



KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

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Volume 40 No. 2 - May 2016

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

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

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

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

EDITORIAL POLICY - We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to Southwest Louisiana.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

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

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

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SOCIETY NEWS

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

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

MAY MEETING

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society will be held on Saturday, May 21st, at 10:00 a.m. in the Carnegie Meeting Room. Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 a.m. Guests are always welcome.

"Louisiana Traveler" will be presented by JOHN BRIDGES.

Remember to bring canned goods or monetary contributions for Oak Park Pantry. In March, 151 families with 109 children were served. We thank the members for their generosity.

SEPTEMBER MEETING

The regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society will be held on Saturday, September 17th, at 10:00 a.m. in the Carnegie Meeting Room. Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 a.m. Guests are always welcome.

"History of Sulphur and Sulphur Mines" will be presented by THOM TRAHAN, Executive Director of Brimstone Historical Society of Sulphur.

Remember to bring canned goods or monetary contributions for Oak Park Pantry.

NEW MEMBER

1628. LINDA HERNANDEZ, 1505 Warren Camp Rd., Ville Platte, LA 70586-8647

Membership to Date: 202

GARY W. COOPER
1945 - 2016

HILDA MILLER CRAIN
1938 - 2016

YVONNE YONGUE GUIDROZ
1924 - 2016

**FAMILY IS LIKE BRANCHES ON A TREE,
WE ALL GROW IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS, YET OUR ROOTS REMAIN AS ONE.**

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY NEWS

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

337-721-7110

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

Tuesday, May 17 – 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

“Legendary Louisiana Outlaws”

Speaker: Dr. KEAGAN LeJEUNE

Thursday, June 16 – 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon - Beginning Genealogy Workshop, Part I

Thursday, July 21 – 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon - Beginning Genealogy Workshop, Part II

Thursday, August 18 – 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon - Beginning Genealogy Workshop, Part III

Tuesday-Thursday, August 23-25 – 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon – Hands-On Computer Workshop

The Southwest Genealogical & Historical Library is looking for old yearbooks from local high schools to include in its digital yearbook initiative. The project, which is already underway, will provide digital access to high school yearbooks to patrons from all over the Calcasieu Parish Public Libraries system.

Donated yearbooks will not be kept by the library. Instead the donor will fill out a donation form, which the library will keep on file, and the yearbook will be sent off for processing which usually takes about five to six weeks. Once the yearbook is returned by the library's vendor, the patron will be contacted to pick up his/hers yearbook. Donors will be individually recognized for the donations.

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

NEW BOOKS ON THE SHELVES

Acadia Genealogical and Historical Society. *Acadia Parish Marriage License Index, Vol. II, 1931-1950*

Adams, Elaine Parker. *The Reverend Peter W. Clark: Sweet Preacher and Steadfast Reformer*
Baptist Ministers Union. *The Baptist Ministers Union Celebrates the 50th Area-Wide Baptist Youth Week Anniversary, 1961-2011*

Brennan, Nancy Wright. *Bexar County, Texas Divorces, 1901-1903*

Brown, Ann Beckerson. *Jefferson County, Mississippi Cemeteries, Etc. Vol. 1-2*

Chapman, Blanche Adams. *Wills and Administrations of Isle of Wight County, Virginia: 1647-1800, Books 1-3*

(continued next issue)

MARCH MEETING

Prof. MARK A. REES presented the program "The New Acadia Project." "Finding the Birthplace of Cajun Culture" is an archaeological/historical initiative that aims to locate the mid-eighteenth-century settlements of the first large group of Acadian exiles in Louisiana. The following is a progress report of the project.

NEW ACADIA PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

By MARK A. REES and PHILIP D. BOURGEOIS, Jr.

Louisiana Public Archaeology Lab - University of Louisiana at Lafayette

The New Acadia Project is a community supported and publicly-funded, multidisciplinary study of *Nouvelle Acadie* - the original homesteads and associated burials of Acadians who arrived in south Louisiana in 1765. *Nouvelle Acadie* was established 250 years ago along the Bayou Teche in the Fausse Pointe region of present-day Iberia Parish. Investigation of these sites holds the potential to provide unique information on Acadian history and culture, including post-deportation settlement patterns, cuisine and material culture. Surprisingly, their home sites have been forgotten today. JOSEPH BEAUSOLEIL BROUSSARD and other Acadian émigrés lie in unmarked graves. Since the locations of the 1765 homesteads and burial places are unknown, they are endangered by residential and commercial development. Heritage conservation and contributing to the cultural economy of the State and region are among the goals of the project, recognizing that the lost colony of *Nouvelle Acadie* represents the founding of what is now widely known as Acadiana - the homeland of the Cajuns.¹

Remarkable progress has been made during the past two years. Research began in May of 2014 through a cooperative agreement between the University of Louisiana at Lafayette and the New Acadia Project Steering Committee, in a partnership with the non-profit Acadian Heritage and Culture Foundation. Three high-priority areas of archaeological survey have been identified along the Teche Ridge based on archival, cartographic, ethnographic and genealogical sources. This one-mile wide and 10-mile long study area roughly corresponds with ARCENEUX's hypothesized locations for three recorded places of initial Acadian settlement: *Premier Camp d'en Ba*, *Dernier Camp d'en Bas*, and *Camp Beausoleil*. Collectively referred to as *Nouvelle Acadie*, these places are thought to be located around present-day Loreauville.² This brief report provides an outline of recent accomplishments, including some of the preliminary results.

