



# KREWE OF JANUS

2008 - 2009

**Float Den**

901 Louisville Ave  
Monroe, Louisiana 71201  
(318) 323-0230

# WELCOME

**Welcome to the Twin Cities' Krewe of Janus. We have compiled this manual in an attempt to answer a few questions you may have regarding Mardi Gras, the Krewe of Janus, and their history.**

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE KREWE OF JANUS

The Krewe of Janus was established in 1984. It was organized by the Twin Cities' Jaycees and became an independent organization in 1989. Since the first year when crowds were estimated at 35,000, the Krewe of Janus Mardi Gras parade had grown to include over 100 units and an estimated crowd of 80,000 people in 1993. In 1994, in an attempt to upgrade the parade and have more control, the Krewe downsized the parade entries to include only floats and marching units. That year, there were more than 50 floats and the crowd was approximately 90,000. During our parade in 2003, the crowd numbered approximately 150,000 people.

In addition to the main parade that travels through both Monroe and West Monroe, we organized for nine years, a children's Mini-Parade in the Pecanland Mall. Each year the Krewe of Janus has TV celebrities or outstanding members of our local community as the Grand Marshal of the parade. The Grand Marshals of the past are listed later in the manual.

The Twin Cities' Krewe of Janus has several activities throughout the year. Typically, the Mardi Gras season is six weeks long; however, the Krewe of Janus celebrates year round.

- **Crawfish Boil** - April/May - The Krewe of Janus has a Crawfish Boil in April or May of each year. The purpose of this function is to introduce potential new members to the Krewe membership and the ways of Mardi Gras. The dress is very casual for both the women and men.
- **Fall Cocktail Party** - October - The Krewe of Janus announces the new King and Queen and their Royal Court. Usually there is local media covering the party to advise the community of our newly elected Royals and that the Mardi Gras festivities are about to get underway. We also honor our Corporate members for their assistance and making the Krewe of Janus what it is. The dress is cocktail attire for the women and tuxedos or suits for the men.
- **Twelfth Night Party** - January 6 - Traditionally, the Twelfth Night Party kicks off the Mardi Gras season. It is always on January 6, 12 days after Christmas. The attire is cocktail dresses for the women and suits for the men.

- **Mardi Gras Parade and After Parade Party** - February - The parade will usually start rolling at approximately 6:00 PM from the West Monroe staging area and will end on Breard Street in Monroe. The Krewe will have a private party after the parade and all Krewe members and riders on the Krewe of Janus floats are invited.
- **Grand Ball** - February - The King and Queen reign over the gala celebration. There is a presentation of the King, Queen, the Royal Court, and the Officers called the Tableau. The Royalty may invite guests to the viewing area during the presentation and they can catch specialty beads and other special throws during the presentation march. After the presentation there is a call out dance. During this dance, Royalty ask members of the Krewe, other than their spouse, to dance that special dance and the Royal gives the call out a special gift to commemorate the honor.
- **Other Krewe functions** do not have set dates; however, they will include a party given by the new Royal Court and one given by the new King and Queen. Depending on the mood of the Krewe, a party could be called at any time to relieve that unwanted stress or restlessness.
- **~~~Regular Monthly Meetings** are the first Wednesday of each month and presently are held at our float den at 901 Louisville Ave. During the Mardi Gras season, meetings are every Wednesday until the parade and usually held at the float den, local restaurants, or lounges that support the Krewe.
- **~~~Regular Board Meetings** are the third Wednesday of each month and presently are held at our float den at 901 Louisville Ave. Special Board meetings may be called and held at the float den, local restaurants, or lounges that support the Krewe.

## For the First Timer

Mardi Gras can occur on any Tuesday from February 3 through March 9. The fluctuating date was established by the Catholic Church which designed the Gregorian calendar with a fixed date for Christmas, but with moveable dates for other religious holidays. Easter can fall on any Sunday from March 23 to April 25, and its exact date was set to coincide with the first Sunday after the full moon that follows the Spring Equinox. Mardi Gras is always scheduled 47 days preceding Easter (the 40 days of Lent, plus six Sundays).

Since Rex, the King of Carnival, selected them in 1872, the official colors of Mardi Gras have been purple, green, and gold. While they were probably chosen simply because they looked good together, Rex assigned a meaning to each in his 1892 parade entitled, Symbolism of Colors: purple represents justice, green stands for faith, and gold signifies power.

There is no general theme for Mardi Gras, but each individual parade depicts a specific subject. The floats then reflect the Krewe's theme for that year. The themes depicted by the nearly 1,900 Mardi Gras parades staged in New Orleans since 1857 have ranged from the ridiculous to the sublime. Among the more popular subjects have been history, children's stories, legends, geography, famous people, entertainment, mythology, and literature.

The colorful worlds of Greek, Roman and Egyptian mythology are the sources of nearly half of the area's Krewe names. Some clubs are named after the neighborhood through which they travel, while others are named after historical figures or places.

Almost all Carnival parades follow a standard parade format, normally with the captain appearing at the head of the procession, either on a special float, in a convertible or on horseback. Next come the officers, the king or queen, and in some parades, the maids and dukes, followed by the title float and the floats that carry riding members. An 18-float procession of a 200 member Krewe may feature more than 75 units. When band members, dance groups, posses, clown units and motorcycle squadrons are all added up, it is not uncommon for the number of participants to total more than 3,000.

Baubles have been tossed off floats since at least 1871 when a masker costumed as Santa Claus aboard float No. 24 in the Twelfth Night Revelers parade dispensed gifts to the crowd.

