



KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

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Volume 41 No. 1 - 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 Pujoe St., Lake Charles, LA. Programs include a variety of topics to instruct and interest genealogists.

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

EDITORIAL POLICY - We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to Southwest Louisiana.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

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

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

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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

NOVEMBER MEETING

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society was held on Saturday, November 19th.

A slate of officers for 2017 was elected. President – PAT HUFFAKER; Vice-President – THELMA “PETIE” LaBOVE; Recording Secretary – EVELYN LeBLEU; Corresponding Secretary – DOT AKINS. (NOTE: A Treasurer was elected at January meeting – DIANN OLIVER.

MARCH MEETING

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society will be held on Saturday, March 18th, at 10:00 a.m. in the Carnegie Meeting Room. Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 a.m. Guests are always welcome.

“History of Lake Charles Movie Theaters” will be presented by DIANE McCARTHY.

We will be collecting canned goods/monetary contributions for Abraham’s Tent. Oak Park Pantry is no longer giving out groceries. We thank you for your generosity.

NEW MEMBERS

1633. DANIEL RINEHART, 1841 Woodlawn St., DeRidder, LA 70634

Membership to Date: 135

Have you done your DNA research to see what country your family came from? If so, would you write a small article telling us about how this has helped your genealogical research. Thanks.

IN MEMORIAM

DOLORES DENTON
1938 - 2017

ANNA MARIE SILVIA HAYES
1949 – 2017

ROBERT J. LANDRY
1929 - 2017

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY NEWS

www.calcasieulibrary.org/genealogy gen@calcasieu.lib.la.us

337-721-7110

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

Tuesday, March 7 – 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Program: “The Great Fire of 1910”

Speaker: LINDA K. GILL of Sulphur, La.

Saturday, March 25 – 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Lunch On Your Own

Program: Branching Out in Genealogy: Genetic Genealogy

Basics of DNA Testing and Genetic Genealogy;

Understanding Your DNA Test Results;

and Applying Your DNA Tests Results in Genealogical Research

Speaker: JIM JONES of Shreveport, La.

NOTE: Registration is required. Call or visit the branch. Online registration, visit website www.calcasieulibrary.org, look for program calendar link found under the “Your Library” tab at top of the page.

April 4 – 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

“The Lost Indian Mounds of Calcasieu and Cameron Parishes”

(Specifically focusing on Shell Beach Drive in Lake Charles.)

Speaker: TRENT GREMILLION, Clerk of Court’s Office, Lake Charles

REMINDER: The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library is looking for high school yearbooks for its digitization project.

The library is asking for any person or institution interested to loan his/her old high school yearbooks to the library for digitization. The yearbooks will then become part of the library’s digital catalog, accessible to patrons across the parish as well as those in parishes participating in the Libraries Southwest Consortia (Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson Davis, and Vernon) with a library card. Currently the library projects to have almost 200 yearbooks scanned and uploaded when the project kicks off. The project not only increases access to these materials, but also provides a level of preservation against physical deterioration of the material from handling, storage environment, and age.

Yearbooks will be loaned to the library for a period of 6-8 weeks, during which time they will be shipped to our digitization vendor, scanned, and returned to the library.

The library is digitizing only high school yearbooks (9-12 or K-12 schools). Middle/junior high or elementary school yearbooks will not be accepted at this time.

If you are interested in participating, please contact the genealogy library at 337-721-7110 or email to bshoumaker@calcasieu.lib.la.us. You may also bring by any yearbooks you wish to loan to the project to your local Calcasieu Parish Public Library branch and fill out a yearbook loan form.

NEW BOOKS ON THE SHELVES

- Alexander, Virginia W. *Maury County, Tennessee Marriages, 1807-1852*
Davis, Robert Scott Jr. *1833 Land Lottery of Georgia*
Elliott, Katherine B. *Early Wills of Lunenburg County, Virginia, 1746-1765*
Fothergill, Augusta. *Westmoreland County, Virginia Wills, 1654-1800*
Hollier, Mark Edwin. *Hollier Ancestry of Southern Louisiana*
Lepore, Jill. *The Name of War: King Philip's War and the Origins of American Identity*
Martinez, Leroy. *From Across the Spanish Empire: Spanish Soldiers Who Helped Win The American Revolutionary War, 1776-1783*
Ports, Michael A. *Georgia Free Persons of Color, Vols. 1-5*
Pursley, Larry. *Abstracts of Old Ninety-Six & Abbeville District, South Carolina: Wills and Bonds, Vol. 2*
Revill, Janie. *Edgefield County, South Carolina Records, 1746-1858*
Tracey, Karen. *Pulaski County, Kentucky Court Orders, 1804-1810*
Van Clayton, Frederick. *Settlement of the Pendleton District, South Carolina*
Wilkinson, Tom C. *Early Anderson County, South Carolina Newspapers, Marriage and Obituaries, 1841-1882*
- Boyd, Gregory A. *Family Maps of Bienville Parish, Louisiana*
Boyd, Gregory A. *Family Maps of Ouachita Parish, Louisiana*
Boyd, Gregory A. *Family Maps of Red River Parish, Louisiana*
Boyd, Gregory A. *Family Maps of Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana*
Boyd, Gregory A. *Family Maps of Union Parish, Louisiana*
Boyd, Gregory A. *Family Maps of Webster Parish, Louisiana*
Boyd, Gregory A. *Family Maps of Winn Parish, Louisiana*
Jackson, Jim Bob. *They Pointed Them East First*
Miller, Murphy Jr. *Martel Family of Louisiana*
Phares, Eva Frances Dixon. *Amite County, Mississippi: Historical & Genealogical Connections*
Raggio, John F. *Bill Fuller, a Life in Full*
- Methvin, Harry T. *A Little Bit of Harry*
- Bettinger, Blaine T. and Debbie Parker Wayne. *Genetic Genealogy in Practice*
Caro, Suzanne. *Digitizing Your Collection: Public Library Success Stories*
Farris, John Paul III. *Louisiana Territory: Guidry, Landry, Tauzin, Trosclair*
Leggett, Elizabeth R. *Digitization and Digital Archiving: A Practical Guide for Librarians*
Lejeune, Keagan. *Legendary Louisiana Outlaws: The Villains and Heroes of Folk Justice*
(continued next issue)

JANUARY PROGRAM

The January program is always "Show & Tell" by SWLGS members. SHERMAN YOUNG presented a program on "Nineteenth Century Whaling."

NINETEENTH CENTURY WHALING

By EDWARD SHERMAN YOUNG & LAUREN MITCHELL YOUNG

I suppose it is a little odd to do a Genealogy Show and Tell presentation about whaling. Here are the reasons why I chose the subject.

I read the *Moby Dick* novel by Herman Melville during college. I didn't care much for the book but it started my interest in whale and whaling.

LAUREN's maternal great grandfather, ROBERTO ANTONIO NOIA, was from the Azores, Island of Flores, Portugal. The Portuguese Azoreans were famed as some of the best whale men.

Several years ago I read the non-fiction book, *In the Heart of the Sea* by Nathaniel Philbrick. The book is about the sinking of the whale ship *Essex* which was rammed and sunk by a sperm whale in the Pacific Ocean. The crew escaped in a couple of open whale boats. Several of the crew died and others survived after many days adrift in the open boats in the Pacific Ocean.

I recently read another non-fiction book, *The Cruise of the "Cachalot": Round the World After Sperm Whales* by Frank T. Bullen. It was written in 1897 by a crew member of the ship and provides a very good description of life aboard a 19th century whale ship. Cachalot is the name of the sperm whale.

In October of 2016 a baby sperm whale was found on the beach near Holly Beach, Louisiana.

I was trying to decide if a presentation of whaling would be appropriate for Show & Tell, I asked BETTY ZEIGLER if she thought anyone would find it interesting. I was surprised when she told me it would be very interesting especially since one of her ancestors died on a whaling expedition.

In present day we take a dim view of the killing of whales but the early 19th century was a time in history before commercially available petroleum products and whale oil was needed for lubrication and illumination. It was also a time when there was little or no thought for the preservation of animal species. Whale oil provided high quality lubricants and illumination, the quality depending on the species of whale.

Many of the U. S. whaling ships were based in New Bedford and Nantucket Island, Massachusetts. Their first stop after leaving port was often the Azores where they picked up water, provisions, and additional experienced crewmen. The New Bedford whale ships were manned by a crew of 35 to 40 men. The Azoreans were often eager to sign onto the crew as a way of eventually making their way to America. They used this as a way to escape poverty, isolation, and military conscription.

We don't have any record that LAUREN's great grandfather was ever involved in the whaling industry. We can be reasonably sure that some of his family or friends were in some way connected to whaling. ROBERTO ANTONIO NOIA, of the island of Flores, immigrated to America in 1866 at age 17. MARIA CONCEPTION NUNES NOIA, later ROBERTO's wife, also emigrated from Flores and they both became U. S. Citizens in 1876. This coincided with the peak, then decline of whaling. The decline in whaling in the Azores probably appeared well before it did in New Bedford. The Atlantic Ocean whale populations were reduced before those whale populations of the Pacific Ocean. This may have caused a decline in the Azorean economy and may have contributed to ROBERTO and MARIA's decision to immigrate to America.

ROBERTO lived in Massachusetts before his marriage. At that time a large percentage of the population of New Bedford, Massachusetts, made up of Portuguese who were involved in some way in the whaling industry. We have no records of ROBERTO's activities at this time but we wonder if he also was involved in whaling in some way.

Periodically during a whale ship's cruise, new crewmen were added to replace crewmen who had been injured or had died and were picked up at various ports of call in different countries. The crews were truly a racially integrated community. Even if friction did exist between crewmen, the captain made sure that it did not interfere with the operation of the ship.

Whaling voyages were long, often lasting two to three years, or even more, depending on how quickly the ship could be filled with oil. The crew was paid by a percentage of the oil collected. If a ship was unlucky the crew could actually get paid nothing at the end of a long voyage – working only for “room and board.” If a crewman was advanced pay or clothing during the voyage, he could, at the end of the voyage, actually be in debt to the ship's owner.

The ships were uncomfortable, cramped and smelly. The crew, especially the working crew, were often fed a poor diet, the quality and quantity of the food depending on the generosity of the ship owner and captain.

The voyages included long periods of boredom with brief periods of extreme danger. The crew had not only to contend with the danger of handling a sailing ship, sometimes in violent storms, but also the danger associated with killing and butchering a whale.

During daylight hours, one or more lookouts were posted in the “crows-nests” of the tallest masts of the ship. A whale was identified by the blowing of the spout when the whale came to the surface to breath. Sperm whales have a single blow hold and blow with a single spout while baleen whales have two blow holes and blow with a double spout. When the lookout spotted a whale spout he would call out, “There she blows” or simply “Blows” and call out the compass bearing.

Toothed whales include the sperm whale, killer whale (orca), dolphins and porpoises. They use their teeth to feed on fish and squid. Some species are attributed with high levels of intelligence.

The baleen whale include the right whale (named because it was the "right" whale to hunt) and the blue whale (the largest creature on earth). They use their baleen plates to filter tiny organisms from the water. Baleen whales are more widespread but many prefer cooler water near the northern and southern poles. They are fast swimmers. Currently, some of the right whale populations are critically endangered.

The right whales were a preferred target for whalers because of their docile nature, their slow surface-skimming feeding behaviors, their tendencies to stay close to the coast, and their high blubber content. The high blubber content made them float when killed and yielded high yields of whale oil (and also the baleen was harvested).

After the whale was sighted, whale boats were then lowered into the water and the whale, or whales, were pursued using sail and oars. The whale boats were long narrow boats often made of cedar so that the boat would be light-weight and fast. The boat carried several rowers, a boat-steerer at the rudder to guide the boat, and a harpooner. When the boat neared the whale the crew tried to be as quiet as possible so as not to frighten the whale.

The harpoon was a long pole with a metal tip. The metal tip was a long shaft with a barbed device that easily went into the blubber of the whale but could not easily be extracted. The metal shaft of the harpoon was made of flexible metal so that it would not break during the violent actions of the whale. The harpoon was attached to a long length of small diameter, but strong, rope. After the harpoon was thrown into whale, the whale tried to escape. The rope was paid out after it had been wrapped around a post. The friction of the line passing around the post, slowed down the amount of rope taken out by the whale but at the same time not too much friction or there was a danger of the whale pulling the boat under water. The whale boat was pulled along at a rapid rate and this was often referred to by the whalers as a Nantucket Sleigh Ride. The crew had to be careful so as not to get tangled in the rope or they could be pulled out of the boat and drown.

If it was a large and powerful whale and it looked like the whale might pull out all of the rope, the crew would often call to the other whale boats to come near so that their whale line could be attached before all of the line paid out.

The whale was chased until it became so exhausted that it remained near the surface most of the time. This often required several hours and often more than one harpoon was attached. The whale was then dispatched with lances thrust into what the whalers called the "lights" of the whale.

Being near a whale, especially after it had been harpooned, was very dangerous. Occasionally, a whale would attack a whale boat with little or no provocation, even before it was harpooned. A whale could easily crush a whale boat and its crew with a flip of its tail. In the case of a sperm whale, it could use its large mouth and teeth to crush the whale boat and the crew.

After the whale had been killed it was attached, by rope, to the whale boat tail first and the sometimes long process of towing it to the ship began. Often the ship could not go to the whale because there may have been more than one whale killed. At times the whale was killed out of

sight of the ship and the crew faced the risk of becoming lost in the ocean, never finding the ship, and dying of starvation, lack of water, and exposure.

The danger was not over even after the whale was attached to the ship. If the weather was bad and the seas were high there was a danger that the whale could severely damage the ship as the two rolled against each other. In heavy weather the crew may have had to cut loose the whale to prevent damage to the ship with the hope that the whale could be found after the weather moderated.

If it was a sperm whale that was brought to the ship, the first thing done was to open the cavity in the head of the whale that contained the highly desired oil called spermaceti. This was a clear oil with little odor and was the most valuable of all whale oils. A crewman was often lowered into the whale's head and all of the spermaceti was removed using buckets. The head was then cut from the body and allowed to drift away.

Then began the labor intensive process of removing the blubber from the whale and boiling it so as to separate the oil from the blubber. Here were even more hazards. Large, razor sharp knives with long wooden handles were used to cut wide, long strips of blubber and skin from the whale. The strip of blubber was then hauled onto the deck using block and tackle suspended from a spar.

During this process the deck of the ship became slick with oil. The crew had to be careful not to slip and cut themselves or others with the sharp, unwieldy knives. They also had to be careful not to slip and fall between the whale and the ship where they could be crushed between the two. If they fell into the water they could be attacked by sharks which were almost always present.

After the strip of blubber was on deck it was cut into manageable size chunks. Each chunk was then cut through to the skin into thin "sheets." These cut up chunks were called "bibles" because the sheets resembled an open Bible. Cutting the blubber into bibles allowed better release of the oil during the boiling process.

Prior to this a fire had been stated under a large metal cauldron. Since these were wooden ships the fire area had been built with layers of brick to prevent the wood of the ship from igniting. Wood was used to start the fire.

The bibles were added to the cauldron and boiled down to release the oil. After the bible had been boiled long enough to release all of the oil that could be gotten from it, the bible was removed from the cauldron and thrown into the fire. The fire was then maintained using the spent chunks of blubber.

During the boiling process the impurities were skimmed from the top and discarded. Periodically, as the cauldron filled with oil, the oil was dipped out and placed into wooden barrels which were then sealed and stored in the hold of the ship.

The crew had to be careful to not get burned by the hot oil and also most importantly, not to catch the ship on fire. This was all done on a deck slippery with oil and on a ship that was constantly in motion due to waves and wind action.

After a few whales were processed the ship became very smelly due to the oil and blood on deck and the burning of animal fat in the fire. A whale ship could often be smelled several miles downwind.

This process continued until enough whales had been killed and rendered to fill the hold of the ship with barrels of oil. The ship then either returned home or in some cases sold some of the oil at some nearer port (or had it shipped home) and then continued whaling until the ship was full again.

Sperm whale oil was used to lubricate fine machinery like clocks, watches, and sewing machines. Whale oil was used in lamps for illumination and candles were made from the sperm whale spermaceti.

Baleen is a stiff material on the upper jaws of some whales that allows them to filter small particles of food from the ocean. By the late 1870s, it was valued at more than \$3.00 a pound. If the ship was processing baleen whales, in addition to the boiling of oil, the crew had the additional labor of preparing the baleen for storage - a very labor intensive and odorous process. Buggy whips, umbrella stays, fishing rods, stays for corsets, skirt hoops, shoe horns, and other products were made from the baleen - items that today have been replaced by plastics.

A by-product of the whaling industry was ambergris. Pound for pound ambergris was whaling's most valuable item. Ambergris is a solid, waxy, flammable substance from the digestive system of the sperm whale. Freshly produced ambergris has a marine, fecal odor but as it ages it acquires a sweet, earthy scent. Formerly, ambergris was very highly valued by perfumers as a fixative, allowing the scent to last longer. It has been replaced by synthetic substances. Ambergris was sometimes collected as it was found floating on the surface of the ocean. The whalers also searched for ambergris in the digestive tract of the whale as it was being butchered.

During the long voyages, to relieve boredom, the crewmen often made items from the teeth and bones of the whale. One of the most popular items was whale teeth that was decorated with scrimshaw carving. Images, usually of a marine subject, were carved by scratching into the surface of a tooth, then the carving was dyed with black ink.

Here is a fact that will surprise most of people. Whale oil was used in automotive automatic transmission fluids until 1974. In 1974 the moratorium against whale hunting forced the automotive industry to discontinue using whale oil in automatic transmission fluids. After it was removed from the transmission fluids there was an escalation of automatic transmission failures until a successful replacement for whale oil was found. Whale oil was used because of its excellence as a lubricant and the fact that it did not breakdown at high temperatures.

There is a New Bedford Whaling Museum where information and whaling artifacts can be seen. A Whaling Crew List Database can be obtained online at www.whalingmuseum.org. If you are searching for ancestors of Portuguese descent there is an American-Portuguese Genealogical and Historical Society, Inc. which may be helpful.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR 2017 DUES??? DEADLINE IS MARCH 18, 2017.

NOVEMBER MEETING

The November program "Coastal Cowboys and Cattle Trails" was presented by PAUL NOACK of Austin. He was assisted by JOHN MAROSTICA.

COASTAL COWBOYS AND CATTLE TRAILS

(Excerpts from pages in the WILLIAM B. DUNCAN Diary – July 1843 to July 1854)

Page 8

Sunday 9th July. Started. Crossed Sabine. One hand hired \$2.50. Stayed all night Jadries. Started next morning. Got H. Moss'.

Tuesday 11th. Crossed the Calcasieu. Stayed all night at Martin. Come...C. Devers left us at H. Moss'.

Wednesday morning 12th July. Started on and Got to Welch's that night.

Next day crossed Mentow. Got to John Garrie's.

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Tuesday 12th. This morning rose pretty late. Found after breakfast Jennings story of the evening before to be a lie - a little angry. Saddled to start. After 9 took a fond leave of E. and started. Went by P's Bridge & Jennings and Booth came that far. After stoping a few minutes. I went on to Charles Haringtons. Stoped a while to cool. Got a bite to eat, & started across the prairie to Shoe Turtue. Arrived at sun set. Stoped James Hufpowers 16 m. P.B.

Wednesday 13th. Rose pretty early, fed horses. Got breakfast and started. Got to Jim Andrew's Mermentau about 12 o'clock - dis - 20 m. Got dinner, gave my horses some fodder. At 3 o'clock started and came to M. Welches & stayed all night. dis 20 m.

Thursday 14th. [September 14, 1843] Started on this morning. Got Bilbo's on the Calcasieu at 1 o'clock. 27 m. Got dinner, left at 4 o'clock for Maj. Coward's 17 m. being dark passed without seeing the place. rode on a few m. lay down to try to sleep in the prairie. Could not sleep for musketoes. rode onto within 5 or 6 m. of John Lyon's. Met Benj. Weed of Turtle B. Camped remained till day light. [Friday, September 15, 1843]

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Thursday. Crossed Sabine paid ferriage 13.00 4 hands to help me cross the Sabine pd \$4.00 ea 16.00 Stayed Thurs night at Sanders' paid 8.00

At Madame Coward's dinner 3.00 Stayed Friday night at Clube Andrews paid \$6.00.

Saturday 29th ferriage on Calcasieu 11.25 Coffee at Welch 25 Stayed Saturday night at Joe Charles' paid 5.00

Sunday 30th Came to Chas. Breau to dinner & stayed Sunday night pd 7.25

Monday Came to Youngs W of Mermentow Stayed there Monday night pd 7.50

Tuesday Crossed the Mermentow – took dinner and stayed all night paid – 11.50

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Stayed 10th. Went on & stoped at Jim Myers & Got dinner paid 50 & came to Joe LeBlanc at Mermentow 30 miles Stayed all night & paid – 3.00

Sunday 11th. Rose Got up one hour before day Went to Miles Welches Got dinner & paid 1.25 Came on to Joe Charles 45 miles. Stayed all night & paid – 1.50

Monday 12th. Went on to Calcasieu 6 m. Crossed & paid 75 Went on to Mrs. Cowards Got dinner 15 m. paid – 60 Came to Jno Lyons 15 m. Stayed all night & paid - 2.50

Tuesday 13th. Went on to Sabine 7 m. Crossed paid – 80 Went to Baptiste Pevetoes 10 mi. Got dinner paid 25 & came to Neches 25 m. Crossed & stayed all night & paid – 3.25

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Thursday 25th Turned out early this morning. Weather very cloudy, with lightning & thunder. Soon began to rain Jim Hays & Pevetoes boys did not come as they agreed to help me cross. Went off the road & Got Addams and young Cooper & drove to the ferry. Got Gidry & son to help me. Crossed & drove out without any difficulty. Got to Andrews about 12 or 1 o'clock. Paid Addams & Cooper 6.00 paid Gidry & son \$2 ea 4.00 Devore started back after dinner let him have \$1.00 hurded our beeves till night – penned at Andrews and paid 4.00

Friday 26th Started this morning & drove to Mrs. Coward for dinner, paid 1.75 found Lockhart at Mrs. Coward with the Brazos drove. They had engaged Andrews pen. Started to drive to Houstons pen, but found Andrews repairing old pen. Stopt and penned at C. Andrews. paid 4.15

September 27th. Started this morning behind the Brazos drove. Beeves traveled badly wanting to go too fast. Rained very hard. Detained some time at the River, on account of the other drove – finally crossed paid 10.25 Got to the prairie pretty late expected the Brazos drove to pen at Joe Charles'. I was to go to C. Breau's – found they had gone to Breau's. I started to pen at a pen 2 miles this side of Breau's. When I saw the pen, I was afraid to trust it. Went to Breaus penned in his cow pen. Sat up & watched the beeves all night. paid negro for helping me .75 paid at Breaus – 5.00

Sunday 28th. Turned out late. Hurded until we Got breakfast, & drove on to Pine Island & made coffee. After drove to Madame Antwine penned & stayed all night paid 3.00

Monday 29th Started early Went to Miles Welches for breakfast. paid 1.25 Went on to Young's. Stayed all night paid 5.40

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Sunday 4th After breakfast, gave Valery Martin \$50.00 to give Lockhart, and started. Went on to the head of Sheu Tortue. Stopt at a frenchman's Got some dinner and paid - \$1.00 and came on to Joseph LeBlanc at Mermentow - found Blanchet there with Ed. White's drove heard all were well at home. Blanchets drove broke the pen while we ate supper - Got them back in the pen. We staid all night. paid - 4.50

Monday 5th This morning we Got a late start on account of DeBlanc's nose bleeding. About 7 miles from Mermentow we met Tom Dever with Branch's drove, and about 8 miles farther we met Jno. Wigley with his drove. We stopt at Welches, Got dinner pd 1.25 traveled on until late at night Got to Jos Charles He would not get up. Negro said we could not get corn. So we Got some water & came out into the prairie and camped.

Tuesday 6th Got up at day light & started. Came to Calcasieu Crossed & Got breakfast fed our horses - heard that Ayers had passed on Sunday & left word that my children were well. Paid - 3.50 and came to Mrs. Cowards Got dinner paid 1.50, and went on to Jno Lyons on Sabine and staid all night & paid 3.50

Wednesday 7th Started tolerably early - found the Sabine over the banks Got to the ferry after some difficulty. Crossed paid (going & coming) 12.92 and went to within two miles of Blands.

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Saturday 15th [July 15, 1854] This morning we started at light. Came to the ferry on the Sabine rain poured down while we were crossing paid - drove out to Grongy's with loosing any beeves. paid 2 hands \$4. 8100 Stay all night at Grongys and paid 6.50

Sunday 16th Started soon this morning. C. Devore & Jim Rhoades went back Gave them Ten dollars each - drove to Mrs. Cowards - Got dinner 1.45 and came to C. Andrews pened & stayed all night pd 4.00

Monday 17 Started very early this morning. Got to Calcasieu ferry Crossed the beeves Got dinner & fed our horses paid 12.35 drove on to Ceasar Breau's Stayed all night pd 4.25.

Tuesday 18th Turned out soon this morning. I concluded to go on a head - hired a hand to drive in my place. Stopt at Welch Got dinner. pd - .25 Came on to Mermentow, stayed all night pd - My drove came to Mr. Antwines to dinner stayed all night & pd 5.50

(If you would like to read more about this journey, you should read *Coastal Cowboys and Cattle Trails.*)

**UNLESS YOU TRY TO DO SOMETHING BEYOND WHAT YOU HAVE ALREADY
MASTERED, YOU WILL NEVER GROW.**

**Ralph Waldo Emerson
OTHER THINGS MAY CHANGE US, BUT WE START AND END WITH FAMILY.**

Anthony Brandt

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Guidelines for Use of Computer Technology in Genealogical Research
Recommended by the National Genealogical Society

Mindful that computers are tools, genealogists and family historians –

Accept that computer technology has not changed the principles of genealogical research, only some of the procedures;

Learn the capabilities and limits of their computing equipment and software;

Do not accept uncritically the ability of software to format, number, import, modify, check, chart or report their data, and therefore carefully evaluate any resulting product;

Treat compiled sources examined on-line in the same way as other compiled sources, being aware of their potential weaknesses as well as their usefulness as guides to original sources;

Accept digital images or enhancements of an original record as a satisfactory substitute for the original only when there is reasonable assurance that the image accurately reproduces the unaltered original;

Cite sources for data obtained on-line or from digital media with the same care that is appropriate for sources on paper and other media, and enter data into a digital database only when its source can remain associated with it;

Always cite the sources for information or data posted on-line or sent to others, naming the author of a digital file as its immediate source, while crediting original sources cited within the file;

Preserve the integrity of their own databases by evaluating the reliability of downloaded data before incorporating it into their own files;

Include, whenever sharing digital data they have altered, a description of the alteration;
and

Treat people on-line as courteously and civilly as they would treat them face-to-face.

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KINFOLKS NEEDS YOUR HELP. We need articles – such as Old Letters, school and church records; Military pension records, enlistment and discharge papers, tax lists, old wills, successions and obituaries; stories on interesting ancestors; excerpts from passenger lists and family stories.

THE 'OTHER' EUROPEAN ALLY OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY

By Hon. EDWARD F. BUTLER, Sr.

Submitted by WILLIAM GEDGE GAYLE, Jr. – Member No. 451

Permission given by General Society of Sons of the Revolution –

Sons Drumbeat, Vol. 34 #2 – Summer of 2016

(This final installment in the three-part series, based on the author's book, provides an overview of Spain's direct military contribution to the American Revolution, which was crucial to crushing the British dream of opening a second front along the Mississippi River and Gulf of Mexico. In his book *Galvez/Spain, Our Forgotten Ally in the American Revolutionary War: A Concise Summary of Spain's Assistance*, Mr. BUTLER provides a fascinating account of Spain's vast – if not largely unrecognized – aid to the American Patriots. - Editor)

Horizontal rain pelted Bernardo de Gálvez y Madrid during the night of 18 Oct. 1780 and stung him like a thousand sharp needles. The rain was propelled by sustained winds of over one hundred seventy miles per hour. Salt water burned his eyes. Rainwater and brine saturated his clothes. His hands were bloodied from holding so fast to the jack line.

The *San Juan Nepomuceno*¹ careened back and forth on a raging ocean, heaving up and down, slamming from starboard to port and back. At one point, the ship's wheel spun wildly out of the helmsman's control and broke his jaw. Water crashed onto the decks, sweeping away a junior officer and three twenty-four pounders.

The ship then plowed into another monstrous wall of water, which hoisted its stern out of the sea, nearly perpendicular. With the stern exposed, another wave came up and snapped off the ship's tiller. The jarring movement and force of gravity broke loose additional cannon. Now the *San Juan Nepomuceno*, its remaining crew, and its loosened cargo, were all at the complete mercy of the swirling element.

Gálvez had left Havana two days before, 16 Oct. 1780, under calm conditions. The Governor of Spanish Louisiana and field Marshall of the Spanish army in North America had disembarked with a fleet of sixty-two ships and four thousand fighting men. His objective: to launch a siege and invasion of Pensacola, the last stronghold for the British along the Gulf Coast.²

Although Spain had initially designated an impressive six regiments (seven thousand men) from the motherland to support this invasion, the sustained British siege on Gibraltar held them back for months. Finally the "Spanish Army of Operations" crossed the Atlantic, which took an additional three months. After enduring Gibraltar and the crossing of the sea, nearly the whole army fell deathly ill or succumbed to disease. In the end the great majority of Gálvez' four thousand soldiers had to be recruited from Puerto Rico, Cuba, Hispaniola, Venezuela, and Mexico (New Spain).³

As the vessels headed north and crossed the wide Gulf Stream, an approaching hurricane engulfed the entire fleet, foiling Spain's first attempt to take Pensacola. Remnants of the damaged ships washed aground along the Gulf Coast, the Mississippi delta, the Florida Keys,

and the Bay of Campeche, Mexico.⁴ The outcome was a huge setback by any measure; nevertheless, it was not a defeat.

After the storm, Gálvez repaired what he could and sailed the *San Juan Nepomuceno* and remaining seaworthy ships back to Havana. He and his men spent a month regrouping the surviving fleet.

Coming to America

Five years prior to the Battle of Pensacola, in 1776, Col. Gálvez was sent to New Orleans for the first time. By the next year, at twenty-nine years old, he was appointed Governor of Spanish Louisiana.

He was named to the post when Governor Luis de Unzaga requested retirement. In an effort to cement stronger ties between the French citizenry and Spanish rulers, Unzaga had looked the other way whenever British ships approached New Orleans for trading purposes.⁵ Gálvez, however, would not look the other way.

Indeed, Bernardo did much to aid the American patriots. He corresponded directly with Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, and Charles Henry Lee, personally received their emissaries, Oliver Pollock and Capt. George Gibson, and responded to their pleas to block British watercraft from the Port of New Orleans. Gálvez often worked through brokers and carefully concealed the Spanish Court's involvement in covert operations.⁶

Soon after taking over, he sent word to Madrid that a vast amount of Spanish soldiers were needed to defend the Louisiana territory, which was sparsely populated on the whole. He preferred soldier-colonists rather than mercenaries. The court responded by sending over seven hundred male volunteers and their families from the Canary Islands. One of the five ships on which they sailed was the *San Juan Nepomuceno*. The total number of Canary Islanders in Louisiana totaled twenty-three hundred persons. Many of them settled in St. Bernard Parish.⁷

In order to feed his troops, Gálvez sent an emissary, Francisco Garcia, with a letter to Texas governor Domingo Cabello y Robles requesting the delivery of Texas cattle (Longhorns) to Spanish forces in Louisiana. A hurricane had destroyed Gálvez cattle herds and had flooded out the Louisiana grain fields. Between 1779 and 1782, some ten thousand head were rounded up and trailed to Nacogdoches, Texas, and to Natchitoches and Opelousas, Louisiana, for distribution to Gálvez' forces. Several hundred horses were also sent along for artillery and cavalry purposes.⁸

Spain Declares War

By 1778, after the theater of war shifted to the South and the Redcoats took Savannah and Charleston, the Patriots looked weak. They had lost thousands of men in the South and suffered through the replacement of two commanding generals. The British began entertaining the idea of opening a western front.

