

The Genie

*To inspire interest in family history through education, preservation and service.
We're in the family business.*



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY

ARK-LA-TEX GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

P. O. BOX 4463
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA 71134-0463

THE GENIE

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Shreveport, Louisiana 71134-0463

The Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association is a Section 501 (c) 3 non-profit organization incorporated in the State of Louisiana.

The purpose of this organization is:

- To collect, preserve and make available genealogical documents and records
- To encourage an interest in genealogy and to sponsor educational programs for its development
- To promote the Shreveport/Bossier City area as having significant resources for genealogical and historical research
- To compile and publish a quarterly publication, *The Genie*, composed of records of genealogical and historical importance, helpful research information, and ancestral queries.



The Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association meets on the second Saturday of each month from 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm at the Broadmoor Branch Library, 1212 Captain Shreve Drive, Shreveport, LA

The membership year is from January 1 through December 31 and dues are \$20.00 annually for individual or same household family memberships. Dues for those members joining in the last half of the year (July 1 - December 31) are \$10.00. Membership renewals are due by January 31 at the "whole year" annual rate. Payment may be made online through PayPal, by regular mail, or at regular meetings. Refer to our website: altgenealogy.com/join.htm for details.

Statement of Publication: *The Genie* is published on a quarterly basis and distributed electronically as a pdf document to members and subscribing institutions that have provided an email address. The Association also participates in an exchange agreement with other organizations that publish similar genealogical publications. Those publications that are received are donated to the Broadmoor Branch Genealogy Department of the Shreve Memorial Library.

We welcome family history and genealogy research articles and records, especially those that are likely to be of an interest to others. Some examples are family pedigree charts, cemetery surveys/records, family and community histories, and transcribed courthouse records. We also accept articles describing a genealogical "brick wall," as well as queries. All submitted material should be typed or very plainly written and sent to our mailing address above or emailed to our editor at thegenie.editor@gmail.com. Please note that *The Genie* cannot be responsible for errors or inaccuracies, but will hasten to publish correction.

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The President's Message

4th Quarter & End of Year 2019

Contributed by Leonard Gresens

In our fast-paced world, it's easy to talk about how quickly 2019 has passed by. You've heard it before, "Where did the time go?" But I've looked back over our successful full year of meetings, seminars, and times together, and I see so many accomplishments.

Personally, I have made many strides into my genealogy research. The time may have gone by fast, but I can't complain. This has been one of my best years researching my family and newly discovered family in the 40+ years I've been doing this. I believe it has a lot to do with my concentrated efforts and in being an officer of our organization.

We ended the third quarter of 2019 with such a great lesson from Gary Joiner on the efforts to locate William Bennett Cain; I thought, "How do we top it?" But I believe we did. Our first meeting of fourth quarter 2019 featured our long-time friend and contributor Sarah (Sally) Hamer. Her topic was "History and Genealogy--How to Make Genealogy Come Alive." Using only dates, names, and facts can become tiresome, but researching the historic events during your ancestors' lives makes those time frames come alive with more ideas on what affected them. These things could be customs, war times, and even movements or immigration of people giving us a better insight on how they lived.

After Sally spoke, we had a few Bits and Pieces presented by Sonja Webb; then during the Hornbook session, Phil Adderley discussed Structured Genealogy Education. This is a program offered by NGS (National Genealogical Society) geared toward furthering education and interest in genealogy on a much larger scale.

The November meeting was well attended because of the subject matter presented. Jason W. Church, from the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training spoke on "Basics for Cemetery Documentation and Care." Jason presented a number of interesting ideas on care and upkeep of our loved ones' final resting places. All too often the perpetual care at most cemeteries has been reduced to maintaining the grass cutting only. Care and upkeep needs have become a necessity of the family. Cleaning vaults and tombstones need to be performed in a way that will not damage these historic landmarks. Knowing the right procedures is so important. A follow up with Jason at a later date is being planned.

We were to watch a video for our Hornbook session, but the football gremlins seemed uncooperative, so the meeting ended early so everyone could go home and watch the LSU/Bama game. LSU won by the way. Geaux Tigers.

In an effort to get together besides just at our monthly meetings, we participated in an event night at Frank's Pizza Napoletano, which doubled as a fundraiser with ALTGA receiving a portion of the receipts from that evening. This was our second time to participate, and again it was quite successful. The proceeds will go to our education fund to be used for additional educational events.

For December, being in the holiday mood, we celebrated with our annual Christmas party. There were some business items to take care of and an informational video from **Ancestry.com** about interviewing family members during the holidays. The video offered numerous ideas and suggestions for utilizing this time of year when families are together.

Members were asked to bring a Christmas card to the meeting with their contact information included as well as anything they may need help with in the research efforts or what they could offer as advice. Another reason for this activity was to meet someone in the group that you hadn't met before (or as an ice breaker to get to know someone better). I received a card from a person I did not know, and now have a new friend. We'll get together some time after the first of the year.

Our party would not have been complete without food. Everyone brought a covered dish, so there was plenty of good food to eat. It's always nice to sample some of everything, well at least I did. I can't vouch for anyone else. This is always a great way to end our year. We all come together as a family and have a great time to eat and visit.

2019 was a great success. Good programs and great information were delivered to each member. As we close this year, we have already begun planning for 2020. Our calendar is beginning to fill up, and more programs are in the works. Here's to another great year of genealogy research!



HISTORY OF THE RAGLAN FAMILY

by Isabelle M. Woods, Editor, *Lineage*, Newsletter of the Family History Club, Bastrop, LA

Keynote speaker, Mrs. Jo Ann J. Bennett, has had the luxury of fulfilling a dream many genealogical researchers wish to accomplish. She visited Wales, the site from where her Raglan ancestors originated.

She shared her personal experiences and her successful acquisition of genealogical data on this trip with the membership of the Family History Club on April 19, 2017. She explained how she (1) traced the Raglan/Ragland family's history from Wales to America; (2) researched the history of the Ragland surname; and (3) shared stories and photographs she acquired of several members and historical sites relating to the Ragland family tree. Mrs. Bennett also displayed several books on Wales.

Mrs. Bennett decided to trace her Ragland family tree after she had married and had children of her own. In 1981, Mrs. Bennett and her daughter, Grace, visited with her Grandmother Beatrice Ragland Justus' first cousin, Mearle Crockett Mize, in Tula, Mississippi. Mr. Mize suggested they look in Calhoun County. Later from a researcher of the Ragland family residing in Alabama, Mrs. Bennett learned Wales was from where the Ragland family originated. She supplemented her research by reading numerous books on the Ragland family, Welsh history, and the Country of Wales.



Ragland Castle

"The Ragland surname comes from the historic village of Ragan ...in Monmouthshire, known for its castle." ¹ "Ragland Castle...is located just north of the village of Raglan in the county of Monmouthshire in south east Wales..." ²

According to Mrs. Bennett's research, this surname descends from members of the Herbert family, who followed William the Conqueror to England. After The Hundred Years War between France and England, and because the Herberts had fought so bravely at the Battle of Agincourt, France, October 25, 1415, lands were awarded to the Herbert family who settled in Monmouthshire.

(During this period, the use of surnames was unheard of. Here are the two examples of a person's name then: "Thomas ap Evans" or "William ap Thomas." The "ap" meant "son of.")

"Sir William ap Thomas (died 1445) was a Welsh nobleman, politician, knight, and courtier. He was a member of the Welsh gentry family that came to be known as the Herbert family through his son, William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke and is an ancestor of the current Earls of Pembroke.

"Raglan manor, attained through marriage through heiress Elizabeth Bluet, was greatly expanded by William and his son, William Herbert, into the well-fortified Raglan Castle, one of the finest late medieval Welsh castles." ³

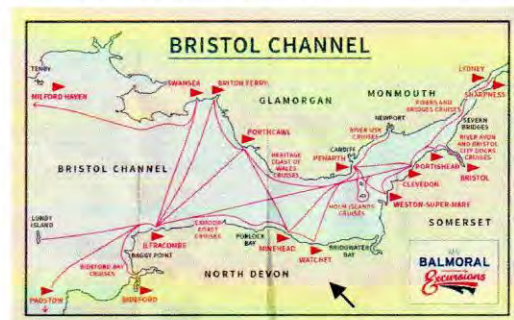
(Today, the castle is in ruins. But rooms, fireplaces, defense portals, etc., can still be made out.)

Eventually, the English started using surnames. However, the Welsh continued for four or five generations to use "ap" Evans," which meant "son of," or could have meant "a place where the person lived." Hence, "Thomas ap Evans" was used as the Welsh form of a name. The English court later required the Welsh to use surnames. A Welsh name, "Thomas at Evans," now became "Thomas Evans."

The Irish added "O" to their surnames as O'Henry and O'Donohue. The Scots added "Mac" or "Mc" to their names like MacDonald and McAllister. All this was done to appease the English court.

When the Ragland bore the surname of Herbert and were inheriting land, one of the brothers died. His son remained with his uncle, Sir William Thomas Herbert at Raglan. When the English court required everyone to have a last name, this young man chose "Raglan" as his surname because he loved Ragland Castle, having lived there most of his life. Mrs. Bennett's grandmother, Mrs. Beatrice Ragland Justice, descends from this family of Raglans, who settled at Raglan Castle at Monmouthshire.

Neither Thomas Raglan (b1575) nor his son, Thomas Raglan (b1628) was the oldest son. Therefore, they did not inherit land, a castle or anything else. The family moved to Watchet (at arrow on



map) in Somerset County, England. “This town lies at the mouth of the Washford River on Bridgewater Bay, part of the Bristol Channel...”⁴

“The cliffs between Watchet and Blue Anchor (another seaside village) show a distinct pale, greenish blue colour, resulting from the coloured alabaster found there. The name ‘Watchet’ ... was used in the 16th century to denote this colour.”⁵

Thomas’ (b 1628) son, Evan Ragland, was baptized (b1656) and later confirmed at the Church of Saint Decuman in Watchet. However, after these records, Evan Raglan totally disappeared. It seems Evan and his cousin (whose surname was John Davis), were playing in the bay where the shallow shale bottom extends out very far into the water.