Super-Krewes such as Bacchus, Endymion and Orpheus, scheduled for three days before Fat Tuesday, feature a combined total of 110 floats, 90 marching bands, and more than 350 units. Their collective 3,500 members toss more than 2 million cups, 3.5 million doubloons and 350,000 gross of beads. They also annually invite guest celebrities to ride in their parades. Some of the more popular stars to have appeared are Bob Hope, Dolly Parton, Wayne Newton, John Goodman, Jackie Gleason, Dennis Quaid, Kirk Douglas, Harry Connick, Jr. and the Beach Boys.

# Janus

Janus is the Roman god of gates and door, beginnings and endings, and hence represented with a double-faced head, each looking in opposite directions. He was worshiped at the beginning of the harvest time, planting, marriage, birth, and other types of beginnings, especially the beginnings of important events in a person's life. Janus also represents the transition between primitive life and civilization, between the countryside and the city, peace and war, and the growing-up of young people.

The month of January (the eleventh Roman month) is named after him. Janus was represented with two faces; originally one face was bearded while the other was not (probably a symbol of the sun and the moon). Later both faces were bearded. In his right hand he holds a key. The double-faced head appears on many Roman coins, and around the 2nd century BC even with four faces.

# Mardi Gras Dictionary

## BALL

(Ball masque, tableau ball) -- a masked ball in which scenes representing a specific theme are enacted for the entertainment of the club members and their guests; Krewe "royalty" is traditionally presented during the ball.

## BOEUF GRASS

(French) - the fatted bull or ox, the ancient symbol of the last meat eaten before the Lenten season of fasting; a live version was presented in the Rex parade until 1909; a *paper mache* version appeared in 1959 and continues as Carnival's most recognizable symbols.

## CAPTAIN(S)

The absolute leader(s) of each Carnival organization.

## CARNIVAL

From the Latin *carnivale*, loosely translated as "farewell to flesh"; the season of merriment which begins annually on January 6, the Twelfth Night (the feast of the Epiphany), and ends at midnight on Fat Tuesday.

## COURT

The King, Queen, Duchesses and Dukes, Princesses and Pages of the Carnival organization.

## DEN

A large warehouse where floats are built and stored.

## DOUBLOONS

Aluminum coin-like objects bearing the Krewe's insignia on one side and the parade's theme on the reverse; first introduced by Rex in 1960.

## FAVOR

A souvenir, given by Krewe members to friends attending the Ball, normally bearing the organizations insignia, name and year of issue.

## FLAMBEAUX

(plural) Naphtha-fueled torches traditionally carried by white-robed black men; in the past century, flambeaux provided the only source of nighttime parade illumination.

## KING CAKE

An oval, sugared pastry that contains a plastic doll hidden inside.- the person who finds the doll is crowned 'king' and buys the next cake or throws the next party; the king cake season opens on King's Day, January 6.

## KREWE

The generic term for all Carnival organizations, first used by the Mystic Krewe of Comus which coined the word in 1857 to give its club's name an Old English flavor.

## MARDI GRAS

French for Fat Tuesday, the single-day culmination of the Carnival season.

## THROWS

Inexpensive trinkets tossed from floats by costumed and masked krewe members; among the more popular items are krewe-embled aluminum doubloons, plastic cups and plastic necklaces.

# HISTORY OF THE KING CAKE

The King Cake is believed to have originated in France around the 12<sup>th</sup> century. These early Europeans celebrated the coming of the three wise men bearing gifts 12 days after Christmas calling it the Feast of the Epiphany, Twelfth Night or King's Day.

The main part of the celebration was the baking of a King Cake to honor the three Kings. The cakes were made circular to portray the circular route used by the Kings to get to the Christ Child and to confuse King Herod, who was trying to follow the wise men so he could kill the Christ Child. In these early King Cakes, a bean, a pea or a coin was hidden inside the cake. The person who got the hidden piece was declared King for the day, or was said to have good luck in the coming year.

In Louisiana, Twelfth Night also signifies the beginning of the carnival season, which ends on Mardi Gras Day. The beans, peas and coins have been replaced by a small plastic baby to symbolize the Christ Child. The person who gets the baby is expected to carry on the carnival festivities by hosting the next King Cake Party.

# THE HISTORY OF MARDI GRAS

By ARTHUR HARDY

The celebration of Mardi Gras came to North America from Paris where it was celebrated since the Middle Ages. In 1699, French explorer Iberville and his men explored the Mississippi River from the Gulf of Mexico. On a spot 60 miles south of the present location of New Orleans, they set up camp on the river's west bank. Because they knew that the day, March 3, was being celebrated as a major holiday in France, they christened the site, *Point du Mardi Gras*.

Mardi Gras' roots predate the French. Many see a relationship to the ancient tribal rituals of fertility that welcomed the arrival of Spring. A possible ancestor of the celebration is the *Lupercalia*, a circus-like orgy held in mid-February in Rome. The early Church fathers, realizing that it was impossible to divorce their new converts from their pagan customs, decided instead to direct them into Christian channels. Thus Carnival was created as a period of merriment that would prelude to the penitential season of Lent.

In the late 1700's, pre-Lenten balls and fetes were held in New Orleans. Under French rule masked balls flourished, but were later banned by the Spanish governors. The prohibition continued when New Orleans became an American city in 1803, but by 1823, the Creole populace prevailed upon the American governor, and balls were again permitted. Four years later street masking was legalized.

In the early 19th century, the public celebration of Mardi Gras consisted mainly of maskers on horseback, on foot and in carriages. In 1837, a costumed group of revelers walked in the first documented "parade", but the violent behavior of maskers during the next two decades caused the press to call for an end to Mardi Gras. Fortunately, six New Orleanians who were former members of the Cowbellians, (a group that presented New Year's Eve parades in Mobile, Alabama since 1831), saved the New Orleans Mardi Gras by forming the Comus organization in 1857. The men beautified the celebration and proved that it could be enjoyed in a safe and festive manner. Comus coined the word "Krewe", and established several Mardi Gras traditions by forming a secret Carnival society, choosing a mythological namesake, presenting a themed parade with floats and costumed maskers, and staging a tableau ball.

