



KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

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Volume 41 No. 3 - September 2017

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

MEMBERSHIP per calendar year is \$12 - individual, \$17 - families (husband and wife), and \$22 - patron (individuals or husband and wife, provides additional financial support).

Membership begins in January each year and includes an annual subscription to *Kinfolks*. Members joining after January will receive quarterlies for the current year. Correspondence and dues should be sent to SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652.

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

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

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SOCIETY NEWS

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

Mark Your Calendar for Meetings -

2017 - Jan. 21, March 18, May 20, Sept. 16, Nov. 18

SEPTEMBER MEETING

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society will be held on Saturday, September 16th, at 10:00 a.m. in the Carnegie Meeting Room. Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 a.m. Guests are always welcome.

"What's New at the McNeese Archives?" will be presented by PATI THREATT, Archivist & Special Collections Librarian, Frazar Memorial Library, McNeese State University.

NEW MEMBERS

1637. GLADYS MILLER, 3700 Albemarle Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70605

1638. PIERRE CONNER III, 1137 State Street, New Orleans, LA 70118

Membership to Date: 197

FAMILYSEARCH IS ENDING MICROFILM RENTAL

By Diane Haddad, *Genealogy Insider*, Family Tree Magazine

For 80 years, the FamilySearch Family History Library (FHL) has made its enormous stash of microfilmed genealogy records available to researchers through an inexpensive rental service through local FamilySearch Centers.

That's about to change: FamilySearch has announced that this service will end Aug. 31. Reasons include declining demand for film, dramatic increase in the costs of reproducing films, and the difficulty of supporting aging microfilm technology.

Fortunately, most FamilySearch microfilm has already been digitized and posted on the free FamilySearch website or another genealogy site. That's more than 1.5 million rolls, including the most popular ones. The remaining [eligible] microfilms should be digitized by the end of 2020.

To access records that aren't yet digitized, these are some ideas:

Keep using FamilySearch online catalog of the FHL's books and microfilmed records. When digitized films are posted at FamilySearch, the item's catalog entry links to the online collection.

Check other libraries, such as WorldCat.

Search for digitized versions of the records. Search the web for the names and descriptions of records. You may find digitized versions at free sites such as HathiTrust, Internet Archives, state library websites, and others. Also search the database catalogs on genealogy websites such as Ancestry.com, MyHeritage and Findmypast.

MAY PROGRAM

CRYPTOZOOLOGY IN SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA

By BRAD GOINS

Cryptozoology is the study of imaginary or mythical creatures. American historian ROBERT DAMON SCHNECK, who emphasizes that cryptozoologists endeavor to take a scientific approach to their subjects, breaks down cryptids – the creatures studied by cryptozoologist – into three types:

1. “Creatures that might exist” (for instance, the Loch Ness Monster).
2. “Familiar species that appear outside their normal ranges” (for instance, we step outside and see a kangaroo).
3. Creatures “which have been declared extinct, but could still survive.”

SCHNECK states that in the United States, the cryptid most sighted is one that can be called Sasquatch or Bigfoot. This gives us a smooth transition, as Sasquatch and Bigfoot legends are common in the rural areas of Southwest Louisiana.

The similarity these Sasquatch share with human beings enables them to qualify as imaginary creatures or cryptids. Cryptids must, in some fundamental ways, resemble biological creatures with which we’re familiar. Ghosts or spirits wouldn’t qualify as subjects of cryptozoology. They aren’t three-dimensional beings.

If a Sasquatch existed, I would, I assume, be able to reach out and touch it or feel it if I were able to and inclined to. The same would apply to such imaginary creatures as werewolves, chupacabras, yetis and so forth.

ROUGAROU OR LOUP GAROU

Since the appearance of the first Twilight movie in 2009, the werewolf has been a cryptid that’s played a huge role in American popular culture. Its influence has, I gather, spread far beyond the Twilight movies into other movies and TV shows.

Although I’ve never seen a Twilight movie, and will, I assume, never see one, I believe the werewolves of Twilight have some things in common with the werewolves that play a prominent part in the folklore of Southwest Louisiana.

This werewolf is called either “Loup Garou” – the Parisian French term for “werewolf” or the variant term “Rougarou.” The experts agree that in Southwest Louisiana, the two terms are used interchangeably.

In general, in South Louisiana folklore, the Rougarou is usually a resident of a town who appears perfectly normal during the day. But during the night, he takes on the appearance of a wolf or some other animal.

In some stories the Rougarou keeps his human figure but has the head of the wolf.

At the time when French Acadians and French Gypsies began to inhabit the Southern Louisiana swamps in large numbers, wolves were rarely seen in the area. As a result, the werewolf stories these groups brought with them altered, and the Rougarou were often said to change into something other than a wolf – for example, a dog, pig, cow or chicken – come nightfall.

Because the Rougarou is often colored white in the oral narratives about it, it's of interest that south Louisiana artist GEORGE RODRIGUE made his famous rendition of a Rougarou blue; I'm referring, of course, to the famous "blue dog."

Yes, the Blue Dog of GEORGE RODRIGUE is none other than the Rougarou itself; RODRIGUE initially painted the dog as sitting in cemeteries, on the grounds of abandoned mansions and in other eerie settings. As sales of the paintings grew, the Blue Dog started showing up with brightly colored, cheerful backgrounds. Eventually, all that remained of his sinister beginning was his slightly melancholy expression.

THE BASIC STORY

The most fundamental Rougarou story goes something like this: the person-turned-animal does something to provoke a pedestrian who's out at night. (In some parts of South Louisiana, the word "Rougarouing" means going out or hanging out at night.) After being provoked, the pedestrian eventually becomes frustrated and attacks the creature, drawing three drops of blood.

After the drawing of blood, the Rougarou returns to its human form and tells the attacker its name. The attacker is told he must keep the story of this encounter secret for a year and a day (or in some versions, 101 days). If he tells a soul during that time, he will become a Rougarou himself.

In some versions of the story the attacker who doesn't observe the one-year limit commits suicide.

Who's to say whether anyone in South Louisiana has killed himself because he really believed he'd drawn the blood of a Rougarou? If someone did so in years gone by, he might have fallen victim to the same kind of group psychology that is said to lead to the demise of an individual who's been cursed by a witch doctor.

In some variants of the story, the Rougarou is said to punish his victims not for attacking him, but because they have failed to keep a resolution they made for Lent. There is an old French folklore tradition in which an individual who violates the rules of Lent for seven consecutive years turns into a werewolf.

A KINDER, GENTLER WEREWOLF

There are more benign forms of the Rougarou story in south Louisiana culture. Often the figure is a vague one who's mentioned to keep children in line. Overtime, some rural elders have told children who misbehave that "the Rougarou's going to get you."

It was this type of Rougarou/Loup Garou that served as the inspiration for RODRIGUE's Blue Dog.

RODRIGUE states: "My mother told me this story growing up [in New Iberia], that if I wasn't good, the Loup Garou would eat me up at night ... The dog, she never moves."

Like the color blue, the notion of a stationary Rougarou seems to be an unusual variation on more common Rougarou tales.

THE WEREWOLF OF MANY NAMES

The term "Rougarou" was widely used among the Cajuns, French Gypsies (the "Mamouche") and other groups who settled in the Atchafalaya Swamps.

French Acadians living in Canada picked up the term "rugaru" when they heard it used to describe the Wendigo cryptid that was said to live in the area. The Wendigos had some similarities with werewolves. They were humanoid creatures who were the size of giants; sometimes they were said to be human beings who had been possessed by evil spirits.

Wendigos appeared to live in a state of perpetual starvation. Their ribs could be seen through their skin. They were covered with sores.

Wendigos were thought to engage in behaviors that were taboo. Thus, they might engage in murder, excessive greed, cannibalism and so forth. Today, a patient who has been diagnosed as having a "Wendigo psychosis" is an individual who both wants to be a cannibal and fears he may become one.

The term "rugaru" came from the Michis language that was spoken by the Metis people of Canada. Metis were descendants of Obijwe, Cree or other first nations people and French or Scottish Canadians.

The Michis language or dialect is spoken not just in Canada, but also in North Dakota, where the Obijwe have a strong sasquatch tradition in their folklore.

For the French gypsies, the rugaru creature may have seemed closer than Loup garou to the "strigoi" wolfman they'd learned about when they lived in lower Eastern Europe. The strigoi wolfman that was well-known in Romania was definitely a malevolent creature that endeavored to drink the blood of human beings.

Native Americans living in or near the Atchafalaya had their own "Wendigo" and "Sasquatch" traditions. The werewolf of the Attakapas tribe was especially feared as it was thought that the creature could eat human beings. That's an obvious similarity to the Wendigo that the French Acadians would have been familiar with.

In contrast, the sasquatch that is sometimes talked about by the Opelousas tribe is said to pose little threat and tries to avoid people. As far as I know, it's a universal feature of films made of Sasquatch or Bigfoot in North America that the creatures are always shown lumbering off in the distance; they are never seen making an effort to attack the cameraman.

At any rate, the idea that some sort of humanoid creature with wolf-like or bear-like features is wandering in the swamps or woods of South Louisiana is a well-established one.

EARLY WOLFMAN

Perhaps the explanation for the werewolf in our neck of the woods is the simple one that there just has to be something frightening in swamps so large, dark, meandering and eerie in appearance. The presence of fear in a place of myriad forms hearkens back to the origins of the wolfman thousands of years ago in Europe.

At the time, the werewolf was not a fearsome creature who came out at night when the moon was full. Originally, a werewolf might be found anywhere darkness lingered – under a bush, under a bed, in the shadow of an abandoned building. The werewolf symbolized the idea that frightening situations can arise anywhere given the right circumstances.

This symbol of everyday frights was originally far less scary than the Rougarou. The first werewolves Europeans thought they had glimpsed were probably ordinary men or shaman or priest figures who donned wolf pelts for rituals or the ceremonies of Dionysius. Once these early figures removed the wolf pelt, they removed with it the symbolism of threat.

As the werewolf legend took on more layers down through the centuries, the European werewolf became much like the “shapeshifter” or “skinwalker” that Native Americans told European settlers about. In the period of European settlement of North America, both the Native American and European werewolf figures changed from man to wolf and back to man.

In the Europe of that age, to change from one form to another was thought to be contrary to God’s will – hence the werewolf’s reputation as an unusually evil creature.

And that brings us, with a bit of a jump, to the werewolves of Hollywood culture. The evil werewolves depicted in Medieval European woodcuts are immense, hairy, ferocious creatures who look a great deal like the monsters in both of the American Werewolf in London movies.

THE MOVE TO CRYPTOZOOLOGY

Rougarou still has some status in the folklife of the state. Houma still holds its Rougarou Festival. An online literary journal at UL-Lafayette is called *Rougarou*. And a life-sized statue of a Rougarou is on display at the Audubon Zoo in New Orleans.

Far and away, the most frequent mention of Loup garous and Rougarous takes place in fictional books, movie and TV shows. However, there are some strong signs that the stories of these imaginary creatures are moving from the realm of popular folklore to that of cryptozoology. An episode of the TV show *Monsters and Mysteries in America* has been devoted to the Rougarou. And the History Channel has run a TV series titled *Cyptid: The Swamp Beast*. In the History Channel series, the “Swamp Beast” in the title refers exclusively to creatures that have been sighted in South Louisiana.