Accomplishments and Results

Fieldwork has now been conducted throughout the study area for a total of approximately 26 weeks: eight weeks during the summer of 2014, four weeks in the winter of 2014-15, ten weeks during the summer of 2015, and four weeks in the winter of 2015-16. Although the study area encompasses both sides of the bayou, survey of high-priority areas has focused on the east side or left descending bank. Field crews were usually comprised of one or two student assistants and a crew chief. Fieldwork has involved ground surface inspections, controlled surface collections, systematic shovel testing and geophysical remote sensing. Survey has been preceded and accompanied by ethnographic fieldwork and archival research, including

interviews with local residents on land ownership and use, the locations of buildings and graveyards, and genealogies.

Privately-owned land has been surveyed within each high-priority area. Sites have been discovered in each area and in every tract that has been visited. A list of sites is being compiled with respective components, including evidence of 18th-century habitation and potential association with *Nouvelle Acadie*. The number of known sites has been substantially increased, from two to 23.

21 sites have been discovered in the study area; two sites were previously recorded.
Eight sites have been recorded until now with the Louisiana Division of Archaeology.
Seven sites have produced artifacts that date from the 18th century.
Two sites are abandoned cemeteries (161B164 and 161B168).
Two additional locations are purported to contain unmarked burials.

Historical artifacts are present at all 23 of the presently-known sites. Most of the artifacts date from the late 19th through the 20th centuries. The majority of the artifacts are pieces of ceramic, glass, and metal. Seven sites with 18th-century components are potentially contemporaneous or associated with the homesteads of *Nouvelle Acadie*. Ten sites have indigenous, prehistoric components. The widespread distribution and cultural affiliations of sites indicate the Teche Ridge has been intensively occupied for more than a thousand years.

While most of the fieldwork has been archaeological survey, more intensive excavations were carried out at two sites in December of 2015 and January of 2016 as part of an Archaeology Field school at UL Lafayette. Eight students participated in the field school, along with the instructor, principal investigator, and project archaeologist. Abandoned cemeteries dating from the 19th or 20th centuries might contain earlier, unmarked burials potentially associated with *Nouvelle Acadie*. The field school investigated subsurface anomalies detected by remote sensing at BERARD Cemetery and AMAND BROUSSARD site. Although unmarked burials were not found, the field school contributed to our knowledge of these sites and advanced the goals of the project.

PUBLIC OUTREACH, PRESENTATIONS AND PUBLICITY

Community support for the New Acadia Project has been remarkable, with clear relevance to heritage conservation and the cultural economy of Acadiana. Public outreach has included a community forum on unmarked burials and *Grand Réveil Acadien* events in Loreauville and Lafayette. Since 2014 there have been 33 presentations and events, including the Loreauville Town Council, Kiwanis of Acadiana Club, Lafayette and Crowley genealogical societies, the Acadian Memorial in St. Martinville, the Jean Lafitte Acadian Cultural Center in Lafayette, Preservation Alliance of Lafayette, Lafourche Heritage Society, the Jeanerette Museum, numerous parish libraries, *Le Comité des Archives de la Louisiane* in Baton Rouge, Archaeology Month at the State Capital Museum, *Festivals Acadiens et Creoles* – Center for Louisiana Studies Symposium on the 250th Anniversary of Acadian Arrival at Vermilionville, annual meetings of the Louisiana Archaeological Society, and the Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology in Québec, Canada. The project has been featured on KRVS Radio, KLFY News, *The Advertiser*, the *Acadiana Advocate*, and other regional and Canadian news

media. Public interest has increased as the research has advanced, garnering further support for the project. The popular New Acadia Project Facebook page reached more than 1,700 people in February of 2016.

Conclusion and Directions Forward

The results outlined here demonstrate that 250 year-old sites can be discovered and studied, including the original homesteads and unmarked burials of Acadians who arrived in 1765. Of the 23 sites presently known in the study area, seven have produced evidence for 18th-century components. More intensive investigations are necessary at each of these sites in order to delineate buried cultural deposits and examine possible connections with *Nouvelle Acadie*. Additional tracts should be surveyed in high-priority areas on both sides of the bayou, but especially in the vicinity of sites that have produced artifacts dating from the 18th century. More extensive survey is needed around abandoned cemeteries, areas of purported unmarked burials, and isolated ridges along the bayou where graveyards might be located. The documented association of interments with the 1765 homesteads may ultimately lead to the discovery of the lost colony of *Nouvelle Acadie*.

Much of this research is still ongoing, including site recording and analyses of artifact collections. A detailed technical report is forthcoming. Yet the results of the previous two years already show that considerable progress has been made in locating sites potentially associated with *Nouvelle Acadie*. As the list of sites is enlarged, the most promising sites can be selected for more intensive investigation by remote sensing and excavation. Archaeological survey should continue to be informed by archival research, oral history and genealogy.

