



# 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 3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday of January, March, May, September and November at 10:00 a.m. in the Carnegie Meeting Room of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujot St., Lake Charles, LA. Programs include a variety of topics to instruct and interest genealogists.

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

**EDITORIAL POLICY** - We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to Southwest Louisiana.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

**SOCIETY ITEMS FOR SALE** - *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. III (1991) \$25.00 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. IV (1994) \$25.00 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. V (1997) \$25.00 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. VI (2000) \$22.00 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. VII (2003) \$20.00 ppd; and Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. VIII (2009) \$20.00 ppd. Kinfolks - Subject Index II - Vol. 19 (1995) through Vol. 22 (1998) \$5.00 ppd; Subject Index IV - Vol. 27 (2003) through Vol. 31 (2007) \$5.00 ppd. Order from SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652.*

**IMPORTANT!!! PLEASE ADVISE US OF A CHANGE OF ADDRESS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.** *Kinfolks is mailed in bulk in March, May, September and November. The post office will not forward your copy if you have moved and charges 75 cents for an address correction. Re-mailing Kinfolks cost the price of a second copy, plus \$2.00. Therefore, it is necessary that you advise us of a change of address as soon as possible to help save unnecessary expenses.*

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## **SOCIETY NEWS**

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

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

### **NOVEMBER MEETING**

The following members were elected to serve as Officers for 2016.

President – PAT HUFFAKER

Vice-President – THELMA “PETIE” LaBOVE

Recording Secretary – LANE OLIVER

Corresponding Secretary – DOT AKINS

Treasurer – BILLIE CORMIER

### **MARCH MEETING**

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society will be held on Saturday, March 19<sup>th</sup>, at 10:00 a.m. in the Carnegie Meeting Room. Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 a.m. Guests are always welcome.

The program will be “The New Acadia Project” presented by MARK A. REES, Louisiana Public Archaeology Lab, University of Louisiana at Lafayette, La. “Finding the Birthplace of Cajun Culture” is an archaeological/historical initiative that aims to locate the mid-eighteenth-century settlements of the first large group of Acadian exiles in Louisiana. Digging in the Loreauville area at this time.

Remember to bring canned goods or monetary contributions for Oak Park Pantry. In December, 217 families with 146 children were served. We thank the members for their generosity.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **NEW MEMBERS**

1626. BRENDA FUCHS, 130 Henderson St., Houma, LA 70364

1627. LINDA AIKIN, 419 New Rail Dr., Cary, NC

Membership to Date: 154

If we have not received your dues, there will be an X next to your name on the mailing label. Your membership dues will be delinquent on March 19<sup>th</sup>. Your dues must be received by April 20<sup>th</sup> to receive the May issue of *Kinfolks*. If dues arrive after *Kinfolks* has been mailed via bulk mailing, please add \$1.50 to help cover the cost of mailing an individual copy.

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**LOUISE MARY HANCHEY**  
**1929 – 2015**

**MYRA FOREMAN WHITLOW**  
**1929 – 2016**

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

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

337-721-7110

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

Tuesday, March 1 – 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Digital Newspaper Resources

Speaker: Library Staff

Tuesday, April 5 – 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Historic Movie Theaters of Lake Charles

Speaker: DIANE McCARTHY

(NOTE: If you miss any of the Tidbit programs, they are broadcast on C-Gov, Suddenlink Channel 5, Cameron Communications Digital Channel 99 and Mediasream Channel 61.

Check Calcasieu Parish Public Jury's website for schedule. [www.cppj.net](http://www.cppj.net) Schedule also usually appears in Sunday's *American Press*.)

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The Southwest Genealogical & Historical Library prides itself on providing its patrons with access to millions of historical records from across the country and the world. The branch's designation as a Family History Center by the Genealogical Society of Utah is just one more way the Calcasieu Parish Public Library continues to expand access to historical records to its patrons.

The genealogy library became a Family History Center in 2008 and that relationship continues today. As a Family History Center, patrons of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library can access over 2.4 million microfilmed records from the Family History Library in Salt Lake City through a loan program. Patrons can search the Family History Library's catalog and place orders through the website [familysearch.org](http://familysearch.org). Those orders are then delivered to the genealogy library in Lake Charles where patrons can utilize the brand-new ScanPro 300 microfilm scanners to view their loaned microfilm.

A short-term loan of 90 days costs \$7.50 per reel while an extended loan can be kept at the genealogy library in Lake Charles indefinitely and costs \$18.75 per reel.

For more information, contact the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library at 337-721-7110 or e-mail [gen@calcasieu.lib.la.us](mailto:gen@calcasieu.lib.la.us)

### **BOOKS ON THE SHELVES**

Dyas, Stuart E. *Classic Forms*

Montague, Robert V. III. *History and Genealogy of Peter Montague of Jamestown, Virginia 1603-2003, Vols 1-2*

## **JANUARY "SHOW & TELL" PROGRAM**

"Show & Tell" was presented by SWLGS members. SHERMAN YOUNG presented a program on a Long Gun and BETTY ZEIGLER showed an ancestor chart done by her mother in 1962 when she began doing family research and then showed the charts done by BETTY. And also she discussed having her DNA research done.

### **LONG GUNS**

By SHERMAN YOUNG, Member #1449

For 2016 "Show and Tell" I was going to bring an antique post-Civil War era firearm – a Remington Rolling Block Rifle. Even though this rifle was manufactured before 1898 and thus is not subject to Federal firearms regulations, I thought that with the current abuse of the Second Amendment and misuse of firearms, that it would not be a good idea to bring the rifle into a public library for fear of panic among the patrons. A photograph of myself holding the firearm was substituted instead.

The first patent date on my Rolling Block Rifle is May 1864 by E. Remington and Sons. The last date of patent that appears on my gun is March 10, 1874 indicating that this rifle was manufactured at some time after that date. The rifle has no serial number.

Remington was founded in 1816 by ELIPHALET REMINGTON in Ilion, New York, as E. Remington and Sons. (later changed to Remington Arms Company). Remington is America's oldest gun maker and is America's oldest factory that still makes its original product which is guns. It is the only U. S. company which produces both firearms and ammunition domestically and is the largest U. S. producer of shotguns and rifles. Remington has also developed or adopted more cartridges than any other gun maker or ammunition manufacturer in the world.

The Rolling Block action was one of the more successful firearm actions of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This action is the reason for the Remington Company still being in existence today, since they were about to go into financial ruin before they came out with this design. It was so successful that Remington alone produced approximately 1.5 million firearms using this action by the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and in addition other countries were licensed to manufacture the Rolling Block action. Numerous firearms in many variations were produced using the Rolling Block action in rifles, pistols, and shotguns. This action is so much associated with firearms made by the Remington Company that it is sometimes called the "Remington Action."

The Rolling Block action was extremely strong, and even though it was designed as a black powder rifle, the stout action could withstand the increased pressure generated by modern smokeless powders that were coming into use by the late 1880s. It was also very simple and reliable because it had only a few moving parts and was not prone to jamming by dirt and rough handling. The action was so simple that an illiterate person could very quickly be taught how to maintain the action. There was very little that could go wrong with a Rolling Block action, other than occasional breakage of springs and extractors. It could also be fired equally well by left-handed or right-handed users, since the parts were equally accessible from either side.



The Rolling Block Rifles were chambered for numerous different brass cartridges of varying calibers, from .22 caliber to .58 caliber, both rimfire and centerfire, and in black powder and later smokeless powder. The rifle I own is chambered for a black powder, centerfire, .43 caliber Spanish brass cartridge which has a large round-nose, soft-lead bullet.

Even though the Rolling Block was designed as a military rifle, it along with the Sharps Rifle was used more than any other by the buffalo hunters who hunted the American bison herds in the 1870s and 1880s. Ironically, the Remington Rolling Block Rifle was used very little by the U. S. Military. The Remington Rolling Block Rifles were sold to numerous foreign countries for military and civilian use and were manufactured in large numbers. The Rolling Block Rifle served in several wars and revolutions including WWI but was not used in the U. S. Civil War due to the fact the war ended before the gun could go into production. The Remington Rolling Block Rifle had a service history of 1867-1918. Rolling Block replica rifles are still manufactured today although they are somewhat expensive as is the nature of custom made firearms.

At the time of the *first* patent, the Rolling Block Rifle would have been considered a “rapid” fire firearm, since muzzle loading muskets and rifles were still in common military and civilian usage. Prior to the advent of breach loading firearms, like the Rolling Block Rifle, the loading and firing of muzzle loading firearms was an acquired skill that was a slightly difficult and time consuming process especially for flintlock muzzle loading firearms.

### GENEALOGY

By BETTY SANDERS ZEIGLER, Member #539

About 1933 my mother, IDA LEE CAULFIELD SANDERS, really got serious about collecting facts and stories about her family. At the time there was no such thing as a computer, copier, acid free paper and electric typewriters.

My husband, BILLY ZEIGLER, had his first heart attack in 1961 and then in 1962 she moved in with us. BILLY suggested she make a family tree using the “ditto” machine which he had at the school. So armed with an electric typewriter, blank pages and a purple jelly like machine she became dangerous!!

Then when she died I inherited all her files, notes and yellowed scraps of paper. About this time I bought my first computer and printer. With this I became dangerous.

I had been researching the ZEIGLER family so with her notes, etc. and the help of one of her brothers I switched to the CAULFIELD family. So with her accumulation of facts and his help this is what we produced. BETTY showed notebooks of family information.

In December I convinced myself I needed to “try” DNA. I knew absolutely nothing about DNA then but I now believe strongly in DNA in genealogy. It has long been proved how useful it is in criminal cases. I would like to urge anyone who is a serious researcher to have the DNA test taken. I used AncestryDNA. Then wait for the fun to begin.

## NOVEMBER PROGRAM

The November program was presented by ADLEY CORMIER. The following are excerpts from his presentation.

These are excerpts from *Lore and Legend of Imperial Calcasieu*, a popular history of the *Prairies, Marsh and Piney Woods of Southwest Louisiana*, by ADLEY CORMIER © 2015 all rights reserved by the author. Permission is granted for the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society to publish these excerpts in *Kinfolks*, the Society's quarterly.

### Portion From "the Preface"

While this corner of the State is a relatively young part of Louisiana, we have an exceptionally rich treasury of legends and tales. Tales are told of lovers lost, of vast enterprises begun, of land and riches claimed, of new romance, of missed opportunity, of longing for justice, and of vengeance from beyond the grave, stories drawn from southwest Louisiana. There is also a fair amount of just plain quirky historical goings-on that are now being documented, researched and shared.

This corner of our state offers many unusual tales and legends set in our very singular circumstance of geography, history, and culture. And while this area is drawing regional and national attention for its exceptionally high degree of economic development and potential for growth, part of that attention focuses on the richness of its sense of place. Southwest Louisiana, the Imperial Calcasieu Region, offers historical facts just now being shared, fresh to an eager public, and an array of unusual juxtapositions of individuals, challenges, and opportunities. Some writers and historians have even discerned a distinct spiritual energy in our unique corner. And as more family and community stories are uncovered, a distinctive Southwest Louisiana shared heritage is created of these legends and lore. This crystallizes the sense of place, a physical, geographical locality that has a distinct and absorbing history that can be shared and promoted.

The tales, the legends, the lore are three times enriching, the first being the discovery of the circumstances by witness or document; the second the researching and exploration of the situation by others, whether journalist or scholar or family researcher, in the context of a larger history, and the third the sharing with the general public the actual tale, amusing, or interesting, inspiring, cautionary, or horrifying as the case may be.

### From "Colony, Territory, State"

Southwest Louisiana was not part of the Louisiana Purchase. This corner of the state that became Louisiana in 1812 did not even have an established border with Spanish, later Mexican Texas. Politically, until the Adams-Onís Treaty set an international boundary with Texas at the Sabine River, and practically, until the establishment of an actual US garrison in Southwest Louisiana, the modest but necessary Cantonment Atkinson on the northeast edge of the lake, this region was the original "No-Man's Land." At the time, Southwest Louisiana was a 7,500 square mile slice of wilderness on the western edge of the United States where "officially" no militia, no

tax-man and no law could reach. This original "no-man's land" included much of "the Imperial Calcasieu region" plus portions of what are now Vernon and Sabine parishes on the north.

At the time of the first European settlements Southwest Louisiana was a relatively remote part of the continent, disconnected with the rest of French explored, and later Spanish-controlled, Louisiana. North America's great inland waterways provided an easy early transportation network for both native-Americans and for European explorers and settlers - the St. Lawrence connected via Great Lakes to the Mississippi, and the Mississippi connected to all the tributaries. This network opened the center of the continent to exploration. But, since the Calcasieu River does not connect with, nor does it easily portage to any other Louisiana waterway, Southwest Louisiana was relatively isolated, despite it being on the coast. The coastline was sandy, the marshes a barrier and the Calcasieu River marked by sandbars and a twisting channel. This relative isolation is an important fact in the development of local culture and identity, and provided a matrix for the unique juxtaposition of cowboy, pirate, Cajun, Creole, and American in forming the mix that is Southwest Louisiana.

