking the only door to the room. The windows were apparently locked shut from the inside which brought to mind the question of "how did the murderer get out?" By the time the coroner arrived, the crime scene had been totally compromised as well as the bodies themselves. They were anyway in a state of decomposition that rendered difficult the estimation of the time of death. Someone said that the stranger trying to pass for WARD EARLL in Lake Charles had a scar on his face. Upon hearing that, MAUDE remembered that ED BATSON, a farm hand hired by her father several months earlier, also had a scar. It didn't seem to matter which side of the face the scar was on, and from that point forward no one seemed to find that fact important. What they found important was that the said farm hand was nowhere to be found. I suppose they couldn't see that as a possible coincidence.

The carriage brought to Lake Charles along with the livestock was thoroughly searched by the sheriff who discovered among other things a vest, the business card of a Shreveport

business man and a letter giving out not only the name of the farm hand but his mother's and siblings' addresses in Missouri. In other words, the sheriff felt that this was the trail to follow to find the murderer. It apparently didn't cross his mind that this evidence could have been planted by the murderer to deflect the chase away from him.

Several local residents came forward with all sorts of testimony against the accused. Some of it was so fanciful it never made it to trial, but some of it was taken into account such as the scar on the face - despite its position being on the opposite side of ED BATSON's face. Many witnesses' testimonies contradicted each other but that didn't seem to matter much to the jury or the judge. The jury was "death-qualified", in other word any person opposed to the death penalty was automatically removed from the pool of potential juror. Apparently, no trial minutes were kept as evidenced by a remark from the Board of Pardon. Therefore, all we have today are newspaper accounts. The *Lake Charles American Press* had formed their opinion from the "get go." Their first article published on March 1st, 1902 considered BATSON guilty and called him "a fiend." To many in Southwest Louisiana, the accused was guilty as charged. No need to add how incensed the population was by the brutality of the murder. It was most unsettling to consider that a ruthless murderer was in their midst. When the theory of a "stranger" having done the deed surfaced, it would have been very tempting to embrace that theory, thus alleviating the fears of having a murderer in the community. If this stranger could be found guilty and subsequently executed, the community could feel safe again. In my view, ALBERT EDWIN BATSON was the unlucky guy who fit the profile: having arrived a few months earlier, he was still an outsider to the community where he had only worked for the EARLL family as a farm hand. He also happened to have a scar on his face albeit on the wrong side.

The attorneys.

Since BATSON had no money, two public defender were assigned to him. Unfortunately, they had no experience with criminal cases (there may not have been any attorney with such experience in the town at that time). One of them was the city attorney; both of them were very young and inexperienced. They did their best under the circumstances but at one point, a letter sent by them to the presiding judge, E. D. MILLER, complained of not being paid for their services. We can imagine that there was probably no money either to bring in witnesses that could have corroborated BATSON's alibi since he claimed he was in Texas at the time of the murders.

A deep bond.

What touched me most as I delved deeper in the research is the unconditional love between ALBERT "ED" BATSON and his mother RACHEL. Although it is difficult to find news articles in their favor, there are a few lines, here and there, published in the *LCAP* attesting to the deep bond between mother and son. We all know that maternal love is strong; most often even a hardened criminal can count on his mother's love. But in ED and RACHEL's case, there is more. Their loving relationship is expressed by subtle gestures and eye contact. The tenderness of this bond is clearly visible when RACHEL faints in court upon hearing the judge condemn her son to death in the second trial. ED rushes to her side, kisses her sweetly, cradles her head in his arms and mutely begs the Sheriff's deputy to let him stay at his mother's side. Other facts also speak for their love: RACHEL was present at both trials and came back before the execution on August 14, 1903 to plead with the governor and the judge for commuting her

son's death sentence to life imprisonment. She was only a farmer's wife but that did not stop her from trying to meet with high officials to plead for her son's innocence. According to the *LCAP*, she was a woman of great bearing who had a most pleasant tone of voice and agreeable conversation. Having exhausted all her options to save her son, she visited one last time with him on the morning of the execution, showering him with love and tears. After leaving him in the local jail, she bravely waited in her hotel room to receive word of his death. There was an entourage of local women with her at the Walker House where she had been staying when in Lake Charles. She must have incited much sympathy in the Lake Charles community as half of the funeral expenses for her son were donated by local sympathizers. The Parish of Calcasieu paid the other half.

By the time ED's coffin was brought to the train station to return to Missouri with her, RACHEL's tragedy had touched the heart of even the most hardened journalists.

The Princeton, MO, newspaper tells of her arrival with the coffin in her small town of Spickards a few days later. It is simply heart wrenching. ED BATSON's 21-year-old body was buried in Bethel Cemetery. His tombstone expresses a mother's cry: "Truth is might and will prevail, God reigns. He is Love".

RACHEL never doubted her child's innocence. To this day the BATSON family believes he was innocent.

'A GALLANT SOLDIER'
CAPT. P. G. T. BEAUREGARD WAS A STEADFAST OPPONENT OF UNION ARMIES
AND CONFEDERATE POLITICIANS
By BRAD GOINS

Permission to reprint this article given by the author. This article appeared in *Lagniappe*, April 2, 2015.

Beauregard Parish is named after one PIERRE GUSTAVE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD – a life-long military man who signed his name simply as "G. T. BEAUREGARD."

If, during the Civil War, the Confederate States had had fewer famous generals; and if they had been less competitive towards each other; Brigadier Gen. BEAUREGARD would be better known than he is today.

He grew up as a Creole on a plantation outside of New Orleans. Raised on his mother's French, he didn't start learning English until he was 12.

At West Point, BEAUREGARD's classmates sometimes called him "The Little Creole." As he greatly admired NAPOLEON he was also sometimes called "The Little NAPOLEON."

It was Gen. BEAUREGARD's order to fire on the Union-held Fort Sumter, S. C. that began the Civil War and gave BEAUREGARD the first of several major Civil War victories.

Like many in the Confederate Army, BEAUREGARD was frustrated by what he saw as the Union Army's reluctance to engage the Southern forces in battle in the early months of the Civil War.

'ON JULY 18, 1861, he wrote "IF I COULD ONLY GET THE ENEMY TO ATTACK ME ...I WOULD STAKE MY REPUTATION ON THE HANDSOMEST VICTORY THAT COULD BE HOPED FOR." THEY WERE PROPHETIC WORDS. A MERE 10 DAYS LATER, BEAUREGARD WAS HAVING DINNER IN A HOUSE NEAR MANASSAS, VA., WHEN HE HEARD A SHELL SMASH INTO THE CHIMNEY. IT WAS THE FIRST SHOT OF THE UNION ASSAULT AT BULL RUN, VA.

BEAUREGARD went on to do just what he had proposed - secure his reputation - as he led the victorious Confederate effort at Manassas.

At Manassas, BEAUREGARD used the battle plan that his idol NAPOLEON had used in the battle of Austerlitz. This wasn't one of BEAUREGARD's better choices. The short comings of the battle plans were exacerbated by weak links in BEAUREGARD's communications system.

But the Union Army was too poorly organized to take advantage of opportunities. BEAUREGARD wound up fighting a defensive battle and carried the day decisively.

His battlefield experiences convinced BEAUREGARD that the Confederates needed a battle flag that could be easily distinguished from that of the Union. BEAUREGARD designed a square flag in which the stars were arranged in a large X. This was the predecessor to the rectangular Confederate flag that would eventually fly over the capitol of the Confederate states in Richmond, Va.

THE LOW TIDE

The low point of BEAUREGARD's career came at Shiloh, Tenn., on April 2, 1862, where he failed to capitalize on serious weaknesses in GRANT's defenses.

The Union Army had its back to the Tennessee River and was hemmed into a very small area. But it was evening, and BEAUREGARD called off the fighting for the day.

A bitter JEFFERSON DAVIS (the president of the Confederate States) was one of many who believed that if BEAUREGARD had gone on to fight an evening and night battle, GRANT's army might have been trumped.

DAVIS asserted in strong language that he would never again put BEAUREGARD in charge of a field army. It would have been better if DAVIS had used more measured rhetoric as the day would come when the south would again need BEAUREGARD in the field.

In the meantime, BEAUREGARD was entrusted with the job of safe guarding the Port of Charleston. With the Union capture of New Orleans in 1862, it became crucial for the Confederates to hold on to any Gulf and Atlantic ports they still possessed. BEAUREGARD's job was an important one, but not necessarily one that would earn the general a great number of headlines.

BEAUREGARD'S REDEMPTION: PETERSBURG

As the Civil War drew to an end, BEAUREGARD's fortunes waned. And this was in spite of the fact that he correctly predicted that the Union army would attack Petersburg, Va., in 1864 as an early step in a proposed march on Richmond.

Not only did he correctly predict the attack, but he successfully fended off the attack with a force of just 5,000 - one third the number of soldiers in the attacking federal force.

This significant military accomplishment - considered by many to be BEAUREGARD's finest - wasn't enough to advance him in the Confederate command. Lt. Gen. EARLY JUBAL was chosen over BEAUREGARD to lead the Confederate force going up the Shenandoah, and Lt. Gen. JOHN BELL HOOD was chosen over BEAUREGARD to lead the defense of Atlanta.

RESPECT FOR SHERMAN

BEAUREGARD was left to make futile attempts to slow down Gen. SHERMAN's fast and ferocious drive east from Atlanta. But no Confederate force and no Confederate general could slow SHERMAN down.

BEAUREGARD had one last chance to stop SHERMAN at Columbia, S. C. His cause was hopeless; SHERMAN remained untouchable to the end. Columbia was set aflame on Feb. 17, 1865.

Insult was added to injury when both JEFFERSON DAVIS and ROBERT E. LEE refused to respond to BEAUREGARD's urgent messages that SHERMAN was approaching Columbia. Both LEE and DAVIS believed it was impossible for SHERMAN to have arrived in Columbia so quickly.

Whatever BEAUREGARD's short-comings may have been, underestimating SHERMAN was not one of them.

THE BIG QUARREL

Without question, BEAUREGARD's advancement during the Civil War was greatly hindered by his intense dislike of the Confederate President JEFFERSON DAVIS - a dislike that DAVIS returned in kind. On several occasions, BEAUREGARD stated in public that he believed that military men - and not politicians - should run wars. DAVIS's reaction to this can easily be imagined.

The reputation for which BEAUREGARD was so concerned in 1861 could not endure without reward and advancement. In spite of his perceptive work at Petersburg and Columbia, historians have not seen BEAUREGARD as a major figure in the last years of the war. In BRUCE CATTON's Pulitzer Prize-winning *The Civil War*, BEAUREGARD drops out of the narrative a third of the way through the book.

Years after the war, when DAVIS died, BEAUREGARD declined to attend the funeral. He said he had never liked the man and would not be a hypocrite by pretending to mourn him.

With Columbia fallen, there was little left for BEAUREGARD to do but negotiate his personal surrender to the Union (which he did in North Carolina in April, 1865).

'OUR MAN'

After the war, BEAUREGARD flirted with the idea of fighting as a mercenary in foreign countries - a career he had also considered before the Civil War.

Eventually he settled in New Orleans, where he thrived as a railroad executive. He then became the head of the Louisiana Lottery.

He engaged heavily in partisan politics, working hard to end Republican dominance of the post-war Louisiana Legislature.

BEAUREGARD wrote books about his defense of Charleston and the Battle of Manassas. He died in his sleep in New Orleans in 1893 at the age of 74.

It was a group of women in what was then Calcasieu Parish who organized around the idea of creating a new parish and naming it after BEAUREGARD. Perhaps these early 20th century women still had something of a romantic fascination with BEAUREGARD as a handsome, heroic war leader.

The existence of Beauregard Parish was first proposed to the Louisiana Legislature in 1908. The Legislature finally approved the plan in 1912. Three years later, the parish would get a head start on the rest of the country by giving women the right to vote.

BEAUREGARD's children gave the parish two Civil War-era cannons, which sat on the parish courthouse lawn until World War II, when they were contributed for scrap for the war effort.

When some political complaints about BEAUREGARD were printed in the *Richmond Dispatch*, an anonymous private in the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers replied on Nov. 14, 1861 with these words:

"As the representative of the rank and file of this army, I say, without fear of contradiction that General G. T. BEAUREGARD is our man - the man of the army. And let

politicians beware how they charge him with ought incompatible with his character as a gallant soldier, pure patriot, and that grand old name, 'a gentleman.' ”

REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS OF LOUISIANA

Submitted by W. G. GAYLE, Jr. – Member #451

Source: *Flintlock & Powderhorn – Articles of Historical Interest - Vol. 31 #2, Summer 2013*

In the summer of 1779, some six-hundred Cajun militia in Louisiana took up arms against the British. Most of these men were either from France, of French parentage or hailed from French-Canada. Also, some were African or of African descent.

The Cajun culture of Louisiana developed as a result of the displaced Acadians of Canada's Maritime Provinces. In 1710, Britain invaded that area of Canada and robbed France of its possession, renaming Acadia as Nova Scotia. During the Seven Years' War, Britain sought to neutralize the Acadian military threat by deporting French Acadians to Louisiana, in what has become known as the Great Upheaval or LeGrand Dérangement.

In 1778, four days after France and the Thirteen Colonies signed the Treaties of Alliance, Britain declared war on France. When France promised to aid Spain in capturing Gibraltar, the Floridas, and the island of Minorca from the British, Spain then joined with France to aid the Thirteen Colonies against the British. In June of 1779, Spain declared war on Great Britain. As Louisiana was under Spanish control at the time, it meant that Louisianans could pick up arms against the British.

When the opportunity came for these Cajuns to fight the British (again), they jumped at the chance. Old memories die hard. On Louisiana soil, they fought their old foes under the flag of Spain.

Bernardo de Gálvez y Madrid had just been named the Royal Governor of Louisiana. In September of that year, he organized an expedition to attack and clear the British forces from the banks of the Mississippi River, including at Natchez, and captured the forts at Mobile and Pensacola. The Battle of Baton Rouge would stand as the only land-based military battle of the American Revolution to be fought outside of the original thirteen colonies.

EXPEDITION TO BATON ROUGE

In organizing the land expedition from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, Gálvez called upon the assistance of militias from the Acadian Coast (the posts at Attakapas, Opelousas, and Pointe Coupée). From that region, free men of color and slaves were said to have joined with Gálvez. Reportedly, free blacks formed two companies of 89 men each.

Gálvez left New Orleans with an army of about 600 men. They were joined along the way by the 500 or so men from the Opelousas, Attakapas, and Point Coupée posts as well as those from the German Coast Militia. It is said the first militia company of the town of Galvez, Louisiana

was formed primarily of men from the Canary Islands. Native Americans were also said to have taken part in the offensive. This army, containing men of every "class, nation, and color," endured many hardships on the nearly two-week-long journey.

In total, Gálvez lead about 1,300 soldiers from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, where after an intense but short fight they captured Fort New Richmond. Gálvez renamed the site Fort San Carlos, in honor of Carlos III of Spain. At the same time that they lost Baton Rouge, the British also handed over Natchez. Not slowing down, by May of 1781 Gálvez had recaptured Mobile and Pensacola, too, leaving the British with no bases in the Gulf of Mexico.

The capture of Nassau in The Bahamas enabled Spain to also recover East Florida during peace negotiations. The Treaty of Paris of 1783 confirmed the recovery of the Floridas and Minorca, and restricted the actions of British commercial interests in Central America. The Brits got to keep Gibraltar, however.

POINTE COUPEE MILITIA, 1777 MUSTER ROLL POINTE COUPEE PARISH, LA.

Source: *Flintlock & Powderhorn – Articles of Historical Interest, Vol. 31 #3, Fall 2013*
Taken from Louisiana USGenWeb Archives, Military Resources, as submitted by Randy DeCuir

The Pt. Coupée Chapter of the Louisiana Society of the D.A.R. honored these soldiers in ceremonies as part of our nation's Bicentennial on May 1976. A plaque hangs in the lobby of the Pt. Coupée Courthouse which lists the following names:

OFFICERS:

ALLAIN, JEAN FRANCOIS, Sr.
ALLAIN, JEAN FRANCOIS, Jr.
BORDELON, ANTOINE
MEULLION

SERGEANTS:

CROIZET, SIMON
DAVID, ETIENNE
LEGER, JEAN BAPTISTE
ROY, NOEL

CORPORALS:

BERGERON, JOSEPH
EMOND, CHARLES
DUCOTE, PIERRE
PORCHE, JOSEPH

SOLDIERS:

BAHOT, PIERRE
BEAUCERON, ETIENNE

BERGERON, GEORGE
BISITTE, FRANCOIS
BONAVAUILLIERE, ENDRE
BOUCEROU, JEAN
CHAMPIGNOLLE, JEAN PIERRE
DAVID, FRANCOIS
DAVID, LOUIS
DeCUIR, JEAN PAUL
DeCUIR, JOSEPH
DeCUIR, PIERRE
DELATTE, CLAUDE
DEMARAI, JEAN BAPTISTE
DEMOUCHE, FRANCOIS
DOZAC [DAZAT], ANTOINE
DUBOURG, PAMPALON
DUFOUR, CHARLES
EMOND, FRANCOIS
FABRE, JACQUES
FABRE, PIERRE ORE
FERRETE, JOSEPH
GAMACHE, AUGUSTIN

SOLDIERS (continued)

GREMILLION, JOSEPH
GUEHAUT, PIERRE
HUBIERDEAUX, FRANCOIS DAVID
JANIS, JOSEPH
JOFFRION, JASON
JOFFRION, JOSEPH
LABRY, JOSEPH
LACOUR, BAPTISTE
LAFLEUR, BAPTISTE
LALULIPPE, AUGUSTIN
LANDRENEAU, PIERRE
LARCHE, CHARLES
LaVALLEE, SIMON
LEJEUNE, CHARLES
LEJEUNE, MICHEL
LEJEUNE, PIERRE
LEGER, SIMON
LEGROS, FRANCOIS
LeVIGNEUR, PREQUE
MARIONNEAUX, PIERRE DALLEMAND

MAYEUX, BAPTISTE
MAYEUX, JOSEPH
MORIN, CHRISTOPHE
OLIVIER, JEAN BAPTISTE
OLIVO, GEORGE
PATIN, JOSEPH
PELLOT
PERNE, IGNACE
POURCIAU, JEAN BAPTISTE L.
PORCHE, JEAN FRANCOIS
PORCHE, SIMON
QUEBEDEAUX, CLAUDE DELATTE
RABALAIS, JEAN BAPTISTE
RICHE
ROY, JOSEPH
SAMSON, FRANCOIS
ST. ROMAIN
SOUDRIE, LOUIS
VEV, CHANNE

**OPELOUSAS MILITIA, 1776 MUSTER ROLL
ST. LANDRY PARISH, LA**

Taken from the *Louisiana USGenWeb Archives, Military Resources, as submitted by KATHRYN COOMBS.*

Members present at April 15, 1776 Company Review (extracted from the Archives General de Indes, Seville, Spain, Paleles Procedentes de Cuba, 161)

OFFICERS:

DE LA MORANDIER, ESTEVEZ ROBERTO
LE MELLE
SOILEAU, NOEL
BELLO, DONATO

SERGEANTS:

MONDAN
CASSE
ST. GERMAIN

CORPORALS:

FONTENEAU, BAPTISTE
BERTRAND, AMABLE
FONTENEAU, HENRY

SOLDIERS:

BAILLIO, LAURENTO
BELARD, ANTOINE
BOURUSSU, CHARLES
BOTIN, FRANCOIS
BOUTIN, JOSEPH
BRASSEAU, BLAISE
BRIG..., JACQUE
BRIGNAC, MICHEL
BROUGUE, LANGE
BROUSSARD, LOUIS
CAILLAUX, DOMINIQUE
CAMPEAU, FRANCOIS
CARMARSAGUE, MARTIN
CAVEL, FRANCOIS

SOLDIERS (continued)

CHARBONNEAU
CHEVALIER, JEAN
CHEVALIER, JOSEPH
COMMEAU, CHARLES
CORMIER, JOSEPH
CORMIER, MICHEL
COUNARD, ANTOINE
DE BORDE, JACQUE
DE BORDE, JEAN
DE LA FOSSE, ROMAINE
DE ROSIER, JACQUE
DOUCETTE, BAPTISTE
DUPRE, LAURENT
DUPREE, JACQUE
FONTENEAU, LOUIS
FONTENEAU, PIERRE
FONTENOT, JACQUE
FONTENEAU, JOSEPH
FONTENEAU, LOUIS
FREGIER, FRANCOIS
FRENAN, FRANCOIS
FRUGIER, FRANCOIS
FRUGIER, PIERRE
GAGNARD, JACQUE
GROUGUE, JACQUE
GUENARD, JOSEPH
GUILLORIE, BAPTISTE
GUILLORIE, CLAUDE
GUILLORIE, JOSEPH
GUILLORIE, LOUIS
JANISE, MICHEL
JEANSONE, CHARLES
JEANSONNE, JEAN
JEANSONNE, PAUL
JOTRE, LOUIS
LA FLEUR, BAPTISTE

LA FLEURE, JACQUE
LAMARQUE, RENEAU
LA MIRANDA, JOSEPH
LANGLOIS, ANTOINE
LAUNIER, SYLVAIN
LE BLEU, FRANCOIS
LE GRAN, LOUIS
(listed as "Le Gran Louis")
LE JEUNE, BLAISE
MELAYAN, JACQUE
MISTRE, JACQUES
ORTOTANTO, JEAN
PITRE, FRANCOIS
PLAISE, CHRISTOPHE
POUVIER, FLORENTINE
PRIMEAU, PIERRE
PRUDHOMME, MICHEL
RICHARD, VICTOR
RICHARD, FABIAN
RICHARD, PIERRE
SAUSER, JOSEPH
SAVOIE, JEAN
SEASIOE, PIERRE
SEAUSIER, BAPTISTE
SILVESTER, JOSEPH
SOILEAU, AUGUSTINE
SOILEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE
SOU [M?], JEAN JEAN
SOUNIER, OLIVIER
STILLY, JEAN BAPTISTE
STORY, JOSEPH
STELEY, GEORGE
TRAHAN, PIERRE
THIBEAUDET, PIERRE
VAIBLE, JOSEPH
VEILLON, FRANCOIS
VIGEE, CHARLIE
YOBERTO, PIERRE

MAIL LISTS: Usually organized by place, surname or topic: can be found at Rootsweb and Yahoo. Some examples: <http://lists.rootsweb.ancestry.com/index.html>. The key to success in posting queries on mail lists and message boards is clarity and specificity of the message title. "Looking for Erways" is almost useless. "Conrad/Susan Erway Tompkins Co NY early 1800s" is much better.

STUCK IN A GENEALOGY RUT? RECHARGE YOUR RESEARCH!