It is the connections to families and local communities that make this project stand out as a model for public archaeology. As a community-initiated and directed project, increased public support will be integral to its future success. The urgency of the fieldwork is underscored by suburban and commercial developments that are further restricting the areas accessible for survey. Public outreach, education and engagement will be critical in meeting the challenges of continued funding and accomplishing the project's goals. *Nouvelle Acadie* should not be forgotten. For the sake of economic development, historical knowledge, heritage and commemoration in the heart of Acadiana, the lost colony must be found.

Acknowledgements

The new Acadia Project would not have begun without the interest, involvement and support of many people. Financial contributions and donations, both large and small, are the lifeblood of this public archaeology project. Among the many generous supporters are the Broussard Economic Development Corporation, the Coypu Foundation, the Entergy Corporation, the Gustaf W. McIlhenny Family Foundation, Iberia Parish Government, Iberia Parish Convention & Visitors Bureau, Lafayette Convention & Visitors Commission., Perrin, Landry, deLaunay, Dartez & Ouellet, and St. Martin Parish Government. Many other organizations and individuals have donated and contributed, for which the investigators and Steering Committee are genuinely appreciative.

The first Chair of the Steering Committee, CHERYL PERRET, was instrumental in getting things started and has remained a leading organizer. The current Chair ALAN

BROUSSARD and secretary BRENDA BROUSSARD have been especially supportive and willing to freely donate their time. The former chair, Loreauville Mayor AL BROUSSARD, who unexpectedly passed away in April of 2015, was among the most passionate and dedicated advocates of the project. The search for *Camp Beausoleil* and resting place of JOSEPH BROUSSARD moves forward in his memory.

Vice Chair WARREN PERRIN has been an influential proponent and unwavering source of support, establishing an ongoing fund raising effort through the non-profit Acadian Heritage and Culture Foundation at the Acadian Museum in Erath. The committee is very fortunate to have KIIM BROUSSARD serve as treasurer since the project was launched. DAVID CHERAMIE has provided an ideal meeting place for the Steering Committee at Vermilionville Living History & Folk Life Park. DONALD ARCENEUX, SHANE BERNARD and STANLEY LeBLANC have shared frequent historical insights, as well as their unbounded enthusiasm. AMY BROUSSARD, ADAM DOUCET, KATHERINE LeBLANC, CHRISTIAN SHEUMAKER, KATHERINE SINITIERE, and MAEGAN SMITH are among the many students who have been involved in the project, accomplishing arduous tasks in often difficult conditions. The research has advanced only through their efforts and the hard work of other students and volunteers.

Mayor BRAD CLIFTON and the residents of Loreauville have shown the greatest hospitality and support. JOE JUDICE and RUSSELL ERIKSON have provided introductions and kindly facilitated the fieldwork. Among the local residents are many descendants of Acadian émigrés. The New Acadia Project would not exist without the heartwarming generosity and hospitality of numerous property owners in Iberia Parish who have welcomed the field crew onto their lands and into their homes. While their names are too numerous to list here, they deserve recognition beyond mere words. They are the true heirs of *Nouvelle Acadie*.

Additional support is needed to continue the New Acadia Project. Donations can be made online through the non-profit Acadian Heritage and Culture Foundation at the Acadian Museum web site, care of the New Acadia Project. Follow the New Acadia Project and Louisiana Public Archaeology Lab on Facebook. The Principal Investigator can be contacted by email at rees@louisiana.edu or through the Louisiana Public Archaeology Lab at UL Lafayette.

References Cited

¹ D. J. Arceneaux. The Initial Acadian Settlement: A New Look at the Initial Acadian Settlement Location in the Attakapas. *Attakapas Gazette* Vol. 3, 2015. Accessed online at: <http://attakapaspazette.org/>; S. K. Bernard. *The Cajuns: Americanization of a People*. University Press of Mississippi, Jackson, 2003; C. A. Brasseaux. *The Founding of New Acadia: The Beginnings of Acadian Life in Louisiana, 1765-1803*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, 1987; W. A. Perrin, *Acadian Redemption: From Beausoleil Broussard to the Queen's Royal Proclamation*. Acadian Heritage and Culture Foundation, Erath, 2004.

² Arceneaux, 2015, Map 2; Brasseaux, 1987, pp 91-92.