The plentiful and interconnected waterways of Louisiana had provided a rich grid for European exploration and development in the state, using the North American exploration and settlement pattern that follows the waterways. Most early Louisiana towns were strung along the Mississippi, the Red, the Teche, the Ouachita and shores of Lake Pontchartrain, with most areas well-established by the 1820s. Even the venerable town of Opelousas, by some accounts the third or perhaps fourth oldest settlement in Louisiana and the seat of our mother-parish, St. Landry - was connected to the Red and the Mississippi via the Courtebleau, the Teche and the Atchafalaya. Uniquely, Southwest Louisiana was the only corner of the state not to be geographically connected to, nor for that matter, economically reliant, on the Mississippi River.

As late as 1870, a decade before the transcontinental southern rail line was completed, travelers wrote in diaries of twelve days to three weeks to travel from New Orleans to southwest Louisiana towns and villages. Twelve days via a combination of steamboats along bayous, overland ox or mule cart through saw-toothed prairie grass, and rope ferries crossing alligator-filled streams were documented as commonplace. Besides, the scattered settlements on the Calcasieu prairie were few and far between, nearly as distant from each other as the closest established communities on the Teche and the Red. Because southwest Louisiana was physically distant and nominally self-reliant, the area became home to a distinctive culture unlike anywhere else on the continent.

The original Europeans found three distinct landforms in Calcasieu at first settlement. In the east, the long-grass prairies were edged with scrub trees along coulees and branches where the waterways pierced the layer of clay hardpan soil that characterized the flatlands. To the south were soggy marshes and isolated long cheniers, ancient shorelines that paralleled the coastline. The north-west were virgin woodlands of pines mixed with hardwoods, and cypress edged lakes and streams.

On coastal cheniers and here and there on the prairies, a few eighteenth-century French and Spanish land grants had been established. These small holdings were cattle ranches, vacheries, with small subsistence gardens. The very first settlers in the areas were French, some



directly from France, others first or second generation French speaking Creoles. After 1763, the Acadians who had been forcibly ejected by the British from eastern Canadian shores and dispersed into Louisiana were sent ever westward from their first Louisiana homes in the German Coast areas and the Cabanochee, regions upriver from New Orleans along the Mississippi. The new Spanish administration in New Orleans encouraged Acadian re-settlement in the Teche valley, in the Avoyelles area, and in the open prairie lands and bayous of what they considered the far west.

The fact that this area was marginally settled and loosely administered, and even later became officially a "no-man's land," was perhaps a reason to settle, given the general hostilities faced by both the displaced Acadians from Canada and also by many of the French and Creoles as well. Some of them had escaped the terrors of the French Revolution to seek new opportunities in less dangerous colonial lands, and others had been Caribbean planters escaping economic reversals and outright chaos of the Haitian revolt.

At the time, the Southwest Louisiana prairie and marsh lands were not perceived as ideal for the production of indigo, cotton, or sugar cane. Those cash crops were the mainstay on the prime lands along the Mississippi, the Teche and the Red. The prairie and the marsh were viewed as a challenge to settle. The Calcasieu River area did not support the sort of plantation economy that had long been established and was economically developing along the other Louisiana waterways. Prairie land was almost impossible to plow with mule powered plows and the prairies were devoid of trees (needed for fuel). The area was perceived as providing grazing for livestock and range for hunting. The resilient but rangy beef cattle and other livestock produced on these prairies and marshes did find markets in Opelousas and in other eastern Louisiana communities, and provided the basis for a modest agrarian economy in the region.

At this time, seasonal cattle drives to those eastern markets were created at least a century before the much better-known Texas and Kansas cattle drives of the 1870s and 80s that characterized traditional cowboy culture of the American Southwest. In some respects, large scale production of livestock in North America was pioneered in this area. The early town of Marion - selected to become the first parish seat of newly created Calcasieu Parish in 1840 - had a long-held reputation as the first safe place where herds could be forded and ferried across the Calcasieu River. Many of the early Calcasieu pioneers, the LeBLEUs and the BARBEs and most early French, Spanish, Creole and Acadian families were essentially ranchers. In addition to the producing and grazing of livestock, most hunted and fished, and had small vegetable farms and poultry. Except for metal products, textiles, spices, salt, gunpowder and luxury goods, they were largely self-sufficient.

The second wave of settlers included new Americans from the so called "upland south states" of Tennessee, Kentucky, western North Carolina, northern Mississippi and Alabama. Most of this wave were second or third generation descendants of the original English, Scottish, Irish, and Scots-Irish who had pioneered those areas in pre-revolution America. Early Southwest Louisiana pioneer families like the PERKINS, ILES, COWARDS, DUNNs, JOHNSONs and others can trace family history to the second wave of settlement from what had been the southern colonies that formed the new United States.

Many of the upland south settlers came down the Mississippi River as workers on flatboats or keelboats that yearly floated down the river with cargo. Upon arrival in New Orleans, the cargo was sold or traded and the boats were dismantled and likewise sold. Sailors would either make the journey home by mule (if the trip had been successful) or on foot. Some workers chose to remain in prospering Louisiana. A few chose to explore opportunities in the wilder frontier of western Louisiana, or passed through on their way to then-Spanish Texas where many Americans were drawn by opportunities and offers of free land there.

A significant number of early upland South settlers came to this area having first tried settling in east Texas. Sometimes called "Texians," these pioneers had been promised both land and opportunity, but found little of either in Texas, then a quickly destabilizing colony of Spain, soon to be in outright revolt. These Texians found new homes in far-west Calcasieu, with some of them responsible for founding the oldest still operating public graveyard in Southwest Louisiana, Big Woods Cemetery, near the settlement of Edgerly.

Included in the wave of upland South settlers are the BILBO and RYAN families who came in the waning years of the official "No-Man's Land." In fact, the BILBO family purchased the old Cantonment Atkinson site directly from the US government for their home, farm and sawmill on the lake. Just south of the BILBO properties, JACOB RYAN established and operated his farm, mercantile and sawmill. Division Street, supposedly, marked the boundary between those two farms which formed the core of the new settlement called Charley's Lake, only one of the several modest settlements that slowly coalesced on the high banks of the waterways and on the cheniers of the marshy coast.

Lumber was an urgently needed commodity in a growing nation, and the ready availability of cypress and pine along the Calcasieu made for the rapid development of the area's second big industry, that of timber and lumber production. Steam provided the mill power for this industry, but the trees were manually felled by sawyers, branded as to the owner, and floated to the saw-mill for processing into dimensional lumber, siding, shakes and shingles, and architectural pieces such as doors and window sash. Calcasieu lumber was used to build many of the older homes and buildings here, but wood products were also shipped out via shallow draft schooner to Galveston where it found a ready market, and from Galveston, shipped to other Gulf ports and even to the Caribbean.

Processing lumber from trees and shipbuilding were the primary reasons for the third distinctive wave of settlers, that of the German and Frisian immigrants who were escorted here by the GOOS family. Captain DANIEL GOOS encouraged and led a large group of settlers from the northern coasts of Germany. The family and collateral relations established the community of Goosport for their sawmill, millwork shops, shipyard, and associated enterprises. This immigrant wave to Southwest Louisiana was part of the first large-scale immigration of Germans and northern Europeans into North America, with many settling throughout the Midwest and parts of the South and even in the Republic of Texas.

Today, evidence of those early Germans exists in the names of streets in north Lake Charles in the area of the GOOS family enterprises: Fitzenreiter, Moeling, Prater, Katherine,

Goos and other street names which mark the original site of the Goosport community and businesses.

The German immigrants and their descendants were expert at building shallow draft sailing schooners that could be navigated along the bayous and rivers all along the Gulf coast. These thirty to seventy foot vessels were ideal for slipping over the sandbars at the mouth of the Calcasieu River at high tide and nimbly sailing on the river. In addition they were seaworthy craft for Gulf waters. Before the Calcasieu was channelized for ocean-going shipping, the river below Lake Charles was a twisting and winding route, however nimble boat and skillful sailors could navigate its channel and current. German-built schooners were a significant means of marine transport. The vessels connected coastal towns and cities from the Rio Grande Valley north and eastward to Key West, from the coast of Louisiana southward to Cuba and the Yucatan.

In developing the Port of Lake Charles, the first waterway connections were to the new Intracoastal Canal, which was being championed by one-time Lake Charles mayor, LEON LOCKE. But later, perhaps a more significant action was to straighten out the Calcasieu River, cutting though horseshoe bends to shorten the route and deepening the channel. If you look at a map of the area, you can see the "islands" created by this process. Channelization would allow for the ocean going vessels to come up directly to Lake Charles's city docks, and most certainly encouraged industrial growth of the area. But it also allowed salt water to continuously come up the channel which eventually killed off the cypress that once grew so proficiently in the river and lakes, and, significantly, allowed for storm surge to affect populated areas as much as forty miles from the coast. Ironically, the very trees that provided the impetus for the schooner trade were eventually destroyed by the inevitable growth of the shipping trade.

In addition to the French, Spanish, Creole, Acadian, Upland South, and German cultures, Southwest Louisiana also had early representatives of European and middle-eastern immigrant groups including the Syrian and Lebanese, Italian, Irish, Jewish, Danish, Dutch, Croats and Hungarians. These relatively small immigrant groups migrated to the area throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Indeed, even native-Americans, specifically the Koasati-Coushatta tribe physically relocated here, having been separated from the Creek Confederacy in Georgia and Alabama. Intensive European-American settlement in their traditional homeland territories and physical pressure by the US Army and state militia forced the tribe westward as part of the tragic "Trail of Tears" resettlement in the early to middle part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. While the Koasati-Coushattas are not, strictly speaking, native to Louisiana, they are an important ethnic component of Southwest Louisiana.

### **From "Prelude to First Contact"**

The original native-American inhabitants of this corner of Louisiana were the Attakapas-Ishak. While most Ishak were exterminated by Europeans and European diseases at first contact, there are still considerable numbers of individuals in Southwest Louisiana (and southeast Texas) who claim Attakapas-Ishak ancestry, and a serious effort is underway to gain federal recognition.



"Ishak" is the name the tribe historically used to identify themselves, and the word "Attakapas" is the Chitimacha word for the tribe. The Chitimacha tribe is a recognized nation currently with a presence in the Charenton, Louisiana area in St. Mary Parish.

The earliest explorers of the area recorded that "Calcasieu" was the paramount chief of the Attakapas-Ishak at the time of first contact. His name was translated as "Crying Eagle." Calcasieu Parish is one of very few parishes in Louisiana to have a native-American name, and the only parish to actually be named for a historical native-American person.

While the Attakapas-Ishak did not have large and complex villages, there are several sites of long-term inhabitation with the resulting shell middens in southwest Louisiana. There is evidence that a large, alligator-shaped midden existed in Big Lake until dredged for shell roads under HUEY LONG. Arrow heads (made of traded-for flint and chert), shaped-bone and horn tools, and pottery shards are still occasionally found along streambeds, in the piney woods, and on cheniers.

### **From "Jean Lafitte and Southwest Louisiana"**

A long, romantic tradition of oral history and local lore exists about JEAN LAFITTE and Southwest Louisiana. Legendary tales exist of his involvement and interactions with CHARLES SALLIER, MICHEL de PITHON, the BARBE family, ARSENE LeBLEU, and others who are documented pioneers in the Imperial Calcasieu region. There are stories of LAFITTE gold and treasure buried along the Contraband Bayou, on Grand Chenier, and other various locations throughout southwest Louisiana. There are family stories of adventure and romance, perhaps the most famous being various versions of "the Amethyst Brooch" tale.

While many of the tales are charming or thrilling, and while much of the popular lore is totally unsubstantiated by documented or physical fact, it is certain that JEAN LAFITTE and his lieutenants came to Southwest Louisiana as documented history exists to show that his activities on the upper Gulf coast included regular forays in Southwest Louisiana waters.

However, JEAN LAFITTE's early days (prior to 1805) and the time after his base in Galveston Bay was burned and abandoned (1821) are highly conjectural. There is no agreement among scholars as to his birthplace or even date of birth. Most likely, he was born to a family of Jewish leatherworkers in Bordeaux on the southwest coast of France. However there is also a good possibility he may have been born in Hispaniola (Haiti), or even in New Orleans. It is most likely that he was born between 1775 and 1780.

After the abandonment and burning of his operations in Galveston in 1821, there is relatively little documented history connected with LAFITTE's later life. The most compelling evidence of his death is in 1823 while pursuing a Spanish silver shipment in the Bay of Honduras. However this evidence is recorded in his obituary in the Spanish language *Gazeta* of Cartagena in Columbia. Since Cartagena was the "nation" under whose "flag" LAFITTE acted as a privateer for much of his career, some historians believe that the obituary was a ruse intended to deceive authorities by faking his own death.

Since most of the LAFITTE activities were in varying degrees illegal and would have subjected them to possible execution if captured, during their long careers the LAFITTEs did not leave much in the way of incriminating evidence or documentation. There was literally no objective media in those days and no investigative journalism of the two men. As to recording transactions, ships logs and other documentation were not kept for long periods by the LAFITTEs, or at least these documents have not yet been discovered by researchers. Records in New Orleans and other ports list incidents and charges, but these records are essentially the complaints of the officials and present nothing from the LAFITTEs themselves.

Cannily, the LAFITTEs managed to stay a step ahead of authorities, probably by means of bribing or blackmailing lesser authorities. Enforcement of law was difficult for the colonial administration of Louisiana and for the early American authorities. The LAFITTEs had well-established operatives and procedures. For many residents of Louisiana and other Gulf coastal settlements at the time, the LAFITTE enterprises were a source of material goods and wealth. Known as "the gentleman pirate," LAFITTE "tweaked the nose" of the establishment, and the picaresque tales of derring-do were lagniappe.