In October of that year, Lord George Germain ordered Brig. Gen. John Campbell, 17th Earl of Strachur, Scotland, to take command of His Majesty's troops in West Florida. Germain

instructed his Scottish general to “avoid disputes with, or giving occasions of Offense to, the Subjects of Spain.”⁹

Nevertheless by April 1779, the court in Madrid sent an ultimatum to the British. Among other stipulations, the Spanish demanded that the Thirteen Colonies be recognized as an independent nation. Unsurprisingly, the British rejected the terms and declared war. Spain responded with its own declaration of war, on 21 June 1779.

Less than one week later, Britain’s King George III and Lord George Germain sent a top-secret letter to Campbell at Pensacola, instructing him that it was of greatest importance to organize an attack upon New Orleans. The top-secret communication was intercepted via Natchez and fell into Gálvez’ hands.

Learning of this development, the “Spanish Savior” set out to stop the British cold. In September of that year, Gálvez marched more than a thousand men over a hundred miles northwest of New Orleans in eleven days. His troops included Spanish regiments and the remarkably diverse Louisiana Infantry Regiment, comprising Canary Islanders, Cajuns, French Creoles, English-Americans, Irish, Germans, Africans, and some native Americans.¹⁰

They easily captured Manchac and took Baton Rouge by a ruse. In Baton Rouge, British Col. Alexander Dickson surrendered nearly four hundred of his regular troops; Gálvez had Dickson’s militia disarmed, and he also negotiated for the transfer of Fort Panmure at Natchez, to Spanish control.” The British flag would no longer fly anywhere in the Lower Mississippi region. Spanish flags were hoisted in their place.

Next Target: West Florida

With the river free, Gálvez set his sights on the Gulf Coast and West Florida. By 25 Feb., the Spanish had landed their army on the shores of the Dog River, about ten miles outside Fort Charlotte in Mobile. They received intelligence from a deserter that the garrison numbered an estimated three hundred men, compared to the twelve hundred men under Gálvez’ command.

Having such a lopsided advantage, the gentlemanly Gálvez offered Capt. Elias Durnford a chance to surrender, but Durnford graciously refused. The outnumbered British resisted stubbornly until Spanish bombardment breached the walls of the fort. Durnford was still waiting in vain for relief from Pensacola, but the reinforcements that Campbell sent out were delayed *en route*. Durnford was forced to surrender.¹² On 14 Mar. Gálvez took the fortress.

While in Mobile, the Spanish leader learned that additional British ships had arrived in Pensacola, including British Royal Navy vessels. Without reinforcements of his own, he left a garrison in Mobile and made a beeline for Havana to raise troops and equipment needed for the coming showdown at Pensacola. Gálvez spent the winter in Cuba.¹³

The following spring, with the blessings of the regional *audencia*, he sailed a second time for Pensacola. He left Havana on 28 Feb. 1781 with a smaller force than the first time – some forty ships and over three thousand soldiers, including a Majorican regiment, Spain’s Irish Hibernia Regiment, and the Louisiana militia.¹⁴

After some initial hesitation resulting from disputes between Gálvez and Captain José de Irazabal, the governor himself sailed his own vessel, the *Galveztown*, through the straits. The other ships followed his lead, and they landed at Santa Rosa Island to begin a two-month siege of three British fortresses, including Fort George.

By 23 April, reinforcements had arrived from Havana, increasing Gálvez' total force to *nearly eight thousand men*. On 8 May, a howitzer shell from the Spanish troops struck a British magazine, exploding it and killing fifty-seven. The Spanish then opened fire with artillery on the next two British positions. The defenders were soon overwhelmed by the firepower, and, reluctantly, on 10 May, Gen. Campbell surrendered.

None of these victories came easy. Gálvez and his men fought harsh conditions, faced multiple hurricanes along the way, and ran ships aground on sandbars at more than one approach. They often marched through brackish swamps, suffered shortages of supplies, and laboriously dug trenches or tunnels and created earthworks in preparation for repetitively, sieging the enemy.¹⁵ But at each location, Spain's army vastly outnumbered the enemy, and its artillery power was superior.

In Retrospect

The attack on Pensacola was the last offensive Gálvez oversaw in the Revolutionary War. It was the final victory in a string of victories that effectively dislodged the British from both the Mississippi and the Gulf Coast, squelching the enemy's fantastical plans to squeeze the Thirteen Colonies from the west. The outcome further accelerated the finality of war between Britain and America.

After the surrender, Gálvez and fleet returned to Havana and were welcomed as heroes. King Charles III promoted Gálvez to major general and made him governor of West Florida as well.

With the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, he returned to Spain and received another hero's welcome, as well as an additional promotion to lieutenant general, appointment as captain general of Louisiana, Florida and Cuba, and elevation to the vice royalty of New Spain (Mexico).

¹Lorenzo G. LaFarelle, *Bernado de Gálvez: Hero of The American Revolution* (Austin: Eakin Press, 1992)

²Hubert L. Koker, "Spanish Governor Bernardo de Gálvez Salvaged the Gulf Coast for the Future United States," *Military History* (June 1993)

³Barbara A. Mitchell, "America's Spanish Savior: Bernardo de Gálvez," *The Quarterly Journal of Military History* (Autumn 2010)

⁴Ibid.

⁵LaFarelle

⁶Mitchell; LaFarelle

⁷*Handbook of Texas Online*, Robert H. Thonhoff, "Gálvez, Bernardo de," accessed Feb. 07, 2016

⁸Ibid.

⁹George C. Osborn. "Major-General John Campbell in British West Florida." *Florida Historical Quarterly* (April 1949)

¹⁰Granville W. Hough and N.C. Hough, Spain's Texas Patriots in its 1779-1783 *War With England – During the American Revolution, Sixth Study of the Spanish Borderlands* (Society of Hispanic Historical and Ancestral Research, 2000)

¹¹Osborn

¹²Ibid.

¹³Mitchell

¹⁴Allan J. Kuethe, *Cuba, 1753-1815: Crown, Military, and Society* (University of Tennessee Press, 1986)

¹⁵Koker, LaFarelle, Mitchell

¹⁶James Neal Primm, *Lion of the Valley: St. Louis, Missouri, 1764-1980* (Missouri History Museum, St. Louis, 1998)

¹⁷Ibid.

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹Ibid.

(Author – The above article is from his book *George Washington's Secret Ally*, which will be available from Southwest Historic Press, P. O. Box 170, 24165 IH-10 West, Suite 217-170, San Antonio, TX 78257. More information available from his web page at

www.galvezbook.com

OUR PAST – AMERICAN PRESS, NOVEMBER 17, 2014

By MIKE JONES

75 YEARS AGO – NOVEMBER 17, 1939 SPANISH WAR VETERANS CELEBRATE

In the neighborhood of 70 Spanish War Veterans and auxiliary members gathered in the banquet room of the Majestic Hotel Thursday night to participate in the banquet given to celebrate the 25 anniversary of JOE WHEELER Camp No. 1, the Lake Charles unit of the organization, and the oldest one in the state.

Dignitaries of the stage organization ...were present to hear an address by Major S. A. KNAPP of Lake Charles, the local camp's first commander... and to enjoy a dance program presented by students of Miss SUE FARRIOR. Captain C. A. McCOY, charter member of the local unit acted as toastmaster at the ceremonies.

Impromptu remarks were made by all the distinguished guests present and one of the high lights of the evening was conferring of a signal honor on MARK D. WENTZ, adjutant of Joe Wheeler camp and a past commander, by making him a life member.

Those who made brief remarks during the evening were: ... L. L. SQUIRES, Lake Charles, department graves registrar; ... IRA H. DIAL, DeRidder; ... Mrs. LOUIS MARSHALL, president ROBLEY D. EVANS auxiliary No. 8, DeRidder; THOMAS BRYANT, commander of Robley D. Evans camp No. 12 of DeRidder; Major KNAPP; Captain HENRY McGOWEN, commander of Company K, Louisiana National Guard ...

OUR PAST – AMERICAN PRESS, July 29, 2015

By MIKE JONES

25 YEARS AGO – July 29, 1990 MANAGAN HOUSE

The W. H. MANAGAN, Jr. house at 1400 Bank St., now owned by Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICK LEWIS CAPPEL, has been designated a historical landmark by Calcasieu Preservation Society.

The imposing two-story brick residence was built by Krause and Managan Lumber Company, at a cost of \$25,000.

Through the past six decades four families have called the house home. In 1937 the MANAGANs sold to the ADOLPH MARX family who, in 1955, sold to the JAMES O'MEARAS, who sold to the CAPPELs in 1973.

'GROWING AND PROMISING'
EARLY DAYS IN WESTLAKE AND BAGDAD
By BRAD GOINS
Lagniappe, November 5, 2015

Westlake began to come into being 200 years ago, when Calcasieu River was called Rio Hondo, and both Texas and the Spanish administrators of the Louisiana territory were laying claim to the lands between the Calcasieu and the Sabine Rivers.

Many pioneers tried to get into the strip of land in the early years of the 19th century to stake their claim on the disputed territory. One of these was REESE PERKINS, who built a ferry that ran from the west bank of Calcasieu River to the east.

PERKINS was a prominent pioneer in Calcasieu Parish. He eventually became justice of the peace of the area that was just beginning to be called Calcasieu.

But what may have interested him more than the law of the land was the cattle route of the Gulf Coast.

PERKINS built the ferry across Lake Charles to enable ranch owners to move their cattle from Texas to New Orleans and back. It was said that as many as 2,000 head of cattle crossed on this ferry in a day. It was a lucrative trade, and it wasn't long before a village sprang up around the west bank of the ferry.

Two investors worked as partners to organize the settlement, which, at first, was called Lisbon. One of the partners, a fellow named HOLT sold all his lots and left town. The little town was struggling in spite of the brisk cattle trade that wound through it.

It was renamed Bagdad. And fast and loose finances continued to plague it. One common complaint was that the ferry rates were prohibitively high. Because of the high rates, it was alleged, many cattlemen took their cattle far to the north – through the town of Lecompte, near Alexandria – rather than through Lake Charles (or the little town of Bagdad, for that matter).

One disgusted citizen, the 19th century American historian WILLIAM HENRY PERRIN, complained about the ferry: "The authorities of our parish have permitted ferries to tax the traveling public at so high a rate that farmers haul their produce two or three times as far as otherwise necessary in order to avoid the enormous expense of ferriage. Can this parish afford the enormous and continuous loss of trade this involves?"

PERRIN pointed out that in Vermillion Parish, whose population, he noted, was significantly less than that of Calcasieu Parish, ferries ran free of charge.

He declined to accuse any one person or group of making the ferry at Bagdad a monopoly. But he did try to rally the citizens to action. "Let the people come to the front and demand justice..." he wrote in one passage of rousing prouise.

FERRY PROBLEMS, NAME PROBLEMS

A mile south of Bagdad was the fledgling town of Westlake, which would come to have its own ferry troubles. In Westlake, the same accusation of monopolizing of ferries was leveled, and it was felt that the high rates might almost have been designed to keep people from using the ferries.

Westlake had a few troubles with its name as well. Traditionally, the settlement had been called "West Lake Charles." The story, whether true or false, was that the postal officials were opposed to the designation of a large area as "west" something or other.

Town leaders resolved the problem by dropping the "Charles" and combining the first two words to create a new one – "Westlake."

Early settlers of Westlake were of a mix similar to that which is still dominant in Lake Charles; settlers came from a number of European countries and northern sections of the U. S.

They were as likely, in the early days, to travel by water as they were to take their chances with the primitive roads.

It was water that gave Westlake its primary source of income for the 19th century. Westlake residents helped lumbermen load their products onto ships, which then sailed down the Calcasieu and eventually docked in Texas or the Caribbean.

NEW INDUSTRY ARRIVES AS THE OLD DEPARTS

Fortunately for Westlake, by the time the lumber industry in Southwest Louisiana was exhausted, the railroad enterprise was becoming profitable. Surveyors determined that the route of the Louisiana Western railroad, which would later become part of the Southern Pacific Railroad, would run through Westlake.

While Westlake shared Bagdad's early problems with town names and ferries, it avoided the smaller town's problems with organization. An engineer named JAMES KLEINPETER organized the area in and around Westlake according to method that used square acres.

In 1888, ALLEN PERKINS undertook the subdivision of all the plots and did so in a completely straightforward manner. PERKINS became "the father of Westlake" and Westlake became a going concern.

In his historical writings about Southwest Louisiana, which were published in 1891, PERRIN called Westlake the "twin city of Lake Charles." He stated that until recently, the town had not appeared on any maps. But, he claimed, by 1891 it was "growing and promising."

One can see that it might have been a bit hard to gauge prosperity at that time when the bustling metropolis of Lake Charles had a population of only 4,000. But Mr. PERRIN was an optimist. He wrote in his history of the area that "no warm country has so few insects."

At the time of PERRIN's writing, Westlake was the home of the PERKINS and MILLER mill, the A. J. PERKINS and W. B. NORRIS store, a Baptist church and the "saloon of H. ESCUBAS." The town offered a good view of the opera house in Lake Charles.

Although it would be more than half a century before Westlake would be incorporated, the settlement was assured of a future. Bagdad, on the other hand, has disappeared from the landscape so thoroughly it isn't even possible to find a reference to it on the Internet. This is oblivion indeed.

The railroad must have helped the growing city of Westlake a great deal. And the replacement of ferries with bridges probably didn't hurt any.

WHO WILL HANDLE YOUR FACEBOOK PAGE AFTER YOU ARE GONE?

By DICK EASTMAN, Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter, June 2, 2016

<http://www.eogn.com>

Who will be able to update your Facebook after you die or even if you become disabled? Who will notify your friends and acquaintances of your death or disability? Who will be able to reply to messages sent to you? Assuming you will not be able to.

The answer is "nobody" unless you take action in advance to designate a digital heir of your Facebook account, someone who can speak for you when you are no longer able to speak for yourself. Luckily, you can do that within a few seconds.

You can choose a family member or close friend to care for your account at <https://www.facebook.com/settings?tab=security> (and sign in if you have to). Click on the link for "Legacy Contact – Choose a family member or close friend to care for your account if something happens to you."

I just updated my information there and suggest you do the same.

QUERY

SANDERS

Need to locate death, burial location, etc. for Cpl. DUDLEY SANDERS (Grays) 27th Inf., Winn Parish, La.

JIMMY COOLEY, 1061 Hwy 26, DeRidder, La 70634

Family Tree Magazine, Vol. 17 #7 – December 2016 "75 State – focused, free websites"

//FamilyHistoryDaily.com/genealogy-resources/50-free-genealogy-sites/

//FamilyTreeMagazine.com/article/now-what-interviewing-a-grandparent

EARLY HOTELS IN LAKE CHARLES, LA.

By DOROTHY AKINS, Member No. 1451

LAKE HOUSE HOTEL

The Lake House Hotel was located at 215 North Court Street (now Kirby Street). In 1867 the FAIRCHILDS were in charge of the hotel. The WOODMANs ran it for awhile. It was thoroughly repaired and renovated in 1870. In 1875 JIM KINDER ran the hotel and in 1879 the hotel was sold to Captain GREEN HALL. The hotel had ten sleeping apartments for the convenience of guests. There was a well ordered saloon for the accommodation of those guests who occasionally took a social smile. There was also a billard table in the saloon. The hotel burned in 1884, but was rebuilt within a year.

In 1896, Mr. FAROUX was the proprietor of the hotel. At one time the hotel was in charge of Mr. and Mrs. THEAUX. In 1905, the Proprietor of the hotel was JAMES LeBLANC.

In 1910, THURSTON KENT had a lease on the building. The lease and furniture of the hotel was transferred to M. M. WOOD. The hotel was destroyed in the 1910 fire.

RICHARD HOUSE

RICHARD House was a boarding house in the 1880s run by Mrs. BRYANT HUTCHINS. The building stood south of the Courthouse at 1032 Ryan Street. It was near the lake and faced toward the north. The hotel had eight bedrooms. It possessed many features and conveniences. It ran a conveyance to and from the depot, making connection with the east and west bound passenger trains. Passengers and baggage were conveyed to and from the depot with a slight extra charge in addition to their hotel fare. The hotel had connected with it a feed stable, and when necessary, parties could obtain conveyances for the purpose of driving through town.

Mrs. LOUIS LEVEQUE had the hotel for a number of years. JULIAN RICHARD was the proprietor in 1895.

NASON VILLA

In 1877 Town Council members called on WILLIAM H. HASKELL, whose residence bordered on Hodges Street to secure the public use of the street. A notable building, Nason Villa, was constructed on the street near Division Street. It was built for ROBERT H. NASON of Michigan, who in 1893 petitioned the City Council to open up this section of Hodges to allow entrance from Division Street. The home at 697 Hodges later became a boarding house. In 1896 W. D. GRAHAM was in charge of the pleasant and well located house with Mrs. GRAHAM serving as hostess. In 1899 and 1900 the *Lake Charles Daily American* reported several social events at Nason Villa.

In 1913 the boarding house was under the management of Mrs. HARRY ERNST who advertised large, airy rooms and extra good table board. In 1914 the building was renovated by GEORGE NASON and JOHN JACKSON, part owners of the property.

In 1931 Mrs. J. A. BEL bought the Nason Villa property from SAMUEL LEVY. The purchase included the boarding house.

HASKELL HOUSE

Captain WILLIAM H. HASKELL came to Lake Charles from Lowell, Massachusetts, and opened a tavern called Haskell House. Haskell House, also referred to as Haskell Hall, was

a stopping place for the stagecoach that came every third day from New Iberia. The hotel, a small wooden structure, was situated at 920 Hodges Street.

From 1872 through 1883 there were many news and social items about Haskell House. A May 1872 reference in *Diary of Louise* by GEORGE ANN BENOIT says "Capt. THOMAS R. REYNOLDS gave an excursion on his boat. Then we all went to the soiree at Haskell Hall." In 1875 she states "We had a lovely May Day celebration this year in Haskell Hall."

A November 1878 article in the newspaper states "One of the most beautiful spots in town is Haskell House. It has just been completely renovated by WILLIE HASKELL, son of Captain HASKELL, who did practically all of the work of repairing."

In the words of historian MAUDE REID, "Captain HASKELL sold the Haskell House to Captain T. R. REYNOLDS, who in turn sold it to Captain WALKER, an old Confederate veteran who changed its name to Walker House." She remembered the old, reddish-brown building with a wide gallery upstairs and down.

After having the house well repaired and thoroughly renovated, it was opened for the reception of guests on the 21st of August 1881. The house had nine lodging rooms for guests.

The Walker House was destroyed in the 1910 fire.

UNITED STATES HOTEL

The United States Hotel was located on the corner of Ryan and Iris Streets. Mr. McGINTY was the proprietor of the hotel in 1889. After his death, Mrs. EDGAR GEORGE ran the hotel. In 1897 J. W. O'NEIL was the proprietor.

In 1899 JACK O'NEIL closed the United States Hotel. PIERRE THEAUX took charge. Mr. and Mrs. THEAUX were formerly in charge of the Lake House and later moved to the Howard Hotel. A number of important changes were made in the interior of the United States Hotel; the house was papered and painted inside and the outside was repaired and painted. Electric lights were placed in all the rooms. Bath and toilet rooms were converted and modern plumbing put in. A sink was being built. The name was changed to the Theaux Hotel.

In 1900 Mr. THEAUX began looking around for more rooms and leased the Judge FOURNET residence, one block south of the hotel to house his surplus guests. The THEAUX was doing a fine business and had been obliged to turn guests away every night.

In 1901 the hotel became the New Imperial Hotel with E. L. RIDDICK as proprietor.

SUNSET HOTEL

The Sunset Hotel was on the corner of Bilbo and Lawrence Streets. It was thought to have been built around 1882 as a railroad lodge for Southern Pacific and Wells Fargo employees.

There was a huge main lobby and a big dining room and kitchen to the back. A circular stairway led to the second floor. Each room had its own potbellied stove, and part of making up the room for the guest in wintertime was getting the fire started in the stove.

On the afternoon March 14, 1902, IRIS KENDALL was found brutally murdered in her room at Sunset Hotel. She was 9. Her murder was never solved. The South West Louisiana Ghost Hunting Society has confirmed the presence of a ghost, thought to be the girl murdered in the hotel in 1902.

The hotel was destroyed, probably by fire, in 1902. In 1903, PEARCE bought this property and built a new two-story brick building there. It was not named the Sunset Hotel. Instead, it was listed in the City Directories as Pearce's Grocery.

Five years later PEARCE sold the Store and Hotel to JOHN TRAHAN who in turn sold it four years later to ROY P. MITCHELL, who in turn sold it to PRESTON HERNDON. Next, the Marigny Realty Co. of New Orleans bought the building. The name Sunset Hotel may have been revived and put on the building during this period.

Around 1917, there was a fire and the rooms were done away with, but the building was still in tact.

In 1919 the land and building was sold to R. C. WISDOM. It stayed in the Wisdom family for 59 years and was used as Wisdom's Moving and Storage Company.

In 1976 PAUL E. CARROL bought the property where he operated North American Van Lines.

In 1983, The Calcasieu Preservation Society selected the hotel for its annual Adaptive Re-Use Award. The co-owners at the time were Dr. and Mrs. CHARLES M. VANCHIERE and Dr. and Mrs. PATRICK J. UNKEL.

In 1997 the old hotel was revived as the Sunset Banquet Hall. The new owners, TOM and NONI SHERMAN preserved every wall, door, and building feature possible in restoring the century-old building. ANDREW and LANI VANCHIERE were managers of the new enterprise.

In later years this historic hotel was home to Sylvia's Café Royale and Cajun Café Events and Catering.

HOWARD HOTEL

In 1877 word was sent by Mayor WILLIAM MEYER from the Town Council to JAMES HOWARD and his wife MARY E. KIRBY HOWARD that part of the land on which they were building was the street and they were to "...desist from making any further improvements." The local newspaper made note later that HOWARD "...speaks of moving the Howard House..." from the corner. The building which was to be used as a hotel, was two stories high and had 11 rooms.

The property in question was at the north side of Kirby Street and the southeast corner of Bilbo Street. HOWARD built another hotel back of this one, at the corner of Bilbo and Pujos Streets in 1887. Listed as being operated by Mrs. HOWARD, the two-story building was 80 feet long and 70 feet wide and had 28 rooms, some of which were "large sample" rooms for traveling salesmen. The hotel was three stories high with gables and domes on the roof.

PIERRE THEAUX was the proprietor in 1895.

In 1903 the Howard Hotel burned. It was one of the worst fires that ever occurred in the history of Lake Charles. There were eighty sleeping guests in the hotel when the fire was discovered, and all were taken out safely with one exception. The Howard was the largest hotel in town at that time. The St. Clair Hotel enlarged its building to take care of the trade, which had formerly been accommodated by the Howard.

The Howard hotel and annex belonged to Mr. C. HUNKERS. The hotel property, cost originally about \$18,000 and the annex about \$7,000. The furniture in the hotel belonged partly to Mrs. HUNKERS and part to E. J. SULLIVAN.

There were smaller losses on the St. Clair Hotel, a private home, the Carnegie Library, and Ryan's livery barn, besides the losses to the guests.

(continued next issue)

THE DAILY AMERICAN (24 JULY 1897)

Information Gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member No. 1296

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

A wagon load of young people drove over to the lake last evening and spent a while bathing in its cooling waters.

Several of our young people attended a party given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. WILCOX last night.

S. W. LYONS' condition is not improving. The doctors say there is little hope for his recovery.

STEPHEN DELMOULY, who has been sick for some time with typhoid fever is much improved and will be able to be out again in a few days.

There will be a meeting at the Reformer's office on Railroad Avenue tonight to organize a Labor Exchange.

G. L. GILL, a prosperous farmer of LaBelle, Texas, is in town to-day. He says that it is about as dry there as here, but that there is a large acreage of irrigated rice out there, and it looks well.

LOOKING FOR EXPORT. Several Large Barges and a Schooner Taking on Lumber.

The schooner *Henrietta*, which arrived from the pass a few days ago, is loading with lumber at J. A. BEL Lumber Co.'s mill and will leave for the west coast about Monday.

The steamer *Earnest* arrived from Calcasieu Pass this morning in tow with two barges, *Velasco* and *Hannah*, and placed them at the WATKINS dock, where they will at once be loaded with export lumber.

The crack sloop *Novice* came up this morning and is now at Milligan-Martin's wharf.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. Some Selling But Mostly Small Transactions have Occurred.

Considerable activity continues in the real estate business. Following are the transfers recorded since July 15th:

JACOB RYAN to C. J. CHAISON; sale of land; consideration, \$150.

PAUL LAFARGUE to MARK LAFARGUE. Sale of land. Consideration, \$150.

ELIAS BLUNTO to JAMES ASHWORTH's heirs. Sale of land. Consideration \$500.00.

PAUL LAFARGUE to MARINSIE LAFARGUE. Sale of land. Consideration \$500.00.

J. B. WATKINS to Lake City Lumber Company Limited. Contract of lease.

J. W. MOORE to A. C. UHRIN. Sale of land. Consideration \$230.25.

North American Land and Timber Co. Ltd. To M. C. WELDAY, sale of land, consideration \$1050.00.

CLEO B. COLE to G. W. JOHNSON, sale of land, consideration \$160.00.

G. C. WATKINS to S. L. CARY, sale of land, consideration, \$100.00.

Mrs. M. WINCKEY to JOS. H. MOSS, lease.

RUFUS E. SIGLER to WM. R. HOWEL, sale of land, consideration, \$300.00.

North American Land and Timber Co., Ltd., to CLYDE E. PICKERELL, sale of land. Consideration \$1799.90.

J. A. GRIMALD to MARY E. STANTON, sale of land. \$1.00 and other valuable considerations.

J. A. LANDRY to J. R. LANDRY, donation.

United States to JACKSON BROS. Patent.

ANNIE R. NORRIS to K. C. S. & G. Ry., right of way. Consideration \$1350.

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI. Next Meeting to be Entertained by Miss CYRILLA BRADEN.

The High school Alumni Association holds its next regular monthly meeting on Aug. 2nd. Miss CYRILLA BRADEN will entertain the Alumni's this time. The following is the program, and the program committee expects every one to perform the part assigned them:

1. Vocal Solo, CYRILLA BRADEN.
2. Short Story, JAS. WILLIAMS.
3. Instrumental Solo, EMMA MOSS.
4. Happenings to the L. C. H. S. alumni since last they met. DAN GORHAM.
5. Instrumental Duet, ANNA and NERVA FAUCETT.

These monthly re-unions are very pleasant indeed and the former students of the High School manifest much interest in them.

A DANCING PARTY. Pleasant Entertainment in Honor of Visiting Young Ladies.

Mrs. CAOUGH entertained last evening in honor of the Misses SIVEENEY and NICHOLAS, of Galveston. The home was beautifully decorated with flowers, moss and graceful vines, while one large room was cleared for dancing, which was the chief amusement of the evening.

After spending sometime in dancing all congregated in the dining room to partake of some of those dainty delicacies suitable for the occasion. It was late before the guests thought of departing but all left declaring that Ms. CAOUGH is a most excellent entertainer.

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

J. R. LYLES is a pleasant caller in the city.

M. COWARD, of Gillis post office, is in the city today.

JOSEPH CHENIER of Oberlin spent last night in the city.

Capt. W. B. NORRIS came over from Westlake this morning.

WALTER RODGERS, of Vinton, is transacting business in the city today.

C. H. LOVE, a prominent school teacher of Edgewood is in the city to-day.

U. S. Commissioner J. W. RHORER returned from Opelousas last evening.

F. J. ROGERS of Forest Hill Lumber Co. came down on business yesterday.

A. LEVY, from Lake Charles, La., spent Sunday in Orange with his brother, SAM LEVY.

Miss DELLA WATSON, a popular young lady of Galveston, is visiting with Miss FITZENREITER this week.

Mrs. SKEEN and mother from Long Leaf went to Orange yesterday for a visit with friends.

E. ROSENBERG, traveling salesman for the Rosenberg shoe firm of New Orleans did business in the city yesterday.

Miss MAYME SILING left for Kansas City from the Chautauqua, joining the Lake Charles excursion at Shreveport.

CHAS. CHAISON, of Lake Charles soda pop fame was interviewing the cold drinks dispensers in Orange Saturday last.

A. BROUSSARD, who has been visiting with friends in the city for several days, returned to his home this morning.

S. NEWHOUSE and wife left for Oberlin this morning. Mr. NEWHOUSE is looking for cattle for his meat market.

Mrs. J. PERKINS and children returned from their trip to Oakdale yesterday where they have been visiting friends.

Mrs. J. L. WALKIN from Valderouge passed through the city yesterday on her way to Beaumont to visit her mother.

Miss BETTIE SIRMAN, accompanied by Miss MENA McCORMICK and LILY SCHINDLER, went to Abbeville to visit for several days.

Miss CORINNE GODDARD and her niece, Miss LIZZIE BARNES left for Lafayette this morning to visit friends and relatives for several days.

The family of A. I. STEPHENSON have been visiting relatives and friends in Lake Charles this week, while 'IRVIE' is keeping back. — *Orange Leader*

Misses MAGGIE HAMMAND and LAURA KEENY and Prof. B. S. LANDIS returned today from Ruston, where they have been attending the Chautauqua.

J. B. WALKER, the popular manager of the Frank furniture store, started for Cincinnati this morning to purchase a handsome stock of furniture for the fall and winter trade. He may visit Chicago before returning.

ON BIG LAKE. Those Camped There are Having all Sorts of a Good Time.

The party that left here Wednesday for Big Lake did not return yesterday as they intended. Rev. C. W. LYMAN and wife returned but the rest were enjoying themselves so much at fishing, boating, bathing, eating and chasing mosquitoes, that they will not return until tomorrow.

Those of the party still down there are Mr. and Mrs. E. A. STUBBS and BEATRICE STUBBS, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. LEE, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. NEAL, Mrs. CHARLIE HOLE, Master JOE HOLE, and Mrs. J. B. NEIBERT, and Mr. ROY BURCH. They are encamped in an old rice warehouse on the banks of the lake, and advices received by a special courier sent in haste to this city to secure another supply of Chaison's soda pop and other things of the sort, state that every member of the party is having a gorgeous time.

Mrs. SOL BLOCH and family and Mrs. JULIUS FRANK and family are in a cottage on the lake, Mrs. JAMES KINDER and family are occupying a cottage and tent.

GUN CLUB SHOOT. Yesterday was the Off Day With Several of the Members.

The Gun Club had their regular weekly shoot for the medal yesterday afternoon. The shoot was at 25 singles, unknown angles. Dr. B. C. MILLS won the medal. Mr. J. C. ELSTNER broke 54 out of 60 clay pigeons. Mr. FOX had a new gun, and yesterday was his off day, and the members of the club say his score is not for publication. Some were not satisfied with the way the doctor won the medal, but he won, and so will wear it for a week.

Following is the score: MILLS 22; ELSTNER 21; WATKINS 16; WOOLMAN 15; MASON 12; MARTIN 8; PERKINS 8.