Permission to reprint given by *Your Genealogy Today*, March/April 2015

www.yourgenealogytoday.com

LISA A. ALZO shows you how to get your genealogy groove back in three easy steps.

Have you hit an impasse in your genealogy research? Do you keep searching the same databases only to get the same negative results? Has the paper trail back to your ancestors gone cold? At one time or another, even the best researchers get stuck in a genealogy rut. Here are three “E”-asy steps to help you turn old clues into new leads.

1. EVALUATE

Genealogists use the metaphor “brick wall” to describe that seemingly unsolvable research problem, or impasse encountered when trying to get back further in time with one or more family lines. More often than not, we have just run out of resources, can’t easily locate information, haven’t looked beyond the obvious, or have unrealistic expectations. It helps to periodically review your research to look for important details or clues you missed the first time around. Perhaps you did not listen carefully when you interviewed Aunt Sally, or somehow misunderstood the name of the ancestral village she mentioned. Or, maybe you were in a hurry when you photo-copied a page from a book at the library or from the microfilm reel at your Family History Center, or when you rapidly downloaded records from an online database. A second look can give you insights into a missed maiden name, a questionable connection in a family line, or an incorrect source citation, and help you to determine whether or not you have conducted a “reasonably exhaustive search” (see guidelines from the Board of Certification of Genealogists <http://bcgcertification.org/resources/standard.html>).

Be honest, how many times do you go to Google, www.google.com, or open an online database and just randomly type in the names you are researching? I do it too. In reality, your first step should be to read the directions! Look at the About section, the Help section, or the Frequently asked Questions (FAQ) section so you know exactly what a collection contains and what is not included. Two of the biggest online content providers, Family Search, www.familysearch.org (free) and the subscription site, Ancestry.com, www.ancestry.com, have detailed notes explaining their collections and tips for how to search them. Both sites also have free learning centers with videos and tutorials. Successful database searches depend upon creativity. Try different ways of searching and notice how the changes you’ve made are being interpreted by the search engine and then adopt your search criteria accordingly. Every search engine works a little differently. The search criteria that you use on one site may return entirely different results when used on a different site. Remember: Broad searching is not always the best approach. Look carefully at the search fields before you enter your terms. Understand what you are viewing (an index or abstract versus an actual scan of the original image). Evaluate each result and scroll down to the bottom to check the source citation for what you are viewing. Then, write down or save/print the instructions of where you will need to go next for more information. For example, if you see just an index of a marriage record, is there a notation stating where you can obtain the actual record through online ordering, mail request, or in person?

Finally, consider the steps you need to take to look at additional resources and how to use new media solutions to connect with cousins, discover fresh leads, and crowd source your research problems. Remember the old saying, “You can’t know where you are going until you know where you’ve been.”

2. ESTIMATE

Many research tasks are easier if you estimate how much time it will take to do them and all of the resources you will need to check. Have short term and long term goals and make sure they are realistic goals. An example of a long-term goal might be to locate records in an ancestor’s town or village of origin in Europe. A short-term goal might be to identify the ancestral town or village using North American records. Try to schedule time to devote to your research. Use a calendar and set deadlines. Apps or tools may also help streamline the process. When you accomplish a task, reward yourself with a genealogy gift - perhaps a subscription to a site you have not yet searched, a membership to a genealogical society, registration to a conference or seminar, or a book or eBook you have wanted to purchase. If you are not currently using research plans or logs, consider doing so. These documents will not only help you see where you are going moving forward in your research, but will also help you to see where you have been the next time you need to review your research. Your research log can be in the form of a table in a word processing document, or a spreadsheet. I personally like to use a spreadsheet that I can upload and work within Google Drive, www.google.com/drive, because I can access it on any computer, my tablet or smart-phone.

3. EXECUTE

All the goals in the world won’t help you get the answers you need until you execute the plan you have put into place. Learn about new records and resources by attending genealogy conferences and institutes. Online courses and webinars offer free, or low-cost opportunities to learn new skills and broaden your knowledge base without leaving home. Check www.geneawebinars.com and <http://hackgenealogy.com> for offerings. Upload your family tree to more than one website (for example, if you have a tree on Ancestry.com, upload your GEDCOM file to: Find My Past www.findmypast.com, My Heritage www.myheritage.com, WikiTree, www.wikitree.com).

Try a different database or new search terms. Put yourself out there on social media by writing a blog, or joining a new Facebook or Google Plus group, try Twitter, or learn how to use Pinterest. You can find more tips and suggestions in the “Get your Genealogy Groove back Boot Camp” (a joint program I did with genealogy professional Thomas MacEntee in January 2014 - the digital download is available for purchase at <http://hackgenealogy.com/features/store>).

If you find your research has a large number of holes, missing citations, or lacks evidence or proof, perhaps you will want to start over. In January 2015, MacEntee launched The Genealogy Do-Over - a program constructed of 13 mileposts or journey markers which are laid out over 13 weeks - where you put all of your old research aside and more or less start again.

MacEntee summarizes this as: “...I set aside everything* related to my genealogy research including notebooks, papers, and even digitized files and my genealogy database files and START OVER. I’m hitting the reset button. I’m allowing myself to have a do-over! (*certain

items such a vital records ordered and paid for or research gathered on long-distance trips can be retained).”

The Genealogy Do-Over is certainly a more radical approach, but could be just what you need to get back on the right genealogy track. Whatever your choice, try to find fresh ways of looking at data you’ve already collected, learn those strategies for smarter searching your favorite tried-and-true databases (and new ones too) for clues, always be on the lookout for what you may have missed the first time around.

THE BOY SOLDIER OF WORLD WAR I

By JIM BRADSHAW

The Welsh Citizen, July 22, 2014

LOUIS STANLEY MARTIN was 16 when he volunteered to fight in World War I. He was not yet 18 on July 20, 1918, when he died on a battlefield in France.

STANLEY had just gone back to the trenches after being hospitalized after a toxic gas attack in the spring of 1917. His commanding officer, Lt. E. H. DIETZ wrote then to STANLEY’s parents, Dr. and Mrs. G. A. (BEDON) MARTIN.

“I am very sorry to have to inform you that your son is one of many ... who are now in the hospital as a consequence of having passed through a most violent gas attack. We have since had information about him to the effect that he is getting along nicely, and it is sincerely hoped that he will suffer no ill effects.”

Adjutant General HENRY P. McCAIN wired the news of STANLEY’s death to his parents, and the sad news quickly spread through the town.

The Lafayette Advertiser reported: “Lafayette bowed its head in sorrow yesterday afternoon when the news spread that LOUIS STANLEY MARTIN, the mere boy-soldier ... had sacrificed his life in France on the altar of liberty. The news carrying sadness in its every word came in the following telegram: ‘Deeply regret to inform you that it is officially reported that Private L. S. MARTIN, infantry, died July 20 from wounds received in action.’ ”

A later newspaper report supplied a few more details.

“Due to a rule made when our boys were sent ‘over there,’ he was buried in the American cemetery in Paris, on the height above the city, and his body will repose there until the end of the war. According to the rules, he was given a military funeral, including the soldier’s escort, the religious ceremony by a chaplain and the Red Cross contingent, the silent salute for no guns are permitted to be fired over graves in France during the war, then taps by the bugler. The grave is properly identified by the Red Cross.”

Col. JAMES A. MOSS, a Lafayette native who was Commanding Officer, 367th Infantry Regiment in France, wrote a letter of sympathy to the bereaved parents, praising STANLEY, the "Boy Hero," for his patriotism and bravery.

STANLEY's remains were not returned for burial in St. John Cemetery in Lafayette until 1921. The newspaper reported, "a simple service ... impressively held" on Aug. 25, which would have been his 21st birthday.

His body arrived on train Number 7 on a Saturday, Aug. 24, and members of the American Legion led a procession from the railroad station to the family residence. The funeral was held the next day.

A tribute by Mayor CHARLES D. CAFFERY, was reported in *The Lafayette Gazette*: "In him is found the young hero, the first flower of young American manhood, of the type, indeed, that fought the battles of the Revolution. All honor to his memory, all honor to his father and mother who allowed the boy to go. The sympathy of this community goes out to them, but let them not grieve, rather let them take unto themselves the glory and the honor that comes from the knowledge that this dear boy was brave, that he never flinched, and that he gave his life for a cause as holy, as pure, as just, and as righteous as any of which history tells."

Gen. JOHN J. PERSHING, who led the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I, also sent a message: "He bravely laid down his life for the cause of his country; his name will forever remain fresh in the hearts of his friends and comrades."

STANLEY's father, meanwhile, took immediate action when he learned of his son's death. He sent this wire to President WOODROW WILSON: "Just received official word of the death of my son. ... May I not beg of you to make an exception and send me over there to finish his task. I am fifty-seven and can stand any examination. I am as good as twenty-one."

The President's secretary wrote back, commending Dr. MARTIN's bravery and patriotism. But President WILSON declined the father's offer to join the fray and avenge his son.

American Legion Post 69 in Lafayette is named for STANLEY MARTIN and for LOUIS FELIX DUCREST, who was killed in World War II.

If you can't find your ancestor on the 1800 census for Georgia, try researching the Georgia land lotteries. These were the sale of public lands in 1805, 1807, 1820, 1821 and 1827, whose proceeds went to finance the care of orphans, widows and lunatics. There were extra draws for the veterans of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

FLOOR: (n) A place where genealogists store their priceless documents.

I am not a pack rat, I'm a collector.

GRAND ISLE, LOUISIANA

Submitted by WILLIAM J. THIBODEAUX, Lafayette, La.

The steamer *D. S. Cage* left the headwaters of Harvey's Canal on August 20, 1870, with 35 passengers bound for Grand Isle, Louisiana, with Captain FLATEAU at the helm. One of his passengers was a reporter from the *New Orleans Republican*, who afterwards wrote an article about his experience. Much of his article was used in this essay. During that era, the *Cage* made two trips to Grand Isle each week. It left on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and began their return trips on Mondays and Thursdays. On this day, the passengers boarded the *Cage* at 8:00 o'clock Saturday morning and were anticipating an enjoyable stay on the gulf coast. Grand Isle was a favorite vacation destination for generations, especially after the Great Storm of 1856 that totally destroyed Isle Denière. Since that time it's been everyone's dream to make Grand Isle more accessible.

Although, New Orleans to Grand Isle is not a great distance from one another as a crow flies, getting there by boat in 1870 was a long and difficult journey. The reporter on board the *Cage* described some of what he saw. He remembered seeing occasional primitive shanties that were used by lumber men selecting wood for making shingle. Primitive shanties were used for shelter by those who toiled at the shell banks too. He reported seeing several plantations along bayou after bayou, and the construction underway of a large sugar mill at Chaperon's plantation. From a distance Berthered's plantation was seen, which reportedly was the finest in the South. And at the entrance to the Rigolets was Drouet's plantation which was large and well maintained. As the evening shadows deepened, he named several locations, i.e., Point Lookout and Fisherman's Point. Fort Livingston was seen from a distance and when the steamer arrived at the dock to let two passengers disembark, it was totally dark.

When the *Cage* arrived at Grand Isle, the captain noticed that the wind had blown in the wrong direction and the water was too shallow for the steamer. Within a half mile of the dock the steamer could go no further. Captain FLATEAU blew the whistle while everyone on board huddled close together and fought off mosquitos that had been feasting on the passengers and crew. A few minutes later a large flat-bottomed boat being pushed by long poles appeared in the darkness. The passengers were transferred and slowly made their way to the wharf. The guests registered at the Grand Isle Hotel, which was really some twenty-five or so one-story cottages of various sizes grouped along the street of what appeared to be a thriving country village. A large building of about 150 feet long contained a dining room designed to accommodate about 200 people. Under the same roof was a large parlor that contained a finely tuned piano and doubled as a *salle de danse* at a moment's notice. The office was in another large building of about 200 feet long, which also held a barroom, billiard room, and a series of enough bedrooms to accommodate about 100 guests. Between the dining room and the office along both sides of the street, and at a distance from the building containing the barroom and lodging for single men, stood cottages in an irregular manner designated for vacationing families.

After the guests were served a delicious supper of oysters in various styles - raw, baked or broiled, most headed to a clean and comfortable bed well protected from the dreaded foe by mosquito bar. The "Hotel" was located near the center of the island. It had once been a sugar plantation with a sugar mill, storehouses, employee houses, offices and "quarters." Early the

following morning everyone was ready to enjoy a swim before sunrise. A uniquely constructed railroad led from the assemblage of buildings that constituted the hotel, down to the gulf shore. The ringing of a bell announced that the railcar was about to depart. The bathers crowded in, young and old alike. The railcar was large enough to accommodate about fifty guests. It was constructed in a style and pattern to be found on no other railroad. The rails were of wood, worn into an irregular shape causing much bumping and shaking of passengers within the railcar as it moved along the rail line.

An article in *The Weekly Thibodaux Sentinel and Journal* of July 3, 1880, made mention of a smaller hotel on Grand Isle located a mile east of the Grand Isle Hotel, which "accommodated a limited number of boarders." There were two rows of trees that appeared to be a century old that extended across the island, creating "a drive from the dwellings on the bay to the beach on the gulf." The paper went on and reported "as a watering place, it is doubtful Grand Isle can be exceeded. We have visited Coney Island and Rockaway beach near New York which are often visited by 100,000 people in one day, and have no hesitation in asserting that neither of those famous places can compare with Grand Isle in natural advantages for a summer watering resort. The disadvantage of Grand Isle was being too far from New Orleans to be visited in one day, and a railroad to the other island is impossible." The beach had a gradual slope from the sand leading into the water for a long distance. No one had ever experienced an undertow at Grand Isle, and at that time it was said that with proper management Grand Isle could be unsurpassed by any beach in the South. Grand Isle was a magnificent Island; nine miles long by about a mile wide situated in an east-west direction. It is bounded on the northern side by Caminada Bay and on the southern side by the Gulf of Mexico. Every variety of melon was grown on the island. There were also figs, peaches, grapes and other fruit. At that time, the eastern end of the island was still owned by descendants of its original owner, FRANCOIS RIGAUD, who was said to be a lieutenant of LAFITTE's. RIGAUD died in 1865 at the age of 98. The western portion of the island originally belonged to LOUIS CHIGHIZOLA who also had connections to LAFITTE. Both owners held their land under Spanish Land Grants. CHIGHIZOLA was known as NEZEOUPE (cut-nose) which he received in a dispute with LAFITTE. CHIGHIZOLA sold his portion of the island to RIVAS COLMINERO who cultivated sugarcane for a time before he sold it to JUAN de EGANA. Large cuts across the island from bay to gulf were dug to facilitate drainage. Unfortunately, saltwater impregnated the island to the point where the sugarcane that was produced contained a saline taste, which caused sugarcane cultivation to cease in 1855. He tried growing cotton but that failed too. Afterwards Grand Isle ceased to operate as a plantation. Salt water intrusion was probably the main reason why the only source of firewood at that time was driftwood driven ashore by the gulf. Following the death of JUAN de EGANA in 1865, his property ended up in different hands, COTT, WILLOZ, MIOTON, COMMANDEUR, and others. The principal owner at the time was a Mr. HARVEY as in the Harvey Canal variety and a Mr. H. MARGOT. The Rigaud maison at Rigaud's Point was still standing at the time of the reporter's writings. On the walls of the old home were several high water marks, which indicated how high the water had risen in the years: 1812, 1831, and 1869. It was reported that Mr. J. H. HARVEY, the gentleman of capital, was at that time negotiating for a site on the island to build a first-class hotel capable of accommodating at least six hundred guests. HARVEY was also contemplating building a steamer with a shallow draft capable of making daily voyages to Grand Isle in less than eight hours.

Early Monday morning a gentle gulf breeze moved in along with enough tide to allow the steamer to dock against the wharf so that 40 passengers could board for their return trip to Harvey's Canal.

FROM OUR MEMBER #1218 – BRYAN QUICK

RE: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 38 #4, page 143

The article *Our Past* made reference to W. J. QUICK, who built the apartment complex Margaret Manor.

Mr. QUICK was my uncle and he was also involved in other projects in Lake Charles, such as the Gray home. Prior to settling in Lake Charles, he and Aunt Iva were in Honduras (est. 1913-1915) for Favrot & Livaudais. He died in 1950 or 1951, and is buried in Abbeville.

The following article appeared in the *History of Louisiana*, page 846, date unknown.

WALTON J. QUICK, 206 Noble Building, Lake Charles, is a building contractor and has been a resident of Lake Charles for over a quarter of a century and engaged in the building industry since 1912. Mr. QUICK has specialized in the construction of the better type of residential buildings, schools and other public structures, and some of the finest school buildings in the state were erected by his organization. HUDSON EAST is associated in the business with Mr. QUICK, who was to all intents and purposes reared in the contracting business, his father before him having been a well-known contractor as have others of the QUICK family as far back as the history of his people can be traced.

WALTON J. QUICK, was born near Houma in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana, on the eighth of July, 1881 a son of THOMAS S. QUICK and ELLA (CHAMPAGNE) QUICK. Mr. QUICK has one full brother, ALEXANDER J. QUICK, and six half-brothers and sisters. He was reared in Terrebonne Parish, attended the public schools there and went to work after leaving school as a carpenter in Abbeville. He later removed to Baton Rouge, did general contracting work there and started in business for himself in 1912. Mr. QUICK was materially aided in his early efforts by LOUIS A. LIVAUDAIS, a member of the famous architectural firm of FAVROT and LIVAUDAIS of New Orleans.

On the thirteenth of September, 1905, Mr. QUICK was married to Miss IVA E. BURFORD, a daughter of WILLIAM BURFORD of Terrebonne Parish. Mr. and Mrs. QUICK have one son, WILLIAM JAMES QUICK, who was born the eighteenth of January, 1923.

For many years actively interested in the civic and fraternal affairs of Lake Charles, Mr. QUICK is a member of the Association of Commerce, the Lake Charles General Contractors Association, and the Associated General Contractors of America. Fraternally he is a Mason, a member of Lake Charles Lodge No. 400, and all of the Scottish Rite bodies, including the thirty-second degree. Mr. QUICK has never been known to slight a contract in any respect and is held in the highest regard by architects, public officials and owners of private buildings with whom he has been associated during his long career as a building contractor.

MEMORIES ARE KEEPSAKES THAT LIVE IN OUR HEARTS FOREVER.

GRAND CHENIER SETTLED BY FOLKS FROM THE EAST COAST

Permission to print given by *The Cameron Parish Pilot*, Cameron, La., October 16, 2008

By BERNICE STEWART

In the 1830s and '40s a wave of migration from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi swept into Grand Chenier. Others came in from Texas, having sojourned there for a few years after leaving their original homes in eastern or southeastern states. Nearly all were of Celtic or Anglo-Saxon lineage.

Generally attributed as being the first permanent settler on Grand Chenier was MILLEDGE WILLIAM McCALL, a native of Georgia. He was an old-time doctor and justice of the peace. In fact, he was the only justice in the whole area until Cameron was organized into a parish.

His wife, the former SARA BRAY MARTIN, was a native of North Carolina. He had lived in Mississippi before moving to Grand Chenier in the later part of 1837 or early in '38. Five of their twelve children were born after they settled on the Chenier.

PAUL JONES, a merchant from Massachusetts, came in about the same time. His *Jubilee* was the first regular sailboat on the Mermentau. According to the United States census records, he was only eighteen years of age at the time.

JOHN M. SMITH, according to an unofficial record, arrived on the Chenier March 12, 1838. On the same date LOUIS VAUGHAN moved in from New Iberia.

WILLIAM DOXEY, a North Carolina planter, came in around 1840. He brought with him a large number of slaves and the intention to become a sugar cane planter. He later married MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the MILLEDGE McCALLs.

THEOGENE BROUSSARD, coming from Abbeville, is said to have settled on the eastern end of Grand Chenier of 1840 and to have named it Cow Island because of roving herds of cattle found here.

RICHARD VAUGHAN is said to have moved there in 1841.

Sometime during the winter of 1841-42 the JOHN WILLIAM SWEENEY family, including four children, came in from Mississippi. SWEENEY, born in Baltimore County, Maryland, was a tailor; he brought his equipment with him and plied his trade on the Chenier. He specialized in the tailoring of wedding suits for gentlemen. His wife, the former SARAH JANE HICKOK, was a native of Virginia. She often told how she had pawned her gold watch and chain and her silken dresses in order to help pay the preemption claims on their new land.

Others - some unmarried, some with families - who arrived during the 1840s were the BENJAMIN ROOTS, FRANCIS ARCHER, VALSIN MONTET, ISAAC BONSALL and ALBERT STAFFORD, both of Pennsylvania; ELIAS LINDSTROM, a native of Sweden; JOHN B. ARMSTRONG of Alabama; ALEXANDER McDONALD of Ireland; WILLIAM REID of

Kentucky; LAWRENCE and MICHAL STURLESE of Italy, both listed as ship captains; ROBERT PERRY of Pennsylvania and his wife, the former EMILY BOOTHE of Georgia.

Among them, too, were JOHN WETHERILL, a native of Pennsylvania and a university student of that state; his wife, the former EMELINE HARGROVE of Indiana; their three Indiana-born and three Texas-born children. The eldest Mr. WETHERILL (he had a son and a grandson named JOHN) became known throughout Southwest Louisiana as a teacher of keen intellect and broad knowledge. Students from what are now Calcasieu and Jefferson Davis parishes were then boarded in Chenier homes in order to be instructed by him.

JAMES WELSH (WELCH) arrived in 1846, settling on Grand Chenier and later moving to Oak Grove.

Other names found in the 1850 census are ROAT, WHITE, STINE, HARRISON, TANNER, PERRY, ARCHER, ROY, MILLER, McCLURE, HOWE, and HALL and plus a few that cannot be deciphered.

By 1860 the names of MAYNE, GORDY, DICK, HILL, BERTRAND, DOLAND, TRAHAN, MURPHY, PORTIE, and a Dr. CHARLES HULTON had been added. Many new families had branched out from the settlers of a decade before.

The 1870 records include families of HARPERS, BAUMGARTNERS, GILLETTS, GILLESPIES, SUTTLES, DURRS, HALEs, STANSBURYs, CARRs, MAUGETs, CALHOUNs, McSHANs, BENOITs and PREMOS.

As time rolled on some names died out and new ones appeared as old settlers passed away without leaving sons or as whole families moved elsewhere.

14th DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

Contributed by SHIRLEY CHUMLEY SMITH, Member No. 980

OBITUARY FOR JUDGE WARREN E. HOOD

Lake Charles American Press, Tuesday, October 21, 1997, Page 2

HOOD SERVICES WEDNESDAY

Funeral Services for Judge WARREN E. HOOD, 73, will be at 1 p.m. Wednesday, Oct. 22, in First Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. TOM PASS will officiate. Burial will be in the Graceland Cemetery under direction of Johnson Funeral Home.