JEAN, and his older brother PIERRE, are recorded as operating a blacksmith and warehouse in the New Orleans French Quarter in 1805 and by 1809 there is solid evidence that these commercial operations were just the front for an extensive smuggling network along the entire Gulf coast. Some historians believe that this black market was an economic necessity by providing a range of affordable goods to remote and underserved markets. The LAFITTEs provided the highly practical solution of goods without tariffs, without borders, and without questions.

In 1803, when NAPOLEON offered and sold Louisiana to JEFFERSON, the international city of New Orleans had been under the rule of the French or Spanish for almost 100 years and had trading relationships with Spanish Mexico, Latin America, France, Spain, England, the new United States with most of the Europeanized world including African colonies. Indeed, it was the aim of the JEFFERSON administration to just obtain New Orleans and its vital trade opportunities, rather than the real estate bulk of the Louisiana territory.

Southwest Louisiana was not in the Mississippi valley, as defined by geography, trading patterns, or settlement, and was very remote from the authorities in New Orleans and even more remote from the major Spanish administrative centers in Havana and in Mexico City.

This very remoteness from the authorities made this Southwest Louisiana area a haven for a variety of legal and illegal activities, or perhaps more properly stated, a variety of activities that might be considered illegal elsewhere. Simply put, southwest Louisiana was geographically un-governed, a land where there was literally no "law." Into this vacuum of authority sailed LAFITTE and his privateer bands. This "no-man's land" served as both market and sanctuary.

True pirates operated out of English or French island colonies in the Caribbean specifically to capture Spanish gold and silver shipments from Mexico and Peru beginning in the seventeenth century. Privateers using "letters of marque" flew the flag of some "parent nation,"

England or Spain or even the US for example, to stop, seize and plunder goods from ships which flew enemy flags. Plundered goods were generally delivered to the parent nation for disposal.

While he claimed to be a privateer (after 1811, at any rate), JEAN LAFITTE did not deliver goods to his "parent" nation and disposed of all his goods through the Barataria or later, Campechy networks for his own profit and to pay his operatives. And while he occasionally dealt in gold and silver, the bulk of the goods carried by LAFITTE ships was general merchandise. Finished goods went to trade outwards, and raw materials such as tobacco, animal skins, lumber, food products, sugar, and other commodities moved into dozens of warehouses and safe houses. New Orleans served as the major transfer point for these goods moving both upriver and down. The LAFITTEs are documented as playing a part in transactions both above board and on the black market in New Orleans, coastal and inland market.

After the Louisiana Purchase, more and more Americans came to the city of New Orleans. Governor WILLIAM CLAIBORNE was charged by the JEFFERSON Administration to consolidate American control of this vital port. There was less tolerance for illegal activities and more customs control was exercised on the docks. A newly enacted Embargo Act limited trade with Spain and France. Within a few years of the Purchase, the LAFITTE brothers had to move their general operations to a new base at Barataria Bay, south of New Orleans, where they constructed warehouses, a modest shipyard and even housing for their operatives.

The LAFITTEs provided a variety of lucrative and desirable merchandise at much lower prices than through official channels. In addition to the occasional captured gold and silver, the LAFITTEs also traded in guns, ammunition, pots and pans, bolts of cloth, nails, salt, sides of beef, wines and liquors, leather goods, dishes, furniture, tools and machinery. LAFITTE also assisted with the relocation of refugees from European countries, from the eastern seaboard states, and from Hispanola particularly, where French speaking planters were escaping from the Haitian Insurrection. For a fee, these refugees (or escapees) were relocated to entirely new lives. Some of the ancestors of pioneer families in Southwest Louisiana have this "transportation connection" to the LAFITTE brothers.

The early prominent settlers CHARLES SALLIER and MICHEL de PITHON were most probably physically relocated (at different times) by JEAN LAFITTE during his long relationship with southwest Louisiana. SALLIER had been of the minor nobility or landed gentry in France and fought in the French Revolution. This gave him good reason to be one of the earliest transplanted Europeans to relocate permanently in Southwest Louisiana. MICHEL de PITHON supposedly served in the early armies of NAPOLEON and came to the North American subsequent to his military service. It may also be possible that SALLIER and PITHON worked as agents or receivers for LAFITTE as well.

It is certain that LAFITTE, while based at Barataria, sailed into the rivers of Southwest Louisiana. Physically located on the gulf coast between Barataria and Mexican Gulf ports, the Calcasieu, the Sabine, and the Mermentau provided safe and remote anchorage and resources for ship repair and rigging. In addition, there were several far-flung European, Creole, and Acadian families who routinely traded with LAFITTE and probably provided sanctuary.



In particular, the Calcasieu (the Rio Hondo in Spanish Records) was known to be a safe river with several wide lagoons (Calcasieu or Big Lake, Moss Lake, and so forth) where fishing was plentiful, where ship repairs could be completed, and where temporary camps would cause no great alarm. European settlement in the area was sparse and for these early pioneers, the sight of a LAFITTE ship was considered a most fortunate boon with fresh supplies and news of the outside world to be had.

Southwest Louisiana had an additional value. The region was an actual "No Man's Land," and thus what passed for official sanctuary where the LAFITTEs could operate at-will and in the open without being pursued by customs officers or gunboats. JEAN LAFITTE knew the area could serve to shelter him and his activities when his operations continued to garner the attention of the authorities.

Territorial governor (and later first state governor) WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE was constantly vexed with the privateer and his black market activities. After all, LAFITTE's unregulated black market accounted for a large percentage of trade, perhaps as much as one-quarter, in the lower Mississippi valley. When at one point he posted a bounty of \$500 for the "pirate" JEAN LAFITTE, LAFITTE famously responded by offering a bounty of \$1500 for the head of the Governor.

There has been much argument as to why LAFITTE chose to reject the British advances before the Battle of New Orleans. He allied with ANDREW JACKSON despite his contentious relationship with territorial governor CLAIBORNE. LAFITTE and his crew fought alongside JACKSON's militia and with Kentucky riflemen at Chalmette and served honorably. For their work at the Battle of New Orleans, LAFITTE and his men were actually granted pardons for all their earlier activities.

However, LAFITTE's illegal activities continued after the Battle of New Orleans. But the scope of his empire was becoming curtailed by competition from legitimate merchants, by American customs regulations, and by much improved law enforcement. In addition, large numbers of American troops were now permanently stationed in New Orleans to preclude future invasions and presumably eradicate black market activities.

Within a few short years, operations in Barataria became unsupportable, and LAFITTE was forced to move his base of operations to the remote barrier island of Galveston in what was then the unstable and collapsing Spanish colony of Mexico. Called "Campechy," the site was in full operation by 1817, with a shipyard, warehouses, and living quarters on the bay side of the island, not far from where Galveston's Harborside Drive is today.

Given the physical proximity of the Campechy site to Southwest Louisiana, the frequency of LAFITTE's visit to Southwest Louisiana most likely increased. Several ships used by the LAFITTEs recorded multiple trips to the area. There were at least two supply and distribution bases called "barracoons" in Southwest Louisiana, one near the sheltered mouth of the Contraband Bayou (not far from the current city docks of the Port) and one in western Calcasieu Parish on the Sabine River between Niblett's Bluff and Orange, Texas.

In 1818, the Campechy operations were attacked by native Americans, and later that year a hurricane flooded the site. The remaining LAFITTE ships continued to operate in the Gulf and boldly attacked and boarded American vessels as well as Mexican and Spanish ships. Finally in early 1821, the *USS Enterprise*, a fourteen-gun frigate delivered an ultimatum to LAFITTE to evacuate Galveston and cease operations in the upper Gulf. Sensing that his time on the upper Gulf was indeed limited, LAFITTE razed the remains of the Campechy base, and he and what was left of his men sailed away from Galveston to take refuge in the Yucatan Channel.

In February of 1823, LAFITTE attempted to interfere with what appeared to be two heavily laden Spanish merchant ships in the Gulf of Honduras. The vessels turned out to be two heavily armed Spanish warships that gave chase. In the ensuing battle, LAFITTE was mortally wounded and buried at sea, according to the obituary that ran in the *Cartegena Gazette* in March of that year.

The two most persistent legends of LAFITTE in Southwest Louisiana are the tales of buried treasure along area waterways and the versions of the "amethyst brooch" incident which saved the life of CATHERINE LeBLEU SALLIER, CHARLES's second wife.

Gold and silver were never the primary commodities handled by LAFITTE, however the metals were much more portable than cargoes of pots and pans or animal pelts. While it is likely that LAFITTE kept much of his ready wealth in gold and silver with him, and while he may have had caches hidden and spread out over the territories he visited, no significant cache of gold and silver treasure has ever been found, or perhaps one should say "reported to have been found" in Southwest Louisiana. Various treasure hunters have also failed to find gold in other areas frequented by LAFITTE such as on the Barataria coast, on the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain, or in the Galveston Bay area. Should treasure ever be found, it most likely would be in the form of coins in an iron pot coated with waxed canvas or lined with lead. The infamous "dead man's chest" of common pirate lore was very rarely ever buried.

In SALLIER and LeBLEU family lore, the wife of CHARLES SALLIER, CATHERINE LeBLEU SALLIER, was discovered having an affair with JEAN LAFITTE, or with one of his lieutenants, at the SALLIER winter cabin located near where the Sallier Oak is today. In a fit of jealous rage, SALLIER shot at CATHERINE, aiming for the heart. CATHERINE collapsed, SALLIER ran away in remorse, later to shoot himself in grief, according to one version. But CATHERINE had not been killed, her "amethyst brooch" had stopped the bullet from even breaking the skin. She lived on, continued to rear the six SALLIER children, and is supposedly buried in Sallier Cemetery in Lake Charles, the longtime family resting spot donated for public use by SEVERINE SALLIER, the last of those six children.

(continued next issue)

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**FAMILY TREE MAKER** software program was sold to Software MacKiev and they will continue to produce Family Tree Maker for Mac and Windows as well. RootsMagic announced they will be able to connect Ancestry with RootsMagic software by end of 2016.

**CITY DIRECTORIES** are helpful for finding ancestors in the 10 years between federal censuses.

## SAILOR WAS AMONG FIRST CASUALTIES

By JIM BRADSHAW

*The Welsh Citizen*, November 27, 2012

The governor and a host of other dignitaries were at the graveside when 23-year-old SIDNEY GERALD LARRIVIERE was buried in November 1941 in Youngsville. He had been killed a month earlier in the frigid waters off faraway Iceland, one of the first U.S. casualties of World War II.

Pearl Harbor and the official U. S. entry into the war were still months away when the son of NORBERT and ELIZE LARRIVIERE, a fireman first class, and 10 others were killed aboard the destroyer *USS Kearney*.

*Time* magazine reported Oct. 27, 1941, that "on the chilled hell's highway of the north Atlantic, the U. S. last week lost the illusion that it was not engaged in a shooting war. The illusion faded when the *USS Kearney* (rhymes with Blarney), a crack destroyer scarcely a year in service, was torpedoed."

The *Kearney* and three other destroyers had raced north when a Canadian convoy came under submarine attack about 350 miles south of Reykjavik, Iceland. In the late afternoon of Oct. 16, the four destroyers formed a screen around the Canadian merchant ships. The U-boats stayed quiet until, shortly before midnight, one of the cargo ships suddenly went up in a ball of flame. *Kearney* and the other destroyers rushed to the attack, but the U-boats again backed away.

Minutes passed. Suddenly, two more merchant ships were ripped apart by German torpedoes, and the fight was on again. Near 2 a.m. *Kearney* had to cut her speed to avoid ramming another ship and became a virtual sitting duck. A torpedo tore a jagged hole in *Kearney's* starboard side, making her the first U.S. destroyer damaged in World War II.

The ship managed to limp into Iceland for repairs and got underway again on Christmas Day 1941. It would continue to fight until the end of the war, but SIDNEY LARRIVIERE would not be aboard.

At first it was reported that there were no casualties, but *Time* magazine told a different story: "Now it is learned that eleven of the *Kearney's* crew ... were injured, two of them seriously. Navy men were not surprised. They had waited with foreboding. They knew that when a torpedo hits a destroyer, somebody usually dies."

President FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT told the nation, "The shooting has started. And history has recorded who fired the first shot ... America has been attacked. The *USS Kearney* is not just a navy ship. She belongs to every man, woman and child in this nation."

Rev. JOHN COONEY came from Washington, D.C., to preach the sermon at LARRIVIERE's funeral Mass.



"This youth's death and the others of that ill-fated vessel have not been in vain," he said. "Their spirit speaks to us from their graves, they cry out to us from the stillness of eternity that the night is passing, that men will come to their senses and that God will walk among His people once more. They warn us of the dangers of selfishness and they point to the Stars and Stripes. To keep [it] ever unsullied and not to forget the principles of our founding fathers, for which they fought and died."

He echoed in a way ROOSEVELT's conclusion to his speech about the *Kearney*: "Today in the face of this newest and greatest challenge ... we Americans have cleared our decks and taken our battle stations. We stand ready in the defense of our nation and the faith of our fathers to do what God has given us the power to see as our full duty."