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. 40 #4

WOODRING, DAN, stud,
r Pujo and Kirkman
WOODRING, S. T. (Mrs), mgr Call Lbr
Co, r Pujo and Kirkman
WOODS, ALICE, r 322 Boulevard
WOODS, MARY (c), r 629 Franklin
WOODS, HARRIET (c), cook,
r 1227 Railroad ave
WOOLMAN, Mrs B. E. (wid),
r 830 Hodges
WOOLMAN, C. R., grocer, r 1030 Pujo
WOOLMAN, G. B. (Mrs) grocer, store
1129 Broad, r 1030 Pujo

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WOOLMAN, GEORGE (Mrs LENA), slsmn,
r 832 Clarence
WOOLMAN, Miss RUBY, r 832 Clarence
WORRELL, A. (Mrs LENA), switchmn S P R R,
r 225 Ford
WORN, CAROLINE (c), r 1219 Railroad ave
WORSHAM, W. H. (Mrs), prop Majestic Hotel,
r same
WOOTEN, H. A. (Mrs), insurance, r 528 Kirby
WRIGHT, FRED (ALICE), (c), cook,
r 411 Boulevard
WRIGHT, JOHN (AMANDA), (c), carp,
r 428 Franklin
WRONG, E. B. (Mrs), traffic bureau, r 420 Hodges
WYNN, C. W. (Mrs), master city pound,
r 220 Watkins

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

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WYNN, WILLIAM (Mrs), Wtchmn Wall
Rice mill, r 1738 Hodges
YANTIS, N. P. (Mrs), mgr Pomelo
Plantation Co, Von Phal-Gordon bldg
YARBER, SILAS (c), r 202 Railroad
YASSEN, Miss MARY, r 1801 Hodges

YASSEN, M. H. (Mrs), truck grower,
re 1801 Hodges
YEAGER, J. N. (Mrs), mgr Watkins Land Co,
r 802 So Division
YEAGER, Dr. V. G., phys, r 802 So. Division
YOAKUM, M., painter, r 423 Kirkman

YOAKUM, RAY, hlpr Long-Bell Co,
r 423 Kirkman
YOUNG, M. L. (Mrs); barber,
r 820 Bilbo
YOUNG, N. C. (Mrs), clg A LEVY,
r 703 Bilbo

YOUNG, S. N. (EMMA), lawyer, r 1504 Hodges
YOUNG, WILSON (HESTER), (c), mlilman,
r Lyons alley
YOUSE, ALFRED (Mrs), organizer W O W,
r 736 Cleveland
YOUSE, Miss CECILE, clk, r 736 Cleveland

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

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YOUSE, Miss LILLIAN, clk Muller's,
r 736 Cleveland
ZABOLIO, J. B. (Mrs), liveryman,
r 1717 Madison

ZIMMERMAN, PAUL, r 511 Pujo

Advertisements: Eddy Bros. Dry Goods Co., Ltd; Loree Grocery Company; Jones Printing Company, Ltd.; Hemenway Furniure Company, Ltd.; Leon & F. A. Chavanne

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY
LAKE CHARLES, LA.**

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ABSTRACTORS

CLINE & LIVINGSTON, Von-Phul Bldg.
KUTTNER, A. J., Kaufman Bldg
MAYO-KNAPP ABSTRACT CO.,
Calc Nat Bk Bldg

ARCHITECTS

CARTER, I. C., Rigmaiden Bldg
MANDELL, T. H., Chavanne Bldg
PHILLIPS, E. W., Kaufman Bldg
THRALL, B.H., r 728 Pujo

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ATTORNEYS

BAKER, J. W., r 1129 Reid
BARBE, A. M. (GOUDEAU & BARBE),
Eddy Bldg
BELDEN, R. L., Kaufman Bldg
BELL, W. A. (CLINE, BELL & CLINE),
Von Phul-Gordon Bldg
BRADEN, W. C. with McCOY, MOSS,
& KNOX), Calc Nat Bank Bldg
CLINE, C. R. (CLINE, BELL & CLINE),
Von Phul-Gordon Bldg
CLINE, J. D. (CLINE, BELL & CLINE),
Von Phul-Gordon Bldg

EDWARDS, THOS A., Chavanne Bldg
FOURNET, JOS. G., r 1114 Hodges
GAYLE, E. F., city attorney, Kaufman Bldg
GORHAM & POWELL (W. E. GORHAM,
F. E. POWELL), Calc Nat Bank Bldg
GOUDEAU & BARBE (L. A. GOUDEAU,
A. M. BARBE), Eddy Bldg
HORTIG, PAUL W., Chavanne Bldg
KLEINPETER, THOMAS, r 1302 Common
KNOX, R. L. (McCOY, MOSS & KNOX).
Calc Bank Bldg
McCOY, C.A. (McCOY, MOSS & KNOX),
Calc Bank Bldg
MILLER, E. D. (PUJO, MILLER & MOSS), First Nat Bank Bldg

Advertisements: Calcasieu Building and Loan Association; E. F. Daigle & Company; Rollosson & Company.

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ATTORNEYS (continued)

MITCHELL, A. R. (MITCHELL & YOUNG), Frank Bldg
MOSS, C. D. (PUJO, MILLER & MOSS), First Nat Bk Bldg
MOSS, L. H. (McCOY, MOSS & KNOX), Calc Natl Bank Bldg
MOORE, JOSEPH (SCHWING & MOORE), over ROUSS' Racket Store
OVERTON, WINSTON, dist judge, Kaufman Bldg
PLAUCHE, T. C., Chavanne Bldg
PORTER, T. C., Kaufman Bldg
POWELL, F. E. (GRAHAM & POWELL), Calc Nat Bank Bldg
PUJO, A. P. (PUJO, MILLER & MOSS), First Nat Bk Bldg
POOL, GEO F. (POOL & THORPE) Bloch Bldg

ROSENTHAL, D. R., Kaufman Bldg
SCHWING, W. F. (SCHWING & MOORE), over ROUSS' Racket Store
STEWART, E. L., (STEWART & STEWART), Kaufman Bldg
SMITH, PERCY C. (with MITCHELL & YOUNG), Frank Bldg
STONE, ROBT R., Commercial Bldg
SUGAR, LEON (SUGAR & WILLIAMSON), L C Nat Bk Bldg
TAYLOR, G. S., Kaufman Bldg
THORPE, EDWARD (POOL & THORPE), Bloch Bldg
WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS (R. P. WILLIAMS, J. A. WILLIAMS), Von Phul-Gordon Bldg

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

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WILLIAMSON, W. B. (SUGAR & WILLIAMSON), L C Nat Bk Bldg
YOUNG, S. N. (MITCHELL & YOUNG), Frank Bldg

AUTOMOBILES

COVINGTON & KING, So. Ryan
GILL & TROTTI, Division near Ryan
PRICE, J. W., Majestic Hotel
WAITT, H. C. & Co, Front & Pujo

BAKERIES

GUILD, C. G. & Co, 719 Ryan
MILAZZO T., 542 Railroad ave
MENDOZA, P. G., 1421 Ryan
STAR BAKERY, Railroad ave and Boulevard
RIGMAIDEN, J. J. & Co., Rigmaiden Bldg
TABARLET, A., 824 Railroad ave

BANKS (See Miscellaneous Information)

Advertisements: A. Brammer General Repair Shop; Calcasieu Building and Loan Association
C. F. Daigle & Co.; Hi Mount Land Company, Ltd. (continued next iss)

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. 40 #4

CRADUR, HAROLD, b. 14 Dec. 1926, d. 27 Aug. 1993
CRAFT, CHRISTINA LYNN, b. no date, d. 3 Jan. 1970; age 6 months; born - Lake Charles, La.
CRAIG, MARY E., b. 24 Nov. 1909, d. 22 July 1992
CRAWFORD, TESHIE CHARLES, Jr., b. 4 Dec. 1946, d. 5 May 1986
CRENSHAW, JOHN THOMAS, b. ---, d. 19 Nov. 1968; age 28 yrs. old
CRESSWELL, ORAN STANLEY, b. no date, d. 28 June 1971
CREWELL, NELVA M., b. 25 Mar. 1923, d. 20 Oct. 1980; born - Elizabeth, La.
CREWS, PEGGY, b. 21 Apr. 1928, d. 13 Dec. 1989
CRITTI, CHARLES, b. 1907, d. 1992
CRITTI, JOSEPHINE, b. 3 Aug. 1905, d. 22 May 1994
CROCHET, ALINE B., b. 1908, d. 1997; same headstone with CLOIE CROCHET
CROCHET, CLOIE, b. 15 Aug. 1905, d. 7 Aug. 1984; same headstone with
 ALINE B. CROCHET
CROCHET, MERCEDES, b. 28 Jan. 1929, d. 10 Jan. 1997
CROMEANS, OLYNDIA, b. 4 Feb. 1920, d. 8 June 1986
CROOKSHANK, J. WILLIAM, Dr., b. ---, d. 6 Nov. 1968; age 45 yrs old; born - Purdin, Mo.
CROSS, CHARLES, b. no date, d. no date; interment June 1980
CROWELL, KASEY SUE, b. and d. 18 Sept. 1992; stillborn
CRUISE, JUAN, b. no date, d. 20 Apr. 1986
CULP Infant, b. no date, d. n date; interment Nov. 1979
CUMMINGS, HENRY, b. 10 Jan. 1921, d. 2 Jan. 1990
CUMMINGS, HILDA, b. 22 Nov. 1927, d. 16 Dec. 1996
CUNNINGHAM, MARTHA, b. no date, d. 15 July 1996
CURLEY, MARIE M., b. 16 Nov. 1901, d. 28 Aug. 1989
CURLEY, WILLIAM A., b. 15 Dec. 1901, d. 14 Feb. 1976
CURTIS, APRIL, b. 29 Dec. 1956, d. 11 June 1992
CUTLER, JAMES W., b. 6 June 1908, d. 18 Feb. 1985
CUVILLIER, EDWIN, b. 16 Dec. 1928, d. 19 Sep. 1986
CUVILLIER, RANDALL JAMES, b. & d. 14 May 1979
DAIGLE, ANGELA GAYLE, b. 25 Aug. 1957, d. 25 Aug. 1985
DAIGLE, BRAD, b. 18 Jan. 1917, d. 22 Mar. 1992
DAIGLE, CLARA R., b. 6 Apr. 1978, d. 18 Apr. 1992
DAIGLE, CURTIS J., b. 1923, d. 1985
DAIGLE, Infant DOUGLAS PAUL, b. no date, d. 8 Oct. 1970; born - Lake Charles, La.
DAIGLE, EDDIE, b. 13 Oct. 1911, d. 16 Feb. 1994
DAIGLE, HAYES, b. 30 Mar. 1929, d. 24 Dec. 1993

DAIGLE, JOHN H., b. 31 Dec. 1931, d. 15 Dec. 1996
 DAIGLE, JUNIUS J., b. 18 Aug. 1912, d. 3 Mar. 1987
 DAIGLE, MARIA LORIATA, b. 23 Oct. 1917, d. 17 May 1995
 DAIGLE, Infant VIRGINIA ELIZABETH, b. 10 July 1978, d. no date
 DAIGLE, WILLIS E., b. 23 Sep. 1903, d. 4 Sep. 1977
 DAIRS, INEZ FEGERON, b. 29 July 1912, d. 20 Oct. 1983
 DALEY, FERN L., b. 1914, d. 1998; m. 22 Sep. 1931; same headstone with
 FRANK P. DALEY
 DALEY, FRANK P., b. 1911, d. 26 Jan. 1992; m. 22 Sep. 1931; same headstone with
 FERN L. DALEY
 DALL, JERLDEAN M., b. 11 Aug. 1939, d. 10 Jan. 1977
 DALLAS, ARTHUR, b. 15 Oct. 1932, d. 21 July 1993
 DALLY, CHARLES J., b. 1924, d. 10 May 1967
 DANIEL, JOHN E., Jr., b. 18 Apr. 1962, d. 19 Nov. 1995
 DARBONNE, JADA BETH, b. no date, d. 14 Apr. 1970; age 2 yrs.; born - Lake Charles, La.
 DARBONNE, JESSICA MARIE, b. 13 Sep. 1989, d. 6 Feb. 1990
 DARCE, FRANK, Jr., b. 6 Dec. 1902, d. 20 Mar. 1979
 DARLING, STEPHENIE LYNN, b. 19 July 1986, d. 28 July 1986
 DARTEZ, SUILE, b. 4 May 1912, d. 10 Jan. 1981
 DASPIT, LEO PAUL, Sr., b. no date, d. 12 Feb. 1980
 DAUGHEREAUX, LAHOMA, b. 1967, d. 2 Nov. 1967; age 5 weeks; born - Chloe, La.
 DAUIRO, NICHOLAS, b. 19 Aug. 1922, d. 25 Dec. 1988
 DAUTRIEL, CAROLYN P., b. 16 July 1962, d. 30 Dec. 1994
 DAVENPORT, ATLAS, b. 21 Dec. 1904, d. 28 Dec. 1984
 DAVENPORT, DAVID, b. 15 Dec. 1911, d. 13 Jan. 1979
 DAVENPORT, DELLA D., b. 10 Dec. 1909, d. 22 Sep. 1988
 DAVID, ROSITA M., b. 1932, d. 29 Sep. 1984
 DAVID, THEOPHILE L., Jr., b. 1922, d. 29 Sep. 1984
 DAVIDSON, Infant CHRISTY KAY, b. 22 Feb. 1973, d. 23 Feb. 1973; pre-mature - age 15 hrs;
 Born - Lake Charles, La.
 DAVIDSON, RICHARD JERRY, b. 21 Apr. 1928, d. 4 Jan. 1984; US Navy WWII
 DAVIS, DAVID, b. 18 Aug. 1917, d. 15 June 1994
 DAVIS, ERNIS, b. no date, d. 10 June 1968; age 62 yrs; born - Alabama
 DAVIS, GLORIA J., b. 5 Feb. 1925; d. 5 Feb. 1985
 DAVIS, Infant, b. no date, d. 3 July 1977; infant of ROBERT H. DAVIS
 DAVIS, JUSTIN SCOTT, b. no date, d. 10 Feb. 1984
 DAVIS, MILLAN C., b. no date, d. 3 Nov. 1969; age 79 yrs; born - DeRidder, La.
 DAVIS, PAUL, b. no date, d. 16 Feb. 1970; age 25 yrs.; born - Lake Charles, La.
 DAVIS, RICHARD M., Sr., b. 27 Aug. 1897, d. 21 Nov. 1994
 DAVIS, STANLEY, b. 23 Aug. 1960, d. 1989
 DAVIS, WAYNE, b. 9 June 1959, d. 12 May 1992
 DAVIS, WILLIAM L., b. 9 May 1924, d. 10 Apr. 1989
 DAVY, AMY FRUGE, b. 1 May 1924, d. 27 May 1994
 DAY, Infant, b. no date, d. 13 May 1978; infant of JOHN & REBECCA DAY
 DEAN, RICHARD R., b. 2 May 1919, d. 15 July 1989
 DEATON, CLYDE PATRICK, b. no date, d. 26 May 1973; age 19 yrs.

DEATON, JOSEPH, b. 13 Jan. 1920, d. 4 Dec. 1986
 DEBARGE, JOHN LEE, b. & d. 25 July 1993
 DEBLANC, RUTH G., b. 28 Sep. 1927, d. 26 July 1990
 DECAREAUX, DANIEL, b. 15 Feb. 1921, d. 12 Aug. 1992
 DEDEIGO, CARMEN, b. 1891, d. 1 Nov. 1974; age 83 yrs; born - Havana, Cuba
 DEFFES, ETHEL MADDEN, Sr., b. 26 Jan. 1896, d. 8 Dec. 1980
 DEJEAN, RAVEN NICHOLE GUILLORY, b. & d. 8 Oct. 1993
 DEJUNEAS, LAURA FRANCIS, b. 10 July 1977, d. 11 July 1977
 DELAHOUSSE, BARNEY J., b. 12 Mar. 1902, d. 22 Sep. 1991
 DELANEY, WOODROW P., b. 1914, d. 1985
 DELCAMBRE, EVANS JOSEPH, b. 21 Oct. 1915, d. 5 Oct. 1985
 DELCAMBRE, RYAN JOSEPH, b. & d. 8 Feb. 1996
 DELGADO, CYNTHIA, b. Dec. 1967, d. 15 Dec. 1967; age 3 days; born - Lake Charles, La.
 DELORD, MARY LOUISE, b. 4 Feb. 1910, d. 17 Mar. 1995
 DELORO, O. A., b. 15 Feb. 1904, d. 26 Mar. 1996
 DEMANN, PETER WILLIAM, b. 23 May 1897, d. 15 Mar. 1970; age 72 yrs. -
 born Memphis, Tn.
 DEMAREST, E. J., J, b. 8 Oct. 1949, d. 3 Jan. 1989
 DEMAREST, MITCHELL C., Jr., b. 15 Apr. 1926, d. no date; "Love Mom, VELMA & BOB"
 DENEVE, EARL, b. 10 Nov. 1909, d. 3 June 1992
 DENHAM, JAMES, III, b. 28 July 1943, d. 3 Mar. 1974; born - Beaumont, Tx.
 DENHAM, JAMES, Jr., b. no date, d. 5 May 1972; age 50 yrs; born - Winter Garden, Fl.
 DENHAM, VICKIE J., b. no date, d. 8 Jan. 1973; age 22 yrs.
 DENNARD, SHERANDE, b. no date, d. July 1981
 DENSON, NORMA, b. 23 Aug. 1925, d. 30 Aug. 1986
 DENT, STACY W., b. 18 Sep. 1923, d. 20 Oct. 1983
 DEROUEN, LLOYD, b. no date, d. 2 Nov. 1993
 DERISE, HERBERT A., Sr., b. 25 Sep. 1946, d. 25 Oct. 1995
 DEROSIER, KAREN FAYE, b. 4 Dec. 1946, d. 30 Nov. 1979
 DEROUEN Infant, b. & d. 2 Sep. 1977; infant of BYRON DEROUEN
 DEROUEN, MALCOM K., b. 13 Aug. 1935, d. 10 Oct. 1973; born - Bell City, La.
 DEROUEN, NELSON J., Jr. b. 25 Apr. 1960, d. 28 Sep. 1990
 DEROUEN, Infant TIMOTHY SCOTT, b. no date, d. June 1968
 DEROUEN, VICTORIA RAE, b. 17 Aug. 1986, d. 4 Nov. 1986
 DEROUEN, WILBERT, b. 1923, d. 10 Apr. 1991
 DEROUREN, ISSAC LOY, b. 7 Dec. 1908, d. 23 Sep. 1992
 DESANTIS, ROBERT R., Sr., b. 2 July 1934, d. 5 Apr. 1994
 DESSELLE, JOHNNY M., b. 5 Jan. 1945, d. 5 Apr. 1992
 DESSELLE, ZEPHYR M., b. 3 Apr. 1918, d. 6 Aug. 1992
 DEVER, DANIEL, b. no date, d. 2 Dec. 1971; age 17 yrs.
 DEVER, JAMES L, b. 2 May 1920, d. 20 Apr. 1988
 DEVILLE, LOU ELLA E., b. 16 Sep. 1931, d. 5 Dec. 1985
 DEVILLE, RONALD, Sr., b. 31 Mar. 1928, d. 9 Mar. 1988
 DEVILLENTROY, PAUL J., b. 8 Apr. 1918, d. 30 Sep. 1985
 DEVILLIER, LILLIAN, b. no date, d. 2 Jan. 1973; age 68 yrs

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

MEMBERSHIP per calendar year is \$12 - individual, \$17 - families (husband and wife), and \$22 - patron (individuals or husband and wife, provides additional financial support). Membership begins in January each year and includes an annual subscription to *Kinfolks*. Members joining after January will receive quarterlies for the current year. Correspondence and dues should be sent to SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652.

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

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

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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

MAY MEETING

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society will be held on Saturday, May 20th, at 10:00 a.m. in the Carnegie Meeting Room. Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 a.m. Guests are always welcome.

"Cryptozology (Imaginary Creatures) in Southwest Louisiana" will be presented by BRAD GOINS.

We will be collecting canned goods/monetary contributions for Abraham's Tent. We thank you for your generosity.

NEW MEMBERS

1634/35. STEVEN/CAROLYN FONTENOT, 9638 Hwy 165, Oberlin, LA 70655

1636. DIANE McCARTHY, 1607½ Bilbo St., Lake Charles, LA 70601

Membership to Date: 188

Our March meeting featured DIANE McCARTHY presenting a program on the "Old Movie Theaters of Lake Charles." She discussed the movie theaters' locations and the dates they were in operation.

DID YOUR ANCESTORS DROP OFF THE MAP? Maybe It's not because they moved, but because boundaries shifted or street names changed. Ask yourself? 1. Are you looking in the right state and county? When you need to know which county your ancestor's address was in at a given time – such as when he moved into his house or married – search the Historical US County Boundary Maps tool. Type a present-day address (or even just a town and state) and a date or year into the boxes at www.randymajors.com/p/maps.html, Hit Go. 2. Are you looking in the right locales? 3. Did the street name or address change? Find the property description, look for old plat maps, check Sanborn fire insurance maps (www.loc.gov/rr/geogmap/sanborn), look for a guide to local street name changes, once you have an address, search US census records. 4. Can the neighbors help?

IN MEMORIAM

ELIZABETH "BETTY" SANDERS ZEIGLER
1928 - 2017

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY NEWS

www.calcasieulibrary.org/genealogy gen@calcasieu.lib.la.us

337-721-7110

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

Thursday, June 15 - 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon – Beginning Genealogy Workshop, Part I

Thursday, July 20 - 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon – Beginning Genealogy workshop, Part II

Thursday, August 17 – 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon – Beginning Genealogy Workshop, Part III

NEW BOOKS ON THE SHELVES

Levenick, Denise May. *How to Archive Family Keepsakes*

Levenick, Denise May. *How to Archive Family Photos: A Step-by-Step Guide to Organize and Share Your Photos Digitally*

Oliver, Gillian and Ross Harvey. *Digital Curation, 2nd ed.*

Barksdale, Kevin T. *The Lost State of Franklin: America's First Secession*

Bauer, Craig A. *An Untractable Country: The History of Kenner, Louisiana*

Carrigan, JoAnn. *The Saffron Scourge: A History of Yellow Fever in Louisiana, 1796-1905*

Costello, Brian J. *Carnival in Louisiana: Celebrating Mardi Gras from the French Quarter to the Red River*

DeCuir, Randy and Steve Mayeux. *Arcadian Guards: The French Speaking Confederates of Company F of Mouton's 18th Louisiana Infantry*

DeCuir, Randy. *Avoyelleans at Vicksburg*

DeCuir, Randy and Steve Mayeux. *Avoyelles Confederates Bring the War Home*

DeCuir, Randy. *Civil War Portraits of Avoyelles*

Faragher, John Mack. *A Great and Noble Scheme: The Tragic Story of the Expulsion of the French Acadians from Their American Homeland*

Hodson, Christopher. *The Acadian Diaspora: An Eighteenth-Century History*

Fuselier, Herman and Philip Gould. *Ghosts of Good Times: Louisiana Dance Halls Past and Present*

Rigdon, John C. *First Families of the Lost State of Franklin*

Winslow, Ellen Goode. *History of Perquimans County, NC*

Two sites that might be handy if you're looking for a hard-to-find book.
<http://www.findusedbook.com> <<http://www.bookfinder4u.com>>

A website with links to how to find public records in any state in the US. <<http://statearchives.us/public>>

**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**

~THE JOURNEY~

By the beginning of the 18th century three nations, Spain, England and France were vying for the land in the New World. The English held the Atlantic seaboard from Massachusetts south to the Spanish province of Florida. The French held the land from the mouth of the St. Lawrence River south to New Orleans. Spain also claimed the lands of the southwest which encompassed the states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. These lands were known as, "New Spain," as with the territories explored and lands claimed for France were called, "New France," as those for England, "New England."

New Mexico of New Spain was the known western border for French explorers and the desire to find an expeditious and direct route to Santa Fe, NM, to open trading between Spain and France was highly desirable by the French. Who better to undertake this arduous journey in 1739, foraging the path of the future trail that would eventually come to be known as "The Santa Fe Trail," than the daring French voyageurs, the backbone of western trade and exploration in the New World? Known to be happy-go-lucky, these song-singing adventurers made a living hunting, trapping, and living amongst, speaking the languages of, and often times, marrying Native Americans. These men possessed incredible survival skills and were very capable to journey for months, sometimes years, transporting their valuable trade goods in their narrow 40 foot long and not more than 4 foot wide pirogues which they dug out of cedar or cypress logs: navigating through calm waters, turbulent rapids and when required, carrying them and their supplies across miles of terrain or re-carving new pirogues on the trail.

Such were the MALLET¹ brothers, PIERRE ANTOINE² and PAUL. Though they had been (unsuccessfully) preceded into New Mexico by various other Frenchmen and Canadians, such as the failed expedition of ETIENNE de BOURGMONT in 1724, the MALLET brothers' spirits for adventure, dreams of trade and desires to expand French trading into the interior, lured these men to organize and accomplish this historical expedition which, not until recently has this journey been historically recognized because the men of the MALLET 1739 expedition are now considered to be, most likely, the first Europeans to travel the route that would become known as the "Santa Fe Trail." But also of significant historical interest is the journal they kept of their expedition. This journal contained the first notes ever written citing the first observations made of the State of Nebraska by European Caucasian men.

The MALLET Expedition was undertaken without any official authorization, "where they had gone by land without informing anyone of their intent." The relation between France and Spain was peaceful but it was a very "fragile" peace.

¹ "MALLET" has been found to be spelled several ways; 'MAILET, MAILLET, MALLETT, MALET."

² "PIERRE ANTOINE MALLET" was PIERRE's full name but records have shown his name as "PIERRE MALLET."

The MALLETs and their men were very much on their own, without any government sanctioning, though afterwards, the French authorities in Louisiana were quite pleased with their journey and expressed extreme interest in their discoveries; so much so, that they immediately started planning an "official" expedition for 1741, asking the MALLET brothers to join as guides.

Who were these eight rugged, trail blazing, French-Canadian merchants/voyageurs? In the spring of 1739, PIERRE MALLET and PAUL MALLET, set out with their companions, JEAN DAVID also known as PETIT-JEAN, PIERRE NOEL GALLIEN³, MICHEL BELLEAU DIT LAROSE⁴, JOSEPH BELLECOURT⁵, PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE, and LOUIS MARIE MOREAU DIT COULONGE⁶ from the settlement of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, St. Genevieve, St. Philippe, and Prairie du Rocher, New France known as the settlement "*des Pays des Illinois*" (Illinois country) which is located on the Mississippi River. Throughout the journey, we see that PIERRE MALLET was the leader/organizer and PAUL MALLET was usually the ambassador/translator/representative of the expedition. The men of the MALLET expedition began paddling their pirogues full of supplies and trading goods north on the Mississippi River then west along the Missouri River. Unbeknownst to them, they veered north across the tip of Iowa and up to Nebraska. PIERRE MALLET said that he and his brother followed this northern path from directions given to them by a companion who had lived among the Comanches. This unnamed man was presumed to be a voyageur from the previously failed BOURGMONT expedition. This man told the MALLET brothers that Santa Fe was only eight days beyond the Missouri River, which was in error. The MALLET expedition ascended upriver, and mistakenly went as far north as the Arikaras and Panimahas (Skidis) villages on the Missouri River (present-day South Dakota, just above the Nebraska state line). Understand that these lands were totally unexplored and unknown at that time.

At that time in New France's history, because of the close relationship and understanding between French-Canadian people and the Native Americans, as their lives and cultures have intimately intertwined since the arrival of the French to the New World (1608), the men of the expedition believed that they could count on the goodwill of the indigenous people. And, yes indeed, this was correct, as the Native Americans proved to be helpful allies in aiding the MALLET party on several occasions during this expedition. And by the same token, the indigenous people enjoyed in the aspect of seeing these strangers, as they gladly traded with and shared meals together. Communicating and trading with the Arikaras and Panimahas, the Native Americans enlightened them to the fact that Santa Fe was not in that direction, therefore, the MALLETs redirected their men, returning downstream to the Omaha Village on Bow Creek (Nebraska) to purchase horses for their overland journey. From this information learned from

³ "PIERRE NOEL GALLIEN" has been reflected in records as "EMANUEL, MANUEL" as first names and "GALIEN, GALLIENT, GATIEN" as a surname.

⁴ "MICHEL BELLEAU DIT LAROSE" surnames has also been recorded as "LAROSE, BESLOT, and DESOLOT, DESLOT."

⁵ "JOSEPH BELLECOURT" surname has been found as "BELLECOUR, BELCOUR;" his actual surname was "TROTIER DIT BELLECOURT." His family's full surname was "TROTIER DIT BELLCOUR DESRUISSEAU."

⁶ "LOUIS MARIE MOREAU DIT COULONGE" - family name is "MOREAU" but in the Spanish records he has been recorded with the surname, "MORIN." "COULONGE" has been found in records as "COULON, COLON, and COLLON."

the natives, they now knew they would have to leave the Missouri River and travel west on land. Their journal described the area where they reversed their course as, "the mouth of the Panis Maha on the Missouri." So, on the advice of the natives, the explorers took a more southern route on land, retracing their steps, staying parallel to the Missouri and then leaving the Missouri River, following the Native American trails (through modern-day Nebraska). Upon this decision to change their route and direction, at this point the MALLETs decided to keep a historical journal of this trip, thus this was entered as the first day of their journey, May 29, 1739, though their journey had really begun from Kaskaskia, New France (Illinois) earlier that year during the spring.

Their first night on their overland journey was spent at the headwaters of Daily Creek in western Dixon County, Nebraska. Their campsite was made at the site of the "lone tree" as historical records indicated from that county. The original tree was blown down in the 1960s and only a few stumps were left from the storm but luckily massive trunks have grown up from the stumps and these massive trunks can still be found today. After four days, on June 2, 1739, they came to a broad river they named the "Platte" and followed it westward past its fork, turning south proceeding cross-county. By the 13th of June, they turned left across a tongue of land and on the 14th they camped on the other side of the Padoucas River (Nebraska). The MALLET expedition finally making it across Nebraska, continued their journey through present-day Kansas. They continued to travel overland, and on the 17th they came upon another river which they named the "White Hills River" (Kansas). On the 18th they camped on the banks of another river that they crossed which they named the "Friendly River" (Kansas). On the 19th they found and crossed another stream which they called the "River of Worries." On the 20th they reached the river of the "kances." PIERRE MALLET later had reported that at this river they lost their seven horses loaded with merchandise because "this river is deep and has a strong current" and the Spanish report made by CASPAR DOMINGO DE MENDOZA, Lieutenant-Colonel, Governor and Lieutenant General of the Realm, stated that these Frenchmen showed up in Santa Fe "they had lost nearly all their possessions with the loss in a river crossing of nine horses loaded with merchandise, leaving them all but naked."

They were now through Kansas and with their meager supplies that they were able to rescue, they continued on through Oklahoma touching the tip of southeastern Colorado and into New Mexico. Their journal recorded that an escaped Comanche slave guided them part of the way to New Mexico. Finally on June 30th they discovered the first signs of Spanish occupation; Spanish markings on rocks, likely near the Cimarron River in northeastern New Mexico. On July 15th the MALLET party made contact with the Spanish commandant of Taos by sending a letter with 3 Native Americans the party had met along the trail. They continued their journey heading south, deeper into New Mexico. They arrived at the first Spanish post, a mission called, "Piquoris" in New Mexico which was one day's ride from Santa Fe, New Mexico. The entire village welcomed them in a splendid celebratory affair as they seldom had strangers come to their town, especially Frenchmen. With the pealing of the church bells and the most elaborate and tastiest food the villagers could provide, including mutton along with a loaf of precious wheat bread, as corn was plentiful but wheat was a rare specialty, the villagers and Frenchmen enjoyed each other's company until the next morning, July 21st. They left Piquoris and found 3 more missions and slept at the third village/Mission called, "St. Marie," and there too, they were well received by the Spaniards. The next day they finally arrived in Santa Fe on July 22, 1739, forever

influencing not only history, but beneficially enabling change to the political climate of that day between the empires of Spain and France.