Church of Saint Decuman,
Watchet, England

At this time, ships having carried cotton from the colonies going into Bristol, England, were empty upon their return to the New World. Since England desired persons of English descent to immigrate to the New World, English-speaking children (and others, probably) were regularly abducted and transported on these ships. These ships’ captains may have preferred to adduct children who were old enough to take care of themselves.

According to Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Charles Raglan (who wrote a book on the Ragland family) quoted an English source as having estimated that up to one hundred thousand children may have been kidnapped in this manner. These abductions ended around 1769 when a captain was hung for kidnapping an eleven-year-old-boy.

Mrs. Bennett advised researchers who face a brick wall in Wales or this part of Britain to consider searching these records for their ancestors.

Several months later one “Evan Ragland” and the Davis boy appear in New Kent County, Virginia. It seems they had been abducted from Watchet on one of the cotton ships. Later Evan was sold to Mr. Stephen Pettus as an indentured servant. Since Evan Ragland was about 14 years old and had had been schooled, he was give the job of taking care of the plantation’s accounts. Evan’s family in Watchet traced his abduction to Stephen Pettus and offered to pay out his term of servitude. Evan declined to return to England.

Mr. Stephen Pettis had two daughters (no sons). Evan married Pettus’ daughter, Susannah, ca 1689 in St. Peters Parish in New Kent County. Evan Raglan died in 1717.

Mrs. Bennett visited New Kent County seeking the burial sites of her Ragland ancestors to no avail. Ragland family members in Virginia surmised her ancestors may be buried on land that once was the Pettus Plantation. Almost all of the Raglan/Ragland-surnamed population in the South descends from Evan Raglan/Ragland and Susanna Pettus.

During her travel to Wales, Mrs. Bennett acquired a copy of a huge printed Raglan family tree from a descendant in Watchet. This document goes back to William ap Jenkin (born 1327), married 1360 to Gwenllian vetch Howel, and died in 1377. There are eleven generations from Mrs. Bennett to Evan (the immigrant) and ten generations from Thomas (Evan’s father) to William ap Jenkins.

Mrs. Bennett focused her presentation on ancestors of her beloved grandmother, Mrs. Beatrice Ragland Justice. Beatrice was the daughter of Thomas Lee and Emma (Harwell) Ragland. Her maternal line, Harwell, settled near Oxford, Mississippi, at Tula, Lafayette County, Mississippi. Members of her Ragland family line resided in nearby Calhoun County, Mississippi. Thomas Lee Ragland was the son of William Alford Ragland, who fought in the War Between the States.

Mrs. and Mrs. William Alford Ragland were touted as the oldest married couple in Calhoun County, Mississippi, in a newspaper article. Married on November 28, 1861, they celebrated their sixty-ninth wedding anniversary in 1930. Residents of Pine Valley, Mississippi, near Tula, they were the parents of six children. Unfortunately, their son, Thomas, abandoned his family when Beatrice was in the fourth grade. Ms. Beatrice Ragland left school to care for her younger sister, Ludie. Her brother, Parmer, worked in the cotton field with his mother.

When Tom became ill (tuberculosis), he moved back to Calhoun County with this parents. He asked that Emma forgive him for having left her and their children. Emma, not only forgave Tom, but went down to Pine Valley and helped “doctor” Tom until he died on September 2, 1906

On June 11, 1910, Mr. Luther Finner Justus of Arkansas married Miss Beatrice Ragland in Lafayette County, Mississippi. They met when Luther, called “Doc,” visited one of his sisters in Mississippi. Later, they moved to Lawrence County, Arkansas. They eventually settled in Bastrop,

Louisiana, on the Old Berlin Road, where Doc got a job making shingles with his brother-in-law, Christopher Columbus “Lum” Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther F Justus were the parents of four children: Beulah, Silas Ralph, Joe Robert “Bob,” and Carl Clay or “Cooter.” All of these children graduated from Bastrop High School in Bastrop, Louisiana.

Ralph Justus, Mrs. Bennett’s father, died in Bastrop on March 3, 1950, at age 34. He along with Ruth Walker Justus, his wife, his mother and father, and Carl Clay are all buried in the Carter Cemetery in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana.

Sources: *Lineage*, of April 2017, pages 1, 2 and 3, Volume 5, Issue 4, Family History Club, P. O. Box 1227, Bastrop, Louisiana 71221-1227

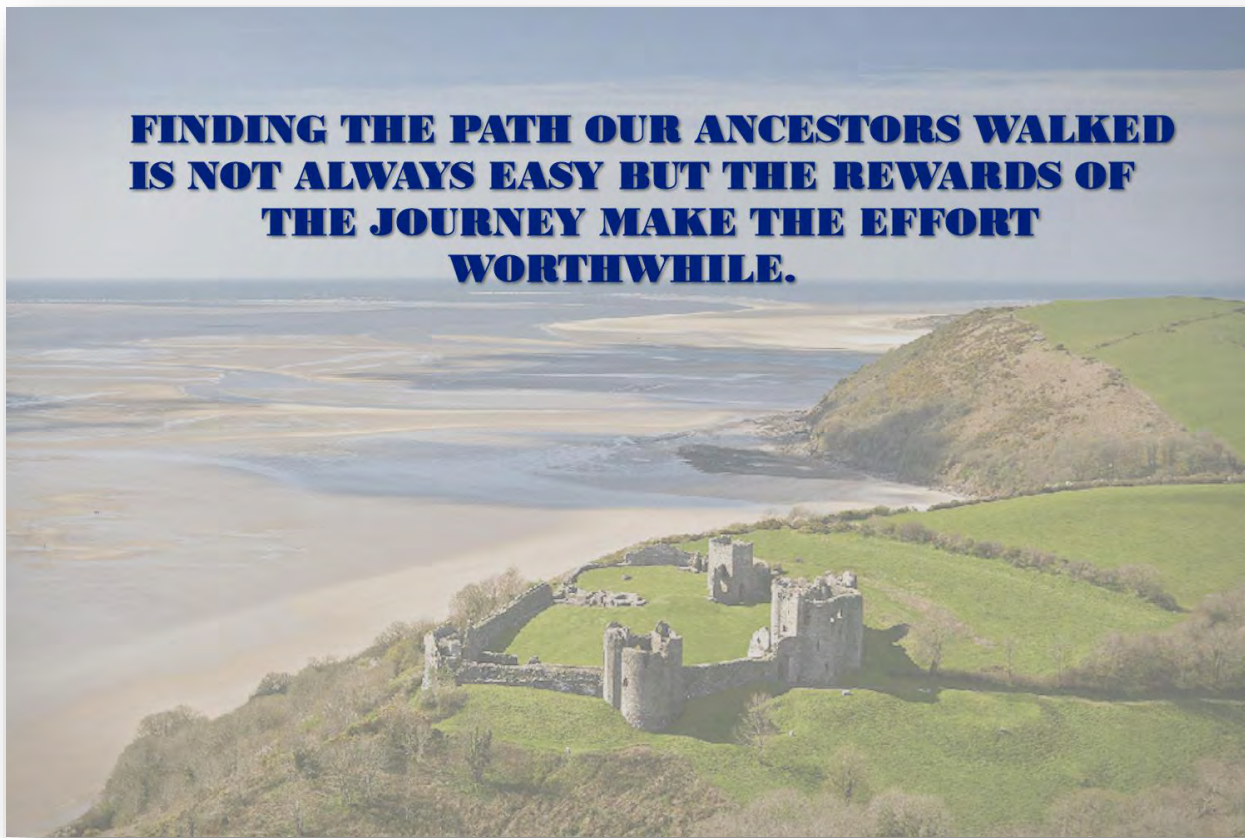
(1) www.houseofnames.com/ragland-family-crest;

(2) Location of Raglan Castle at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raglan_Castle#/media/File:Raglan_Castle's_main_entrance;

(3) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_ap_Thomas; (4) and (5) <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watchet>, under the headings of “Watchet” and of “Geography;”



**FINDING THE PATH OUR ANCESTORS WALKED
IS NOT ALWAYS EASY BUT THE REWARDS OF
THE JOURNEY MAKE THE EFFORT
WORTHWHILE.**



Courtship in a Rough Time

Contributed by Ken Shively

I was always told this story verbally, but when interviewing the older relatives and reading their accounts, I believe I have most of the facts correct. It is one of my favorite stories from my mother's side of the family.

Edward checked his pair of revolvers to make sure they were both loaded. He and a friend mounted their horses one Sunday afternoon to ride out to a farm six miles west of the town of Ringgold, Louisiana. This farm was the home of Mattie, the young lady Edward had been courting. Now Edward should not have needed to go courting armed, but he was from Indiana and a strong anti-Northern feeling still existed in this area of the South in the 1880s from the Civil War and Reconstruction.

Edward was born April 10, 1863, in Hendricks County, Indiana. Supposedly, at fourteen he escaped school by putting on gloves and sliding down a lightning rod; he left home at an early age. He drifted down to Oklahoma to do some "cowboying;" close to Ardmore, an Indian chief offered him money to marry his daughter, but Edward didn't take him up on it. He drifted on down to Northwest Louisiana to do logging work on the Red River. During that time, he met Mattie, born 1872, and they fell in love. For Mattie's family, it was bad enough that Edward had a thick Irish brogue, but they were just plain reluctant to allow her to marry a "Yankee drifter."

Edward's father, George, born April 11, 1835, in Akron, Ohio, had served in the Union Army with Company C of the 33rd Indiana Volunteers. His unit had seen fighting in North Carolina late in the war, and he was present when Confederate General Joseph Johnston surrendered Confederate forces at Bennett House near Raleigh, ending the war in the East. His unit proceeded through Virginia and marched in Lincoln's victory parade in Washington D.C.

Mattie's father, Henry, on the other hand, had served in the war with the 27th Louisiana Infantry CSA in the siege of Vicksburg. He was the only one of five brothers to survive the war. His mother, Miriah, had been widowed before the war and kept the farm going, hiding stock in pine thickets from marauding soldiers. According to one story, she had once confronted a Union officer when his men were trying to steal or burn her bales of cotton. It would be easy to see how Mattie's family would have hard feelings about the war.