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### **SOME STATE WEBSITES**

*Family Tree Magazine, Vol. 17 #1 – 2016*

#### **LOUISIANA**

Louisiana State Archives: Historical Resources

[www.sos.la.gov/HistoricalResources/ResearchHistoricalRecords](http://www.sos.la.gov/HistoricalResources/ResearchHistoricalRecords)

Click on Locate Historical Records to search indexes to death records (mostly 1804-1964), birth records (mostly 1790-1914) and Orleans Parish marriages (1831-1964). Other online databases cover passenger lists from January to July 1851 and Confederate pension applications.

#### **MISSISSIPPI**

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

[mdah.state.ms.us/new/research/genealogy](http://mdah.state.ms.us/new/research/genealogy)

This page describes the archives' most commonly used genealogy resources. Click on Digital Archives to view Confederate pension applications and WWI statement of service cards and indexes. Use the online catalog to identify specific records.

#### **OKLAHOMA**

Oklahoma Historical Society

[okhistory.org](http://okhistory.org)

Click on Research Center to access several databases, including the 1890 territorial census index, the Dawes Final Rolls and Smith's First Directory of Oklahoma Territory, plus indexes to marriages, obituaries and probate records.

#### **TEXAS**

Texas State Library and Archives Commission

[tsl.state.tx.us/arc/genfirst.html](http://tsl.state.tx.us/arc/genfirst.html)

Databases for researching your ancestors in the Lone Star State include an index to Confederate pension applications, lists of indigent Confederate families and digitized Republic claims. You can order copies of the pension applications, and they're also available as part of a searchable database on subscription-site Ancestry.com at <[search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1677](http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1677)>

**MAYORS of LAKE CHARLES, LA, from 1869 to 1993**  
By DOROTHY AKINS, Member No. 1451

This article is a follow-up on an article published in the March 2015 issue of *Kinfolks*. The article was entitled "J. W. BRYAN Served as Lake Charles' First Mayor." Following is more information about the former mayors of Lake Charles, who are now deceased.

**1868-1871 – JAMES WESLEY BRYAN**

JAMES WESLEY BRYAN, a red headed and blue-eyed boy of Irish descent was born in Calcasieu Parish on December 28, 1834, to JOHN BRYAN and NANCY A. LYONS. His ambition was to be a writer, but the Civil War delayed his plans. During the Civil War he was a captain in Company I of the 28<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry. On the way to New Orleans to be mustered in, he had a duel with the captain of another volunteer company. The other captain was killed in the duel. He distinguished himself as a commander of a regiment during the siege of Vicksburg. After the war he taught in a private school that he established in Lake Charles. He also opened a general store on N. Court Street and sold real estate. He was a policeman at one time. He married DELIA K. SINGLETON on September 9, 1869, and the couple had eight children. BRYAN was elected the first mayor of Lake Charles in 1868 and served until 1871. He also served the community as President of the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury and school board member. He represented the area as a state representative in the Louisiana Legislature. BRYAN was the editor and publisher of the *Lake Charles Echo* from 1871 to 1890. He died on June 17, 1897, and is buried in Graceland Orange Cemetery.

**1871-1873 – JOHN A SPENCE**

JOHN A. SPENCE was born on January 17, 1837, in St. Landry Parish, the son of JOSEPH SPENCE and BAZILIDE BELOME. He married JOSEPHINE DEPUTY and had three children. He was a confederate veteran having served as a first lieutenant in the Calcasieu Invincibles. In 1855, he established the first newspaper and print shop in Lake Charles, the *Calcasieu Press*, in partnership with Judge B. A. MARTEL of Opelousas. The editor called it a weekly, but up to the time of its discontinuance at the close of the Civil War, it had rarely been published more than once a month. At the second meeting of the Lake Charles Town Council on July 25, 1868, SPENCE was appointed to the office of Town Secretary. At the following meeting on August 8<sup>th</sup>, he declined the appointment. He served as mayor of Lake Charles from 1871 to 1873. He was a school board president. He died on September 11, 1875, and is buried in Old Catholic Cemetery in Lake Charles.

**1873-1874 – ABRAM HUGH MOSS**

ABRAM HUGH MOSS was born on Sept. 14, 1843, in Coulee Croce in St. Landry Parish, the son of JAMES DILLARD MOSS and MARTHA HARMON. During the Civil War, he was a private in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion of the Louisiana Heavy Artillery. He was injured at Vicksburg. After the war, he married ELIZA WINIFRED HAYES and the couple had one child. ELIZA died in 1867 and MOSS married MARY L. CLEMENT in 1868. They had 11 children. MOSS came to Lake Charles in 1869 or 1870. In 1871, he opened a school called the Male and Female Academy. The 1872 Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Public Education said that a School Board had been organized in Calcasieu Parish, with JOHN S. SPENCE as president and A. H. MOSS as secretary-treasurer. He also served on a committee to arouse interest for a

Sunday school in Lake Charles. He served as an alderman and was mayor of Lake Charles in 1873-74. MOSS went to the Louisiana medical college in New Orleans in 1878 at the age of 35 leaving his wife and six children and business ventures in the care of his wife. There he earned his medical degree. Education again claimed his attention in 1880 when he was appointed to a committee to organize a high school. He bought 12 acres of land from D. J. REID and had constructed a large home facing Hodges Street. He later sold this. In 1882 the versatile pioneer went to New Orleans for a winter course of lectures, then went north for a post graduate course. Dr. MOSS was also a partner with E. L. RIDDICK in a store on the corner of Ryan and Pujo Streets and was a sawmill owner. He was appointed to a committee to consider the dredging of the inner bars of the Calcasieu River. He was one of the founders of the First Methodist Church. In 1888 he moved to California for his health. After his wife MARY died, he married MABEL TRUEBLOOD in 1905 and was the father of a child born posthumous. He died on October 12, 1905 in San Bernardino, California and is buried in Graceland Orange Grove Cemetery.

#### 1874-1887 – WILLIAM MEYER

WILLIAM MEYER was born in France, in 1836, the son of WILLIAM and JOSEPHINE LEICHLEY. In 1848 the family came to the United States and located in Liberty, Texas. MEYER received his education in Texas, where he studied pharmacy, and since beginning business life has conducted a drug store. In Lake Charles, he owned a drug store located on the corner of Ryan and Pujo Streets. One of the first telephones in Lake Charles was a pay phone in MEYER's drug store. The use of the phone cost 10 cents for five minutes. He owned a cypress mill with THOMAS HANSEN. The mill produced shingles. In 1889 he began the manufacturing of ice and opened an ice cream salon on Pujo Street. He served for thirteen years as mayor of Lake Charles, and was succeeded by his brother, ADOLPH MEYER. For some time, he held the office of Justice of the Peace. He married Miss EMMA METTLERODE of Lake Charles. They had two children.

#### 1887-1888 – ADOLPH MEYER

ADOLPH MEYER, a native of Liberty County, Texas, was born August 14, 1854. His parents were WILLIAM MEYER and JOSEPHINE LEICHLEY, both born in France. The family came to the United States in 1848. When MEYER was nine years old, he was sent to study in Strasburg, Germany. He returned to the United States when he was 18 and for some time, he was engaged as a clerk in a cotton house in Galveston. In 1875 he came to Lake Charles and began a drug store with his brother WILLIAM. He was a successful businessman, a postmaster, and president of the police jury of Calcasieu Parish. In 1877 he was elected mayor of Lake Charles and served one year. During his administration, town improvements became the topic. MEYER married FLORENCE S. MUNNS on December 4, 1880, and had four children. He died on October 31, 1912, and is buried in Graceland Orange Grove Cemetery.

#### 1888-1892 – ALEXANDER L. REID

ALEXANDER L. REID was born on August 19, 1851, in St. Martinsville, Louisiana, the son of DAVID JOHN REID and MATHILDA VEAZEY. He married MARY IDA GUILLORY in 1875, and the couple had two children. He was one of the many Sheriff REIDS of Calcasieu Parish as well as a tax assessor and a member of the Town Council. After his term of office as mayor, he moved to New Orleans and served as a Custom House Inspector. He died on February 2, 1911, and is buried in the Old Catholic Cemetery in Lake Charles.



#### 1893-1899 – PATRICK E. CROWLEY

Born in Cork, Ireland on March 16, 1850, PATRICK E. CROWLEY was the son of PATRICK and HONORA CROWLEY. He lived in Houston, Texas during his early youth and came to Lake Charles in 1879, a foreman and road master for the Southern Pacific Railroad. Married to JOSEPHINE HARDING on February 7, 1881, the couple had four children. Besides working on the railroad, CROWLEY was a saloon owner and contractor. He opened the first steam laundry in Lake Charles. Although he never lived there, the town of Crowley was named for him. During his term as mayor the people of Lake Charles were fed up with saloons and "public houses of entertainment." CROWLEY imposed a fine of \$1.50 on anyone caught fighting. In his last term in office, a new controversial city charter was written. He died on August 21, 1909, in Pineville, Louisiana.

#### 1899-1900 – JAMES P. GEARY

JAMES P. GEARY was born on January 5, 1838, in Westmoreland, Pennsylvania. He came to Lake Charles in 1869 after serving in the Union army during the Civil War. He married LAURA RYAN on May 4, 1871, and the couple had four children. GEARY was engaged in the sawmill industry, was a city judge, was on the Town Council, and was a postmaster. He was vice president of the Fire Company in 1880 and was its chief engineer in 1888. He died in the office as mayor on October 1, 1900, and is buried in Graceland Orange Grove Cemetery.

#### 1901-1903 – JOHN HENRY POE

JOHN HENRY POE was born on February 17, 1860, in Washington, Louisiana, the son of AUGUSTUS T. POE and AMANDA MAYO. He married EMMA (ELLA) COOPER on December 11, 1879, and the couple had three children. POE operated a shingle mill and was a notary public. He served the community as an alderman, a member of the school board for twelve years, and a mayor. He was a member of the state board of education. During his term as mayor, he got approval of a property tax to improve city streets. The Carnegie Library on Pujo Street was constructed while he was in office. POE died on June 24, 1956, in Lake Charles and is buried at Graceland Orange Grove Cemetery.

#### 1903-1908 – CHARLES M. WINTERHALER

CHARLES M. WINTERHALER was born in New Orleans on December 6, 1867, the son of EMILE WINTERHALER and SOPHIA PEETZ. He married CAROLINE STANTON KEENER on June 14, 1893. Five children were born to them. He was a Certified Public Accountant. CHARLES was considered to be one of the best cornet players in Louisiana and played with the Eureka Band. He was the first mayor to implement major improvements in Lake Charles. Ryan, Bilbo, Pujo, and Lawrence Streets were paved with bricks. During his tenure as mayor, a three-mill tax to support public education was approved by the voters. He served on a committee to fix boundaries for old Calcasieu Parish. WINTERHALER died on March 22, 1938, in Lake Charles and is buried in Graceland Orange Grove Cemetery.

#### 1909-1913 – C. BRENT RICHARD

C. BRENT RICHARD was born on February 19, 1865, in St. Landry Parish. He married TEXANA LYONS on December 23, 1891, and had five children. He was engaged in rice farming, stock raising, real estate, and land development. He was a partner in the Richard-Wasey Insurance Company. He served as Justice of the Peace for Ward 3, was a deputy sheriff

for Calcasieu Parish, an assessor, an alderman and clerk of court. He was also on the Board of Trade. During the Lake Charles fire of 1910, he was spending the weekend at his ranch in Gum Cove. The Construction of the City Hall was done during his term of office. RICHARD died on April 20, 1922, and is buried in Graceland Orange Grove Cemetery.

#### 1913-1916 – GEORGE LAWRENCE RILING

GEORGE LAWRENCE RILING was born on December 1, 1869, in Kansas, the son of JOHN and KATE RILING. He married MATHILDA MILLER on June 9, 1910, and the couple had five children. He was a contractor and the local manager for the Armour Packing Company. He was elected head of the Louisiana/Mississippi United Commercial Travelers. He helped organize the Calcasieu Council of the Knights of Columbus. He helped form a commission type government for Lake Charles. RILING presided at the dedication of the South's Defenders Monument on June 3, 1915. He died on November 5, 1957, and is buried in Graceland Orange Grove Cemetery.

#### 1917-1925 and 1933-1936 – JOSHUA A. TROTTI

JOSHUA A. TROTTI served two different times as mayor of Lake Charles. He was born on September 3, 1872, in Jasper, Texas, the son of JOHN LAWRENCE TROTTI and ELIZABETH FRAZIER. He married WINOMA FUGUA on July 6, 1905, and the couple had one child. He was a second lieutenant in Company K of the U. S. Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American War. In Lake Charles, he worked with the livery stable of Swift and Kirkwood and became a partner. He was later the director of Swift Enterprises. He also organized the Southern Land Sales Corporation and was a partner in the firm of Gill and Trotti as well as the firm of Burke and Trotti Undertakers. With J. C. SUTTON and ROBERT BOUDREAUX, he organized the Jim Oil Company that discovered oil at East Hackberry. TROTTI believed in a "cash basis" only government and promised to "fight the fight against the underworld." As mayor, he created a "fingerprint file" with the police department and purchased new uniforms for the police offices. During his term, the first major street paving program was put into effect. He worked for an improved sewage system for the city. TROTTI died on March 20, 1936, and is buried in Graceland Orange Grove Cemetery.