The MALLET party was well received by their Spanish hosts and the people of Santa Fe, but with regards to the uneasy peace between Spain and France, their arrival also aroused surprise as well as suspicion. The Spaniards had cause to be suspicious of the French. Spanish officials believed that French traders were conducting contraband trade between New Mexico and Louisiana. They were also worried about the French trade with various indigenous groups, especially after it was well known that the French sold weapons to the Comanches and the Pawnees, who attacked many towns in the Rio Grande area. Also, as stated in words of the past, "Her [France] successive steps would be the occupation of the Ohio Valley, the cleaving asunder of Canada and Louisiana, the conquest of the silver mines of Santa Fe from Spain as a resource for the complete mastery of the Americas." Upon entering the gate of the city, PAUL MALLET speaking for the expedition, informed CASPAR DOMINGO DE MENDOZA, Lieutenant-Colonel, Governor and Lieutenant General of the Realm, that they came with the desire to establish trade. By coming to Santa Fe, they had hoped to "discover this kingdom and to create communications between it and the colonies of New Orleans and Canada." After seeing the Frenchmen, one of the clergymen stated years later that since they were "without any insignia nor sign of being Christians, he had no opinion that they were Catholic" which was a very serious matter in that day, time, and era. Not knowing how to deal with the men of the MALLET party who were of a foreign power, General JUAN PAEZ HURTADO, Alcalde Major and Military Commander of Santa Fe, Captain General of the province of New Mexico, wrote for advice from the Viceroy in Mexico.

His instructions from his superiors would not come for some nine months! During the nine months of waiting for an answer, the Frenchmen were treated quite well. As there was no room in the palace for them to stay, General HURTADO invited the MALLET brothers to stay at his private residence and accommodations for the remaining of the party were made with townspeople in their homes. The General searched for arms and ammunition and some old clothes for their use, as they had (as written in the General's report) "an accident they suffered while crossing a river, where they lost nine horses laden with merchandise and their clothing, the remainder amounting to nearly nothing." It was reported that during this time of waiting for the response from Lord Archbishop, Viceroy of Mexico, DON JUAN ANTONIO VIZARRON, the MALLET brothers "maintained a very regular and very Christian conduct" and upon their return it was recommended that they receive a royal patent for trade with the Kingdom of Spain because without this royal patent, "they would expose themselves to the confiscation of what they carried, which would be regarded as contraband."

During this waiting period, the MALLET brothers and the men of the party received an impression that the Spanish desired them to do some exploring farther west in the employ of Spain, where it was said to be "white men dressed in silk who inhabited large cities beside the sea." In fact, when General HURTADO did receive his instructions from Mexico, the Viceroy did not want the Canadians to return to "areas under French dominion" and rather "encouraged" them to stay in New Mexico. The Canadians feared that they would be "forced" by the Spanish to travel further west so on May 1, 1740, despite the Viceroy's request, the Canadians were permitted to leave New Mexico. So, with Spanish royal patent in-hand, they departed.

From May 1st through the 7th the MALLET party traveled overland. On the 7th they discovered a stream they named, "Mare" which they traveled on for 3 days but they instinctively came ashore and traveled overland, encountering another river which they thought may have been the Red River or the Arkansas River.

Traveling east and reaching the Canadian River (traditionally speaking the men of the MALLET 1739 expedition have been thought, as for whom this river was named) on May 13th, the group of 7 decided to split up; three of the group, PIERRE NOEL GALLIEN, JEAN DAVID DIT PETIT JEAN, and JOSEPH BELLECOURT wanted to return to the Illinois settlement. The four others, the MALLET brothers, MICHEL BELLEAU DIT LAROSE and PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE headed for New Orleans.

As you see, the returning expedition was minus one French-Canadian who had decided to stay and settle in Santa Fe. The man who stayed behind was LOUIS MARIE MOREAU DIT COULONGE, and unfortunately, his fate was to be very different from his French companions. He was executed by the Spanish government in 1743 in the plaza in Santa Fe. (*Details of LOUIS MARIE MOREAU DIT COULONGE's demise follows in this article.*)

On May 13th, PIERRE NOEL GALLIEN, JEAN DAVID DIT PETIT JEAN, and JOSEPH BELLECOURT split off and headed up to Kaskaskia, New France (Illinois.)

By the evening of the 13th, the reduced MALLET group met a party of eight Laitanes (Native Americans, Comanche) where they all cohesively set up a camp for the night. Following the Canadian River, on May 15th they found a village of Laitanes, where they had a great number of horses. So, the MALLET men stayed over in the village and traded what they could spare for horses. The villagers gave them a feast and all partook of a good time.

Continuing on horseback by land until May 22nd, during the evening as they camped, they lost six horses and on the 30th they met two men and three women of the Padokas tribe to whom they "gave hand" and meat to, but after a while the Native Americans threw down the meat the party had given them and left. It was not noted what transpired between the two parties but it was written, "these savages, who threw the meat of which they were loaded" ran off in fear, as it was noted the Natives made it impossible for the Frenchmen to follow.

On June 8th, the MALLET brothers, MICHEL BELLEAU DIT LAROSE and PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE abandoned their eighteen horses and though they had only two knives among them, constructed elm bark pirogues which carried them down the Canadian River, that flows through New Mexico and the Texas panhandle to Oklahoma. At this point they had traveled 220 leagues from Santa Fe. Within 5 days travel (June 24th) they met a group of Canadian hunters at the fork of the Arkansas River where the Canadian River flows into the Arkansas River (below Fort Smith, Arkansas today). And after some time conversing, hunting, and enjoying the company of fellow French-Canadians, they loaded in two pirogues, one heavily loaded with salt, the other with supplies and men, and all headed in the direction of the Arkansas Post which was a small French fort near the junction of the Arkansas, White, and Mississippi Rivers. The men spent the winter at the Arkansas fort and when weather permitted they continued, finally arriving in New Orleans, in March of 1741.

Needless to say, the MALLETs, LAROSE and ROBITAILLE arriving in New Orleans caused excitement. It was reported that on April 30, 1741, arrangements for an "official" Santa Fe expedition with the MALLET brothers were already being made. It would be led by ANDRÉ FABRY DE LA BRUYERE, a government clerk, with seven soldiers, three engagés (*voyageurs*), a black slave and four French-Canadians including the MALLET brothers, PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE, and MICHEL BELLEAU DIT LAROSE, as guides and interpreters.⁷

It was the success of the MALLET Brothers' expedition of 1739 that the long desired Santa Fe trade and discovery of the western plains was finally accomplished along with naming many western rivers. They were the first white men to have successfully travelled from French Illinois to Santa Fe, NM, in New Spain. The MALLETs and their men laid the foundation for peaceful trade between 18th century French and Spain, and forged the beginnings of the Santa Fe Trail and also were the first Europeans to describe the beauty of Nebraska written in their journal. This journal contained the first official writings and observations of the state of Nebraska.

~THE CALAMITY OF LOUIS MARIE MOREAU DIT COULONGE~

LOUIS MARIE MOREAU DIT COULONGE⁸ decided to remain in Santa Fe and married on October 12, 1740, to MARIE DE GUADALUPE, the daughter of a prostitute. The parish records recorded his wife's name as JUANA MUNOZ as MARIE DE GUADALUPE was still married to JUAN FRANCISCO MUNOZ with whom she had a child. Later, MARIE DE GUADALUPE claimed that the baby's father was not MUNOZ but that the father of the child was a muleteer, called, "GOMEZ." Another man of the village, LEONOR MONTANO was married and there was suggestion that there was some connection between MONTANO and MOREAU's wife. LEONOR MONTANO ended up being one of the people who testified against MOREAU. At the mention of MARIE DE GUADALUPE's name, Governor MENDOZA quipped, "A good name for bad deeds." Unfortunately, MOREAU had involved and acquainted himself with people of questionable morals and character which would come back to haunt him.

There is little known about MOREAU's life for the next two and a half years living in New Mexico but he was known in the five Native towns and missions of Isleta, Tesuque, Piquoris, Laguna, and Zuni and also in the two larger Spanish colonial towns of Albuquerque and Santa Fe. In May 1743, a Native American FRANCISCO EL COYOTE⁹ made several accusations against MOREAU along with eight other men and one woman, thus Governor MENDOZA sentenced MOREAU to death. His execution was to take place on May 31, 1743, in the Santa Fe plaza in the middle of town. He was to be executed by the means of "*sacado por las espaldas*," "having his heart pulled out through his back." So, on May 29th, MOREAU was taken to the chapel to confess and make amends for his offensive deeds.

The official charges brought against MOREAU were of three major offenses: sedition, criticism of religious practice and heresies, and magic. According to Governor MENDOZA, MOREAU

⁷ The 1741 FABREY expedition was a failure.

⁸ "LOUIS MARIE MOREAU DIT COULONGE's" birth name and family name was "MOREAU" thus this article will refer to him with his family name.

⁹ "FRANCISCO EL COYOTE" was also "FRANCISCO ZUASO, EL COYOTE, and ZUASO EL COYOTE."

began to incite the Natives to rebel as early as October 1742, "This person, after arriving here, attempted with subtle plots to incite the Indians of this kingdom to revolt." After learning of the unrest with the Pueblos and with FRANCISCO EL COYOTE's accusations, the Governor had MOREAU arrested in Tesuque and brought to Santa Fe for trial. Given the weak authority the Spaniards had over the Pueblos, MOREAU's actions were taken by the Governor to be very serious and threatening and also felt MOREAU's actions were made directly against the Spanish Crown.

As previously stated, MOREAU was sentenced to be executed on May 31st in a very brutal way, the "*sacado por las espaldas*," however, a local friar asked Gov. MENDOZA to suspend the execution for a few days so the Catholic Church could invoke its jurisdiction of Inquisition to examine MOREAU's alleged religious criticism and heresies, and his practice of magic. The Governor ecstatically refused to delay the execution because, not only did the prevailing Spanish colonial legal codes NOT allow for legal appeals in serious criminal cases which he felt, this was, but also, he was anxious for MOREAU to serve as an example; to deter anyone else from inciting a rebellion.

The Catholic Church succeeded in having MOREAU's execution suspended and invoked its right to hold an Inquisition. The Inquisition made no attempt to develop charges against MOREAU. Since he was already condemned to death for the crime of rebellion, the church set out to examine the evidence to verify if MOREAU did, indeed, use magic and voiced criticism of religious acts.

Assigned notary for the Inquisition, Fray JOSEPH DE YRIGOYEN, from the Holy Office, church representative out of Mexico City. Current relations between the church officials and state officials were tense. In the seventeenth century Franciscan friars had the power to excommunicate royal governors, and also the right to detain and prosecute French illegal/unlicensed traders causing trouble with the indigenous peoples. YRIGOYEN appears not to fit this pattern of a "hard-nosed" priest. In fact, he was found to approach MOREAU's dilemma very logically and had concluded that MOREAU's problems came about because of a "woman's lies." He also noted the possibility that MOREAU was the victim of a whispering campaign directed at the foreigner because he made some unsavory alliances with a prostitute's bigamist daughter. Perhaps YRIGOYEN took some pity on MOREAU's situation due to the severity of the death sentence, as Capital punishment was rare in New Mexico, and it was only applied as punishment for extremely brutal crimes.

Official procedures of an Inquisition required three clear and reliable denunciations from people who were "old Christians" (not newly converted), who were "not motivated by hate or vengeance, and their bloodlines could not be tainted with Jewish nor Moorish blood." The accused person was allowed to make counter-accusations in an attempt to mitigate his guilt or try for a lighter sentence. Within eight days of imprisonment, the Inquisition representative would ask the accused to search his conscience for the reason of his arrest and then the inquisitors would read the charges without revealing the names of the accusers.

The case against MOREAU clearly did not follow these dictates. Several of the witnesses against MOREAU were indigenous, definitely not "old Christians" and MOREAU was never

questioned nor allowed a stated "counter-accusation" and with lost records or meager records taken at the time, it has been and is impossible to know his side of the story and how he felt about his charges.

So, what did MOREAU do to bring these charges against him? First, he denied Mary's virginity after Christ's birth. Although this belief was official dogma in New Spain as well as in New France, MOREAU definitely was not alone in this belief, as many others questioned the church on this matter. Secondly, MOREAU criticized the colonial Mexican practice of making three signs of the cross on the forehead, on the mouth, and on the heart. In New France, which MOREAU was accustomed to, the manner of making the "sign of the cross" was of the single gesture with the right hand on the forehead, the stomach, the left shoulder and then the right shoulder. With MOREAU not making the sign of the cross in the colonial Mexican way, this gesture was perceived as not believing in the Trinity and he was to have said, "That making the sign of the cross on the mouth was foolish." In explaining his statement he was reported to have said, "The mouth was for eating only." What might have been a simple statement on a religious custom that was different and, to him, was exaggerated and unnecessary, became a heretical charge with seditious undertones in the eyes of the Spaniards.

MOREAU made other critical religious remarks in the Spanish colony simply because they were different from those of New France. Witnesses stated that MOREAU had criticized the saying of "Ave Maria" as a greeting, a common practice in New Spain. The rosary, which was also an item of religious devotion in New France; it was reported that MOREAU was to have said, "It was useful only for keeping track of the days when traveling" and he also criticized the priests saying mass, claiming the priests in his own land said mass better.

But most damaging was MOREAU's statement that he was more powerful than God. All the witnesses stated that MOREAU totally lacked fear of repercussions from God because he [MOREAU] was stronger than God. He apparently said "God was in the heavens and he [MOREAU] was on earth, and therefore he [MOREAU] was stronger.

Besides these heretical and critical remarks, MOREAU was charged with performing acts of magic. This was a very serious charge as both the Spanish and the indigenous peoples of New Mexico believe in magic, sorcery, and witchcraft, as did most of the world during that time period. Three Spanish witnesses heard from others that MOREAU had killed a bird in mid-flight by throwing some dirt in the air. Four witnesses heard from others that MOREAU stretched a stone as if it were molasses. Three witnesses claimed that he made a "gamuza" (a chamois made of deerskin or elkskin) fly. Allegedly, MOREAU would place four candles on a gamuza and it would fly away and then return days later. Along with MOREAU's magical abilities were the alleged seditious overtones of his actions. According to ZUASO EL COYOTE⁹, who was the only witness to this action, stated that on June 10th, MOREAU had told him how people in his country used animal skins to start war. The procedure was to paint circles in the middle of a skin, decorating it with an eagle feather dyed red, and then smoking a "chacuaco" (pipe), then all the participants would agree to go to war. ZUASO⁹ did not speak Spanish very well and it is possible that miscommunication of his testimony added to MOREAU's problems.

MOREAU having been a voyageur would have picked up the practice or the knowledge of the idea of pipe-smoking, "calumet" ceremonies, especially with the Native American cultures of the Illinois country where MOREAU and his brothers, LOUIS EUSTACHE MOREAU and JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU all resided. Questioned again on June 14th, ZUASO repeated that the people in MOREAU's country agreed on war and that there was witchcraft in his homeland. He stated that MOREAU also said that they believed that the Spaniards' blood was composed of the blood of pigs and black and white dogs.

Between magic and sedition, it seems that MOREAU allegedly learned from a white horse that his people (the French) were arriving in New Mexico. It was possible that MOREAU was speaking of the return of the MALLET brothers. Since they had received their royal patent for trade with the Kingdom of Spain, it was understood that the MALLETs would open trade between Spanish New Mexico and French Louisiana. But unfortunately, MOREAU's source of communication of this knowledge, a white horse, fed into Spanish anxiety over rebellion, war, and sorcery. ZUASO stated that MOREAU could control all the Spaniards only shaking his foot and MOREAU had promised him [ZUASO] that Spanish domination was coming to an end, "We will not have to work, rather we will be absolute masters, MOREAU would help because he was greater than God."

Historical records have limited information on what MOREAU actually did or what was said except by questionable witnesses. Only one of the witnesses actually claimed to have heard MOREAU in-person; all the others were of second-hand information. In Mexico City, the Holy Office ruled that MOREAU's religious crimes were not serious enough to cause alarm and no further examination was required. MOREAU's personal words spoken were never reported and he was forbidden the chance to speak on his own behalf. Since the guilty verdict passed by CASPAR DOMINGO DE MENDOZA, Lieutenant-Colonel, Governor and Lieutenant General of the Realm, was so conclusive, why would any further action be taken by the Catholic Church to hold an Inquisition? Again, in synch with the Spanish culture, the canon law of the Catholic Church was virtually, if not, more important to follow than civil law, in the eyes of the staunch devoted populous and the Spanish Crown being Catholic, thus the Catholic Church was powerful. So, perhaps, being as powerful as the church was, if the religious Inquisition had found MOREAU innocent of his offences, his chances to be set free or exiled back to his own county, would have been very good. But, alas, this was not the situation and even though MOREAU made an effort to settle into this new culture and marrying a local woman (of questionable lifestyle), the Spaniards and New Mexicans took his vague threats very seriously and MOREAU was executed within 4 years of his arrival. LOUIS MARIE MOREAU DIT COULONGE was executed by firing squad; shot in the plaza of Santa Fe for treason on October 19, 1743.

Author's Note: In conducting my research about the MALLET Expedition of 1739, I have found MOREAU described as, "the only villain in this play," and "[MOREAU] in the end the authorities could think of nothing better to do with him than to end his thieving and unmoral career by taking him out into the middle of the plaza on a fine morning and shooting him." And also from the few articles written about the expedition that had appeared in newspapers (early 1900s and 1939) that I found, not a word was mentioned of he even being included on the journey. Unfortunately, it seems that history has given this poor carpenter from New France an

unkind and irredeemable black mark. Not saying that he was innocent of the charges but in light of the circumstantial evidence and "second-hand hearsay" cited, this case displayed insurmountable "reasonable doubt," and it would appear that MOREAU was somewhat of a "victim." It seems that he lacked terribly in social skills, displayed in an inability to communicate the meanings of his words coherently (possibly a language barrier) and definitely did not have an understanding of the new culture that he mistakenly chose to live in which ultimately situated him into a huge cultural gap. MOREAU seeming to be very naïve, did not consider the political climate of the day, that he being a Frenchman, had failed to realize that he represented threats to the Spanish authorities. He also seemed to be unaware of the personal shock felt by the recently converted Native Americans and devout Spanish/New Mexican common folk, caused by his criticism of religious practices. In conclusion, MOREAU's very presence threatened Spanish authority in this foreign region and with this naivety and lack of social skills, added the proverbial "icing on the cake," thus, the New Mexican authorities deemed it necessary to put him to death.

(continued next issue)

THE ARLINGTON OUTRAGE **By WILLIAM THIBODEAUX**

Confederate General ROBERT E. LEE was born on January 19, 1807, in Westmoreland County, Virginia, on the STAFFORD estate of the Potomac. He married MARY ANN RANDOLPH CUSTIS in 1832 at Arlington where they raised six children – three girls and three boys. MARY ANN LEE inherited Arlington from her father, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS. Her father was the grandson of MARTHA WASHINGTON who had been adopted by GEORGE WASHINGTON when CUSTIS' father died in 1781. When the War Between the States began, the 1,100 acre estate which had been LEE's home for more than thirty years, was confiscated by the United States Federal government. In 1864 as the rebellion raged on, it was determined that Arlington would be taken as a National Military Cemetery. The first "Decoration Day," which eventually became Memorial Day, at Arlington Cemetery took place in May 1868. By proclamation of General JOHN A. LOGAN of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), it was held to honor those who died "in defense of their country during the late rebellion." There were 5,000 participants that helped place flowers or "decorate" the graves of more than 20,000 Union and Confederate soldiers buried there.

What a difference a year makes – on the second anniversary the scene at Arlington was quite different. It was marred by anger and confusion. A day that was anything but memorable. It all began when the Grand Army of the Republic would not allow a group of visitors to place flowers on the graves of some thirty Confederates soldiers. A lieutenant in charge of a group of marine guards began shouting and making angry gestures with his arms as if he intended to punch anyone who dared place flowers on Confederate gravestones. Some of the onlookers after learning what the outrage was about murmured disapprovingly. According to *The Lafayette Advertiser* of June 12, 1869, people continued placing flowers where they weren't supposed to. The Lieutenant shouted, "D—d you, get away from here, every one of you or I'll make you!" The visitors were hesitant to leave, so the lieutenant barked, "Guards, come up here and disperse the crowd!" The guards with fixed bayonets quickly scattered the onlookers.

That's not all, the lieutenant rushed to the spot where a woman had placed flowers where she wasn't supposed to. The irritated lieutenant picked up the flowers and threw them on the ground. He then began stomping the flowers in such a manner that attracted a crowd of curious onlookers. An ex-Union officer was forced to take back a few roses he had placed on one of the Confederate graves. The little lieutenant and a guard stood near the Confederate graves to prevent anyone from "mistakenly placing flowers" on the wrong graves. Several ladies who apparently didn't know they were Confederate soldiers or chose to disregard the rules "quietly placed their offerings up on the graves." Their actions didn't go unnoticed. The ladies were quickly accosted by the guards and were forced to pick up the flowers. Several gentlemen and a Union soldier were also forced to take up their peace offerings. The guard not only walked between the graves, they walked on the Confederate soldier's graves.

A bit of poetic justice took place later that evening, reported *The Lafayette Advertiser* of June 26, 1869. It seems that after the Arlington outrage, darkness fell upon the area, and a mighty storm of wind and rain engulfed the cemetery all throughout the night. Thunder rumbled and roared as the wind and rain pelted earth. As the sun came up the following morning, people began to take notice that something eerie had indeed taken place. All the flowers and wreaths that had been carefully placed on the Union graves had now been "strewn up on all the lonely and neglected mounds beneath which lay the thirty Confederate dead." The article ended with these words: Those whom man despised, the winds of Heaven glorified.

Some of the first places to observe Decoration Day occurred in the springtime of 1866 in Columbus, Mississippi, and in Macon and Columbus, Georgia, when a group of women visited cemeteries to decorate the graves of Confederate and Union soldiers. By the end of the 19th century Decoration Day was changed to Memorial Day and celebrated on May 30th throughout America to honor the war dead. Many Southern states still observe their Confederate dead at various times of the year. In Louisiana, it is observed on June 3rd, which is JEFFERSON DAVIS's birthday - the first and only Confederate president.

OUR PAST – AMERICAN PRESS, AUGUST 26, 2014

By MIKE JONES

25 years ago – August 26, 1964

JONES FAMILY REUNION

Descendants of LUCIEN ALEXANDER JONES gathered at Longville Lake Sunday, Aug. 23. LUCIEN JONES was a soldier in the Confederate Army about two years. After being captured he escaped by swimming a river behind a floating log. He found devastation at home in Alabama after the war. Only one possession had he managed to keep and that was his prized horse.

He was working to rebuild and replant his land when two men were sent to take his horse for payment of taxes. He refused to give the horse up. LUCIEN JONES killed the men in a fight over the horse and had to leave Alabama.

He settled near what is now Longville and a part of the original house still stands. Mrs. VICTORIA PHILLIPS, 84, a daughter, is the only living child from seven. Many memories were recalled by the 62 descendants who enjoyed the occasion.

HANK WILLIAMS' MEMORABLE PERFORMANCE AT McNEESE

Submitted by HERSHEL FRAZIER, Member No. 1463

The DeQuincy News, Vol. 83-No. 51, February 21, 2007

Having played music with Rev. HOMER BAILES since June of 2000, I have been privileged to hear many stories about the Grand Ole Opry and the Louisiana Hayride. The BAILES Brothers played on the Opry, left Nashville and came to Shreveport and with the help of others started the Louisiana Hayride in the 1940s.

Bro. BAILES said they would play the hayride on Saturday night and go out on the road during the week. They played in school gyms, ball fields, churches, fair-grounds and just about any place they could get a booking. Soon after the McNeese auditorium was completed, they got a booking there. They would leave Shreveport early on their way to the show date so as to make as many radio stations as they could. They were always welcome by the disc-jockey and got the advertisement free.

JOHNNIE and HOMER BAILES felt the show needed a solo singer and persuaded manager TILLMAN FRANKS to hire a singer that they felt had a promising career in country music. His name was HIRAM WILLIAMS and he performed under his nickname, HANK. When they hired HANK they didn't know HANK drank. He turned out to be a very heavy drinker, but most of the time it didn't affect his performance.

On one such road date they were booked at the new auditorium at McNeese Junior College. They stopped at radio station KDLA in DeRidder. There was no sign of HANK. They arrived in Lake Charles about 2 p.m., and found the KPLC station, JOHNNIE, HOMER, KITTIE WELLS and her husband JOHNNIE WRIGHT, his partner JACK ANGLIN, along with as many band members as could get into the small studio.

I asked Bro. HOMER if the disc-jockey was named JIM TOTH? He said, "Yea, I believe that's right." In those days there was not any kind of derogatory language allowed on the air ways.

Bro. BAILES said they were really living it up and having a good time when HANK burst through the door. "Where you been HANK," asked Mr. TOTH?

"I've been having a blankety-blank good time in your town and we're gonna have a blankety-blank good time tonight," HANK said. Mr. TOTH cut him off. That ended that.

We found the auditorium, got set up and was ready for the show. The auditorium was full. Our routine was for one show on the road was the BAILES Brothers first, HANK WILLIAMS in the middle, and JOHNNIE and JACK, The Tennessee Mountain Boys and Miss KITTIE WELLS last.

Next show was JOHNNIE and JACK, Miss KITTIE, HANK, the BAILES Brothers and the West Virginia Home Folks last. This show featured the BAILES Brothers first. We did our show and it was HANK's turn.

By that time he was really three sheets in the wind. We got him out on stage, he didn't even put his guitar around his neck, he just took it out there by the guitar neck and put it down in front of him as to hold him up and keep him from falling off the stage. He said, "Hey ya'll want to hear my new song?"

The crowd gave a thunderous applause with a lot of hollering and whistling. "Ya'll like it? Well you're gonna hear it," more applause. Then HANK said, "Ain't nobody can sing it like JOHN BAILES and started off the stage."

To save face and the show, JOHNNIE went out and sang it and it seemed to please the crowd. JOHNNIE and JACK came on and put on a good show. We never were booked there again.

(EDITOR'S NOTE—HANK WILLIAMS went onto becoming one of the greatest country musicians of all times. He later went to the Grand Ole Opry but unfortunately the drinking did him in and he died in 1953 at the young age of 29. His appearance at McNeese was in the early 1940s. Bro. BAILES was a Methodist minister, I played with him for 11 years. We played on the Louisiana Hayride reunion, and Charleston, West Va. He was inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame. We played in many, many churches. He passed away in Dec. 2014. He's buried in Campt, La. I sang at his burial.)

THE INFLUENZA PANDEMIC OF 1918

"La Gripe" "The Spanish Flu"

By SUSAN BERTRAND SIMMONS, Member No. 1211

If you had been around a schoolyard or playground in 1918, you may have heard the chanting of little girls jumping rope to the following rhyme:

"I had a little bird, it's name was Enza, I opened up the window, and In-Flu-enza!"

The influenza epidemic of 1918 has been described as the most devastating epidemic in world history. This disease killed more people in a single year than in the four years of the Black Death Bubonic Plague in the mid 1300s and more than any other illness in recorded history.

Over a fourth of Americans and a fifth of the world's population were infected. The flu was so severe that in one year, the U.S. life expectancy dropped by 12 years.

Historically, 1918 marked the end of the Great War, WWI. Over 80,000 U.S. soldiers died in Europe during the war, with over 40,000 of those dying of Influenza. WWI claimed an estimated 16 million lives. The Influenza pandemic claimed 20-50 million lives worldwide.

Almost everyone's life was touched by the virus. It was rampant in urban, as well as, rural and remote areas of the world. The flu occurred in two phases. The first took place in the Spring of 1918 and was less severe than the outbreak of the Fall of that year which proved to be extremely deadly.

Flu usually has a greater impact on the very young and the elderly; however, the flu of 1918 had the most devastating effect on individuals from 20-40 years of age. One of the widely accepted theories of why the infection hit this age group so hard was that a strong immune system caused an over-response of that system to the infection. This caused damage to the lung tissue and resulted in excessive amounts of fluid collection in the lungs resulting in death. Pneumonia also contributed to the heavy loss of life.

Historical data is inadequate to determine the pandemic's geographic origin. Apparently, outbreaks occurred almost simultaneously in the U.S., Western Europe, and China. The first recorded cases in the U.S. were in Fort Riley, Kansas, followed quickly by cases in military bases throughout the country.

Referring to the 1918 Influenza as the Spanish flu is a misnomer. Cases and deaths from the flu in Spain were reported in the media while in the countries involved in WWI, the outbreaks were downplayed. The reports of large numbers of illness and death in these countries were censored to maintain morale among the troops and to not cause panic among the citizens.

The mass movement of troops on the ground and aboard trains and ships added to the rapid spread of the virus. The horrific, filthy conditions of trench warfare, malnutrition, the smoke and fumes of the battlefield, and the use of mustard gas all contributed to lessened resistance to the virus.

Historians have suggested that the Influenza pandemic may have resulted in the tipping of the war in favor of the allies since the Germans and Austrians morbidity and mortality rates were considerably higher than in Britain and France.

Everyday life throughout the world was effected by the disease. The flu had a detrimental effect on the economy in the United States. Businesses closed along with libraries, churches, theaters, and other public places. Gauze masks were required on public transportation in some cities in order to slow down transmission. Individuals were fined for spitting in public and/or not wearing masks. Basic services such as mail delivery and garbage collection were effected. Farmers became too ill to work their land or harvest their crops. Hospitals, the Red Cross, doctors, and nurses were overwhelmed attempting to care for the large number of patients. Health care workers themselves became ill resulting in shortages. Make-shift hospitals were set up to handle the overflow of patients.

Morticians and grave diggers were not able to keep up with the demand for caskets and burials. Mass burials were occasionally necessary to handle the large numbers of dead. In some cases, relatives had to bury their own family members. When people died at a rate faster than they could be buried properly, records of their death and place of burial were not kept. Families were so devastated by the loss of family members while dealing with other ill family that even family bible records were neglected.

It may prove difficult to trace ancestors during periods of epidemics. When researching ancestors who seemed to have disappeared, it would be helpful to determine if epidemics occurred in the years and in the regions where they were last known to be.

EARLY HOTELS IN LAKE CHARLES, LA.

By DOROTHY AKINS, Member No. 1451

Continued from Vol. 41 #1

HOTEL ACME

The Acme Hotel was located on Ryan Street. A. B. KELLY was the proprietor in 1895.

An article in the *Weekly American* of January 1, 1896 read, "On Christmas night the members of the Otto H. Kransse Theatrical company surprised Mr. KRANSE, their manager, by giving in his honor a sumptuous banquet at Acme Hotel. There were about twenty persons present all in full dress. The hotel was most beautifully decorated for the special occasion and a most delightful time was had. Mr. KRANSE was much surprised when he learned that the entire affair was arranged and paid for by the members of his company, thus showing their appreciation for him. Dancing was indulged in until quite late.

ST. CLAIR

In 1903, the St. Clair Hotel was owned by D. R. SWIFT and leased by Mrs. OLYMPE ST. CLAIR.

After the destruction by fire of the Howard Hotel, hotel accommodations in the city were very much cramped and the traveling public in many instances passed by Lake Charles for the reason that there was no facilities here for their accommodation.