Visitation is from 4-8 p.m. today at the funeral home and from 10 a.m. Wednesday at the church.

Judge HOOD died at 11:55 a.m. Monday, Oct. 20, 1997, in his residence.

A native of Welsh, he lived most of his life in Lake Charles. He was a graduate of Lake Charles High School and attended Southwestern in Memphis, Tenn. (now Rhodes University), and the University of the South at Sewanee, Ga. Judge HOOD received his J.D. degree from Louisiana State University in 1949. He practiced law in Lake Charles until December 1972, when he was elected to the bench. He served on the 14th Judicial District Court until his retirement in December 1990. After his retirement he served by assignment on the Third Circuit Court of Appeals. He served as Assistant District Attorney for the 14th Judicial District, as well as City Attorney for the city of Lake Charles.

He was a member and past deacon of the First Presbyterian Church, a 32nd degree Mason, K.C.C.H., and Shriner. He was past president of the Kiwanis Club of Lake Charles; a past president of the Southwest Louisiana Bar Association; and a District Committeeman of the Boy Scouts of America. He was also a member of the Louisiana State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and a member of the American Legion W. B. Williamson Post 1 and the veterans of Foreign Wars. A Navy veteran of World War II, he served in the Pacific Theater.

Survivors include his wife, THERESA VIDRINE HOOD; two daughters, CAROL HOOD DeROUEN of Lake Charles and JENNIFER JANE HOOD of Austin, Texas; two sons, GARY B. and DARYL STEWART HOOD, both of Lake Charles; one brother, ROBIN M. HOOD of Spartanburg, S.C.; three sisters, ANNIE LOIS STRAIT of Lake Charles, ELEANOR HOOD TAGGART of Vinton, and DOROTHY HOOD BEDSWORTH of Cleburne, Texas; and 10 grandchildren.

Lake Charles American Press, Thursday, September 10, 1942, Page 12

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT:

Returns, although incomplete, from the Primary Election held on Tuesday of this week indicate that the people of this Judicial District have honored me with another term as one of your District Judges.

Along with a deep sense of gratitude for this honor and for this expression of your confidence in me, there is a deepened sense of my responsibility as I again assume the trust committed to me of properly interpreting and wisely administering our laws designed to remove as far as possible crime and vice from society, and for the protection of life, liberty and property rights, and for the fostering of all those influences that contribute to higher standards of living, to the integrity and happiness of our homes, and to the enjoyment of peace in our community.

To this high, and I may say Holy task, I shall re-dedicate myself.

With a deep and constant sense of gratitude to all my friends throughout this great Judicial District for your interest and loyal support,

I am gratefully,

JOHN T. HOOD

OBITUARY FOR JUDGE JOHN A. PATIN

From the Lake Charles American Press, Saturday, March 26, 2005, Page 2

Judge JOHN A. "JAP" PATIN, 89, died at 11:15 a.m. Friday, March 25, 2005, in a local hospital.

Judge PATIN was born on April 6, 1915, in Breaux Bridge. He graduated from Breaux Bridge High School in 1931 and went on to study pre-law at Southwest Louisiana Institute (SLI). He served as secretary to Lt. Gov. JOHN B. FOURNET. He went on to attend law school at Louisiana State University and graduated with a (sic) L.L.B. degree in 1936 and was later granted a juris doctorate. While at LSU, he served as chief justice on the Honor Court.

In August, 1936, he began the practice of law in Lake Charles. Judge PATIN married TERESA DURAND in 1937 and had two children, KENNETH and PETER. He was appointed referee in bankruptcy (now bankruptcy judge) in 1936 and then appointed assistant United States attorney for Western District of Louisiana from 1939-1945. Later, he was appointed first assistant at the western district headquartered in Shreveport.

Judge PATIN was city attorney for the city of DeQuincy and continued in private practice from 1945-1980. Following the death of his first wife, he married MARY LUCILLE LASTRAPES in 1977. He was appointed district judge for the 14th Judicial District "pro tempore," in August 1977. He was elected as judge for the 14th Judicial District in 1980. He served as a judge on the third Circuit Court of Appeal "pro tem" in 1992.

Judge PATIN was a member of the American Bar Association, Louisiana State Bar Association and the Southwest Louisiana Bar Association. He organized and was the first commander of the Lake Charles Power Squadron and later was elected commander of District 21. He was president of the Lake Charles Pistol Club and president of the Calcasieu Rifle and Pistol Club. Judge PATIN was a member of the Pioneer Club and City Club of Lake Charles. He was a 40-year member of American Numismatic Association and was a licensed airplane pilot with an instrument ticket. He was a member of St. Margaret Catholic Church, where he served as the first president of the parish Council. He was also a trustee at St. Margaret Catholic Church, president of the school Board, member of the finance council and lay minister of communion.

Survivors include his two sons, JOHN KENNETH PATIN and PETER DURAND PATIN, both of Lake Charles; brother, ROBERT K. PATIN of Lake Charles; sister, ELAINE P. SCHULZ of Baton Rouge; sister-in-law, ANNA LEE PATIN of Lake Charles; numerous nieces and nephews; and the sons and daughters of his wife, MARY LOU LASTRAPES.

He was preceded in death by his first wife, TERESA DURAND PATIN, and second wife, MARY LUCILLE LASTRAPES PATIN; parents, JOHN J. PATIN and BIRDIE PATIN BROUSSARD; and brother, J. FRED PATIN.

His funeral will be at 2 p.m. Monday, March 28, from St. Margaret Catholic Church. Monsignor CHARLES DUBOIS will officiate. Burial will follow in Consolata Cemetery. Visitation is 4-8

p.m. Sunday, with a rosary being recited that evening and visitation from 10 a.m.-1:30 p.m. Monday.

If you would like to make donations, please do so to the TERESA PATIN Scholarship Fund at St. Margaret Catholic School, 2510 Enterprise Blvd., Lake Charles, LA 70601.

Condolences to the family may be made at www.johnsonfuneralhome.net

CASTLE OF IMAGINATION

Contributed by MICHAEL NUNEZ, Member #1105

RANDY WELBORN, a well known southeast Texas artist, has been painting vivid remembrances of the city of Beaumont since 1983. My favorite work by Mr. WELBORN is his depiction of a mid 1950s scene with Beaumont's Tyrrell Public Library at Pearl and Forsythe as the focal point. He titled the work "Castle of Imagination." Mr. WELBORN has fond memories as a 1950s youngster climbing the library's spiral staircase up to the children's room where wonderful imaginary worlds were opened to him. My special memory of the old library covers three and one-half school years, senior year at Beaumont High School (1968-1969) and the first two and one-half years at Lamar University (1969-1971). It was actually Lamar State College of Technology until 1971. I worked at Tyrrell three hours every weeknight during school and full time during the summers. I spent many a night chasing copies of periodicals that were kept in the expansive attic. Patrons were not allowed in the attic, so I had to enter that spooky domain to get some of their reference materials. Dim light and dark shadows abounded in the attic, but nothing scary or sinister was ever encountered, regardless of where my imagination may have led me.

The "Castle" was originally the First Baptist Church of Beaumont, built in 1903. Captain W. C. TYRRELL, a prominent Beaumont businessman, purchased the building in 1923 and later donated it to the City of Beaumont. The library opened in the building in 1926. The old church building served as Beaumont's main library until 1974 when the new main library was constructed one block to the south. When the new main library opened, the old "Castle" started life anew as the Tyrrell Historical Library.

I've lived in Austin since 1974, but I frequently go back to Beaumont to see relatives. I rarely make that trip without taking time to go by the Tyrrell Historical Library. Several years ago I began donating my prior year issues of *Kinfolks* to Tyrrell. A few months ago, I realized that there was no need for me to keep my volumes of Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society's *Ancestor Charts and Tables*, so I included those in my most recent "donation" visit to Mr. WILLIAM GRACE, the director of Tyrrell. As with many libraries, the Tyrrell budget is tight, so he was very happy to receive them.

Mr. GRACE gave me a few facts and figures about Tyrrell on my recent visit. The library has about 10,000 volumes on genealogy and Beaumont and Texas history. There are about 39,000 reels on local history and genealogy, primarily genealogy. The archival section has 530

collections on Beaumont and surrounding area history. Between 350 and 425 patrons visit Tyrrell each month. Between 850 and 1000 researchers from all over the world access the digital collections each month. You can connect to the digital collection at <http://tyrrellhistoricallibrary.contentdm.oclc.org>. Mr. GRACE has been with the Beaumont library system since 1999. He worked for 17½ years for the Kansas State Historical Society prior to that. I was especially happy to learn that the Beaumont General Photograph Archives can now be accessed on line.

If you find yourself in Beaumont, stop by to see the old “Castle of Imagination.” It’s a grand old building, inside and out. Take your time. You’ll want to view the exterior from every angle. Inside is even more impressive, especially on bright days that beautifully illuminate the countless stained glass windows. You’ll see that it IS possible to pass the 100 year mark and still be admired.

(Tyrrell Historical Library is located at 695 Pearl St., Beaumont, TX 77701, phone 409-833-2759. It is open Monday through Thursday from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Website is www.beaumontlibrary.gov/departments/library/library-branches/tyrrell-library

VIRGINIA VITAL RECORDS ONLINE

By DICK EASTMAN, *Eastman’s Online Genealogy Newsletter*, June 15, 2015

More than 16 million Virginia vital records have been digitized and indexed as a result of collaboration between Ancestry and the Virginia Department of Health (VDH). These records were officially released to the public on June 2, 2015.

For vital records which are now “open,” the image of the original vital record can be viewed online through Ancestry, for records which are still “closed”, an index with key information is available online through VDH. Virginia death, marriage and divorce records are now “closed” for 25 years; Virginia births are “closed” for 100 years.

Virginia has required localities to maintain birth, marriage and death records in the 20th century since 1912. The Virginia vital records presently available through Ancestry are birth and death records from 1912 to 2014, divorce records from 1918 to 2014, and marriage records from 1936 to 2014. Presumably 1912-1936 marriage will be added later. The birth records released include delayed births going back to 1864, but recorded after 1912.

For those without an Ancestry subscription, try www.vdh.state.va.us/vital_records/ for the index. Library of Virginia patrons who are physically at the Library can also access the Ancestry database free of charge.

‘IF YOU DON’T HAVE TIME TO DO IT RIGHT, WHEN WILL YOU HAVE TIME TO DO IT OVER?’

JOHN WOODEN, 1910-2010

THE DAILY AMERICAN (19 JULY 1897)

Information Gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member No. 1296

Continued from Vol. 39 No. 2

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

TO BIG LAKE. J. FRANK and family and SOL BLOCH and family went to Big Lake Saturday for a few days outing.

BACK FROM BIG LAKE. A crowd of 25 returned from Big Lake last evening. They say it is a fine place for a few weeks outing, and that they had a most enjoyable time.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING. The city council, meets tonight in the city hall. The committee appointed to draw up an anti-band ordinance is expected to report. Friends of the anti-band ordinance believe they will succeed in getting it passed.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. A meeting of the stockholders of the Orange Grove company is called to meet on the 31st instant. All stockholders should attend this meeting, as business of importance must be disposed of.

A. THOMSON, President

W. F. SCHWING, Secretary

BOYS CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST. The Pine Sluggers and Dukes, two boys baseball teams, will meet in deadly combat on the diamond back of Judge J. A. KINDER's residence this afternoon. They have made great preparations for the game which will settle for the time the boys championship of the city.

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT. FRED BRENCHER, of Westlake, had the misfortune to be struck in the eye Friday, by a flying chip of wood while working at the planer of the Perkins & Miller's mill. It struck the eyeball fracturing it a little. At first the wound was thought to be quite serious but at present it is doing nice, and it will soon be well.

SHE WANTED HIS COMPANY. The efficient policeman GEO. MILLER caused much merriment by the way he was escorting a damsel of color whom he had under arrest down Ryan street today. He wanted her to follow on behind him but she wanted to walk along with him. The result was that she caused the genial GEORGE to put his best foot foremost to keep ahead of her while she followed resolutely behind.

MAYOR'S COURT. The mayor's court was dull this morning for a Monday morning session. Only two offenders were up before His Honor, a dusky youth and damsel. They had been fighting and using bad language, and Officer FOSTER nabbed them. JOE SHAW, for disturbing the peace by fighting and using bad language, was fined \$2.50. GEORGIA THORNTON, for using bad language, was also fined \$2.50.

PERSONAL. The Comings and Goings of People You Know.

P. DANIELS left for New Orleans this morning.

F. W. JOLET, the fish man, is down at the Pass.

C. A. BARR spent yesterday in the city on business.

F. C. YOUNG is assisting the clerks at the Palace to-day.

FRED BRENCHER of Westlake spent Saturday night in the city.

GEO. MILLER of Sugartown, one of Calcasieu's foremost educators, is in town to-day.

J. NEWHOUSE went to Fenton this morning after a bunch of cattle for his market here.

H. J. GARRETT leaves for Wichita, Kansas, tonight, to make his home at that place.

N. A. and L. J. SMITH, of Barnes Creek, were in the city yesterday.

J. M. ANDRUS visited friends in the city yesterday.

J. P. OSBORN returned to his home in Fenton this morning. His family will remain in the city for a few days.

Messrs. J. R. and A. T. JONES, of Iowa, were in town today.

Capt. GEO. LOCK, of Lockport, came over on the *Hazel* this afternoon.

HIRAM SWOPE, the representative of the *Galveston Daily News*, is in the city.

CHAS. PORTER, of Shreveport, is in the city in the interest of the American Building and Loan Association of Little Rock.

Capt. W. B. NORRIS is in Lake Charles today on business.

Dr. J. B. McMAHON left yesterday evening for San Antonio, Texas, for a 10 days stay.

J. W. RHORER, U.S. commissioner, left for Oberlin this morning to transact business for a few days.

Miss GERTRUDE HARRIS, who has just closed a very successful school in Cameron parish, spent Saturday in the city with friends, returning to her home in Crowley Sunday morning.

Miss DAISY BAKER spent Sunday with Miss NELLIE CLINE.

TOM BAKER came in from the eight mile ranch Saturday evening. He says it is a little dry out there at present.

CHAS. W. HOLE, G.P.A. of the Watkins route, leaves this evening for Alexandria, where he goes to attend a meeting of railroad representatives, cotton compress people and cotton dealers, at which time the cotton rates will be adjusted and the business outcome of Alexandria during the cotton season allotted to the various roads.

A SAD ACCIDENT. RAYMOND DUHON, of Grand Lake, Shoots Himself Fatally.

Yesterday about 2 o'clock, RAYMOND DUHON, of Grand Lake, was returning from a fishing trip in a wagon. He attempted to take a shot gun from a vehicle, when same was accidentally discharged, the entire load lodging in his stomach. He died from the effects this morning at six o'clock.

Dr. L. H. MOSS, of this city, was summoned but nothing could be done to relieve the wounded boy. He was about 15 years of age, and was well-known in Lake Charles.

NIX WAS IN TOWN. While the Officers Were Chasing Him in Westlake He Was in Lake Charles.

The slick guest who worked Proprietor THEAUX for \$10 and I. REINAUER for \$8.25, and then escaped, has proven that he was even slicker than the officers thought. After he was released by Officer DEES on account of the telegram which said he was alright, he was supposed to have skipped by way of Westlake. It was said that he was seen at Westlake at about noon and had taken to the woods. If he was in Westlake he must have returned for he was seen by Officer GEO. MILLER in this city that afternoon. He also went to Mayor CROWLEY's steam laundry at 5 o'clock to get his laundry. Mayor CROWLEY said he had no right to arrest him and so telephoned to Mr. THEAUX to send an officer after him but the officer did not come and the alleged NIX made good his escape. He may, however, still be in the city as the night trains were watched and he did not leave on them.

The alleged NIX was released from the penitentiary a short time back where he had been serving out a term for obtaining money under false pretense. While the officers were telephoning to the constable at Westlake to catch him and hastening over in that direction after

him, the slick forger was no doubt taking it easy until later in the afternoon when he went to CROWLEY's laundry got his belongings and quietly left.

MILITARY CELEBRATION. Boys of Company G Preparing to Have a Blow Out at One of the Parks.

Quite a celebration is in contemplation for the benefit of Company G before they leave for the encampment at Shreveport.

It is not definitely settled upon but it is proposed that a base ball team selected from the company and some outsiders play the Lake Charles Juniors at one of the parks. Besides the base ball game, there will be a number of field day events, the winners to represent Company G on the field day in Shreveport. There may also be some bicycle races. The First Regiment Band will be in attendance and the company may give an exhibition drill, a skirmish drill and an individual drill. It has been a long time since Lake Charles has had a genuine celebration, so it is hoped the boys will push the matter through to success.

Capt. KNAPP, of Company G, is the moving spirit in the matter and is very enthusiastic over the idea. No doubt the affair would be will patronized and the soldier boys would realize a neat sum to help them out on their encampment expenses.

MARINE ITEMS.

The steamer *Margaret* came up last night from Calcasieu Pass having in tow three barges, the *Calcasieu*, the *Ferguson* and the *Hercules*. All will load with export lumber. The *Calcasieu* was placed at the Watkins transfer, taking the shipment from Crowell & Spencer, of Long Leaf, La. The *Ferguson* is loading at Lock, Moore & Co., Lockport, and the *Hercules* from the Norris Mills, Westlake.

WORLD WAR I SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

The National Archives at East Point, Georgia has over 24,000 Selective Service records, which are filed according to the state and local draft board (usually the county) in which the person registered. To have a search of the files made, you must provide the full name of the registrant and the city or county where he resided at the time of registration. For large metropolitan area, a street address must also be provided. Information may vary on the files. The Selective Service issued calls for registration on the following dates:

June 5, 1917	All men between 21 and 31 years
June 5, 1918	All men who had become 21 since June 5, 1917
August 25, 1918	All men who had become 21 since June 5, 1918
September 12, 1918	All men between the ages of 21 and 45 years.

Inquire about fees and send requests to: National Archives Regional branch, 1557 St. Joseph Ave., East Point, GA 30344

THERE IS ALWAYS, ALWAYS SOMETHING TO BE THANKFUL FOR.

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. 39 No. 2

LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY

p. 221 (continued)

STEAR, E. B. (Mrs), wks L. C. Planing
Mill, r 510 Clarence
STELLY, C. M. (Mrs ALICE), butcher,
r 1044 Common

STEEN, T. C. (Mrs), mach Reiser Mach shops,
r 316 Kirkman

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

p. 222

STEINMEYER, A. B. (Mrs), rice miller,
r Jackson and Canal
STEPHANO, ALFRED, pool room,
Gray st, r 1119 Railroad
STEPHENS, EDW., driver Pac Exp Co,
r 613 Division
STEPHENS, J. D. (Mrs), mgr Pac Exp
Co, r 613 Division
STEPHENSON, Miss KATE, r 205 Pujo
STEPHENSON, Mrs. L. E. (wid),
r 205 Pujo
STEVENS, ARTHUR (Alberta) (c), lab,
r 130 Louisiana

STEWART, Dr. A. P. (Mrs), physician, r 606 Kirby
STEWART, C. P. (Mrs), salesman, r 414 Division
STEWART, CHAS., stud, r 606 Kirby
STEWART, E. L. (Mrs), lawyer, Kaufman bldg,
r 1610 Madison
STEWART, FRANK, fireman, r 606 Kirby
STEWART ISAAC (c), cook, r 110 Blake
STEWART, MAUD, r 406 Boulevard

Advertisements: Sam'l Kaufman; F. A. Toce; Smith's Music Store; Assunto's Cleaning and Dyeing

STEWART, M. R. (Mrs), lawyer,
r Westlake
STEWART & STEWART, lawyers,
Kaufman bldg.
STEWART, WM. (AMELIA) (c),
lab, r 125 Franklin
STICKNEY, PAULINE (c),
r 926 Church
STILMAN, A. A. (Mrs), mgr
Reliable Fur Co, r 224 Broad
STINE, CLAUD, lab, r 1731 Geiffers
STINE, JOHN (Mrs), grader
Powell Lbr Co, r 708 Nichols

Advertisements: A. W. Mayer Insurance; Harmon, Thee Fashionable Tailor; Richard, Wasey & Company; Lake Side Steam Laundry Co.

STOKER, R. E. (Mrs ROSE), switchman
K C S, r 1505 Hodges
STOKER, R. W. (Mrs MATTIE), shipping
Clk K C S, r 1505 Hodges
STONE, ROBT R. (Mrs), lawyer,
Commercial bldg, r 727 Common
STONER, Miss GEORGIA, r 737 Pujo
STONER, Mrs. G. W. (wid), r 737 Pujo
STONER, ROBT., stud, r 737 Pujo
STORER, GEORGE, r 1105 Reid

Advertisements: F. A. TOCE; The Life Insurance Company of Virginia; Muller's; Kirby Street Grocer

STRIBLIN, Miss VIVA, r 1506 Moss
STRIBLING, W. W. (Mrs), mech engr,
r 1506 Moss
STRICKLAND, PAULINE (c), laund,
r 921 Church
STROUD, BEULAH (c), laund,
r 1214 Pine
STUBBS, EDW. (Mrs), grocer, STUBBS
HALL, r 628 Cleveland

p. 223

STINE, J. A. (Mrs), lab, r 1731 Geiffers
STOCKWELL, J. A. (Mrs), clk post office,
r 936 Clarence
STODDARD, COCHETT, lab, r 1019 Lawrence
STODDARD, J. R. (Mrs E), lab, r 1019 Lawrence
STODDARD GROCERY CO, WM. STODDARD,
prop, r 305 Kirkman
STODDARD, WM., (Mrs), grocer, r 307 Kirkman
STOKELY, ROBT., carp, r 1103 Railroad

p. 224

STORER, Mrs. JAMES (wid), r 1130 Bank
STORER, JOHN (Mrs), r 1105 Reid
STOUT, Floyd (Mrs LILY), lumberman,
r 507 Gray
STOUT, J. C. (Mrs), lumberman, r 505 Gray
STOUT, J. C. SAWMILL, Goosport
STOUT, L. B. (Mrs MAUD), lab, r Moeling
STOUT, JOSEPH (Mrs NETTIE), millman,
r 202 Gray
STRAUSS, A. (Mrs), r 327 Lawrence
STRACELL, C. J. (Mrs), driver White City Ldy,
r 501 Ann
STRIBLING, FLOYD, stud, r 1506 Moss

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STUBBS & HALL, grocers, 706 Ryan
STUART, F. P., fireman, Central No. 1, 914 Hodges
STUART, S. H. (Mrs), gas lighting business,
r 821 Division
SUDDUTH, Mrs. H. W. (wid), r 518 Clarence
SUDDUTH, Miss LILLIA, r 518 Clarence
SUDDUTH, Miss STELLA, clk SMITH Music
store, r 518 Clarence

(continued next issue)

CONSOLATA CEMETERY
2300 Country Club Rd., Lake Charles, Louisiana

These records were transcribed and typed in May 1998 by MARGARET RENTROP MOORE, Member No. 1065, from the actual cemetery records and not a reading of the headstones. The records are handwritten, so it is possible that in the translation, errors were made. These records are published with the permission of MARGARET RENTROP MOORE.