On this particular day, as Edward and his friend approached Mattie's house, they stopped their horses at a distance. Her brothers came out on the porch telling them to leave, but he explained that he had no quarrel with them but wanted to speak to their father. Presently Henry came out and invited Edward to the porch to talk. Edward explained that he only wanted Mattie's hand in marriage, and Henry agreed as long as they promised never to leave the area.

Edward made his promise not to leave and was invited to eat with the family at supper. Since it was getting late, Mattie's mother told him he may as well spend the night in the large boys' room with her brothers. Edward Hall and Mattie Hall, both with the same surname but not related, got married on December 19, 1889. True to their promise, they settled on a farm adjoining the Hall property and built an "L" shaped farmhouse with a "gallery," (or porch) around the house and an open hall down the center of the house for hot summers.

Edward's father, George Warren Hall, came South eventually, and from all accounts, the two fathers, veterans from separate sides of that awful war, became friends. Edward and Mattie raised many children, their oldest son being my beloved grandfather, William Arthur Hall.



A Serendipitous Tidbit and an Unexpected Find Contributed by Mickey and Carolyn Cole

Mickey and I did not meet until we were adults, and we were raised in separate communities. We discovered, however, that our ancestors during the early to mid-1800s had not only lived in the same area, but they were next door neighbors at one time in rural Union County, Arkansas. What an unexpected discovery!

We are researching the surnames Cole, Smith, Dawkins, Norris, Fike, Cook/Cooke, Fouchee McGhee and Gunter.

Highlighting Our Members

Contributed by Johnnie Covington

Dr. Robert Hendrick is a retired anesthesiologist and lives in Monroe but is a Shreveport native. He and his wife have two grown sons, and the family enjoys relaxing on family property on Lake Darbonne. Robert said he also likes the Smoky Mountains and San Francisco but has really enjoyed river cruises in Europe.

Robert is interested in the names Hendrick and Nicholson, both old Caddo names, and Smith from Union Parish, as well as Kidd from Lincoln and Jackson. He is also researching McCook, Stephens, Templeton, and Youngblood. Robert likes to explore cemeteries. His wife, who has mobility issues, is a real trooper and waits patiently in the car while he treks around looking at headstones.

Works of fiction as well as historical articles, including articles in THE GENIE, are of interest to Robert, and he has contributed recently to THE GENIE. The book, LEE'S TIGERS, is about the Louisiana Tigers, and Robert's Stephens ancestor is mentioned a number of times.



Member Cary Allen and his wife live in Marietta, Georgia, a suburb of Atlanta. Cary grew up in South Carolina and graduated from Ohio Tech with a degree in electronic engineering. He is now retired and enjoys doing research on his family. The names that he is interested in most are Allen (two different sets), Spurlin, Wynn, and Truitt, which is sometimes spelled Truett. Cary has learned that his ancestor, Gideon Allen, as well as Gideon's brother, Green Allen, left Marion, Georgia, about 1844, in a large group. Many of them were members of the same church. Cary thinks they left Marion because they believed that the railroad was about to come through the area and disrupt their homes and farms. They came as a group to North Bossier Parish and settled around Redland and Plain Dealing. Cary has learned that Green Allen and his wife both died in Bossier Parish not too long after having settled there, and their oldest daughter married and took responsibility for her younger siblings and moved to Texas.

The Allens have adult children and grandchildren, and they all enjoy going to their weekend home in Blue Ridge, Georgia, a very beautiful area where they enjoy walking and hiking. There are many hemlock trees in the area, which look like spruce Christmas trees; they are disappearing due to an insect infestation. Cary volunteers for Save the Georgia Hemlocks.

Cary also enjoys reading and has read most of the books by Stephen King and John Grisham.



Member Gayle Bergamini lives in East Texas but gets to attend quite a few ALTGA meetings. She rides with another member who lives in nearby Waskom. Gayle has done a great deal of genealogical research and has worked for more than five years in the Family History Center in Longview, Texas. She's completed thousands of Spanish name extractions.

Gayle lost her husband less than a year ago, and she has not traveled much since his death. Before that time, they traveled extensively including four trips to Italy, several cruises, and two trips to the Christmas Markets in Germany, where they shopped for lovely handmade ornaments and gifts and enjoyed delicious German foods. The weather at that time of year is always cold and snowy, and everything smells like cinnamon.

Gayle is interested in learning more about her husband's Italian family, the Nutinis and Bergamins. She has traced them back to the 1750s, but there the trail ends. Gayle's mother was a Scoggin, and her father was a Goldenberg. The Goldenbergs came to Shreveport in 1890. Many of her family are buried in the Jewish cemetery on Texas in Shreveport's West End.

Gayle's husband was a civil engineer, and they lived in Los Angeles with one child but made the decision to leave L.A. because of the smog and crime. They traveled across the country and while visiting one of Gayle's cousins in Keithville, they heard of a civil engineering job in Shreveport. By 1973, they were living in their home in East Texas.

Gayle has four grown children, fourteen grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren. She likes to read and exercise, and she teaches a Sunday School class. She also enjoys sewing. Gayle has a German bisque-head doll which is over 100 years old. Beginning in the 1970s, Gayle started designing and sewing costumes for the doll and entering them into the Texas State Fair. She is very proud of the four blue ribbons which she has won because the fair is so large and the competition is fierce.

Gayle and her husband changed their name to Bergamini thinking that was the original name. Later they learned the original name is Bergamin.



Jean Poiret: Estate Record of a Rapides Merchant.

Contributed by James Michael Hilton

The present writer, has reproduced here a complete translation from the Estate Records of Jean Poiret an important Rapides Merchant who died, in May 1800 at his plantation on Bayou Rapides, after being ill, of the Last Will & Testament of Jean Poiret and the Inventory and Appraisal of Poiret's Estate which include a number of promissory notes listed in his papers which show the involvement of average citizens and prominent citizens with this Merchant and serve as sort of a "mini census" of those who had business dealings with him. Also, reproduced here are the original pages of his Estate Record which show the signatures of many citizens of Rapides. Poiret, was quite wealthy for the time and owned a number of paintings and other family items in his Estate as well as a Silver Watch valued at 25 Piastres which is the equivalent of 25 Dollars, for example two small Cypress Tables and six upholstered Leather Chairs were valued at 10 Piastres or the equivalent of 10 Dollars.

With the destruction of so many Rapides documents in the tragic Courthouse fire of 1864, it has been my life's work to translate from the French and Spanish and to transcribe from English language records, every available document for Rapides from the period 1763-1836. This Estate Record which also includes the public auction of Poiret's Estate and other items that I hope to submit in the future is found in an often underutilized source for Rapides, the Spanish Judicial Records, found in the Louisiana State Museum and cited as: Spanish Judicial Records, Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans, Louisiana, Jean Poiret Estate, Document No. 1800-12-17-02.

Note: The only date referenced on the first page of this document is December 22, 1800.

The Year 1800.

Estate of the deceased Lieutenant of the Militia Don Juan Poiret [Jean Poiret] who was a resident of the Poste of Rapide.

No. 90

Dec 33, 1800

#4030

Pass on to the Military Governor.

Eno. Ximenez.

LAST WILL & TESTAMENT OF JEAN POIRET.

1/

This day the 13th day of May in the year 1800 we [I] Valentin Layssard Captain and Commander of the Militia of Rapide, went in accordance with an official letter here attached, went to the Domicile of Sieur Jean Poiret, Sub Lieutenant of the Militia, whom we found in his Bad ill in body but of sound mind who said to us that while the hour of his death is uncertain who was aware that the moment in which it pleased God to call him home, so he desires to place his temporal affairs in order and to dispose of his belongings which it had pleased God to give to him and we were needed for this reason to receive his Last Will which we have drawn up as follows in default of a public writer at this post, Namely:

That he has always professed and lived within the Sainted Apostolic and Roman Catholic Religion and wishes to spend his last days there and he recommends his Soul to God and wishes that his Body be interred in Holy Ground with the ordinary ceremonies.

The said Testator wishes and intends that all and each of his debts be paid for the greater part of his property.

1v./

The said Sieur the Testator gives and bequeaths half of his free and clear Estate to Sieur Joseph Chevalier Poiret.

The said Testator gives and bequeaths the other half after the Settlement and Clearance of his Estate to Jean Towsend [John Townsend] wishing and intending that the said legacy as soon as it will be possible be placed in an interest bearing account and that it remain there for the profit and the greater advantage of said Minor Jean Towsend [John Townsend] until he is of legal age.

The said Sieur the Testator declares that intends that part of his Estate be settled after the remaining debts have been paid and the legacies here below [paid].

The said Sieur the Testator gives and bequeaths the Sum of 127 Piastres to Francois Poiret his Sister spouse of Mr. [Jean] Fiol [Filhiol] which will be paid to her as his receipt for the amount which he owes the said Fiole [Filhiol] her husband as he wishes and intends to repay his debt in full to her however it is not assured.

The said Testator gives and bequeaths five Piastres to each of his other brothers or Sister who will be paid with the cash coming in from the first funds from his

2/

Estate has paid his Debts.

The said Testator makes and constitutes the said Executor of his Will, Ennemond Meuillon who is likewise entrusted with the Guardianship of the above said Jean [John] Townshend wishing and intending that as soon as the funds that he has bequeathed to the said Minor will have money placed in an interest bearing account in his favor and whoever possessed the said funds will keep and give a good and sufficient security [upon them].

The said Testator wishes and intends that his Mulatto named Louis be sold to a person who resides and makes his dwelling place at the Post of Natchitoches.

And having declared that such are his Last Wishes he wishes that they do carry out in accordance with the form and content of the present [Will] revoking for this reason all other previous Wills or Codicils, at present he has declared this to be the only valid one annulling any others whatsoever and after having read this in the presence of Messieurs Etienne Layssard, Jean Baptiste bienne, Abraham Villeret, Steven Tipped, Jean boudinier, Louis Chachere and Francois Escouffie required Witnesses who have signed with us the day and

2v/

And year above.