BRICK WALL TIP:

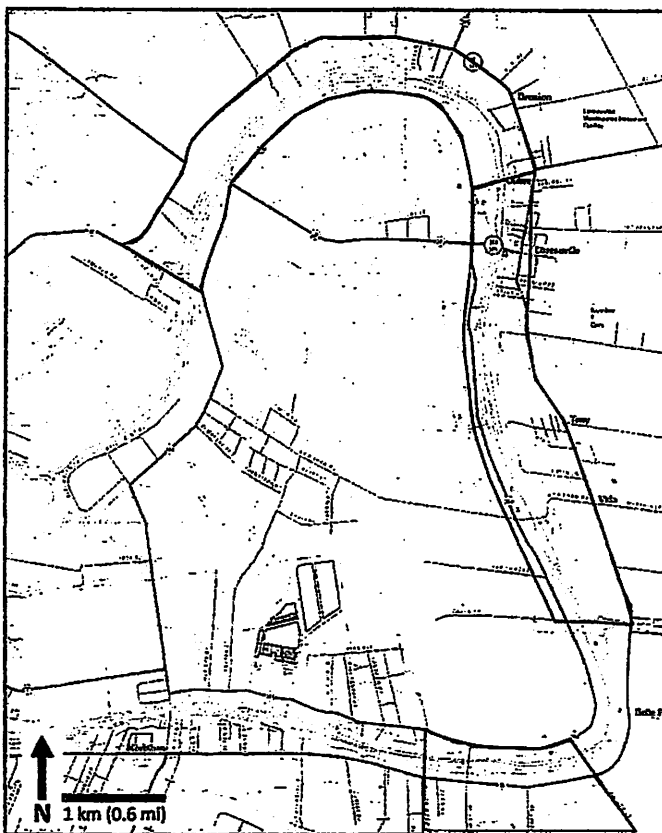
NEWSPAPERS: To prove a Marriage Record, look for wedding and anniversary announcements. Obituaries may also tell when the person was married.

List of Known Sites in the Study Area

Site Name	Number	Potential Components Represented
La Chute		20 th century
Russell's Retreat		20 th century
Pierre à Fusil*		Prehistoric; 18 th - 20 th century
Rouge Pot*		Prehistoric; 18 th - 20 th century; unmarked burials (not confirmed)
Berard*	16IB167	18 th century - present day
Berard Cemetery	16IB168	Prehistoric; 19 th - 20 th century graves and unmarked burials
Trinity Oak		unmarked burials (not confirmed); 20 th century - present day
Schneider Woods		Prehistoric; 20 th century
Shady Oak West		Prehistoric; 19 th - 20 th century
Landfill		Prehistoric; 20 th century
Loreauville Mounds†	16IB40	Prehistoric Coles Creek and Plaquemine; 19 th century - present day
Amand Broussard*†	16IB75	Prehistoric; 18 th century - present day
Boudreaux South*		18 th - 20 th century
Guilbeau	16IB151	19 th - 20 th century
Harrist	16IB162	Prehistoric; 19 th - 20 th century
Leblanc	16IB165	19 th - 20 th century
Simon Lane Cemetery	16IB164	19 th - 20 th century graves
Simon Lane	16IB166	20 th century
Benny's Hill*		Prehistoric; 18 th century - present day
Crochet		20 th century
Saintonge Ridge*	16IB169	18 th century - present day
Belle Place		20 th century
Belle Place 2		20 th century

*Sites that have produced artifacts dating from the 18th century. †Previously recorded.

PRIVACY NOTICE: All sites and surveyed areas are privately-owned property. Unauthorized access is illegal trespassing. Unscientific artifact collecting causes site destruction and the loss of historical information.



Map of the study area, showing high-priority areas in red (USGS Loreauville and New Iberia North Quads).

NOVEMBER PROGRAM

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

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

Continued from Vol. 40 No. 1

From "Feu-Follet and Historic Cemeteries"

Ghost lights, known in French south Louisiana as *feu-follet*, are seen and reported occasionally even today in many of our most ancient graveyards. The phenomenon has been seen at Sallier Cemetery, but also at Big Woods Cemetery in the far western part of the parish, at LeBleu Cemetery, Old Catholic Cemetery, and at Bilbo Cemetery, and in cemeteries in the Sugartown area of Beauregard Parish. The phenomenon is described as being luminous orbs of colored lights, generally blue or green, that bob and weave, then mysteriously disappear. While scientists scoff that the ghost lights are due to atmospheric inversion and escaping methane gas, many natives swear that the ghostly apparitions in these hallowed spots are the dearly departed welcoming in new arrivals - the equivalent of leaving "the lights on" to say "hello and come on in."

Burial customs of pioneer families varied based on the national origin of the family. For the British and Irish, the common trend was burial underground. For the French and Spanish, for Creoles and Acadians, the trend was to bury in brick or stone, (and later concrete) tombs, generally at ground level. For Italians, shared family mausoleums were common. Ancient cemeteries in Southwest Louisiana provide interesting lessons, as most cemeteries are a mixture of all three burial customs, demonstrating that even in death, certain beliefs remain firm.

From "Imperial Calcasieu is Born"

On March 24 of 1840, the western half of St. Landry parish, one of the state's original 19 parishes, was carved off to form Calcasieu Parish. The 5,000 square mile southwest corner of Louisiana had a western international boundary with the Mexican province of Texas, and eastern boundary with St. Landry and St. Martin parishes, and a northern boundary with Rapides parish. The parish seat was set at Comasque Bluff, a spot on the Calcasieu River that had been used as a safe crossing for cattle and was relatively central to the new parish. The name "Marion" was chosen for the new courthouse town. A modest "Court House" some sixteen by thirty feet was erected.