A visit by the Russian Grand Duke, Alexis Romanoff, was the partial inspiration for the first appearance of Rex in 1872. The King of Carnival immediately became the international symbol of Mardi Gras. Rex presented Mardi Gras' first organized daytime parade; selected Carnival's colors--purple, gold and green; produced its flag; and introduced its anthem, *If Ever I Cease To Love*. In 1872, the Knights of Momus also entered the Carnival scene.

One of the first and most beloved Krewes to make its appearance in the 20th century was Zulu. Seven years before its incorporation in 1916, this black organization poked fun at Rex.

The first Zulu king ruled with a banana stalk as a scepter and a lard can crown. While Rex entered the city via a Mississippi steamboat, Zulu used an oyster lugger to plow up the New Basin Canal. In 1961, thinking that the group's antics were undignified, portions of the black community put pressure on Zulu. The king resigned and the parade was almost canceled. Not only did Zulu survive, but by 1969 its parade was a main attraction to Canal Street.

Finally, just as the decade began with the historical introduction of the Rex doubloon, so did the period end with another landmark event--the start of the Baccus organization. The krewe's founders, feeling that the traditional Mardi Gras institutions had become static, wanted to attract national attention and make Carnival more accessible. In 1969, Baccus shook the establishment by presenting the largest floats in Carnival history, by having a

Hollywood celebrity ride as its king (Danny Kaye), and by presenting in place of the traditional ball, a supper dance to which tickets could be purchased by both visitors and locals. These revolutionary innovations proved immensely popular and were to be copied by several future organizations.

In northeast Louisiana, far away from streets of New Orleans, a group of Twin City Jaycees started the Krewe of Janus. This was in 1984. The organization has a parade each year that has people coming to view it from all over Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, as well as other parts of the country.

# CHRISTMAS

**Christmas**, in the Christian church, annual festival, held on December 25, to celebrate the Nativity, or birth of Christ.

The origin of the festival is unknown. Scholars believe that it is derived in part from rites held by pre-Christian Germanic and Celtic peoples to celebrate the winter solstice.

Christmas festivals, generally observed by Christians since the 4th century, incorporate *pagan* customs, such as the use of holly, mistletoe, Yule logs, and wassail bowls. The Christmas tree, an evergreen trimmed with lights and other decorations, is derived from the so-called paradise tree, symbolizing Eden, of German mystery plays. The use of a Christmas tree began early in the 17th century, in Strasbourg, France, spreading from there through Germany and then to northern Europe. In 1841 Albert, prince consort of Queen Victoria, introduced the Christmas tree custom, to Great Britain; from there it accompanied emigrants to the United States. Meanwhile, Dutch settlers had brought to the New World the custom of celebrating St. Nicholas' Day on December 6, and especially St. Nicholas' Eve, when gifts were given to children, of whom the saint was patron. British settlers took over the tradition as part of their Christmas eve celebration. The English name of the legendary jolly, red-garbed man who delivers presents to good children at Christmas, Santa Claus, is derived from the Dutch Sinterklaas, a modification of Saint Nikolaas.

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# EASTER

**Easter**, annual festival commemorating the resurrection of Jesus Christ, and the principal feast of the Christian year. It is celebrated on a Sunday on varying dates between March 22 and April 25 and is therefore called a moveable feast. The dates of several other ecclesiastical festivals, extending over a period between Septuagesima Sunday (the ninth Sunday before Easter) and the first Sunday of Advent, are fixed in relation to the date of Easter.

Connected with the observance of Easter are the 40-day penitential (repentant) season of Lent, beginning on Ash Wednesday and concluding at midnight on Holy Saturday, the day before Easter Sunday; Holy Week, commencing on Palm Sunday, including Good Friday, the day of the crucifixion, and terminating with Holy Saturday; and the Octave of Easter, extending from Easter Sunday through the following Sunday. During the Octave of Easter in early Christian times, the newly baptized wore white garments, white being the liturgical color of Easter and signifying light, purity, and joy.

## **Pre-Christian Tradition**

Easter, a Christian festival, embodies many pre-Christian traditions. The origin of its name is unknown. Scholars, however, accepting the derivation proposed by the 8th-century English scholar St. Bede, believe it probably comes from **Eastre**, the Anglo-Saxon name of a Teutonic goddess of spring and fertility, to whom was dedicated a month corresponding to April. Her festival was celebrated on the day of the vernal equinox; *traditions associated with the festival survived in the Easter rabbit, a symbol of fertility and in colored Easter eggs, originally painted with bright colors to represent the sunlight of spring, and used in Easter-egg rolling contest or given as gifts.*

Such festivals, and the stories and legends that explain their origin, were common in ancient religions. A Greek legend tells of the return of Persephone, daughter of Demeter, goddess of the earth, from the underworld to the light of day; her return symbolized to the Greeks the resurrection of life in the spring after the desolation of winter. Many ancient peoples shared a similar legends. The Phrygians believed that their omnipotent deity went to sleep at the time of the winter solstice, and they performed ceremonies with music and dancing at the spring equinox to awaken him. The Christian festival of Easter probably embodies a number of converging traditions; most scholars emphasize the original relation of Easter to the Jewish festival of Passover, or Pesach, from which is derived Pasch, another name for Easter. The early Christians, many of whom were of Jewish origin, were brought up in the Hebrew tradition and regarded Easter as a new feature of the Passover festival, a commemoration of an advent of the Messiah as foretold by the prophets.