Poiret. Stephen Tippen

Bolon Layssard + Mark of Jn Bte. Bienne.

A. Villeret. J. bodinie.

L. Chacheret. Facoï. Escouffier.

V. Layssard.

I certify the present copy is in accordance with the original deposited in the Clerk's Office of this Post.

Rapide the 15th of October 1800.

Cesar Archinard.

INVENTORY AND APPRAISAL OF JEAN POIRET'S ESTATE

No. 1

1/

This day the 26th of May 1800.

We [I] Joseph Chevalier Poiret Judge of the Post and District of Rapide, went to the domicile of the deceased Jean Poiret, who during his lifetime was a Sub Lieutenant in the Company of the Dragoons of the Militia, in order to proceed with the breaking and opening of the seals affixed by Mr. Don Valentin Layssard Captain of the Militia and Military Commander of the said Post, on the 22nd of the current [month] at the house of said Sieur the deceased, which we have found to be whole [unbroken] and in such condition as they had been appended and have been acknowledged as such by the said Sieur Valentin Layssard and accordingly, we have proceeded to pen them in faith of which have signed with us the Sieurs Pierre Baillio and Guillaume Berjo our Witnesses of Assistance and the above said Valentin Layssard.

P. Baillio.

Willm. Berjo.

V. Layssard.

Jh.Chev. Poiret.

2/

At this time Mr. Don Valentin Layssard had presented us a paper which he told us was the Will of the deceased Sieur Jean Poiret and accordingly we have made appear the Sieurs: Francois Escouffie, Etienne [Bolon] Layssard, Louis Chacheret, Abraham Valerie, Etienne Tippet, Baptiste Bienne and Jean Bodinier in order that they should acknowledge their signature and state if they had actually heard the reading of the Will of the said Sieur Deceased and if they had watched him sign it after having received their Oath which they took to God our Lord under the Sign of the Cross they have all stated that on the 3rd day of May they had been summoned by the deceased Sieur Jean Poiret and that after having the Will read to them who are here above mentioned, they have declared that it contained his Last Will and that they had seen him sign the same [document] with his own hand and that they had been required to sign as Witnesses to that which had been drawn up and that the Signatures below,

3/

In the said Will are theirs.

In Faith of which they have signed with us and Our Witnesses of Assistance, the Sieurs Pierre Baillio and Martin Depalliere.

Fcois. Escouffie

Bolon Layssard

L. Chachere

Stephen Tippet

+Ordinary mark of Baptiste Vienne

J. Bodinie

Willm. Berjo Witness.

Jh. Chev. Poiret.

Brd. Mtn. Despalier.

P. Baillio

In Continuation:

This day the 26th day of the Month of May 1800.

We [I] Don Joseph Chevalier Poiret Judge of this Post at the request of Sieur Enemon Meullion Executor of the Will of the Deceased Sieur Jean Poiret, went to the domicile of the deceased in order to proceed with the Inventory and Appraisal of the goods comprising the Estate of the said deceased and for this reason we have appointed as Appraisers the Sieurs Pierre Baillio and [Bernard] Martin Despallier all residents living at this Post who after taking the Oath under the sign

4/

Of the Cross to appraise [this Estate] with their Soul and Conscience the belongings which they will be presented having signed in the presence of Sieur Bolon Layssard and Guillaume Berjo our Witnesses of Assistance with Sieur Enemon Meullion Executor and us [me] the day and year as given above.

P. Baillio.

Brd. Mtn. Despallier

Willm. Bargo.

Jh. Chev. Poiret

Ennemond Meullion

Bolon Layssard

A. Villerett

In Accordance with the above we have summoned the Sieur Jean Bodinie who was appointed guardian and who has presented to us the belongings [of Jean Poiret] which are as follows:

First.

One Old Trunk valued at 3 Piastres.	3
One average Trunk half New valued at 4 Piastres and 4 Reaux	4.4
Total:	7.4

5/

Amount carried over from the other side:	7.4
A Jar for Powder of Tin, A fine Comb and two Powder Puffs valued at 3 Piastres.	3
Three Candlesticks, two pairs of Candle Snuffers and a large Candle Snuffer valued At 5 Piastres.	5

About 45 Post of Lard valued at 3 Escalins to the Pot, valued at 16 Piastres And 7 Escalins.	16.7
An Earthenware Jar from Province valued at 6 Piastres.	6
Eight Demijohns [Bottles] valued at 8 Piastres.	8
79 Pounds of Deer Tallow valued at one Real to the Pound valued at 9 Piastres, 7 Escalins.	9.7
36 Pounds of Deer Tallow valued at one Real to the Pound valued at 4 Piastres, 4 Reaux.	4.4
Three Average Kettles valued at 18 Piastres.	18
Total:	78.6
6/	
Amount carried over from the other side:	7.4
Four Kettles good and bad valued at 6 Piastres.	6
Different pieces of scrap iron which had been given to the deceased, Valued at 10 Piastres.	10
Three pots of Vinegar valued at 4 Escalins.	— 4
A Lantern, a Surgeon's Case, a Syringe and some Netting Valued at 4 Piastres	4
A Cypress Bedstead, a small Feather bed containing about 25 pounds [of feathers] and a small Spanish Moss Mattress valued at 15 Piastres.	15
A small balance in good condition, two bad trays, an old bad Spanish Bridle, And a Candle Box, a trap for Rats, two pieces of rusted Iron amounting to 8 Pounds valued at 5 Piastres.	5
43 Plugs of Tobacco good and bad valued at 5 Piastres.	5
A small gilded dresser valued at 8 Piastres	8
Total:	132.2

7/

Amount carried over from the other side.	132.2
An old Mirror, a Horsehair Broom and a Padlock valued At 2 Piastres.	2
A Stilyard which weighed 222 Pounds and a Set of weights valued at 8 Piastres.	8
19 Linen Cloths for Tobacco good and bad and 4 old Sacks valued at 4 Piastres.	4
A Dressing Mirror and a small painted Cane valued at 3 Piastres.	3
A small Mirror, A painted Cane, A Soap Dish, 2 small Decanters, A plain table linen of Damask Cotton and a small Case valued At 3 Piastres.	3
4 Small Mirrors with Gilded Frames and 3 small Paintings valued at 4 Piastres.	4
7 Small Paintings with Gilded Frames valued at 15 Piastres.	15
9 Common Paintings valued at 4 Piastres.	4
Total:	178.2

8/

Amount carried over from the other side.	178.2
An old Mirror, 2 Large Caraffes, a bad Box [the box is in bad condition], with Some Sugar valued at 2 Piastres.	2
A tray containing 12 Cups and their Saucers, A Sugar Bowl, A Teapot, a Cream Jug, Small Golden Cup and a Saucer of Porcelain, valued at 15 Piastres.	15
A tray containing 14 Cups and their Sauces, a Teapot, a small Mug and its Saucer Valued at 10 Piastres.	10
A Water Can, A pair of Irons, A Tin Coffee Pot valued at 4 Piastres.	4

A Shovel and Tongs, a pair of Andirons, A pair of Hand Irons, a Tin Coffee Pot Valued at 7 Piastres.	7
A Table of Black Walnut with drawers valued at 8 Piastres.	8
Total:	224.2

9/

Amount carried over from the other side: 224.2

In consideration [of the fact] that it is Noon, we have concluded the Appraisal and Inventory for the Present time and have signed with the Sieurs The Executor, the Appraisers and the Witnesses of Assistance.

Willm. Berjo.	Bolon Layssard
Fcois. Escouffie.	
Brd. Mts. Despallier.	
P. Baillio.	Ennemond Meullion
Jh. Chev. Poiret.	

3 Old Spades, 3 Bristles and an Adze valued at 3 Piastres.	3
6 small Kettles valued at 6 Piastres	6
2 Earthenware Pots, 2 Chamber Pots valued at 2 Piastres.	2
2 pair of Wooden Harnesses with the Collars valued At 3 Piastres.	3
Total:	237.2

10/

Amount carried over from the other side: 237.2

A Dozen Plates and 7 Goblets valued at 2 Piastres.	2
14 Plates painted Blue and 7 Gobles valued at 2 and a Half Piastres.	2.4
21 and 8 Goblets valued at 3 and a Half Piastres.	3.4
9 Goblets, 10 Coffee Cups and 7 Saucers valued at 2 and a Half Piastres.	2.4
5 Cups and 6 Saucers, 1 Coffee Pot of painted Faience, A Sugar Bowl, a Jar, 2	

Pepper Shakers and 2 Crystal Salt Shakers valued at 2 Piastres.	2.4
4 Cups, 4 Saucers, a painted Tea Pot, 4 Crystal Decanters, 2 Pepper Shakers, a Mustard Jar, a Crystal Jar valued at 2 Piastres.	2
11 Cups large and small, a Jar, a Mustard Pot, 3 small Glasses, 2 Small Crystal Carafes Valued at 2 Piastres.	2
Total:	254.6
11/	
Amount carried over from the other side.	254.6
21 Empty Bottles, 3 Jars, 2 Crystal Salt Shakers, valued at 3 and A Half Piastres.	3.4
A Silver Watch valued at 25 Piastres.	25
Two Rifles in ordinary condition valued at 25 Piastres.	25
10 Plates, 6 Table Knives, a Shaving Plate valued At 5 Piastres.	5
2 Wooden Bedsteads, A Feather Bed, A Bolster, 2 Pillowcases, A Gingham Mosquito Net valued at 30 Piastres.	30
2 average Cypress Tables valued at 5 Piastres.	5
2 small Cypress Tables, 6 upholstered Leather Chairs Valued at 10 Piastres.	10
5 Stuffed Chairs and a stocked Pantry valued at 8 Piastres.	8
9 average Kettles valued at 14 Piastres.	14
2 Tubs and a Half Tub valued at 5 Piastres.	5
Total:	385.2
12/	
Amount carried over from the other side.	385.2