For twelve years, Marion served as the parish seat. However, the RYANs and the BILBOs had operations on Charley's Lake where they ran sawmills and had farms that were later divided into homestead sites. Settlers had also grouped into small communities that in time

would become LeBleu Settlement, Bagdad, Goosport, Walnut Grove, Deesport, Lockport, and Moss Lake on the river, Leesburg, Johnson's Bayou and Grand Chenier along the coast, and Sugartown and Merryville in the northern parts of the parish. By 1852, the Marion courthouse site was determined to be unsatisfactory. JACOB RYAN and lawyer SAMUEL KIRBY petitioned to relocate the parish seat to their community, Charley's Lake, where they donated a parcel of land for parish use. Whether a barge was used, or a team of oxen, the courthouse was located to - and some still say, stolen by - Lake Charles.

While Calcasieu was not part of the plantation economy that characterized much of the rest of Louisiana, there was some military activity in Imperial Calcasieu during the War between the States/American Civil War. The Battle of Calcasieu Pass took place in a horseshoe bend of the Calcasieu River at Leesburg (now the Cameron Courthouse area) and involved a successful surprise Confederate attack on two US Navy union gunboats that were blockading gulf shipments. Prominent in Texas Civil War lore, the famous Battles (and there were two) of Sabine Pass, were staged equally in Calcasieu Parish around the 1856 Sabine Pass Lighthouse, which is physically in Louisiana. The unique brick lighthouse with flared buttresses is still at the lonely far southwest corner of the state.

There were military maneuvers near Niblett's Bluff along the Sabine as part of the Texas campaign. Across what is now Beauregard and Allen parishes was an active confederate supply road that connected the Red River ports to east Texas militia. And popular lore reports that an unexpected military encounter by scouting parties from both Union and Confederate troops near Lake Charles, ended with a reconciliation barbecue hosted by the GOOS family.

In 1861, about the time of the firing on Fort Sumpter in Charleston, the little settlement at Charley's Lake, (the one that "stole" the courthouse) incorporated as the town of "Charleston." One of the first public actions of young Charleston was to establish a Protestant burying ground, Corporation Cemetery, still controlled and maintained by the city. By 1867, dissatisfied with the name "Charleston," the young town re-incorporated with the name Lake Charles, in honor of CHARLES SALLIER or in recognition of his namesake lake.

In 1870, the southern part of Imperial Calcasieu developed in population and commerce to form Cameron parish, with a courthouse located in Leesburg, now Cameron Court House. Growth of the cattle industry, fishing, trapping, skinning, and a foray into citrus farming on a large scale were important factors in the development of the coastal parish. However, Cameron parish still remains strongly connected culturally, economically, and socially to Calcasieu, with unique relationship between Louisiana parish partners. And that special relationship includes one of the most tragic connections between any two political entities. Calcasieu Parish hosts the mass graves of the unidentified dead from the 1957 Hurricane Audrey disaster that surprised and devastated Cameron Parish.

After the Civil War, the now-inland Calcasieu Parish benefitted from a revitalization of the lumber industry by the so-called "Michigan Men." These entrepreneurs were called "Carpetbaggers," in many other parts of the south. They brought new capital to finance mills to process the pine, cypress and hardwoods that grew along the waterways. Many of the steam-powered mills were designed to run 24 hours per day, processing dimensional lumber, railroad

ties, shingles, siding, and millwork both for local use and significantly as a finished commodity for trading.

The mills, working with ever diminishing forests, worked their way northward in Calcasieu Parish expanding into Moss Bluff and Dry Creek, and into what would become Beauregard and Allen parishes. Most of the useable timber was sawed up by the 1920s. The last major industrial drive using virgin lumber in the parish was that of the turpentine industry that distilled product from the remaining stumps in the 1930s until the middle 1950s, primarily from the industry's base in DeQuincy.

To promote their mills and to flaunt their fortunes, some of the Michigan Men constructed large show-houses for their families on Broad Street and some of these structures still exist today. Most display the various specialty wood products produced by their mills including interior finish woods like curly cypress, longleaf heart pine, fumed and tiger oak, magnolia and holly parquetry as well as custom millwork, windows, doors, shingles and board trims.

Perhaps the most famous of the Michigan Man Houses, the Ramsay Mansion on Broad at Ford streets, for a short time in the late 20th century operated as a bed-and-breakfast inn with stories reported by guests of what appears to be four ghosts: one of which was regularly seen reading in the paneled library, another whose hysterical laughter was heard from the third floor, a third who opened and slammed the front door, and one only noted by dogs who growled at empty chairs.

The Ramsay Mansion, along with other Michigan Man Houses on Broad Street and the rich treasury of late 19th and early 20th century homes in the Charpentier Historic District connect us with the lumber industry so integral to telling the story of Southwest Louisiana. These houses are the important physical reminders of that industry and of that time. None of the sawmills, none of the planing and shaping mills, none of the window, door and sash shops exist from those days. Once they lined both sides of Calcasieu River and covered most of Westlake and north Lake Charles.