And then there is the work of cryptozoological organizations. The Gulf Coast Bigfoot Research Organization has been around since 1997. A statement from the group’s charter reads, “there is

no skepticism amongst any member of our group as far as the existence of these animals is concerned." The charter goes on to say that each member is willing to take a polygraph test.

Another passage reads, "one things [sic] for sure, if our name is brought up on the evening news, you need to pay attention, because we just solved the mystery."

A more recent player on the scene is the Louisiana Bigfoot Organization, or LABO, which has been doing its work since 2012. One of the group's mottos is "Which friend will save you from Rougarou?"

One of the imaginary creatures LABO researches is called Dog Man. On its Facebook page, LABO provides a number of links to YouTube videos of Dog Man sightings. These YouTube videos have such titles as "Dogman Caught On Tape" and the simple "The Dog Man!" (with an exclamation point).

The idea of Dog Man stories appearing on the group's site isn't a huge stretch. In his writings on American Sasquatch, SCHNECK says that in various legends, these tall, hairy, man-like creatures have transmogrified into "firey-eyed dogs and cats, wild horses ...diabolical livestock" and even "a talking toad." This is certainly comparable to our story of a Loup garou taking the form of a small blue dog.

The Gulf Coast Bigfoot Research Organization provides a lengthy statement from a man who claimed to have sighted sasquatch-type creatures in Calcasieu Parish. The unnamed driver was heading east on I-10 near the Sabine River Bridge at 6:25 am. He saw three people walking down a tree line 35-40 feet from the interstate. At first, he thought they were people in need of assistance. The closer he got to them, the more inclined he was to think they were vagrants who were "very unkempt."

"My first impression was ... they had really long scraggly hair on their heads, like hippies ... I noticed they were not clothed ... Instead, their bodies were covered in ... long dark, dark brown [hair]."

They "appeared to be a family. The smaller one was walking between the ... one who was the largest and in the rear of the group and the next tallest one, who was in the front ..." The driver felt the lead figure was a mother who was leading the way and the figure in the rear was a father, who was making sure the child in the middle walked in a steady manner.

The driver said he was unable to see the faces of the creatures because of the angle at which they were walking.

He said the creatures had been walking near the "Sabine River Turnaround." He believed the creatures he had seen were the ones he had heard discussed and called "bigfoot" in the area. "There have been reports of sounds, footprints and other bigfoot seen in this area all my life."

As for Bigfoot stories in the larger region, SCHNECK makes it clear that legends develop about such creatures on a regular basis. He cites a "gorilla hunt" that took place in Ralston, Miss., in

1952; a group in Clanton, Ala. that chased an animal they called "Booger" that they said ate peaches; and the Lake Worth Monster in Texas, which attracted the attentions of "carloads of armed hunters" in 1969.

Even though the last cryptid I wish to mention was sighted on the other side of the state, it might be worth looking at because of its similarity to the bigfoot talked of in this area. The monster in Honey Island Swamp 10 miles southeast of Slidell was first spotted by wildlife photographer HARLAN FORD in 1963. FORD said the humanoid animal was 7 feet tall, covered with gray hair and had red eyes.

FORD gained a certain amount of national publicity in 1970 when he claimed to have found footprints showing that the monster had three webbed toes. (If you wish to see a plaster cast of this footprint, it can be found in the Abita Mystery House in Abita Springs.) When FORD died 10 years later, a Super 8 film of the monster walking through some woods was found in FORD's possessions.

The Honey Island Swamp Monster has a certain status in popular culture. One of the dolls in Mattel's Monster High line is named Honey Swamp. And a group of Hurricane Katrina refugees that united in San Francisco formed a blues band called The Honey Island Swamp Band. The band is still together and is touring the U. S. at present.

But far and away the most attention devoted to the Honey Island Swamp monster comes from popular television shows that at least make the pretense of doing serious investigations of cryptids. The programs include Fact or Fiction, Lost Tapes, In Search Of ... and Monsters and Mysteries in America.

Diehard cryptozoologists will keep writing books and articles about the plaster casts of mysterious paw prints found in the Atchafalaya mud. Some of them will wear the Louisiana Bigfoot Hunter t-shirts that can be bought on Amazon.

Cryptozoologist or not, it might be a good idea to avoid Louisiana swamps illuminated only by the full moon. If you do stray into them, keep an eye out for the presence of a crow. The South Louisiana legend has it that if a crow can be seen, the Rougarou is not far away.

If you see no crow, and some strange-looking creature shows up and starts to pester you, resist the temptation to attack. Better to be annoyed than to become a Rougarou.

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STORMS HAVE LONG BEEN WITH US
By JIM BRADSHAW – *The Welsh Citizen*, June 3, 2014

And so we begin another hurricane season.

The gurus say this year will see fewer big storms than usual, but we all know how much stock to put in those predictions, and also that it only takes one storm to do damage that will never be forgotten.

Hurricanes have been coming ashore in Louisiana for thousands of year. Geological evidence shows that powerful storms battered the Gulf Coast at least three thousand years ago, and probably earlier than that.

We also know from a variety of records that we were hammered regularly during the 1700s, when Louisiana was just a struggling colony.

The first storm recorded after European settlement within our borders hit New Orleans even as it was being built. The ramshackle buildings that housed the workmen were no match for the wind and the few substantial buildings in the city were damaged.

Some records refer to a storm that destroyed the St. Louis Church in New Orleans in 1711, but that can't be correct, as there was no St. Louis Church in 1711. That reference is more likely to Mobile, which was established in 1702 and was first known as Fort Louis de la Louisiane.

The storm that destroyed Louisiana's new capital-to-be probably came ashore on September 23-24, 1722, although there is some debate about the precise year.

Hurricane historian David Ludlum and Louisiana historian Alcee Fortier, among others, put the year of the storm as 1722 but it has also been variously reported as 1721, 1722, and 1723.

Herman J. Deiler, who described the storm in a history of early German settlements on the Mississippi River, is one of those who set the date as 1721.

He notes, "The year of the great storm is stated differently by Louisiana writers ... [because] several of the older authorities ... began to write their works many years after the occurrences, and so it seems, partly from memory; and therefore confused dates in the retrospect."

Whenever it occurred it was, in Ludlum's estimation, "no doubt ... a storm of major proportions [that] should be listed among the great hurricanes of the area."

Ships sank in the New Orleans harbor and buildings were blown down across the town. New Orleans residents said hurricane winds were felt for 15 hours.

Three-foot storm surges were reported at Bayou St. John, close to the city and eight-foot surges were reported on the Mississippi River near New Orleans. Dead fish caused a great stench in New Orleans as storm waters subsided.

According to Dieler, "The people of the two old [German] villages were drowned out by the storm water. There being large bodies of water in the rear of the German Coast 'Lac des Allemands' on the north, 'Lake Salvadore' on the south and the 'Bayou des Allemands' connecting the two, it must have been the waters of these which were hurled against the two German villages."

Like Katrina and others, this New Orleans storm had political as well as physical repercussions.

According to one account, "The storm's destruction in New Orleans raised much political bickering, particularly from the older settlements who felt slighted by [the choice of New Orleans] as the site for the Louisiana ... capital. Their rancor was furthered when a major flood inundated the city three years later."

Those discontents argued that the site was vulnerable to storms and floods and that New Orleans should not have been rebuilt there. As history shows, they had a good point.

OUR PAST – *AMERICAN PRESS* – MAY 5, 2006

By MIKE JONES

25 YEARS AGO – May 5, 1981

CORBELLO FAMILY HISTORY

The story of the Calcasieu Parish CORBELLOs - sometimes spelled CURBELLO, CURVEL, COURVEL or COURVILLE – actually began in the Canary Islands, a Spanish settlement of the northwest coast of Africa.

In the late 1720s, the Spanish monarch, King Phillip, had two problems. He was hearing rumors that New Spain, the colony which later became Texas, was being overrun by French settlers from Louisiana and Canary Islanders were running out of land. He thought he could solve the problems by offering Canary Islanders land in New Spain.

Fifty-six families accepted the king's offer. Among them was JUAN CURBELO, who was 50 years old, and his wife GARCIA, who was 46. They had two sons, JOSEPH, 25, and JUAN, 9, and one daughter, MARIA, who was 13. The family's long odyssey to the new world has been traced by a member of the CORBELLO family, NELL WHITTINGTON of Liberty, Texas.

CENSUS DONT'S – Don't stop with the Soundex findings; go back to the original record.

Don't assume the spelling of the name is as you know it now.

Don't assume the relationship to the head of the household is accurate.

Don't assume the wife is the mother of any or all the children listed.

Don't assume the ages given provide birth year.

Don't forget to copy the information at the top of the page, as well as all the data to the right of the occupation column.

Don't forget about state census records.

**THE MALLET BROTHERS EXPEDITION: THE JOURNEY, THE MOREAU
CALAMITY, THE MEN
(FROM KASKASKIA, NEW FRANCE [ILLINOIS] TO
SANTA FE, NEW SPAIN [NEW MEXICO] MAY 29, 1739 TO JUNE 24, 1740)
By GLORIA J. MOREAU, Member No. 1590**

Continued from Vol. 41 #2

~THE MEN~

PIERRE ANTOINE MALLET III, & PAUL MALLET

PIERRE ANTOINE MALLET III² was the second child of 5 children born to PIERRE MALLET II and MADELEINE THUNAY DITE DUFRESNE¹⁰, on 20 June 1700 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, New France. And in the same family, PAUL MALLET was born on 28 January 1711 in the French settlement of Detroit, MI, New France. The family resided in Montreal and had moved to Detroit by 1706 and were part of the first history-making families with CADILLAC DE LA MOTHE, who helped found and establish the city of Detroit. These first families of Detroit were called, "Cadillac's Tenant Farmers," the first settlers in Detroit. PAUL's father, PIERRE MALLET II, was born 16 February 1676 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, New France, and died 2 November 1738 in Montreal. Their mother, MADELEINE THUNAY DITE DUFRESNE, was the widow of FRANCOIS PELLETIER, also a "Cadillac Tenant Farmer," (2 children from that marriage), was born in 1676 in Sorel, Richelieu, Quebec, and married PIERRE MALLET II. MADELEINE THUNAY DITE DUFRESNE was deceased by September 1738.

PIERRE MALLET II was a farmer plus a voyageur and a merchant with a very lucrative business, with trading contracts with businesses and owning property in Detroit and Montreal besides the Illinois French settlement. PIERRE MALLET II had a home and a billiard hall in Kaskaskia and a home in Montreal which served as a home base for the family. Thus, this was the environment in which PIERRE III and PAUL had been reared which helped to enhance their desires to initiate an expedition to open up trade between France and Spain.

In fact, their other brother, JEAN BAPTISTE MALLET was found to be a "voyageur and merchant" also, in the Kaskaskia settlement. Their sister, MARIE CATHERINE MALLET married to PIERRE PERTHIUS, had conducted many business transactions between Montreal, Detroit and Kaskaskia, for her father and her husband.