A Frying Pan, a Skimmer and a Tin Cauldron valued at 2 and a Half Piastres.	2.4
Two Tubs and a Salt Box valued at 8 Piastres.	8
The Deceased had stated that he believed that he actually had 400 Piastres in Silver But we have only been able to find 387 and 2 Reaux.	387.2
A large Silver Soup Cooker, 11 complete Table Settings, A Table fork and 7 small Spoons for Coffee, 2 Basins for Indigo , a Goblet all in Silver, making a total of 98 Piastres and 4 Reaux.	98.4
A small Trunk and an old Silver Watch valued at 16 Piastres.	16
A pair of Cuff Links, two Mounted Rings, two and a half pairs of Silver Earrings For trade, valued at 12 Piastres.	12
Total:	909.3
13/	
Amount carried over from the other side.	909.4
A small Looking Glass, a Soap Dish, two pieces of Razonr Straps in bad condition valued at 5 Piastres.	5
A Pair of Cast Iron Pistols valued at 12 Piastres.	12
Two Empty Painted Tea Boxes, One Brush, Fourteen Silver Buttons valued at 3 1/2 Piastres.	3.4
Six old books, An old Pistol, A Silver Spur, A Cork Screw, valued at 5 Piastres.	5
An old Pelt, A Jacket, A pair of Cotton Pants of the Country valued at 8 Piastres.	8
A Silver Lined Sword valued at 18 Piastres.	18
Five Pairs of Trousers half used, An old Copper Lined Sword valued at 7 1/2 Piastres.	7.4
Five Pairs of Cotton Trousers valued at 7 Piastres and 4 Reaux.	7.4
Total:	976

14/

Amount carried over from the other side.	976
Five Threadbare Vests estimated to be valued at 10 Piastres.	10
A Calico Jacket lacking sleeves, three old Sleeveless Jackets, A Muslin Jacket Valued at 5 Piastres.	5
A pair of large Cashmere Trousers, A scuffed sleeveless Satin Jacket valued at 10 Piastres.	10
A small pair of Muslin Trousers, A Sleeveless Muslin Jacket and a Riding Coat, valued at 8 and a half Piastres.	8.4
Two pair of Trousers, A Muslin Waistcoat without Sleeves, A pair of Grey Cloth Trousers valued at 8 Piastres.	8
Two pair of Trousers, a Muslin Waistcoat without Sleeves, a Riding Coat for a Footman, Valued at 6 Piastres.	6
	1033.4
15/	
Amount carried over from the other side.	1033.4
A Cotton Jacket, A Riding Coat for a Footman, A pair of White Trousers, a pair of Trousers and a Vest without Sleeves of Fustian, valued at 5 Piastres and 4 Reaux.	5.4
Seven Pairs of defective [torn] Trousers valued at 2 and a Half Piastres.	2.4
A Riding Coat of Gingham, A Muslin Vest, A pair of large Trousers Of Cashmire and a Knit Cap valued at 6 Piastres.	6
A Woolen Riding Cota, a Large pair of White Trousers, A Vest of Muslin Without the Sleeves, a pair of Underpants, valued at 3 Piastres And 4 Reaux.	3.4
A Cotton Jacket, two Pair of Trousers valued at 3 and a Half Piastres.	3.4
A Satin Brocade, two pair of Cotton Stockings, A pair of Silk Stockings,	

A large pair of Muslin Trousers, a pair of buttoned down Trousers, valued at 6 Piastres.	6
Two pair of Cloth Trousers and a Cloth Jacket valued at 3 Piastres	3
Total:	1063.4
16/	
Amount carried over from the other side.	1063.4
A pair of Siamese Trousers and six trimmed Shirts valued At 13 Piastres.	13
Six trimmed Shirts valued at 12 Piastres.	12
Five plain Shirts valued at 12 Piastres and 4 Reaux.	12.4
Six simple Handkerchiefs and Nine of Different quality, Valued at 10 Piastres.	10
A Cashmere Suit and a Waistcoat of Black Velvet, Valued at 10 Piastres.	10
A Blue Woolen Suit valued at 6 Piastres.	6
A Short Coat of Blue Wool and one Cloth Riding Coat, Valued at 12 Piastres.	12
Total:	1129

In consideration of the fact that it is the 5th hour [5 p.m.] we have concluded the said Inventory and have signed with the Appraisers and those named here above.

P. Ballio

Brd. Mtn. Despallier

Willm. Berjo

Bolon Layssard

Ennemond Meullion

Jh. Chev. Poiret.

17/

Amount carried over from the other side.	1129
Two Small Cotton table covers and two small Indian Jugs for the door Valued at 8 Piastres.	8
Twelve Napkins valued at 3 Piastes.	3

Fourteen Linen Napkins from Roeun valued at 5 Piates	5
A Black hat and a Silk Handkerchief valued at 7 Piastres.	7
A Small Cypress Wardrobe valued at 5 Piastres.	5
A Cherry Cupboard valued at 6 Piastes.	6
A Spinning Wheel for Cotton valued at 6 Piastres.	6
A Barrel and a Half of Salt passed on to the deceased. valued at 3 Piastres.	3
A Riding Horse valued at 60 Piastes.	60
A Red Draft Horse valued at 25 Piastres.	25
A Small Draft Horse valued at 20 Piastres.	20
Three Mother Cows and their Calves for this year, valued at 24 Piastres.	24
Three Mother Cows and three Claves aged one year valued at 30 Piastres.	30
Total:	1331
18/	
Amount carried over from the other side	1331
A Sorrel Riding Horse running in the Woods, valued at 15 Piastres.	15
Twelve Fat Pigs valued at 30 Piastres.	30
Five Pickaxes good and bad and two Axes valued at 4 Piastres.	4
A Horse Drawn Carriage valued at 12 Piastes.	12
A Plough Horse valued at 12 Piastres.	12
An Old Plough Horse valued at 5 Piastres.	5
21 Empty bottles and 5 Copper Copper Nails valued at 3 1/2	

Piastres.	3.4
A Creole Mulatto named Louis aged about 25 years valued at 25 years at 800 Piastres.	800
A Negro of the Congo Nation named Maquilas aged about 30 years valued At 600 Piastres.	600
A Negro of the "Creole Nation" from Gaudoupe named Baptiste, aged about 25 years, valued at 250 Piastres.	250
A Creole Mulatto named Pelagie aged about 18 years valued at 600 Piastres.	600
	3650
19/	
Amount carried over from the other side.	3650.4
A Creole Negress named Angelique aged about 18 years and her infant aged 4 Months valued at 450 Piastres.	450
A Negress named Genevive of the Congo Nation aged about 25 years, And valued at 500 Piastres.	500
A Negress named Catherine of the Congo Nation aged about 40 years, Valued at 400 Piastres.	400
A tract of land of about 4 1/2 Arpents with the buildings and enclosures Such it is comprised valued at 400 Piastres.	400
Two Hundred Deer Pelts with the hair, received by the deceased Soeru Jean Poiret For 100 Piastes in accordance with an Account.	100
512 pounds of Shaved Peltries at the rate of 35 Sols to the Pound, also received by him for 179 Plastres 1 1/2 Esacalins	179 1 1/2.
Total:	5679 5 1/2

In consideration of [he fact] that it is Noon we have concluded the said Inventory and made sign the said mentioned [persons] and us [me] the Judge.

P. Baillio

Brd. Mtn. Despalliere Ennemond Meuillion

Bolon Layssard Willm Berjo

Jh. Chev. Poiret

20/

Amount carried over from the other side. 5679.5 1/2

Papers:

Letter A. A Promissory Note agreed to by the Sieur Ls. [Louis] Deville in the amount of 36.5
36 Piastres and 5 Escalins in commodities payable later this year.

Letter B. A Promissory Note from Pierre Soumerre in the amount of 199 Piastres and 5
1/2 Escalins in order to settle all of his account without a fixed
expiration date. 199/ 5 12

Letter C. A Promissory Note from Sr. Laprerie the Elder [Louis Laprarie Sr.] in the
amount of 54 Piastres and 3 Escalins payable in commodities
when due. 54.3

Letter D. A Promissory Note from Joseph Lemoine in the Amount of 352 Piastres and 1
Escalin omitted which is in this same Promissory Note which is payable in Tobacco, at
the rate of 28 Sols per Plug good and merchantable all of which can also, be paid in
Commodities at the current price due last year. 352.1

Letter E. A Promissory Note from Sr. Gabriel Martin in the Amount of 650 Piastres
payable in Tobacco at the rate of 28 Sols per Plug good and merchantable when it falls
due. 650

Letter F. A Promissory Note from Sr. Bolon Layssard in the amount of 91 Piastres and 4
Escalins as found in the same Note payable in Cotton or Grain at the rate of 4 Piastres
per 100, Paid

Letter G. A Promissory Note from Sr. Bolon Layssard for 20 Plugs of Tobacco from the
first cutting valued at 3 Piastres and 6 Escalins. Paid 3.6

Letter H. A Promissory Note from Michel Michel Laprarie
for 26 Piastres. 26

Total: 7,093.6

21/

Amount carried over from the other side 7,093.6

Letter J. A Promissory Note from Jean [John] Sidre {Cedar} for 199 Piastres and 1
Escalin payable in Cotton or Merchantable Tobacco at the current price. 199.1

In consideration of the fact that it is the 5th hour we have halted the said Inventory and have signed with the Sieurs named below:

Bolon Layssard.
Jh. Chev. Poiret.

Willm. Berjo.
Edmd. Meullion.

Letter K. A Promissory Note from Sr. Guillaume Berjo for 4,803 pounds of Cotton to be delivered at the request of Sr. Jean Poiret to settle his account and in addition 4 Escalins which is the amount due for 4 pounds of Sugar.

Letter L. A Promissory Note from Sr. Thomas Swafford in the amount of 84 Piastres 5 84. 5 1/2
and a Half Escalins.

Letter M. A Promissory Note from Sr. Meullion in the amount of
141 Piastres. 141

Letter N. A Promissory Note from Sr. Jean [John] Reed in the amount of 25 Piastres 13
payable in Silver., due now in regard to which debt he has paid to Sieur Poiret, 12
Piastres.

Letter O. A Promissory Note from Jacques [Jacob] Paul in the amount of 20 Piastres in 20
Silver or Peltries due.