#### 1925-1929 – HARRY J. GEARY

HARRY J. GEARY, the brother of former mayor JAMES GEARY was born on October 1, 1857, in Latrobe, Pennsylvania. He never married. He moved to Lake Charles and later moved to New Orleans where the U. S. Mint employed him. Coming back to Lake Charles, he worked in the lumber business. GEARY served as postmaster, police juryman and city councilman in Lake Charles. During his administration as mayor a modern drainage system of 18 city blocks was established and the Charleston Hotel was completed. He died on August 2, 1938, and is buried in Graceland Orange Grove Cemetery.

#### 1929-1933 – LEON LOCKE

LEON LOCKE was born on January 4, 1869, in Lockes, Maine. He was the son of JAMES BRADFORD LOCKE and SOPHIA DOUGLAS. He married FRANCES ELLEN KING on November 7, 1889, and the couple had one child. Before coming to Lake Charles in 1903, he was mayor of two cities in Kansas: Fulton and Walnut. He taught chemistry and was a pharmacist. He was connected with Kelly Weber and Powell Lumber. He was a stockholder and

business manager of the *Lake Charles Press* and a partner of Plauche-Locke Securities. He built the first home in Margaret Place. LOCKE was a Louisiana legislator and was a leading figure in the Good Government League. In the legislature he was instrumental in the development of plans for the Industrial Canal and was the author of an anti-racetrack gambling bill. He was also secretary of the Lake Charles Board of Trade. LOCKE died on April 5, 1934, in Lake Charles and is buried at Graceland Orange Grove Cemetery.

#### 1936-1945 – JACKSON HOBBY HANDLEY

JACKSON HOBBY HANDLEY was born on December 27, 1889, in Tyler, Texas, the son of Judge STILTON HANDLEY and CASSANDRA REED. He also lived in Newton and Orange, Texas, before coming to Lake Charles in 1925. He worked in real estate and owned and operated Handley Café. He married BESSIE A. LEE on January 7, 1912, and the couple had three children. BESSIE died on August 4, 1929. He later married Mrs. JIMMIE CUMMINGS. After his term as mayor, HANDLEY was a bailiff for the Third Circuit of Appeals Court. He died on April 27, 1978, and is buried in Prien Memorial Cemetery.

#### 1945-1953 – THOMAS CAMERON PRICE

THOMAS CAMERON PRICE was born on February 20, 1884, in Biloxi, Mississippi, the son of ROBERT and EMILY PRICE. He married OLIVE JOSEPHINE ROUSE on September 22, 1929, and the couple had one child. He was engaged in construction and as a charter member of Carpenter's Local 953. He was Assistant Labor Commissioner of the state in 1916. PRICE was City Marshall for twenty-one years. He was an umpire in the Old Evangeline League. As mayor, he implemented a progressive recreation system for Lake Charles, building swimming pools and recreation centers. He increased the efficiency of the Fire Department by adding several new fire stations. PRICE died on May 4, 1976, and is buried in Highland Memorial Cemetery.

#### 1953-1960 – SIDNEY LANIER GRAY

SIDNEY LANIER GRAY was born on September 17, 1918, in Jennings, Louisiana. He was the son of EARL GRAY and ALTA HICKMAN. On February 17, 1939 he married DORIS CHRISTINE MILLER and the couple had six children. He served the country in World War II. GRAY was a co-owner of Alta Printing Company and was a Ward 3 member of the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury. He was mayor of Lake Charles during Hurricane Audrey. While mayor, he broke ground for the city's first television station. He served as president and executive director of the Louisiana Municipal Association. In 1969, after his term as mayor, he was executive director of the Capitol Region Planning Commission. GRAY died on February 19, 1999, in Covington, Louisiana.

#### 1960-1964 – ALFRED ELMORE ROBERTS

ALFRED ELMORE ROBERTS was born to FRANK and CARRIE ROBERTS in March 1898. He married Mrs. EVELYN WHITE SMITH on February 27, 1935, and the couple had three children. He was a cashier at the Calcasieu Marine Bank, Secretary-Treasurer of Louisiana Western Lumber Company, a partner in Rolling and Roberts, Inc., and the owner of the Welsh Carriage and Implement Company. He served as a member of the state board of education. During his term of office as mayor, he obtained initial funding for the development of the Lake

Charles Civic Center, built a new police station and an overpass on Enterprise Boulevard. ROBERTS died on September 20, 1984, and is buried in Graceland Orange Grove Cemetery.

**1965-1973 and 1989-1993 – JAMES EDWARD SUDDUTH**

JAMES EDWARD SUDDUTH was born on August 15, 1917, in Nashville, Tennessee, the son of HERBERT HENRY SUDDUTH and GERTRUDE BLATTNER. He married NORMA BERTRAND on May 9, 1939, in Rayne, Louisiana, and the couple had five children. He worked for Gulf States Utilities, as manager of the Lake Charles district office of the Louisiana State Department of Revenue, and was an auditor for the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. SUDDUTH was the Lake Charles Finance Commission from 1953 to 1961 and Calcasieu Parish Juvenile Officer. He was known as the mayor who changed the landscape of local politics and the lakefront. SUDDUTH achieved the completion of the Lake Charles Civic Center and led a beautification project that had flowers planted throughout the city. The Civic Center Coliseum is named in his honor. He also created with the downtown mall. Between his two terms of mayor, he was the Lake Charles Port Director (1974-1986). SUDDUTH died on December 11, 1995, and is buried in Consolata Cemetery.

**1973-1981 – WILLIAM EDWIN BOYER**

WILLIAM EDWIN BOYER was born in Georgia in 1929, the son of EMILE JAMES BOYER and MARY LOUISE GAMBRELL. He lived in Hawaii and came to Lake Charles in 1935. His mother married Governor SAM JONES. BOYER married MONNIE WATKINS on August 31, 1951, and the couple had three children. His wife died and he later married ELIZABETH LETZERICH WHITEFORD. He received an Air force ROTC commission and spent a year at Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery, Alabama. He then spent the next year in Korea as a second lieutenant in U. S. Air Force Intelligence. After Korea, BOYER was an agent for New York Life Insurance Company and a director of the Guaranty Federal Savings and Loan. He served on the City Council and was its president in his last three years on the council. During his term as mayor, the City Hall was relocated to the Pioneer Building. After his term as mayor, he was named the executive director of the Lake Charles Housing Authority. During his 13-year tenure as housing director, he oversaw the construction of the Chateau Du Lac elderly high rise and the addition of other housing projects, such as Lloyd Oaks, for elderly residents. He died on September 8, 1999, in Centerpoint, Texas, and is buried at Prien Memorial Park in Lake Charles.

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*Family Tree Magazine, Vol. 16 No. 7 - December 2015 has the following article.*

*“Finding the Missing” by MELODY AMSEL-ARIELI. Many Jewish families had loved ones vanish in the Holocaust. Surviving records can help you discover the fates of the missing.*

**GENEALOGY TIP** – Can’t find an ancestor? Try looking for other relatives who lived in the same place. Their records may name your ancestors. In addition to searching for relatives’ names online, try the places where they lived and their schools, churches, military units, occupations and ethnic groups. Even if you discover you’re not at a “true” brick wall in your research, it’s fine to put the problem aside for awhile.

**IF YOU MISSED** some of “Who Do You Think You Are”, find them on [www.YouTube.com](http://www.YouTube.com)

## THE LINEAGE OF THE JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAUS OF LOUISIANA

Genealogical Information Researched & Gathered

By GLORIA J. MOREAU, Member No. 1590

JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU, was one of eleven children who was born to LOUIS MOREAU and MARIE CATHERINE BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ, on July 1, 1709 (baptized July 2, 1709) in the parish of Notre-Dame-de-Quebec, in Sillery, Quebec, Canada, Nouvelle-France (New France). He was employed as an "*engage du canot*" known as a "*voyageur*" on trading canoes which embarked from Quebec that took him to the whole of New France at various times during the years of 1725 to 1751.

JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU's first wife was MARIE CATHERINE PORTIER, (daughter of JEAN BAPTISTE PORTIER and FRANCOISE (LA)BRISE). JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU and MARIE CATHERINE PORTIER were married at Fort de Chartres, Illinois, (New France), on March 19, 1736 under a civil contract. (MARIE CATHERINE PORTIER's mother, FRANCOISE LABRISE, widowed, later married JOSEPH BUCHET, at Fort de Chartres, IL New France.) A daughter was born of this marriage, CATHERINE CHARLOTTE MOREAU, in 1740 and died 1822. Their daughter, CATHERINE CHARLOTTE MOREAU married JEAN BAPTISTE GILBERT DIT SANSPEUR, February 13, 1758 at Kaskaskia, IL. (This author has found CATHERINE CHARLOTTE MOREAU listed as "SUZANNE" which is not to be mistaken for his first born daughter SUZANNE MOREAU, born 1746, of his union with MARIE JEANNE ANDRÉ DIT LAFLEUR.) Upon the deaths of JEAN BAPTISTE PORTIER and FRANCOISE (LA)BRISE, (his wife MARIE CATHERINE PORTIER's parents) around January 1737 JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU legally petitioned and received guardianship of his wife, MARIE CATHERINE PORTIER's 6 siblings. He took on this guardianship until the approximate years of 1742 or 1743. The guardianship was then passed on to JACQUES MILLET. All these legal actions took place in Kaskaskia, IL. So far, no other information has been found in reference to this marriage (JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU and MARIE CATHERINE PORTIER) and, thus far, it is not known officially where or when his first wife died but from French records out of Kaskaskia, IL this author surmises that she died between September 5, 1737 and November 26, 1740, and most likely at either, Kaskaskia, IL or Fort Chartres, IL.

Two other MOREAU brothers from the family were found residing at Kaskaskia, IL. LOUIS EUSTACHE MOREAU, a master mason, and LOUIS MARIE MOREAU DIT COULON, a carpenter, were also residents of Kaskaskia, IL. JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU worked with his brothers and participated in house building and construction work as a contractor and a supplier of building materials, when he was not actively involved with his career as a "*voyageur*." LOUIS MARIE MOREAU DIT COULON died October 12, 1740 in Santa Fe, New Mexico. LOUIS EUSTACHE MOREAU's personal effects were auctioned off on October 14, 1776, in Kaskaskia, IL, signifying his death in and around that date.

JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU<sup>1</sup> and MARIE JEANNE ANDRÉ DIT LAFLEUR appear at Mobile, Alabama, New France and Biloxi, Mississippi, New France, as verified by the following court case below where JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU was a partner with JACQUES DUPRÉ TERREBONNE in a pine tar business and also by the recorded birth of their first child,



SUZANNE MOREAU, who was born in Alabama in 1746. All records beyond 1743 refer to JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU and MARIE JEANNE ANDRÉ DIT LAFLEUR being married though, thus far, no official marriage records of this union have been found. It is known amongst genealogists that the Catholic Register of parish events, including marriages, for the Diocese of Mobile during the period of 1750-1759, unfortunately, have been missing for years and possibly have been destroyed.

<sup>1</sup> *JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU is NOT to be confused with JOSEPH MOREAU, a locksmith listed in the New France January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1726 census of New Orleans, residing on Conde Street with his wife and 3 children and reappears in various census along the gulf coast.*

According to a published summary of council hearings held for a petition filed by JACQUES DUPRÉ DIT DARBANNE of Biloxi, January 18, 1741, for two or three months, JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU was summoned to appear at a hearing in New Orleans concerning a pine tar business between “DUPRÉ and MOREAU”. The original documents are almost illegible but the published summary is rather humorous, entitled, “The Story of a Stormy Breakfast.” A summary description of this incident follows; “Examination of witnesses concerning a quarrel between JACQUES DUPRÉ and JOSEPH MOREAU. They were on good terms in the house where they had breakfasted on a little pig. Afterwards, a dispute arose between them, a note affair {*sic* – correct translation but impossible to explain} DUPRÉ and MOREAU became drawn into a fray. MOREAU seized his sword and lunged towards DUPRÉ, who parried with a brick. Madame MOREAU took a hand with a switch. Nobody seems to have been damaged and all went to supper at the house of HENRY SAUCIER, the witness. JOSEPH MOREAU withdrew before the men. Incident happened before Christmas.” A later entry, “Mr. JOSEPH MOREAU, settler at Biloxi, has come to New Orleans for no other business than a lawsuit brought against him by JACQUES DUPRÉ TERREBONNE. He insists on holding the latter accountable for the former’s expenses in this case.” The last entry states that this matter was settled out of court.

With the defeat of the French at the end of the “French & Indian War” in 1763, JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU, having no desire to pledge allegiance to the British King, moved his family, as many other French colonists did, such as the FONTENOTs, BRIGNACs, DOUCETs, LAFLEURs, etc., out of the Alabama-New France area to points west, settling in Louisiana. (Many of these families settled in/around the Washington, Opelousas, Pointe Coupée, Louisiana areas.) JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU and his family were listed on the 1766 and 1771 Opelousas Post Census.

JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU's burial date was March 11, 1782. It has been recorded with his burial date that "JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU was 80 years old" at the time of his burial. This age of death is incorrect, as his birth and burial dates can be duly verified and substantiated thus making him 72 years old at the time of his death.