In 1726, MARIE CATHERINE MALLET claimed "legal domicile" with her father who was living in Montreal at that time and chose to live with her father to conduct business on his behalf. Her husband, PIERRE PERTHIUS, was a voyageur and fur trader out of Detroit, and CATHERINE also conducted business on her husband's behalf, which reflects her as a very progressive business woman of the 1700s, traveling between Montreal, Detroit, and Kaskaskia.

¹⁰ "THUNAY" has also been found to be "TURVÉE, TURNIE, THURNAY, and THUNÉS."

PIERRE MALLET II's parents were PIERRE MALLET I and MARIE ANNE HARDY; PIERRE was born 1 July 1629 in St. Colomb, Bretagne, France and MARIE ANNE was born ca. 1632 in La Trinite, Anjou, France, and they married 23 October 1662 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, New France. They had 6 children and records show that PIERRE II's brother RENE MALLET followed PIERRE II to Detroit in November of 1707 and he, too, went on the rolls of as one of the original "Cadillac's Tenant Farmers." PIERRE I's father was JEAN MALLET who resided in St. Coulon, Eveche¹¹ de Dol, France, with his wife, GUILLAUME RUELLAN. MARIE ANNE HARDY's parents were RENE (ORFEVER) HARDY and RENEE MOGET from Trinite, Eveche¹¹ d'Angers, France.

MADELEINE THUNAY DITE DUFRESNE's parents were PIERRE DUFRESNE "FELIX" THUNAY, born in 1633 and died 27 July 1683 in Batiscan, Canada, and ISABELLE LEFEBVRE, born 15 May 1651 in Trois Rivières, Canada and died 10 September 1687. "FELIX" was a surgeon at Batiscan. ISABELLE LEFEBVRE's parents were PIERRE LEFEBVRE born in 1616 and JEANNE AUNOIS born in 1621 and died 11 February 1697 in Trois Rivières, Canada.

A second expedition to Santa Fe, NM, which this time the French government supported, was made with the MALLET brothers, PIERRE III and PAUL as guides, with several other voyageurs including PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE, MICHEL BEAULEAU DIT LAROSE, and one slave. With a government official in charge to lead, named ANDRÉ FABRY DE LA BRUYERE, who was a clerk, the group departed out of New Orleans in September 1741. FABRY proceeded up the Mississippi, Arkansas, and Canadian Rivers at such a slow pace that when they arrived at Holdenville, OK, the Canadian River was unnavigable and FABRY attempted to buy horses from the Natives, but was unsuccessful. By September 1742, FABRY abandoned the expedition. The MALLETs, having been so disgusted with FABRY's leadership, or lack of it, and poor decision-making, had continued on foot to Santa Fe but they, too, abandoned their journey and turned back to the Arkansas Post.

By 1744, both the brothers appear in New Orleans.

PIERRE MALLET III married on 4 January 1744, MARIE LOUISE DUPRÉ in New Orleans. MARIE LOUISE DUPRÉ's parents were JACQUES LECOMTE DUPRÉ TERREBONNE (DARBONNE) and ANNE MARIE BIENVENU. MARIE LOUISE DUPRÉ was born in Natchez, MS, 14 February 1729. PIERRE III had given his bride a sum of 3,000 livres indicating the savvy business man, voyageur, trader, and merchant that he was.

PIERRE III and MARIE LOUISE DUPRÉ had 2 children, PIERRE MALLET IV and ANTOINE MALLET. MARIE LOUISE DUPRÉ was laid to rest 16 May 1747 from complications of childbirth from the birth of ANTOINE, and was buried at St. Charles Borromeo Church in Destrehan, LA, as she went to have her baby at her parents' home in Destrehan. PIERRE III never married again and continued his life as an explorer, hunter, voyageur, as PIERRE III's name appears on the Arkansas Post 1749 census, without listing any dependents. Evidentially, his 2 sons were left with another family which was not all that uncommon with

¹¹"Eveche" meaning "The Diocese of" in French which France used this term as an official description for a section of that county, city, etc. not only in the religious sense but also for population census.

voyageurs who had lost their wives and didn't remarry. And there have been found examples of when these adventurous men left their children with families, there was a financial agreement of child support made, though no record of this transaction was found in this particular case.

PIERRE MALLET IV was born ca. 1745 in Destrehan, LA, and died on 28 May 1805. He married ROSALIE MOREAU in ca. 1771. She was born in 1754, most likely in Biloxi, MS, and died after 1813 in Opelousas, LA. ROSALIE MOREAU's parents were JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU¹², born in Sillery, Quebec, on 1 July 1709, and MARIE JEANNE ANDRÉ DITE LA FLEUR, born 1726/28/1733 (?) in Sillery, Quebec. It is believed that the person listed as JOSEPH MALLET, buried on 28 May 1805, at St. Landry Cemetery, in Opelousas, LA, is PIERRE MALLET IV, as his age was given as "at about 60" which gives him a birth year of 1745. Also, further evidence confirms with the information in reference to his son, JOSEPH GIROUX MALLET. PIERRE MALLET IV, and ROSALIE MOREAU had one son, JOSEPH GIROUX MALLET, born in 1780 and was recorded as a "native of Illinois," thus, he may have been adopted. There were several legal actions recorded in 1803 that a PIERRE MALLET was the father of JOSEPH GIROUX MALLET. And later, it was declared that JOSEPH GIRON DIT MALET, *FILS* (JR.) as the only heir of PIERRE MALLET.

Extensive search of Illinois papers do not reflect a JOSEPH GIROUX nor JOSEPH GIRON adoption by the MALLETs. But Louisiana church records show a "JOSEPH GIRON from Illinois" as an adult, to be the father of MARY ROBERTSON born 7 August 1813. This JOSEPH GIRON's parents were JOSEPH GIRON and ANGELIQUE LAFLAME (DIT LEBOEUF) of Illinois. I would surmise that though no official adoption documents have been found, the dates, locations, age, and legal actions declaring JOSEPH GIRON DIT MALET, *FILS* (JR.) being the sole heir of PIERRE MALLET, would verify this JOSEPH GIRON to be the adopted son of PIERRE MALLET IV and ROSALIE MOREAU.

PIERRE MALLET III and MARIE LOUISE DUPRÉ's second son, ANTOINE MALLET was born 15 May 1747, in Destrehan, LA, and died 12 December 1775. Scant information has been found on this ANTOINE MALLET, but it has been found that he served with the New Orleans militia on 1 June 1775.

PAUL MALLET married MARIE JEANNE BARRE on 30 November 1744. MARIE JEANNE BARRE's parents were PAUL BARRE and MARIE JEANNE GIRARDY. MARIE JEANNE BARRE was born in New Orleans but her parents were from Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Upon her marriage, MARIE JEANNE BARRE went with her husband to the Arkansas Post while her parents went to live in the Opelousas, St. Landry Parish area of Louisiana. PAUL MALLET, now with a wife, had become a settler at the Arkansas Post.

In the 1749 Arkansas Post census, both the MALLET brothers were living at or near the Post. There were nine families listed at the Post and PAUL MALLET and MARIE JEANNE BARRE's family listed three daughters. The 1749 census also listed 40 voyageurs who, not following orders, refused to return to the Post and obstinately chose to remain living on the river. PIERRE III, was one of these dissonant voyageurs. On 10 May 1749, Native Americans had

¹² For full family lineage of the JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU family, see *Kinfolks* Vol. 40 No. 1, p. 38 – March 2016 or LOUIS MARIE MORAU DIT COULONGE biography in the next issue.

raided the Post and several settlers were killed or taken captive. Since PAUL MALLET had become a settler, he decided to move his family to Pointe Coupeé, LA, thinking that his family would be safer as there would be less of a threat from the Natives. Unfortunately, this decision turned out to be in error, as on 5 January 1750, M. RAYMOND, military officer in Canada sent a letter to the French court, in Paris, reporting on the Native American movements in the Louisiana Province stating, “. . . reported that the Chicasaw, Shawnee, and other tribes had attacked 5 houses at Pointe Coupeé, had killed many and had carried off a man of Detroit named MALLET with his wife and children.”

In the spring of 1750, PIERRE MALLET III and the commandant of the Arkansas Post, DE LINO DE CHALMETTE, went to New Orleans and met with the Governor of Louisiana, VAUDRUEIL about a third expedition to Santa Fe, NM, to establish trade with Spain. Though, again, the French government refused backing MALLET's expedition, it was rumored that VAUDRUEIL had a third interest in the whole affair plus CHALMETTE, along with several New Orleans merchants, gave financial backing and loaded MALLET with merchandise to sell. PIERRE MALLET III and three other traders, were on their way up the Mississippi River with all the necessary supplies and letters from the governor and letters from New Orleans merchants, stating their desires to sell goods and trade with the Spanish of New Mexico. The three traders from the Arkansas Post who accompanied MALLET were; JEAN BAPTISTE ROQUE, JEAN BAPTISTE BOYER and PIERRE JOFFRION.

After riding the Red River into Texas, they reached the Caddohadacho Post and the MALLET party were able to get horses. After obtaining horses, they followed the Canadian River across the Texas Panhandle. It ended up to be a slow journey during which they were raided by Comanches who had stolen most of their merchandise.

As they approached Santa Fe in November of 1750, the MALLET party were arrested. As it so happens that from PIERRE MALLET III's first expedition, so many traders followed his route to Santa Fe and, to the chagrin of the Spaniards, PIERRE's stories were widely well known. Thus, the Spaniards held him responsible for all these unwelcomed visitors plus the MOREAU calamity which was most likely still remembered by the current population. All this angered the Spanish. The MALLET party were put in prison and interrogated. From the letter the Spanish confiscated and the details learned from the men during interrogation about French explorations, that the Spanish, up to that time, were unaware of, they concluded that the French had no right to certain parts of Louisiana, along with the previously mentioned events. They felt that those lands were part of historic Spain. It was also written during the interrogation, PIERRE MALLET stated that he was a widower. During June and July of 1751, the party was sent to prison in Mexico City where they endured more interrogation. The MALLET prisoners were then sent on to Spain for the Spanish courts to decide their fates.

PIERRE MALLET III had dictated a letter to the governor of Mexico, begging for his and his comrades' release so they may return to New Orleans. He tried to appeal to the governor by stating their purpose of legal trade, bearing letters from their government and the hardships they endured. He also stated that they were awaiting his orders which they would obey without question. No reply has ever been recorded, if there was one.

In 1752, VAUDREUIL was appointed to governor of Canada and left New Orleans. He had no desire nor interest in rescuing the MALLET party. He most likely encountered some *not-to-pleasant* scrutiny from the Chief Financial Officer of the colony, as there was to be no governmental financial backing of this latest Santa Fe journey because of the failed FABRY's 1741-1742 journey that the government lost money on. It was said that the governor had a third interest, along with backing from CHALMETTE and some New Orleans merchants, so it would be suggested that all of these people were dismayed at losing money and their merchandise of this expedition. So, unfortunately, MALLET was held responsible for the failed journey, thus, he did not receive any help for himself nor his men, from anybody.

The new governor of Louisiana, KERLEREC, arrived in New Orleans in 1753 and there has been no evidence that he made any attempt to help MALLET and his party.