Continued from Vol. 39 #2

BATTAGLIA, FRANK H., b. 1937, d. -- Feb. 1996
BATTAGLIA, FRANK J., b. 17 Aug. 1905, d. 29 Jan. 1973 - age 67 yrs
BAUKMAN, ELIZABETH, b. no date, d. 22 Apr. 1971 - age 1 hr. & 20 min.
BAUMAN, GEORGE, b. 26 Dec. 1916, d. 13 Mar. 1997
BAWCON, JAMES G., b. 6 Jan. 1950, d. 13 July 1987
BAYARD, LINDSEY S., b. no date, d. 20 Apr. 1977
BDEWI, JABRIEL, b. & d. 7 Nov. 1993
BEADLE, NORMAN W., b. 5 Aug. 1907, d. 18 Dec. 1995
BEAR, HELENE B., b. 27 Apr. 1912, d. 19 Oct. 1991
BEARB, ELIE, b. no date, St. Landry Parish, La.; d. 12 Feb. 1978
BEARB, ELLA, b. 29 Mar. 1915, d. 31 Mar. 1989
BEARB, LEVID, b. 12 Feb. 1939, d. 15 June 1991
BEARD, MARK A., b. 25 Apr. 1905, d. 1 Mar. 1987
BEARD, MARY LOU, b. 24 Dec. 1936, d. 5 Dec. 1989
BEARD, RAY ALLEN, b. no date, d. 19 Feb. 1975 - age 39 yrs
BEARD, RAY ALLEN, b. 2 Sep. 1934, Sweetlake, La.; d. 21 Oct. 1976
BEARD, VIVIAN, b. 19 Mar. 1923, d. 3 Mar. 1992
BEASON, ROBERT M. Sr., b. 24 Feb. 1944, d. 5 Oct. 1972 - age 28 yrs
BEATTY, JOHN R., b. no date, d. 5 Nov. 1989
BEAUGH, ALPHIN J., b. 16 May 1905, d. 5 Feb. 1993
BEAUGH, CECIL, b. 13 June 1909, d. 5 Oct. 1992
BEAUGH, GABRIEL, b. 20 Nov. 1904, d. 20 May 1979
BEAUGH, LEOPOLD, b. no date, d. 29 Dec. 1973 - age 65 yrs
BEAUGH, SARA LOUISE, b. 5 Oct. 1943, d. 2 June 1985
BEAVERS, FRANK, b. no date, d. 12 Sep. 1970 - age 61 yrs
BEBEE, MARGARET, b. 12 May 1924, d. 10 Apr. 1976
BEBEE, RAYMOND, b. 8 Aug. 1918, Iowa, La.; d. 5 July 1974
BECH, BRUCE D. Sr., b. 21 Apr. 1942, d. 30 Jan. 1991
BECK, DOW HOLLEN, b. 4 Feb. 1893, d. 30 Oct. 1975
BEED, Infant, b. no date, d. 3 July 1986 - Infant of EDWARD BEED
BELAIRE, EVELYN H., b. 29 Apr. 1929, d. 19 Oct. 1985
BELAIRE, JOHN CARL, b. 10 Apr. 1925, d. 29 Apr. 1988
BELAIRE, PRESLEY, b. 2 Dec. 1914, d. 15 Mar. 1981
BELAIRE, RITA MARY BROUSSARD, b. 7 June 1899, d. 1 Dec. 1994
BELAIRE, ROWAN SCOTT, b. 7 Apr. 1994, d. 7 Apr. 1995
BELAIRE, TELISMARE, b. no date, d. 1 Apr. 1971 - age 80 yrs

BELANGER, VERNA, b. 25 Nov. 1922, d. 6 Aug. 1994
 BELL, ETHEL HEBERT, b. 16 Dec. 1898, d. 8 Apr. 1988
 BELL, THERON ROWLAND, b. no date, d. ?? Nov. 1969 - died of old age
 BELL, WILLIAM Sr., b. no date, d. 27 Dec. 1972 - age 72 yrs
 BELLANGER, HAROLD L., b. 22 Aug. 1919, Houma, La.; d. 29 May 1981
 BELLARD, ANGELLE C., b. 3 Jan. 1920, d. 27 Mar. 1977
 BELLARD, HILTON JOSEPH, b. 17 Oct. 1917, d. 25 Aug. 1991 -
 "Beloved Father & Grandfather"
 BELLARD, JONATHAN GAGE PRIMEAUX, b. & d. 23 Oct. 1996
 BELLARD, LINTON, b. 15 May 1919, d. 30 Apr. 1976
 BELLARD, VAIL J, b. 1 Mar. 1921, d. 11 Apr. 1991
 BELLES, CURTIS L., b. 9 May 1920, Kayn, Tx.; d. 8 Mar. 1975
 BELLOMO, FRANCES M., b. 14 June 1918, d. 9 Mar. 1996
 BELLOMO, FRANK, b. no date, d. 1993
 BELLOMO, SAM, b. 16 May 1912, Franklin, La.; d. 1 Jan. 1977
 BELLON, JIMMIE, b. 27 Mar. 1907, d. 29 Nov. 1969
 BELLOW, JOSEPH, b. 23 May 1978, d. 27 May 1978
 BENGLIS, DAMIAN L., b. 13 Dec. 1977, d. 23 Nov. 1979
 BENNETT, ANNA, b. 24 Oct. 1924, d. 12 Oct. 1991
 BENNETT, JOHN D., b. 7 Nov. 1922, d. 10 Mar. 1992
 BENOIT, CANDICE, b. 28 Aug. 1992, d. 30 Aug. 1992
 BENOIT, ELTON, b. 9 Feb. 1916, d. 8 Feb. 1992
 BENOIT, ELTON J., b. 1919, d. 6 Feb. 1981 - same headstone with EUGENIA C. BENOIT
 BENOIT, EUGENIA C., b. 1920, d. 15 May 1978 - same headstone with ELTON J. BENOIT
 BENOIT, JEZELLE, b. 23 Mar. 1957, d. 24 Jan. 1994
 BENOIT, JOSEPH S., b. 4 Oct. 1920, Donner, La.; d. 2 Nov. 1973 - age 53 yrs
 BENOIT, JULIA, b. no date, d. 28 Mar. 1970 - age 72 yrs
 BENOIT, KATHERINE I., b. 10 Jan. 1925, d. 7 Aug. 1988
 BENOIT, KRISTIN THERESA, b. 25 Nov. 1991, d. 14 May 1992
 BENOIT, LUCIEN, b. no date, Lake Charles, La.; d. 29 Dec. 1970 - age 78
 BENOIT, MERVIN, b. 8 July 1922, d. 2 Nov. 1991
 BENOIT, NOLAN Jr., b. 21 Sep. 1928, d. 17 Jan. 1996
 BENOIT, PAUL, b. 20 July 1901, d. 24 Dec. 1984
 BENOIT, ROSE S., b. 9 Oct. 1926, d. 7 Jan. 1988 - same headstone with
 VALMONT BENOIT Sr.
 BENOIT, RUBY, b. 13 Apr. 1916, d. 29 June 1995
 BENOIT, SYLVIA FAYE, b. 4 Dec. 1950, d. 10 Apr. 1967
 BENOIT, VALMONT Sr., b. 25 June 1897, d. 5 Nov. 1977 - age 80 yrs - same headstone with
 ROSE S. BENOIT
 BERCIER, EUGENE T. Jr., b. 21 May 1913, d. 3 May 1981
 BERGERON, BERNADINE, b. 18 Feb. 1917, d. 11 Feb. 1990
 BERGERON, GWIN, b. 10 Oct. 1935, d. 7 June 1993
 BERGERON, KATHY, b. 29 Nov. 1946, d. 29 June 1986
 BERGERON, MITCHELL, b. 14 Mar. 1932, d. 21 Aug. 1980
 BERGERON, NOLAN, b. 26 Feb. 1913, d. 7 July 1986
 BERKLE, CECIL, b. 30 Oct. 1915, d. 25 Mar. 1991

BERTRAND, ADAM J., b. 5 Feb. 1923, d. 15 Feb. 1978 - same headstone with
 WILLIE MAE BERTRAND
 BERTRAND, ADELENA, b. 25 June 1931, d. 29 Sep. 1988
 BERTRAND, AMOS M., b. 27 Nov. 1898, d. 19 Sep. 1975 - place of birth: Lake Arthur, La.
 BERTRAND, ANNA M., b. no date, d. 18 Sep. 1973 - age 63 yrs -
 place of birth: Lake Charles, La.
 BERTRAND, ARVELLA G., b. 15 Sep. 1917, d. 12 Mar. 1993
 BERTRAND, Baby Boy, b. & d. 27 July 1996
 BERTRAND, BETSY P., b. 17 July 1922, d. 10 Aug. 1994
 BERTRAND, BRADLEY K., b. 30 Apr. 1972, d. 31 Mar. 1974 - age 2 yrs -
 place of birth: Lake Charles, La.
 BERTRAND, BRANT, b. no date, d. 6 June 1971 - stillborn twin to BRENT BERTRAND -
 place of birth: Lake Charles, La.
 BERTRAND, BRENT, b. no date, d. 6 June 1971 - stillborn twin to BRANT BERTRAND -
 place of birth: Lake Charles, La.
 BERTRAND, DUDLEY, b. 20 Apr. 1915, d. 6 Dec. 1980 - born: Mamou, La.
 BERTRAND, ELWOOD, b. 12 Aug. 1922, d. 24 Jan. 1988
 BERTRAND, EMILE, b. no date, d. 24 Apr. 1951 - re-entered in Consolata in Apr. 1973
 place of birth: Jeanerette, La.
 BERTRAND, GEORGE E., b. 22 Feb. 1922, d. 2 Apr. 1974 - age 52 yrs -
 place of birth: Rayne, La.
 BERTRAND, HARRIS D., b. 2 Sep. 1918, d. 15 Feb. 1993
 BERTRAND, HENRY G., b. 7 Aug. 1919, d. 22 June 1979
 BERTRAND, LILLIE MAE, b. 11 July 1906, d. 23 Aug. 1984
 BERTRAND, MABLE MARIE, b. 1965, d. 9 May 1967 - age 2 yrs -
 place of birth: Lake Charles, La.
 BERTRAND, OLICA 'FREEZE', b. 15 Sep. 1923, d. 20 Oct. 1980 - born: Mamou, La.
 BERTRAND, PAUL ANTHONY, b. 10 Dec. 1957, d. 14 Apr. 1979
 BERTRAND, ROBERT L., b. 27 July 1937, d. Feb. 1974
 BERTRAND, VIVIAN, b. 18 May 1901, d. 8 Sept. 1974
 BERTRAND, WILLIE MAE, b. 13 Nov. 1924, d. 3 Nov. 1993 - same headstone with
 ADAM BERTRAND
 BERZAS, WILLIE, b. no date, d. 15 May 1971 - age 66 yrs - place of birth: Chatagnier, La.
 BEST, NORMA M., b. 13 Oct. 1912, d. 2 June 1992
 BEST, ROY W., b. 6 May 1911, d. 12 Sep. 1987
 BIAGAS, ALVIN, b. no date, d. 13 July 1995
 BIAGAS, PETER CHRISTIAN, b. & d. 23 July 1987
 BIAGAS, U. I. LEWIS, b. 18 Jan. 1927, d. 3 July 1993
 BICI, JOHN THOMAS, b. no date, d. 2 May 1991
 BIEDERMAN, MARIE ANNIE, b. 20 Nov. 1892, d. 16 Jan. 1996
 BIGGS, RONALD, b. 7 Jan. 1940, d. 5 Mar. 1996
 BILLEAUDEAU, ETLEY, b. 16 Sep. 1918, d. 13 June 1989
 BISHIR, JESSIE MYRTLE, b. 22 Apr. 1902, d. 25 Aug. 1980
 BISHIR, ROBERT A., b. 21 Feb. 1896, d. 26 Dec. 1980
 BLACKBURN, CATHERINE D., b. no date, d. 14 Nov. 1968 - age 61 yrs.

(continued next issue)

QUERIES

Queries are free to our members and will be printed as space permits. Write or print each query clearly, so that all names, dates, and pertinent information can be easily understood by the transcriber. Queries should be brief, clear, concise and easily understood: do not ramble with unnecessary details. Give **full names** of the person; the **exact date**, if known, or an **approximate time period** (ca); and a **location**. State **exactly** what information you are seeking... a birth, parents, marriage, or death date. Be Specific. Always enclose an S.A.S.E. (self-addressed, stamped envelope) and offer to reimburse for the cost of copies and postage when answering. Thank the respondent, even though you did not profit by his answer. Writing a better query may produce an answer to your problem!

CRANFORD, BAKER

Seeking information on the EVAN or ROSALIE CRANFORD family and the JAMES BAKER family.

PAMELA COOK OLIVER, 2425 Dolphin Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70605

JOHNSON

Need information about my grandfather, PLUON ROY JOHNSON, and his son, CLAUDE JOHNSON, who lived on Sabine River.

BILLIE FAKOURI, 8739 Scarlett Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70806

SWEENEY BUILDING NEW SCHOONER. BERNARD SWEENEY is about to lay the hull of a new schooner on his ways in Lake Charles, which he will build for H. C. Gill, esq. of Bagdad.

Mr. SWEENEY built the schooner, *George Peabody*, and the sloop, *Nelle Sweeney*. These are two of the fastest sailing vessels on our coast.

Source: *Lake Charles American Press*, April 23, 1967 (reprinted from the Jan. 27, 1896, *Lake Charles Echo*)

IN 1911 THE CALCASIEU TAX ASSESSOR RICHARD stated that there were 170 Confederate veterans and 57 widows of Confederate veterans living in the parish, making a total of 227. Of these, 157 enlisted from Louisiana; 20 from Texas; 19 from Mississippi; and 9 from Alabama. The remaining were from the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Virginia and Arkansas.

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MEMBER # 1543

Name of Compiler DUPUY, KATHLEENAddress 14308 James Core Rd.City, State Folsom, LA 70437Date May 21, 2010*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 DAVID, John Wright

(Father of No. 2)

b. 31 Mar. 1883

p.b. Texas

m. 23 Nov. 1905

d. 2 Apr. 1959

p.d. Lafayette, La.

2 DAVID, Dewitt Clinton

(Father of No. 1)

b. 11 Dec. 1910

p.b.

m. 20 June 1942

d. 21 May 1955

p.d. Lafayette, La.

5 CHAUVIN, Elena Marie

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 5 Dec. 1886

p.b. Houma, La.

d. 12 Aug. 1950

p.d. Lafayette, La.

1 DAVID, Kathleen

b.

p.b.

m. DUPUY, Terry Lynn

d.

p.d.

6 VEAZEY, Anthony Roselius

(Father of No. 3)

b. 21 Oct. 1876

p.b. New Iberia, La.

m. 21 May 1899

d. 6 Mar. 1964

p.d. Lafayette, La.

3 VEAZEY, D'Ella

(Mother of No. 1)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

7 LeBRUN, Mamie Lillian

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 25 Feb. 1879

p.b. Abbeville, La.

d. 11 May 1965

p.d. Lafayette, La.

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

8 DAVID, Dewitt Clinton

(Father of No. 4)

b. 12 Feb. 1842

p.b. Baton Rouge, La.

m. 1 Aug. 1877

d. 1895

p.d. Ville Platte, La.

9 WRIGHT, Eliza Anne

(Mother of No. 4)

b. 16 July 1852

p.b.

d. 1917

p.d.

10 CHAUVIN, Hypolite Cestive

(Father of No. 5)

b. 7 Jan. 1862

p.b. Houma, La.

m. 30 Sep. 1885

d. 14 Mar. 1940

p.d.

11 FALGOUT, Justine Ada

(Mother of No. 5)

b. 11 Nov. 1868

p.b. Houma, La.

d. 29 Oct. 1924

p.d. Houma, La.

12 VEAZEY, Frederick

(Father of No. 6)

b. 1835

p.b. St. Martinville, La.

m. 5 Feb. 1861

d. 1910

p.d. New Iberia, La.

13 LANGLOIS, Marie Desiré

(Mother of No. 6)

b. 1845

p.b.

d. 1942

p.d.

14 LeBRUN, Marcelin

(Father of No. 7)

b. 22 July 1852

p.b. Pointe Coupee, La.

m. 8 Mar. 1935

p.d. Lafayette, La.

15 RANSOM, Ella

(Mother of No. 7)

b. 10 July 1854

p.b. Sycamore, Il.

d. 1926

p.d. Lafayette, La.

16 DAVID, George

b. 31 Aug. 1802

m. 3 July 1834

d. 18 Jan. 1890

17 KLEINPETER, Mary Ann

b. 1815

d. 1843

18 WRIGHT, John

b. 29 Jan. 1827

m. 3 Oct. 1854

19 WATKINS, Florence America

b. 5 Feb. 1817

d. 24 Feb. 1902

20 CHAUVIN, Hypolite

b. 31 July 1822

m. 4 Jan. 1847

d. 26 June 1887

21 THIBODEAUX, Marie Zeolide

b. 27 Apr. 1826

d. 15 Feb. 1869

22 FALGOUT, Louis Marcel

b. 12 Dec. 1843

m. 26 Dec. 1865

d. 13 Oct. 1920

23 THERIOT, Augustine

b. 9 Oct. 1843

d. 8 Mar. 1917

24 VEAZEY, Louis Agenor

b. 19 Nov. 1833

25 MIGUES, Adelaide

b.

d.

26 LANGLOIS, André

b.

m.

d.

27 DARDENNE, Marie Virginie

b.

d.

28 LeBRUN, Marcelin

b. 1810

m.

d. 7 Apr. 1863

29 FABRE, Julie

b. 1831

d. 5 Nov. 1859

30 RANSOM, Thomas Lord

b. 31 Aug. 1820

m. 1853

d. 28 June 1898

31 PUTNAM, Elizabeth Mayfield

b. 28 June 1828

d. 28 Sep. 1884

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KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
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SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY 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.

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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 Pujos St., Lake Charles, LA. Programs include a variety of topics to instruct and interest genealogists.

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SOCIETY NEWS

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

Mark Your Calendar for Meetings - Jan. 17, March 21, May 16, Sept. 19, Nov. 21

NOVEMBER MEETING

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society will be held on Saturday, November 21st, 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 "Myths and Legends of SW Louisiana" by ADLEY CORMIER.

Remember to bring canned goods or monetary contributions for Oak Park Pantry. In September, 158 families with 104 children were served.

NEW MEMBERS

1623. AARON TASSIN, 3038 Knollwood Dr., Cameron Park, CA 95682

1624. KATHERINE K. BLAKE, 677 Shell Beach Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70601

1625. COLETTE CLARKE TORRES 7606 Dallas Dr., Austin, TX 78729-7771

Membership to Date: 235

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY NEWS

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The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library is presenting the following upcoming events. These events are held in the Carnegie Meeting Room of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujos St., Lake Charles.

Tuesday, November 3 - 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

"Mossville Memories"

Speaker: JENNIFER ABRAHAM CRAMER

Director of T. Harry Williams Center for Oral History

Tuesday, December 15 - 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

"Coffee & Company"

Enjoy refreshments and tell about your year in genealogy and what the Library can do to help.

NEW BOOKS ON THE SHELVES

Turk, Dorothy Love. *Leland, Mississippi: From Hell Hole to Beauty Spot*

United Daughters of the Confederacy, Minden Chapter #2403. *Confederate Soldiers Buried in Webster Parish, Louisiana*

Irwin, Sam. *Louisiana Crawfish: A Succulent History of the Cajun Crustacean*

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Submitted by SANDRA FISHER TAVENEY – Member No. 334

Have you ever passed or entered a building and wondered where it got its name? Who was it named for and why? This is one of the reasons that lead me to do a search and investigation on the naming of the local Veterans of Foreign Wars, Champagne-Businick, Post 2130 building which is scheduled to be torn down on Country Club Road and rebuilt on the corner of Ham Reid Road and Lake Street. My second reason was because I had heard this name throughout my life as my father, GEORGE WILLIARD FISHER (1915-1987) was a Post Commander there in 1952-1953. I always wondered where the VFW got the unusual hyphenated name.

The VFW traces its roots back to 1899 when veterans of the Spanish-American War (1898) and the Philippine Insurrection (1899-1902) founded local organizations to secure rights and benefits for their military service, as many arrived back home wounded or sick. At the time there was no medical care or veterans pensions available for them and they were left to care for themselves.

In their misery, some of these veterans banded together and formed organizations with what would become known as the veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. After chapters were formed in Ohio, Colorado and Pennsylvania, the movement quickly gained momentum. By 1915, membership grew to 5,000; by 1936, membership was almost 200,000.

Since then, the VFW's voice has been instrumental in establishing the Veterans Administration, creating a GI Bill for the 20th Century, the development of the national cemetery system and the fight for compensation for Vietnam vets exposed to Agent Orange and for veterans diagnosed with Gulf War Syndrome. In 2008, the VFW won a long-fought victory with the passing of a GI Bill for the 21st Century, giving expanded educational benefits to America's active-duty service members, and members of the Guard and Reserves, fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The VFW has also fought for improving VA medical centers services for women veterans. For many years the local and national V.F.W.'s held annual "Buddy Poppy" sales, every May 20. These red and blue paper flowers were made by disabled veterans in hospitals and sold by every member with the proceeds of the sale used for relief work.

Besides helping fund the creation of the Vietnam, Korean War, WWII and Women in Military Service memorials, the VFW in 2005 became the first veteran's organization to contribute to building the new Disabled veterans for Life Memorial, which opened in November 2010 in Washington, D.C.

The VFW provides over \$3 million in college scholarships and savings bonds to students every year and continues encouraging elevation of the Department of Veterans Affairs to the president's cabinet. The VFW is there for all service individuals. The VFW mission is 'to foster camaraderie among United States veterans of overseas conflicts. To serve our veterans, the military and our communities. To advocate on behalf of all veterans'.