The owner of the St. Clair Hotel decided to relieve the cramped condition of affairs by the erection of an addition to the St. Clair Hotel.

The addition provided for a two story building with at least twenty-five bed rooms. The new addition had a frontage of seventy-eight feet on Bilbo Street. The fifth floor had a large rotunda, toilet rooms and eight big sleeping apartments. There was an eight foot gallery on the first floor. The second floor had nineteen sleeping rooms, two bath rooms, large closets and modern conveniences necessary to a first class hotel.

The hotel was thoroughly renovated in order to be in keeping with the new structure; the dining room was enlarged to three times its former size. New furniture graced every room.

Mrs. ST. CLAIR continued to manage the new hotel.

An advertisement in the *Lake Charles Daily Press* on February 5, 1906, stated "Special Rates to Families and Gentlemen wishing Board by Week or Month, with room or without." It advertised "Finest French Cooking and the Best of Service, Electric Lights, Electric Bells, Free Hot and Cold Baths, and L.D. Phone." He said "Electric Cars Pass The Door."

The Fire of 1910 destroyed the hotel. Later that year, the Lake Charles Central Fire Station was built on its site.

WOODFORD

In 1903, KAROLINA McGINTY transferred to the Woodford Hotel Company of Phillippi, West Virginia, some property on the corner of Ryan and Iris, known as the New Imperial Hotel property. L. C. TOWNSEND became the manager of the hotel.

In 1904, E. J. SULLIVAN leased the hotel upon the retirement of Mr. TOWNSEND. The owner of the hotel, I. C. WOODFORD, said he was more than pleased to have Mr. SULLIVAN as a tenant. He said, "You can say that I expect to remain here long enough to complete overhauling and renovating the hotel and will see to it before returning to West

Virginia that the new leasee has every facility placed in his hands for operating the hotel in the best manner, both in the point of prompt and excellent service and to the end that he may be eminently successful in a financial way as a result of his management of the property."

Mr. SULLIVAN retired in 1905 and ED. A. ARMAND became the manager of the hotel. Mr. ARMAND stated to a *Lake Charles Daily Press* representative that it was his intention to thoroughly remodel and renovate the Woodford and make it the peer of any hotel in this section, especially, in the matter of cuisine and service. The house would be constructed under both the European and American plans.

In 1906, Professor L. K. WALDEN of Walden's business college purchased the Woodford hotel property from I. C. WOODFORD. Regarding his purchase and the uses to which he intends to put the property, Prof. WALDEN said "I have bought the hotel in the first place in order to enlarge the school and make it permanent as a business college for Lake Charles. As there is plenty room in the building to accommodate both the college and the hotel just now, it will remain open for the present to the public as a hotel at least so far as the rooms are concerned. The hotel part will be improved. The rooms will be repapered and refurbished and the hotel part will be entirely separate from the college portion."

The hotel and business college was destroyed in the fire of 1910.

MAJESTIC

(From the January 15, 1904 *Lake Charles Weekly American*)

"After three months of work, articles of incorporation have been prepared for a company that will give Lake Charles the kind of hotel it needs. The projection of the enterprise began work immediately after the burning of the Howard Hotel..."

"The company is entitled The Majestic Hotel Company ... The board of directors is composed of GEORGE LOCK, WILLIAM E. RAMSAY, D. R. SWIFT, L. KAUFMAN, J. A. BEL, H. B. MILLIGAN, H. C. DREW, J. Q. POWELL and FRANK ROBERTS. GEORGE LOCK is president of the company, J. A. BEL vice president and FRANK ROBERTS secretary and treasurer.

The new company has practically secured one of the most centrally located blocks in town, the M. J. ROSTEET property, corner of Pujo and Bilbo Streets... Plans have been submitted by a prominent Chicago architect for a four story hotel building upon this tract 257 feet by about 100, with an ell occupying the whole of the Bilbo Street front and wide piazzas running clear around the east and south fronts of the building... The main entrance will be on Pujo Street about midway of the building into a rotunda 40 x 50 feet. Just to the east will be the ladies' entrance, reception room, ordinary and private parlors; on the left will be the sample rooms, reading room, barber shop and bar. The dining room will extend along the Bilbo Street front with room to seat 150 people. Just west of the ell, and communicating with the dining room by a passage will be a separate brick building for kitchen, servants' dining room, store house and servants' quarters. The second, third and fourth floor will contain parlors and guest chambers, eighty of them with bath attached. Every room in the house will be an outside room and with the wide corridors will be found comfortable in all sorts of weather. An elevator is to be built in the building and wide stairways will furnish further means of ingress. The building will have its own power and heating plant, will be perfectly lighted and modern built throughout..."

At a meeting of the directors of the Majestic Hotel Company a contract was entered into with Mr. W. B. MALIM, proprietor of the Bristol Hotel in Houston, whereby the latter took the management of the Majestic for a period of five years.

Mr. MALIM opened the Majestic in Dec. 10, 1906. H. W. BOWDER, manager of the Menger Hotel at San Antonio, was the manager for Mr. MALIM.

When the hotel was opened to the public, *The American* newspaper stated that the amount of interest exhibited on the part of the citizens in the work on the front of the new hotel was much greater than that of a circus crowd.

On January 22, 1915, there was an article in the *American Press*, which read "The ball room of the Majestic Hotel last evening was the scene of a brilliant function, when the Cotillion Club assembled for their second of the series of Cotillions which they are giving this season. The grand march, which started at 9 o'clock, was a beautiful picture of handsomely gowned women and their partners in full dress suits, for these dances are noted for great formality. Dancing to the strains of the Royal orchestra was enjoyed until long past midnight. Refreshing punch was served throughout the evening. At 12 o'clock sandwiches, coffee and chocolate were served."

On December 26, 1917, the *American Press* reported "The Majestic Hotel was the scene of a merry gathering yesterday afternoon when the spacious lobby was turned into a ball room for the benefit of guests of the hotel and their friends. People were lounging around after the hearty dinner and the place presented a drowsy appearance. Suddenly an orchestra of two men with guitar and banjo struck up a merry one-step, and in a few seconds there was a wonderful transformation; dancing, laughter and merriment took the place of drowsiness. People seemed to appear from nowhere to move the chairs back to make room for the rapidly increasing crowd, all of whom will have occasion to long remember that particular afternoon."

EMMA MICHIE was the long-time manager of the hotel.

In February 1965, the hotel was demolished. In March of that year Gulf National Bank purchased the Majestic property from the Majestic company to give the new owners a solid parcel of land from their present site all the way to the corner of Pujo and Bilbo Streets.

LeBLANC HOTEL

The LeBlanc Hotel, which opened in 1911, was located on the southwest corner of Iris and Cole Streets. It was a two-story, thirty-room building. An advertisement in the *Lake Charles Daily Times* on April 17, 1911, stated that the hotel was in the heart of the business center and had elegantly furnished rooms as well as hot and cold baths. JAMES LeBLANC was the proprietor of the establishment.

The hotel was damaged by fire in 1913. An article in the *Lake Charles Daily Times* on April 5, 1913, read "A new brick hotel to replace the LeBlanc Hotel recently destroyed by fire, was among the probable improvements to be made in Lake Charles during the coming summer. This is the statement made by Mr. J. L. LeBLANC, proprietor of the burned hostelry, who now has plans and cost under consideration. The new hotel, if built, will occupy the site of the old one at the corner of Iris and Cole Streets. Mr. LeBLANC has in view a three-story building built of brick and stone and practically fireproof. It will contain fifty sleeping rooms, besides offices, lobby, dining rooms, parlors, kitchen, etc. Mr. LeBLANC stated that he estimated such a building as he had in mind would cost between \$40,000 and \$50,000, besides the furnishings. In case the necessary arrangements are made he expects to have the house ready to occupy early in the fall." There was no further reference to this hotel in the newspapers.

RIGMAIDEN

JAMES RIGMAIDEN opened one of the finest hotels in Lake Charles. Originally, he had a bakery and confectionery on Railroad Avenue. Then, he and PAUL GREINER moved the bakery to 825 Ryan St. opposite the Arcade Theater, where he also built the Rigmaiden Hotel. Mr. RIGMAIDEN consolidated his hotel with the Lake City Hotel located at 823 Ryan.

(Reprinted from the March 6, 1912, *Lake Charles Daily American-Press*) "The Rigmaiden Hotel will open tomorrow, Thursday, evening, at 6 o'clock, after which time the traveler or other hotel patron may register in one of the most up-to-date and conveniently situated and appointed hostelrys in southwest Louisiana. The Rigmaiden represents the latest in hotel improvements, and nothing has been omitted to make this already popular eating house one of the best equipped places in Louisiana outside of New Orleans, and in the matter of furnishings and convenience it is the equal of any hostelry in the entire state. The hotel has 45 rooms contained on the second and third floors. The rooms are exceptionally well furnished with all that the demand for modern experiences requires. The beds are equipped with box springs and felt mattresses, acknowledged to be the best form of beds of the Verne Martin manufacture. Each room is furnished with an individual telephone, steam heat and hot and cold water. Many of the rooms have private baths, while in other instances suites of two or more rooms are an attraction for parties of several, such as a family for instance. The entrance to the hotel is from Ryan Street. The lunch counter where quick meals and lunches are served is to be retained, and has recently been enlarged. The cigar counter remains in its former place...

"The dining room is reached by a spacious entrance way from the front doors, a broad arch leading directly to the dining room has a capacity of 100 guests at one time. It is furnished splendid style and furnished with classy tables, chairs and other articles incident to the dining service. The tableware is of the finest design. The waiting service will be of the best.

"The kitchen is constructed along the lines required by sanitary rules, and represents the par excellence of cleanliness. The kitchen is larger than before and is ample for the increased patronage that will accrue to the hotel.

To the right of the entrance way to the hotel as one goes toward the dining room is the gentleman's writing room and parlor. It is commodious and conveniently furnished. On the second floor, occupying a large space next to the Ryan Street front, is the ladies parlor, richly furnished and well appointed.

"The floors are connected by means of an automatic elevator of the latest pattern, and absolutely safe, as is not always the case with the old style elevator. A stairway also leads to all floors."

In 1936, The Lake Charles Bank and Trust acquired the Rigmaiden Hotel property. The hotel continued to operate under the management of J. J. RIGMAIDEN and PAUL GREINER.

The caption of a photograph in the MAUDE REID scrapbook of the Lake Charles Bank and Trust Company taken reads "The light colored building in the center is the present home of the Lake Charles Bank and Trust Company on the ground floor and the Vann Hotel in the two upper stories – 1938. The site of this building has been occupied since the late 70s by a boarding-house (Mrs. GLASSPOOL in the 70s and early 80s). BOB BROWN's restaurant and hotel in the 90s and early 1900s – then Rigmaiden's Hotel until 1938 when the bank bought the property and constructed the above building..." Mrs. MARK E. MICHIE operated the hotel.

This building later became the Gulf National Bank. In 1949 the Vann Hotel was closed due to plans by the Gulf National Bank to expand its offices and other facilities.

Social Security Administration Office was in this building for a number of years.

THE LAKE CHARLES HOTEL

The Lake Charles Hotel was located at 302 Ryan Street on the corner of Ryan and Belden Streets. It was built in 1913 on the property of Mrs. IDA DARTEZ, daughter of WILLIAM ATHENS. The hotel was within walking distances of the K. C. S. and S. P. depots. It had all the modern conveniences of an up-to-date hotel. Each room had an outside exposure securing ample ventilation. There were a large number of bathrooms. Large galleries added to its appearance.

The hotel was thoroughly renovated in 1918 and sold by Mrs. DARTEZ to AUGUST KOOLMAN. Mr. KOOLMAN came from Nebraska.

CHEROKEE HOTEL

The Cherokee Hotel was a boarding house at 303 Iris Street near the corner of Cole Street. L. WHITE built the hotel in 1913. The house contained nineteen rooms, and the conveniences embodied the most modern fixtures. The interior was finished handsomely and in artistic and style and harmony. MAMIE CRAFT was the proprietor. In the 1921 City Directory, the boarding house was listed as a hotel.

A May 1932 ad read, "Reduced summer rates, hot and cold water, electric fans in rooms. Meals if desired.

Its proprietor in 1949 was A. H. NEWMAN. In 1950, Mr. STANLEY BOUDREAUX was the manager.

In 1960, the hotel was remodeled and reopened under new management by PRISCILLA LAIN. It was a 20-room substantial building, which could easily be converted into offices.

In 1964, Reinauer Real Estates reported that the hotel was to be torn down and removed from the lot and asked that those interested make an offer.

CHARLESTON

The Charleston Hotel, located at Ryan and Pujo Streets was completed in 1929. It was built by H. T. McCLAIN and was owned by The Charleston Hotel Company and managed by SAM ARNETT.

When completed, the building was the city's first skyscraper. The bottom two stories were faced with cement molded to resemble cut stone blocks and the upper eight stories were faced with tan brick in the Neo-Classical Beaux Arts style. It was topped by a stone cornice and some windows on the top story were surrounded by pilasters and elaborate spandrel panels. The interior of the building had a two-story lobby, elaborate tile work, and balconies on the upper level. The Charleston Ballroom, located on the second floor, had Corinthian pilasters. Weekly dances were held on the open roof garden. It was an important center of social activity for decades. There was a coffee shop that served excellent food and the bar was one of the most attractive found anywhere.

The hotel changed owners in 1932. (Reprinted from the Aug. 31, 1932, *Lake Charles American Press*.) "The Charleston Hotel Company was taken over by the Daley-Moffat Hotel Building Company. H. T. McCLAIN and GEORGE BAILLIO, registered agents, are now operating the company and took charge today. A. HOLLINS Jr., H. T. McCLAIN and GEORGE BAILLIO are the incorporators. CARL SUTTLE continues as manager of the hotel. The new operating company has issued 2000 shares of stock at no par value. The building company will operate and pay the Daley-Moffat Company a percentage of the profits for the use of the furniture and fixtures.

The Charleston Hotel closed its doors on May 7, 1973, on orders of the state fire marshal. The hotel was ordered to end operations because it failed to meet minimum fire safety standards for the protection of its occupants.

The historic structure was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

An article in the *American Press* on January 5, 1984, concerned the old hotel. It reported that the first two floors had been restored; the arches azure tile embossed with a floral design reminiscent of a Mediterranean villa. Ornate iron railing supports carried out the blue of the sky and sea theme.

The original terrazzo tile flooring remained intact. Marble was used on the staircase that is tucked away in an alcove leading to the second floor.

The lobby was rimmed with coats of arm. The original crests were restored. The ice cream parfait colors of the New Orleans French Quarter were recreated in the borders and crests.

On the second floor the stained glass skylight was the focal point of a sitting room.

In a follow-up story in the *American Press* on November 2, 2008, the following information was given.

1. The 10-story structure was fully restored and renovated by the Shearman Corporation. The grand ballroom can be rented for special event. Office space and full-floor lofts are available on the upper levels.

2. The bottom floor was decorated with all the elegance of the original hotel lobby, including the fully restored lobby chandelier, a special gift of local preservationists Dr. JOE and LYDIA CASH to the SHEARMAN family.

3. Floors three and four were renovated for use as office space. Floors five through 10 were restored as lofts with walk-in closets, large bathroom tubs and fully equipped island kitchens.

4. The windows offer views of downtown Lake Charles and the lakefront, and are fitted with wooden shades.

QUERY

NUGENT, LEE

Any information on JAMES NUGENT married to FRANCOISE ANNIE "NANCY" LEE, 1834 in Calcasieu Parish; WILLIAM or MARK LEE in Vermillion Parish or St. Landry Parish, 1811. NUGENT families in Rapides or St. Landry Parishes.

GLORIA MOREAU, 10239 September Dr., Cincinnati, OH 45251

OUR PAST – AMERICAN PRESS – AUGUST 26, 2014

By MIKE JONES

75 YEARS AGO – August 26, 1939

ILES FAMILY REUNION

Oberlin – Mr. and Mrs. LILLY ILES were made very happy recently when they were visited by their children. An old-fashioned get-together reunion was enjoyed. Those calling were: Mr. and Mrs. ROLAND CABINESS and children from Pine Ridge, Oregon; Mr. and Mrs. FRANK ILES, Dry Creek; Mr. and Mrs. CROCKETT GILL, Leesville; Mr. and Mrs. RAYMOND McCRAWL, Baton Rouge; Mrs. L. L. HARRIS, Lake Charles; Mrs. EMMA HUNT, Reeves; Mr. and Mrs. EMMA HUNT, Reeves; Mr. and Mrs. DAN ISLER and children of Kinder; Mr. and Mrs. JOE ILES, Oberlin; Mrs. MAYO ILES, Clarks, La. Other callers were: Mrs. J. E. CABINESS and baby, and BILL CABINESS of Hackberry; and Mr. and Mrs. R. E. McGHEE of Clarks.

THE DAILY AMERICAN (26 JULY 1897)

Information Gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member No. 1296

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

OLLIE HETRICK is having a neat cottage built near J. BUCK's brick yard.

Culvert Contractor ALBERT BARR, of the K. C. S. & G. road is in the city today. The culverts on the new road are now all completed.

NEWS OF WATER CRAFT. Considerable Trade in Watermelons – Lumber Shipments

The schooner *C. H. Moore* is ballast from Corpus Christi and will load from Drew & Powell's mill for Point Isabel.

The big three-masted schooner, *A. J. Perkins* is up in ballast from Corpus Christi.

The lugger, *Two Friends*, came up yesterday loaded with watermelons from Leesburg. She will get enough to ship a carload to northern markets.

The sloop *Gypsy Queen* arrived yesterday with eight hundred melons for GEORGE BAKER.

The mail boat *Ontario* cleared her wharf this morning heavily loaded with freight and with a large passenger list.

Steamer *Ernest* went down to Calcasieu Pass yesterday morning returning today with the barge *Mona*, which was placed at Perkins & Miller's mill and the barge *Olive*, which was placed at W. B. NORRIS's mill. Both will load with export lumber.

The tug *Lenore* came up from Sabine Pass last night.

The schooner *Henrietta* cleared this morning for Matagorda, loaded with lumber from the BEL Lumber Co's mill.

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

Mrs. WM. FAUCETT was seriously sick yesterday.

Mrs. BOEHM's little baby is quite sick this week.

BERT BAKER is quite sick at his home south of town.

Miss NELLIE CLINE is visiting with Miss DAISY BAKER to-day.

C. G. C. PAGEOT is transacting business in Jennings today.

J. W. RHORER went to Opelousas this morning on business.

ROLLY STAFFORD is slowly recovering from his recent sickness.

Mrs. T. BERNARD went to Lafayette yesterday morning to visit friends a few days.

PAUL STONE who has been visiting friends in this city returned to Welsh this morning.

Capt. GEO. LOCK and Mr. RUDOLPH KRAUSE, of Lockport, came over from Westlake this afternoon.

Deputy Sheriff MILTON CROWLEY, who has been spending awhile in the city returned to his home this morning.

K. G. LEWIS a prominent merchant of Vincent spent yesterday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. LEWIS.

The C. E. Society of the Christian Church invites you to attend their Peanut Social on the lawn opposite J. M. MASON's residence.

Miss BERTHA TARO, who has been visiting with Mrs. T. BERNARD for a few days returned to her home in Carencrow this morning.

Mrs. M. ROSE and daughter, LULA, of Alexandria, who have been visiting in the city for a few days returned to their home this morning.

Miss VIVIAN and HILDA CLARK, charming young ladies of Crowley, who have been visiting Mrs. E. D. MILLER returned to their home this morning.

ELI RAY, son of ex-Speaker S. P. HENRY, of Cameron, came up on Saturday's boat and left Saturday night for New Orleans where he will undergo treatment for his eyes.

Mrs. ARAD THOMPSON left this morning over the Watkins Route for Vinton, Iowa, where she will visit friends for some time, and from there she will go to Clear Lake. She will be absent about two months.

FAILED TO CONFIRM. Mr. Mason is Not Yet Postmaster of Lake Charles.

The United States senate adjourned Saturday and failed to confirm the president's appointment of J. M. MASON to be postmaster of Lake Charles. As the senate has now adjourned the president may appoint Mr. MASON to serve until the next meeting of congress. Some, however, think that the failure to confirm his nomination kills the chances of Mr. MASON for office. The other candidates are Messrs. CLAUDE MAYO, D. M. FOSTER, A. A. WENZ, YOUNG and one or two others.

FENTON PERSONALS. Comings and Goings of People Well Known in that Section. **Correspondence *Daily American***

Fenton July 25 – Mr. and Mrs. J. P. OSBORNE drove across the country to Lake Charles last Friday to spend a few days visiting with their son.

WILL BUTLER and family arrived here Tuesday from Texas and will drive to Welsh to visit relatives and friends.

Miss HARRIET FENTON went to Kinder Thursday morning to visit a few days with friends.

Mrs. G. W. CRAWFORD went to spring Creek Thursday morning to spend a few day's visiting with friends.

Born, July 9, to Mr. and Mrs. E. W. THOMPSON, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. I. J. MILLS spent Thursday with his son JACK MILLS and wife.

Mrs. ETTA NEWHOUSE is assisting Mrs. G. W. CRAWFORD with her work a few days.

SAM PAYNE and Sister MARY spent Sunday with J. M. NEWHOUSE and family.

Mrs. BURGER took the train Friday morning for Oberlin.

Quite a number of people from Fenton attended the dance at Iowa Station Friday night and reported a good time.

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

EXPORT LUMBER. The steamer *Kirkwell* is now loading at Sabine Pass with 2,500,000 feet of lumber from the Calcasieu Export Company.

BOTTLING WORKS SOLD. G. J. GRANGE has purchased the Calcasieu Bottling Works of C. HORTMAN and will continue the business at the old stand on the ferry wharf.

TO GO TO THE BEACH. J. W. EGGLESTON and wife and Miss MABEL, S. D. GRAHAM and wife, Miss ETHEL GUILD and Mr. ALDRICH leave for the gulf tomorrow morning to spend several weeks on the beach.

COLORED EXCURSION. Three coaches of colored excursionists came in over the Watkins road Saturday afternoon. They had the usual camp meeting and ball at Goosport that night, and returned to Alexandria this morning.

MORMON PREACHERS. It is said that two Mormon preachers are now engaged in trying to convert to their faith the people living along the K. C. S. & G., about 45 miles north of here.

POOR TARGET SHOOTING. Company "G" engaged in target practice Saturday evening. The range was 200 yards and no very good shooting was done. Out of a possible 70 Sergeant E. CLEMENTS scored 43, KEARNEY scored 35 and McKENNON 34.

WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN DEAD. Mr. SAMUEL LYONS, one of Lake Charles's most respected citizens, after a long spell of sickness, died at his home Saturday night and was buried yesterday at 5 o'clock.

AN ENCAMPMENT HERE. Company "G" will go into camp Wednesday evening in the armory and will remain encamped until they leave for Shreveport. The boys will drill every morning from 4:30 until 6 and hope to be in fine shape when they leave for the encampment in August.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. Well Merited Punishment Meted Out to a Brutal Italian This Morning.

The Mayor's court did a rushing business this morning, the fines aggregating \$32.50. Mayor CROWLEY called Councilman LYONS to the chair and made a charge against a Dago for disorderly conduct. The Dago had a stout stick about an inch thick and was using this for a club, with which he beat his horse. He was yelling and beating the horse over the head and punching him with the sharp end of the stick. He almost beat the horse insensible, knocking him back on his haunches. After hearing the evidence Mr. LYONS said that there was a great deal of cruelty to animals around Lake Charles at present and it ought to be and must be stopped. He said that there was no city ordinance against it, but in this instance it certainly was disorderly conduct and deserved a very heavy fine. He fined the Dago \$25 or 48 hours in the calaboose. The Dago chose the latter alternative and is now cooling down in the city prison. Following were the cases disposed of.

O. SARY, disorderly conduct, fined \$5.00 or 10 days.

JOSEPH PORCHE, disturbing church services and using bad language, fined \$2.50 or 5 days work on the street.

JOE SHAW arrested for disturbing the peace, was dismissed for want of evidence.

ED WILLIAMS, colored, arrested for the same offense, escaped.

FRANK TERRANOVA for disorderly conduct was fined \$25 or 48 hours in the calaboose.

THE FARMERS INSTITUTE. One at Jennings Not Largely Attended, But A Success.

W. E. GILLET's melons were a sight to behold, and L. L. MORSE's pears and O. B. JENKINS' figs made a wonderful show.

C. M. RICHARD and J. C. LeBLEU were over from Lake Charles Wednesday.

The many friends of J. W. ROSTEET in this end of the parish are very much gratified over his election to the position of parish treasurer again, as his prompt and courteous attention to the business has won him many warm friends here.

BEN LEWIS, that popular representative of I. L. LYONS, was in town to-day.

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 #1

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BARBERS

BURKE, TOM
BURGESS & GRAHAM, 833 Ryan
CARMALO S, 1034 Railroad ave

ERNEST, P. A., 621 Ryan
FUSILER, PAUL

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DUHON, L. (c), 938 Railroad ave
KELLOGG, D. D., Levy Bldg
KITTERMAN, S. A., 827 Ryan

Majestic Hotel Shop, Majestic Hotel, Pujo st.
MASSCENI, L., 834 Railroad ave
RENTZ, W. J., Lake City

BICYCLES AND REPAIRS

RICHARD, EWELL J., 619 Ryan

BILLIARDS (See Pool and Billiard Parlors.)

BLACKSMITHS

GUILLORY, C. A., 415 Kirkman
KLEUVE, M., 360 Bilbo
NELSON, C. M., 163 Opelousas

SMITH, EDW., 919 Lyons
TUTTLE, J. H., Cole and Iris

BOARDING HOUSES AND ROOMS

COLE, E. W., 219 Lawrence
DAIGLE, HENRY, 516 Kirby
DEARBORN, Mrs. F. W., 819 Hodges

HUTCHINS, Mrs. M. E., 207 Division
LABAUVE, O. J. F., 129 Lawrence

Advertisement: Muller's; Mathieu's Drug Store; Leon & E. A. Chavanne; G. T. Rock Hardware.

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BOARDING HOUSES (continued)

LARKIN, Mrs. EULA, 713 Lyons
MECHE, Mrs. A. J., 402 Hodges
MERRITT, WM., 102 Bilbo
MILLER, Mrs. L., 814 Bilbo
NASON Villa, 607 Hodges

RYAN, Mrs. D. E., 602 Bilbo
SINGLETON, F. E., 919 Front
STEPHENSON, Mrs. L. E., 205 Bilbo
WATKINS House, 1212 Ryan

BOOK STORES – PERIODICALS

GUNN's Book Store, 910 Ryan
IRVINE & IRVINE, 725 Ryan

HARROP's, 717 Ryan

BOTTLING WORKS

Coca Cola Bottling Wks, Front st
Lake City Bottling Wks, Ryan and Church

MILLS, S. A., 312 Ryan
TURNER Bottling Wks, 216 Clarence

BRICK MANUFACTURERS

BUCK Brick Yard, Hodges and East

DeLATTE & LaGRANGE, Railroad and Shattuck

BROKERS

BEATTY Brokerage Co, Front

CRADDOCK, W. P., Commercial Bldg

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

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BROOM FACTORY

ALLEN J., Kennedy st

BUGGIES (SEE CARRIAGES.)

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Calcasieu Bldg and Loan Assn., Von Phul-Gordon Bldg

BUSINESS COLLEGES

WALDEN's Business College, Commercial Bldg

CARRIAGES

KAUFMAN, S. & Sons, 613 Ryan

Lage Charles Carriage and Impl. Co, Mill and Ryan

CABINET MAKERS

Lage Charles Planing Mill Co, Ryan st

CANDY MANUFACTURERS

New Pork Candy Kitchen, 831 Ryan

SHROPULAS, P., 811 Ryan

CANAL AND IRRIGATION COMPANIES

Kinder Canal Co., Viterbo Gldg
Missouri Canal Co., Viterbo Gldg

N. A. Land and Timber Co., Calc Nat Bank Bldg

Advertisements: Muller's; Leon & E. F. Chavanne; Mathieu's Drug Store; G. T. Rock Hdwe.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

BEATTY Brokerage Co, Front and Pujo BLOCH, SOL, 206 Division

CEMENT AND CEMENT ROOFING

DeLATTE & LaGRANGE (Trinity Board Cement, Carey Magnesia Cement Roofing), Railroad
ave and Shattuck

CIVIL ENGINEERS

ELMO, GEO A., r 1039 Front
GORHAM, E. L., r 711 Sixth
MANDELL, T. H., Chavanne Bldg

SHUTTS, F. P., Eddy Bldg
WALKER, JOHN, r 310 Ann

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

BULLOCH, N. D., 829 Ryan
GROSS' Smoke House, 815 Ryan

Majestic Cigar and News Stand, Majestic Hotel
Majestic Cigar Emporium, opp Majestic Hotel

CLEANING AND DYEING (SEE ALSO TAILORING.)

ASSUNTO's Cleaning and Dyeing Establishment, 305 Lawrence

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

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HARMON, The Fashionable Tailor,
812 Ryan

WALL (W. P. Tailoring Co) 320 Pujo

CLOTHIERS

DAIGLE, C. F. & Co, Ryan and Broad
LEVY ARMAND, 715 Ryan
MULLER's Clothing Dept,
Ryan and Division

REINAUER, S. & L., 813 Ryan
RICHARD & DAIGLE, 807-9 Ryan
MARTIN's Store, Ryan and Broad

COLD DRINKS

MANCUSO, B., 400 Franklin
MANCUSO, J., 400 Boulevard
MERRITT, C. E., 302 Boulevard
MERRITT, W. H., 814 Railroad ave

MOORE, TAYLOR (c), 139 Boulevard
Palace Cold Drinks, 605 Ryan
RIGMAIDEN, J., 1228 Geiffers
ROSS, WM. (c), 1221 Lawrence

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

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DEVILLIER, MOISE, b. 21 Jan. 1902, d. 16 Mar. 1978
DEWEY, AUGERSTUS S., b. 27 Apr. 1927, d. 29 Oct. 1992
DEWITT, JOHN S., b. 11 Apr. 1917, d. 12 Nov. 1977; next to MARTHA McLIN DEWITT
DEWITT, MARTHA McLIN, b. 23 Dec. 1919, d. 14 Feb. 1974; age 54 yrs.
 Headstone says MARTHA M.
DEWOODY, STEPHEN KEITH, b. 4 May 1956, d. 5 Feb. 1988
DI BARTOLO, JACK, b. 4 Sep. 1907, d. 7 Oct. 1984
DIARTOLO, LENA, b. 14 Apr. 1911, d. 31 Mar. 1995
DICKERSON, EMILY MILLER, b. no date, d. May 1970
DICKERSON, HELEN A., b. 19 Oct. 1911, d. 16 Mar. 1988
DICKERSON, Infant, b. no date, d. Aug. 1986; Stillbirth of THERESA DICKERSON
DIETER, ROBERT, Sr., b. 15 Oct. 1922, d. 30 May 1987
DIGIGLIA, Dr. LUCAS L., b. no date, d. 21 Apr. 1975
DIGIGLIA, ROSE MARIE, b. 1919, d. 6 July 1985
DIGILIA, HATTIE, b. no date, d. 26 Dec. 1995; TILLIE
DIGILIA, JOSIE B., b. 7 Feb. 1924, d. 3 Feb. 1994
DIGILIA, MABEL M., b. 19 Feb. 1913, d. 23 Sept. 1996
DILLIA, MARIE ASSUNTO, b. 18 Jan. 1914, d. 15 May 1988
DINGLER, RAY, b. 5 Feb. 1922, d. 10 Jan. 1991
DINSMORE, JOSEPHINE, b. no date, d. 25 Feb. 1977
DITTMAN, WILLIAM J., b. no date, d. 8 Sept. 1968; age 60 yrs. - born in New Orleans, La.
DIVERLY, JOSEPH C., b. 5 Apr. 1913, d. 2 Feb. 1981; US Army WWII Korea
DIXON, RAYMOND, Jr., b. 8 Oct. 1919, d. 19 Dec. 1991
DODSON, PATRICIA J., b. 14 Nov. 1993, d. 20 Aug. 1993 ?
DOE, ????, b. no date, d. 1990
DOIRON, JOHN, b. 23 June 1906 d. 5 Feb. 1994
DOISE, KARMYN, b. 24 Sep., 1976, d. 17 Oct. 1976; born in Lake Charles, La.
DOLAND, JACK V., b. 32 Mar. 1928, d. 25 Apr. 1991
DOMINGUE, HOMER, b. no date, d. 14 June 1968; age 59 yrs, born in Rayne, La.
DOMINGUE, MARIE, b. 18 Dec. 1923, d. 12 Nov. 1991
DOMINIAK, INEZ, b. 31 Jan. 1908, d. 25 Jan. 1973; age 64 yrs.
DONAHOE, RICHARD E., Jr., b. no date, d. 11 Dec. 1969; age 44 yrs., born in Nogales, AZ.
DONLAN, HELEN WALSH, b. 9 Dec. 1917, d. 8 Nov. 1980
DONNELLY, FELIX J., b. no date, d. 16 Aug. 1972; age 70 yrs., born in Camden, NJ
DONOVAN, ELMA, b. 1 Sep. 1907, d. 12 Jan. 1980
DONOVAN, IRVIN J., b. no date, d. 24 May 1977

DOOLAN, JAMES BURNET, b. 15 Apr. 1922, d. 29 Aug. 1978;
 next to KATIE ELIZABETH DOOLAN

DOOLAN, KATIE ELIZABETH, b. 19 Dec. 1895, d. 21 Feb. 1971; age 75 yrs., born in Ga..
 Next to JAMES BURNET DOOLAN and LELAND C. DOOLAN.