From "J. B. Watkins and the Selling of Southwest Louisiana"

Perhaps no single person has sold more of Southwest Louisiana than J. B. WATKINS of Lawrence, Kansas. Born in Pennsylvania, reared in Virginia, and educated in Michigan, WATKINS practiced first in Illinois, and then operated a vastly successful real estate and financial company headquartered in Lawrence, Kansas, with branches in New York, London and Dallas. By 1883, the J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Company had invested and bought one and a half million acres of Southwest Louisiana, to establish the North American Land and Timber Company. He built and operated hundreds of miles of rail from Alexandria to Lake Charles, with unrealized plans to extend the rail line to Cameron on the coast. He actively promoted and financed the sales of thousands of home sites, businesses, and farms, and operated dozens of supporting business in-house.

His hard-sell promotional energy combined direct mail campaigns, cooperative enterprises with railroads and newspapers, and financing packages all through his own national bank. Extravagant claims of multiple crops per year, temperate climate, and limitless opportunity enticed thousands lured by these promises. WATKINS was one of the first successful, totally-integrated real estate moguls, with similar, though smaller operations in Texas and Kansas. In 1911 he cashed out his interest in the North American Company to concentrate on other enterprises. Communities that grew along the Watkins rail line like Kinder, Oberlin, Oakdale and Iowa can credit some of their founding to the work of this prolific real-estate genius. WATKINS died in 1921 and is buried in Lawrence, Kansas.

But his promotional activity had generated the fourth major wave of settlement in Southwest Louisiana, this time drawn from the American Midwest. These Midwestern farmers were able to tame the long-grass prairies using steel plows and steam-powered tractors, combines, and pumps. They were able to get product to market using the newly developing railroads. The particular success of growing rice was such that by 1912, the national commodity price of rice was determined at what was then the largest rice mill in the world in Lake Charles.

Much of the credit for the agricultural success of these Midwestern settlers is given to educator and agronomist, SEAMON A. KNAPP, who first developed the concept of agricultural experiment stations and practical demonstration farms here in Calcasieu, beginning in 1886 when he relocated to the Vinton area. His "best practices" approach found great success and by 1902, he was promoting his scientific agricultural practices nationwide. His efforts led him to Washington, DC, where he vastly improved the state of American agriculture. He also helped to form the 4-H movement for young people in America.

From "The Connections of Rail"

The Watkins line was but one north-south railroad that connected this area to the rest of North America. Other railroads serving the area to points north, were the Iron Mountain-Missouri Pacific Company, and the Kansas City-Southern railroad that came south from Shreveport, on its quest for Port Arthur and the gulf. Two sets of transcontinental lines, were built through Imperial Calcasieu, Missouri-Pacific (and related lines) at the DeQuincy, Louisiana latitude, and the other through the busy Lake Charles latitude (Louisiana Western, Southern Pacific and related lines). Transcontinental rail-lines were mostly completed by the 1880s although short line railroads continued to be built until the 1940s and even later for special business needs, for logging in remote areas, and to service agriculture.

At one time, railroad connected communities, in some cases, building new communities on adjacent railroad-owned land to provide both a market and destination. Many communities can trace their founding or attribute rapid growth to the development and sale of railroad owned property. The Welsh community, for example, "required" the railroad to build a station in their young community, and Jennings was famously began by a Southern Pacific contractor as part of railroad's planned pattern of settlement. Even Lake Charles which pre-dated the railroad grew four-fold in the twenty years following the completion of the main lines.

At one point, there were four railroad stations or terminals that served passengers and freight in Lake Charles and provided transportation northward and to both coasts. At its height, there were 28 daily trains vying for transportation business. For much of the end of the 19th century and through and just after the Second World War, rail provided the necessary transportation services for business, commerce and industry and was the primary mode of transportation for people.

Beginning with the completion of the mainline railroads through Southwest Louisiana, Lake Charles had a streetcar system, one of only five Louisiana cities to have such. (New Orleans is the only city to have streetcars today). Beginning with mule-driven cars, the lines were soon electrified and expanded to have five routes that reached from Cessford Street in Goosport to Gulf Street near where T. S. Cooley School is located today. The so-called "Dummy Line" streetcar was operated independently by the Watkins railroad connected their terminal near Enterprise Boulevard with the streetcar routes, thus serving the entire young city.

In the increasingly densely built and busy city, streetcars provided consistent and regular service, for a time, running 24 hours a day and seven days a week, connecting workplaces, schools, churches, commerce and business, and even places of amusement like Barbe Pier at the end of the South Ryan line, and the fairgrounds at the end of the Hodges Street line.

The streetcars were running at the time of the Great Fire of 1910 and provided transportation both for residents fleeing the fire and for firefighters. After the fire, in an effort to grow the city, the streetcar services expanded encouraging development in new neighborhoods like Margaret Place, along the entire south Hodges Street area, and up Kirkman Street to the Goosport area. Ryan Street famously had two lines running through its business corridor from Railroad Avenue to the South Ryan-Miller Avenue split. But by 1925, the entire streetcar system was facing stiff competition from motor cars, busses, and truck traffic, and after the death of J. A. LANDRY, the streetcar utility's greatest civic booster and stockholder, the system folded in 1927. Conductors and car-men were pensioned off with brand new Ford motorcars and a business plan to establish taxi services.