Our local VFW Post 2130 was chartered over 75 years ago, on June 6, 1931. Its original charter members were:

ARREY ANDERSON
LOUIS H. BAZINE
JOHN BLANKENSHIP
H. JAY BRIDE
PETE DAY
JAMES O. DOLBY
WILLIAM J. DUNN
N. P. EVANS
IVAN W. FISK
B. J. GARNETT

W. V. GABLE
O. L. HOLLIER
H. W. HESTER
T. L. HERLONG
JOHN A. HOWARD
J. B. HEARTFIELD
J. A. MAC LEOD
GEORGE R. MONROE
T. S. MILLER
J. F. MAHONEY

TONEY MONTICELLO
ALBERT NEIL
H. W. NASSEE
B. R. REMSEN
J. A. TROTTI
F. W. SCHOEDER
GEORGE STOPER
CARL C. SUBBLE
A. C. WORSHAM
W. T. WISE

The building itself was erected in 1969-1970 by HENRY Bros., Inc. construction as a permanent place for the veterans to hold their meetings and social gatherings. ORLEAN MARCANTEL was the Post Commander when the present building was being constructed, RUSSELL J. RYDER was Quarter-Master; E. C. HAMILTON-Judge Advocate; TED GAUTREAU-Chairman; JIMMY TRAHAN-Co-Chairman along with WHITNEY CHAMPAGNE and LOUIS PIZANNE. In the past the VFW held bingo on Friday nights and Sunday night dances, with Cajun music playing on Saturdays. Prior to this building, the veterans were meeting in a building which burnt in the late 1950s. Senior Vice Commander, RICHARD FOREMAN informed me that the new building to be built will be downsized by some 75 feet in length, due to a drop in attendance of members. At its heyday, this local veteran's organization had some 1500 members, not including wives and family members. Today it is down to a meager 262 with its auxiliary of women members at approximately 174.

Today the Post Commander is MIKE PALMER; Chaplin and senior Officer, JOHN MOUTON, Senior Vice Commander, RICHARD FOREMAN and President of the Women's Auxiliary, THERESA FOREMAN. There are 6 other Veteran of Foreign Wars organizations located in Calcasieu Parish, one in Moss Bluff which has incorporated with the North Lake Charles Post, one each in Sulphur and Vinton and 2 in DeQuincy.

The original name Champagne-Businick belongs to three men who fought and died in World War I for the United States of America, all three dying in France in July of 1918. JOHN CLAIBORNE CHAMPAGNE, ROSS D. BUSINICK and JOSEPH RAYMOND BUSINICK.

The name CHAMPAGNE derives from Lieutenant JOHN CLAIBORNE CHAMPAGNE, born April 17, 1891, son of ARMAND LUDOVIC CHAMPAGNE (1866-1953) and ELENA HARDE (1874-1948) all of Breaux Bridge, Louisiana. Lt. CHAMPAGNE registered for service in WWI on June 5, 1917, stating that he was a member of the U. S. Infantry for the past 5½ years, stationed at Fort LOGAN H. ROOTS or more commonly known as Fort Roots, located north of Little Rock, Arkansas and had been married since September 5, 1912 to RHENA ANNE O'DONNELL (1895-1928), daughter of JOHN J. O'DONNELL (1872-) and IZORA MARTHA LYONS (1872-1952), all of Lake Charles, Louisiana. No children were born to JOHN and RHENA CHAMPAGNE. Lt. CHAMPAGNE's obituary was found on page 1 of the *Lake Charles American Press* on August 23, 1918. It reads as follows:

"Lt. CHAMPAGNE ON DEATH LIST.

Wounds received in Battle of the Marne prove Fatal.

Among First to enlist.

Many Relatives and Friends in Lake Charles - Had Resided here Ten Years.

News reached here in a telegram from the war department last evening to Mrs. RENE O'DONNELL CHAMPAGNE that her husband, Lieut. JOHN CLAIBORNE CHAMPAGNE, had died of wounds on July 31 in France. Mrs. CHAMPAGNE resides at 1747 Elm Street, this city.

Lieutenant CHAMPAGNE was formerly a member of old Company K of this city, and in 1916 he saw service on the Mexican border. His opportunity came when the United States entered the war, and he was among the first to enlist. He went to officers' training camp at Fort LOGAN H, ROOTS, Arkansas, where he completed his course in the summer of 1917, and upon receipt of his commission was assigned to Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas. The latter part of January he left for France. He saw service in Lorraine and later participated in battles in the Marne section when General FOCH started his great drive.

Lieut. CHAMPAGNE had resided in this city some ten years and was popular among his associates. The news of his death creating a feeling of sorrow among his friends and acquaintances. He was of a happy, sunny disposition and just the kind of a man who would delight in taking a big chance in battle.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. ARMAND CHAMPAGNE, reside at Breaux Bridge, Louisiana. Among his relatives here are Mrs. FRANK S. BERLIN, cousin; Mrs. F. A. WOODS, aunt, and J. U. CHAMPAGNE and family, cousins. For a number of years during his residence here he was connected with MARTIN's store.

The message did not state just when he received his wound, but it is presumed that he received it in the early battles of the present drive, as the division with which he was connected participated in these battles.

He received his wounds after July 15, as on that date he wrote a letter to Mayor TROTTI, which was delayed for some reason, and did not reach here until a few days ago. In this letter he noted that he did not have much time to write, as he was quartered in a dugout in the bullet-swept district, where the fighting was continuous."

Lieut. JOHN CLAIBORNE CHAMPAGNE was in Company I, 125 Infantry, 63 Brigade, 32 Division at his death. His body was returned to Louisiana and buried in Orange Grove Cemetery. His widow later married THADD K. WYNN and apparently died in childbirth in 1928. She is also buried in Orange Grove Cemetery under the stone that bears the inscription 'RENE O'DONNELL CHAMPAGNE and Baby, Wife and Infant Son of THADD K. WYNN, 1896-1928.'

During the time of death of Lt. CHAMPAGNE, the British and German armies were locked in a mighty battle covering a 25 mile front. The last German offensive of the war, the Marne-Reims Offensive, begins with a two-pronged attack around Reims, France by 52 divisions. The Allies

had been anticipating this battle and lay in wait. The Germans attack to the east of Reims and are crushed by the French. To the west of Reims, the advance is blocked by the U. S. 3rd Infantry Division, followed by a successful French and American counter-attack.

A combined French and American attack along the Marne marks the first series of coordinated Allied counter-offenses on the Western front. Three French armies accompanied by five American divisions across the Marne River. In the face of this assault, the German 7th and 9th armies begin a withdrawal from the Marne. By November 1918 the war is over, Lt. CHAMPAGNE has been dead for 4 months.

JOHN CLAIBORNE CHAMPAGNE had 5 siblings; JOSEPH ROBERT (1892-1962); LILIAN (1894-); RENA (1896-); MOISE PAUL (1899-1986); JULES (1902-1974) and GEORGE CHAMPAGNE (1905-1989). A copy of his ancestor chart dating back to 1775 has been provided and is on page 133. An interesting fact from this genealogy is that JOHN's ancestors (paternal grandfather) MARCEL AMEDE CHAMPAGNE (1840-1924) fought in the Civil War in Company D, 18 Louisiana Infantry, as well as his mother's father JEAN JULES HARDE (1841-1891) in Capt. DEBLANC's Company, 8th Louisiana under General ROBERT E. LEE. JEAN JULES HARDE assisted at nineteen pitched battles and served the full term of the war, dying from a disease which he contracted during his service.

BUSINICK

The BUSINICK name comes from two brothers, JOSEPH R. and ROSS D. BUSINICK, both of whom were killed in France on the same day, July 23, 1918. They were the sons of DOMINICK BUSINICK (1864-1937) born in Sylvania, Austria and DOROTHY HELEN KROUSE (1866-1952), born in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Nothing is known of DOMINICK BUSINICK, other than a few numerical facts, his birth, February 20, 1864, in Sylvania, Austria, which is now a part of Croatia and his death in Lake Charles, La. on September 30, 1937. His obituary lists his residence, his age of 86 years and the fact that he came to America at the age of 6, living in Lake Charles for 58 years where he married DOROTHY HELEN KRAUSE, daughter of HENRY C. KROUSE and his wife, FRANCES EINLOTHE KROUSE. The actual spelling of the surname is KROUSE, not KRAUSE, however it appears both ways and sometimes as CLOUSE. Mr. KROUSE worked for CLOONEY Construction and Towing Company and engaged in shipping for the J. A. BEL Lumber Company. His obituary also states that "at the time of his marriage, he left the sea," indicating that at one time he was probably a seaman or mariner.

DOMINICK and DOROTHY or DORA as she was known, were married at the residence of the bride's parent in Lake Charles, on January 1, 1891. Their children were ROSS D. BUSINICK (1894-1918), JOSEPH R. BUSINICK (1898-1918), CATHERINE LUCINA BUSINICK (1891-1976), JULIA ROSAMOND BUSINICK (1902-1977) and ARTHEMISE BUSINICK (1905-2001).

The following two articles taken from the *Lake Charles American Press* on April 15, 1921 and April 25, 1921 gives us the details and military history for ROSS D. BUSINICK.

**“BODY OF FALLEN HERO REACH AMERICA AND
WILL BE BURIED HERE**

**ROSS D. BUSINICK, Who Died Over There, Now at Hoboken, New Jersey
(From Tuesday's Daily.)**

Mr. and Mrs. D. BUSINICK have received a telegram stating that the remains of their son, ROSS D. BUSINICK has arrived in America at Hoboken, N. J.

ROSS died of wounds in France July 24, 1918, in the service of his country. On arrival in Lake Charles the remains will be laid to final rest in Graceland Cemetery.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR LOCAL HEROES

Remains of L. J. BAKER and R. D. BUSINICK Buried Here Yesterday.

The bodies of Privates LAWRENCE J. BAKER and ROSS D. BUSINICK, two of Lake Charles' soldier boys who died in France, were laid to rest yesterday afternoon in the government plat donated by the Graceland Cemetery Association.

The bodies arrived over the Missouri Pacific on the 12:30 train, and were met at the depot by the committee on arrangements of the American Legion and the pall bearers. The remains were brought direct to the GILL & TROTTI undertaking establishment. The body of Private BUSINICK was kept in the undertaking parlors, while that of Private BAKER was taken to his mother's home on Ann Street. The caskets were draped with the Stars and Stripes. The family and friends of Private BUSINICK remained with the body at the undertaking parlors until the time of the funeral at the Catholic Church at 3 o'clock. Rev. Father CRAMERS delivering the funeral sermon, in which he highly eulogized the bravery of the young men on the field of battle, where they gave "all, even their lives, not for themselves, but for the sake of their country," and that "we are here to pay them the honor due them."

At the close of the services the bodies were taken to Graceland Cemetery, where they were laid in their final resting places, on opposite sides of the flagstaff, from which the Stars and Stripes floated at half-mast.

At the cemetery Father CRAMERS conducted a short service. After the benediction the immediate relatives dropped particles of dirt in the graves as the last sad rite in consigning the honored loved ones to Mother Earth.

Private BAKER enlisted at Lake Charles May 15, 1918, his assignment number being 1,607,618, private, company M, 356th infantry. His cemetery number in France was 1203. He was killed while in action November 10, 1918, on the field of battle in France.

The following out of town relatives attended his funeral: Mr. ALEXANDER BAKER, father of Private BAKER; JOE BAKER, a brother; Mr. BARNES MANSFIELD and family and Mr.

CLEM MYERS and family, from Beaumont, Texas; Mrs. EDWARD MATERNE and Mrs. E. THERIOT from Moss Bluff, and Mr. AL BURNETT and family from English Bayou.

Private BUSINICK was one of the first to join old company K troop of Lake Charles. He volunteered June 11, 1917, at the age of 22 years, and was first assigned to the 154th infantry, later transferred to the 162nd infantry, being finally transferred to the 23 machine gun company. His assignment number was 159,597. He fell wounded on the field of battle in France and was taken to a hospital, where he died from the wounds received. His cemetery number in France was 346.

Private BUSINICK's body was shipped by the department with orders that it be taken from the train at Alexandria and interred in the federal cemetery at Pineville, at Mrs. BUSINICK's request, she believing at the time that was the nearest government cemetery. Finding later that Graceland Cemetery had a federal plat, she requested, through the American Legion, that her son's body be brought on here for interment with Private BAKER's. The train with the remains had already left St. Louis and in order to get the change made quick work was necessary. Through the activity of Adjutant H. W. CHALKLEY and the help of Major S. ARTHUR KNAPP and Mr. HARRY GARRY, authority to change the shipping orders from Alexandria to Lake Charles was received through Congressman LAZARO at Washington from the department.

No distinction is made between the officers and privates in the style of government caskets, first putting the body in a steel coffin, fitted in a light oak finish casket.

The remains were shipped via Calais, France to Hoboken, New Jersey.

The government defrays all expenses and allows \$100 for local burial expenses."

JOSEPH RAYMOND BUSINICK

JOSEPH R. BUSINICK, younger son of DOMINICK and DOROTHY KROUSE BUSINICK was born in Lake Charles in the month of May, 1898 and he died in France some 3 days before his older brother, ROSS, on July 20, 1918. He is buried at Aisne-Marne American Cemetery in Belleau, Department de l'Aisne, Picarde, France and his name is inscribed on the Tablets of the Missing. JOSEPH RAYMOND BUSINICK is buried in a grave with several other soldiers, some 600 bodies who were not identifiable or of whom there were not enough body parts to identify. But his story does not stop here but continues through his mother, DORA HELEN KROUSE BUSINICK.

The United States Congress in 1929 passed legislation to fund travel for mothers of the fallen soldiers of World War I to visit their sons' graves in France. Over the next three years, 6,693 Gold Star Mothers made the trip. This was a unique moment in American history, and DOROTHY KROUSE BUSINICK was a TWO GOLD STAR MOTHER (a star for each son lost)-who made the trip in August of 1931. Approximately 104 mothers, 10 in each group from all parts of the United States, left on the vessel *America* for France, there were even German mothers in the party, women who had been born in Germany, perhaps married there, then moving to America and had given their American-born sons to die in France.

Two sons and brothers, who both fell in the struggle of Belleau Wood, when 7,785 Americans were killed, died only one month after they landed in France. Both joined Co. K in Lake Charles in April, 1917. Both went to New Orleans with the company and then to Camp Beauregard, where they were transferred to the machine gun battalion No. 23 and sailed for France in June, 1918. Both were killed one month later, in July of 1918, ROSS D. BUSINICK, whose body was sent back to America in 1921 and is now buried in Lake Charles, and JOSEPH RAYMOND BUSINICK, who sleeps in France.

The two brothers, JOSEPH and ROSS BUSINICK, received tribute from the country where they fell. The award reads in French – “A-Memoire De Des Stats Unis D’Amerique Mort Pour La Liberte Pendant la Grande Guerre Hommage De la France le President de la Republic.” The English translation – “In Memory of the United States of America, death for freedom during the Great War, a tribute of France, from the President of the Republic.”

In 1931 the newly established and chartered Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post 2130 named their organization after these three brave boys who gave their lives for their country and our freedoms.

Mrs. BUSINICK did not stop with just having a building named after her sons. She and her daughters became strong leaders in the Women’s Auxiliary attached to the VFW. In December of 1936, application was made for a charter for an auxiliary to the CHAMPAGNE-BUSINICK Post of Veterans of Foreign Wars. Charter members were Mrs. D. H. BUSINICK, Mrs. P. J. DUPIN (also known as BEA BUSINICK), Mrs. JULIA TROUARD (a/k/a JULIA R. BUSINICK), Mrs. HENRY MOUHOT (a/k/a CATHERINE BUSINICK), Mrs. D. B. HARMON, Mrs. STEVE ALFORD, Mrs. LEO KILLINGER, Mrs. B. R. REMSON, Mrs. JOHN L. BRODIE and Mrs. T. L. HERLONG.

Mrs. BUSINICK and her daughters continued to serve and hold offices in the Women’s Auxiliary through their lives. Mrs. BUSINICK, one of the oldest and most widely known Gold Star Mothers of Lake Charles died at the age of 81 years on November 19, 1952. She was born in New Orleans and lived in Cameron Parish until she was 13 years old, moving to Lake Charles where she made her home for 73 years. She was the mother of 5 children, seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Mrs. BUSINICK left a legacy for all of us in preserving our heritage by letting us tell the story of ordinary soldiers who gave their lives in World War I.

SOURCES:

Lake Charles American Press Archives

Ancestry.com

Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post 2130, Interview with MIKE PALMER (Post Commander),

JOHN MOUTON (Chaplin and Senior Officer) and RICHARD FOREMAN (Senior Vice Commander)

Find a Grave Website

A Star for Mrs. Blake, a novel by April Smith, Borzoi Books 2014

Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles, La.

WWI, WWII & Korean War Casualty Listings (Aisne-Marne American Cemetery)

Calcasieu Parish Cemeteries, VI

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS
POST 2130
COMMANDERS PAST AND PRESENT

Submitted by SANDRA FISHER TAVENEY, Member No. 334

BERT BENSON	1931-1934	PRESTON LEBLANC	1976-1977
LEO L. KILLINGER	1934-1936	ERNEST S. BENOIT	1977-1978
Inactive	1936-1938	ELSON LOPEZ	1978-1979
T. L. HERLONG	1938-1939	CHARLES E. HOFFSTETTER	1979-1980
H. J. BOURGEOIS	1939-1940	HECTOR (CHUCK) VELASCO	1980-1981
J. H. WILLIAMS	1940-1942	W. G. (BILL) STILLINGS	1981-1982
CLYDE J. ELKINS	1943-1944	LAWRENCE I. SMITH	1982-1983
T. L. HERLONG	1943-1944	W. G. (BLL) STILLINGS	1983-1984
C. F. O'QUINN	1944-1945	RENE DOISE	1984-1985
JOHN SAALI	1945-1946	LEVINS LA VERGNE	1985-1986
NORMAN F. ANDERSON	1946-1947	W. L. JOHNSON	1986-1987
PERCY BARNES	1947-1948	PAUL RENARD	1987-1988
J. W. JONES	1948-1949	RODERICK BELL	1988-1989
F. J. PIVONKA	1949-1950	RENE DOISE	1989-1990
LLOYD R. BREAUX	1950-1951	WILLIAM L. McFARLAIN	1990-1992
F. J. PIVONKA	1951-1952	WILLARD JOHNSON	1992-1993
J. W. JONES/GEORGE W. FISHER	1952-1953	LAWRENCE CROCHET	1993-1994
WILSON LANGLEY	1953-1954	ELSON LOPEZ	1994-1995
A. J. BOUDREAUX	1954-1955	ELLIS BREAUX, JR.	1995-1996
JESSE KNOWLES	1955-1956	ELSON LOPEZ	1996-1997
WILBER MARTEL	1956-1957	W. L. JOHNSON	1997-1999
JOHNNY MALAGARIE	1957-1958	JOHN K. COLLIGAN	1999-2000
JAMES TRAHAN	1958-1960	SANDERS E. BENOIT	2000-2001
JAMES E. DRURY	1960-1961	SIDNEY ANDRUS	2001-2003
WHITNEY J. DERISE	1961-1962	JOHN K. COLLIGAN	2003-2004
JOSEPH TRAHAN/CLIFF LANDRY	1962-1963	MIKE PALMER	2004-2007
WILBER MARTEL	1963-1964	LEE RICHARD	2008-2010
LAWRENCE L. SMITH	1964-1966	MIKE PALMER	2011-PRESENT
RUSSELL RYDER	1966-1968		
DAVE JANICE/ORLEAN MARCANTEL	1968-1969		
ORLEAN MARCANTEL	1969-1970		
WARD HIGGINBOTHAM	1970-1972		
PAUL RENARD	1972-1974		
CLAUDE SENSAT	1974-1975		
ORLEAN MARCANTEL	1975-1976		

The Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post 2130, Lake Charles, Louisiana was the first in the area to create an Honor Guard in 1985, which has since been taken over by the Alexandria, Louisiana Post. The guard presided over all Veterans funerals and stood at all conventions, National and State. The original charter members were:

ORLEAN MARCANTEL - Sergeant of the Guard

PETE CAMPBELL	ASA LANDRY	WILLARD VENABLE
WHITNEY CHAMPAGNE	HARVEY LANDRY	JACK WHITE
ROY CHAPMAN	GARY MANUEL	
EDDIE CRADUER	E. J. MOLITOR	
JIMMIE CRADUER	WILMER MOTT	
LAWRENCE ESTAVILLE	PERCY PLAISANCE	
ELMER FISSETTE	WILSON POWERS	
J. C. GARY	ALBERT ROBINSON	
MAC GUNN, JR.	DON ROZAS	
WARD HIGGINBOTHAM	RUSSELL RYDER	
DAVE JANICE	CLAUDE SENSAT	

The VFW has pictures of all its past commanders on a wall of honor, along with scrapbooks and pictures of event and conventions. It also has a memorial with pictures and articles dedicated to JOHN CLAIBORNE CHAMPAGNE and the BUSINICK brothers. All this will be taken to and displayed at their new home on Ham Reid Road.

NOTE: The Genealogy Charts of JOHN CLAIBORNE CHAMPAGNE and ROSS D. BUSINICK will be found on the next two pages.

WE NEED YOUR HELP!!! WHAT CAN YOU CONTRIBUTE TO *KINFOLKS*.

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

We need people to abstract genealogical information and social news items that name residents of the area, or give an interesting piece of local or national news from newspapers; such as *Calcasieu Gazette*—all issues, beginning 11 Dec. 1878 and *Lake Charles Commercial* - 9 July 1881 - 17 July 1886. Please put name of newspaper and date on back of every page.

MAUD REID SCRAPBOOKS. Any subject that includes names of residents can be researched. Subjects suggested are: early education in Calcasieu Parish, teachers, schools, pupils of classes; unusual court cases; social news before 1950 - club and church membership lists, marriage licenses, wedding celebrations, death and obituaries, party attendance, and memoirs of residents.

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Sandra TAVENEY
 Address P. O. Box 5941
 City, State Lake Charles, La.
 Date June 9, 2015

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

4 CHAMPAGNE, Marcel Amede
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. 17 Sep. 1840
 p.b. Terrebonne, La.
 m. 1 Feb. 1866
 d. 25 Jan. 1924
 p.d. Breaux Bridge, La.

2 CHAMPAGNE, Armand Ludovic
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. 16 Dec. 1866
 p.b. Breaux Bridge, La.
 m. — 1889 - Breaux Bridge
 d. 23 May 1953 La.
 p.d. Lafayette, La.

5 DAVID, Anastasie
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. 23 Feb. 1848
 p.b. Breaux Bridge, La.
 d. — 1905
 p.d. Louisiana

1 CHAMPAGNE, John Claiborne
 b. 17 April 1891
 p.b. Louisiana
 m. 5 Sep. 1912
 d. 31 July 1918
 p.d. France

6. HARDE, Jean Jules
 (Father of No. 3)
 b. 27 Aug. 1841
 p.b. St. Martin, La.
 m. 13 Sep. 1869
 d. — 1891
 p.d. St. Martin, La.