# HALLOWEEN

**Halloween**, name applied to the evening of October 31, preceding the Christian feast of Hallowmas, All hallows, or All Saints' Day. The observances connected with Halloween are thought to have originated among the ancient Druids, who believed that on that evening, Saman, the lord of the dead, called forth hosts of evil spirits. The Druids customarily lit great fires on Halloween, apparently for the purpose of warding off all these spirits. Among the ancient Celts, Halloween was the last evening of the year and was regarded as a propitious (favorable) time for examining the portents (signs) of the future. The Celts also believed that the spirits of the dead revisited their earthly homes on that evening. After the Romans conquered Britain, they added to Halloween features of the Roman harvest festival held on November 1 in honor of Pomona, goddess of the fruits of trees.

The Celtic tradition of lighting fires on Halloween survived until modern times in Scotland and Wales, and the concept of ghosts and witches is still common to all Halloween observances. Traces of the Roman harvest festival survive in the custom, prevalent in both the United States and Great Britain, of playing games involving fruit, such as ducking for apples in a tub of water. Of similar origin is the use of hollowed-out pumpkins carved to resemble grotesque faces and lit by candles placed inside.

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# SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY

**Saint Valentine's Day**, a holiday honoring lovers. It is celebrated February 14 by the custom of sending greeting cards or gifts to express affection. The cards, known as valentines, are often designed with hearts to symbolize love. The holiday probably derives from the ancient Roman feast of Lupercalis (February 15). The festival gradually became associated with the feast day (February 14) of two Roman martyrs, both named St. Valentine, who lived in the 3rd century. St. Valentine has traditionally been regarded as the patron saint of lovers.

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# **KREWE OF JANUS OFFICERS 2008 - 2009**

The Krewe of Janus, each year, elects a slate of officers who are responsible for the operations of the organization. Each officer is elected for a period of one year and also serves on the Board of Directors for the Krewe of Janus. Even though there is a lot of responsibility, those serving find satisfaction in the carrying out of his duties and usually desire to serve the Krewe again. Below we have listed the slate of officers for the year 2007 - 2008.

## **CAPTAINS**

Cathy Duchesne  
Doug Frazier  
Pam Tisdale

## **TREASURER**

Joseph Hakim

## **SECRETARY**

Teenie McFarlin

## **PARLIAMENTARIAN**

Steve Courteau

## **BOARD MEMBERS AT LARGE**

Martha Mobley  
Mike Pahal  
David Reeves

## **BINGO CHAIRMAN**

Billy Wallace

# CAPTAINS

The general day-to-day operation of the Krewe of Janus is the responsibility of three Captains. The Captains are elected, from the general membership, by popular vote. In order to run for the position of Captain, a member in good standing must have served one year as a Krewe Lieutenant. The Captains then select Lieutenants and Committees to assist in the operation of the Krewe of Janus. Following is a list of our past Captains:

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>CAPTAIN</b>	<b>CAPTAIN</b>	<b>CAPTAIN</b>
1984-1985	Terry Aucoin	Cindy Turner	
1985-1986	Terry Aucoin	Cindy Turner	
1986-1987	Mike Ditta	Janet Fisher	
1987-1988	Janet Fisher	David Gatlin	
1988-1989	Terry Aucoin	Janet Fisher	Kay LaFrance
1989-1990	Michele Brown	Greg Carver	Kay LaFrance
1990-1991	Tom Boggs	Janet Breard	Michele Brown
1991-1992	Jiles Davis	Michael Doss	Jeff Pruitt
1992-1993	Lisa Bostick	Lynn Cathey	Clayton Norred
1993-1994	Richard Adams	Greg Carver	Steve Turner
1994-1995	Ginger Durrett	Mike Jedynak	Steve Turner
1995-1996	Steven Courteau	Mike Jedynak	Marc Thomas
1996-1997	Max Coplen	Missy Freebeck	Andy Green
1997-1998	Max Coplen	Missy Freebeck	Bruce Osbon
1998-1999	Bill Johnston	Mike Pahal	Bruce Osbon
1999-2000	Jiles Davis	Bill Johnston	Mike Pahal
2000-2001	Jiles Davis	Bill Johnston	Katie White
2001-2002	Missy Adams	Max Coplen	Billy Wallace
2002-2003	Janet Breard	Bill Johnston	Billy Wallace
2003-2004	Tony Adams	Janet Breard	Phillip Wheelis
2004-2005	Herbert Breard	Dech Brunson	Phillip Wheelis
2005-2006	Herbert Breard	Dech Brunson	Debbie Coplen
2006-2007	Herbert Breard	Debbie Coplen	Cathy Duchesne
2007-2008	Cathy Duchesne	Ricky McFarlin	Pam Tisdale
2008-2009	Cathy Duchesne	Doug Frazier	Pam Tisdale
2009-2010			
2010-2011			

# KREWE OF JANUS CHARITIES

In 1990, the Krewe of Janus began supporting local charities. The members make suggestions for the charity they would like the Krewe of Janus to support. The general membership then reduces the list to three by a popular vote. Representatives of the three charities make a presentation to the general membership. The Krewe of Janus then selects the charity by popular vote. Each year the Krewe of Janus board of directors tries to increase the amount of the donation to its selected charities. A list of our past charities are as follows:

YEAR	CHARITY
1990 - 1991	Ronald McDonald House
1991 - 1992	ARCO of Ouachita Parish
1992 - 1993	Wish I Could - (terminally ill children)
1993 - 1994	Monroe Sheltered Workshop
1994 - 1995	ARCO - Early Intervention Program
1995 - 1996	Med-Camps
1996 - 1997	Percy R. Johnson Burn Foundation / Burn Camp
1997 - 1998	Camp Quality
1998 - 1999	ARCO and Med-Camp
1999-2000	Special Olympics
2000-2001	Wish I Could Foundation
2001-2002	Alzheimer's
2002-2003	Batter Women's Shelter
2003-2004	Camp Quality and The Renaissance Scholarship Foundation
2004-2005	Rays-of-Sonshine Rehabilitation Center
2005-2006	PAWS of Northeast Louisiana
2006-2007	Life Choices
2007-2008	CASA / Dixie Diehards / Families Helping Families
2008-2009	To Be Announced
2009-2010	To Be Announced
2010-2011	To Be Announced
2011-2012	To Be Announced
2012-2013	To Be Announced

# BINGO-MANIA

## *How it all started....*

In an effort to raise money to help the Krewe of Janus fund the annual parade, the organization committed to operating a weekly game of Bingo. For many years Tuesday evenings was the Krewe of Janus night at the Bingo Hall located in the Highland Shopping Center on Cypress Street in West Monroe.

During 1996-97, the organization had the opportunity to add another night each week, Saturday night. Each Tuesday and Saturday evenings the BINGO game is run by the eight members of the Bingo committee. Additional help is provided by Krewe of Janus members and paid employees.

## *How it helps.....*

The money earned from operating Bingo helps the Krewe in many ways. Each year it costs thousands of dollars for the Krewe to stage the parade. New floats are built and older floats are cosmetically updated and checked for safety. Since the beginning of the organization in 1984, space to keep the floats has been rented. Besides rent, utilities need to be paid and other bills must be met. Recently, the Krewe made one of its largest commitments ever by purchasing the current building used as a Float Den located at 901 Louisville Ave., in Monroe. This purchase was made possible from proceeds provided by BINGO.

Also, members of the Krewe feel it is important to give back to the community when possible. For many years, the organization has been making substantial donations to a charity selected by the membership. Money from operating BINGO has made these donations possible.

## *Why help with Bingo.....*

Krewe members work Bingo for many reasons. Among the top of that list is the comradery that grows from Krewe members working together for a common goal. Another reason, that is just as important, is that the Krewe of Janus pays each worker for each session worked at Bingo and a member, depending on how often he works, can earn enough to pay part or all of their membership dues as well as enough to pay for their throws for the Parade.

# KREWE OF JANUS GRAND MARSHALS

The Krewe of Janus selects a celebrity each year to serve as Grand Marshall of the Parade. Originally the celebrity was usually sponsored by local television or radio stations. For several years the honor of Grand Marshall has been bestowed upon a member of our local community. This honor is awarded when the Krewe of Janus feels a member of the community has made an impact in the region. Below we have listed the Grand Marshals along with their credits and the date they were honored.

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>CELEBRITY</b>	<b>CLAIM TO FAME</b>
1983	Don Stewart	“Guiding Light”
1984	Breck Jamison	“As the World Turns”
1985	Mark Harmon	“St. Elsewhere”
1985	Nancy Stafford	“St. Elsewhere”
1986	Mark Lewis	“Guiding Light” (Special Guest)
1986	Jim Varney	“Ernest”- actor in Louisiana Gas Commercials
1987	Susan Ruttan	“L.A. Law”
1987	Peter Boynton	“As the World Turns” (Special Guest)
1988	Coach Pat Collins & NLU Football Team	The 1-AA National Football Champions
1989	Drew Pearson	Professional football player for the Dallas Cowboys
1990	Steve Whitting	“The Hogan Family”
1991	Alex George	McDonald’s Rest. - Ronald McDonald House
1992	Dino Cruse	“Who’s on First” & rock star in the “Dino Cruise Band”
1993	Richard Burgi	Phillip Collier on “Days of Our Lives”
1994	John D’Aquino	“Sea Quest”
1995	Eric Woods	“Another World”
1996	Michell Stafford	Phyliss on “Young and the Restless”
1997	Tom Wopat	“Dukes of Hazzard” and “Sybil” - C and W singer
1998	Susan Ward	Hollywood Actress
1999	Bob Keisler & Stan Humphries	NLU Football Coaches - Past Players that have come back to NLU to Coach
2000	Ashley Martin	Miss Mardi Gras State Grand Supreme
2001	Leroy Marshall	LC Smooth Band
2002	Kati Guyton	Miss Louisiana 2001
2003	Clay Jordon	Survivor 5 - Runner Up
2004	ULM Cheerleaders	National Champions
2005	H. Harry Jones	ULM Professor
2006	G G Shinn	Local Musical Celebrity
2007	Ed Nelson	Dr. Michael Rossi on Peyton Place
2008	Penny Gilley	Country Music Singer - TV Personality
2009	To Be Announced	

# KREWE OF JANUS ROYALTY

The Krewe of Janus bestows upon its members, who it feels worthy, the honor of reigning as King, Queen, Duke, or Duchess. In order to be a Duke or Duchess on the Royal Court, you must be a member in good standing and have held membership in the Krewe for a minimum of one year. In order to be the King or Queen of the Royal Court you must be a member in good standing and have been a Duke or Duchess prior to being elected King or Queen. The King and Queen each have their own float in the Parade. The King selects his Pages and the Queen selects her Princesses from the children of members of the Krewe of Janus to ride on their respective floats. The King and Queen represent the Krewe of Janus during public appearances on television, at schools, and in the community.