The last known record of this journey is a letter dated, 25 May 1752 from Governor VAUDREUIL to the French court, commenting on the imprisonment of MALLET, BOYER, JOFFRION, and ROQUE, and explained that the party had been on expedition to Santa Fe and had been captured by the Comanches and then handed over to the Spanish authorities and taken to Vera Cruz as spies. There was nothing more about the whole affair for two years but it was reported that the men were seen in Havana enroute to Cadiz as prisoners. So, it has been assumed that PIERRE MALLET III, and his men from his third journey to Santa Fe, perished in Spain. But historians also feel that perhaps official records of their final days are buried in vast repositories and someday someone will uncover the valued documents to account for and confirm the fate of these men.

In reference to PIERRE MALLET III's sons, PIERRE IV and ANTOINE, records of the Western District of Louisiana of the 1760s were found, and within these records there was a land purchasing action by a man named JACQUES COURTABLEAU, acting as a guardian of PIERRE and ANTOINE MALLET, the sons that PIERRE MALLET III had left behind. The land was being purchased from LOUIS PELLERIN by trading livestock from COURTABLEAU but also an additional 20 acres of land from PIERRE MALLET. In 1813, after a government investigation by the U.S. Commissioners (as the Louisiana Purchase had now taken place in 1803), the 20 acres could be traced back to PIERRE MALLET IV as the landowner. The record had PIERRE MALLET listed as, "junior PIERRE MALLET" which, of course, makes perfect sense.

Author's Note: Without any official record found but with the above Western District of Louisiana information and from extensive research, the author is convinced that the family that took in PIERRE MALLET III's sons were JACQUES COURTABLEAU and his wife, MARGUERITE LEKINTRECK; basis for my conclusions are as follows:

The family that chose to be the guardians of PIERRE IV and ANTOINE MALLET was JACQUES GUILLAUME COURTABLEAU, son of JACQUES COURTABLEAU and CATHERINE MENU, and his wife, MARGUERITE LEKINTRECK, daughter of JEAN JOSEPH LEKINTRECK and ANNE MARIE BAFTZ. JACQUES GUILLAUME COURTABLEAU was listed as a Captain of the Opelousas barracks, as recorded in the Point Coupee, Diocese of Baton Rouge Catholic Church records, 1722-1769. MARGUERITE

LEKINTRECK was listed as a native of Des Allemands and the MALLET boys were both born on the German Coast, as their mother's parents lived in Destrehan and she had gone to have her second child at her parents' home, where she died and was buried in Destrehan, LA. PIERRE MALLET IV married ROSALIE MOREAU in Destrehan, LA, ca. 1771 and died in Opelousas, LA, 28 May 1805. It's been my experience with Louisiana genealogy, when you find a German name in early Louisiana history, such as BAFTZ, chances are if that person wasn't from New Orleans proper, they were from the German Coast. All these events took place within close physical proximity and the dates all coincide, thus, I would surmise that JACQUES GUILLAUME COURTABLEAU and his wife took in PIERRE MALLET III's sons, PIERRE IV and ANTOINE.

On 8 August 1804, a family line of MALLETs was established when ROSALIE MOREAU, wife of PIERRE MALLET IV, filed an "Act of Freedom" for a slave named "PIERRE MALLET" for his service and work. She had inherited PIERRE MALLET who was a mulatto, his father being AUGUSTE ROY and his mother was a slave owned by AUGUSTE ROY. Thus, this PIERRE MALLET established a line of MALLETs which are of African American descent. The 1813 St. Landry Parish census reflects a free Negro named, "PIERRE MALLET" with a household of four people of color, all free.

On 27 August 1804, again, ROSALIE MOREAU filed a second "Act of Freedom" whereby she gave freedom to another mulatto slave named, "AUGUSTIN" whom she received under the will of AUGUSTE ROY. This former slave took the name of "PIERRE AUGUSTE," according to the custom of that era. Freed children of slave holders took the first name of their father as their surname. The line continues with a MARIE THERESA AUGUSTINE MALLET, a free woman of color, an AUGUSTINE, a free male of color, both listed residence in St. Landry Parish, an AUGUSTINE MALLET in Livingston Parish in 1821, plus many more. Though they carry the MALLET name from the benefactress who legally freed them, it would seem probable that these MALLET descendants have the bloodline of AUGUSTE ROY.

There is a JOSEPH MALLETT, son of JEAN-BAPTISTE MALLETT and MARIE JEANNE PICARD who married MARIE ANNE DELATTRE on 12 June 1769, listed in the Diocese of Baton Rouge church records. This is the great-grandson of PIERRE MALLET I, grandson of PIERRE MALLET II, and his father being, RENE MALLETT (as listed in the church volume), whereas his name has been recorded and found as RENE MALLET, who is the brother to our Santa Fe explorers, adventurers, voyageurs, PIERRE MALLET III and PAUL MALLET.

And in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, many more of the MALLET cousins emigrated from Montreal, contributing to the lineage of this prevalent and prolific surname found in Louisiana. (Continued next issue)

FINDING PICTURES OF YOUR ANCESTOR ONLINE.

There is a website that will give you over 32,000 vintage photographs that could help you find people and places. It could help you find where they lived, their surnames, and how to make connections with cousins. <http://www.familyoldphotos.com/>

Heir Mail, Crow Wing County Genealogical Society, Brainerd, MN

THREE EARLY LOUISIANA MILLER FAMILY SETTLERS

By MURPHY MILLER, Member No. 1363

JACOB¹, GEORGE², and WILLIAM³ MILLER families were early settlers in southwest Louisiana. JACOB MILLER and wife ANNE MARIE THAISON claimed to be "Roman Catholic and Apostolic, and native of Germany."⁴ GEORGE MILLER and wife CATHERINE RITTER, probably born in Maryland, was from London and reared at Hanover, Germany. WILLIAM or GILLIAM MILLER, and wife ANNE KEVIN or CAVEN of Ireland was born in Scotland.⁵

Both JACOB and GEORGE MILLER lived near Grand Coteau after the 1750s. WILLIAM did not live in LA but his wife and family did. WILLIAM died in Pensacola, FL in 1771 and his wife died in St. Martin, LA. Two of the three known daughters, both MARGUERITE and ELIZABETH GENEVIEVE MILLER, married and lived in St. Martin and St. Landry parishes, respectively. MARGUERITE married PIERRE GUIDRY in 1781 and they had 12 children. ELIZABETH married ROBERT BURLEIGH, Jr. before 1781 and they had 7 children.

Some of the WILLIAM MILLER descendants married into JACOB and GEORGE MILLER families. PIERRE RICHARD, a WILLIAM MILLER descendant married MARIE EVA COLLIGAN in 1865.⁶ EVA was a descendant of both JACOB AND GEORGE MILLER families. Therefore, their six children are descendants from the three MILLER southwest Louisiana families.

Many in southwest Louisiana may know of, or their parents know of, some names from the JACOB MILLER family. The Chataignier MILLER families included ANTOINE MILLER and AUGUSTINE MANUEL's descendants, ANTOINE SALOMON (sons CAMILLE, FAUSTIN and SALOMON), EMILE (sons J. BTE. "GUS" and CLEOPHAS), MARTEL (sons ALIDAY, MARTEL, Jr., and GILBERT LEE), HOMER (son MAYO HOMER, daughter FELONISE & husband ONEST SONNIER), and JEAN PIERRE (son OCTAVE and his son MALCOLM LIONEL).⁷

Farther south and west in Cameron parish, ANTOINE's brother and Civil War Veteran PIERRE VALCOUR MILLER settled.⁸ From that family, the well known cattleman EUGENE MILLER whose son LAURENT was a veterinarian and son MARTIN O. MILLER, a well known New Orleans physician and Governor EARL LONG's personal physician.⁹ PIERRE V. MILLER's son P. V. MILLER, Jr.'s son MINOS DROSIN MILLER, Sr. was an attorney who practiced in Lake Charles and Vinton. He was politically well connected. MINOS' son M. D. MILLER, Jr. was a WW II pilot, shot down on a mission, presumed dead and buried at sea. After the U. S. victory, he was freed from a Japanese prisoner of war camp. He practiced law, followed by his election as Judge of the 31st Judicial District Court of Louisiana (Jennings).¹⁰

With so many MILLER descendants, it can become overwhelming when evaluating ones family history. You may ask if so and so is your relative? The answer requires hours of research. Examples include MILLER families in Evangeline parish. The *Bonnes Nouvelles* recently published "Jack Miller's Food Products Celebrates 75 years" and "Zick Miller Family – Two Hands to the Plow".¹¹ The *Ville Platte Gazette* listed J. BTE. GUS MILLER as the Police Jury

President¹² and the *Daily World* printed, "Memories of Miller's Lake revived".¹³ RODERICK LUKE MILLER's obituary (*Daily World*) recounted CLEOPHAS' son, ROD, and his success as a family man, an attorney and the first Republican elected to the House of Representatives from Lafayette Parish.¹⁴ Not all of your questions will be answered about the MILLER stories published, but let us explore some of the family details mentioned about those families.

DOSITE "ZICK" MILLER married OLIVIA FAUL (also FALL) IN 1901.¹⁵ One of the 12 children is JACQUE DOSITE "JACK" MILLER who married JOYCE CHAPMAN in 1937.¹⁶ DOSITE (Do Za' ta) is a descendant of GEORGE MILLER, Sr. (London) and CATHERINE RITTER (Germany) both born in the mid 1750s. OLIVIA's 2nd great grandparents are JOHN FAUL and M. THERESE MILLER married in 1802. M. THERESE MILLER is the daughter of JACOB MILLER and ANNE M. THAISON. Thus, all of ZICK and OLIVIA's descendants are GEORGE and JACOB MILLER descendants. That makes "GUS" MILLER, the successful MILLER Lake advocate, and JACK MILLER, of Jacks' BBQ, 3rd cousins twice removed.

Additionally, OLIVIA FAUL is related to JACOB MILLER family via her 3rd great grandmother, MARIE BARBE MILLER, daughter of JACOB. MARIE BARBE FROZARD, daughter of M. BARBE MILLER and wife of TOUSSAINT QUEBODEAU is the father of MARIE CATHERINE QUEBODEAU who married JEAN GEORGE FALL, great grandfather of OLIVIA.¹⁷

DOSITE "ZICK" MILLER is 1st cousin three times removed with MARIE MAGDELAINE BOUTIN, wife of JEAN MILLER, son of JACOB. This relationship is via his great grandmother SOPHIE ANDRUS who married GEORGE MILLER, Jr. SOPHIE is the granddaughter of MARGUERITE M. BOUTIN, daughter of PAUL BOUTIN, Jr. and father of MARIE MAGDELAINE BOUTIN. GUS MILLER's great grandparents are JEAN MILLER and M. MAGDELAINE BOUTIN. Accordingly, ANTOINE MILLER is 2nd cousin twice removed with DOSITE "ZICK" MILLER.¹⁸

ZICK and OLIVIA's grandson, ALEXANDRE "ALEX" MILLER married AUDREY CASTILE in 1964. As previously established, ALEX is a descendant of both GEORGE and JACOB MILLER. AUDREY's grandfather ONEZIME CASTILLE married LAURA GUIDRY, daughter of MOISE GUIDRY and MARIE JULIA MILLER. JULIA is the great granddaughter of CHARLES MILLER, Sr. and ANASTASIE ANDRUS. CHARLES is the son of GEORGE MILLER, Sr. and CATHERINE RITTER. Thus AUDREY CASTILLE is the 5th great granddaughter of GEORGE MILLER, Sr. and CATHERINE RITTER. AUDREY's husband is the 4th great grandson of GEORGE MILLER, Sr. and CATHERINE RITTER.¹⁹

AUDREY CASTILLE is also a descendant of the JACOB MILLER via her maternal grandparents, MOISE SAVOY and ELIZA LEGER. ELIZA's grandparents are HONORE MECHE and JOSEPHINE MECHE, the daughter of DAVID MECHE and MARIE ROSE FROZARD. MARIE R. FROZARD is the daughter of JOSEPH FROZARD and MARIE BARBIE MILLER, the daughter of JACOB MILLER and ANNA M. THAISON. Accordingly, AUDREY CASTILLE is the 5th great granddaughter of JACOB MILLER and ANNA M. THAISON.