DOOLAN, LELAND C., b. 14 Oct. 1917, d. 4 Feb. 1974; age 56 yrs., born in Lake Charles, La.,
 next to JAMES BURNET DOOLAN and KATIE ELIZABETH DOOLAN.

DOOLAN, MARGARET ALCEDE, b. 1 Jan. 1910, d. 18 Nov. 1977; born in Lake Charles, La.

DOOLAN, RICHARD P., b. no date, d. 23 Apr. 1972; age 56 yrs.

DORE, ANGELIC, b. no date, d. 27 Sep. 1970; age 59 yrs, born in Ville Platte, La.

DORE, MELISSA, b. 25 Aug. 1978, d. 31 Oct. 1978

DORE, PIERRE, Sr., b. no date, d. 23 Jan. 1971; age 65 yrs., born in New Iberia, La.

DORGANT, GERALD ROY, b. 6 Dec. 1951, d. 25 July 1992

DOROCIAK, JOSEPH L., b. no date, d. 1 June 1972; age 40 yrs., born in Chicago, Ill.

DOUCET, ANDREW, b. no date, d. 7 Feb. 1976

DOUCET, APRIL ELIZABETH, b. 28 Apr. 1988, d. 13 May 1988

DOUCET, BERTON J., b. 13 Jan. 1930, d. 30 Oct. 1985

DOUCET, CHARLOEET F., b. 12 Dec. 1947, d. 24 June 1987

DOUCET, EDMINIA, b. 5 Jan. 1919, d. 31 Oct. 1994

DOUCET, ELLA, b. no date, d. 18 Mar. 1987

DOUCET, HARRIS, b. 5 Oct. 1916, d. 23 Feb. 1991

DOUCET, HILLARY J., b. 10 Dec. 1926, d. 5 Nov. 1989

DOUCET, IGNACE PAT, b. 24 July 1924, d. 27 Mar. 1992

DOUCET, JACKIE, b. 23 Jan. 1931, d. 18 Nov. 1990

DOUCET, JOHNNIE CECILE, b. 24 Feb. 1949, d. 19 Feb. 1991

DOUCET, LAWRENCE, b. 23 July 1917, d. 14 Nov. 1989

DOUCET, LEONCE, b. 17 Jan. 1916, d. 8 Nov. 1973; age 57 yrs., born in Mowata, La.

DOUCET, MARY RAVIE, b. no date, d. 28 Dec. 1973; age 79 yrs., born in Lake Arthur, La.

DOUCET, MILTON, b. 24 Sep. 1929, d. 14 Dec. 1985

DOUCET, PAUL M., b. 22 May 1942, d. 4 June 1995

DOUCET, PERCY J., b. 8 May 1919, d. 30 Mar. 1990

DOUCET, PERCY JOSEPH, Jr., b. 6 Oct. 1950, d. 5 July 1995

DOUCET, RISTA, b. 21 July 1916, d. 10 June 1984

DOUCET, U. V., b. 17 Dec. 1934, d. 13 Feb. 1989

DOUCET, WILBERT, b. 3 Feb. 1938, d. 1 July 1993

DOUGET, CARLLON, b. 22 Sep. 1931, d. April 1996

DOUGET, ELFAGE, Jr., b. 1918, d. 1998; next to NOLA D. DOUGET

DOUGET, KARSTAL KOURTNEY, b. no date, d. 23 July 1971; age 2 yrs. old

DOUGET, NOLA D., b. 1918, d. no date; next to ELFAGE DOUGET, Jr.

DOUGHTY, THOMAS, b. no date, d. 8 Feb. 1970; still born, born in Lake Charles, La.

DOWLING, Infant, b. & d. 25 Nov. 1991

DOWNING, CHARLES A., Sr., b. 15 July 1920, d. Mar. 1994

DOYLE, JOHN SCOTT, b. no date, d. 20 Apr. 1996

DRISCOLL, JOHN ALBERT, b. no date, d. 20 Apr. 1972; age 44 yrs., born in Boston, Ma

DRONET, AZENA, b. no date, d. 4 Nov. 1984

DRUM, BESSIE M., b. 18 May 1920, d. 28 Apr. 1996

DRUMM, WALTER, b. 20 Sep. 1910, d. 15 May 1996

DRURY, EULA, b. no date, d. 25 Jun 1968; age 59 yrs., born in Eunice, La.
 DRURY, JAMES, b. 15 Feb. 1917, d. 4 Sep. 1981
 DUBOIS, WHITNEY J., Jr., b. 22 Sep. 1928 d. 3 Nov. 1980; born in New Iberia, La.
 DUCOTE, Dr. ABBINGTON A., b. 4 June 1906, d. 29 Aug. 1987
 DUCOTE, LAURENCE N., b. 13 Jan. 1906, d. 1 Mar. 1977; born in St. Martinville, La.
 DUFRENE, LILLIE MAE NELSON, b. 11 June 1921, d. 27 June 1991
 DUGAN, ROSE, b. 26 Oct. 1931, d. 22 Oct. 1985
 DUGAS ADEZ, b. 2 Feb. 1911, d. 19 Aug. 1996
 DUHON, ADRIAN, b. 29 Oct. 1903, d. 9 Oct. 1978; born in Sweetlake, La.
 DUHON, ANNA LOU, b. 15 Aug. 1917, d. 25 July 1993
 DUHON, EARL, b. 27 July 1919, d. 26 Oct. 1983
 DUHON, ERNEST, b. 1915, d. 1975
 DUHON FRANK, b. 23 Nov. 1882, d. 21 Dec. 1972; age 90 yrs., born in Cameron, La.
 DUHON, HELEN, b. 1914, d. 4 May 1996
 DUHON, JEWEL, b. 5 Oct. 1916, d. 10 June 1995
 DUHON, KEITH L., b. 8 Feb. 1965, d. 16 Aug. 1996
 DUHON, LOUIS G., b. 5 Oct. 1909, d. 28 July 1992
 DUHON, ODESSA, b. 3 May 1921, d. 28 Nov. 1994
 DUHON, OTIS J., b. 22 Jan. 1912, d. 17 Jan. 1981
 DUHON, OVERTON, b. 21 Jan. 1915, d. 12 May 1990
 DUHON, PHILOMEN B., b. 29 Sep. 1915, d. 9 Jan. 1984
 DUHON, PRISCILLA ANN, b. no date, d. 10 May 1968; age 20 yrs., born in Grandlake, La.
 DUHON, Mrs. SHANELLE, b. no date, d. 25 Sep. 1973; age 49 yrs.
 DUHON, SHANNELLE J., b. 15 July 1914, d. 29 Feb. 1988
 DUHON, STEPHANIE DENISE, b. no date, d. 23 Sep. 1969; pre-mature infant,
 born in Lake Charles, La.
 DUHON, UTILE J., b. no date, d. 10 Apr. 1996
 DUHON, WILLIE RAY, b. 1955, d. 24 July 1987
 DUMATRAIT, WILLIAM, b. 9 Oct. 1913, d. 7 June 1993
 DUNMAN, BRIAN C., b. 1944, d. 31 Mar. 1984
 DUNMAN, ETHEL H., b. 1910, d. 1990
 DUNN, _____, b. 11 Feb. 1915, d. 6 Dec. 1986
 DUNN, KERN GILBERT, b. 25 Aug. 1962, d. 29 Nov. 1994
 DUPLECHAIN, ALFRED, b. 8 July 1924, d. 9 May 1986
 DUPLECHIN, CHARLES, b. 21 Sep. 1906, d. 10 Feb. 1944
 DUPLECHIN, JOHNNIE, b. 27 Apr. 1900, d. 24 June 1981
 DUPLICHI, VIOLA, b. 4 Jan. 1928, d. 13 May 1989
 DUPREE, DOLZA, b. 7 Mar. 1989, d. 7 Mar. 1985
 DUPREE, JOSEPH T., b. 18 Jan. 1913, d. 7 Jan. 1972; age 58 yrs.
 DUPUIE, NATALDIA K., b. 23 Feb. 1896, d. 27 June 1984
 DUPUIS, ADAM, b. 3 Nov. 1908, d. 17 Dec. 1990; next to EMMA NUNEZ DUPUIS.
 DUPUIS, EMMA NUNEZ, b. 16 June 1912, d. 24 June 1979; next to ADAM DUPUIS
 DUPUIS, MARY, b. 24 Dec. 1919, d. 21 Aug. 1986
 DUPUY, ELOISE, b. no date, d. 17 Oct. 1972; age 89 yrs., born in Cameron, La.
 DUPUY, LOUIS, b. no date, d. 15 May 1967; born in Sweetlake, La.
 DURAND, ALBERT, Sr., b. 2 Sep. 1917 d. 24 Oct. 1989

(continued next issue)

MEMBER # 1590

Ancestor Chart

Name of Computer

Add Ms. Gloria Moreau
City 10239 September Dr.
Date Cincinnati, OH 45251

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

4 SYLVAIN SONNIER II

(Father of No. 2)
b. 6 FEB 1771
p.b. OPELOUSAS, LA
m. 10 DEC 1802 OPELOUSAS, LA
d. 28 SEP 1829
p.d. LATAYETTE, LA

2 VALERY SONNIER

(Father of No. 1)
b. 20 FEB 1804
p.b. OPELOUSAS, LA
m. 5 OCT 1824
d. 1876
p.d. OPELOUSAS, LA

5 JUDITH BELLO

(Mother of No. 2)
b. 29 JAN 1777
p.b. OPELOUSAS, LA
d. 4 FEB 1817
p.d. MALLET WOODS, LA

1 ARTHEMISE SOIGNEZ

b. 20 NOV 1828
p.b. OPELOUSAS, LA
m. 19 JUN 1845 OPELOUSAS, LA
d.
p.d.

(Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

3 ARTHEMISE CARRIERE

(Mother of No. 1)
b. 18 OCT 1806
p.b. OPELOUSAS, LA
d. 1867
p.d. OPELOUSAS, LA

7 JACINTE/HIACINTHE

(Mother of No. 3)
b. 1782 NATIVE AMERICAN
p.b.
d.
p.d.

JOSEPH MOREAU

(Spouse of No. 1)
b. 1827 d. 1874
p.b. OPELOUSAS, LA p.d.

8 SYLVAIN SONNIER I

(Father of No. 4)
b. 1736/7
p.b. PETITCOUDIAC, ACADIA
m. APRIL 1766
d. 25 JAN 1801
p.d. OPELOUSAS, LA

9 MARIE MADELEINE BOURG

(Mother of No. 4)
b. 4 JAN 1744
p.b. TRACADIE, ILE ST. JEAN
d. 30 MAY 1814 - LA BUTTE, LA
p.d. BUR. ST. MARTINVILLE, LA

10 DONATO BELLO

b. 1740 NAPLES, KINGDOM OF ITALY
p.b. CORAND, KINGDOM OF ITALY
m. 15 JAN 1765 NEW ORLEANS, LA
d. 20 DEC 1787
p.d. OPELOUSAS, LA

11 SUSANNA MOREAU

(Mother of No. 9)
b. 1746
p.b. ALABAMA
d. BEFORE 7 JAN 1822
p.d. OPELOUSAS, LA

12

(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

13

(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 PIERRE CARRIERE

(Father of No. 7)
b. 1757
p.b. MOBILE, AL
m. 8 FEB 1804 OPELOUSAS
d. 1827
p.d. "PIERRE OF MALLET WOODS" LA

15 MARIE LOUISE VIVARET

(Mother of No. 7)
b. 1761/1763
p.b. ILLINOIS ?
d. 19 OCT 1813
p.d. OPELOUSAS, LA

16 PIERRE SONNIER I

b. 1696 GRAND PRE, ACADIA
m. 1716 CHIPPOUDY, ACADIA
d. PETITCOUDIAC, NEW BRUNSWICK

17 MARIE MADELEINE COMEAU

b. 1698. GRAND PRE, ACADIA
d. 1767 PETITCOUDIAC, NEW BRUNSWICK

18 CHARLES BOURG

b. 1695 PORT ROYAL, ACADIA
m. 20 JUN 1790 RICHELIEU, QUEBEC, CAN

19 ANNE BOUDREAUX

b.
d.

20 VICTOR BELLO

b. 1698 NAPLES, CAMPANIA, ITALY
m. 1760

MARIE DE LA MARO

b. 1718
d.

22 JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU

b. 2 JUL 1709 SILLERY, QUEBEC, CANADA
m. 1747

23 MARIE JEANNE ANDRE DIT LA FLEUR

b. 1728 / 1733 SILLERY, QUEBEC, CAN
d. 29 JUL 1803 OPELOUSAS, LA

24

b.
m.
d.

↑
DITE

25

b.
d.

"DIT" NAME

26

b.
m.
d.

FOR
FEMALES

27

b.
d.

28 JOSEPH JACQUES CARRIERE

b. 1720/1722 MOBILE, AL
m. 1755

d. 18 FEB 1790

29 MARIE LOUISE LAVERGNE

b. 1733 CANNE BRULEE, NEW ORLEANS
d. 24 AUG 1822

30 PIERRE PART DIT VIVARET

b. 29 DEC 1709 PORT ROYAL, ACADIA

31 FRANCOISE DESNOIERS

m. 4 APR 1766 ILLINOIS
b.
d. by MAY 1773

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KINFOLKS – Vol. 41 No. 2 - p. 72

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Mr. & Mrs. Glenn Gay	Mr. & Mrs. Wayne Moore	Mr. & Mrs. Michael Roy
Mr. Gedge Gayle	Mr. Keith Nabours	Mrs. Susan Simmons
Mr. & Mrs. Clave E. Gill	Mr. & Mrs. Marvin Noack	Lana Sullivan
Mr. & Mrs. Jimmy Gill	Mr. Michael Nunez	Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Taveney
Miss Betty Jean Henry		Mr. & Mrs. Ronald White



KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

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Volume 41 No 4 - December 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 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

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

Mark Your Calendar for Meetings -

2018 - Jan. 20, March 17, May 19, Sept. 15, Nov. 17

NOVEMBER MEETING

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society was held on Saturday, November 18th, at 10:00 a.m. in the Carnegie Meeting Room.

"Lost Lake Charles" was presented by ADLEY CORMIER.

Officers for 2018 were elected and they are:

President – THELMA "PETIE" LaBOVE

Vice-President – LINDA GILL (Program)

Recording Secretary – EVELYN LeBLEU

Corresponding Secretary – DOROTHY AKINS

Treasurer – DIANN OLIVER

KINFOLKS Editor – PAT HUFFAKER

JANUARY MEETING

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society will be held on Saturday, January 20th, at 10:00 a.m. in the Carnegie Meeting Room.

Program will be "Show & Tell" by SWLGS members.

NEW MEMBERS

1639. CARL BLAKE, 4322 Ridgecrest St., Sulphur, LA 70663

1640. JANICE SMITH, 1900 Rosedown Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70605-9700

Membership to Date: 198

IN MEMORIAM

**HARRY ALLEN VEILLON
- 2017**

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY NEWS

www.calcasieulibrary.org/genealogy gen@calcasieu.lib.la.us

337-721-7110

2017 LYNDA M. CARLBERG AWARD RECIPIENT ANNOUNCED

The Calcasieu Parish Public Library is pleased to announce that ARMAJEAN DECLOUET, Genealogy Associate I at the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library, is the recipient of the 2017 Lynda M. Carlberg Award of Merit. DECLOUET, who started out as a part time employee in the Genealogy branch in 1996, was chosen by her colleagues in recognition of outstanding service and exemplary contributions to the Calcasieu Parish Public Library and its patrons. She was promoted to a full-time position in 2001.

As one nominating form read, "Armajeau is highly sought after by our patrons and her warmth and friendliness keep them coming back, some even after many years away still remember being helped by her." Other nominations spoke of DECLOUET as "going the extra mile, not only with patrons, but with fellow staff members." And as one staff member put it, "There are countless wonderful things to mention about Armajeau, and I'm more than positive that anyone who knows her know that she is wonderful, thoughtful, and an incredible hard worker."

When asked what the award means to her, DECLOUET replied, "I am grateful and humbled for this recognition. I am indebted to my co-workers for nominating me. I am blessed to work with a wonderful team of people."

Armajeau, who worked with director Lynda Carlberg, remembers her as having a lasting first impression "I remember meeting Mrs. Carlberg for the first time. It was at my first All-Staff in 1996 after her addressing the staff. During break she came around and spoke to all she could reach, not just hello but interested in what we were doing at our assigned libraries" Armajeau also added, "My pastor teaches, 'We are better together. Be blessed and remember to always be a blessing to someone else.'"

BRANDON SHOUMAKER, branch manager of the SW LA Genealogical and Historical Library spoke of Armajeau by saying, "Armajeau is the face of our branch. She brings invaluable knowledge and experience in genealogical research to our library. She not only shares her considerable knowledge with our patrons, but she also serves as a mentor to our staff, passing along what she knows to the next generation of librarians. Armajeau receiving the Carlberg Award is the culmination of all of her hard work, dedication, friendly service, and commitment to helping our library's patrons uncover their family roots and our library is lucky to have her with us."

Lynda M. Carlberg, Director of the Calcasieu Parish Public Library System from 1978-1997, left a legacy of professional excellence on every level. Her tenure as director was marked by many achievements, the most notable being the passage of a twelve-million-dollar capital improvement bond that provided for the building or remodeling of all thirteen libraries in the parish.

The Library Board of Trustees established a Certificate of Merit in her name, to annually recognize a Calcasieu Parish Public Library staff member for “exemplary contributions to the Calcasieu Parish Public Library and its patrons.”

Past recipient of the Lynda Mills Carlberg Service Award are:

1998 - Loretta Gharst	2013 - Brenda Vice
1999 - Deborah LeBeau and Reta Kaspar	2014 - None
2010 - Angie Ford	2015 - Julie Slaven
2011 - Missi Felio	2016 - Vicky Staton
2012 - Sandy Marshall	2017 - Armajean Declouet

SEPTEMBER PROGRAM

The September program “What’s New at McNeese Archives?” was presented by PATI THREATT, Archivist & Special Collections Librarian at Frazar Memorial Library, McNeese State University.

FRAZAR MEMORIAL LIBRARY ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DEPARTMENT

WHO WE ARE

The Frazar Memorial Library Archives and Special Collections Department began in 1980 when Richard Reid was the Director of the Library. Reid began the Department at the request of Dr. Robert D. Hebert, McNeese State University President. When it began, it consisted of one collection – the Rosa Hart scrapbooks that were saved from a fire at the Lake Charles Little Theatre. Kathie Bordelon volunteered to work with the collection on a part-time basis. Since then, the Department has flourished, proving Dr. Hebert’s premise that there was a need for an archives in the University that would serve the entire Southwest Louisiana Community. The collection has grown to over 275 manuscript collections (5,300 linear feet), 50,000 photographs, and 7,000 books. Our collecting scope encompasses the Southwest Louisiana region and the University. In addition to collecting manuscript materials, the department also administers several rare book collections for the Library.

For more information, contact: Pati Threatt, pthreatt@mcneese.edu. (337) 475-5731,
<http://libguides.mcneese.edu/archives>

WHAT WE DO

Manage the collections. The Archivist decides what we will buy and what we will accept for donations for all our collections. We work closely with donors to make sure they understand what we will do with their materials and how our patrons will use the materials.

Cataloging and preservation. For each manuscript collection, we clean, organize, and re-house the papers and then write a finding aid. A finding aid is a description of the collection, similar to

a catalog record for a book. Then we monitor all the manuscript and book collections for proper preservation and make repairs when necessary. This includes repairing the general collection books, too. The Archive staff also offers guidance to the public regarding preservation issues.

Reference Service. We answer questions through email, phone, Internet Messaging, and in person. We have more users from outside the McNeese community than from within. All patrons using our materials must follow special rules to ensure that the materials suffer the least amount of damage.

Community Service. We work closely with local civic organizations, high school reunion groups, the Lake Charles *American Press*, and other groups on various projects. We answer individual questions and speak to various groups about historical subjects, preservation, etc.

Special Projects. We usually have several special projects going on. You can see some of them on our web page.

WHAT WE HAVE

ARCHIVES MATERIALS

The Archives consists of about 275 collections of materials created by local citizens, local organizations and businesses, and MSU departments. Some examples of these are:

The Andre Dubus Papers
The Dunn & Quinn Records
The Rosa Hart/Lake Charles Little Theater Records
The Maude Reid Scrapbooks
The Leopold Kaufman Records

Within the collections we also have different types of media, from audio cassettes of oral history interviews to motion picture films of McNeese football games. We also have more photographs and negatives than we care to count – at least 50,000.

Catalog records for these materials include MARC records in the Library catalog, Finding Aids in HTML on the website, and paper Finding Aids in our office.

BOOKS AND PRINTED MATERIALS

The Southwest Louisiana Collection or “Special” Collection. This collection consists of published materials about Southwest Louisiana, such as local history works and city directories.

The Friends of the Library Collection. Over several years, the Friends of the Library group purchased early editions of books by American writers to form this considerable collection. The collection includes works by George Washington Cable, John Dos Passos, William Faulkner, Robert Frost, Ernest Hemingway, Eugene O’Neill, William Saroyan, Upton Sinclair, John Steinbeck, and Tennessee Williams.

The Dr. R. Gordon Holcombe Jr. Collection. Dr. Holcombe, a Lake Charles physician, donated this collection which deals primarily with American literature.

The Samuel J. Marino Collection. Marino, a former head librarian at McNeese, donated this Collection which is particularly strong in books on music history, children's literature, and the publishing and printing industry.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy Collection. The Robert E. Lee Chapter 305 of the UDC donated these rare books on the Confederate States of American, the American South, and Louisiana.

Rare Books Collection. This collection consist of rare books collected from a variety of sources. Special Collections deems a book "rare" for several reasons, including physical condition, value, and local availability.

MAJOR COLLECTIONS

The Dunn & Quinn Records consists of architectural drawings, renderings, and correspondence related to various projects of the firm from 1939 to 1996.

The Lake Charles High School Collection contains memorabilia from 1895-2003 collected by the Lake Charles High School Booster Club. Includes scrapbooks, the school newspaper, photographs, homecoming, football, and band programs, directories, plaques, trophies, football films, and lists of graduates.

The A. J. Rybiski Jr. Photographs consist of negatives and prints of photographs taken by Rybiski over a 35-year period, beginning the late 1940s and early 1950s. Most of the photographs are of the Lake Charles area and include numerous subjects, such as schools, churches, and businesses. The collection also contains several boxes of negatives by photographer Isaac Murrey.

The W. T. Burton Industries Collection contains journals, record books, invoice books, cash books, account books, ledgers, and other records relating to the early W. T. Burton Industries of Sulphur.

The McNeese State University/Athletic Collection contains annual guides and game programs for football, basketball, spring sports, golf, tennis, track and field, softball, baseball, soccer, and volleyball from 1945 to the present.

The Kelly, Weber Company Collection contains general ledgers, account books, and journals from the wholesale and retail grocery firm whose main office was located in Lake Charles from 1896 to the 1980s. The collection also contains information on land purchases and sales.

The Krause and Managan Lumber Company Collection includes cash books, journals, ledgers, plat books, sales books, and employee records from 1882 to 1939. The company, one of

the earliest lumber mills in the area, was previously known as the Perkins and Miller Lumber Company.

The Lake Charles Little Theatre Collection consists scrapbooks, playbills, photographs, clippings, postcards, correspondence, from 1927 to 2009.

The Rosa Hart Papers consists of materials relating to the Lake Charles Little Theatre and personal documents, ca 1905-1964.

The Lake Charles City Records Collection consists of the minutes of the Lake Charles City Council from July 1868 to May 1967, records of ordinances from 1898 to 1961, and indexes to both.

The John M. Gabriel Architectural Drawings consists of records from the early 1940s to the late 1980s, including residences, businesses, schools, and churches.

The Alba Heywood Collection documents the Heywood brothers, who brought in Louisiana's first oil well. This collection contains legal and financial forms and correspondence from various business ventures from 1899 to 1921. The collection also contains photographs and scrapbooks from Heywood's early career as the leader of Alba Heywood's Concert Company and information from his son, Alba Heywood, Jr.

The Alvin O. King Collection contains correspondence, newspapers, business papers, diaries, political papers, tokens, and photographs from Alvin O. King, former state senator (1924-31). King was also an associate of the Kelly-Weber Company and publisher of the *Southwest Citizen* (1949-51).

The Lake Charles Tax Records Collection consists of selected tax rolls, assessment rolls, and cash books from the tax collector's office between 1898 and 1952.

The Lt. Gen. Claire L. Chennault/Chennault Air Force Base Collection contains papers and photographs of the ceremony renaming the base; photographs; press releases; articles; photographs and the obituary of Chennault; copies of the *Skyway Times*; and flood photographs; primarily from 1950s to the 1960s.

The Maude Reid Collection consists of Reid's scrapbooks and articles and also includes information on the Lake Charles Street Railway Company, the Rigmaiden Diaries, the Goos and Ryan families, J. B. Watkins, the Calcasieu Parish Bar, and the Grabow riot.

The William Lee "Bill" Gabbert Photographs consists of prints and negatives from the studio of Gabbert, a local photographer, as well as various receipts, letters and slides.

The Calcasieu and Cameron Parish Aerial Photographs consist of aerial photographs of Calcasieu and Cameron Parishes (1940-1998) by Edgar Tobin Aerial Surveys of San Antonio.

The Harry Hollins Collection consists of papers documenting the legislative and political career of Hollins, state representative from Lake Charles, 1963-1989.

The Port of Lake Charles Collection contains the record of the organization of the Lake Charles Harbor and Terminal District in 1925 and minutes of the meetings from 1925-1966. Also includes miscellaneous publications and articles about the Port.

The Leopold Kaufman Collection consists of receipts for merchandise sold to Leopold Kaufman, a prominent Lake Charles merchant from the late 1880s to the early 1900s. The collection also includes ledgers from 1882 to 1900.

The Andre Dubus Collection contains clippings; correspondence; signed and unsigned samples of literary works; and handwritten and typed manuscripts of this locally-born author.

The Enterprise Club Collection contains annual programs, meeting minutes, newspaper clippings, photographs and other documents from this women's service organization from 1924 to 2002.

The Veterans History Project Collection consists of videotapes, audiotapes, and transcripts of interviews with local veterans of World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and Operation Desert Storm. The veterans interviewed served in the Air Force, Army, Navy, Marines, Merchant Marines, and the Women's Air Force Service Pilots.

The Mediterranean Oral History Project contains tapes and transcripts of interviews conducted with members of Mediterranean ethnic groups in Southwest Louisiana.

The J. B. Watkins Collection contains the letterpress volume of J. B. Watkins and associates from 1887 to 1888.

The Edward A. Seton Collection contains letters written during the Civil War, primarily by 1st Lt. Edward A. Seton of Company K, 10th Louisiana Infantry. The letters give details of battles fought at Malvern Hill, Cedar Run, Second Manassas, Chancellorsville, and others. They also contain information about camp life, Seton's views of life in the army and the progress of the war.

The William L. "Bill" McLeod, Jr. Lecture Series Collection contains copies of LPB's working papers for the series, background information about the series, promotional materials, student research papers, photographs, and oral history interviews of local political figure.

The McNeese State University/Media Services Records contains photographic materials created by McNeese from the late 1950s to the 2000s.

DUES FOR 2018 ARE PAYABLE ON JANUARY 1, 2018.

MODERN DAY GENEALOGY: PRESERVE THE NOW!

“©2017 Reprinted with permission of Leslie Michele Derrough, and Moorhead Magazines Ltd.” *Your Genealogy Today*, July/August 2017

Leslie Michele Derrough says we need to document the present for those in the future.

While we spend hundreds of hours scouring old documents and photographs to learn about our past, often we forget, as our family's historian, to take time to record the present. One day, we will be the ancestors our families will be researching, making now the time to leave them with more than scanty breadcrumbs to follow to find out who we really were.

Living in a digital age, it allows us to research better, to share stories and one-of-a-kind photos more easily and to create elaborate family trees online. But even for the most dedicated documentarist, oftentimes the present gets lost in the past, and while our trees gather hundreds of names of those who lived long before we were born, who we are right now is sadly neglected.

To keep everything from becoming lost in the chaos of everyday life, oftentimes with precious details being forgotten as the memory grows older, here are some ideas to get you started, whether you are single, a grandparent, young or old, to help out your future kin.

While our hard copy memories will eventually be separated amongst numerous family members, there should be one special book that tells your story and can be easily duplicated. But what should you include? What do you leave behind for grandchildren that will never know the warmth of your hug or the smell of your perfume?

There are several ways you can go about telling your story. You need to look at yourself the same way you look at an ancestor. What are the things you want to know most about someone? I recently found a photo of my great-aunt Pet, stone-faced and standing in a garden. My first thought about her? Was she really as serious as she looked or did she love to laugh like many of her relatives. Did she like to garden or was that just the best spot to take a photograph? Did she make this dress or was it store-bought? Answers to these questions may never come. She died in 1938 and most of the people who would know are long gone.

Remember, words give us visions, especially when no photographs exist.

So the best thing you can do for your future descendants is to leave them with stories, handwritten and told in your own personal style. Start a journal. Set it beside your bed or favorite chair and write in it once a week or once a month, whenever the mood strikes you. Tell stories from your childhood, describe your neighborhood, what you did on Saturday afternoons, how you met your husband and best friend. A date logged into family tree can't pull up image like that.

There are many different charts and question ideas available online and in books, or you can make your own that best fit your life. A cousin keeps charts that she fills out comparing herself to her daughter and grand-daughter: favorite toy, favorite bedtime story, favorite snack. Keep

these in your binder or scrapbook and add to them frequently when you think of new ideas. They can also prompt more fleshed out stories to go in the journal.