The **KING** and his **DUKES**

The **QUEEN** and her **DUCHESES**

**1984**

**Creighton Chandler**

None

**Kay LaFrance**

None

**1984-1985**

**Don Domangue**

Sam Donald

R. T. "Tripp" Faulk

Dan Lemoine

O. D. Link

Ralph Roberts

Ron Roberts

**C. Ann Norsworthy**

Ginger Aucoin

Carolyn Donald

Betty Lemoine

Joy Link

Jeannie Roberts

Vicki Roberson

**1985-1986**

**Sam Donald**

Rusty Babb

Charles Marsala

Terry Martin

Steve Turner

David Turrentine

**Sharon Turrentine**

Janet Breard

Carolyn Donald

Ann Harwick

Judy C. Martin

Kelli Riley

**1986-1987**

**Terry Aucoin**

Rusty Babb

Herbert Breard

Chris Garrett

Cliff LaFrance

O. D. Link

**Janet Breard**

Michele Brown

Andrea Causey

Nell Faulk

Ann Harwick

Joy Link

**1987-1988**

**Cliff LaFrance**

Gaston Alvarez  
Robert Brown  
Bobby Fisher  
Sam Terracina  
Frank Wheat

**Michele Brown**

Gloria Alvarez  
Susan Allain  
Karen Gatlin  
Brenda Howell  
Kathy Terracina

**1988-1989**

**Bobby Fisher**

Sal Hernandez  
Charlie McGough  
Richard Robertson  
Rick Walters  
Robert Willey