3 HARDE, Elena
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. 1 Apr. 1872
 p.b. Breaux Bridge, La.
 d. 21 Jan. 1948
 p.d. Breaux Bridge, La.

7 BULLIARD, Alphonsene
 (Mother of No. 3)
 b. 8 Sep. 1844
 p.b. St. Martin, La.
 d. — 1921
 p.d. Breaux Bridge, La.

O'DONNELL, Perena Anna
 (Spouse of No. 1)
 b. June 1895 d. 12 Aug. 1928
 p.b. Louisiana p.d. Lake Charles, La.

8 CHAMPAGNE, Francois Onezine
 (Father of No. 4)
 b. — 1806
 p.b. St. Charles, La.
 m. 16 Oct. 1826
 d. 14 Nov. 1842
 p.d. LaFouche, La.

9 DASPIT, Marie Neige
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b. — 1812
 p.b. LaFouche, La.
 d. 8 May 1871
 p.d. Raceland, La.

10 DAVID, Hervillien
 (Father of No. 5)
 b. 15 Feb. 1813
 p.b. Opelousas, La.
 m. 18 June 1834
 d. 9 Dec. 1847
 p.d. St. Martin, La.
 11 GUIDRY, Elisa
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b. 18 Mar. 1817
 p.b. St. Martin, La.
 d. — 1872
 p.d. St. Martin, La.

12 HARDE, Jules
 (Father of No. 6)
 b. 2 Jan. 1814
 p.b. St. John Baptist, La.
 m. 1 Sep. 1838
 d. 4 June 1869
 p.d. St. Martin, La.
 13 BROUSSARD, Elisa
 (Mother of No. 6)
 b. 7 Apr. 1821
 p.b. Breaux Bridge, La.
 d. — 1899
 p.d. Lafayette, La.

14 BULLIARD, Etienne Valmand
 (Father of No. 7)
 b. 21 Jan. 1823
 p.b. St. Martin, La.
 m. 12 Apr. 1841
 d. 27 Oct. 1847
 p.d. St. Martin, La.
 15 BERNARD, Aurore
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b. 26 May 1825
 p.b. St. Martin, La.
 d. 31 Aug. 1851
 p.d. St. Martin, La.

16 CHAMPAGNE, Pierre
 b. — 1775
 m. —
 d. 10 Feb. 1830

17 CHAUVIN, Melanie Marie
 b. — 1780
 d. 22 Jan. 1853

18 DASPIT, Marcel Amand
 b. 7 Feb. 1790
 m. —
 d. 20 Jan. 1863 - N. O.

19 COURCIER, Claire Adele
 b. 6 Apr. 1794
 d. 15 Nov. 1820

20 DAVID, Jean Baptiste
 b. 8 Aug. 1775
 m. 29 Mar. 1798
 d. 3 Aug. 1823

21 SAVOIE, Scholastique
 b. — 1774
 d. — 1826

22 GUIDRY, Oliver
 b. — 1770
 m. 26 June 1791
 d. 12 Mar. 1838

23 SEMER, Victorie
 b. 27 Apr. 1774
 d. 19 Nov. 1855

24 HARDE, Pierre
 b. 25 Sep. 1762
 m. 29 July 1802
 d. 10 Aug. 1831

25 DeLERY, Constance
 b. 4 Dec. 1781
 d. 9 May 1823

26 BROUSSARD, Alexandre P.
 b. — 1790
 m. 13 Oct. 1817

27 BEGNAUD, Marie Azelie
 b. 27 June 1798
 d. — 1881

28 BULLIARD, Jerome Etienne
 b. — 1796
 m. 6 Dec. 1821
 d. 9 Jan. 1834

29 PATIN, Uranie
 b. 20 July 1805
 d. 20 July 1863

30 BERNARD, Pierre Ervillien
 b. 22 Oct. 1804
 m. 14 Nov. 1822
 d. — 1871

31 DUGAS, Hortence
 b. 9 Aug. 1808
 d. — 1873 - St. Martin La.

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Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Sandra TAVENEY
 Address P. O. Box 5941
 City, State Lake Charles, LA 70606
 Date June 9, 2015

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

2 BISINICK, Dominick

(Father of No. 1)

b. 20 Feb. 1864
 p.b. Sylvania, Austria
 m. 1 Jan. 1881 - Lake Charles
 d. 30 Sep. 1937 La.
 p.d. Lake Charles, La.

5 (Mother of No. 2)

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

1 BUSINICK, Ross D.

b. 3 June 1894
 p.b. Lake Charles, La.
 m.
 d. 24 July 1918
 p.d. France

6 KROUSE, Henry C.
 (Father of No. 3)

b. — 1822
 p.b. Baden, Germany
 m.
 d. — 1890
 p.d. Lake Charles, La.

3 KROUSE, Dorothy Helen

(Mother of No. 1)

b. 18 Dec. 1866
 p.b. New Orleans, La.
 d. 19 Nov. 1952
 p.d. Lake Charles, La.

7 EINLOTHE, Franziska

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 30 Oct. 1829
 p.b. Baden, Germany
 d. 17 June 1910
 p.d.

14 EINLOTH, Paulus

(Father of No. 7)

b. 5 July 1780
 p.b. Rotenfels, Germany
 m. 31 Aug. 1807
 d.
 p.d. Rotenfels, Germany

15 DRICHLER, Helena

(Mother of No. 7)

b. 14 Aug. 1786
 p.b. Baden, Germany
 d.
 p.d.

16
 b.
 m.
 d.
 17
 b.
 d.
 18
 b.
 m.
 d.
 19
 b.
 d.
 20
 b.
 m.
 d.
 21
 b.
 d.
 22
 b.
 m.
 d.
 23
 b.
 d.
 24
 b.
 m.
 d.
 25
 b.
 d.
 26
 b.
 m.
 d.
 27
 b.
 d.
 28 EINLOTH, Francisci Georgii
 b. 15 Oct. 1746
 m. 20 Nov. 1769
 d. 23 June 1794
 29 MERKEL, Magelalene
 b. 19 Sep. 1744
 d. Rotenfels, Germany
 30 DEICHLER, Georgii
 b.
 m.
 d.
 31 WILDERSTING, Anna Marie
 b.
 d.

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(Spouse of No. 1)

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

THE LAST CHRISTMAS ON THE OLD HOME PLACE

By **RICKEY ROBERTSON**

The Vernon Genealogist, Vol. XXII #1 - April 2015, Leesville, La.

As Christmas time approaches we all can think back to days gone by and of Christmases of past years. In today's world the Christmas Season is a time of hustle and bustle and is so fast paced we often forget the true meaning of Christmas. People are reaching and grabbing and holding on to things they think are precious to them at Christmas. But Christmas that we remember from years ago was a season filled with the thanks for God's Blessings and for family. Can you remember a Christmas of days long gone? Does one stick out in particular. Let's look at the last Christmas that the homesteaders and sharecroppers of Peason Ridge celebrated on their old home places in 1941.

Beginning in 1940 the U. S. Army held large-scale field maneuvers in Louisiana. Due to the success of these maneuvers, the largest field maneuvers ever conducted by the U. S. Army were then scheduled and took place in the Sabine Maneuver Area of Louisiana in 1941. During the maneuvers, the army found a scarcely populated area known as Peason Ridge that would be excellent for all types of military training. With the building of Camp Polk, the army decided that further lands would be needed for training purposes. Peason Ridge was the perfect place for an artillery range. After the Louisiana Maneuvers of 1941, the army began the process to obtain over 33,000 acres of land to form Peason Ridge Artillery Range.

But on Peason Ridge there were 29 homestead families and 35 sharecropper families. These hardy families had actually settled these lands beginning in 1818 and over all these many years filled with many trials, tribulations, and heartache, they had survived. They were self-supporting families who farmed and raised large herds of cattle and livestock. During the Depression and hard time these families often joked that they didn't have any money but they were eating better than the folks living in town. They had corn cribs full of corn for the stock, a smoke house full of hams, sausage, and middlin's of bacon, and the pantry was full of fresh canned fruits and fresh jams and jellies. About the only items these families needed from town were flour, sugar and coffee. Anything else was a luxury. And at Christmas time there were always special gatherings and parties at the home places. And as you visited these folks they shared their blessings with you. If you stopped at Mr. COLEMAN OWERS home before you would leave there was a dish pan of parched peanuts that you just had to sample. If you stopped at the FOSTER DOWDEN place before you left you had to get a pocketful of pecans to put in your overall pockets to snack on. If you stopped at the BILL HAYNES place there was always a fresh pie to have a slice of. At the ANDREW BRIDGES place if you came by, you could stop and get a good mess of turnip greens and collards in the patch right by the road, and at the ROBERTSON place Aunt TED always had a big pan of biscuits with fresh jelly. And if you went by J. R. BROWN's place on Martin creek, you could sample some of the fresh ribbon cane syrup that had been put up. The Lord had provided and these folks appreciated and counted their blessings.

But the Christmas of 1941 would be their last Christmas in their homes. After the 1941 maneuvers the army had developed a plan where they would invoke imminent domain on these landowners. In other words, the government was taking their lands. But one more Christmas was to be celebrated. At the BILL HAYNES home place his family, along with the

ROBERTSON, BRIDGES, HILTON, WESTBROOK, and DOWDEN families, and the last black family in Peason, Uncle JOHN and Aunt VINEY LOVE, gathered for one last Christmas. It was a very festive atmosphere, with fresh pies and cakes brought by the ladies, and real homemade eggnog. There were big dishpans filled with this eggnog. One was for the ladies and children, and one was for the men and grown boys. The pan for the men and grown boys had a little extra added to it! All the folks gathered and gave thanks for the Lord's Blessings then they had a good meal filled with wonderful desserts and fresh meat. And then the guitars, fiddles, and banjos were brought out and a lively evening of singing broke out. Good old times, foot stomping and hand clapping music filled with Christmas songs. And some of the boys had heard many songs by GENE AUTRY on the radio and they broke out with Silver Bells. And they had such a good time! Why don't we have good times such as this in today's world? Children back then didn't get cars and expensive gifts. Some fruit such as oranges, apples, and some hard candy were about all the children got. The girls had corn shuck dolls to play with, and the boys had marbles and other things to play with during the year. All these toys were handmade and not store bought. But they had something this world needs right now. And that was Happiness!

But this was to be the last Christmas together for these families. By June 1942 these families had been served by U. S. Marshals their eviction paperwork for their own farms. From a time of happiness at Christmas to a time of sorrow as they had to leave a way of life and the land they loved. With Louisiana still not out of the Depression, there was no money for these families to purchase new farms with. And to add insult to injury, the U. S. government did not pay the families anything for 1 full year. If not for their friends, neighbors, and other family members sharing the corn out of their cribs, the meat in their smokehouses, and the canned goods from their pantries, they would have starved to death. But they survived.

But these families had one last Christmas together that is remembered to this very day. And yes, these people were my family and neighbors and we have never forgotten this Christmas. We still tell the old stories of our ancestors and keep them alive. Each time I go by one of these old home places on Peason Ridge, I remember these families and their accomplishments. Now as you think about Christmas and the many gifts you will receive, let's look at the gift that these families gave to our nation. These families gave up a heritage and way of life and all their lands so that we would have FREEDOM. Yes, 73 years later the U. S. Army is still training our sons and daughters to fight and win against our enemies so that we can be free. Yes, freedom does not come free. But these families and their sacrifice ensure our freedom. And these families of Peason Ridge we were God Fearing and Bible Believing people who gave thanks for the baby that was born in Bethlehem so many years ago. And they worshiped that baby who grew up into a man and who through his sacrifice on the cross, gives us freedom from sin. No matter where you were raised, let's remember the old home place and for the Christmases we had there, and for what Christmas is truly about. Merry Christmas from way down south in Dixie!

**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

GO PAPERLESS

Permission to reprint given by *Your Genealogy Today*, March/April 2015
www.yourgenealogytoday.com

CAROL RICHEY looks at five easy steps to reduce the paper clutter for family historians.

If you are like most genealogists, you've accumulated a great deal of paper during your research. Even if properly organized, the result can be overwhelming: stuffed binders and folders, an ever-growing stack of papers and notes, and shelf after shelf of books and magazines. Rather than accumulating an endless trail of paper, you can go paperless to keep your genealogy research from becoming unmanageable.

Impossible for a genealogist, you say? Not so. Even a professional like Dick Eastman, editor of *Eastman's Online Genealogy* newsletter, <http://blog.eogn.com>, has been paperless for several years. Other genealogists have followed suit, and you can, too, with these five easy steps.

1. Recognize the benefits of going paperless. To go paperless, first you must overcome your current paper mentality. While collecting paper documentation has been fundamental to your researching the past, with new technology, it is no longer an essential practice. Not only is going paperless eco-friendly and cost effective (less paper, toner, and office supplies), but your research can greatly benefit from it.

You can quickly access your digital files from almost any location, safely backup and store your documents, and easily share your documents, and easily share your information with others. Genealogy software makes it simpler than ever to organize and document your family history. With laptops and mobile devices, you can take your genealogy research with you on research trips and access it wherever you go. Using digital files as your working copy will also help to protect the originals from harm, allowing you to preserve those important records for future generations.

Going paperless doesn't have to be an all-or-nothing venture. There is no need to completely eliminate paper, but rather to become less reliant on paper. Ask yourself before you automatically print or copy any document, is a paper copy necessary? By using this more mindful approach, and taking advantage of the current technology and productivity tools now available, you can increase your efficiency and become a more successful researcher.

2. Create a plan of action. Once you've decided you want to go paperless, take some time to evaluate your current situation and to plan ahead. What items should be kept in both paper and digital format? Your primary source documents and photographs will most likely be the principal records which you will want in both paper and digital form. Secondary sources, correspondence, and notes can easily be converted to digital files only. How will your digital files be organized on your computer? If your current paper filing system is working well for you, then you can adopt the same organization method for your digital file. As always, the key is consistency.

What tools will you use to digitize your records, a scanner, digital camera, or both? What digital formats will you use for your documents and photos? Where can you safely store your digital files and paper materials? Which backup options will you choose to protect your data? How will you ensure long-term preservation of your records? Taking time to answer these questions now will help you plan accordingly so you can avoid costly mistakes.

3. Make a decision to go paperless whenever possible. Do you currently keep copies of emails, web pages, or notes? Rather than printing emails, you can organize them in subfolders, and save copies using an online storage service such as Google Drive, <http://drive.google.com>, or Dropbox, www.dropbox.com. You can save web pages to PDFs using one of many services now available, such as: Web2PDF, www.web2pdfconvert.com; Evernote's web clipper, <http://evernote.com/webclipper>; Pocket, <http://getpocket.com>

All permanently save snapshots of web pages to your account and automatically sync them across multiple devices. Do you have a habit of scribbling notes while researching? Then use a note-taking application such as Evernote, <http://evernote.com>.

Consider purchasing eBooks and eMagazines. Many genealogy books are now available in ebook format, and more are becoming available free online through:

Google Books, <http://books.google.com>; Internet Archive, <http://archive.org/index.php>; Family History Books, <http://books.familysearch.org>

Almost all magazines offer a digital format to subscribers (*Your Genealogy Today* [formerly *Family Chronicle*] and *Internet Genealogy* are both available in PDF and App editions).

4. Archive your current paper materials. Begin small, tackling one binder, file, or stack of paper at a time. Sort through the bundle, and divide the paper into three piles; archive, for essential items you want to scan and store the paper copy; scan, for documents you want to create a digital record and will then throw away; and recycle, for all necessary items that don't need to be kept in paper or digital form.

Store your original paper materials using acid-free materials and containers in a relatively stable environment that is clean, cool, and dark, and avoid storing items in your attic or basement. The Library of Congress offers helpful preservation tips on its webpage, Preserving Your Family Treasures, www.loc.gov/preservation/family.

It's important to determine the purpose of the digital image before scanning in order to choose the best format. For example, the format you select for your secondary source materials will most likely not be the best option for archiving photos and primary source documents. For notes of other documents that don't require the highest quality of resolution, you might choose to photograph them with a digital camera to save yourself time. You may want to save documents as PDFs (Portable document Format), a popular cross-platform document which preserves the original layout and can easily be shared with others.

For long-term storage of photos, archivists recommend scanning as TIFF/TIF (Tagged Image File Format) files to avoid image degradation from compression which occurs with photos saved

in JPEG/JPG (Joint Photographic Experts Group) format. More detailed information on personal archiving can be found on the Library of Congress webpage, www.digitalpreservation.gov/personalarchiving/index.html.

5. Maintain and protect your data. One of the major drawbacks of going paperless is the risk of data loss. Hardware failure, human error, software corruption, computer viruses, and natural disasters – all may lead to irretrievable data loss of valuable genealogy research. Safeguard your research by backing up your digital files. The key is to have defense in depth, creating layers of protection.

Follow the 3-2-1 rule:

- 1. Maintain three copies of all important files (your primary file and two copies).**
- 2. Keep copies on two different media types.**
- 3. Store one copy offsite.**

Many backup options are available: external hard drives, additional internal hard drives, cloud storage or online backup services, discs, and portable drives can all be used to create layers of protection. But these are not fail-safe. Check your backups to make sure they work properly. Better yet, think beyond backup to long-term preservation. Follow the 3-2-1 rule, but also keep up with technology. Migrate your digital records to new storage media to prevent data loss and ensure it is not stored in an obsolete format. For helpful tips on digital preservation, see Family Search's Preserving Your Family History Digitally, <http://familysearch.org/blog/en/preserving-family-history-records-digitallypart-1>

By following these steps, you can dramatically reduce (and for those we motivated to do so, practically eliminate) the amount of paper you keep. Letting go of your paper mentality will allow you to walk away from the perpetual mound of paperwork cluttering your life. Why not capitalize on the advances in technology to become a more successful researcher? Let's print less and research more.

LONG TIME BETWEEN CHRISTMASES

By JIM BRADSHAW

The Welsh Citizen, December 18, 2012

It was just a week before Christmas in 1940 when several hundred young men from Lafayette, New Iberia, Breaux Bridge, and other parts of Acadiana boarded a train that would take them to Fort Blanding, Fla.

Pearl Harbor and the American entry into World War II was still a year away, and the National Guard soldiers expected to be gone from Louisiana no more than a year, with regular opportunities to get home on leave.

Indeed, the Lafayette newspaper reported in April 1941 that "ruddy, khaki-clad boys" were strolling the streets, home to spend Easter with their families.

“Sturdy health and excellent bearing predominate in the appearance of each,” the report continued, “their smile are pleasing and happy, and their reports of camp life are most satisfactory.”

By August the trainees had been made part of the 31st “Dixie Division” of the IV Army Corps and were “engaged in their first maneuver action as a combat unit” in exercises in the Kisatchie National Forest in central Louisiana.

“Corps maneuvers will be followed by Army exercises and then in the last two weeks in September will come the climax of the greatest peacetime war games in the country’s history,” the newspapers reported.

But the games turned real in December 1941, when the United States was thrown into the war by the attack on Pearl Harbor.

The ruddy, khaki-clad youths from south Louisiana were due to come home that month. Instead they were told they would serve for the duration of the war.

Editors of the *Lafayette Advertiser* reminisced on Dec. 20, 1943: “Memories of a night exactly three years ago will filter [tonight] into the memories of many mothers and fathers and sweethearts. . . . On this December 20, three years [later], we know [the young soldiers sent for training] have learned their lesson well from dispatches that have been received, for [our young men] are now fighting in the North African theater of war, and many . . . have already covered themselves with glory on the field of battle.”

By V-E Day, when victory was declared in Europe in April 1945, the young men from Acadiana were scattered far and wide.

Thirty-one of them who were still together in a military police battalion stationed at Marseilles got the news in September that they were heading home and made it back to south Louisiana a month later.

“When Johnny Came Marching Home,” *The Advertiser* reported, echoing the words of a famous war song, “the whole darned town congregated to meet them, even though it was midnight. . . . there was quite a bit of drama enacted . . . in the middle of the night. The doughboys had been gone a long, long time.”

These young men had seen action in North Africa, Corsica, Sicily, Italy, France, Germany, “and in general all of the major theaters of the European war,” according to the newspaper.

The full 56th infantry was deactivated in March 1946 and was reorganized in December 1946 with headquarters at Lafayette.

On Christmas Eve the Lafayette newspaper reported that the holy day in 1945 “filled the heart with a joy unknown for many years” unlike “the lonely, dreary, Yuletide seasons when our young men and women shared the feast in strange lands with strange peoples. . . . The

significance of the brilliant feast ... is more deeply realized ... for peace on earth, good will toward men, seems suddenly more precious, more cherished than ever before.”

CHENIERES HAVE ROMANTIC HISTORY

By JIM BRADSHAW

The Welsh Citizen, September 12, 2012

The word cheniere is unique to the Cajun coast, as are the little island it describes. The word comes from the Acadian word chene, meaning “oak,” and describes groves of live oak trees bent by the gulf winds along a series of ridges rising at random from the marshes off Vermilion and Cameron parishes..

These ridges, usually about 3 or 4 feet above sea level, are formed from old beaches left stranded in ancient time, when the marsh moved southward toward the gulf.

The first people to come to these ridges were the Indians, and remnants of their burial mounds and middens (dumping grounds) can still be traced here and there on the ridges.

Early explorers found one shaped like a pyramid, another, near Grand Lake, was in the form of an alligator.

Acadians found the chenieres after 1755. Texans fled to them during the war for Texas Independence, and Yankees began to show up after the Civil War, many of them to settle on land given by the government. Outlaws and drifters often found the isolated ridges to their liking.

One of the most romantic of these little islands, Cheniere au Tigre, nestles on the Gulf shore in the southernmost region of Vermilion Parish, about 50 miles south of Abbeville.

It is one of the bigger ridges, stretching nearly 5 miles from east to west, 200 feet to a quarter of a mile wide.

Massive oaks tower above it, dangling wispy Spanish moss from gnarled branches. Mesquite, hackberry, yucca, oleander, wild pepper and dune grass grow everywhere. Wild grape vines wind over, under, and around all.

Each spring and fall, tens of thousands of indigo and painted buntings, warblers, sparrows and swallows nest on the cheniere, before and after a long migration across the gulf to or from the Yucatan Peninsula.

Ducks and geese and egrets and marsh birds of every description live alongside nutria, muskrats, swamp rabbits, raccoons, ‘possums, fox squirrels, deer, and alligators.

The DYSON family was the first to settle the area, coming in the mid 1840s. Other early family names were WHITE, SAGRERA, RODRIQUE, and CHOATE.