In summary it appears that some family trees have few branches. Regardless of where one was born, cousins did marry cousins. Many, like my parents were simply unaware of the family relationships. The automobile did not play a significant role in separating one major family from another until the 20th century. Moreover, cousins who did marry were separated by several generations. As an agrarian society until the early 1900s, families with different names were neighbors and in those early years few traveled away from home. Whether you are Louisiana born or not, if your last name and your spouse's last name is the same as an early settler, you probably married a distant cousin.

More details on Southwest Louisiana families found at <FamilyAtLouisiana.com> or email your inquiry to MurphyMillerJr@gmail.com. Photos on the above families are found at the web site.

¹ Hebert, Rev., Donald. Southwest Louisiana Records, (SWLR CD - Volume 1 (1750-1900)).

² Ibid.

³ *Kinfolks*, Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. Volume 38 No. 1, March 2014.

⁴ Inquest Concerning George Stelly Who Was Found Hanging From A Tree. August 24, 1797. Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans, LA. Translated by Michael J. Foret.

⁵ Sacramental Records, Roman Catholic Church Archdiocese of New Orleans, LA. Volume 5, 1791-1795, Library of Congress Card Catalog No. 86-62769.

⁶ Hebert, Rev. Donald. Southwest Louisiana Records, (SWLR CD - Volume 1 (1750-1900)).

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Broussard, Donald P., Great-great grandson of Joseph O. Miller. Additional information from Southwest Louisiana Records (1750-1900), Rev. Donald J. Hebert.

⁹ Miller, Margaret Marian; personal correspondence. July 2007.

¹⁰ Miller, Minos D., Jr. (Ret. Judge), personal correspondence, 2003.

¹¹ Miller, Jim: " 'Zick' Miller Family. Two Hands to the Plow." *Bonnes Nouvelles*, St. Landry, September 26, 2003. (pp. 4-7)

¹² *Ville Platte Gazette*. July 1, 1976

¹³ *Daily World*, Opelousas, LA 70570. April 14, 1987

¹⁴ *Daily World*. Opelousas, LA 70570. January 18, 2005.

¹⁵ Demourelle, Sheila. Phone conversation, May 2009.

¹⁶ *Ville Platte Gazette*, May 23, 2002.

¹⁷ Rev. Donald Hebert, Southwest Louisiana Records, (SWLR CD - Volume 1 (1750-1900)).

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Castille, Audry. Personal correspondence, April 2010.

OBITUARY OF JAMES WARE GARDNER
Submitted by SHIRLEY C. SMITH, Member #980

Lake Charles American Press
Monday, December 10, 1928, Page 1

**DEATH CLAIMS J. W. GARDINER AT EARLY HOUR
STRIKEN BY STROKE AT 3 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING
FUNERAL SERVICES AT 10 TUESDAY MORNING**

PROMINENT FACTOR IN MANY IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES PASSES AWAY.

JAMES W. GARDINER, 50 years of age, prominent in oil, farming and cattle raising industries and resident of Lake Charles for 40 years, director of the Missouri Pacific railway, director of the Calcasieu National Bank, well known in political circles and former clerk of court of Calcasieu parish, died at his home here this morning at 6:40, following a stroke a few hours earlier. During the day yesterday he visited with several callers and appeared to feel better than ordinarily. The attack, ending in death came at 3 o'clock this morning.

The death of Mr. GARDINER, while a shock to the community, was not entirely unexpected for since early last summer, he had been a sufferer from heart trouble and aside from the hunt with Senator JOSEPH T. ROBINSON a few weeks ago, had engaged in no outdoor physical activities.

Mr. GARDINER was elected a member of the board of directors of the Missouri Pacific railway seven years ago and so long as his health permitted, was a frequent attendant upon all board meetings in New York and St. Louis.

Well known in political circles in Southwest Louisiana and the state for many years, Mr. GARDINER was frequently mentioned in connection with the governorship of Louisiana and a number of years ago declined to become a candidate at the urgent request of the late MARTIN BEHRMAN, who made several trips to Lake Charles for that purpose. He was the owner of the GARDINER stock farms and the GARDINER plantation in the vicinity of Hayes, La., and during the last ten years has been largely interested in rice growing and stock raising.

Since the expiration of his last term of clerk of court in Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, Mr. GARDINER has been actively engaged in cattle raising, saw milling and oil production becoming interested in the crude oil industry longer than 20 years ago.

He was a partner in the GARDINER and NOBLE Oil Co. longer than 15 years and more recently was one of the organizers of the Calcasieu Oil Co., which brought in the discovery well in the east Hackberry oil territory in 1927.

He was a pioneer in the Calcasieu Parish oil industry, having extensive interests in the Ged oil field. Several years ago he entered the Hackberry field, was among the organizers of the Calcasieu Oil Co., who brought in the discovery well in this field, which ended a 25-year search participated in by many companies and individuals for oil.

Besides his wife, Mr. GARDINER is survived by three daughters, Misses KATHERINE BEL GARDINER, MARIE BEL GARDINER, ODELL GARDINER; one son, J. W. GARDINER, Jr.; mother, Mrs. S. W. GARDINER, Marksville; sisters Mrs. Dr. DeNUX and Miss GLADYS GARDINER of Marksville; two brothers, SAM W. of Ville Platte, and W. M. of Marksville.

Requiem mass will be said at the Church of the Immaculate Conception tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. H. CRAMERS officiating.

JAMES WARE GARDINER was a native of Louisiana, having been born in Avoyelles parish on July 15, 1878, a son of SAMUEL WALTER and EUGENIE (COCO) GARDINER, the former a native of Maryland the latter of Avoyelles parish.

There is an interesting bit of family history in connection with Mr. GARDINER's life. His father was the only child of ENOCH and JOSEPHINE (McPHERSON) GARDINER. After the death of ENOCH GARDINER his widow married Dr. JAMES WARE, and this couple, having no children of their own, took the boy "JIMMIE" GARDINER and brought him up as though he were their son, and it is due to this circumstance that Mr. GARDINER acquired his middle name. Dr. WARE was born in Ohio, but removed to Louisiana some years before the war. He became a southern man in sentiment and when the war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate service as surgeon of the 16th Louisiana volunteers.

In 1888, when Mr. GARDINER was but ten years of age, his foster parents removed to Lake Charles, taking him with them. Here he attended the public schools until he was 16 years of age, when he entered the Calcasieu National Bank in a minor position, but he performed his duties so satisfactorily to his employers that two years later he was promoted to the responsible position of teller, and at the age of 21 became assistant cashier, which position he held until 1904, when at the age of 25 he was elected clerk of the 15th Judicial District Court of the state; clerk of the Circuit Court of Appeal, and ex-officio recorder of the parish of Calcasieu.

That his work commended him to the people of the parish is evidenced by the fact that in 1908 he was re-elected by a substantial majority. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Mrs. WARE, the grand and foster mother of Mr. GARDINER, died at Lake Charles on February 27, 1907. Her husband did not long survive her, as he passed away on May 10, following her death. The loss of these two people so near together was a severe blow to Mr. GARDINER, for no boy every had more indulgent and devoted parents than they had been to him, and he tried to reward them by being a dutiful and obedient son.

The teachings that he received from them lingered with him throughout the years and he acknowledged his debt of love and gratitude to them for instilling into his mind the principles of morality and honesty which have been such potent factors in forming his character and shaping his career in life.

QUERIES

Looking for CONNER family history in Southwest Louisiana. How did MICHAEL CONNER arrive in Southwest Louisiana and when.

PIERRE CONNER III, 1137 State St., New Orleans, LA 70118. conner3@cox.net

TAUZIN

Need information on family of EUNICE ANN TAUZIN, b. 1908, Loreauville, La., died 1953.

LINDA AIKIN, 419 New Rail Dr., Cary, NC 27513 <Linda.aikin@nc.rr.com>

CENTRAL SCHOOL, LAKE CHARLES, LA.

By DOROTHY AKINS, Member No. 1451

HISTORY

Lake Charles Central and High School opened in 1890. It was an all-wood, two-story building with eight classrooms on an entire block of Kirby Street purchased from J. B. WATKINS for \$800. The block was covered with brush, patches of grass and several medium-sized live oak trees. It was named Central School because the building was located almost exactly in the center of Lake Charles at the time. O. S. DOLBY was the first principal. The combined schools had 226 students and five teachers.

In 1893 it was divided into two schools and the high school was annexed to new wooden building constructed on the south side of the Central Block. The high school was moved to Enterprise Boulevard in 1903.

Improvements were made to the school. In 1898 electric lights were added. An artesian well was put down in 1899. In 1906 a new bell was installed in the belfry to take the place of the old "liberty bell" which would not ring. A brick sidewalk was laid in front of the school. In 1911, the Enterprise Club installed four bubbling drinking fountains in the schoolyard.

The Central School auditorium served as a venue for dramatic and musical events, as well as a meeting place for civic groups.

In the summer of 1911 a citizens group felt that the school was unsafe for the children. They said architects, the city engineer, the chief of the fire department, and others said the building was unsafe and that the lives of the children were in constant danger. Some thought that it was on the verge of collapse. The school board decided to repair the building; they built new stairs and put in new joists where the old ones were rotten, and put supports under the east end of the building.

Since the new building was not expected to be completed before the first of the year [1913], many of the children from Central School were placed in the schools of Wards two and four to relieve as much as possible the congestion in the central building.

The new brick building was designed and built by New Orleans architects Favrot & Livaudais. It contained 26 class rooms, an auditorium and a basement. The new school faced south on Kirby Street instead of west on Kirkman Street. The architects said school building should face north or south so that pupils might have a uniform and sufficient light throughout the entire day. The cornerstone ceremony at the Central School building was carried out by the Masonic Lodge on October 18, 1912. One pupil from each grade laid a brick in the cornerstone.

By June 13, 1913, the new building along with three other new school buildings was dedicated. On hand was the governor of the state, educational institutions heads, and members of other state board of education. The new Central School opened its doors for the fall semester of the 1913-1914 school year.