The family group of JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU is as follows:

JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU married to: MARIE JEANNE ANDRÉ DIT LAFLEUR  
Marriage date & Place: unknown

Birth: July 1, 1709, Sillery, Quebec, Canada

Bapt: July 2, 1709, Sillery, Quebec, Canada

Death: March 11, 1782, Opelousas, St. Landry, Louisiana

Birth: 1726-1733 (?), Quebec, Canada

Death: (buried) July 29, 1803

Opelousas, St. Landry, Louisiana

Children born of the JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU and MARIE JEANNE ANDRÉ DIT LAFLEUR marriage:

<i>Name of Child</i>	<i>Birth/Baptism Date</i>	<i>Death date &amp; Place</i>	<i>Marriage Date To Whom &amp; addl. notes</i>
SUZANNE MOREAU	1746 Native of Alabama	Before January 7, 1822	January 15, 1765 DONATO BELLO from Corand, Kingdom of Naples, Italy (His parents: F. VICTOR BELLO & MARIE DE LA MARO)
AUGUSTIN CELESTIN MOREAU	1752 Mobile, Alabama	August 18, 1794	
PIERRE CELESTIN MOREAU	October 1, 1753 Native of Alabama	1855 Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana	January 23, 1792 ADELAIDE/EULALIE GODEAU
ROSALIE MOREAU <sup>2</sup>	1754 Biloxi, Mississippi	After 1813 Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana	Before 1771 PIERRE MALLET, III
(WILLIAM) JOSEPH MOREAU <sup>2</sup>	1759 Mobile, Alabama	February 29, 1816 @ 57 years Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana	Never Married
THERESE MOREAU	1762 Opelousas, St. Landry Louisiana	1804 Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana	FRANCOIS MARCANTEL
EUSTACHE MOREAU	1767 Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana	June 19, 1845 Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana	January 29, 1794 DOROTHEA ROY
ROSALIE MOREAU <sup>2</sup>	April 15, 1770 <i>Baptism:</i> 20 April 1771 Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana		March 28, 1788 GUILLAUME (WILLIAM) BARJO/BERJERET/ BARJEAU
MARIE LOUISE MOREAU	1773 Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana	1842 Opelousas, St. Landry Louisiana	January 31, 1792 SIMON FONTENOT
MARIE FRAUCHONNETTE/ FRANCOISE MOREAU	1774 <i>Baptism:</i> March 31, 1777	January 7, 1822	April 1, 1799 ANTOINE GODEAU
JOSEPH MOREAU <sup>2</sup>	1774	<i>Opelousas Post Commandant's log 1788 states "Joseph, 14 years, brother to Rosalie Moreau" testified about Guillermo Barjeau's mysterious death</i>	

<sup>2</sup> *As you see, the children's names are sometimes duplicated in the family as reflected by the "ROSALIE MOREAU" sisters shown above. This was a French tradition done for various reasons. Many times children were named in honor of a previously deceased spouse (and this tradition was totally accepted by the present spouse) or a previously deceased child. French tradition also dictated, in many instances, the children in the same family often had the same first names but different second names, thus, different children from the same family were often times listed with the same name on documents for different events with different dates. By the same thought, siblings with the same second name but a different first name were often listed in official documents with the same second name as in the case of the "JOSEPH MOREAU" brothers listed above. To say the least, these traditions pose a real challenge to family tree researchers!*

### JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU'S DIRECT LINE

JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU's parents were LOUIS MOREAU and MARIE CATHERINE BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ. LOUIS MOREAU was born and baptized March 9, 1668 in the parish of Notre-Dame-de-Quebec, in Sillery, Quebec, Canada, New France; died October 25, 1735 in Quebec, Canada; married March 29, 1693 at Chambalon, St. Foy, Quebec, Canada. MARIE CATHERINE BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ was born November 23, 1671 and baptized November 24, 1671 in the parish of St. Michael, Quebec, Canada. She was the daughter of IGNACE BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ and AGNES MORIN, both of Quebec City, Quebec, Canada. MARIE CATHERINE BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ died July 15, 1747 at St. Foy, Quebec, Canada. LOUIS MOREAU was a farmer, and he and MARIE CATHERINE BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ reared their eleven children at "the high village in Quebec" (Sillery).

LOUIS MOREAU's (father of JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU) parents were MATHURIN MOREAU and MARIE GIRARD. MATHURIN MOREAU was born September 4, 1644 in Poitiers, France and MARIE GIRARD was born in 1633 in Rouen, Normandy, France. MATHURIN MOREAU embarked for New France from Amsterdam, Holland and arrived in Quebec City, Canada, New France, May 5, 1664 on the ship, *Le navire Noir, de Hollande* ("the black ship of Holland"). Thus, this makes JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU and his siblings the second generation born in New France and the third generation of this family living in New France on the MOREAU paternal lineage. MATHURIN MOREAU, at the age of 20, was listed on the ship's record as a "*domestique*," a house helper or servant to PIERRE MAUFAY, a carpenter. Prior to his arrival (as the ship's record indicated), MATHURIN was working in LaRoche, France. MARIE GIRARD was listed as "the widow of ANTOINE ROUILLARD" on her marriage record to MATHURIN MOREAU. MATHURIN MOREAU and MARIE GIRARD were married on May 8, 1667 in Sillery, Quebec, Canada. MARIE GIRARD died December 9, 1708 and MATHURIN MOREAU died after 1708. They were both buried at St. Foy, Quebec, Canada. MARIE GIRARD had 4 children from her first marriage to ANTOINE ROUILLARD when she married MATHURIN MOREAU and was half-sister to JOACHIM GIRARD who was married to MARIE HOLAY in 1660, Quebec, Canada.

MARIE GIRARD's parents were JEAN MICHEL GIRARD DIT LAUDIERE and CHARLOTTE DESNOYERS from Louviers, Normandy, France.

MATHURIN MOREAU's (father of LOUIS MOREAU) parents were LOUIS MOREAU and JEANNE DOUINEAU DIT LAURENCE of Monfort LaMorille, Chartres, France, where they were born. I have 2 birth years for LOUIS MOREAU; one being 1612 and the other, 1620 (further research required); year of his death, 1650. JEANNE DOUINEAU DIT LAURENCE was born in 1620; year of her death was 1647. They were married in 1643, in the parish of Notre-Dame-de-Champdensers, Chandenier, Poitiers, France.

MARIE CATHERINE BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ's (mother of JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU) parents were IGNACE BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ and AGNES MORIN, both born in Quebec, Canada, New France; IGNACE BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ in 1647 and AGNES MORIN on January 21, 1641. They were married in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada on January 12, 1671. AGNES MORIN was the widow of NICOLAS GAUDRY (who had died in 1669) and IGNACE BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ married a second time in 1690 to ANNE POIRIER, after the death of AGNES MORIN on August 30, 1687. IGNACE BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ died at Saint Foy, Quebec, Canada, on April 21, 1711. (ANNE POIRIER was the widow of JACQUES GAUDRY, brother to NICOLAS GAUDRY, who was AGNES MORIN's decedent husband prior to her marriage to IGNACE BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ.)<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> *These type of close family marriages were common, not only with the colonizing of New France but throughout history, to perpetuate family safety and survival, especially during the days of exploration and colonization.*

IGNACE BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ's (father of MARIE CATHERINE BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ) parents were NICOLAS BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ and CATHERINE GOUGET. NICOLAS BONHOMME DIT BAUPRÉ was born in 1603 in Rouen, France and CATHERINE GOUGET was born in 1616 in Normandy, France. They were married in Repentigny, Quebec, Canada, New France on September 2, 1640. NICOLAS BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ died August 7, 1683 in Sillery, Quebec, Canada and CATHERINE GOUGET died April 9, 1679 at L'Ancienne Lorette, Quebec, Canada.

NICOLAS BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ's (father to IGNACE BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ) parents were NICOLAS BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ and MARIE GAYON (DION). They resided in St. Croix de Fécamps, Pays de Caux, Normandy, France.

CATHERINE GOUGET's (mother to IGNACE BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ) parents were LEONARD GOUGET and CATHERINE DUFRENCOYS. They resided in Thury, Normandy, France.

AGNES MORIN's (mother to MARIE CATHERINE BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ) parents were NOËL MORIN and HELENE DESPORTES. NOËL MORIN was born in 1606, was a cartwright by trade from Brie, Seine-et-Marne, France and died February 10, 1680 at Riviere du Sud, Montmagny, Quebec, Canada, New France. NOËL MORIN and HELENE DESPORTES were married January 9, 1640 in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada. HELEN DESPORTES' birth date is questionable, possibly in 1620, and no firm evidence has been established for her birth date but it is believed by many that HELENE DESPORTES is the first European (French) baby born in the New World. This fact is still under debate with some scholars but she is prominently

mentioned in many history books (see next paragraph). HELENE DESPORTES and NOËL MORIN had 12 children and adopted a Native American daughter plus HELENE had three children with JOSEPH WILLIAM HEBERT who had previously passed on. (HELENE DESPORTES and JOSEPH WILLIAM HEBERT were married in Quebec in 1634.) HELENE served as a midwife and was well known and very popular, not only within the French colony but also within the Native American community.

HELENE DESPORTES (mother to AGNES MORIN) was the daughter of PIERRE DESPORTES and FRANCOIS LANGLOIS. The couple came from France before 1625 and was one of the first families SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN brought with him to help populate New France. Another first family of New France that sojourned with SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN, PIERRE DESPORTES and FRANCOIS LANGLOIS was ABRAHAM MARTIN and his wife, MARGUERITE LANGLOIS, sister to FRANCOISE LANGLOIS, HELENE DESPORTES' maternal aunt. They sailed from France before 1625 and landed at Quebec, Canada, New France.

NOËL MORIN's (father to AGNES MORIN) parents were CLAUDE MORIN, born about 1590 in Brie, France and JEANNE MOREAU, born about 1590 also in Brie, France.

#### MARIE JEANNE ANDRÉ DIT LAFLEUR's DIRECT LINE

MARIE JEANNE ANDRÉ DIT LAFLEUR was the daughter of JEAN BAPTISTE ANDRÉ DIT LAFLEUR and MARGUERITE BRIGNAC, born 1726/8 or 1733 (?), Notre Dame Parish, Quebec, Canada, New France; MARIE JEANNE ANDRÉ DIT LAFLEUR is listed as being buried July 29, 1803 at Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana.

JEAN BAPTISTE ANDRÉ DIT LAFLEUR (father of MARIE JEANNE ANDRÉ DIT LAFLEUR) may have been born during any time between the years of 1679-1702. JEAN BAPTISTE ANDRÉ DIT LAFLEUR was a soldier, a "*fusilier*," (a rifleman) at Fort Toulouse, Alabama (Albamons, Louisiane, New France). JEAN BAPTISTE DIT LAFLEUR was part of the first contingent of soldiers when the fort was built and opened in 1717. JEAN BAPTISTE ANDRÉ DIT LAFLEUR served at the Fort Toulouse post with two brothers, JACQUES ANDRÉ DIT LAFLEUR and PIERRE ANDRÉ DIT LAFLEUR. All three brothers are listed on muster rolls from Fort Toulouse in Alabama and on various Opelousas Louisiana (Luisiana New Spain) Post Census between 1766-1796. On June 11, 1764, JEAN BAPTISTE ANDRÉ DIT LAFLEUR was listed in the "*Bureau Des Invalids*" roll and was awarded a monthly compensation thus he was most likely disabled in some way during his military service to the King of France. At this time, this author has not been able to substantiate parents for JEAN BAPTISTE ANDRÉ DIT LAFLEUR.

MARGUERITE BRIGNAC (mother of MARIE JEANNE ANDRÉ DIT LAFLEUR) was the daughter of JACQUES SIMON BRIGNAC and MARIE TURPIN. She was born at the Fort Toulouse post in Albamons, La Louisiane, New France, possibly in 1718, which would make her the first European (French) baby born at Fort Toulouse but this author has not been able to officiate a birth nor baptismal date. The historical scholars are still debating this issue.



JACQUES SIMON BRIGNAC (father of MARGUERITE BRIGNAC) was born February 25, 1705 in Brignac, Morbihan, Bretagne, France. (Upon many findings from research this author has found JACQUES SIMON BRIGNAC's first and second names interchanged – "JACQUES SIMON" and vice versa "SIMON JACQUES.") He was a "*fusilier*", a rifleman at the Fort Toulouse post in Alibamons, La Louisiane, New France. No information has been found on *exactly* when he came to Fort Toulouse but, as previously stated, the fort was established and opened in 1717 and he was a soldier with the first contingent of soldiers. Not only was he a "fusilier" in PONTALBA's company at the fort but like many of the soldiers, he had a plot of land at or near the fort that he farmed, thus making him also a farmer. He served at the fort with his brother, MICHEL BRIGNAC, and his 2 sons, MATHIEU BRIGNAC, and SIMON-PIERRE BRIGNAC. Also, as you will see below, JACQUES SIMON BRIGNAC adopted as his last name, the name of his hometown he left in France; another common French custom. JACQUES SIMON BRIGNAC was also known as, or "DIT," "JOLIE COEUR" ("Happy Heart") and is not to be confused with his son MATHIEU BRIGNAC, whose full name was JACQUES MATHIEU "JOLIE" BRIGNAC DIT BELLE HUMEUR, born 1736 and was married to MARIE DENISE SYLVESTRE. This son, along with his siblings and their families, as with JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU and his family, migrated (escaped from British rule) to the lands in the Opelousas areas, as ordered in 1763. JACQUES SIMON BRIGNAC DIT "JOLIE COEUR" died at Fort Toulouse on August 10, 1754.