Total: 7,551.3.7

22/

Amount carried over from the other side. 7,551.3.7

Letter P. A Promissory Note due from Sr. Thomas Thompson in the amount of 15 15
Piastres due last year.

Letter Q. A Promissory Note from Sr. Lachenay in the amount of 49 Piastres and 5 49.5
Reaux payable later in the year 1799.

Letter R. A Promissory Note from Sr. Oliver Wells in the amount of 13 Piastres and 6 13.6
Escalins due.

Letter S. A Promissory Note from Sr. Jean [John] Crouk {Crooks} in the amount of 26 10.2
Piastres and 4 Escalins in regard to this said obligation the Sr. Jean Poiret has received
16 Piastres.

Letter T. A Promissory Note from Sr. Nichs {Nicholas} Ls. [Louis] Deville in the amount 23.4
of 23 Piastres and 4 Reaux due this present Harvest.

Letter V. A Promissory Note from Joseph Tors [Torres] in the amount of 76 Piastres

and 2 Escalins payable in Commodities having come due on March of this Present year.	76.2
Letter X. A Promissory Note from Willm. Cooke in the amount of 27 Piastres due in the Month of November in the year 1798 endorsed by Sr. Escouffie without recourse.	
Letter Y. A Promissory Note from Vincent dit Celestin [Celestin Bissainte, later Nicholas Vincent] in the amount of 13 Piastres payable in Commodities which will become due at the next Harvest	13
Total:	7,779 6. 1/2
23/	
Amount carried over from the other side.	7779 6 1/2
Letter Z. A Promissory Note from Jean Bte. [Baptiste] Belgarde in the amount of 110 Piastres, and 5 1/2 Escalins payable next harvest in commodities being legal tender.	119.5.1/ 2
Letter AA. A Promissory Note from Louis Rocard Free Mulatto for 27 Piastres in this same Promissory Note written in the Hand of Sieur Jean Poiret that the said Ricard still owes 23 Piastres and 4 Escalins.	23.4
Letter BB. A Promissory Note from Jean Tanberlant [Tamberlane] in the amount of 128 Piastres payable in commodities being legal tender without any terms.	128
Letter CC. A Promissory Note from Sieur Vtin. [Valentin] Layssard in the amount of 212 Piastres and 3 1/2 Escalions payable in Cotton, all the produce of his harvest and other belongings during the course of the year 1799.	212.3 1/2
Letter DD. A Promissory Note from Mr. Archinard in the amount of 22 Piastres 6 1/2 Reaux payable in May of this present year.	22 6 1/2
Letter EE Two Promissory Notes from Mr. Archinard which when joined together form 11 Piastres and 4 Reaux without any terms.	11.4
Letter FF. A Promissory Note from Sieur Richard Cuny for 2 Piastres or to the Bearer.	2
Total:	8299 5
24/	
Amount carried over from the other side.	8299.5

Letter GG. A Promissory Note from Sieur Charles le Doux in the amount of 20 Piastre Gourdes to be due at the last harvest, in order to pay two Slaves.	20
Letter HH. A Voucher from Sieur Charles le doux for 19 Piastres.	19
Letter JJ. A Promissory Note from Ned Meglaem in the amount of 100 Piastres payable in Peltires, Cotton or Tobacco to all Merchants dated the 6th of 8bre [October] 1799.	100
Letter KK. A Promissory Note from Jean Miglaem in the amount of 20 Piastes 6 Reaux payable in Tobacco sold at the domicile of Sieur Poiret.	20.6
Letter LL. A Promissory Note from Sieur [Colin] Lacour in the amount of 14 Piastres 7 Escalins payable in merchantable peltries.	14.7
Letter MM. A Promissory Note from Sieur Alexander Inesse [Innis] in the amount of 80 Piastres payable in Cotton or Peltries at the current price of this Post or in Tobacco at 2 1/2 Escalins to the Plug. [Notation that this was Paid]: Paid.	80
Letter NN. A Promissory Note from the Elder Leonard in the amount of 41 Piastres in 4 Escalins payable in Tobacco, Peltries, Tallow, Silver and other commodities [according to] their value in Piastres, all to be sold at the Domicile of said Sieur Jn. Poiret and upon the said Promissary note there is an endorsement for 11 Piastres.	40.4
Letter OO. A Primissory Note from Frs. [Francois] La fontaine Piastres payable in Tobacco and the Harvest in the year 1797.	20
[Total]:	8614.7
25/	
Amount carried over from the other side.	8614. 7
Letter OO. A Promissory Note from Sieur [Alexander] Fulton in the amount of 897 Piastres and 5 Reaux Stamped Mexican [Silver] agreed to the 1st of the Month of May payable within 3 Months from the date.	897.4
In consideration [of the fact] that it is Noon we have concluded the said Inventory and have made sign the above named {persons]and us [I] the Judge.	
Bolon Layssard	
Willm. Berjo. Ennemond Meullion	
Jh. Chev. Poiret.	
Letter QQ. A Credit drawn up by the Sieurs King & Collins to pay at the order of Sieur Jean Poiret the amount of 50 Piastres and dated the 4rd February 1800 for the Priest [John] Brady.	50

Letter RR. A Promissory Note of the Sieur Ls. [Louis] Fonteneau in the amount of 98 Piastres and 3 Reaux in Mexican Silver which amount is payable in the current [Month] of April 1800.	98.3
Letter SS. A promissory Note from Sieur Jh. Petit in the amount of 391 Piastres and 4 1/2 Reaux for value received on the account balance, payable in the Month of December in the year 1797.	391.4 1/2
	10052.2
26/	
Amount carried over from the other side.	10052.2
Letter TT. A Promissory Note from Mr. [Carlos] De Grand Pres [Pre] for a Barrel of Flour to be returned.	
Letter VV. A Promissory Note from Sieur Joseph Chevalier Poiret in the amount of 35 Piastres and 5 Escalins payable in Tobacco, Peltries, Tallow or Silver at the Harvest. 1797.	35.6
Letter XX. A Promissory Note from The Priest p[John] Brady in the Amount of 40 Piastes and 3 1/2 Reaux. Due.	40 3 1/2
Letter YY. A Voucher from Sieur Eberare for 16 Piastres and 4 Escalins due in the Month of December last year.	16.4
Letter ZZ. A Promissory Note from Sieur Heberard in the amount of 5 Piastres payable to the Bearer and dated the 12th January 1787.	5
Letter AAA. A Voucher from Mr. [Guillaume] Duparc for Credit for the Sieur Thompson for Pigs a year from 1 June 1799.	
Letter BBB.> A Promissory Note from Nicolas la Maitre in the Amount of 438 Piastres payable in the Month of December in the year 1799 at the Domicile of the deceased Sieur Jn. Poiret.	538
Letter CCC. A Promissory Note from Mr. Chev. Poiret in the amount of 111 Piastes and 4 Escalin due last year.	111.4
	10799.4
27/	
Amount carried over from the other side.	10799.4

Letter DDD. A Settlement made between the Sieurs Joseph Chevalier and Chevalier Declouet amounting to 216 Piastres payable in Beeves or Cows which had been accepted by my said Sieur Chevalier Poiret	216
Letter EEE. A Voucher for three bottles of Taffia for three Bottles [of?-missing word] From Edman Quirk.	1.4
Letter FFF. Annotations [regarding] Promissory Notes and Accounts of various persons delivered to Sieur Nicolas le Maitre by the Sieur Jean Poiret in order to recover at the Post of Natchitoches [various sums] amounting to 101 Piastres and 2 Escalins.	101.2
Letter GGG. An Order for 8 Piastres drawn upon by Mr. Brady from him to the Sieur Valantin Deville in favor of Sieur Jn. Poiret for 8 Piastres.	8
Letter HHH. A Promissory Note from Mathiew Galoue [Galloway] for 6 piastres payable upon demand.	6
Letter JJJ. A Promissory Note from Antoine Lamontagne for 207 Piastes and 4 Reaqux due in March of the year 1797.	207.4
In consideration [of the fact that it is the 5th hour [5 p.m.] we have concluded the said Inventory and have made sign the above named [persons] and us {I} the Judge. Bolon Layssard Willm. Berjo./ Emd. Meuillion Jh. Chev. Poiret.	
	11339.6
28/	
Amount carried over from the other side.	11339.6
Letter KKK. A Promissory Note from Charles le doux in the amount of 39 Piastre Gourdes payable to the Estate.	20
Letter LLL A Promissory Note from Gabriel le doux in the amount of 44 Piastres and one Escalin payable during the course of this present year.	33.1
Letter MMM. A Promissory Note from Gabriel le doux amounting when joined together the sum of 135 Piastres payable, one [note] payable during this year and the other in the month of March next year.	135
Letter NNN. A Promissory Note from Sieur Charle le doux for 20 Plugs of Tobacco, 9	

Deer Pelts and 2 Cow Hides and a Goat Skin.

Letter OOO. An acknowledgment from Sieur Belgard for Six Barrels of Corn sold to the Estate at this Harvest.

Letter PPP. A Voucher from Pierre Robert for 7 and a Half Piastres payable at the order of Sieur delamorandiere and convyed by him here to Sieur Jn. Poiret. 7.4

Letter QQQ. An Order of Paymen tfrom Sieur Francois Escouffier drawn upon Pierre Jofrion in the amount of 4 Piastres in favor of Sieur Jn. Poiret. 4

Letter RRR. A Voucher from Guillaume [William] Cooke for 6 Piastres dated the 27th. Of 9bre. [November] 1797. 6

11545.3

29/

Amount carried over from the other side.

11545.3

Letter SSS. An Account from Mr. Cesar Archinard and the following Items: A Barge and two pair of Timbers at one Piastre and 3 Escalin, Seven Pelts with the Oil at 5 Escalins to the Pot, 4 Piastres paid to Pierre Paren by his order for having attached this all of which together amounts to the sum of 84 Piastres and 7 Reaux. 84.7

In consideration [of the fact[that it is Noon we have concluded the said Inventory and made sing the above [persons] and us [I] the Judge.

Willm. Berjo. Edmd. Meuillion.

Bolon Layssard. Jh. Chev. Poiret.