The old Central School Building was sold to THEO. PARROTT for a consideration of \$750. Mr. PARROTT tore down the building and used the material to construct two residences on Reid Street.

Central School was used during World War II to house soldiers from the 37th Division during army maneuvers in the summer of 1941.

In the 1950s an athletic program was added with the Trojan as the school's mascot.

When Pearl Watson Junior High School was opened in 1962, the 7th and 8th grade classes were moved to the new school.

In 1967 the Lake Charles City School System merged with the Calcasieu Parish School System and Central School was under the Calcasieu Parish School Board.

In 1979, the school closed and the building was used by the Calcasieu Parish School for special education classes and administrative offices.

In 1986, the building was leased by the Arts and Humanities council and housed several cultural organizations including the Children's Museum. In 1992 the building was considered a fire hazard and was forced to close.

In 1993, the school was restored with the support of the entire Lake Charles Community. Led by the Calcasieu Preservation Society, the voters of Lake Charles approved a quarter-cent sales tax and raised over two million dollars. The building became an Arts & Humanities Center, opening in 1997.

The Centers' current tenants include visual artists, music teachers, The Children's Theatre, the Art Council of SWLA, The Lake Charles Symphony, the Art Associates and Black History galleries, and the Mardi Gras Museum.

PRINCIPALS

| | | | |
|------|-----------------------|------|------------------|
| 1890 | O. S. DOLBY | 1948 | W. B. NASH |
| 1893 | J. E. KEENEY | 1950 | SHERMAN S. QUINE |
| 1898 | CHARLES GRANT SHAFFER | 1956 | JOHN NICOSIA |
| 1902 | J. N. YEAGER | 1963 | RICHARD LEE |
| 1903 | L. L. SQUIRES | 1968 | TROY PARSONS |
| 1905 | WARD ANDERSON | 1969 | RICHARD LEE |
| 1913 | H. P. WALL | | |
| 1915 | G. C. GAAR | | |
| 1919 | MARTIN L. ZOOK | | |
| 1921 | A. B. SIMPSON | | |
| 1924 | J. W. WARD | | |
| 1925 | G. W. FORD | | |
| 1927 | W. B. NASH | | |
| 1939 | A. J. ST. DIZIER | | |

THE DAILY AMERICAN (27 JULY 1897)
Information Gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member No. 1296

LITTLE LOCALS. Items Briefly Mentioned for the benefit of Our Readers.

Schooner *Ellen*, of Galveston, is in port.

S. NEWHOUSE has a rising on his thumb which is causing him some trouble.

A new cattle chute and stock pens were built at Forest Hill last week.

On account of Mr. BENDEL withdrawing from the firm, we are selling out at cost.

LEVY & BENDEL

All those thinking of purchasing an ice cream freezer are invited to call at Moore Bros. grocery, opposite Crowley's laundry and taste the cream frozen by the Cengtrifugal freezer.

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

Miss JOSEPHNE JORDEN, of Welsh, is visiting Mrs. BODREAUX.

The CARY brothers of near Prien Lake spent the day in the city.

Miss MAGGIE HAMAND has purchased a new Smith-Premier typewriter.

EDGAR KAUFMAN left for Washington this morning to visit friends for a few days.

EARNEST OSBOURNE went to Fenton this morning to visit with his parents for a while.

JESSE NEWHOUSE returned from Fenton yesterday, where he has been visiting for several weeks.

A. F. BOLTON left for New York last night via St. Louis to purchase goods for the fall and winter trade.

Mrs. WILLIS, who has been in the city for several days, returned to her home in Oakdale this morning.

C. A. EPPING returned this evening from Sabine Pass, where he has been for several days on business.

FENTON NEWS. Providence Rice is Barely Kept alive by Local Showers. Correspondence *Daily American*.

Fenton July 26 – WM. FENTON has an engagement with the Deering Binder Co. He left here yesterday to be gone about one month.

Mr. COMEAUX shipped another load of cattle from here yesterday.

A few fields of rice are flooded in this neighborhood but most of the rice is barely kept alive by the local showers.

A great many of the young people of this neighborhood have gone to the river for a picnic today.

Land seekers just from Iowa are looking over this neighborhood with a view to settlement. They are welcome.

MILLS BROS., with the aid of some of their neighbors have built a new bridge across Bayou Serpent, north of Fenton, and have commenced to open a new road to the Darbone.

The base ball game between Iowa and Fenton last Saturday was well attended. The score was nine to eighteen in favor of Iowa. The Fenton boys have made up their minds that they can't play ball a little bit.

The Fenton school closes tomorrow.

Mrs. SAM NEWHOUSE came from Lake Charles Saturday to spend a few days visiting J. M. NEWHOUSE and family.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. DOBSON a fine boy.

WILLARD MILLS and family spent Sunday at J. W. CRAVERS.

EXPORTING IS LIVELY. Calcasieu Lumber, the Finest in the World, in Great Demand.

The demand for Calcasieu export lumber is increasing daily. Hardly a day passes that several barge loads do not leave for the pass, or train loads leave for other seaport towns.

Our mills are kept busy filling the orders as they come in. Several large shipments have been made this week and another large shipment will be made about Monday of next week.

ANOTHER BIG SHIPMENT. Export Lumber Leaving Calcasieu at a Very Lively Rate.

The tug *Earnest* left this afternoon at 3:30, having in tow the barges, *Hannah* and *Velasco*, which have been loading at the WATKINS wharf for the last few days. The barges were loaded with 890,000 feet of lumber from the LYONS mill, the Forest Hill Lumber Co., and CROWELL & SPENCER's mill at Long Leaf, La. The lumber goes to Sabine Pass and was shipped by the Calcasieu Export Co. Capt. J. A. BEL will go with the barges in the place of Capt. WOOD, who is sick at present.

BUCKLIN-KEENEY. Well Known Young People Surprise Their Friends.

Weddings at home seem to be too common a thing now a days, there is no romance in that sort. But to get up early in the morning, slip out unbeknown to anybody (except reporters), seems to be the more fashionable. It was only yesterday that a couple went to Texas to get married, and this morning another couple boarded the east bound train for Roanoke, for the same purpose. It will be a big surprise to the many friends of WALKER M. BUCKLIN and Miss LAURA KEENEY to know that they will be married in Roanoke this evening.

Miss KEENEY is a prominent young lady of Lake Charles, and has been a teacher in the city schools for several years, while Mr. BUCKLIN is a well known teacher of music and is prominent in the musical circles of the city.

KILLED A WILD CAT. JAKE MEYER Killed One While Out Hunting Yesterday.

JAKE MEYER is the happiest boy in town today, yesterday while out hunting for rabbits on Contraband bayou near the poor farm, he heard something rush through the rushes but thought it a rabbit. His dog ran forward and soon stopped at a tree and began barking. JAKE supposed it must be a squirrel, but looking up in the tree he saw the two large, glassy eyes of a wild cat staring him in the face quick as a flash he raised his gun to his shoulder and fired and Mr. Cat fell to the ground. JAKE wanted to be sure of his game so he emptied two more charges in it.

After viewing him for several minutes he pulled out his knife and proceeded to divest him of his silky pelt which he now has at his home to show his friends. It was not a very large cat, only four feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, but a pretty good sized one for a 18-year-old boy to kill.

UNLIMITED GALL. A Man With a Jug and a "Razzer" Defies the Police and Everything Else.

City policemen have at various times and in various parts of the city arrested a number of men for being drunk and down, but never in the manner and place in which Officer REID arrested one this morning. After filling up on Lake Charles whisky he came right to the city hall and proceeded to take a quiet nap. He laid down on the incline just in front of the steps leading up to the mayor's court and with his head pointing out toward the street and in the sun and with a razor in his hand wrapped up in a piece of old flannel defied the police, mayor and city council and quietly dozed off and slept the sleep of the toper.

It wasn't long, however, before Officer REID's attention was called to him and he went down from the mayor's court to pull him. He took the razor out of his hands and tried to awaken him. This however was not easily done and it took several gentle taps to make him open his eyes to the reality that he was in the hands of a cop. He was too drunk to offer any resistance and was carried off to the calaboose to sleep off the effects of the booze.

STREET GOSSIP

LUMBERMEN MEET. The Texas and Louisiana Lumbermen's convention met in Market hall this morning with Capt. GEO. LOCK in the chair. Several prominent lumbermen from the surrounding country are present.

MARRIED IN TEXAS. Mr. WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK and Mrs. HARRY REED, widow of HARRY REED, surprised their many friends by going over to Beaumont Saturday and getting quietly married. They returned home last night.

JAIL BIRDS PLENTIFUL. Parish boarders are now quite numerous. There are 24 prisoners in the jail now.

POCKET BOOK FOUND. A colored man yesterday found a ladies' pocket book containing some valuable articles. He left the pocket book with Mr. J. C. ELSTNER, and the owner can have the same by applying to him.

MARINE NEWS. Tug *Molyneux* of Galveston is now in the lake undergoing repairs.

LOXLEY & MARTIN's tug, *Leonora*, came up Sunday from Sabine, where she has been for the last ten months. She came up for repairs.

MAY GO TO ALASKA. The rush to Alaska on account of the gold excitement seems to be the topic of conversation on the streets today. Some young men from here are even thinking of trying their fortunes in that far away territory of the United States.

A PEANUT SOCIAL. The Christian Endeavor Society of the Christian Church will give a Peanut Social on the green in front of Mr. J. M. MASON's residence this evening.

OUR PAST – AMERICAN PRESS – AUGUST 3, 2017

By MIKE JONES

75 YEARS AGO – AUGUST 3, 1942

PRE-NUPTIAL BREAKFAST

Mrs. FRED T. SMITH entertained with a breakfast of twelve covers at the Majestic Hotel Friday as a lovely pre-nuptial courtesy for Miss KATHERINE BEL WEEKS whose marriage to Ensign RICHARD ALLEN ANDERSON in the near future will be one of the beautiful August weddings.

Covers were laid for Miss WEEKS, Mrs. W. C. KAUFMAN Jr., Mrs. GEDGE GAYLE, Mrs. JULES REINAUER, Mrs. DICK WATSON, Mrs. HENRY GRANT VICTOR, Mrs. CHARLES T. POMEROY, Mrs. M. G. MORRIS, Miss ANNELLE HENDERSON, Mrs. VORIS KING, Mrs. LEEK PARENT and Mrs. SMITH.

CITY DIRECTORIES

These directories give a record of every business place and house in a town. They give the name of the owners of the business and the street address for the business. For residences, names of the inhabitants and the address for the house are given, along with the occupation of the male head-of-household, and sometimes for all the working people in the household. You can see how long a family lived in a particular house and how long they stayed in the town. If you do not find the male in the city directory for the next period of time, but find his family there, you may assume that he died. This gives you a time period to check for obituaries, cemetery records, etc. If you do not find the family listed in the next city directory, you may assume they moved on. By checking these city directories and finding the part of town in which a family lived, you will find clues to their economic lifestyle.