**Brenda Howell**

Donna Antley  
Carol Mayo  
Bonnie Robertson  
Nora Roy  
Beth Wheat

**1989-1990**

**Greg Pierce**

Richard Adams  
Rusty Babb  
Dale Barry  
Jeff Pruitt  
Rick Walters

**Judy C. Martin**

Flo Bryan  
Lori Martin  
Kathy Pardue  
Patsy Powell  
Ava Pugh

**1990-1991**

**Herbert Breard**

Rusty Babb  
Morgan Breard  
Jiles Davis  
Michael Doss  
Trent McJunkins

**Susan Allain**

Janis Babb  
Suzanne Boggs  
Denise Breard  
Lori McJunkins  
Patsy Powell

**1991-1992**

**Clayton Norred**

Tom Boggs  
Steve Courteau  
Sal Hernandez  
Rick Walters  
Bill Whatley

**C. J. Sartor**

Yvonne Caire  
Susan Johnston  
Susan Pruitt  
Phyllis Rambo  
Barbara Walters

**1992-1993**

**Richard Adams**

Rusty Babb  
Jiles Davis  
Pete Johnston  
Jeff Pruitt  
Steve Turner

**Lori Martin**

Donna Antley  
Janis Babb  
Suzanne Courteau  
Brenda Davis  
Katie White

**1993-1994**

**Peter Johnston**

Bill Bostick  
Michael Caire  
John Herman  
Charles Marsala  
Bruce Osbon

**Patsy Powell**

Lisa Bostick  
Yvonne Caire  
Susan Hummel  
Susan Johnston  
Melanie Oliver

**1994-1995**

**Rex Dillingham**

Steve Courteau  
Jiles Davis  
Joseph Hakim  
Marc Thomas  
Bill Whatley

**Kim Hummel**

Donna Antley  
Brenda Davis  
Cathy Duchesne  
Anne Jedynek  
Alwine Ragland

**1995-1996**

**Michael Caire**

Richard Adams  
Rolin Barrett  
Robert Brown  
Wally Gahagan  
Victor Simoneaux

**Alwine Ragland**

Missy Freebeck  
Kim French  
Cindy Gahagan  
Angela Simoneaux  
Kathy Thomas

**1996-1997**

**Joe Reeves**

Joel Antley  
Jiles Davis  
Bill Johnston  
Scott Nettles  
Marshall Whittington

**Donna Antley**

Ginger Durrett  
Susan Johnston  
Carol Mayo  
Paige Nettles  
Katie White

**1997-1998**

**Joe Reeves**  
Joseph Hakim  
Bill Johnston  
John Obed  
Mike Pahal  
Chuck Redden

**Sue Reeves**  
Melanie Deal  
Sharon Hakim  
Brenda Osbon  
Diana Pahal  
Pam Redden

**1998-1999**

**Todd Martin**  
Stan Maclin  
Carter Randall  
Sim Shattuck  
Leo Thomas  
Harold Trichell

**Shirley Edwards**  
Brenda Collier  
Tammy Jo Griggs  
Teenie McFarlin  
Cindy Randall  
Julia Trichell

**1999-2000**

**Joseph Hakim**  
Max Coplen  
Steve Courteau  
Ed Hakim  
Mike McFarlin  
James Nelson

**Sharon Hakim**  
Debbie Coplen  
Suzanne Courteau  
Missy Adams  
Penny Hakim  
Diana Pahal

**2000-2001**

**Mike McFarlin**  
Bill Barr  
Kevin Goldman  
Stan Maclin  
Billy Wallace  
Warren Wallace

**Teenie McFarlin**  
Diane Barr  
Kristy Bennett  
Laura Turner  
Diane Wallace  
Tana Trichel

**2001-2002**

**Jiles Davis**  
Joe Farrar  
Bill Johnston  
James Nelson  
Joe Reeves

**Cathy Duchesne**  
Rachel Farrar  
Ann Kildren  
Jennifer Oglesby  
Uella Strickland  
Mignon Taylor

**2002-2003**

**James Nelson**

Jimmy Freeman  
Mike Jerkins  
Keith Joyner  
Phil Lowentrit  
Phillip Wheelis

**Uella Strickland**

Kathy Fontana  
Rhonda Joyner  
Martha Mobley  
Sylvia Thompson  
Vickie Wheelis

**2003-2004**

**Phillips Lowentritt**

Dech Brunson  
Barry Chappell  
Saul Hakim  
Rick McFarlin  
Jody Sebren

**Tana Trichel**

Missy Adams  
Pam Chappell  
Vivian Gardner  
Raquel Hakim  
Demetria McFarlin

**2004-2005**

**Rick McFarlin**

Tony Adams  
Ron Hill  
Jay Johnston  
Mike McFarlin

**Pam Chappell**

Shelley Hill  
Rhonda Latkovic  
Teenie McFarlin  
Kerrie Thornhill

**2005-2006**

**Phillip Wheelis**

Doug Frazier  
Steve Smith  
Don Thompson  
Steve Turner

**Vickie Wheelis**

Brenda Collier  
Sarah Frazier  
Pam Tisdale  
Vivian Wales

**2006-2007**

**Dech Brunson**

Bill Foust  
Pat Garrett  
Clay Hollingsworth  
Jerry Holdiness

**Demetria Peters**

Cynthia Foust  
Sherrie Garrett  
Corine Hollingsworth  
Jody Statham

**2007-2008**

**Steve Turner**

Charlie Jones

Sabrina McQuillin

Larly Reeves

Dianne Wallace

**Debbie Coplen**

Janet Jones

Mark Owens

David Reeves

Billy Wallace

**2008-2009**

To Be Announced

To Be Announced

# PARADE THEMES

Each year the Krewe of Janus selects a theme for the next Mardi Gras season. Different themes are proposed by the general membership, usually the first meeting after the parade. Members discuss and brainstorm various ideas and mold them to form the best themes to vote on. The general membership votes for the best three, then selects the best single theme for the coming year. Our past themes are as follows:

1984	Gateways - Beginnings
1985	The World of Make Believe
1986	Janus Celebrates Louisiana Legends
1987	Janus Goes to the Movies
1988	Janus Travels the World
1989	Janus Paints an American Portrait
1990	Janus Celebrates Louisiana Festivals
1991	Janus Takes to the Water
1992	Janus Rocks the Twin Cities
1993	Janus Loves Romance
1994	Janus Travels Through Time
1995	Games Janus Plays
1996	Janus Salutes the Olympics
1997	Janus Hosts the Holidays
1998	Janus: Hot Stuff for 15 Years
1999	Laissez Les Bons Temps Rouller! (Let the Good Times Roll)
2000	Janus Bridges the Centuries
2001	Janus And All That Jazz
2002	Janus Explores Classical Mythology
2003	Janus Revisits The Louisiana Purchase

2004	Janus Roars Through the Twenties
2005	Janus Speaks With the Animals
2006	Janus Cruises the Islands
2007	Janus Flashes Back to the Seventies
2008	Janus – A Silver Celebration
2009	Janus Strolls Down Broadway
2010	Janus Vegas Style
2011	Janus and the Wild, Wild West
2012	To be Announced

# ROYALTY GUIDELINES

Being a member of reigning royalty is a memorable experience that is not to be taken lightly. With the honor of being chosen as royalty comes responsibility as well. The following treatise is a **suggested** guide for those who seek the lifetime experience of being named **KING JANUS** or **QUEEN JANUS**.

## REQUIREMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR KING

1. Each KING is responsible for securing his own costume. This costume should be appropriate for the magnitude of our parade and Grand Ball.
  - a. Costume should be gold, white, or silver--or a combination of those colors.
  - b. The KING should coordinate his costume with the QUEEN'S costume so that they will compliment one another.

The Krewe will provide the crown that is to be returned at the end of his reign.  
The Krewe has a collar that may be used if the KING desires.

2. Each KING will select up to 6 boys (5 seems to be a good, workable number) who are related to Krewe members to serve as pages.
  - a. KING will select costumes for pages that will coordinate with his own. Parents of the pages are responsible for securing their costume.
  - b. The pages will ride on the float with the KING and will attend him at the GRAND BALL.
  - c. The KING will help with a small portion of the pages' throws. He is not responsible for all their throws.
3. The KING should have a flexible schedule which would allow him to make public appearances.
  - a. The KING must agree to be briefed by a public relations committee on proper etiquette and must be prepared for public appearances. It is imperative that the Krewe be represented well in the community at all times.
  - b. The King will be responsible for throws to be used at public appearances. The Krewe should assist in some of the throws.

4. The KING shall reign over the Parade on his own float.
  - a. The KING must help with the design of his float (or with other floats). He must work with the float lieutenants to determine basic design of his float--should he want something special (lights, logo, sound system, etc).
  - b. The KING is responsible for his own throws to be used for the parade.
  - c. The KING is responsible for seeing to it that his pages have enough throws for the entire parade route--this is not to say that he will purchase all of them. He may purchase a small amount especially if he has special throws such as cups, etc.
  - d. The KING is responsible for the children on his float until they have been picked up by their parents after the parade--or he is to delegate that duty to someone else.
5. The KING shall reign over the Grand Ball.
  - a. The KING should be prepared to make presentations and remarks at the Grand Ball.
6. The KING should host a party for the entire Krewe, either individually or with the QUEEN, at some time during the year of his reign.
7. The KING must rejoin the Krewe the year following his reign, so that he may crown the next KING at the October Cocktail party.
8. The KING and QUEEN may wish to secure an Appearance Secretary to assist them in the scheduling and dressing for the many public appearances they are to make.
9. The KING and QUEEN are responsible for arranging photo sessions for the Royal Court (usually 2 sessions). One session will be with the pages and princesses. The other with DUKES and DUCHESSES in formal attire.
10. The KING must, if asked, tape public service announcements concerning the parade.
11. The KING should host individually a dinner or some other function for his court. It is also customary to include past royalty and captains, and any other guests he wishes to include.