MARIE TURPIN (mother of MARGUERITE BRIGNAC) was possibly the daughter of JEAN-BAPTISTE TURPIN. Thus far, there have been no conclusive records found of a MARIE TURPIN to this particular family tree and specific lineage. Unfortunately, the name of "MARIE TURPIN" is found in many records and in many TURPIN families for this time period and without having a second or "middle" name to distinguish this "MARIE TURPIN", it is not possible to say exactly which MARIE TURPIN is part of this tree. JACQUES SIMON BRIGNAC and MARIE TURPIN were married about 1725 and were listed on the 1721 Fort Toulouse census.

MATHURIN SIMON (father of JACQUES SIMON BRIGNAC) was baptized May 1, 1664, married LOUISE SOHIER (mother to JACQUES SIMON BRIGNAC) on February 18, 1700. MATHURIN died August 12, 1738 and LOUISE was born May 4, 1673 and died April 16, 1744. All events took place in Brignac, Morbihan, Bretagne, France.

JEAN SYMON (father of MATHURIN SIMON) was baptized January 28, 1624, married LOUISE COCHON (mother to MATHURIN SIMON) on February 8, 1655. JEAN SYMON died after 1686 and LOUIS COCHON was born March 25, 1626 and died March 10, 1702. JEAN SYMON's title was "*Maître*" thus indicating some wealth. All events took place in Brignac, Morbihan, Bretagne, France.

BERTRAND SOHIER (father of LOUISE SOHIER) as born April 13, 1637, married OLIVE MEAT (mother to LOUISE SOHIER) on February 13, 1659. BERTRAND SOHIER died December 29, 1686 and OLIVE MEAT was born March 12, 1641 and died March 20, 1702. All events took place in Brignac, Morbihan, Bretagne, France.

GUILLAUME SYMON and MARGUERITE GUILLEMOT were the parents of JEAN SYMON and were married by 1624. GUILLAUME SYMON died after 1628 and MARGUERITE GUILLEMOT died after 1628. A sibling to JEAN SYMON was PIERRE SYMON, baptized in 1628, died in 1655 and was a witness to his brother's, JEAN SYMON's marriage in 1655. All events most likely took place in Brignac, Morbihan, Bretagne, France.

GUILLAUME COCHON and JEANNE GLOT were the parents of LOUISE COCHON and were married by 1626. GUILLAUME COCHON died in April 1656 where he was buried at La Corbinays, France and JEANNE GLOT died after 1626. These events took place in France.

RAOUL SOHIER (father of BERTRAND SOHIER) was born about 1588, died April 21, 1658 and married FRANCOISE GROSEIL on November 15, 1621 in Brignac, France. FRANCOISE GROSEIL was born about 1604 and died September 8, 1649 in Canton De Mauron, Brignac, Morbihan, Bretagne, France. RAOUL SOHIER's siblings were GUILLAUME SOHIER, birth date unknown and BARTHELEMY SOHIER born about 1625. FRANCOISE GROSEIL's siblings were GUILLAUME GROSEIL and YVONNE GROSEIL. Possibility of these events taking place in Canton De Mauron, Brignac, Morbihan, Bretagne, France is very strong.

FRANCOIS GROSEIL was the father of FRANCOISE GROSEIL. Wife of FRANCOIS GROSEIL is not known at this time.

CLAUDE SOHIER (father of RAOUL SOHIER) was born about 1563 and thus far, his wife, mother to RAOUL SOHIER, is unknown.

OLIVIER MEAT (father of OLIVE MEAT) was born about 1614, died May 29, 1686 and married GILLETTE MOREUIL on November 29, 1632 in Brignac, Morbihan, Bretagne, France. GILLETTE MOREUIL was born about 1605 and died January 21, 1685. These events took place in France.

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**OUR PAST – AMERICAN PRESS, October 29, 2015**  
**By MIKE JONES**

**75 YEARS AGO – October 29, 1940**

**FIRST MEN DRAFTED**

When Secretary of War HENRY L. STIMSON plucked the first blue capsule in the draft lottery, he drew No. 158 and NEMOSE THOMAS ROBICHEAUX of Iowa, 31-year-old electric welder, became the first man in the Lake Charles area to be affected.

In the parish's second area, west of Calcasieu river holder of No. 158 was LEONARD WING, Jr., of Sulphur.

But selective service for the present at least does not concern ROBICHEAUX, he said over the telephone. He is married and while there are no children, his mother is a dependent. That should put him in a deferred class unless the board rules otherwise. And should that happen, the Shell Oil Company employee stated, "That will suit me all right."

WING, a 22-year-old carpenter, was at work on the outskirts of Sulphur when he heard his number announced over a nearby radio. He is married also and like ROBICHEAUX, neither has he any children, "If they call me," he stated during a telephone interview, "I'm ready to go. I stay ready."

**THE DAILY AMERICAN (22 JULY 1897)**

Information Gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member No. 1296

**LOCAL MATTERS. Gathered Here and There by Reporters for Perusal of our Readers.**

**NEW DYE SHOP.** Messrs. LOVENSTEIN & SCHOSCHET have opened a dye shop on north Ryan Street.

**PAINFUL ACCIDENT.** LEON CHAVANNE sprained his knee quite badly last evening while having a friendly tussle with Mr. FOX of the Pacific express.

**ENTERTAINED LAST NIGHT.** Dr. and Mrs. J. C. MUNDAY entertained a number of their friends with a musicale at their beautiful residence on Kirkman street last evening. Mrs. MUNDAY is quite a musician and several other well-known local musicians were present and treated those invited to some good music.

**MARINE NEWS.** Schooner *C. H. Moore*, of Galveston, came up yesterday evening.

Schooner *Abbie Dees* came up last night from Big Lake.

Schooner *Henrietta* came up day before yesterday and is anchored in the river in front of Westlake.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES.** Following are the licenses granted since the last publication of them in this paper.

OVILLE S. LeBLANC and CORA M. HEWITT

NOBLE HARRISON and JULIA LeDOUX

**LITTLE LOCALS. Items Briefly Mentioned for the benefit of Busy Readers.**

J. B. FERRIS is moving into a house on Ryan street.

Miss LEILA MILLS and brothers have moved from Moss street to Central place.

The foundation for Mr. POPE's handsome residence is now being laid.

Great Slaughter Sale of Shoes, Hats, Pants and Gents' Furnishing Goods. GEO. PODRASKY.

Judge GEO. H. WELLS, who has been seriously indisposed for several days is much better.

J. NEWHOUSE returned from Trenton yesterday evening with a fine bunch of cattle for the NEWHOUSE market.

P. JACOBS is building an addition to his large furniture store; he expects to keep a line of wagons, etc., in this new addition.

Rev. JOS. SPEARING, leaves tonight for Patterson, La., where he will hold services next Sunday. He will be gone about a week, returning by way of New Orleans.

Judge READ went to Lafayette this morning to sit as special judge in a municipal contested election case.

The switch engine on the K. C. W. & G. was derailed last evening near the Hodge Fence company's factory. No damage was done.

**MARRIED THIS MORNING. Mr. ORVILLE LeBLANC and Miss CORA HEWITT.**

ORVILLE S. LeBLANC of Franklin, and Miss CORA HEWITT of Big Woods were united in the holy bonds of wedlock this morning at the Catholic church by Father VAN de VEN.

The wedding was a very quiet affair as only the immediate friends of the contracting parties were present.

Mr. LeBLANC is a prominent young man of Franklin, his old home, but he is now engaged in the dairying business at Cote Block. The bride is one of the belles of Big Woods, and also one of the popular teachers of this parish.

After the wedding, Mr. and Mrs. LeBLANC departed over the Southern Pacific to their future home at Cote Block, accompanied by the best wishes of their many friends in Lake Charles.

**THE mail boat *Ontario*** came up this afternoon with a large number of passengers on board, among whom were noticed BEN SASS, the popular drummer of Galveston, and Capt. F. W. JOLET, the proprietor of the fish market. Mr. JOLET says things are pretty lively in the marine line down that way.

**PUNGENT PERSONAL PICK-UPS. Pleasantly Put by Reporters While Pre-ambulating the Streets.**

GEORGE LAW, of Lockport, is here today.

Prof. BARRETT is spending the day at Welsh.

J. F. RIGEL came over from West Lake this morning.

W. H. LAG is transacting business in Welsh today.

J. P. HAMPTON is a business caller from Vinton today.

BEN LEWIS, of New Iberia, was in the city yesterday.

THAD. MAYO went up the Watkins road this morning.

O. P. SMITH was a visitor from Roanoke last evening.

ADOLPH MEYER and his son JAKE went to Black Bayou this morning.

P. B. ROBBINS has accepted a position as clerk with the Palace Grocery Co.

J. B. BROWN, of Mada Gorda, Texas, is a business visitor to this city today.

L. L. FUNK, a prominent merchant of Iowa is in the city today on business.

HARRY ILGENFRITZ left for his old home in Clarksville, Iowa, last evening, to spend a week or so.

WM. MARTIN and family departed for Kansas City last evening to spend a few days visiting.

Rev. C. A. KING departed for La Porte, Texas, last evening, to conduct the camp meeting in progress there.

M. E. NORTH left for Welsh this morning; before returning expects to visit Jennings and Lake Arthur.

WILLIS WEBER left for Kansas City last evening over the K. C. P. & G., on a combined business and pleasure trip.

Editor KOKANOUR of the *Jennings Times* was in town a while this morning. He is just returning from a visit to his old home in Manhattan, Kansas.

HAROLD KOCK left for Lake Arthur this morning to spend a few days rustivating. Several prominent families, of Lake Charles, are camping there.

JOSEPH MOORE, Esq., our handsome city attorney, left this morning for Oberlin, where he will spend several days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. MOORE.

**LOADING FOR EXPORT.** The barge *Hercules* is being loaded with export lumber at the NORRIS mill today. When loaded she will have a cargo of 120,000 feet.

**HAVE YOU PAID YOUR 2016 DUES????**

**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 #4

BOURQUE, CARL, b. 1 Sep. 1935, d. 9 Jan. 1984  
BOURQUE, DONATILLE, b. 2 May 1896, d. 29 Aug. 1991  
BOURQUE, HAZEL, b. 15 May 1911, d. 8 Jan. 1997  
BOURQUE, JACQUELINE, b. 1932, d. 1967 - age 34 yrs.  
BOURQUE, JULIUS, b. 1917, d. 9 Oct. 1983  
BOURQUE, OSCAR, b. no date, d. 5 Sept. 1973  
BOURQUE, RAYMOND, b. 13 Oct. 1955, d. 12 Feb. 1988  
BOUTTE, AMBER, b. & d. 17 Dec. 1987  
BOWERS, CHARLES J., b. 6 May 1937, d. 27 June 1995  
BOWLER, JAMES RAYMOND, b. 1 Sep. 1956, d. 21 Mar. 1997  
BOYETT, SAMMIE H., b. 21 Dec. 1928, d. 6 Feb. 1990  
BOZEMAN, LENA, b. 18 Dec. 1918, d. 1 Mar. 1991  
BOZEMARR, WARREN L., b. no date, d. 17 Oct. 1981  
BRAKE, ATILE MANUEL, b. 5 Feb. 1921, d. 24 Nov. 1990  
BRANCHI, MATTHEW J., b. 2 Dec. 1923, d. 6 Jan. 1990  
BRANDON, ROBERT E., b. 31 Oct. 1911, d. 8 Feb. 1993  
BRANNEN, CLAIBORNE, b. no date, d. 12 Aug. 1972 - age 49 yrs.  
BRANTLEY, EVELIA BOURQUE, b. 1915, d. 2 Aug. 1976  
BRAWNER, HERMAN D., b. 30 June 1919, d. 5 Sep. 1984  
BREAUX, AUGUST, b. 1 Feb. 1915, d. 31 May 1992  
BREAUX, CEASAR, b. 13 Apr. 1906, d. 13 Apr. 1993  
BREAUX, CHRISTOPHER WAYNE, b. 20 Dec. 1978, d. 1 Jan. 1989 "Our Beloved Son"  
BREAUX, EMETILLE, b. 30 Sep. 1890, d. 20 June 1979 - same headstone with  
JOHN LANCHE BREAUX  
BREAUX, GOLDIE, b. 6 Aug. 1918, d. 15 May 1994  
BREAUX, IRA H., b. 28 Aug. 1906, d. no date  
BREAUX, JOHN L., b. 12 Dec. 1906, d. 20 Sep. 1979 - Born in Iowa, La.  
BREAUX, JOHN M., b. 15 Dec. 1952, d. 1 Sep. 1992  
BREAUX, LEONA JOHNSON, b. 8 Apr. 1911, d. 30 July 1981 - next to IRA H. BREAUX  
BREAUX, LEROY J., b. 25 Aug. 1932, d. 25 Dec. 1988  
BREAUX, LYON J., b. 1 Aug. 1912, d. 4 Dec. 1992  
BREAUX, MYRTLE V., b. 5 Dec. 1892, d. 18 July 1981  
BREAUX, S. W. 'BUDDY', b. no date, d. 5 May 1969 - age 41 yrs.  
BREAUX, SAVIE J., b. no date, d. 13 Oct. 1969 - age 60 yrs.  
BREEDERMAN, HERMAN R., b. 12 Dec. 1897, d. 23 Apr. 1985  
BRENNAN, JAMES PAUL, b. 16 Apr. 1984, d. 1 Mar. 1986



BREWER, GERTRUDE, b. 14 Nov. 1897, d. 7 Jan. 1990  
 BREWER, LOUIS S., b. 30 Apr. 1978, d. 7 Aug. 1978  
 BRIDE, FRANCIS X., b. 15 July 1912, d. 12 Dec. 1994  
 BRIDGES, KYLE FREDRICK, b. no date, d. 8 Feb. 1970 - still born. Born in Beaumont, Tx.  
 BRIDGES, Mrs. BARNEY R., b. no date, d. 20 Mar. 1972 - age 30 yrs.