Another way to help tell your story is by having siblings, co-workers, best friends and other family members share their favorite stories about you from their points of view. These often end up quite entertaining and will surely give our descendants a chuckle when they read about how you put lipstick on your cat or prettied up your father's car by adding a stripe with a rock.

Since my great-grandmother passed away before I was born, I have asked several cousins over the years to share memories about her. My cousin Charles wrote that, "Grandma would have me walk through the alleys to the Simmons Corner Store to pick up milk, bread, a six pack of soft drinks, a plug of Days Work chewing tobacco (that she always seemed to enjoy) and an orange chiffon Angel Food Cake. I felt like I was on cloud nine since the drinks and cake were a rare treat for me." This paints a very vivid image of a person I never knew, who seemed to love being with and doting on her grandchildren. Without these collected memories, I, and my descendants, would never know this about her and she would sadly become just a fading face in a photo book.

While gathering facts and stories is crucial to forming a full picture of who you were, do not neglect feelings and opinions. Wouldn't you love to know how your great-grandfather really felt about the war he fought in? Or why your grandmother voted for John F. Kennedy as president?

In today's time, there have been plenty of world events that will remain in the history books. Acknowledge those and how you felt, as it will help to place you in the larger world you lived in. Where were you on 9/11 and how did you and everyone around you react? Did you cry when David Bowie died? Who did you vote for president and why? Don't forget local and personal events. Were you overlooked for a promotion at your job, did you take part in a protest, or give time helping a charity. How you felt at these times makes you more of a living, breathing human being to others.

And that's what we really want to know about our ancestors, isn't it? Who they were? What they liked? Why they did the things they did? Do you want to be a ghost to your descendants? Do you want them to cherish your memory and long to know you as you do your ancestors? You have to start today and you have to give them more than data.

Most of us love finding old photographs that relate to our past families, whether they are of people, home, cities or pets. A photo is worth a thousand words, they say, and neglecting to have yourself in them is wasted opportunity. As a photographer myself, for many years, I was the one behind the camera and never in front of it. When I started scrapbooking about twenty years ago, I realized I had wonderful photos of my family and the places we visited and the holidays we celebrated and none of them included me. One night as I was going through a freshly printed batch of photos, the realization struck me very hard and I wondered how my grandchildren would know me when I was younger. The next time we did something, I made a point of getting in at least one shot – even if my hair was frizzy or I wasn't as skinny as I wanted to be. None of that mattered. I needed to preserve the memory of me.

You also need to preserve photos of where you live, things you love, friends you enjoy spending time with. Make a point of touring "your hometown and snapping photos of places you often take for granted, like the local hamburger joint you drive by every day or the church you attend on Sunday. They may not be there years from now. Where do you go to have coffee, who lives next door, your library, your hair salon, your park. Create a tour of your local world. Draw a mini-map of the neighborhood you live in with names of neighbors and shops. Describe your daily routines, your special weekend outings, the first time you took your daughter to the movie theatre and how she was mesmerized with the dinosaurs on the screen; while adding that you saw Star Wars for the first time in the same theatre and had the same jaw-dropping fascination.

Today, we write letters via texts that are easily deleted. When trying to learn about an ancestor, a letter is gold because it contains such precious information. Unfortunately, in this day of Facebook and Twitter, everything is disposable, leaving nothing for the future. Take the time to jot down or printout some of these digital conversations.

Also take the time to photograph and relate the stories behind items that mean something to you. Snap shots of knick-knacks and old toys, such as a saddle that was handed down from an uncle or bracelet from a favorite cousin. Unless the story is preserved, the item may be tossed in the trash as meaningless.

We do not know what the future holds. We do not know how advanced the technology will be so the best way to do your story is simply the old-fashioned way; pen, paper and photographs. Use a special binder, a journal, a scrapbook or even a photo box, just as long as you preserve your story as it's happening for all those grand-kids who might be rummaging through an old book to learn more about you.

ANCESTOR'S BIRTH INFORMATION

Stuck trying to find birth information about your ancestors? Sometimes birth records can be harder to find than other types of records. Many times, we are looking for our ancestor's birth before registration of births began at the governmental level, but that doesn't mean you can't find clues to your ancestor's birth.

Here are records that include information or clues to find other records about your ancestor's birth:

Death records, Newspapers, Civil Registrations, Church Records (baptism, marriage, burial), Family Bibles, Military records (pension, applications, draft cards, etc.), Journals, diaries, and letters, Census Records, County Histories, Court Records and Cemetery Records.

Some records will be better than others. Meaning that birth information listed on a cemetery record or a death record might not be as credible as baptismal records because generally you'd rather have information from a record created as close as possible to when the birth event occurred.

**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 #3

LOUIS MARIE MOREAU DIT COULONGE

LOUIS MARIE MOREAU DIT COULONGE was the seventh child out of eleven children born to LOUIS MOREAU and MARIE CATHERINE BONHOMME DITE BEAUPRE, on 28 November 1705 (baptized 29 Nov. 1705) in the parish of Notre-Dame-de-Quebec, in Sillery, Quebec, Canada, New France, thus he was listed as French-Canadian on all the official documents. His father, LOUIS MOREAU, born in 1668, in Sillery, Quebec, was a farmer and his grand-father, MATHURIN MOREAU came to the New World from Poitiers, France in 1664, and on 8 May 1667, married MARIE GIRARD, whom was already in New France but originally came from Normandie, France. MATHURIN's parents were LOUIS MOREAU (born 1620, Poitiers, France) and JEANNE DOUINEAU DITE LAURENCE. MARIE GIRARD's (born in Normandie, France ca. 1633) parents were JEAN MICHEL GIRARD DIT LAUDIERE and CHARLOTTE DESNOYERS residing in Louviers, Normandie, France. His mother, MARIE CATHERINE BONHOMME DITE BEAUPRE's, (born 1671 in Quebec) parents were, IGNACE BONHOMME and AGNES MORIN. IGNACE BONHOMME's (born 1647 in Quebec) parents were NICOLAS BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRÉ, born 1603 in Rouen, France, and CATHERINE GOUGET, born 1616 Normandie, France. AGNES MORIN's father was NOEL MORIN, born 1606 in Brie, France, son of CLAUDE MORIN and JEANNE MOREAU of Brie, France and AGNES MORIN's mother was HELENE DESPORTES, the famous humanitarian that is well-known in Canada not only for her humanitarian efforts, but she is said to have been the first European Caucasian child born in New France (scholars are still debating on that subject). HELENE DESPORTES' parents, PIERRE DESPORTES and FRANCOISE LANGLOIS, came from Normandie, France arriving in New France in 1619, thus they were one of the first families to come to New France with SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN.

LOUIS MARIE MOREAU DIT COULONGE, along with his 2 brothers, EUSTACHE LOUIS MOREAU, and JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU were voyageurs who had left Sillery, Quebec and were living at the French settlement of Kaskaskia, in the Illinois frontier in the 1720s and 1730s. When not transporting merchandise or trekking the wilderness as voyageurs, the brothers worked in the settlement in the occupations of: LOUIS MARIE as a master carpenter, EUSTACHE LOUIS as a master mason with JOSEPH VALENTIN working with his brothers in building construction and worked as a contractor and a supplier of building materials. JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU was husband to MARIE CATHERINE PORTIER, baring a daughter, CATHERINE CHARLOTTE, born in Kaskaskia, IL, and upon the death of his first wife, he married MARIE JEANNE ANDRÉ DITE LAFLEUR in Alabama after migrating in/around 1746 and this union bore eleven children, one of which was ROSALIE MOREAU who married PIERRE MALLET IV, son of PIERRE MALLET III, the leader of the 1739-1740 Santa Fe expedition. JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU, who is a major progenitor of the MOREAU

family in Louisiana, died at Opelousas, LA, on 11 March 1782. LOUIS EUSTACHE MOREAU died a bachelor at Kaskaskia, IL, in/around 14 October 1776, and LOUIS MARIE MOREAU DIT COULONGE was married and executed 10 October 1743 in Santa Fe, NM.

PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE

PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE was a member of both the 1739-1740 expedition to Santa Fe and served as an interpreter with the Osages on the 1741-1742 FABRY DE LA BRUYERE expedition. He was French-Canadian and a master cooper by trade. He was the son of JEAN ROBITAILLE and MARTINE CORMONT of Artois, France, and came to New France in 1693. He was preceded to New France by three brothers, JEAN ROBITAILLE, PIERRE ROBITAILLE, and NICOLAS ROBITAILLE who came from France some twenty years earlier. His brothers were already settled in Lorette, Quebec, Canada but PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE decided to settle in Montreal, where he married MADELEINE WARREN on 15 October 1693. NICOLAS, one of his elder brothers, returned to France.

Though a PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE is definitely listed on all the paperwork and documents from the official court records of France and Spain, and there are several legal actions that cite a PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE from 1741-1748 on civil documents of Kaskaskia, IL, verifying that a PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE definitely existed, but, there are questions as to whom is the correct PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE who journeyed with the MALLETS. PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE was born in 1663 and would have been 76 years old in 1739 when the MALLET brothers made their historical expedition to Santa Fe. It is also recorded that he passed away 5 October 1740 in Montreal which questions his existence in Kaskaskia, IL, from 1741-1748. Would a seventy-six year old man in 1739 have been able to make such an arduous and exhausting trip? Possibly, as he was an acclimated voyageur. Consider, the first born of PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE and MADELEINE WARREN, PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE II was born 5 February 1695 in Montreal which would be the PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE that could possibly be our explorer and Kaskaskia 1741-1748 resident, but, unfortunately he passed away 17 December 1720, thus, the questions remain. Consider, also, that a record was written by General JEAN PAEZ HURTADO, Major and Captain of War, in the city of Santa Fe in July 1739, in reference to the MALLET brothers presence there, whereby General HURTADO listed "LOUIS ROBITAILLE" vice "PHILLIPEROBITAILLE." There was a LOUIS ROBITAILLE born to ANDRE ROBITAILLE, son of first generation from France, PIERRE ROBITAILLE, and perhaps this LOUIS was a "PHILIPPE LOUIS" and took on the name of PHILIPPE; this is, of course all conjecture in light of my experience with French genealogy where French ancestors readily changed or took on other names for various reasons which from what I understand today, is no longer a French custom.

The other four children of PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE and MADELEINE WARREN's union were MARGUERITE, JACQUES, JEAN, and GEORGE. Out of all of their children, there hasn't been records found, as yet, of any of PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE's sons being married nor having children. Only MARGUERITE was married to JEAN BAPTISTE BIRON, in Montreal, on 13 April 1722 and she had no children so there are no descendants from this PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE.

The descendants of the ROBITAILLE families of today are from PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE's older brothers and possibly a cousin that was listed in many of the New France records, named JOSEPH ROBITAILLE. PHILIPPE's older brothers were: JEAN ROBITAILLE, died 23 March 1715, married MARGUERITE BULETEZ on 27 November 1670 in Quebec, Canada, had six children; PIERRE ROBITAILLE, born 1660, died 21 September 1730 in Lorette, Quebec, married MARIE MAUFAIT on 5 May 1675 in Quebec, had five children. There was one more JEAN ROBITAILLE that was found with this first generation from France to the New World. The records did not verify any parents for this JEAN but he was listed as a brother to PIERRE ROBITAILLE, citing this JEAN being married to MARIE-THERESE LEVASSEUR in 1677, and had one daughter.

From these brothers, there are no sons named PHILIPPE and of course, with that French tradition of using the middle name interchangeably with the first name, always lends to second thoughts during research. And, of course, there's always the grand-children of the first generation in New France who would have been of a perfect age to make the MALLET brothers Santa Fe trek. More research required.

MICHEL BELLEAU DIT LAROSE

MICHEL BELLEAU DIT LAROSE was born on 2 May 1709, in St. Foy, Quebec, Canada to GUILLAUME BELLEAU and MARIE SUZANNE ROBITAILLE.¹³ GUILLAUME BELLEAU, father of MICHEL BELLEAU DIT LAROSE, was born in Quebec, Canada, on 27 March 1682, died 22 August 1759, in St. Foy, Quebec, and married MARIE SUZANNE ROBITAILLE on 19 November 1707, in Lorette, Quebec.

Father of GUILLAUME BELLEAU was BLAISE BELLEAU DIT LAROSE, born in 1650 and was the son of FRANCOISE and MARGUERITE CREVIER of Cachiot, eveche (diocese of) Perigueux, France. BLAISE BELLEAU DIT LAROSE married HELEN CAILLY on 25 September 1673, in Quebec, Canada. She was the daughter of PIERRE CAILLY and MARIE SOSSE of St. Sulpice, eveche (diocese of) Paris, France.

MICHEL BELLEAU DIT LAROSE decided to take the "DIT LAROSE" surname like his grand-father, as records of his father, GUILLAUME BELLEAU were found without the "LAROSE" addition.

MARIE SUZANNE ROBITAILLE was the daughter of PIERRE ROBITAILLE, brother to PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE, the other member of the Santa Fe MALLET expeditions of 1739-1740 and 1741-1742, thus making MICHEL BELLEAU DIT LAROSE a grand-nephew-in-law to PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE.

Also, GUILLAUME BELLEAU's sister, MARIE MADELEINE married MICHEL MOREAU, son of LOUIS MOREAU and MARIE CATHERINE BEAUPRE DIT BONHOMME, making LOUIS MARIE MOREAU DIT COULONGE, the hapless member of the MALLET 1739-1740 expedition, his uncle-in-law.

¹³For the lineage of MARIE SUZANNE ROBITAILLE, please refer to dissertation about PHILIPPE ROBITAILLE, found previously in this article.

MICHEL BELLEAU DIT LAROSE also accompanied the MALLET brothers on the second expedition of 1741 which was a failure. No other records, thus far, have been found on him. At this time, further information on him, such as, his date of death and burial local or if he was ever married, remains unknown.

Author's Note: This particular "LAROSE" family does NOT relate to the establishment of the town/area of Larose, Louisiana. JOSEPH FELICIEN LAROSE, was a pharmacist, moved from Lockport, LA, to the Larose area in 1890 and opened a drug store. LAROSE married LOUISE GALJOUR. According to family members, Larose began to act as "unofficial postmaster" for his neighbors. Early residents rarely received any mail and when they did, told their correspondents to "send it to Larose."

JOSEPH BELLECOURT

JOSEPH BELLECOURT was born 27 February 1705, at St. Anne de la Perade, Maurice, Quebec, Canada, to FRANCOIS MARIE TROTIER DIT BELLECOUR DESRUISSEAUX and MARIE ANNE GOUIN. FRANCOIS MARIE TROTIER DIT BELLECOUR DESRUISSEAUX was born, ca. 1679, in New France, married MARIE ANNE GOUIN at St. Anne de la Perade's, on 6 February 1703, and died at Batiscan, Maurice, Quebec, Canada, on 20 April 1744. MARIE ANNE GOUIN was born, ca. 1683, at St. Anne de la Perade, Champlain, Quebec, and died 24 June 1713, in Quebec. FRANCOIS MARIE TROTIER DIT BELLECOUR DESRUISSEAUX's (father to JOSEPH BELLECOURT) parents were ANTOINE TROTIER, SIEUR DESRUISSEAUX and CATHERINE LEFEBVRE, married 2 September 1663. ANTOINE was born in Perche, France, and died on 6 December 1706, at Batiscan. CATHERINE LEFEBVRE was born at Trois Rivières on 4 December 1648, and died 30 November 1705 at Batiscan. ANTOINE TROTIER, SIEUR DES RUISSEAUX was a very prominent merchant, who led a trade mission of nine Frenchmen to Chequamegon Bay from 1660 to 1663. ANTOINE TROTIER, SIEUR DES RUISSEAUX's parents were GILLES (JULES/JULIUS) TROTTIER and CATHERINE LOUISEAU, from Perche, France. GILLES TROTTIER was born in 1590 and his wife, CATHERINE LOUISEAU was born ca. 1596, in the diocese of St. Martin, Perche, France. GILLES TROTTIER's parents were GILLES TROTTIER and XAINTINE AUBREY. CATHERINE LEFEBVRE's (wife of ANTOINE TROTIER, maternal grandmother to JOSEPH BELLECOURT) parents were, PIERRE LEFEBVRE born 1616, and JEANNE AUNOIS, born 1621 and died 11 February 1697, at Trois Rivières.

MARIE ANNE GOUIN (JOSEPH BELLECOURT's mother) was born in 1683, St. Anne de la Perade, Champlain, Quebec, Canada, and died 24 June 1713, at Batiscan. Her parents were MATHURIN GOUIN, born 1638 in Angliers, Poitiers, Poitou, France, and MARIE MADELEINE VIEN, born 20 January 1650, died 2 January 1720, at St. Anne de la Perade; they were married 20 November 1663, at Trois Rivières. MATHURIN GOUIN's parents were VINCENT GOUIN and CHARLOTTE GAUTHIER of Angliers, Poitiers, Poitou, France. VINCENT GOUIN was born 1610 and died 1700; CHARLOTTE GAUTHIER was born 1608 and died 1700. Father of VINCENT GOUIN was OLIVIER GOUIN born 1578 and the father of CHARLOTTE GAUTHIER was GAUTHIER ANCETRE. JOSEPH BELLECOURT's maternal grandmother was MARIE MADELEINE VIEN, and her parents were ETIENNE VIEN and MARIE DENOT DE LA MARTINIERE of Aunis, France. MARIE DENOT DE LA

MARTINIER's parents were ELIE DENOT DE LA MARTINIERE and MARIE DRAFONDRE.

JOSEPH BELLECOURT was a voyageur. And like so many other French-Canadians, left Canada and made his residence in the Kaskaskia French settlement, in his case, the area of St. Philippe du Grand Marais. From the scant records found on him, he mostly lived the normal voyageur's life, residing at St. Philippe but lending out his voyaging skills and survival expertise working for traders, earning, not only livres, but also for buckskins, buffalo robes, tobacco supplies, leggings, and other essentials of life for that time. He went with the MALLET brothers on the first expedition to Santa Fe and joined PIERRE MALLET on the second Santa Fe expedition and is found as a "habitant" living his life in St. Philippe, IL.

At St. Philippe on 11 October 1748, JOSEPH BELLECOURT drew up a legal will in which he names the Holy Family church at Cahokia, JEAN BAPTISTE GOUIN DIT CHAMPAGNE, and LOUIS ROBERT as his beneficiaries. In keeping with French Napoleonic laws that are even in-state today, in Louisiana, this will was unique, in that, it did not name his wife nor children as heirs. No official marriage record was found except stated on the birth records of his children, JOSEPH BELLECOURT was married to MARIE MADELEINE MERCIER, daughter of JEAN BAPTISTE MERCIER and MARIE MADELEINE BARET/BARETTE. JOSEPH BELLECOURT and MARIE MADELEINE MERCIER had 2 children born at the Arkansas Post. Their children were MARIE JOSEPH BELLECOURT, born 2 April 1762, married LOUIS ROBERT, and JOSEPH BELLECOURT born 28 June 1764, married at Prairie du Rocher, IL, on 10 February 1782, MARIE ANNE THIBAUT. Since there was no record of a wife until a document dated 12 May 1756, that reflected a "Mme. BELCOUR" as a witness of a land sale made by JOSEPH BELCOUR (as spelled on the document), and he being a father of two children born in the years of 1762 and 1764, and with the will legalized, previously in 1748, it would seem that he lived as a bachelor for quite a while and then married later in his life, and eventually moved to the Arkansas Post.

JEAN DAVID CALLED, "PETIT JEAN"

Not too much has been written or found on this expedition member. It is known that he was the only member of the 1739 expedition who was born in France. And, also, he came down from Canada to Illinois with PIERRE NOEL GALLIEN and JOSEPH BELLECOURT.

PIERRE "NOEL" "EMMANUEL" GALLIEN

PIERRE NOEL GALLIEN was the son of PIERRE GALLIEN and MARIE JEANNE MOURIER DITE VERRON from Quebec, Canada. PIERRE GALLIEN (father of PIERRE NOEL GALLIEN) was born 16 October 1683 in Beauport, Quebec, and married MARIE JEANNE MOURIER on 25 June 1704, at the l'le d'Orleans, Quebec. PIERRE GALLIEN's parents were ROBERT GALLIEN, baptized in 1636, in Valleville, Lizieux, France, married ANNE MASSON/LEMASSON/MACON on 8 September 1670, in Quebec. ROBERT GALLIEN died 28 September 1711, in Beauport, Quebec, and ANNE MASSON was baptized in 1637, most likely in Moititiers d'Allongne, Countance, Farnce. ROBERT GALLIEN's parents were ROBERT GALLIEN and CHARLOTTE NOMMAIRE, from Valleville, Lizieux, France,

and ANNE MASSON's parents were NICOLAS LEMASSON and MARTINE BERTIN DUVAL, from Moitriers d'Allonge, Countance, France.

MARIE JEANNE MOURIER DITE VERRON (mother of PIERRE NOEL GALLIEN)¹⁴ was baptized 31 August 1688 at St. Jean Ile d'Orleans.

The parents of MARIE JEANNE MOURIER DITE VERRON were JEAN MOURIER/MORIER DIT VERRON and MARIE MINAUD. They were married 29 October 1678 at St. Famille, Ile d'Orleans, Quebec. JEAN MOURIER DIT VERRON was baptized in 1630 and died 18 August 1705 at the St. Jean, Ile d'Orleans. JEAN MOURIER's parents were JEAN MOURIER/MORIER and ANNE CARON, from St. Famille, Ile d'Orleans. MARIE MINAUD's parents were JEAN MINAUD and JEANNE CAILLE, who were married in 1657.

There was a son in the PIERRE GALLIEN and MARIE JEANNE MOURIER DITE VERRON union named, "PIERRE NOEL GALLIEN" baptized 24 July 1708, married in 1733 to GENEVIEVE MAGMANT/MAGNAN but this was NOT the voyageur who accompanied the MALLET brothers on their journey. They had another son, "PIERRE GALLIEN" who perhaps decided to take the middle name of "NOEL/EMMANUEL" or had that middle name and was never officially recorded as such. This "PIERRE NOEL GALLIEN" the explorer that accompanied the MALLET brothers, was baptized on 8 June 1705, at St. Jean, Ile d'Orleans, Quebec, Canada, and like so many of his generation, became a voyageur and explorer. In 1726 he married MARIE POIRIER and travelled to the Illinois Kaskaskia French settlement, along with JOSEPH BELLECOURT and JEAN DAVID. At the end of their 1739-40 expedition to Santa Fe, PIERRE NOEL GALLIEN returned to Illinois along with JEAN DAVID and JOSEPH BELLECOURT, instead of going with the MALLET brothers to New Orleans.

PIERRE NOEL GALLIEN and MARIE POIRIER had a son and a daughter. Their son, PIERRE GALLIEN, born 31 October 1726 at St. Joseph De Ile Riviere Des Prairies, Montreal. The MALLET explorer's brother, PIERRE GALLIEN was the godfather of his son, and the son was recorded as passing away on 23 November 1732 at St. Anne Du Bout De L'Ile, Montreal. Their daughter was GENEVIEVE GALLIEN and her birth date is unknown but she married JOSEPH MARIE BEAULIEU. What happened to his first wife is not known but clear evidence finds PIERRE NOEL GALLIEN marrying MARIE LOUISE RACHAL, on 8 January 1752, in Natchitoches, Louisiana. MARIE LOUISE RACHAL was the daughter of PIERRE RACHAL DIT ST. DENIS, a soldier originally from Ile D'Orleans, Quebec, Canada, but in 1752, was a prominent resident at Natchitoches, Louisiana. MARIE RACHAL's mother was MARIE ANNE BENOIST, a native of Paris, France. PIERRE NOEL GALLIEN's younger brother, JOSEPH GALLIEN, was also found in the Louisiana regions of "Wachita" (close to Natchitoches), then in 1772 Point Coupee, and then in 1775 in Donaldsonville. There was one son born to PIERRE NOEL GALLIEN and MARIE RACHAL, named NICOLAS GALLIEN, born 4 March 1763, in Natchitoches and died in 1810.

¹⁴ MARIE JEANNE MOURIER DITE VERRON is oftentimes mistaken for her elder sister, MARIE, born in 1685, married to MARC SEMEUR. MARIE JEANNE MOURIER DITE VERRON was never married to MARC SEMEUR. His family had four daughters named, "MARIE."

MYSTERY MAN OF THE MALLET 1739 EXPEDITION, JEAN BAPTISTE ALARIE

In the few books and articles written about the 1739 MALLET expedition, there is a question of a ninth man taking the journey along with the other eight. His name is JEAN BAPTISTE ALARIE, and the mystery situates itself because he was not mentioned on any of the official documents presented to the governor of Louisiana in 1740. Also, these documents explicitly state that only one Frenchman, LOUIS MOREAU DIT COULONGE, stayed behind in Santa Fe, NM. A letter written by SANTIAGO ROYBAL, Vicar of Santa Fe, states nine men entered the province but lists only the eight names, matching other contemporary documents from that time. There has also been found, several other Spanish documents that indicate nine men came to Santa Fe in 1739, with two Frenchmen remaining. These letters were written by Fray MANCHERO, in 1744, and Governor JOAQUIN CODALLOS Y RABALL in 1748. Why wasn't JEAN BAPTISTE ALARIE's name mentioned in the MALLET journal, the Spanish official governmental writings to BIENVILLE or other communications, in reference to the MALLET expedition in 1740, if he was, indeed, part of the MALLET party?

It has been speculated that perhaps ALARIE was a deserter from the French colony and the MALLETs felt that JEAN BAPTISTE ALARIE, if in fact, he was a dissident of some sort, would hamper the expedition and would tarnish their efforts (as found from conjectured/speculative writings). If this be true, would the Spanish authorities have cooperated with the Frenchmen in keeping his presence a secret from Governor BIENVILLE? Or, could he have travelled to Santa Fe on his own? If so, when did he arrive? This is the "mystery man" of the MALLET 1739 expedition.

The ALARIE/ALLAIRE/ALLARD name was an established family name out of Canada and the Kaskaskia French settlement. There was, indeed, a JEAN BAPTISTE ALARIE, born in 1704, residing in Kaskaskia who was a "trader in the Missouri" and was the son of RENE ALARIE and MARIANNE ROYEE, who could easily be the mysterious French-Canadian, as this JEAN BAPTISTE meets with all the crucial criteria to be the ninth voyageur...

But New Mexican historical references state that JUAN BAUTISTA (JEAN BAPTISTE) ALIRE¹⁵, born in 1720, in LaRochelle, France, son of YVON ALARI and MARIE ODON, was JEAN BATISTE ALARI, their French settler. On 24 March 1741, he married FRANCISCA FERNANDEZ DE LA PEDRERA, a widow, born 1717, in Yidefanso, Santa Fe, NM and died in Santa Fe in 1757. FRANCISCA FERNANDEZ DE LA PEDRERA was the daughter of JUAN FERNANDEZ DE LA PEDRERA and MARIE PALAEZ. They had seven children. On 13 June 1758, JEAN BAPTISTE ALIRE remarried ANA MARIA TENORIO DE ALBA, born in 1742, in Santa Fe. She was the daughter of MANUEL TENORIO DE ALBA and FRANCISCA DE LA VEGA Y COCA. There were three children born of this marriage. JUAN BAUTISTA ALIRE's first wife owned a house on the land where the Hotel LaFonda now stands, today, in downtown Santa Fe, and from records found, it was known that ALIRE performed his occupation at this location, as a barber/surgeon. And, as many other men of that

¹⁵ The surname of "ALARIE" was Hispanicized to "ALIRE" and "ALARID." Also, "JEAN-BAPTISTE ALARIE" appears in one of the documents of the 1750 expedition as "JUAN ALARIDO."

day, he also served as a soldier. When JUAN BAUTISTA ALIRE died in Santa Fe, 5 October 1772, and as in 1748 Governor DON JOAQUIN CODALLOS Y RABALL confirmed that ALIRE "comport[ed] himself honorably as a man of substance."

Was there really a Frenchman named JEAN BAPTISTE ALARIE who arrived to Santa Fe, NM, in and around 1739-1740; we assure there was, as his many descendants can testify to that fact today, but still there remains the mystery of was he with the MALLET party of 1739 or ventured to Santa Fe alone.

Additional Author's "fun" note: The author is related to four out of the seven MALLET Expedition explorers. The MALLET brothers' mother, MADELEINE THUNAY DITE DUFRESNE is the author's great-grandmother X7 through her daughter from her first marriage to FRANCOIS PELLETIER, MARIE PELLETIER, which makes the MALLET brothers half great-grand uncles X6 to the author. Also PIERRE MALLET IV married ROSALIE MOREAU, daughter of JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU and MARIE JEANNE ANDRE DITE LAFLEUR which makes PIERRE MALLET III, not only a half great-grand uncle to the author but also a great-grandniece-in-law X4. PIERRE NOEL GALLIEN is the author's great-granduncle X6 through his parents, PIERRE GALLIEN and MARIE JOSEPHE MOURIER, the author's great-grandparents X7 and through their son, JOSEPH GALLIEN, who is the author's great-grandfather X6, who is the brother to PIERRE NOEL GALLIEN. And of course, the author is related to LOUIS MARIE MOREAU DIT COULONGE, as his brother was JOSEPH VALENTIN MOREAU who is the great-grandfather of the author X4. She also has an "ALAIRE" family line in her tree. The author has been quoted as saying "If you're from Louisiana and your family lineage goes back to New France, chances are, we're related."

LAKE CHARLES RESTAURANTS THAT HAVE COME AND GONE

By DOROTHY AKINS, Member No. 1451

Lake Charles has been home to many fine restaurants over the years. We can learn about some of them through advertisements in the local newspapers. The ads were placed in the *Lake Charles Daily American*, the *Lake Charles Daily Press*, the *Lake Charles Daily American Press*, *The Lake Charles Daily Times*, and *The American Press*. This article will look at restaurants in Lake Charles open more than fifty years ago.

1898

Lake House - GREEN HALL, the proprietor of this restaurant fronting the public square, informed the citizens of Lake Charles that everything was new throughout and that the table was furnished with the best the market afforded. He said the restaurant was the "Comfort of the Guest and the Delight of the Host."

Waldorf Café - The *Lake Charles Daily American* said this restaurant was the only first class restaurant in the city for ladies and gentlemen. It said the café catered to no particular class of travel, but endeavored to please the public generally and the custom of every respectable person

was solicited. FRED REYNOLDS was the manager of this restaurant that served turtle soup, Fillet of Beef Jardiniere, and Potatoes Cabaret among other menu items.

1900

Oyster Parlor - WOO SING, Proprietor, advertised the Oyster Parlor and Short Order Restaurant in a room formerly occupied by the Waldorf Café. Regular Meals were 25 cents.

1905

The Royal Restaurant on the corner of Pine and Ryan Streets opened its door on August 19, 1905, and was ready for business. They solicited trade and said they would give customers the best meal in the city for 25 cents. Special attention was given to ladies. They also served pure and unadulterated Ice Cream. They were open from 6 a.m. to 12 p.m.

1906

Central - This restaurant was in the Levy Building at 715 Ryan Street, ALLEN and BELVIN, Proprietors, and J. M. ALLEN, Manager, advertised clean pleasant rooms and excellent cuisine. Short orders were a specialty.

New Tram Restaurant – HURSH and SAAL announced to the public that their new and up-to-date restaurant was ready for business and that they would appreciate their patronage and promised to serve the public everything to eat that the market afforded. Regular meals were 25 cents. The restaurant was located at 829 Ryan Street.

Sarvaunt Brothers Restaurant - According to T. S. and R. S. SARVAUNT, proprietors, this restaurant, located at 812 Railroad Avenue, served things good to eat day and night.