Letter TTT. A Promissory Note from the Dame Marie Joseph Widow Renous in the amount of 138 Piatres and 1 Escalin payable upon demand. 149.1

Letter VVV. A Promissory Note from Ls. [Louis] Duval in the amount of 44 Piastres and 4 Escalins payable in Cotton at the current price. 55.4

Letter XXX. A Promissory Note from Sieur Alexandre Ennis in the amount of 100 Piastres payable in Cotton at the rate of 3 Piastres to the Hundred. Paid in Cotton.

Letter YYY. A Promissory Note from Sr. Chles Tompson for 2,000 of Cotton. Paid. 80

11914.7

30/

Amount carried over from the other side	11914.7
Letter ZZZ. An Account from Madam Widow Kereline [Kirkland] for 4 Piastres and 2 Escalins which she has acknowledged, she owes.	5
Letter AAAA. A Promissory Note from Sieur Vtin Layssard in the Amount of 55 Piastres payable at the Harvest in the year 1800.	55
A Barge with eight Oares valued after having seen four Oars [only] at 200 Piastres.	200
A Quilt of White Cotton as a payment and two of Indian [Cloth] valued at 11 Piastres.	11
Five Bed Sheets half used valued at 10 Piastes.	10
Eight Tablecloths half used valued at 10 Piastres.	10
Four Table Napkins, Two Pearl Earrings, Three White, two pair of old Trousers, two Shirts of Printed Thread, Two Shirts of White Linen and An Old Net valued at 9 Piastres.	9
Two Two and a Half Point Blankets and another old Blanket for the Bed valued at 6 Piastres.	6
	12220.7
31/	
Amount carried over from the other side.	12220.6
A Gingham Mosquito Net valued at 6 Piastres.	6
Eleven Colored Bags valued at 4 Piastres.	4
Two Suits and a Hat valued at 20 Piastres.	20
In consideration [of the fact] that it is the 5th hour [5 p.m.] we have concluded the said Inventory and made sign the appraisers and Witnesses here above named.	
Willm. Berjo.	Bolon Layssard
P. Baillio.	
Brd. Mtn. Despallier.	
Edm Meuillon.	
Jh. Chev. Poirer.	
Letter AAAA. [Repeated] A Promissory Note from Sieur Laprarie the Father [Louis Laprarie Sr.] in the Amount of 39 Piastres and 4 Escalins payable in Cotton or Grain at	39.4

the rate of 4 Sols to the Pound. Paid.

Letter BBBB. A voucher from Sieur Laprarie for 30 Barrils of Corn that when grown at the Harvest. The 30 Barrels of Corne have been paid in Cotton by his Promissory Note for 8 Piastres at the rate of 6 Escalins to the Barrel. 12302.2

32/

Amount carried over from the other side. 12302.2

Letter CCC. A Receipt from Sieur [Antoine] Flores which acknowledges that the deceased Sieur Jean Poret ad payed to him 26 Piastres for the Estate of [Michel] Deville and that Jean Louis Deville guardian of the Minors confesses and states that the said sum is due. 26

Letter DDDD. A Promissory Note from Sieur Policapre Lamothe in the amount of 24 Piastres and 6 Escalins payable to the Estate of Sieur Jn. Poiret. 24.6

Letter EEEE. A Promissory Note from Sieur Ls. [Louis] Huet,Jr. in the amount of 21 Piastres and 5 Escalins which he acknowledges owing to the Estate of the deceased Sieur Jean Poiret. Paid in Cotton. 21.5

Letter FFFF> A Voucher from Ls. [Louis] Huet iJr. lfor 10 piastre gourdes to the bearer dated the 2nd of June 1800. Paid. 10

Letter GGG. A Promissory Note of Valentin Deville for 14 Piastres 6 Escalins payable to the Estate of the deceased Sieur Jean Poiret. 14.6

Letter HHHH> A Promissory Note of Soeieur Lamothe in the amount of 9 Piastres and 1 Escalin payable to the Estate of the deceased Sieur Jean Poiret and dated the 2nd of June 1800. 9.1

A Cow and her Calf for the year valued at 10 Piastres. 10

A small Necessity Box called at 6 Piastres. 6

Two old Soup spoons and a Bread Box valued at 1 and a half Piastres. 1.4

13426.

33/

Four painted Bowls valued at 3 Piastres. 3

Two White Bowls valued at 1 Piastre. 1

A small Cypress Pirogue valued at 4 Piastres.	4
A Tea Box covered in Cypress, four Tea Boxes of Tin, for and the Tea Master valued at 1 Piastre.	1
Three Bad Frying Pans and about 20 pounds of lead sin sheets valued at 1 Piastre.	1
A Cypress Barge about 20 Feet in Length valued at 4 Piastres.	4
A Harvest in the Field such as it is comprised of Cotton and Corn valued at 40 Piastres.	40

This is all the Items which make up the belongings of the Estate of the deceased Sieur Jean Poiret after having looked for them precisely and which have been discovered by us have concluded the said Inventory in the presence of the Sieurs, the Appraisers, and my Witnesses of Assistance and of the Executor of the Will, this day the 12th day of the Month of June in the Year here above mentioned [1800].

Bolon Layssard
P. Baillio
Brd Mtn Despalliere
Willm Bargo
E:Meullion
Jh. Chev. Poiret

PETITIONS OF THE EXECUTOR OF JEAN POIRET'S WILL.

21/

Mr. Cezar Archinard Judge of the Poste of Rapide.

Your humble Supplicant Ennemond Meullion a resident living at this Post, both as Executor of the Will of the Estate of the deceased Sieur Jean Poiret and who was also, appointed Guardian of Jean [John] Townsend an heir of the above said Estate.

He says that the present Season is one where diseases are very frequent besides, Smallpox Is at one of the neighboring Posts, Natchitoches, the Slaves of the Estate of the deceased Sieur Jn. [Jean] Poiret still run the risk [of getting it], I implore you to have the good will to authorize his suggestion for a legal sale which he asks for on the 1st of July next and also, that of the tract of land containing four superficial Arpents & several buildings in good condition to be paid for by giving in a timely manner good & sufficient security and attesting to this that half be paid at the end of March 1801 and the other half be paid for at the end of March 1802 with only

21v./

The Hope of Your Justice at Rapide this 15th June 1800.

E: Meullion.

This has been communicated to Mr. Joseph Chev. Poiret in his position as Heir.

15 June 1800.

Cesar Archinard.

The Request appears to me to be in accordance with the Interest of the Estate, I agree [to this].

Jh. Chev. Poiret.

For the reasons as stated by Mr. E. Meullion in his position as Executor of the Will of the deceased Jean Poiret and Guardian of the named Jean [John] Townsend one of the heirs, with the support and consent of Mr. Jh. Chev. Poiret also an heir, in regards to the request of the Sale of the Slaves belonging to the Estate of the deceased, appears valid to us. We agree that the said sale will be public and will give notice such as has been asked for by the parties, that it will be held on the 1st of July next, also that of the tract of land of the Deceased all payable as follows: Half at the end of March 1801 and the other half at the end of March 1802 giving in a timely manner good and sufficient guarantee and certification of security.

Rapide the 15th of June 1800.

Cesar Archinard.

22/

To: Mr. Cezar Archinard Judge of the Post of Rapide.

Your humble Supplicant Ennemond Meullon residing at this Post in his position as Executor of the Will of the deceased Sieur Jn. Poiret and as Appointed Guardian for Jn. Townsend heir to the Estate of the deceased Sr. Poiret.

Says that there exists upon the Tract of land of the deceased a Harvest of Cotton and Corn which at the moment is also, in good condition but that the time necessary to sale the said tract of land it is impossible for the loss [of this crop] to add to the value of the said tract of land when it would be less expense for us to [sell it] and more expensive

PETITION & ESTATE SALE

23/

To:

Mr. Cezar Archinard Judge of the Post of Rapide.

Your very humble Supplicant Ennemond Meuillon resident living at this post in his position as Executor of the Will of the deceased Jean Poiret and as Appointed Guardian of Jean [John] Townsend Heir of the above mentioned Estate.

He says that the moveable items of the Estate of the deceased Jn. [Jean] Poiret, requires a Guardian whose salary which has been expensive to those concerned with the Estate, He implores you to have the good will to order a legal sale for the 10th day of the present month payable at the end of Next March and who are to give good and sufficient

23v./[Labelled 2]

Security obliging the purchaser to be obligated to pay with Mexican Coins in Piastre Gourdes at the Domicile of the Supplicant at the end of the time here above [given] at Rapide this 1st June 1800.
E:Meuillon

The present [document] has been communicated to Mr. Jh. Chev. Poiret in his position as an Heir.
At Rapide the 1st of June 1800.
Cesar Archinard.

The request appears to me to be in accordance with the Estate, I agree [to this].
Jh. Chev. Poret.

The request of the Supplicant in his position as Executor of the Will of the deceased Jean Poiret and Appointed Guardian of Jean [John] Townsend of the heirs, with the agreement and consent of Mr. Jh. Chev. Poiret also an heir, being to the advantage of the Estate orders the legal sale of the moveable goods belonging to the deceased Jean Poret who died at this Post the 23rd of the Month of May last, which will be public with posted notices to be exhibited for a Sale on Tuesday June the 10th of the current Month payable in March of next year after giving good and sufficient security.
Rapide the 1st. of June 1800.
Cesar Archinard.

In Summary.....

Poiret left half his estate to his brother, Joseph Chevalier Poiret, whose descendants became known as the Chevalier family because their father, Andre Claude Poiret, used the title, Chevalier [Knight] of Brie. Their father died in Illinois, as well as their Mother, and they all wound up at Opelousas Post. Jean Poiret moved to Ouachita Post with his brother-in-law Jean Filhiol and his sister Francoise Poiret, but eventually Jean may have not found his brother-in-law's company very congenial, so he went south to Avoyelles Post briefly before he came to Rapides Post, settling on Bayou Rapides, not too far from his brother Joseph Chevalier Poiret.