Place of birth: Marksville, La.

BRIDGES, PENNY S., b. 23 Feb. 1953, d. 10 Aug. 1984  
 BRISCOE, IOLA, b. 12 Jan. 1939, d. 8 June 1994  
 BRISCOE, JOSEPH BLUMES, Sr., b. 4 Apr. 1937, d. 16 Nov. 1987  
 BRITTAIN, JOHN W., b. 16 May 1916, d. 5 Sep. 1987  
 BROADHEAD, PEARL, b. 10 Sep. 1909, d. 15 Sep. 1986  
 BROCATO, VINCENT, b. 11 Dec. 1919, d. 14 Jan. 1989  
 BROCATS, MARY, b. 4 Aug. 1901, d. 5 July 1985  
 BROCHES, WESLEY GRANT, b. no date, d. 1 Aug. 1971 - age 12 hrs. old  
 BROUILLETTE, RENETTE L., b. 10 Dec. 1964, d. 3 Mar. 1993  
 BROUSSAARD, JAMES, b. 22 Jan. 1916, d. 14 June 1995  
 BROUSSARD, ALICE, b. 5 Nov. 1906, d. 3 Oct. 1990  
 BROUSSARD, ALLISON LYNN, b. 24 Dec. 1981, d. 22 Apr. 1984  
 BROUSSARD, AMELIA T., b. 24 July 1907, d. 8 Jan. 1991  
 BROUSSARD, BIRDIE D., b. 11 Oct. 1896, d. 19 Mar. 1984  
 BROUSSARD, CARLTON HEYWOOD, b. no date, d. 6 Jan. 1975 - age 58 yrs.

Born - Abbeville, La.

BROUSSARD, CLINE G., b. 6 May 1905, d. 21 Jan. 1986  
 BROUSSARD, CLOABY, b. 26 June 1913, d. 13 Feb. 1990  
 BROUSSARD, EDGAR, b. 18 Jul. 1908, d. 17 Sep. 1987  
 BROUSSARD, EDNA, b. no date, d. 27 Dec. 1973 - age 75 yrs.  
 BROUSSARD, EDWARD J., b. no date, d. 3 Dec. 1977 - Born: Broussard, La.  
 BROUSSARD, ELTON C., b. 3 Jan. 1928, d. 13 Dec. 1989  
 BROUSSARD, EMMA, b. no date, d. 31 Dec. 1970 - age 77 yrs.  
 BROUSSARD, GLEN A., b. 18 Jan. 1955, d. 28 Mar. 1995  
 BROUSSARD, HAZEL, b. 24 Nov. 1926, d. 13 Oct. 1989  
 BROUSSARD, HENRY, b. 3 Oct. 1903, d. 10 Mar. 1993  
 BROUSSARD, JESLYNN, b. 13 May 1969, d. 17 Apr. 1990  
 BROUSSARD, JOSEPH ISAAC, b. 3 Apr. 1899, d. 4 Oct. 1984  
 BROUSSARD, JOSEPH W., Sr., b. 20 Aug. 1932, d. 18 July 1992 - Cpl US Army Korea  
 BROUSSARD, JOSEPH X., b. no date, d. 14 Aug. 1971 - age 57 yrs. Born: Abbeville, La.  
 BROUSSARD, LAWRENCE LEON, b. & d. 1966  
 BROUSSARD, LEON A., b. no dates, d. 3 July 1977  
 BROUSSARD, LETHA, b. 20 Mar. 1933, d. 9 Sep. 1984 'Bug'  
 BROUSSARD, LODICE B., b. 12 Feb. 1893, d. 19 Apr. 1989  
 BROUSSARD, LOVINA D., b. 13 Feb. 1911, d. 21 June 1996  
 BROUSSARD, MAXINE, b. 12 Nov. 1918, d. 2 Apr. 1994  
 BROUSSARD, MICHAEL R., b. no date, d. 22 Nov. 1989  
 BROUSSARD, MICHAEL WAYNE, b. 25 Dec. 1968, d. 10 June 1986  
 BROUSSARD, MILTON, b. 22 Feb. 1924, d. 15 Dec. 1985

(continued next issue)

## QUERIES

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

### GOLDBERG, LEVIN, BUSSEL, OLBERG

Am interested in finding information on ADOLPH GOLDBERG, born 12 Aug. 1891 in New York City to JOSEPH GOLDBERG, born in Russia during July 1868 and FANNIE LEVIN GOLDBERG, born in Sweden during May, 1874. ADOLPH had a sister named SOPHIA born in Pennsylvania on March 1893 and by 1900, the entire family had settled in Ramsey County, North Dakota and were on the census taken in June 1900. JOSEPH's occupation was listed as "farmer."

SOPHIA died in 1909 in Massachusetts, I cannot find the whereabouts of ADOLPH or FANNIE. As of 1927, JOSEPH was located in Oklahoma City and remarried 15 December 1927 to GLENIS BUSSEL, of Keifer, Ok. On his marriage license, JOSEPH had started spelling his last name 'OLBERG.' JOSEPH and GLENIS were found on the 1928 Oklahoma city directory living at 25 South Harvey Avenue. His occupation was listed as "confr," possibly "confectioner." They had one daughter 8 Nov. 1928, in Oklahoma City, Ok, whom they named SOPHIA, presumably after JOSEPH's first daughter. JOSEPH and his second family moved to New Llano, La. shortly after SOPHIA was born in 1928. JOSEPH's occupation in the cooperative colony of New Llano was a maker of decorative ironwork. He died in 1946 and is buried in New Llano, La.

ANNETTE SHROLL, 549 Arnold St., Sulphur, LA 70665 or [clcnas@yahoo.com](mailto:clcnas@yahoo.com)

### HAGGART, JOHNSTON, GILLSON, WAITE

Researching DUNCAN HAGGART, b. 1835, N. Y. m. CATHERINE JOHNSTON, b. 1846, Canada, buried Pine Hill Cemetery. Children: ROBERT HAGGART, b. 1875; BURNS, b. 1878; JENNIE, b. 1880 m. RUFUS GILLSON, ANNE MABLE, b. 1885 m. BURT WAITE. All children born in state of Iowa. Who else from Iowa came down with the HAGGARTs? What year after 1885 did they come? Family was in 1880 census of Forest City, Winnebago County, Iowa; 1900 Calcasieu Parish. Last child b. 1895 in Iowa, so came between 1885 and 1900. Per land records were in Calcasieu Parish in 1896.

MARY KALIEBE HAGGART, 259 Silver Falls Dr., Apollo Beach, FL 33572 or [mshaggart@frontier.com](mailto:mshaggart@frontier.com)

### GRUNIK, DURIS

Need info on JOHN STEPHEN GRUNIK and KATHERINE (OR CATHERINE) DURIS GRUNIK on their origins in Roune, before they came to the USA? He was the oldest resident in the parish when he died in Cameron. Came from Czechoslovakia.

MINETTE GRUNIK BETHKE, 1114 Beau Jardin Court, St. Louis, MO 63146

### PREACHING HOUSE BLUFF

Interested in any information regarding Preaching House Bluff in early Westlake.

BRENDA KELLEY, 621 Hudson Dr., Westlake, LA 70669 or [kellybandg@aol.com](mailto:kellybandg@aol.com)

### SANDERS, CAGLE, SHOEMAKE, MARCANTEL, BUNCH, COWARD

CARROLL MURDOCK SANDERS, b. 1862 in Sugartown, La. (then Calcasieu Parish), d. 1934 in Sugartown, m. (1<sup>st</sup>) JUDITH A. CAGLE. His niece, MARY E. SHOEMAKE m. DAVID MARCANTEL, ca 1896; niece HENRIETTA SHOEMAKE m. JAMES A. BUNCH. Would like to share family info especially about CARROLL SANDERS' mother. His sister, MARY JANE SANDERS states her mother was CELIAN COWARD, w/o WM. SANDERS. Who are CELIAN COWARD SANDERS' parents? My DNA states I'm kin to RICHARD ADDISON COWARD, h/o ELEANOR HENDERSON. RICHARD's father is ISAAC HARDY COWARD.

JUNE RAIMER POOLE, 6495 Wilder Dr., Beaumont, TX 77706 or [clydeandjune@att.net](mailto:clydeandjune@att.net)

MEMBER #1590:

Name of Compiler MOREAU, Gloria

Address 10239 September Dr.

City, State Cincinnati, OH 45251

Date 16 Dec. 2015

# 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 MOREAU, Louis  
(Father of No. 2)  
b. 9 Mar. 1668  
p.b. Sillery, Quebec, Canada  
m. 29 Mar. 1693  
d. 25 Oct. 1735  
p.d. Quebec, Canada

2 MOREAU, Joseph Valentin  
(Father of No. 1)  
b. 1 July 1709  
p.b. Sillery, Quebec, Canada  
m. — 1747  
d. 11 Mar. 1782  
p.d. Opelousas, La.

5 BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRE  
(Mother of No. 2)  
b. 23 Nov. 1671  
p.b. Quebec, Canada  
d. 15 July 1747  
p.d. St. Foy, Canada

1 MOREAU, Eustache  
b. — 1767  
p.b. Opelousas, La.  
m. 29 Jan. 1794  
d. 19 June 1845  
p.d. Opelousas, La.

6 ANDRE DIT LAFLEUR, Jean  
(Father of No. 3)  
b. —  
p.b. —  
m. —  
d. —  
p.d. —  
Baptiste

3 ANDRE DIT LAFLEUR  
(Mother of No. 1)  
b. 1726 - 1733 ?  
p.b. —  
d. 29 July 1803  
p.d. Opelousas, La.

7 BRIGNAC, Marguerite  
(Mother of No. 3)  
b. —  
p.b. —  
d. —  
p.d. —

ROY, Dorothy  
(Spouse of No. 1)

b. 25 May 1774 d. 1847  
p.b. New Roads, La. p.d. Opelousas, La.

8 MOREAU, Mathurin  
(Father of No. 4)  
b. 9 Apr. 1641  
p.b. Poitiers, France  
m. 8 May 1667 - Canada  
d. after 1708  
p.d. St. Foy, Quebec, Canada

9 GIRARD, Marie  
(Mother of No. 4)  
b. ca 1633  
p.b. Normandy, France  
d. 8 Dec. 1708  
p.d. St. Foy, Quebec, Canada

10 BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRE, Ignace  
(Father of No. 5)  
b. — 1647  
p.b. Quebec  
m. 12 Jan. 1671 - Quebec  
d. 21 Apr. 1711  
p.d. St. Foy, Quebec, Canada

11 MORIN, Agnes  
(Mother of No. 5)  
b. 21 Jan. 1641  
p.b. Quebec City, Quebec  
d. 30 Aug. 1687  
p.d. Quebec City, Quebec

12 (Father of No. 6)  
b. —  
p.b. —  
m. —  
d. —  
p.d. —

14 BRIGNAC, Jacques Simon  
(Father of No. 7)  
b. 25 Feb. 1705  
p.b. Brignac, France  
m. 1725 - Ft. Toulouse, Al.  
d. 10 Aug. 1754  
p.d. Ft. Toulouse, Al.

15 TURPIN, Marie  
(Mother of No. 7)

b. —  
p.b. —  
d. —  
p.d. —

16 MOREAU, Louis  
b. 1612/1620 ?  
m. 1643 - Poitiers, France  
d. 1650 - France

17 DOUINEAU DIT LAURENCE, Jeanne  
b. 1620 - Poitiers, France  
d. 1681

18 GIRARD DIT LAUDIERE, Jean-Michel  
b. —  
m. —  
d. Normandy, France

19 DESNOYERS, Charlotte  
b. —  
d. —

20 BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRE, Nicholas  
b. 1603 - Rouen, France  
m. 2 Sep. 1640 - Quebec  
d. 7 Aug. 1683 - Quebec

21 GOUGET, Catherine  
b. 1616 - Normandy, France  
d. 9 Apr. 1679 - Quebec

22 MORIN, Noel  
b. 1606 - Brie, France  
m. 9 Jan. 1640 - Quebec  
d. 10 Feb. 1680 - Quebec

23 DESORTES, Helene  
b. 1620 - France or Quebec ?  
d. 24 June 1675 - Quebec

24 b. —  
m. —  
d. —

25 b. —  
d. —

26 b. —  
m. —  
d. —

27 b. —  
d. —

28 SIMON, Mathurin  
b. 1 May 1664 - Brignac, France  
m. 18 Feb. 1700 - Brignac, France  
d. 12 Aug. 1738 - France

29 SOHIER, Louise  
b. 4 May 1673 - Brignac, Fr.  
d. 16 Apr. 1744 - Brignac, Fr.

30 b. —  
m. —  
d. —

31 b. —  
d. —

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