Sunset Restaurant, next door to the Southern Pacific Yard Telegraph office, served hot meals and lunches at all hours day and night. The proprietor was J. B. GRAHAM.

1910

Lake City - An Easter Sunday Special dinner was offered by the Lake City Restaurant in the Lake City Hotel for 50 cents. The dinner consisted of an appetizer, soup, a fish course, a meat course, vegetables, salad, dessert, cheeses, and a beverage.

Stanley Restaurant – This restaurant was located opposite the K.C.S. Depot at 401 Ryan Street. They claimed to have the best at reasonable prices and solicited the patronage of those who appreciate service, attention, and satisfaction.

1911

Jim Lee's Chinese Restaurant - JIM LEE, proprietor of a Chinese restaurant at 808 Ryan Street, served regular meals and short orders. Chop Suei and Yakama were specialties.

Porter's Hamburger Stand on Ryan Street near Pujo Street also sold oysters. They advertised them for family use 60 cents per hundred. They sold half shell oysters at the counter at 20 cents per dozen.

1917

Manhattan - The Manhattan Restaurant was at 924 Ryan Street next to Calcasieu Coffee Company. It was known as a ladies and gentlemen's dining room. They had a 35 cent dinner special which included K. C. meats, oysters any style, French dripped coffee and fine chili. WILLIAM PRESLER was the proprietor.

1918

Liberty Café was next to Kress. Everything was advertised as clean, first-class, and reasonably priced.

1920

Rigmaiden Restaurant - HARDIN PORTER managed the Rigmaiden Restaurant in the Rigmaiden Hotel. Under his management patrons were assured of right food, right service, and right prices.

1922

Chavanne Café and Restaurant - The Chavanne Café and Restaurant served three meals a day, each for 35 cents. Their special plate lunch on Sunday sold for 50 cents and special chicken dinner was sold all day for \$1.00. They had the best of service at all times and it was strictly clean and sanitary throughout.

1933

Charleston Hotel Restaurant - This restaurant was modern and air-conditioned. The Sunday Table D'Hote Dinner was served from 11:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. and cost 75 cents.

1935

Bradley's Coffee Shop - Bradley's Coffee Shop, formerly Bill's Place, opened at 319 Broad Street in October 1935. They specialized in breakfasts, choice steaks and sandwiches. They acquired the services of an experienced pastry chef which enabled them to offer the best in home made pies and pastries. They had delicious coffee with whipped cream and doughnuts or biscuits were served free with coffee all day. Bradley's remained on Broad Street for eleven years and then the owner E. J. BRADLEY moved the coffee shop to 819 Bilbo.

Post Office Café across from the Post Office on Broad Street, managed by JOHN FAKOS, was open day and night. They served K. C. meats, sandwiches, seafood and plate lunches. Their specials every Monday and Thursday were meatballs or chicken and spaghetti. They had a special Sunday Dinner for 65 cents. The meal included shrimp, oyster or fruit cocktail, salad, soup, entre, vegetables, dessert and beverage.

1936

Arcade Café - In their ad, they said, "It's a barrel of fun to eat at this popular restaurant where delicious foods and economy prices made every meal a delightful event. Our menu gives you a wide choice of wholesome foods tastefully prepared by master chefs to bring out all of their full natural flavor. Specials, too, every day at especially attractive prices. Seafood - our specialty - all strictly beach fresh." The café was located at 824 Ryan Street.

1940

Greyhound Interstate Restaurant at Broad and Bilbo Streets was managed by W. K. WALL. Open night and day, it was a modern air-conditioned restaurant with popular prices.

1941

Bill McCormick - Miss FRANCES KELLEY, formerly connected with Kelley's Restaurant in Houston, featured the famous Kelley's special steaks, salads, seafood, and all kinds of delicious foods. Steaks were 50 cents and salads were 35 cents. Steaks and sandwiches were 25 cents. The restaurant was located at 2713 South Street.

1946

SAMMY's was an old restaurant remodeled in 1946 by brothers SAMMY, JOHN, and TONY TIMPA. It was a large restaurant at 1605 Broad Street equipped with four banquet rooms. Sammy's was formally known as "King of the Hotdogs" in the late 1930s. In the 1940s and 50s it was one of Southwest Louisiana's finest restaurant with music by DANNY CUSHER'S Orchestra every Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The restaurant offered curb service every day except Sundays. Some of Sammy's specialties were: real Italian spaghetti with meatballs, seafood including crab bisque, chicken, and chili.

1947

El Rio Mexican Restaurant was located in an old converted home at 1408 Ryan Street and operated by a Mexican family (including all their children). They served enchiladas, tamales with chili, meat and bean tacos, guacamole salad with tostadas, refried beans, and Spanish omelet. They also had all kinds of Mexican dishes to take out.

1948

Dragon Grill - J. M. THRASH managed the Dragon Grill and Restaurant at E. Broad Street at the DeRidder Hwy. Their expert chef featured seafood, chops, and steaks. They claimed there was no equal to their chicken. This restaurant later became Levi's Restaurant and Bar and served barbecue chicken, dirty rice dressing and spareribs with yams as well as Creole shrimp or oyster gumbo. LEVI DAIGLE was the owner.

Tibby's Cafeteria - For those tired of eating in cafés and restaurants, customers could try a home cooked meal at Tibby's Cafeteria at 915 Ryan Street.

1949

Carl's Delicatessen and Restaurant - Carl's was the first and only delicatessen at that time in Southwest Louisiana. It was located at 2503 South Street. CARL EVANS was the owner. They served beef pot roast with rice and vegetables, kosher corned beef and boiled potato. They advertised that they could solve house party problems with carry out prepared foods ready to eat.

Frank and Bob's - Hospitality and good food were for patrons to enjoy at Frank and Bob's dinner club on East Broad Street. While dining, customers could listen to radio programs on the national networks, a different program each night.

Poage's - Another restaurant at East Broad at the DeRidder Highway was Poage's Seafood Restaurant, "The Home of Swedish Fried Shrimp" also served crayfish bisque, stuffed crabs, fried catfish, red snapper steaks, and broiled flounder. They were air conditioned and open on Sunday.

1950

Twin Gables - Twin Gales was a restaurant owned and operated by STEVE and TOM COLLETTA at 2111 Broad Street. They offered good food at reasonable prices – their plate lunch was 60 cents. They served chicken spaghetti, spaghetti and ravioli, and spaghetti and meatballs as well as a complete line of seafood, Rib Eye Steak, and K. C. steak.

1952

Green Frog – BAT GORMLY's Green Frog Restaurant on the corner of U.S. 90 and U.S. 171 featured crayfish bisque and boiled crayfish as well as other seafood. On Thanksgiving they served turkey dinners and duck dinners with all the trimmings. There was dancing nightly with the LYNN CORINE all girl trio.

1954

Blackstone Café – This restaurant, "Where friends meet" was located at 610 Broad Street. They invited the public to try their fine food and excellent service in the atmosphere of the old south. They advertised something different in seafood - Shrimp Kamekameha baked in fresh coconut au gratin. They also served deep sea scallops, deviled crab, flounder, and fried veal steak.

1956

DiCarlo's – SECONDO DiCARLO's original pizza pies were sold at 3613 Ryan Street. They were piping hot from their ovens and with or without meat they were "wonderful!"

Bevo's – BEVO ROME operated a restaurant at 2336 East Broad Street, where one could dine and dance to the music of BOBBY SANDS and his orchestra. Every Friday night patrons could enjoy seafood smorgasbord before or after the game. K. C. steaks were also a specialty.

Lakeview – The Lakeview Restaurant was situated at 1004 Lakeshore Drive with a view of the lake. It was managed by STANLEY GEORGE. Featured selections were assorted seafood platter, stuffed flounder, and stuffed shrimp.

Candlelight Inn was located on Highway 90 east in the Candlight Inn Motel. They featured a Sunday noon smorgasbord with 7 kinds of meat, 10 different salads, pies, cakes, and other desserts. They catered to private parties.

Dalovisio – PETE DALOVISIO, owner of this restaurant at 2526 E. Broad told the public "For Pete's sake, dine at Dalovisio's." He said "Eating out together is always fun" and welcomed the kiddies. Some of his favorite menu items were trout amandine, crayfish dishes, stuffed flounder, oysters on the half-shell and spiced boiled shrimp.

Fred's Cafeteria- Fred's Cafeteria at 1501 Broad had Friday and Saturday night specials. Friday night featured a fisherman's plate for \$1.59. On Saturday nights they had an "all you can

eat” smorgasbord including seafood, beef, turkey, chicken, rice dressing, potatoes, vegetables, desserts, and beverages for \$2.50. The cafeteria was run by FRED STOMA.

1961

Seven Nations – The Seven Nations restaurant opened at the Municipal Airport in 1961. At that time they served a continental buffet with Friday and Saturday night specials. In 1963 their ad said to come out and dine in the beautiful Continental Room and dance to the live band of the Jetliners in the Polynesian Room. They served steaks and seafood that was ‘ “a pleasure to eat.” They still were open on Sunday for an after-church buffet. In 1965 the restaurant was under the new management of W. J. SCOTT, who said, “All foods guaranteed to please you or it won’t cost you a penny.”

1962

Majestic Hotel Dining Room, operated by EMMA MICHIE, served a Sunday Buffet with over 25 different foods for \$1.50.

1963

Papania’s Pizza House was at 2601 Broad Street, formerly the Green Frog. The owner was FRANK PAPANIA. Although it was a Pizza house, they served a variety of food: Crawfish Bisque, Crawfish E’touffee, boiled crawfish, Italian food, steaks, and stuffed artichokes. There was entertainment nightly featuring FRAN PARKER at the piano bar.

Plantation House - PEARL and ALEX WARD opened Ward’s Plantation House in December 1964, in an old colonial house at 903 Broad Street. They advertised “Out of this world” eating. In March 1967, ROBERT MOUTON, host, told patrons that a shrimp festival would be held consisting of shrimp gumbo, shrimp stuffed bell pepper, Shrimp Etouffee, a shrimp pie, shrimp salad plus a free glass of draft beer all for \$3.00.

Service Coffee shop – JIMMY SPELL’s Service Coffee Shop in the Weber Building at 822 Ryan Street had a hamburger special on Mondays. The special consisted of a hamburger on a bun with lettuce and tomato and mayonnaise, plus French Fries, and iced tea. It was a regular 60 cents value for 43 cents.

AN INTERESTING STORY ABOUT ARTHUR LEO GAYLE, SR.

By WILLIAM GEDGE GAYLE, Jr., Member No. 451

These letters were found in the personal file of my late uncle, ARTHUR L. GAYLE, Jr. and recently sent to me by his daughter, CANDI G. HOLLAND. I think they make fascinating reading. My grandfather had told me this story himself shortly after I met former-Governor LECHE in New Orleans in July 1963, just two months after he wrote this letter. ARTHUR LEO GAYLE, Sr. was born in Pointe Coupee Parish on February 22, 1882. He was the son of JAMES FRANKLIN GAYLE and CECILIA CAROLINE TESSIER. Both the GAYLE and TESSIER families were engaged in cotton farming in the areas near Lettsworth and Legonier, La. The GAYLE plantation was called “Belvue,” and TESSIER plantation was “Greenbriar.” ARTHUR L. GAYLE, Sr. was one of eight children. He came to Lake Charles at age 9 to live with his uncle, WILLIAM JOSEPH GAYLE and his wife, GEORGIANA R. MUNNS, to seek his

fortune. After graduation from Lake Charles High School and a year at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, he returned to Lake Charles and was employed by Kelly, Weber & Co. where he had started work as an office boy in his youth. In 1907 he was named manager of the company, and would later become President and Chairman of the Board of Directors. He would serve Kelly, Weber & Co. and its various related businesses for the next 50 years. He was also engaged in a cattle ranch and rice farm known as Open A-1 Ranch, Inc. He died in February 1966.

ARTHUR L. GAYLE, Sr. was a charter member of the Louisiana Cattlemen's Association and served as President of the organization for seven consecutive years (1935-42). The letter(s) that follow relate a significant accomplishment that took place within that period. It was one of many contributions he made to the development of Lake Charles and Southwest Louisiana.

520 Pioneer Building
May 9, 1963

DONALD J. MILLET
Professor of History, McNeese State College
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Dear Professor Millet:

I am very happy to give you the following information regarding the beginning of McNeese State College.

I was President of the Louisiana Cattlemen's Association and met at the Majestic Hotel one day with JAKE BARMAN, County Agent of Jeff Davis, CHARLES C. COLLET, County agent for Calcasieu, J. W. BATEMAN, Head of the Agricultural Department of L. S. U. and W. T. COBB, Treasurer of the Louisiana Cattlemen's Association. At that meeting, we were asked to see if we could build a livestock arena here in Lake Charles to take care of the cattle South of Alexandria, as they had no other place to meet in the southern part of the state. We immediately got on the job and promised to build the arena, if possible.

We were well on the way by getting the support of the Police Jury, who donated eight acres of the old Poor Farm, where the McNeese State College now stands. We hadn't started too well on the deal when Mr. BATEMAN called and said that DICK LECHE, governor of the state at that time, had decided to build an arena at L. S. U. and to cease work on the arena here. We told them flatly that we were going ahead with our work, regardless of what they did at L. S. U. Mr. COLLET was called in by his bosses and told to stop, but he was with us and continued to help to build the arena here.

DICK LECHE, at the request of the Cattlemen, had pledged us \$250,000.00 for the construction of the Livestock Arena and Junior College in Lake Charles. We had plans drawn for the building of the arena and college when we were ordered to stop our work, as mentioned above. We decided not to stop and to go ahead with the building of an arena, a Junior College, and an auditorium, to satisfy the musical people of Lake Charles and others who supported us in

this program. We had to vote another \$250,000.00 to build the other buildings. RUPERT CRISCO as manager of the Lake Charles Association of Commerce and CHARLIE COLLET, JAKE BARMAN and other Cattlemen over the state helped put the deal over.

I might say that the \$250,000.00 was supposed to be given by L. S. U., but JAMES MONROE SMITH, the President of L. S. U. at the time, absolutely refused to go along with the Governor and make this a joint plan. The Governor then decided to have the matter handled by the State Department of Education, then run by Mr. HARRIS. One night, about 9:00 PM, my friend, PAT TUGWELL, State Treasurer, called and told me that if we expected to get the \$250,000.00 from the state that we had better be in Mr. HARRIS' office at 9:00 the next morning, as the money was being spent rapidly. They had six million dollars that was given them for the promotion of schools. I contacted W. E. HOLBROOK, President of the Police Jury, PAT SARTWELL, BILL KINGREY and some others. We arrived in Baton Rouge the next morning as suggested by our friend, TUGWELL, and who should we see there but LETHER FRAZIER, getting his part of the money, check number 1, for \$1,000,000.00 for Southwestern Louisiana Institute. As soon as he left, we went in and check number 2 was handed to us for \$250,000.00. We came home and began working harder.

I might tell you that DICK LECHE never refused me, as President of the Louisiana's Cattleman's Association, anything I asked for. The Cattlemen's Association began a fund for DICK LECHE, to buy him a present of some kind in appreciation for what he had done for the Cattlemen, and we had about \$1,100.00 in the bank. Just before Christmas, DICK LECHE called me at home one night and told me he had heard that we were getting up money to get him something from the Louisiana Cattleman's Association. I told him we were and would like to know what he would like to have. He said, "Art, if you could get me a good milk cow down here, that would be the nicest thing you could do for me right now." J. C. "Bull" COOPER, of Natchitoches, was Treasurer of the Cattlemen's Association at that time and I called him and told him to get me a good milk cow down to the Governor, as he had requested. COOPER sent one cow that was in the production of milk for about two weeks and another that was bred to come in about two months later. That was all the Louisiana Cattlemen ever gave to DICK LECHE for his help in getting McNeese State College started.

Yours truly,
Arthur L. Gayle, Sr.

OUR PAST – *AMERICAN PRESS* – NOVEMBER 26, 2017

By MIKE JONES

10 YEARS AGO – NOVEMBER 26, 2007

This weekend, HERSHEL FRAZIER, will be driving a float with veterans through downtown DeQuincy during the city's annual Christmas parade.

FRAZIER served in the Army from 1954 to 1956, helping to care for and make casts for soldiers injured during the Korean War. Since returning home, he has honored veterans by assisting with American Legion activities, acting as chauffeur during the annual Christmas assisting with American Legion activities.

OBITUARY OF ELIZABETH "BETTY" SANDERS ZEIGLER

Submitted by SHIRLEY C. SMITH, Member #980

Lake Charles American Press
Thursday, March 30, 2017, Page 3

ELIZABETH "BETTY" SANDERS ZEIGLER left her earthly home on Monday, March 27, 2017, after a brief illness.

She was born on April 15, 1928, in Magnolia, Ar. the daughter of IDA LEE CAULFIELD SANDERS and WILLIAM McKINLEY SANDERS. She moved to Centreville, Wilkinson County, Ms., at a young age and remained there for many years before moving to Louisiana.

She and her late husband, BILLY BOSWELL ZEIGLER, lived in Johnson Bayou when he was a schoolteacher and she was employed by Crain Brothers. She also lived in the Grand Chenier area as well. BETTY was a survivor of Hurricane Audrey. After Audrey, the couple moved to Lake Charles where BILLY became principal of Marion High School and BETTY was employed for over 27 years at the Clerk of Court's Office during the time ACTON HILLEBRANDT served this Parish as Clerk of Court.

BETTY was devoted to genealogy research and helped many people delve into their family history. So often, she was more excited about finding a new line in a family tree than the descendant!! The genealogy section at Carnegie Library was her second home and she spent countless hours there.

She was an active member and officer in every organization to which she belonged, including the Louisiana Bayou Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; United Daughters of the Confederacy; National Society Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century; and Calcasieu Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, having served as Worthy Grand Matron. She was also a long-time member of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society and Friends of the Library.

Mrs. ZEIGER was preceded in death by her parents and her husband.

She is survived by one daughter, ANITA ZEIGLER THEALL of Lake Charles; one grand-daughter, JENNIFER McNULTY McPHERSON of Austell, Ga. She is also survived by innumerable loving friends and caring neighbors. She will be sorely missed by all.

Per her request, no funeral services will be held and private graveside services at Prien Memorial Park Cemetery will be conducted at a later date. If they wish, in lieu of flowers, friends may make donations to the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo Street, Lake Charles, LA 70601 or to a charity of one's choice.

Words of comfort to the family may be expressed at www.johnsonfuneralhome.net.

{Submitter's note: BETTY was so very involved in SWLA Genealogical Society and encouraged almost everyone she knew to get involved in genealogy research. Had I ignored her "call to duty," I would never have discovered the numerous ancestors I had who were instrumental in the formation of early Calcasieu Parish. I would never have known about so many of my ancestors, lineal and collateral, who left their own small farms and their families to fight the invading Yankees during the War Between the States. I would never have known about my Revolutionary ancestor and I would never ever have known that my paternal great-great-great-great grandfather was killed at the Battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836. Left to my own "devices" ... before we had devices! ... I would have known precious little beyond my grandparents and my great-grandmother, who died when I was in the first grade. And, because of the resulting interest in genealogy research, I was able to locate the graves of direct ancestors in other parishes and other states!! Once that genealogy bug bites, one cannot explain to anyone else but a genealogy buff how exciting a find that is ... the grave of a direct ancestor one never knew about before research!

BETTY was just as excited with the information as the searcher of lost ancestors! She was thrilled to have yet another person addicted to genealogy research! She delighted in encouraging membership in the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society. She delighted in helping others with their own research even if it wasn't in her own line; she was beside herself when she could help open doors for others to discover their heritage. AND, please let me add: She was always careful to say at least once: Be prepared to find out things you might not want to know! She knew that many closets had skeletons and she wanted one to be prepared they "could" be in for an unpleasant surprise.

We will all miss BETTY very much. I know I surely do miss my good friend and genealogy mentor.}

OUR PAST – AMERICAN PRESS – DECEMBER 17, 1988

By MIKE JONES

75 YEARS AGO – DECEMBER 17, 1938

CONFEDERATE DIES

FRANCOIS HEBERT, 91, known in the community as "Uncle Tate," died at his home at Hecker Friday afternoon.

Mr. HEBERT was born at Hecker, in what was then known as "Old Imperial Calcasieu," and spent his entire life in that section, being one of the prominent timbermen, stockmen and farmers of that community. He was one of the original pioneers, a leader of his community, a Confederate veteran, whose death removes one of the few remaining figures connected with the early history of the parish.

Funeral services were to be held from the family residence at Hecker Saturday afternoon at 2:30, interment taking place in the Hebert family cemetery near Iowa, with Burke funeral home in charge.

Survivors are six children, CLOPHA HEBERT of Fenton, SIMON HEBERT of Lake Charles, RAYMOND HEBERT of Woodlawn, Mrs. E. L. LEE of Westlake; Mrs. JOHN HAY and Mrs. W. M. CORBELLO, both of Iowa; two sisters, Mrs. JOE C. LeBLEU of Chloe, La. and Mrs. EUGENE LEGER of Iowa, 40 grandchildren and 31 great-grandchildren.

THE DAILY AMERICAN (28 JULY 1897)

Information Gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member No. 1296

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

LYMAN BRYAN purchased the platform used for dancing at the Military bazar at Prof. THOMSONS and is having it moved away today.

Captain S. A. KNAPP leaving tonight for New Iberia to muster out Battery C. He was to have gone yesterday, but his orders did not arrive from Adjutant General JUMEL until today.

F. W. JOLET took a trip into the country yesterday as far as Calcasieu post office. He says the land looks very dry, but that there was a good shower all over the country yesterday, beginning at half past four o'clock.

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.

J. C. ELSTNER is unable to attend to business on account of severe sickness.

Mr. D. O. CROSS is assisting at the Scott & Aldrich second-hand store during Mr. ALDRICH's absence to the gulf.

Don' forget the Peanut Social this evening.

Capt. HERBERT of Baton Rouge commissary of the First Regiment, was in the city to-day enroute to Shreveport.

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

WM. WILBORNE is a caller from Sugartown.

EUGENE HEWITT, of Oberlin, is in the city today.

Dr. NAPHIL, of Crowley, was in the city last night.

M. NEIL, of Edgewood was in the city yesterday.

Miss KNAPP, of Edgewood, is visiting in the city today.

F. A. ARCENEUX, of Welsh, is visiting in the city today.

JAMES PALMER is transacting business in the city today.

Miss O'NEAL, of Independence, Mo., is visiting with Mrs. PAUL DeMAR.

TOM BARNETT and family are spending a few days camping near Old Town Landing.

W. BRISTOL, representing the F. K. Fairbanks Soap Co., is doing business in the city today.

General Manager SAUNDERS, of the Watkins road, is transacting business in Long Leaf today.

Editor CARY, of the *Oberlin News*, who has been in town a few days, left for his home this morning.

GEORGE DAVIDSON and ORYL SCHWING, who have been spending a few days at Grand Lake returned last night.

P. MADSON and family are spending a few weeks on Black Bayou fishing and having a good time in general.

J. NEWHOUSE arrived from Fenton last evening with a large bunch of cattle. JOHN DOUCHY came along to assist driving them.

PAUL DeMAR and family, who have been visiting Kansas City and other northern points for two weeks, returned home this morning.

WILLIE WEBER and Miss MAYME SILING returned from Kansas City this morning. While there Mr. WEBER purchased a large stock of groceries for his store.

DANCE AT FENTON. Enjoyable Affair Last Night, Special Train from Lake Charles.

Through the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. FENTON a jolly party of people went up to that place last night and spent a very pleasant evening indeed. The party composed the officials and employees of the Watkins road, and a few invited guests, mostly young people. General Manager SAUNDERS of the road ran a special train to Fenton which left the city at 6:30 o'clock and arrived at the destination at 8 p.m.

The host and hostess of the occasion made every one enjoy themselves to the utmost, and were kindness and attention itself. An elegant supper was served to all upon the arrival of the train; and afterwards until a late hour dancing in the rice warehouse was the order of the evening with most of the guests; while others remained at the hospitable Fenton residence and played cards and listened to good music. Mrs. FENTON read a very interesting paper concerning the early days of the town of Fenton when construction of the road was being pushed through, and when there was nothing there except the tall pines and the boundless expanse of prairie. At 12:30 a. m. the party boarded the train again and regretfully bade adieu to the pleasant people to whom they were so indebted for such a charming evening.

CITY JUSTICE. As Administered Every Morning.

The mayor's court did a fair business this morning. The case of ALBERT HUMPHREY and HORACE BOWERS was dismissed, there not being sufficient evidence to make out a case against them. The case goes up to the justice court, however, and Mayor CROWLEY asked Officer REID to attend the justice court to see if testimony of the same witnesses in the mayor's and justice court corresponded. Following were the cases disposed of.

ALBERT HUMPHREY forfeited his bond of \$5.00 for failure to show up yesterday morning. HORACE BOWERS and ALBERT HUMPHREY, arrested for fighting, were dismissed for want of evidence.

PIERRE MARK, colored, for leaving his horse hitched to his buggy wheel in violation to the ordinance relating to hitching of horses, was fined \$2.50 or five days work on the streets.

JOHN MORRIS, for being drunk and using bad language, was fined \$2.50 or five days street work.

JOHN MITCHELL, for being drunk and down, was fined \$2.50 or five days work on the streets.

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

NOTICE. Mr. J. F. SPEARING will exhibit the Centrifugal ice cream freezer at Moore Bros. grocery, opposite Crowley's laundry, Friday evening.

HAD HER NERVE WITH HER. A cow was actually seen today, to walk up to a fruit stand on Ryan Street and proceed to masticate some watermelon that were lying on the sidewalk close to the wall.

A NEW BAND CONTEMPLATED. As effort is being made to organize an auxiliary to the First Regiment Band. The auxiliary band will be an entirely separate band, but will furnish material for the First Regiment Band on occasions like the encampment at Shreveport.

GO TO CAMP TONIGHT. The boys of Company "G" go into camp tonight at 11 o'clock in the armory. They will be aroused each morning at 4:30 and drilled until six. They

don't expect to get much sleep for the first night but say they will be in tip top condition by August 4th.

PEANUT SOCIAL POSTPONED. The Peanut Social which was to have been given by the Christian Endeavor Society of the Christian Church last night, did not come off on account of the rain and mud. The social was postponed until next Monday night.

WAGON TURNED OVER. An ice wagon capsized today on Broad street spilling all of the ice and throwing the occupant out. FRITZ HANSEN who was standing on the hub of the wheel was thrown against a stump and pretty badly bruised stunned.

DIPHTHERIA RAGING. Hackberry People Have it in their Midst – Seventeen Cases Already

Correspondence *Daily American*

Grand Lake, La., July 27 – The farmers hearts were gladdened by a few showers of rain last week, but the ground was so dry they did not do much good. Cotton does not seem to suffer from the continued drouth, but is in fine growing condition; old growers of cotton say they never saw the plant so heavily laden with bolls as this year. Gardens and corn fields are pretty well dried up.

ALADAN HEBERT was a visitor from Hackberry last Saturday. He reports that the drouth unprecedented on that side of the lake. Wells have dried up, and the stock is dying with charbon and want of water. In the past two weeks, he says, there have been seventeen cases of diptheria among the children, a Mr. DUHON losing two children by that terrible disease.

Mrs. ALADAN HEBERT is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. DEROUEN.

Thirty-eight Grand Lake folks, great and small, attended camp meeting at Lacasine last week. The meetings were interesting and resulted, apparently, in much good.

Miss NETTIE KINGSBURY is organist for the series of camp meetings conducted by Rev. R. P HOWELL, first at Lacasine, now at Shell Beach, then at Lake Arthur and Grand Lake.

O. DEROUEN and J. W. McKEAN are in the vicinity of Lake Arthur, boring wells.

Mrs. M. D. HEBERT and children returned last week from an extended visit with friends at Crowley.

Grand Lake is becoming, or has become, quite a fashionable resort for Lake Charles people. Every available place was filled with them last week, and they seemed to enjoy themselves greatly.

Grand Lake is also becoming a health resort, and justly too. Dr. DAVIS and wife from Jennings have been here for a month past for the benefit of the doctor's health, and he thinks he is improving.

W. J. and A. O. KINGSBURY went to Lake Charles Saturday.

Mrs. DUVALL and Mrs. Dr. DAVIS visited the Lake City last Saturday.

Miss LEVEQUE, of Lake Charles, has been employed to teach a private school in this district, beginning soon.

**MAY THE LIGHTS OF THE SEASON GUIDE YOUR WAY
TO THE WARMTH OF HOME, THE LOVE OF FAMILY AND FRIENDS,
AND THE SPIRIT OF PEACE.**

MEMBER # 1634 STEVEN FONTENOT
 Name of Compiler
 Address 9638 Hwy 165
 City, State Oberlin, LA
 Date 17-3-2017

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 FONTENOT, Oscar
 (Father of No. 3)
 b. 21 May 1882
 p.b.
 m. 18 Apr. 1903
 d. 28 Octr 1967
 p.d. Kinder, La.

2 FONTENOT, Dempsey Joseph
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. 30 Nov. 1913
 p.b. Kinder, La.
 m. 1 Dec. 1934
 d. 1 Nov. 1990
 p.d. Kinder, La.

5 FONTENOT, Ozayler
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. 28 Mar. 1886
 p.b.
 d. 7 May 1957
 p.d. Kinder, La.

1 FONTENOT, Steven
 b.
 p.b.
 m. VIZENA, Carolyn
 d.
 p.d.

8 PITRE, Lezime
 (Father of No. 3)
 b. 25 Dec. 1886
 p.b.
 m. — 1907
 d. 20 July 1958
 p.d. Kinder, La.

3 PITRE, Pearl Marie
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. 29 Dec. 1918
 p.b. Kinder, La.
 d. 25 Jan. 2016
 p.d. Kinder, La.

7 COURVILLE, Carolyn
 (Mother of No. 3)
 b. 7 July 1889
 p.b.
 d. 25 Jan. 1968
 p.d. Kinder, La.

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

8 FONTENOT, Leeze
 (Father of No. 4)
 b. 9 July 1851
 p.b. Opelousas, La.
 m. — 1871
 d. 4 Jan. 1925
 p.d. Kinder, La.

9 LORMAND, Amelliaa
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

10 FONTENOT, Faustin
 (Father of No. 5)
 b. 16 Feb. 1858
 p.b. Opelousas, La.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

11 NEVILS, Angelle
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

12 PITRE, Francois (Frank)
 (Father of No. 6)
 b. — Apr. 1852
 p.b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

13 WHITE, Elizabeth (Liz)
 (Mother of No. 6)
 b. — May 1851
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

14 COURVILLE, HOMER
 (Father of No. 7)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

15 LAVERN, Susan
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

16 FONTENOT, Clement
 b. 23 Oct. 1821
 m. 28 Mar. 1893
 d.

17 JANIS, Mary Ann
 b. 13 Oct. 1827
 d.

18 LORMAND, Belizza

19 CLEMENTS, Sellia
 b.
 p.b.
 d.

20 FONTENOT, Clement
 b. 23 Oct. 1821
 m. 28 Mar. 1893
 d.

21 JANIS, Mary Ann
 b. 13 Oct. 1893
 d.

22 NEVILS, James

23 MANUEL, Denise
 b.
 d.

24 PITRE, Soloman (Saul)
 b. — 1829
 m.

25 VIGE, Mary Ann (Marie)
 b.
 d.

26
 b.
 m.
 d.

27
 b.
 d.

28 COURVILLE, David

29 BEARACHEAUX, Caroline
 b.
 d.

30 LAVERN, Louie

31 FRUGE, Pauline
 b.
 m.
 d.

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