From "The Great Fire and the end of Imperial Calcasieu"

Many real estate abstracts in four parishes of Southwest Louisiana begin with words to the effect "on April 23, 1910 a great conflagration destroyed the Calcasieu Courthouse." For property owners, the loss of the Court House and its records provides an interesting sidelight of the practical nature of reconstructing real estate records. However for some this disaster marks the real division between the early agrarian Calcasieu, the wild frontier of marsh, pine, and prairie, equally a product of the wild west and the deep south, and the modern Calcasieu, oriented toward business and commerce, increasingly industrialized, and willing to expand opportunities for its future.

Disasters are not strangers to people who live along the gulf coast. Particularly in the nineteenth century, this region suffered though and recovered from various hurricanes, epidemics, economic failure, regional crop loss, invasion and war. But the 1910 Fire affected not only the development and shape of land, to some extent it altered the geography of the mind.

The romantic nineteenth century concept of the independent man, resourceful and self-reliant converted sharply to the concept of the independent community (or society), resourceful and self-reliant. Perhaps the best case in point is that of the decision to rebuild on the ashes of the fire, but to rebuild bigger, better, and safer.

Prior to 1910, Lake Charles developed on the street layout of the old Bilbo and Ryan farms. Downtown, tightly packed wooden buildings lined busy streets. Horses, carriages, and delivery wagons navigated with the streetcars on the few brick streets, then whipped up clouds of dust on shell or rutted dirt roads that lead south, north and east. Downtown, false fronted wooden buildings leaned on each other, with a few brick structures offering a sense of permanence. Rail lines etched the waterfront and radiated off busy Railroad Avenue, its reputation as "Battle Row" nightly renewed by the mill rowdies, roughnecks and rail road men who frequented its establishments.

The long thin "double-Courthouse," a 1890 vaguely Greek-revival building with a 1902 addition, that doubled both its size and length, faced Kirby Street. It was hemmed in by North Court (now West Kirby) and South Court Streets to form a long thin Court House Square. The double cornerstones are still on the current Court House lawn. The parish jail faced the working waterside at Front Street, with jerry-built wharves, warehouses, tanneries, and ferry landings for travel to points west, to Cameron, and to the few waterside communities northward like Bagdad, Perkins and Goos ferries.

On that April day, the fire was intense with dry winds that fanned the flames. The fire was reported to have been started by a stagehand burning trash behind the old Williams Opera House. The parched wind dispatched burning embers skyward, and flames quickly ignited wooden shingle roofs. The heart pine, rich with resin, and the cypress burned hot and the winds ignited spot fires all over the city, with some degree of destruction in nearly forty blocks north and east of downtown. Seven entire downtown blocks were lost to ashes, including those with the Court House, the jail, City Hall and fire station, Catholic school, convent, and church, and a large swathe of businesses including hotels, shops, and offices, from Front to Hodges Street.

The Majestic Hotel, constructed five years earlier with updated features including electric fans in every room and its own water system, directed its staff to continuously stream water on the buildings adjacent and surrounding its brick structure located at the northwest corner of Bilbo and Pujo Streets. Jets of water were poured on the roofs and Library, the Calcasieu State Bank Building, the Gordon and Von Phul Drugstore Building and the glazed brick building directed east of the drugstore. The Gordon Building (now housing Pujo Street Café) and the glazed tile building (which once housed Rosa Hart's Three R's Bookstore) still stand and serve as testament to the Hotel.

While the Great Fire of 1910 destroyed property and disrupted lives, this was but one of the many historical challenges that the people of Calcasieu have had to face. There have been many other disasters including floods, financial panics, epidemics, and hurricanes, certainly prior to 1910, and unfortunately, even after. Disasters are no strangers to us in Southwest Louisiana, but in the case of the Lake Charles Great Fire of 1910, there was a subtle but important shift in the community's and in the parish's approach to recovery.

First in a practical sense, the Fire leveled the past architectural mistakes, specifically those closely-packed wooden buildings, utilitarian, work-a-day, even false-fronted, built with long obsolete 19th and even 18th century building technology. The decision to rebuild was tempered by a modern consideration for security, safety, permanence and beauty. To do this, the selection of architects was pivotal, setting the stage for the future, to afford a safer, more beautiful, and more modern city, reflective of a more mature, more confident, and more thoughtful society.

The prestigious New Orleans firm of Favrot and Livadais was selected by the City, the Parish, and by the Catholic congregation for the design of their replacement structures. That firm was grounded in the long architectural heritage of Western Europe, but also proficient in up-to-date engineering, safety considerations, public aesthetics, and the use of both new and traditional materials. They selected three compatible but different styles for the three commissions based on how the structures would be used and provided Southwest Louisiana with perhaps its three best pieces of public architecture.