By the turn of the 20th century there were between 25 and 30 families living at Cheniere au Tigre – cattlemen, hunters, trappers, and small farmers.

The cheniere's most famous institution appeared in 1913, when Mr. and Mrs. RAPHAEL SEMMES SAGRERA opened the Sagrera Health resort.

The hotel consisted of two wings with a screened porch facing the Gulf. Each wing held eight rooms with two double beds each. There were five cottages close to the hotel, a dance hall, and a pier **extending** into the Gulf.

People who could afford the hotel's \$1.50 per day room and board carried suitcases. Poorer folk brought camping gear and wire coops filled with live chickens to be barbecued.

Fresh seafood was the hotel specialty. Every morning a 600-foot, ox-drawn seine hauled in the day's requirement of shrimp, fish and crabs.

On Saturday nights as many as 400 people jammed into the SAGRERA dance hall to two-step and waltz to a Cajun fiddle.

People sometimes rented sleeping space on the dance floor, and had to move their bedrolls and belongings to the rafters until the dancing was done.

In 1926, the Sagrera Hotel was modernized by the purchase of a Delco generator, and all cottages and rooms had a one-bulb electric light installed.

That same year, water was piped to all cottages and a faucet was placed outside of all main entrances. A shower was put up on the front ridge next to the dance pavilion for the bathers coming in from the Gulf.

Families started moving away from Cheniere au Tigre, in search of better times, during the Depression of the 1930s. World War II brought a brief respite, when the ridge became a base for Coast Guard patrols. But the Guard left immediately after the war.

The Sagrera health resort operated until 1957 when Hurricane Audrey administered a killing blow to it and to full-time occupancy of the island.

BRICK WALL TIPS – in trying to prove a MARRIAGE RECORD, consider the following.

HOME SOURCES: Check oral histories, family Bibles, letters and other family papers for a date of marriage.

NEWSPAPERS: Look for wedding and anniversary announcements. Obituaries may also tell when the person was married.

COURT DOCUMENTS: Look at all the deeds and other court records the couple created. You might find mention of when a couple married, especially if a land transaction dealt with inheritable property.

PENSION APPLICATIONS: Men may have given marriage information on their pensions. And when applying for a widow's pension, women had to provide supporting documents.

SANNERS DESCEND FROM ORPHAN BOY IN GALVESTON

Permission to print given by NOLA MAE ROSS

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

"I was told that I was born in 1859 in Matamoras, Mexico," ERNEST SANNER told his family. "They said my father who was working on a boat, fell overboard and drowned and my mother died soon after. I was taken by a foster family to Galveston, mistreated, often cold and hungry and found wandering around the Galveston waterfront, crying and forlorn."

Legend says that a schooner captain known only as "Captain GEORGE" from Lake Charles took the little boy aboard his boat and waited for someone to claim him. When no one did, he brought ERNEST SANNER to his home in Lake Charles. His descendants have never gotten proof, of whom the "Captain GEORGE" was, who took care of the boy for the next few years.

ERNEST SANNER remembered being raised on the east side of Prien Lake and that he worked for Captain GEORGE LOCK, but they have no proof that Captain GEORGE LOCK was the boy's rescuer. Some of the descendants think it might have been a "GEORGE LIVELIER," but no proof has been found of this either.

MYSTERIOUS CAPTAIN GEORGE DIED

When Captain GEORGE died ERNEST SANNER went to live with MARTIN KAOUGH at "Shattuck's Ditch", near Moss Lake. He joined KAOUGH on frequent boat trips across the lake and waterways to Hackberry in a skiff. It was on one of those trips that SANNER met AURELIA DUHON, fell in love with her and they soon were married. The date of the marriage, which is recorded in Cameron Parish, is Jan. 5, 1882.

ERNEST SANNER homesteaded 240 acres of land on the corner of Highway 27 and Highway 390, and then planted a portion of this land in oak trees, which was a requirement of the Homestead Act. For SANNER this was the beginning of a lifelong passion for planting and growing trees. He also planted rice and raised cattle where St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church was later located.

DONATED LAND FOR CHURCH

A copy of a deed held by ERNEST SANNER's great-grandson, NORMAN SANNER, stated that in 1895 ERNEST SANNER gave to the Catholic Archdiocese of New Orleans, "one lot measuring one acre, for \$15." Later he gave three additional acres to the church and some of the oak trees he planted over a 100 years ago are still growing there.

A granddaughter of ERNEST SANNER, ANNETTE SANNER (Mrs. HAROLD TOTEM) wrote an article about ERNEST SANNER in which she said, "He often talked about people 'cheating' the earth. He believed in giving back to the soil what it gave to him and he always worried that people were not taking care of the earth."

ERNEST SANNER planted pine trees around Hackberry High School. Ironically, the Hackberry Salt Domes were within three miles of SANNER's Homestead, but he was no longer around to express his opinion about this.

A fond memory of ERNEST SANNER; was told by great-granddaughter, GLENDA (Mrs. DON GUILLOTTE). She said, "Grandpa loved cats, all cats, any cats, and any number of cats. After he became bedridden, he was given a stuffed cat which he often stroked."

A grandson, ALDEN SANNER, son of CLARVILLE and ESTELL SANNER, recalled, "Grandpa ERNEST loved to grow trees and plants, and he always had a garden. But he hated grass with a passion. He hoed it so much that he wore his hoe down to one inch across. He even hoed most of the grass in his yard. Another thing I remember about Grandpa ERNEST was that he played a violin and he often played it at the Saturday night dances (fais-do-dos) that were so popular in his day."

The eight-year-old boy, found crying on the Galveston waterfront came a long way in his lifetime. Living to be 101, ERNEST SANNER was able to enjoy a homestead of his own, plus the presence of children and grandchildren. He made the world a better place, not just for his descendants, but also for the community in which he lived.

He and his wife, AURELIA, had six children, LASAND, THEOPHILIE, RAYMOND, GARFIELD, EVELYN and CLARVILLE. EVELYN left no heirs but the others have many descendants living in the Hackberry, Carlyss, and Sulphur area.

OIL DISCOVERED

When oil was discovered and drilling began in Hackberry in the late 1920s most of ERNEST's sons went to work with the oil industry. However, no oil well was drilled on ERNEST SANNER's land, but he did have oil leases. An early oil well was drilled on the land of ERNEST's son, RAYMOND SANNER, and at that time it bought about 30 cents a barrel. The Moon Oil Company did most of the drilling.

Since the first oil well happened to be discovered on RAYMOND SANNER's land, he bought each of his brothers a Chevrolet from GLENN OVERMAN in Sulphur, and he gave each of his sisters the amount of money a car would cost.

ERNEST SANNER's son, CLARVILLE married ESTELLE JOHNSON from Hackberry and they had six children: ALDEN, DEAN, ANNETTE, ARLENE, NEVA and LAURA MAE.

ALDEN SANNER

ALDEN SANNER served with General GEORGE PATTON's army as they raced across France and Belgium, heading to the Battle of the Bulge. "At one time," ALDEN SANNER recalled, "we covered 60 miles in combat in 60 hours. When the Bulge started we were in the midst of it near Bastogne. Later, after the Battle of the Bulge we crossed the Rhine on the pontoon bridges

built by our engineers and at war's end we were near Prague where there was a large gathering of German SS troops. We had to make sure they surrendered peacefully. They did."

When he came home from World War II ALDEN SANNER worked for Amoco Oil Company for 32 years. During this time ALDEN SANNER met and fell in love with ANNIE MAE RICHARD, daughter of CHARLES RICHARD and AZENA MILLER of Grand Chenier. AZENA's parents were EUGENE and ANGELINE STURLESE MILLER who were pioneers of Grand Chenier.

ANNIE MAE RICHARD graduated from LSU in 1941, came to Hackberry to teach, and there she met ALDEN SANNER when he returned home from the war. They were married in 1947 the same year he started working for Amoco in Hackberry. He worked for Amoco for 32 years and retired as a field foreman.

ANNIE MAE SANNER

"Since my family lived with my grandparents, the EUGENE MILLERs," says ANNIE MAE SANDERS, "I knew them very well. Education was important to Grandpa EUGENE MILLER, so he built a schoolhouse in his yard and hired a teacher for his children and some of the closer neighbors. The little school stood until Hurricane Audrey blew it down.

"As the children got older and finished the MILLER school they were sent to Lake Charles or Abbeville for higher education. Grandfather's life seemed tied up with his cattle. He had thousands of them. The cattle drives, when they took cattle to summer pasture or to market usually started at our house. Most of the cattlemen along Grand Chenier would meet there and then leave for Mulberry Ridge and Chenier Au Tigre. I helped my mother make the syrup cookies that they always carried in their saddlebags. Sometimes the men were gone for a month.

"Christmas was a big deal at the MILLERs. They were quite self-sufficient with their own syrup mill. We made most of the Christmas sweets with syrup. A week before Christmas we'd bake pies, cake, make candy and other sweets. The MILLERs grew their own turkeys, chickens, pigs, cows for milk and meat, and caught oysters, shrimp, and fish in nearby waterways. The vegetables they grew, and they used oranges from their orchards for ambrosia."

HACKBERRY IN EARLY DAYS

After her marriage to ALDEN SANNER, ANNIE MAE moved to Hackberry. She and ALDEN produced four children, JAN, CHARLIE, KIRK and DWAYNE. "Hackberry was quite different then," she recalls. "At that time the only way to get into and out of Hackberry was by ferry. The roads were shell and there were no stock laws. Cattle roamed the roads all over Hackberry. It was strictly an oil town and there wasn't even any commercial fishing.

"Hackberry, like all of lower Cameron," she reminisces, "lost so many homes and people to Hurricane Audrey in 1957, and then in 2005, to Hurricane Rita, plus Hurricane Ike which stuck the same area, a few years later so we are all worrying about the future and hoping to overcome the devastations of Mother Nature, and praying that our community will someday soon come back to the happy place that it used to be."

OBITUARIES

Contributed by SHIRLEY CHUMLEY SMITH, Member No. 980

OBITUARY FOR MATTHEW PERKINS

Lake Charles American, Friday, November 2, 1906, Page 8

Was Scalded by Steam and Water

Frightful Accident at Sulphur Causes MATTHEW PERKINS' Death

**Derrick Toppled Over, Breaking the Steam and Hot Water Pipes - - -
Boy lived several hours.**

MATTHEW IVAN PERKINS, the sixteen year old son of ex Sheriff JOHN A. PERKINS, met with a horrible death as a result of an accident at the Sulphur Mines yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, being thrown from the top of a derrick by the force of an exploded steam pipe to the platform about eighteen feet below and scalded by escaping steam and hot water from the bursted pipes.

Young PERKINS had only been at the Sulphur Mines a short time, and one of his duties was to shut off the steam at the derricks. He climbed up to the valve for this purpose, and just then a cave-in occurred beneath another derrick a short distance away, causing that derrick to fall against the one on which PERKINS was working.

The force of the shock caused the steam pipe he was working on to burst, the shock or a piece of the pipe knocking him off the derrick to the platform below, a distance of some eighteen feet. Almost immediately afterward the derrick on which PERKINS lay also toppled over.

As soon as it was discovered that an accident had happened the plant was topped as quickly as possible, and every effort made to aid the unfortunate youth. Owing to the cloud of steam surrounding the place nothing could be done until the plant was stopped.

PERKINS was found on the platform where he had fallen, still conscious. He was removed and taken to the hospital where his wounds were attended to. He was found to be injured on the forehead as if from a blow there, and his face, arms and the upper portion of his body badly scalded.

He died in about three hours after the accident.

WILMER PERKINS, a brother, went to Sulphur shortly after the accident, having been sent a telegram informing him of the occurrence and this morning brought the body to Lake Charles, where it was taken to the PERKINS home on Division Street.

The funeral services will be held at the residence this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and interment made at Orange Grove Cemetery. The services will be conducted by Rev. H. H. SHELL.

OBITUARY FOR TERRELL WOOSLEY, Sr.

Lake Charles American Press, Sunday, March 27, 1955, Page 1

TERRELL WOOSLEY, Sr. Dies Here Saturday

TERRELL WOOSLEY, Sr., prominent Lake Charles civic, business and church leader, died suddenly at his home on Prien Lake yesterday at 3:15 p.m.

A native of Barren County, Kentucky, Mr. WOOSLEY had been a resident of Lake Charles since February 1, 1920 when he came here to serve as the first Scout executive for the Calcasieu-Cameron District. He was 61 years old.

He was active in church, civic and veterans affairs and had operated the TERRELL WOOSLEY insurance agency here since 1923.

Mr. WOOSLEY was a past president of the Association of Commerce, past president of the Rotary Club, and at the time of his death was president of the board of trustees of the First Baptist Church.

He played a key role in the development of the port of Lake Charles, serving as vice-chairman of the port opening committee during the campaign to make Lake Charles a deep-water port.

He was educated in public and private schools in Kentucky and attended military school in Louisville. He later took courses in special business administrative work at Blue Ridge, N.C. and Lake Geneva, Wis. In 1913 he became secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Lexington, Ky.

Shortly after the United States entered World War I, Mr. WOOSLEY enlisted in the army as a private and was later commissioned a second lieutenant after completing officers training school at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

He saw overseas service in England and France and was discharged from the Army in June 1919 as a captain. He was a member of the Army Reserve Corps and held the rank of major at the time of his death.

He remained active in veterans organizations throughout his life and was a past commander of the W. B. Williamson Post No. 1 of the American Legion here.

He served as the first Scout executive for the Calcasieu-Cameron district from 1920 to 1923, continued active in Scout work afterward and later received the Silver Beaver award, the highest Scouting honor. At the time of his death he was a board member of the Calcasieu-Cameron Scout district.

Active in many fields of business, he had served as trustee of the old Calcasieu National Bank and as president of the Lake Charles Credit Exchange.

WOOSLEY Rites To Be Tuesday

Funeral services for TERRELL WOOSLEY, 61, civic and church leader and president of a Lake Charles insurance firm, will be held at 10 a.m. Tuesday at the First Baptist Church, the Rev. PAU ROBERTS, pastor, officiating.

A spokesman for the Calcasieu Insurance Exchange said that offices for all exchange members will be closed from 10 a.m. until 12 noon tomorrow.

Burial directed by Hixson Funeral Home will be in Graceland Cemetery. Masonic Lodge No. 400 will conduct graveside rites.

Pallbearers will be ELMER SHUTTS, FRANK HEREFORD, JUD RIVES, CECIL COLON, J. A. PARTRIDGE, ERNEST J. BREAUX, J. G. LOVE, STEVE PLAUCHE, Dr. THOMAS DeLAUREAL and Dr. WALTER MOSS.

Mr. WOOSLEY died suddenly Saturday afternoon at his home here. He is survived by his wife, two sons, a daughter and four grandchildren.

OBITUARY FOR MRS. TERRELL WOOSLEY

LAKE CHARLES AMERICAN PRESS, Sunday, June 2, 1974, Page 1

Services are today for Mrs. WOOSLEY

Funeral services for Mrs. TERRELL WOOSLEY, Sr., 75, of Locke Lane will be at 2 p.m. today, June 2, in Hixson Funeral Home North Chapel.

Dr. HUGH VAN EATON will officiate. Burial will be in Graceland Cemetery.

Mrs. WOOSLEY died at 10 a.m. Saturday at her residence.

A native of Pueblo, Colo., she resided Lake Charles the past 53 years.

She was active in both civic and church organizations in the Lake Charles area.

She was the widow of TERRELL WOOSLEY, Sr. who died on March 26, 1955. Mr. WOOSLEY moved from Barren County, Ky., to Lake Charles in 1920 to become the first Boy Scout executive for the Calcasieu-Cameron District. He entered the insurance business in 1923 and was active until his death.

Mrs. WOOSLEY was a member of the First Baptist Church.

Survivors are one daughter, Mrs. LYNN DAUGHENBAUGH, two sons, JAMES HINTON and TERRELL WOOSLEY, Jr., all of Lake Charles, eight grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Pall bearers are ALBERT M. MILLER, F. LYLE PETERS, Jr., JAMES F. GAYLE, S. GORDON GUNN, LOCK PARET, Jr., HARRY WOOSLEY, Jr., JUDSON C. REEVES and LEO B. KAOUGH.

If they wish, friends may make donations to the Louisiana Baptist Children's Home in Monroe or Calcasieu Area Council Boy Scouts of America, the family said.

LAKE CHARLES AMERICAN PRESS, Sunday, May 14, 1989, Page 39
Imperial Calcasieu
Covering Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jeff Davis and Vernon parishes

TERRELL WOOSLEY Sr.
Early Scout Leader

NOLA MAE ROSS, *American Press* writer, submitted an in-depth article on TERRELL WOOSLEY Sr. The article is much too lengthy to print here in its entirety. The following is excerpted from her research:

He was the first Boy Scout executive for the Calcasieu-Cameron District and gave time, interest and energy to every civic project that bettered Lake Charles, with special interest in the development of a deepwater port.

The first Boy Scout Troop south of the Mason-Dixon line was begun in 1911 in the First Methodist Episcopal Church South, which was then at the intersection of Bilbo and Broad Streets in Lake Charles. Members included WALTON DRAKE, FRANCIS LAWLER, FLEET MAGEE, ALFRED ROBERTS, SHERDIE JONES, MARLIN DRAKE, SAM KUSHNER, FRANK KELLEY, VERNON REID, CARL BENDIXON, CLAUDE MORRIS, RUDOLPH KRAUSE, LAMAR CUNNINGHAM, FRANCIS CHAVANNE, FRANK EDWARDS, KEITH MORRIS, WILL WHITE, WILL STEWART, OLYMP PIVA, DON COLLETTE, JOE GAUNT and ALLIE JACKSON. MARTIN RYAN was the first patrol leader, with ELMER GUNN as assistant. Scoutmaster was SEAMAN MAYO. Other officers directing the early program included S. ARTHUR KNAPP and FRANCIS LAWLER.

By 1919, the Scouting movement in Lake Charles had grown so large that the Calcasieu Parish Council applied for a full-time Scout executive and that is when TERRELL came.

He had returned from World War I after serving in the trenches in France with the American Expeditionary Force. He had suffered bronchial damage from gas, had distinguished himself in combat, been promoted to the rank of captain and assigned to General PERSHING's staff. After the war, WOOSLEY returned to Covington, Kentucky and married GERTRUDE HINTON of Hot Springs, Arkansas in 1918.

He was born in 1893 in Barren County and his father was a farmer who believed in education, so TERRELL was educated in the public schools of Smith's Grove, then at a Louisville training school and military academy. Later he studied in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, finishing at Blue Ridge, North Carolina where he studied business administration.

When the growing Boy Scouts heard of WOOSLEY, they were impressed with his war record and offered him a salary of \$2,200 per year. He was sent a check for \$99.50 to pay for his trip from Kentucky to Lake Charles. He accepted the position and officially became head of the Calcasieu-Cameron Scouts on February 1, 1920. The Scouts continued to grow to 12 troops and 225 boys. Upon his arrival in Lake Charles, WOOSLEY found it very much a sawmill town with many sawmills operating around the lake.

Not long after WOOSLEY arrived in Louisiana, MOGAN MUSSER, who was 17 years old at the time, was sent to Hot Springs in his father's Buick to pick up Mrs. WOOSLEY and their six-month-old son, JAMES. According to MUSSER, it was a long drive each way. They went through swamps and gravel roads made soft by winter rains. "It was terrible driving!"

{Which one of us reading this today can begin to fathom turning our 17-year-old son loose to drive all the way to Hot Springs, Arkansas to retrieve a mother with a six-month-old baby, especially considering the times? This is the submitter's question!}

The WOOSLEYS had two more children after moving to Lake Charles, TERRELL, Jr. and ELIZABETH.

In 1921, H. G. CHALKLEY donated 16 acres on Prien Lake for a permanent Boy Scout Camp which was used until 1950. The Scouts moved in 1950 to Camp Edgewood after G. L. PARET donated 300 acres of land there. The Prien camp was sold to finance new construction at Edgewood. The Chapel at Camp Edgewood was named for Mr. WOOSLEY.

In addition to becoming a very successful insurance executive, Mr. WOOSLEY was a deacon, trustee and chairman of the board of the First Baptist Church. He was co-chairman of the building committee when the new Baptist Church was being built on the corner of Pujo and Hodges Streets. He died on March 26, 1955 before it was completed.

2016 MEMBERSHIP DUES are due on January 1, 2016. Use the same envelope to send in your dues and send us something for *Kinfolks*. **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* costs the price of a second copy, plus \$1.86. Therefore, it is necessary that you advise us of a change of address as soon as possible to help save unnecessary costs. NEW MEMBERS will receive all issues distributed for the year in which they join the Society.

**"The best of all gifts around any Christmas tree:
the presence of a happy family all wrapped up in each other." - - Burton Hillis**

THE DAILY AMERICAN (20 JULY 1897)

Information Gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member No. 1296

PERSONAL. The Comings and Goings of People You Know.

CHAS. CHAISON has returned from his trip to Texas.

TOM BAKER of the Eight-mile ranch is in the city today.

Miss MAY ROBINSON became the owner of a new Eagle bicycle yesterday.

J. H. POE made a trip to Beaumont last night, returning this morning.

W. M. NAPP leaves for New Orleans tonight on business for the *Daily American*.

J. W. KINGSBURY a prominent citizen of Grand Lake is in the city this afternoon.

C. M. KING, a prominent citizen of Vinton, is transacting business in the city today.

S. W. PIPKIN, assessor of Jefferson county, Texas, is transacting business in the city today.

C. A. BARR and family left for their home near Singer, on the K. C. P. & G. this morning.

Miss ANNA FAUCETT, who has been visiting friends in Sulphur several days returned to her home yesterday.

Miss ALICE ALCOCK arrived over the S. P. yesterday evening from Jennings to spend a few weeks with her sister Mrs. JNO. W. WALKER.

Mr. HANNA, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. ED WILLIS, for several days, returned to his home in Jeanerette this morning.

W. E. MILLSAPS, a popular clerk of the Racket store, is taking a few days lay off and left for Crowley this morning to spend a few days.

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

LEVY & BENDEL selling out. Give us a trial.

Bargains in clothing. LEVY & BENDEL are selling out.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will give an ice cream social at the reading rooms this evening.

C. C. ELLIS, our popular second-hand furniture dealer, returned from a trip to Galveston and Houston Saturday evening. He says both places are terribly dull now.

NUMA BREAUX and wife, NUMA MARTIN and wife and ALEX. GUIDRY, prominent farmers of Carencrow, La., who have been visiting with F. BERNARD and family went to the pass yesterday for a few days outing.

Don't forget the place for eggs and chickens is at the corner of Mills and Ryan street, next door to the L. C. C. & Implement store.