12. It is customary for the KING to give gifts or favors to certain individuals. This is left to the individual--but should include some or all of the following:
  - a. QUEEN
  - b. Dukes--goblets are traditional
  - c. Pages
  - d. Captains
  - e. Float Driver
  - f. Float Security
  - g. Spouse
  - h. Appearance Secretary
  - i. Any individual who has proven to be of help or support during this busy time.
  - j. Next KING at the time of the next Cocktail Party
  
13. The KING and QUEEN are responsible for planning the Royal Brunch immediately after the announcement of the new royalty.

## REQUIREMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR QUEEN

1. Each QUEEN is responsible for securing her own costume. This costume should be appropriate for the magnitude of our parade.
  - a. Costume should be gold, white, or silver--or a combination there of.
  - b. The QUEEN should coordinate her costume with the KING'S so that they compliment one another.
2. Each QUEEN will select up to six girls, who are related to Krewe members, to serve as princesses.
  - a. The QUEEN will select the costumes for the princesses that will coordinate with her own.
  - b. The QUEEN will buy the princesses' crowns to be worn on the float and at the Grand Ball.
  - c. The princesses will ride on the float with the QUEEN.
3. The QUEEN should have a flexible schedule which would allow her to make public appearances.
  - a. The QUEEN must agree to be briefed by a public relations committee made up of former royalty and captains on proper etiquette and must be prepared for public appearances. It is imperative that the Krewe be represented well in the community at all times.
  - b. The QUEEN will be responsible for the throws to be used at public appearances. The Krewe should assist in some of the throws.
  - c. The QUEEN along with the KING shall solicit an appearance assistant who will keep the calendar for them and who will schedule visitations.

4. The QUEEN will reign over the Parade on her own float.
  - a. The QUEEN must help with the design of her float (or with other floats). She must work with the float lieutenants to determine basic design of her float--should she want something special (lights, logo, sound system, etc.)
  - b. The QUEEN is responsible for her own throws to be used for the parade.
  - c. The QUEEN is responsible for seeing to it that her princesses have enough throws for the entire parade route--this is not to say that she will purchase all of them. She may purchase a small amount especially if she has special throws such as cups, etc.
  - d. The QUEEN is responsible for the children on her float until they have been picked up by their parents after the parade-or for having someone assigned to do this for her.
5. The QUEEN will reign over the Grand Ball.
  - a. The QUEEN should be prepared to make presentations and remarks at the Grand Ball.
6. The QUEEN should host a party for the entire Krewe, either individually or with the KING, some time during the year of her reign.
7. The QUEEN must rejoin the Krewe the following year, so that she may crown the next Queen at the October Cocktail Party.
8. The KING and QUEEN are responsible for arranging photo sessions for the Royal Court (usually two sessions). One session will be with the pages and princesses; the other session will be with the Dukes and Duchesses in formal attire.
9. The QUEEN must, if asked, tape Public Service Announcements promoting the parade.
10. The QUEEN should host individually a luncheon or some other function for her court. It is also customary to include past royalty and current female captains, and any other guests that she wishes to include. Former royalty may be asked to pay their way without any concern.

11. It is customary for the QUEEN to give gifts or favors to certain individuals. This is left to the individual--but should include some or all of the following:
  - a. KING
  - b. Dukes (boutonniere at Ball)
  - c. Duchesses--goblets are traditional
  - d. Princesses--small crowns or tiaras may be gifts
  - e. Captains
  - f. Float driver
  - g. Float security
  - h. Spouse
  - i. Appearance Assistant
  - j. Any individual who has proven to be of help or support during this busy time.
  - k. Next Queen at the Cocktail Party
12. It is customary for the outgoing QUEEN to present the new QUEEN with her Mardi Gras flag and a bottle of champagne at the Cocktail Party.
13. At the Cocktail Party culminating her reign, the QUEEN shall pass down the Krewe goblet and crown to the next year's QUEEN.
14. The QUEEN and KING are responsible for planning the Royal Brunch immediately after the announcement of the new royalty.

## REQUIREMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR DUKES AND DUCHESES

At the Cocktail Party in October, the Krewe will announce 5 DUKES and 5 DUCHESES who will assist the KING and QUEEN in the reigning of the MARDI GRAS season.

To be eligible to serve as DUKE or DUCHESS, a person shall have been in the KREWE for at least one year and shall be a member in good standing.

1. The DUKES and DUCHESES shall agree to host a party for the KREWE at some time during the year.
2. The DUKES and DUCHESES will buy a goblet for the KING and QUEEN. The pattern is King Francis by Reed and Barton that matches the one that is passed down to the next royalty.
3. The DUKES and DUCHESES assist the KING and QUEEN at all times, attending all functions, sometimes making public appearances as needed.
4. The DUKES and DUCHESES are responsible for their own costumes, which should be coordinated with the theme and they are responsible for their throws. Sometimes, DUKES and DUCHESES will order special throws. This needs to be coordinated as soon as possible to allow time for special orders.
5. All DUKES and DUCHESES must attend the Cocktail Party, where they are introduced as royalty, the parade, and the Grand Ball.
6. DUCHESES are responsible for buying their tiaras to be worn at the Grand Ball.
7. At times, it is customary for the DUKES and DUCHESES to buy each other small token gifts.
8. If there are call out dances to begin the Grand Ball, DUKES and DUCHESES need to have two small tokens to give the people whom they call out.
9. The DUKES and DUCHESES must be masked at the Grand Ball, no exceptions.
10. Gifts to the royalty may also be appropriate at the Twelfth Night Party, the Grand Ball, the QUEEN's Luncheon, and/or the KING's Party.
11. The DUKES and DUCHESES are responsible for getting the sound system and the security walkers for their float. There should be at least 6 security people.