CITY DIRECTORY LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA 1911-1912

Continued from Vol. 41 #2

p. 249 CONFECTIONERS

NAGEM, A., 631 Ryan
Olympia Confectionery, 729 Ryan

SHROPULAS, P., 811 Ryan

CONTRACTORS AND BULDERS

ALSTON, L. L., 1029 Read

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

p. 250 CONTRACTORS (continued)

BARDIN, N. B.
BARNES, J. W., 904 Lyons
BARNEY, GEO., 402 Incline
BREAUX, THEO J., 1622 Hodges
CARRIER, A. F., 519 Clarence
DE LATTE & LA GRANGE, Railroad
and Shattuck
DEVERS & ROBERTSON
HANAGRIFF, W. M. --- Pearl
McGEE, E. A., 813 Hodges
MEADE, FRED, 909 Clemmons

MILLER & ORY
MOHART, HENRY, 1734 Martha
NEWTON, E. K., 324 Iris
OLIVIER, H., 118 Bilbo
OLIVIER, P., 105 Ryan
RAY, G. F., 314 Hodges
SEE, ADOLPH, 1317 Ryan
STANFORD, GABE, 925 Mill
THRALL & SHEA, --- Hutchins
WELLS, WM. (c), 522 Boulevard

DENTISTS

BENNETT, T. S., Bloch Bldg.

CARTER, J. D., Von Phul-Gordon Bldg.

DENTISTS (continued)

COLLINS, E. N.. (COLLINS & COLLINS), Eddy Bldg.

Advertisements: The Life Insurance Company of Virginia; Meyer's 5, 10 and 25¢ Store; Sam'l Kaufman Bucik Automobiles, Mobile and Boat Supplies; F. A. Toce.

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DENTISTS

COLLINS, GEO. H. (COLLINS &
COLLINS), Eddy Bldg.
ELDREDGE, T. S., Chavanne Bldg.

FORT, A. K., Von Phul-Gordon Bldg.
JONES, L. M., Von Phul-Gordon Bldg.
VAN BROOK, J., r. 1532 Commercial

DAIRIES

COURTNEY, JOHN, 1236 Ryan

NICHOLSON, A. B., 320 East

DECORATORS

MORRIS, A. W., 605 Bilbo
HEMENWAY FURN CO., (Wall Paper and
Paints Dept.)

WATSON & CO., 609 Ryan

DEPARTMENT STORES

BOLTON CO LTD., --- Ryan
EDDY BROS., Eddy Bldg,
Ryan and Pujo

BLUESTEIN, A., Ryan and Broad
MULLER's, cor Ryan and Division
MARTIN's, Ryan and Broad

DRUGGISTS

GOOSPORT DRUG STORE, 1307 Geiffers
HUTCHINS, J. H.

KLEIN, V. W.
MATTHIEU, J. H., 722 Ryan

Advertisements: A. W. Mayer, Fire Insurance; Harmon, Thee Fashionable Tailor; Eddy Bros.
dry Goods Co., Ltd.; Lake Side Steam.

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DRUGGISTS (continued)

MATTHIEU & MOSS,
802 Railroad Ave.
MEYER, ADOLPH, 628 Ryan

PRYCE's PHARMACY (c), 331 Boulevard
VON PHUL-GORDON, cor. Ryun and Pujo

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

BLUESTEIN A., Ryan and Broad
BOLTON CO LTD., Ryan near Pujo
BROCATO, V., 937 Railroad Ave
COHN's GRAND LEADER, Ryan
and Division
COVERNAL, JOHN, 325 Franklin
CORRY, Miss MARY, 1051 Railroad Ave

CASSAVA, GEO., 404 Gray
CUBA, SAM, ____ Opelousas
DAKIL, D. J., 1051 Railroad Ave
DAKILL, N., 1024 Railroad Ave
DALOVISO, J., 210 Boulevard
DALOVISO, F., 540 Railroad Ave
DeBAKEY, S. M., 1004 Railroad Ave

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS (continued)

EDDY BROS., cor Ryan and Pujo
JACOB, K., 920 Railroad Ave
LOVOI, G., 832 Railroad Ave
KHOURY, W. M., 612 Railroad Ave
MARTIN's STORE, Ryan and Broad
MULLER's, Ryan and Division
MEYER's VARIETY STORE,
 Ryan and Mill
NAVARRO, S., Church and Frankilin
NUSCO, F., 538 Jackson
RYBISKI, M. A., 1632 South
PEOPLE's STORE, 818 Ryan
PODRASKY, G. H., 909 Railroad Ave
PRUDHOMME, L., 130 Nix

PERRONE, G., 812 Railroad Ave
PERELLO, E., 239 Mill
RHEINSTEIN, B., 614 Railroad Ave
SCHEHDA, GEO., 836 Railroad Ave
SCHOCHET, M. 602 Railroad Ave
SEIFE, M., 840 Railroad Ave
SHAVALIER, J., 1528 Martha
SCALISI, T., 1302 Geiffers
SHAFFER, J. M., _____ Gray
SIMON, J., 1312 Railroad Ave
SHAHEEN, J., 1025 Railroad Ave
TERRANOVA, F., 111 Gray
TIMPA, A., 124 Belden
TURETTA, F., 940 Railroad Ave

DRESSMAKERS

GILL, Mrs. C. L., 318 Hodges

LA CAZE, HENRI, 320 Ford

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

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DRESSMAKERS (continued)

LILLEY, Mrs. A. M., 1040 Iris
PARKER, Mrs. N., 1314 Hodges

RACHAL, Miss HELEN, 816 Iris
ROLINE, Mrs. R. J., 915 Lawrence

DOORS, WINDOWS, SASH, ETC.

KINDER SAM & CO, 1137 Ryan

L. C. PLANING MILL CO., 1121 Ryan

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

BRAMMER, A., 625 Ryan

WOLF & RUSHWORTH, Broad near Ryan

ICE, LIGHT & WATER WORKS CO, 1 N Ryan

ELECTRICIANS

BRAMMER, A., 625 Ryan

WOLF – RUSHWORTH, Broad near Ryan

ICE, LIGHT & WATER WORKS CO., 1 N. Ryan

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

DAILEY, W. J.

EXPRESS COMPANIES

(See Miscellaneous.)

Levy Bldg.

(continued next issue)

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

These records were transcribed and copied in May 1998 by MARGARET RENTROP MOORE, Member No. 1965, from the actual cemetery records and not a reading of the headstone. 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. 41 #2

DURAND, NITA G., b. 21 July 1919, d. 19 Jan. 1989
DURIO, LAURA, b. 17 Feb. 1917, d. 28 Jan. 1992
DURIO, LEE N., b. 25 Dec. 1811, d. 10 June 1985
DWILEY, JOSEPH, b. 3 Apr. 1913, d. 2 Feb. 1981
DYER, WILLIAM RAYMOND, b. 28 Aug. 1899, d. 20 Sep. 1978
DYSON, AUSTIN MICHAEL, b. & d. 28 Jul 1993
DYSON, MORGAN MICHELLE, b. & d. 7 Aug. 1995
EAGLESON, VERONICA LYNN, b. 27 July 1973, d. 31 July 1973; born Lake Charles, La.
EARL Infant, b. no date, d. 12 Apr. 1972; pre-mature infant of CHARLES E. EARL
EASON, CALVIN, b. 3 Dec. 1916, d. 27 Jan. 1974; born in New Orleans, La.
EASON, ELIZABETH JANE, b. 28 June 1886, d. 11 Oct. 1987
EASON, MARY T., b. 29 Sep. 1919, d. 19 Mar. 1995
EASON, PERRY, b. 6 Sep. 1919, d. 1 June 1984
EAST, ARVINE PEVETO, b. 2 Dec. 1914, d. 18 May 1974; born Orange, Tx.,
EAST, HERMAN J., b. 26 Jan. 1910, d. 31 Aug. 1975; age 65 yrs.
EAST, MOORIS, b. 9 Apr. 1911, d. 11 Feb. 1988
EATON, ROY A., b. 23 May 1915, d. 30 Nov. 1988
EBARB, WILLIAM A., b. 18 July 1909, d. 25 Dec. 1971
EDDINGTON, ALICE MAE, b. 1 Jan. 1902, d. 18 Mar. 1981
EDDINGTON, CHESTER F., b. no date, d. 6 Jan. 1978; born Nacogdoches, Tx.
EDMONDSON, WILLIAM, b. 7 May 1961, d. 22 Nov. 1994
EHIDDON, FRANK H., b. 27 Aug. 1941, d. 27 Nov. 1985
EISEN EDWIN O., b. 12 Mar. 1940, d. 10 June 1993
ELENDER, ALFORD F., b. 28 July 1925, d. ___ July 1996
ELENDER, WINNIE J., b. no date, d. 26 Apr. 1970; age 76 yrs, born Chaupique, La.
ELKINS, DEWEY, b. no date, d. 12 Apr. 1985
ELLENDER, GARY LYNN, b. no date, d. 10 Aug. 1971; age 16 months
ELLENDER, LILLY Q., b. no date, d. 29 Jan. 1980
ELLIOT, CHARLES A., b. 14 Feb. 1914, d. 18 June 1984
ELLIOTT, JIMMY R., b. 2 June 1944, d. 25 Apr. 1994
ELLIS, CHARLES S., b. 12 Jan. 1934, d. 29 Mar. 1989
ELTER, AUGUST L., b. 6 Sep. 1909, d. 8 Feb. 1989
ELTER, ETHEL, b. 1913, d. 1990
EMBRY, CAROLE MCKINLEY, b. no date, d. 21 Mar. 1971; age 29 yrs, born Shreveport, La.
ENGLISH, ANNA BELLE, b. no date, d. 13 Dec. 1996
ENSMINGER, RALPH, b. 29 July 1921, d. 10 Oct. 1980