A complete set of surveyor's instruments for sale. Apply at this office.

The intestines of an infant are far from nine to ten feet in length and are among the most delicate structures of the body. Ware's Baby Powder at One Dollar a bottle.

Company G had its regular drill last night. The company will drill Wednesday night for the ten new guns. The ten men putting up the best drill will be allowed the use of the new guns.

Miss HORN of Keachi, and Miss HARP, of Lake Charles, delegates to the W. F. M. S.

convention, were the charming guests of Mrs. J. C. ALLEN during their stay here. They returned to their respective homes yesterday. Complimentary to Miss HORN of Keachi, Miss HARP, of Lake Charles, and Miss ANDERSON, of Shreveport. Mrs.

LAWRENCE, entertained the young people at her home on Beardsley avenue Monday evening. The evening was one of genuine pleasures to all present – *Homer Clipper*.

WILL INSPECT STEAMBOATS. Messrs. MURRAY and HERSHBERGER Here for That Purpose.

Local steamboat inspectors, MURRAY and HERSHBERGER, of Galveston, are at the Howard House. Mr. HERSHBERGER says they will inspect four or five boats while here, among them the *Ramos* and *Ontario*.

RUNAWAY MARRIAGE AT OAKDALE. New Comers to the Town – Personal and General News. Correspondence *Daily American*

OAKDALE, July 18 - W. S. PERKINS and W. T. DUNN and Master WILLIE CRONS all went to Beaver Creek church Sunday, and spent a good day. W. T. GODWIN came home with W. S. PERKINS to attend the preachers' institute to be held at Pine Grove next week.

Rev. I. WATSON attended the meeting at Beaver Saturday and Sunday.

WILL MASON, wife, mother and little brother left Monday over the K. C. W. & G. Ry., for Cheneyville.

Mrs. I. PERKINS and family from Lake Charles are up visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. HARGROVE.

Mrs. J. CANON left Monday evening to visit Dr. CANON's parents.

E. H. EDWARDS returned home to Oakdale Monday after a few days outing.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. D. RICHEY a fine girl, last Saturday night. The mother and baby are faring well.

Mr. and Mrs. FERGUSON of Glenmora, came down Tuesday to visit her sister, Mrs. L. H. MILES.

SAM PERKINS, our old mill man passed through Oakdale Tuesday, but did not stop off. Pointing commences on the depot Wednesday morning.

JOHN PHILLIPS and I. WERMIN came down Wednesday evening. They are about to locate here. Both men are merchants at Glenmora.

Mrs. L. CUTS came down Wednesday and visited relatives.

J. H. CAOLE, of Baggey Bayou, came over Wednesday on business. Oakdale was blessed with a runaway marriage last Thursday. J. P. STANLEY stole a Miss LACASE; they were married in Rapides parish.

JOHEMY PERKINS visited his wife and children at Oakdale. Mrs. PERKINS is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. HARGRAVES. Mr. PERKINS resides in Lake Charles.

FENTON HAPPENINGS. Correspondence *Daily American*.

FENTON, July 18 – Mrs. C. B. SUMMERVILLE and daughter, of Eunice, came here Monday morning to visit old friends for a few days.

AL MILLS and family spent a few days at China visiting CHAS. CARR and family.

Mrs. S. J. FENTON spent the time between trains at Kinder Friday.

BEN KENNEDY came down from Kinder last week to spend a few days with S. J. FENTON and family.

Mr. BLACK and family, from near Iowa, spent the day Monday at J. J. IRWIN's.

Mrs. L. C. PURVIANCE and Miss JOSIE MILLS were visiting at J. W. CARVER's one day last week.

CHAS. CARR and wife were visiting AL MILLS and family a few days last week.

DURING THE HOLIDAYS - LIVE WELL, LOVE MUCH and LAUGH OFTEN

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. 39 No. 3

LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY

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Advertisements: A. W. Mayer Insurance; Richard, Wasey & Company; Lake Side Steam Laundry Co.; Harmon, Thee Fashionable Tailor

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SUGAR & WILLIAMSON, lawyers,
Lake Chas Nat Bank bldg
SULLIVAN, ARTHUR, painter,
r 615 Clarence
SULLIVAN, C. J. (Mrs), teamster,
r 1544 Common
SULLIVAN, Miss CLARA,
r 1544 Common
SULLIVAN, Miss CLARE,
r 615 Clarence
SULLIVAN, FRANK, r 1544 Common
SULLIVAN, Miss JESSIE,
r 1544 Common
SULLIVAN, Miss KATE, r 615 Clarence

SULLIVAN, PAUL (Mrs), painter, r 615 Clarence
SULLIVAN, L. A. (Mrs), r 614 Seventh
SUMMERS, KATIE (c), r 328 Franklin
SUMRALL, Miss ALINE, r 927 Moeling
SUMRALL, H. D. (Mrs JOSIE), foreman Hodge
F & L Co, r 927 Moeling
SUMRALL, Miss VERA, r 927 Moeling
SUMRALL, RAY (Mrs ORA), engr Hodge
F & L Co, r 822 Shattuck
SUTHERLAND, R. J. (Mrs), blacksmith,
r 1724 Granger

Advertisements: Muller's; F. A. Toce; The Life Insurance Company of Virginia; Kirby Street Grocery

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SWINNEY, J. D. (c), cleaner and presser,
r 1608 Gallagher

SYLVESTER, LINA (c), r 122 Franklin

TABARLET, A. (Mrs EVELINE),
bakery and restr, 824 Railroad
TALBOT, B. M. (Mrs), lumberman,
r 627 Pujo
TALBOT, CYRUS (c), lab, r 134 Franklin
TALBOT, HARRY (HARRIET) (c), lab,
r 134 Franklin
TANNER, A. (LIZA) (c), lab,
r 413 Franklin
TANNER, MARY (c), r 431 Franklin
TARBET, J. A. (Mrs), agt Wells, Fargo
Exp Co, r 404 Incline

TARLETON, R. L. (Mrs FLORENCE), shipping
clk Hodge F & L Co, r 528 Kirkman
TATE, H. (Mrs), clk Mueller's, r 732 Ford
TAYLOR, A. A. (Mrs), clk W & G Ry,
r 1013 Iris
TAYLOR, C. F. (Mrs), chief clk W & G Ry,
r East and Winkie
TAYLOR, D. C. (Mrs), cabinetmaker,
r 423 Miller

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

TAYLOR & KINDER, G. S. TAYLOR,
J. A. KINDER, ins, Kaufman bldg
TAYLOR, G. S., referee in bankruptcy,
r 511 Ford, office Kaufman bldg
TAYLOR, ISAAC (EVA) (c), millman,
r 1226 Church
TAYLOR, MARY (c), 307 Ann
TAYLOR, LIZZIE (c), restr,
320 Boulevard
TAYLOR, W. W. (Mrs M.), merchant,
r 1105 Hutchinson, bus Gray
TERANOVA FRANK (Mrs ROSE),
merc, r 111 Gray, store also

p. 228
TERANOVA, PAUL (Mrs ANGELINA), merc,
1302 Geiffers, r same
TERRELL, FRANK M., (Mrs), printer,
r 1308 Ryan
TERRELL, Miss FANNIE, stenog Wall Gro Co,
r 1308 Ryan
TERRELL, J. E.
TERRY, DAVID (Mrs), r 1230 Church
TEXADA, WELSH (Mrs), millman, r 710 Shattuck
TEXADA, W. G. (Mrs ELISE), checker Long-Bell
Lbr Co, r 404 Lyons
TEXADA, W. G., Jr. (Mrs MARTHA) with
Long-Bell Lbr Co, r 404 Lyons

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

Texas Trading Co, furniture, H. M. WARD,
mgr, 513 Ryan
The Louisiana Co, Oil plant and office
K C S tracks
THEALL, Mrs J. N. r 123 St. Joseph
THEALL, NELSON, wks L C Planing
mill, r 123 St. Joseph
The Texas Co, illuminating and fuel oil,
Clarence and Front
THIBIDODEAX, J. C. (Mrs) r Louisiana
THIBOT, W. (JOSEPHINE) (c), lab,
r 1216 Geiffers

p. 229
THORN, J. I. (Mrs ROSA), sawyer, 312 Kirkman
THOMAS, A. W. (Mrs), r 204 Church
THOMAS, Mrs BEULAH, r 716 Clarence
THOMAS, IRA L., r Shell Beach
THOMAS, JOSEPH (MARY) (c), lab,
r 204 Louisiana
THOMAS, J. W. (c), minister, r 818 Sixth
THOMAS, MARY (c), cook, r 1317 Common
THOMAS, Mrs M. E. (wid), r 521 Geiffers
THOMAS, PAULINE (c), r Martin, near Lyons
THOMAS, PINKIE (c), r 204 Rock

(continued next issue)

CONSOLATA CEMETERY
2300 Country Club Rd., Lake Charles, Louisiana

These records were transcribed and typed in May 1998 by MARGARET RENTROP MOORE, Member No. 1065, from the actual cemetery records and not a reading of the headstones. The records are handwritten, so it is possible that in the translation, errors were made. These records are published with the permission of MARGARET RENTROP MOORE.

Continued from Vol. 39 #3

BLACKBURN, FRANK C., b. 26 May 1904, d. 26 Sep. 1971 - age 67 yrs -

Place of birth: Mermentau, La.

BLACKSHEAR, BEVERLY ANN, b. no date, d. 23 June 1971 - age 6 days old -

Born in Laredo, Texas

BLALOCK, RAY ALLEN, b. no date, d. 1 Apr. 1985

BLANCHARD, AGNES, b. 6 May 1918, d. 21 June 1994

BLANCHARD, FRANK, b. no date, d. 2 Sep. 1968 - age 68 yrs

BLANCHARD, IDA H., b. no date, d. 9 Mar. 1997

BLANCHARD, JONATHAN E., b. 12 Jan. 1993, d. 19 Jan. 1993

BLANCHARD, L. J., b. 8 July 1931, d. 24 Nov. 1994

BLANCHARD, LELDIN FONTENOT, b. --, d. 31 Nov. 1968 - 66 yrs. old -

Place of birth: Ville Platte, La.

BLANCHARD, NOLANCE, Sr., b. 2 Dec. 1909, d. 4 Aug. 1985

BLANCHETTE, CHRISTOPHER, b. no date, d. 1 May 1970 - age 1½ yrs.

BLANCHETTE, JEROME CHRISTOPHER, b. 4 Sep. 1973, d. 21 Apr. 1993

BLANCHETTE, MELANIE MONIQUE, b. no date, d. 22 Dec. 1962 - 4½ months

Re-entered Dec. 22, 1970 - Place of Birth: Lake Charles, La.

BLANCHETTE, OTIS, b. 20 Mar. 1902, d. 7 Dec. 1983

BLAND, CAROLONA, b. no date, d. 4 Jan. 1987

BLANK, CHARLES DANIEL, b. 22 Oct. 1973, d. 7 Oct. 1984

BLEVINS, JAMES P., b. no date, d. 14 Aug. 1970 - age 48 yrs. - born in Virginia

BLISS, KATHERINE, b. no date, d. 1 Dec. 1973 - age 82 yrs.

BLOIS, JUAN BRMAS, b. 23 Sept. 1932, d. 23 Dec. 1981 - born: Cuba

BODOIN, VALLOT, b. 17 June 1904, d. 13 Sept. 1996

BOEMAN, ELLEN MARIE, b. 6 Aug. 1977, d. 10 Aug. 1977

BOGARD, LEVINE R., b. 13 Nov. 1934, d. 9 Nov. 1979

BOLEY, IRENE, b. 2 July 1913, d. 3 Mar. 1995

BOLING, MARY LOU, b. 22 Mar. 1910, d. 27 Jan. 1986

BOLTER, EARL THOMAS, b. 20 Aug. 1907, d. 28 Feb. 1976

BONACEORSEE, ROSE S., b. 12 June 1902, d. 1 Apr. 1992

BOND, GARNETTE, b. no date, d. 30 Aug. 1972 - age 52 yrs. Born in Oil City, Pa.

BONIN, FRANCIS J., b. 15 Dec. 1926, d. 2 Aug. 1988

BONIN, LOUIS J., Dr., b. 7 Mar. 1920, d. 30 Mar. 1979

BONNETTE, JAMES, b. 28 Dec. 1959, d. 23 Aug. 1996

BONNETTE, KAREN D., b. 31 Oct. 1962, d. 27 Aug. 1990

BONO, MARY, b. 9 Oct. 1913, d. 2 June 1990

BONO, MICHAEL J., b. 15 Jan. 1906, d. 29 Aug. 1981
 BONASACK, MARGARET BORDELON, b. 18 Feb. 1950, d. 20 Dec. 1994
 BONVENTRE, NICHOLAS, b. 1904, d. 21 Dec. 1979 - Born: Italy
 BOONE, EDWARD COREY, b. no date, d. June 1970 - Pre-mature infant - age 3 days
 Place of birth: Lake Charles, La.
 BOONE, IMOGENE, b. 21 Jan. 1930, d. 17 Dec. 1996
 BOONE, MELISSA ROUGEAU, b. 9 Jan. 1961, d. 24 July 1978 - Born: Fort Sill, Okla.
 BOOTH, GENE, b. 25 Feb. 1932, d. 18 June 1995
 BORDAGES, GUY, b. 19 Dec. 1911, d. 17 Apr. 1979
 BORDELON, IRVING M., b. 3 Jan. 1918, d. 15 July 1981
 BORDELON, WOODROW J., b. 22 Oct. 1918, d. 1 Feb. 1996
 BOREL, FRED J., b. 14 June 1917, d. 17 Sep. 1977
 BOUDREAUX, CHARLES, b. 22 Sep. 1916, d. 2 Jan. 1979
 BOUDREAUX, CYNTHIA S. b. 15 Sep. 1948, d. 7 Apr. 1997
 BOUDREAUX, FRANK, b. 22 Feb. 1941, d. 6 Sep. 1995
 BOUDREAUX, GEORGE A., b. no date, d. 10 Feb. 1970 - age 56 yrs. -
 Place of birth: Lake Charles, La.
 BOUDREAUX, LESTER J., b. 24 Nov. 1921, d. 19 May 1984
 BOUDREAUX, LOUIS, Fr. b. no date, d. 2 Dec. 1974 - age: 66 yrs -
 Place of birth: Acadia Parish, La.
 BOUDREAUX, MARGARET GAIL, b. no date, d. 16 Feb. 1968 - age 7 yrs.
 BOUDREAUX, PAUL C., b. 16 May 1963, d. 6 Oct. 1990
 BOUDREAUX, PHILIP, b. 11 Jan. 1929, d. 1 Aug. 1967 - age 39 yrs. -
 Place of birth: Iberia Parish
 BOUDREAUX, RONALD W., b. 31 Dec. 1936, d. 13 July 1976
 BOUDREAUX, TOMMY J., b. 6 June 1952, d. 20 Oct. 1989
 BOUGEOIS, NEZZIE M., b. 21 Apr. 1911, d. 10 Jan. 1991
 BOULET, OLIVER L., b. no date, d. 22 July 1947 - Disinter-reinter 12 Oct. 1973 - 7 mos. Old
 BOULET, RANDALL R., b. no date, d. no date - The dates were cut off of the page at number
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 BOULLION, CLARENCE, b. 25 July 1910, d. 23 Feb. 1982 - Pfc. US Army, WWII
 BOUMANN, ELIZABETH L., b. 1916, d. 20 Apr. 1994
 BOURGE, VIRGINIA MARY, b. 5 Jan. 1912, d. 13 July 1977
 BOURGEOIS, ARMAND PAUL, b. 3 Feb. 1908, d. 9 Oct. 1983
 BOURGEOIS, DALLAS, b. 14 July 1907, d. 26 Jan. 1994
 BOURGEOIS, DELIA, b. 2 July 1914, d. 28 Jan. 1994
 BOURGEOIS, JACOB PAUL, b. 23 Apr. 1991, d. 19 June 1991
 BOURGEOIS, JAMES H., b. no date, d. 13 Dec. 1970 - age 36 yrs.
 BOURGEOIS, JOHNNY SANDERS, Sr., b. 13 Mar. 1943, d. 2 July 1986
 BOURGEOIS, LAWRENCE, b. 20 Sep. 1906, d. 9 Nov. 1976
 BOURGEOIS, NEZZIE, b. 1911, d. 1991
 BOURGEOIS, Infant, b. & d. 28 Dec. 1988 - Infant son of CONNIE SUE BOURGEOIS
 BOURGEOIS, JOSEPH, Sr., b. 15 Sep. 1914, d. 24 June 1990
 BOURGEOIS, MARY MARGARET, b. 27 Feb. 1901, d. 22 Nov. 1984
 BOURGESIS, CLARE F., b. 5 Oct. 1914, d. 16 Aug. 1991
 BOURQUE, AVIE, b. 19 Sep. 1915, d. 9 Nov. 1984

(continued next issue)

Ancestor Chart

MEMBER #1173
Name of Compiler Dot VETILLON
Address 2436 W. Lincoln Rd.
City, State Lake Charles, La.
Date 1 March 2015

(Paul
4 VEILLON, Estave Steve
(Father of No. 2)
b. 9 July 1879
p.b.
m. 3 Nov. 1897
d. 6 Dec. 1956
p.d. Eunice, La.

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

2 VEILLON, Harry
(Father of No. 1)
b. 27 Mar. 1917
p.b. Ville Platte, La.,
m. 22 Apr. 1939
d. 6 July 1980
p.d. Lake Charles, La.
5 SOILEAU, Lucodie
(Mother of No. 2)
b. 15 Nov. 1877
p.b. Louisiana
d. 15 Sep. 1925
p.d. Louisiana

1 VEILLON, Harry Allen
b.
p.b.
m. FOREMAN, Bernadot
d.
p.d.

6 BENOIT, Basile
(Father of No. 3)
b. 27 Feb. 1886
p.b. Lake Charles, La.
m. 30 Dec. 1912
d. 19 Apr. 1974
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

3 BENOIT, Vernie Bernice
(Mother of No. 1)
b. 29 July 1919
p.b. Lake Charles, La.
d. 23 Apr. 1994
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

7 LeDOUX, Hattie
(Mother of No. 3)
b. 11 Oct. 1894
p.b. Lake Charles, La.
d. 11 Dec. 1963
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

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

8 VEILLON, Francois
(Father of No. 4)
b. — 1854 ?
p.b.
m. 25 Oct. 1876
d. ca 1889
p.d.
9 MANUEL, Armina E.
(Mother of No. 4)
b. — Nov. 1849
p.b.
d. — 1924
p.d. Iota, La.

10 SOILEAU, Laurent
(Father of No. 5)
b. 3 Jan. 1856
p.b.
m. 4 Nov. 1876
d. 5 Apr. 1922
p.d. Palmetto, La.
11 LeJEUNE, Celestine
(Mother of No. 5)
b. 30 Sep. 1859
p.b. Grand Coteau, La.
d. 8 Dec. 1926
p.d. Ville Platte, La.

12 BENOIT, Clement Dupre
(Father of No. 6)
b. 1 Oct. 1859
p.b. Lake Charles, La.
m. 1 May 1879
d. 18 Jan. 1940
p.d. Lake Charles, La.
13 DUHON, Emilie
(Mother of No. 6)
b. — 1862
p.b. Hackberry, La.
d. 2 Dec. 1916
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

14 LeDOUX, Francois (Frank)
(Father of No. 7)
b. 21 Apr. 1853
p.b. Lake Charles, La.
m. 19 Nov. 1874
d. 2 May 1926
p.d. Lake Charles, La.
15 BENOIT, Marie Umea
(Mother of No. 7)
b. 7 Dec. 1857
p.b. Grand Coteau, La.
d. 1 May 1942
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

16 VEILLON, Valerien
b. 6 Jan. 1818 - New Orleans
m. 15 Mar. 1843 - New Orleans
d.
17 DESMARETS, Irma Eulalie
b. 10 Sep. 1825
d. abt 1859
18 MANUEL, Eduard Pierre
b. 4 Mar. 1820
m. 16 Feb. 1847
d. — 1865 Succession file
19 PEPIN, Felonise 25 Aug. 1865
b. 10 Apr. 1825
d. 19 Mar. 1858
20 SOILEAU, Cyrille Etienne
b. 29 Feb. 1832
m. 15 Aug. 1853
d.
21 VIGE, Lucodie Francoise
b. 16 Sep. 1837
d.
22 LeJEUNE, Michel
b. — 1830
m. 30 July 1851
d.
23 FONTENOT, Adele Charlot
b. 14 May 1837
d.
24 BENOIT, Jean Baptiste 'John'
b. — Nov. 1836
m. 15 Nov. 1858 - Lafayette
d. — 1908
25 CORMIER, Marie Onesia
b. 16 Nov. 1843 - Carencro
d. — 1942
26 DUHON, Jean Emile
b. 15 Sep. 1841 - Hackberry
m. — 1860
d.
27 LaGRANGE, Marie Cefalide
b. 16 Nov. 1843
d. 23 Mar. 1886
28 LeDOUX, Joseph
b. 7 Dec. 1821 - Lake Charles
m. 21 Jan. 1840
d. 21 July 1871
29 VINCENT, Marie Marceline
b. 11 Dec. 1825 - Lake Charles
d. 7 May 1914
30 BENOIT, Michel Maran
b. — Jan. 1834
m. 28 Feb. 1854
d.
31 BABINEAUX, Marie Cleonise
b. — Aug. 1834 ?
d.

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A LITTLE HUMOR

Even if you're not a grandparent you will enjoy this. A teacher asked her young pupils how they spent their vacation.

One child wrote the following:

We always spend our vacation with grandma and grandpa.

They used to live here in a big, brick house, but Grandpa got retarded and they moved to Florida and now they live in a place with a lot of other retarded people.

They live in a tin box and have rocks painted green to look like grass. They ride around on big tricycles and wear name tags because they don't know who they are anymore.

They go to a building called a wrecked center, but they must have got it fixed because it is all right now. They play games and do exercises there, but they don't do them very well.

There is a swimming pool too, but they all jump up and down in it with their hats on. I guess they don't know how to swim.

At their gate there is a doll house with a little old man sitting in it. He watches all day so nobody can escape. Sometimes they sneak out. Then they go cruising in their golf carts.

My grandma used to bake cookies and stuff, but I guess she forgot how. Nobody there cooks, they just eat out. And they eat the same thing every night: Early Birds.

Some of the people can't get past the man in the doll house to go out, so the ones who get out bring food back to the wrecked center and call it pot luck.

My Grandma says Grandpa worked all his life to earn his retardment and says I should work hard so I can be retarded one day, too.

When I earn my retardment I want to be the man in the doll house. Then I will let people out so they can visit their grandchildren.

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