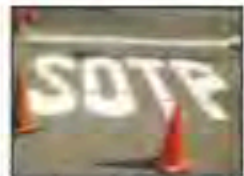
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GOLDEN RULES OF GENEALOGY



"SPELLING DUSN'T COWNT"

1 Back in the day folks couldn't spell and many could barely write, so how a name sounds is more



important than how it's spelled. Use wild card or Soundex searches to help find variant spellings of names.

ASSUME NOTHING

2 Check all your facts, don't assume that any particular document is right or wrong, and always try to find other independent sources to corroborate your facts as much as possible. Verify, verify, verify. For instance, don't assume that:

- your ancestors were married
- census information is accurate
- vital (or other) records were correct
- your ancestor's life events were recorded
- ancestors had the same name as their enslaver

USE DISCRETION

3 **Never lie** in your genealogy reports, but use discretion when reporting family information, especially when it involves living relatives.

ALWAYS DOCUMENT YOUR SOURCES, NO MATTER HOW MUCH THEY CONTRADICT ONE ANOTHER

4 Over time, you will compile more data and those once seemingly contradictory pieces of evidence may prove to be just the pieces of the puzzle you need to prove or disprove your theory. Be consistent as you cite your sources. There are standard citation formats, but



even if you just make up your own format for listing your sources, be consistent with it. You want your descendants to be able to retrace your steps, so you always cite your sources.

MOST DATES ARE APPROXIMATE

5 It's okay to state that someone was born "abt. 1845," or died "May 1915" if you don't have an exact date or where various documents have different dates. Which date is "correct?" They all are.



IF UNSURE, SAY SO

6 Future researchers will thank you for being honest if you simply say that you cannot prove a specific fact, yet you "suspect" such and such is true. Don't fudge the facts. Ever.



YOU CANNOT DO IT ALL ONLINE

7 Yes, we love doing research online and there's nothing better than using the computer to find new sources, view digital images of original documents and even connect with relatives. For genealogists, the internet will never replace the wonderful work of libraries, county courthouses, archives, and historical societies. Do as much as you can online, then turn off your computer and hit the bricks!



JUST BECAUSE IT'S ONLINE DOESN'T MEAN IT'S TRUE

8 The internet is a wonderful thing but it's filled with oodles of bad information. Don't make the mistake of believing anything you find online at face value. Verify against other sources, even if you paid for the information you found online. Consult the original source whenever possible.

PASS ALONG YOUR RESEARCH

9 No matter how many decades you spend researching your family, your research will never be done. Plan on passing along your research to the next generation's



researchers. Leave excellent notes, cite all your sources, explain your shorthand ... in essence, leave your research the way you'd have liked to have found it.

DON'T DIE WITH YOUR STORIES STILL IN YOU

10 Giving credit to Dr. Wayne Dyer for his "Don't die with your music still in you," we want to remind you to tell the stories as completely and as accurately as possible. Genealogy isn't about just doing research. Genealogy is about telling the stories and ensuring that your ancestor's legacies live on for generations to come. Without the stories, the research won't do anyone much good. The legacy of your ancestors rests in your capable hands. Doing the research is fine, but always remember that you have been chosen to **tell their stories**.



DNA IS NOT A TRUMP CARD

11 DNA is just one of **many** possible sources of information you can use to verify or deny a relationship. Human error occurs when the results are transcribed, thereby providing false information. DNA results should **always** be used in concert with other sources.

ANYTHING YOU POST ONLINE WILL BE "BORROWED"

12 You need to accept the fact that any family information you post online will be "borrowed" or outright stolen, and you will probably not get credit for all your hard work. This is the nature of the beast... the internet. Get over it.

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Important Dates When Researching Mississippi and North Carolina

Contributed by Glenda Efferson Bernard

Editor's Comments:

The following documents were found by Glenda Bernard (and others of the ALTGA group) in the recent past when they were sorting through various family files which had been donated to the Broodmoor Library in Shreveport, Louisiana. These files did not accompany any particular family line, so it is quite possible that the person who owned them did not know where they came from. Glenda thought that the information may be of interest to those who may be researching these states.

IMPORTANT DATES PERTAINING TO THE COLONIZATION OF

N O R T H C A R O L I N A

BY: Fern Ainsworth

Until 1729 no distinction between North Carolina and South Carolina was made.

- 1653 Emigration from Virginia into Chowan precinct.
- 1662 Settlers came from Virginia & settled in Perquimans precinct.
- 1665 Clarendon founded on Cape Fear River. Several hundred settlers from Barbadoes.
- 1670 Charleston found on Ashley River
- 1683 Scotch families to Port Royal
- 1700 North Carolina considered a portion of Virginia frontier - many Virginians settled here. 1700-1710 Huguenots settled vicinity of Bath on Pamlico Sound. New Berne founded with Germans from Rhinish Palantinate.
- 1703 Church of England established by law.
- 1710 Palantines settle on Roanoke River.
- 1719 Scotch Irish from Ulster
- 1729 North and South Caroline became 2 distinct colonies.
- 1745 Germans from Pennsylvania settle western North Carolina along Yadkin River.. Scotch Highlanders enter same date.
- 1771 "Regulators" War.
- 1790 First Federal Census. Missing counties: Caswell, Granville, Orange.
- 1800 Second Fed. Census reported incomplete.
- 1820 Religions: Methodist, Baptist & Episcopal in low counties, Presbyterians in Western Part.

S O U T H C A R O L I N A

- 1562 Huguenots settle Port Royal
- 1670 Settlers from Bardados settle Cooper River, Ashley River Islands of James, John's & Edisto.
- 1675 Many marriages with New England families
- 1696 Hugenots given all citizen rights
- 1696 A congregation arrives from New England.
- 1729 Vestries performed functions of townships.
- 1730 1730-1755 migratdons from Virginia via the Occaneechi Path; later on thru Ala. Miss. and Texas
- 1785 Prior to 1785 wills, deeds kept at Charleston, referred to parishes not counties. 1785-1865 Fifteen out of 27 counties have no records, 6 county records destroyed.
- 1790 Migration into east Tenn., after 1800 into middle Tenn.
- 1798 State divided into judicial districts, later became counties
- 1800 Migration from South Carolina to middle part of Tenn.
- 1820 1820-1835 half population moved west.
- 1820 Religions: Methodist & Baptist most numerous, then Presbyterians and Episcopalians.
- 1790 First Fed. Census incomplete. 1800 2nd Fed. Census - Richland Co. missing. 1810 Census reported incomplete. 1820, 1830, 1840 and 1850 Census, Clarendon Co. missing.

DATES IMPORTANT TO GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN
MISSISSIPPI

BY: FERN AINSWORTH

- 1630 King Charles I of England granted what is now Mississippi to Sir Robert Heath.
- 1637 A grant to Lord Maltrovers.
- 1663 King Charles II regranted the Western Territory to Carolina proprietors (was not England's to give, it belonged to France) all territory now included in states of No. C., S.C., Ga., Tenn., Ala., Miss., La., Ark. and parts of Fla., Mo., Tex., Nev., Mex., and Cal.
- 1699 The Maltrovers heirs sold to Dr. Dan Coxie who sent 2 shiploads of colonists but were turned back by Iberville (French).
First white settlement in what is now Mississippi.
- 1700 Fort Rosalie at site of Natchez.
- 1715 Trading Post established at Natchez.
- 1718 Colonization under direction of John Law.
- 1718-1719 Settlement on Yazoo River (present Vicksburg) and on St. Catherine's Creek near Natchez.
- 1720 Nearly 700 immigrants were settled on the Yazoo and St. Catherine.
- 1721-1722 300 Germans came.
- 1729 French settlement at Natchez massacred by Natchez Indians - few left fled to New Orleans.
- 1732 Expedition against Natchez Indians.
- 1745 Vaudreuil posted small garrison at Natchez.
- 1763 At end of French & Indian War, all territory East of Mississippi River ceded to England and Spain ceded Florida to England so England owned all territory east of Mississippi River.
- 1763-1783 Much English migration and immigration to the area

Page 2

Dates Important to Genealogical and Historical Research in Mississippi

- 1764 English garrison at Natchez on site of old Fort Rosalie. Renamed Fort Panmure.
- 1768 Historians say a colony of Highland Scots located 30 miles east of Natchez - no names given. In list of English land grants many Highland surnames appear.
- 1776 78 families in Natchez District.
- 1779 Spain declared war against Great Britain and captured Natchez along with West Florida.
- 1780-1798 Heavy population growth under Spanish rule. Most migrants of America from the U.S. rather than French & Spanish from La.
- 1785 Population 1610.
- 1788 Population 2679.
- 1792 Spanish census (but on source it states 1782) probably an error.
- 1798 Territory, including Natchez District, transferred to U.S. This territory extended from Mississippi River east to State of Ga. Southern boundary same as present boundary between La. & Miss.
- 1805 First Choctaw Cession.

Parts of territory included in the State of Ala. was inhabited largely by Creek Nation. White settlements along Tombigbee River and northern parts of present day Ala along Tennessee River.
- 1798-1817 Flood of immigrants from the Southern States. 5 main routes:
 1. From Tennessee due South into Ala.
 2. Southwest by Natchez Trace.
 3. Along Holston, Tennessee, Ohio, and Miss. to Natchez.
 4. Southern route from Ga.
 5. Up Mississippi River via N.O.
- 1800 First Federal census missing.
- 1810 U.S. 1810 census enumerated inhabitants by county at the time Natchez Dist. & portions of Indian cession 1805 subdivided.
- 1816 Census Miss. Territory 1817 Admitted to Union.

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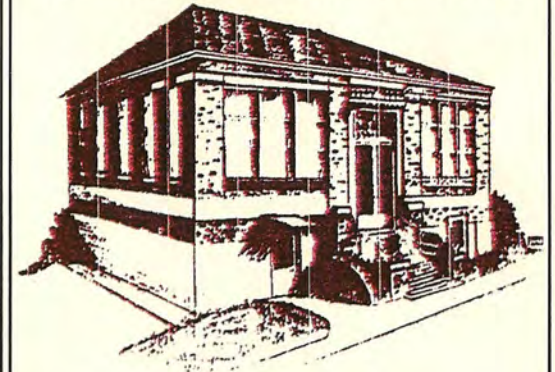
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