ERBELDING, IVA JOYCE, b. no date, d. 13 Apr. 1970; age 70 yrs.,
 w/o FREDERICK ERBELDING, born Campti, La.
 ESKIND, MICHAEL W., b. 30 June 1973, d. 13 Aug. 1993
 ESKIND, NUNA, b. 29 July 1903, d. 17 Aug. 1992
 ESTHAY, FRANCIS RAY, b. 11 Aug. 1940, d. 19 June 1992
 ETHERIDGE, THOMAS, b. 18 Mar. 1924, d. 26 July 1979
 EVANS, EDWARD, b. 5 June 1907, d. 3 Dec. 1979
 EVANS, JOHN F., b. 26 July 1922, d. 2 Nov. 1988
 EVANS, WARREN D., b. 8 June 1910, d. 18 Mar. 1970; age 59 yrs., La. S1 USNR WWII
 EVEY, TORRI b. no date, d. 2 May 1991
 EVESTONE, EDISON, b. 7 Oct. 1901, d. 22 Mar. 1975, born New Orleans, La.
 FABACHER, CLAUDE, b. 13 Sep. 1915, d. 30 Nov. 1988
 FABACHER, LAWRENCE, b. 1912, d. 1981; re-interment June 1996
 FABACHER, MARGARET EFFIE, b. 1 Dec. 1913, d. 29 Apr. 1994
 FABER, JOSHUA, b. 30 Sep. 1979, d. 31 Oct. 1983
 FAILS, JOHN DANIEL, Jr., b. 30 Aug. 1978, d. 4 Sept. 1978
 FALL, FERRAN J., b. 29 July 1956, d. 17 Apr. 1995
 FARLEY, DOROTHY E., b. 13 Dec. 1913, d. 26 Dec. 1989
 FARMIN Infant, b. & d. 22 Dec. 1987
 FARNHAM, ARTHUR, b. 5 Jan. 1922, d. 7 Feb. 1993
 FARQUE, FLOYD E., Sr., b. 1907, d. 1983
 FARVOR, WILLIAM, b. 8 Oct. 1958, d. 17 May 1988
 FASSKE, ALVIN, b. 19 Oct. 1922, d. 10 Nov. 1994
 FAUCHEAUX, LOUELLA, b. no date, d. 3 Dec. 1988
 FAUL, EVA CORMIER, b. 2 Feb. 1897, d. 3 Mar. 1987
 FAUL Infant, b. no date, d. 12 June 1972; still born infant of DONALD LEE FAUL
 FAULK, AGNES T., b. 14 Mar. 1921, d. 29 Aug. 1977; born Kaplan, La.
 FAULK, AMOS, b. 16 Aug. 1917, d. 8 June 1992
 FAULK, AXLE J., b. no date, d. 2 Sep. 1972; age 56 yrs., born Maurice, La.
 FAULK, DENNY G., b. 9 Apr. 1958, d. 22 June 1976; born Rayne, La.
 FAULK, EWELL A., b. 8 Oct. 1919, d. 30 May 1980
 FAULK, GOLDIE H., b. 16 Aug. 1918, d. 4 Apr. 1998;
 same headstone with JOHN DENIS FAULK
 FAULK, JOHN DENIS, b. 5 Dec. 1918, d. 22 Feb. 1974; WWII Navy,
 same headstone with GOLDIE H. FAULK and next to DENNY G. FAULK
 FAULK, MATTHEW D., b. 28 Apr. 1984, d. 28 May 1994
 FAULK, PAUL DIDLEY, b. 12 June 1926, d. 7 Sep. 1994
 FAULK, THOMAS, b. no date, d. 26 Oct. 1973; born Rayne, La.
 FAULSTICH, JOSEPH, b. 4 Aug. 1908, d. - Jan. 1997
 FAY, WILLIAM D., b. 20 Aug. 1895, d. 12 Sep. 1967; born Bay Linnette, Al.
 FAYE, WILLIAM MICHAEL, Jr., b. 16 Nov. 1940, d. 10 Oct. 1978
 FAZZIO, MARIE C., b. 31 July 1903, d. 2 May 1975; headstone shows only the year on
 birth and date, the day and months came from the cemetery records.
 FEELLOWS, Dr. FRANK, b. no date, d. no date; interment Dec. 1979
 FEHRENBACH, ST.THERON CARL, II, b. no date, d. 6 Apr. 1970; age 24, killed in action
 in Vietnam.

FELLOWS, CLARICE, d b. 22 Jan. 1900, d. 4 Apr. 1991
 FELLOWS, DIANA STEELE, b. 4 Mar. 1939, d. 3 Apr. 1994
 FELTS, INEZ S., b. 18 Mar. 1910, d. 3 May 1987
 FENNER, HUBERT D., b. no date, d. 8 June 1974, born Denison, Tx.
 FERNANDEZ, JOSE, b. 11 Feb. 1924, d. 9 Nov. 1989
 FERNANDEZ, RAUL, b. 18 Dec. 1992, d. 16 Dec. 1992; the birth date must be wrong ...
 it indicates that he was married and not an infant ... the death date should be right.
 Perhaps it is just the birth year that is wrong. CHECK!
 FIELDS, THAMARA R., b. 31 Dec. 1989, d. -- Mar. 1993
 FILLION, MORGAN B., b. & d. 3 Oct. 1988
 FILLS, JIMMY H., b. 29 Oct. 1925, d. 29 Oct. 1985
 FIQUERON, A. LEE, b. 1909, d. 14 Aug. 1976
 FIRMIN ALLEN A., b. no dates, d. 8 Oct. 1977; age 58 yrs, born Plauchville, La.
 FIRMIN, ANNIE D., b. 15 Mar. 1923, d. 13 Mar. 1967
 FIRMIN, INEZ, b. 22 Jan. 1909, d. 17 Aug. 1993
 FIRMIN, IRVING J., b. 1907, d. 26 Nov. 1967, born Mordaville, La.
 FISHER, BEULAH, b. 25 Sep. 1922, d. 21 May 1991
 FISHER, BILLY RAY b. 24 Jan. 1929, d. 22 July 1992
 FISHER, NYLA, b. 7 July 1928, d. 18 Aug. 1995
 FITKIN, FRANK, b. 25 Feb. 1911, d. 27 Jan. 1985
 FITKIN, LULA M., b. 19 Feb. 1923, d. 28 Apr. 1979
 FLANAGAN, MARY, b. 27 Feb. 1922, d. 3 Feb. 1997
 FLASH, ALVA, b. 22 July 1899, d. 27 May 1987
 FLIRT, BOBBY ANN, b. & d. 3 May 1971, age 15 hrs., born Lake Charles, La.
 FLOYD, JOHNY C., b. 1 Dec. 1926, d. 17 Apr. 1989, Ssgt US Army Air Corps WWII
 FOGG, J. NORMAN, b. 5 July 1912, d. 9 Jan. 1987
 FOGLEMAN, MARGUERITE, b. 30 July 1910, d. 11 Sep. 1994
 FONTENOT, RUBY, b. 1 Nov. 1925, d. 12 May 1987
 FONTENOT, ABRAHAM C., b. 8 June 1914, d. 7 Oct. 1985
 FONTENOT, ADELINE, b. 5 May 1906, d. 9 Sep. 1992
 FONTENOT, ALBERT, b. 22 Apr. 1939, d. 13 Sep. 1993
 FONTENOT, ALEX, b. 3 Aug. 1904, d. 20 Jan. 1976
 FONTENOT, ALLEN E., b. 16 Feb. 1917, d. 23 Mar. 1977
 FONTENOT, ALLEN RAY, b. 19 July 1926, d. 24 Feb. 1988
 FONTENOT, AMALIE, b. 18 Jan. 1905 d. 17 Dec. 1992
 FONTENOT, AMY JANE GUILLORY, b. 22 Feb. 1932, d. 16 June 1994
 FONTENOT, ASHLEY BENOIT, b. & d. 21 June 1992
 FONTENOT, AVIE, b. 17 May 1895, d. 31 May 1971, age 76 yrs, born Ville Platte, La.
 FONTENOT, BERNARD, b. 26 Jan 1931, d. 2 Nov. 1994
 FONTENOT, BEVERLY, b. 8 Apr. 1930, d. 21 July 1991
 FONTENOT, BRUCE, b. 18 Mar. 1926, d. 12 Mar. 1996
 FONTENOT, BURTNEY, b. 23 Aug. 1926, d. 11 May 1989
 FONTENOT, CARL B., b. no date, d. 6 Sep. 1973
 FONTENOT, CARRIE R., b. 1921, d. no date, same headstone with HILLERY J. FONTENOT
 FONTENOT, CELESTE RENE, b. 9 Sep. 1989, d. 13 Sept. 1989

(continued next issue)

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler ROXIE GUILBEAU

Address 1093 Pecan Ridge Dr.

City, State St. Martinville, LA 70582

Date 1-5-14

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

4 **LAURENTS, Guy Andrew**
(Father of No. 2)
b. 10 May 1895
p.b. Laurents Point, La.
m. -- Oct. 1971
d. Jennings, La.
p.d.

2 **LAURENTS, George Andrew**
(Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

5 **MATTHEWS, Emma Frank**
(Mother of No. 2)
b. 8 Sep. 1898
p.b. Jasper, Tx.
d. 19 Aug. 1960
p.d. Lake Arthur, La.

1 **LAURENTS, Roxanne**
b.
p.b.
m. **GUILBEAU, Steven Troy**
d.
p.d.

6 **BROUSSARD, William Joseph**
(Father of No. 3)
b. 7 Dec. 1900
p.b. Lake Arthur, La.
m.
d. 27 Aug. 1951
p.d. Lake Arthur, La.

3 **BROUSSARD, Billie Marie**
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 **GUIDRY, Mattie**
(Mother of No. 3)
b. 5 Dec. 1901
p.b. Lake Arthur, La.
d. 1 July 1985
p.d. Jennings, La.

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

8 **LAURENTS, Jules Gustave**
(Father of No. 4)
b. 5 Feb. 1851
p.b. Laurents Point, La.
m. 27 June 1938
d. Laurents Point, La.
p.d.
9 **VINSON, Sarah Coledonia**
(Mother of No. 4)
b. 27 June 1858
p.b.
d. 10 Mar. 1926
p.d. Lake Arthur, La.

10 **MATTHEWS, Andrew Franklin**
(Father of No. 5)
b. 9 Oct. 1861
p.b. Texas
m.
d. -- Aug. 1933
p.d. Jasper, Tx.
11 **SCHOFIELD, Emma C.**
(Mother of No. 5)
b. -- 1870
p.b.
d. -- 1929
p.d.

12 **BROUSSARD, Numa**
(Father of No. 6)
b. 20 July 1873
p.b.
m.
d. 21 May 1923
p.d.
13 **GUIDRY, Emma**
(Mother of No. 6)
b. 8 July 1874
p.b.
d. 1 July 1970
p.d.

14 **GUIDRY, Aurelien**
(Father of No. 7)
b. 29 July 1875
p.b.
m.
d. 24 Feb. 1943
p.d. Lake Arthur, La.
15 **BENOIT, Amelile**
(Mother of No. 7)
b. 6 June 1876
p.b.
d. 10 Sep. 1917
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

16 **LAURENTS, Gustave**
b. 5 Feb. 1826
m. -- 1849
d. 25 Mar. 1887
17 **HEBERT, Carmelite**
b. 20 Aug. 1831
d. 8 Nov. 1911
18 **VINSON, Robert**
b. -- 1831
m.
d. -- 1859
19 **SHAW, Selena Helen**
b. -- 1836
d. -- 1921
20 **MATTHEWS, George Tubb**
b. 22 Dec. 1831
m. -- 1854
d. 4 June 1889
21 **PEEBLES, Mary Tennessee**
b. 17 Mar. 1836
d. -- 1927
22 **SCHOFIELD, James Brown**
b. -- Aug. 1826
m.
d. -- 1910
23 **LUDLOW, Mahala Jane**
b. -- Oct. 1835
d. -- 1910
24 **BROUSSARD, Oliver Despanet**
b. 22 Dec. 1842
m. 21 Nov. 1865
d. -- 1881
25 **BOUITE, Alphonsine**
b. 4 May 1842
d. -- 1930
26 **GUIDRY, Eugene**
b. -- 1834
m.
d. **DUGAS, Amelie**
b. 28 Sep. 1841
d.
28 **GUIDRY, Jack**
b.
m.
d. **DUGAS, Aurelia**
b.
d.
29 **BENOIT, Antoine**
b. 21 Aug. 1853
m. -- 1875
d. **SONNIER, Azema**
b. -- 1853
d.

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