A symbol of the parish, and a traditional personification-in-stone of good government and elevated justice for all, the Historic Calcasieu Courthouse is the prime example of this architecture of recovery. The building was re-sited slightly southward, the City agreeing to eliminate South Court Street to provide for more spacious grounds, both for aesthetics, but also to physically separate the structure from other buildings in the case of fire. The Court House styling is of a traditional raised Palladian design with a handsome copper dome and distinguished by symbolic details. It is the fifth building to serve as the point of government, since the first wooden Court House was rolled into place.

So why is this building so important? It is evidence in stone of the determination to rebuild, to state clearly and without question that we value our community, ourselves, and our fellow citizens. It is evidence that we are determined to work to build a permanent society willing to move towards justice and truth. This building is an effort to model that shining city on the hill - not perfect yet, but a work in progress.

The important decisions had been to remain, to rebuild and to rebuild better. Modern fire codes, setbacks, suitable fireproof and fire resistant materials, improved water and fire protection, all played a great role in the rebuilding process. Particularly for the affairs of the court and the parish, it was important to instantly organize a reconstruction of documents and records from bits, and copies and scraps and notes, and from memory.

Improvements included a prudent scientific review of security and fire safety. Transportation improvements were implemented almost instantly - including expanding the streetcar lines to assist in the development of the area and to reduce the need for what had been a relatively compact city of wood. There was even an effort to modernize city government with the introduction of the business-like commission form rather than the alderman-mayor form for Lake Charles city administration.

Daringly, the city and the parish actively solicited the establishment of aviation training facilities, a new and daring technology only recently "invented" by the Wright Brothers at Kitty

Hawk. Only five years after the Historic Calcasieu Courthouse opened, the Army Air Signal Corps built Gerstner Field to train pilots and navigators for World War I. Hundreds of new businesses, ventures, enterprises and industries were encouraged in the new modern Calcasieu where the old and tired had been literally burned away.

In many respects, the old rural and agrarian Imperial Calcasieu Parish had matured and changed politically. To some extent, the more distant rural areas of "Imperial" Calcasieu Parish viewed the Fire as an opportunity to chart their own futures. Prior to the Fire there had already been some movement to establish new parishes from the nearly 4,000 square miles of Calcasieu Parish. For many seeking convenience and practicality, the Fire provided the political capital to encourage and to charge up the separation efforts. On January 1 of 1913, "Old Imperial" Calcasieu Parish became our current Calcasieu Parish with Allen, Beauregard and Jefferson Davis created as the final three of Louisiana's 64 parishes.

The architecture of recovery is not only the visible architecture of new grand buildings and spaces, beautiful bricks and stone, but it is also an approach to life itself, to self determination, and to allow for progress. The architecture of recovery is the opportunity to improve, to become modern - reasonable, scientific, businesslike - to explore, to challenge old ideas, and to move forward when prudent and practical.

From "Random Stories and Great Lore"

Baptist Meadows, the neighborhood surrounding St. Louis Catholic School on Bank Street in Lake Charles, is the location of one of the quirkier stories in America. In 1899, the Baptist Church in Louisiana established an orphanage and farm in Lake Charles (complete with dairy barns and pastures) to care for homeless children and to teach them useful crafts including printing, baking, and the farming of chickens for eggs and meat, and cattle for milk and butter. Long after The Baptist Orphanage left Lake Charles, taking their orphans, caretakers and cows from the complex they ran here for 26 years, there were ongoing reports of the sounds of cows mooing balefully in the still early mornings. There are reports of this strange phenomenon actually causing people to move.

One of the BEL family houses on Pine at Moss Streets has a family tale of strange doings on its long porch. The effect causes porch rockers to move - even on perfectly still days. Occasionally, even today, the rockers will move on their own accord, sometimes gently sometimes agitatedly. It is told that one of the original ladies of the house would rock there while waiting for her men-folk to return from the sawmill they ran at the river. Above the porch, on the top of the house is a widow's walk - un-viewable from the street - where she would climb to check on the mill and on her men-folk when not rocking furiously for their return.

Perhaps the most interesting, and certainly the most extravagant and lurid of the stories in Southwest Louisiana is that of the goings-on in the elegant classical Calcasieu Historic Court house itself. Since the late 1940s there have been reports of blinking lights, electric equipment starting and stopping, occasional raucous laughter, and whiffs of the smell of burning of strong old-fashioned flowery cologne. The unusual phenomena in this century-old house have been attributed to one of the most notorious inhabitants of this august precinct, one

ABSALOM AUTREY HOUSE

By EDWARD SHERMAN YOUNG, Member No. 1449

The Absalom Autrey Dogtrot House is listed on the National Registry of Historic Places, ABSALOM AUTREY was LAUREN MITCHELL YOUNG's (Member No 1449A) paternal great, great, great grandfather.

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KINFOLKS

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ANNIE McQUISTON HENRY, better known as "TONI JO HENRY," whose series of sensational trials ended with her electrocution here in 1942. The one and only woman electrocuted in Louisiana, was put to death here in Lake Charles.

There are still inquiries about "the TONI JO HENRY trials" periodically. The materials are part of the court record and can be visited right now at the Court House. There have been film adaptations, and a recent book by author NORMAN GERMAN, *Savage Justice*, uses the characters and the basic plot, but essentially fictionalizes the situation, using much of what was popularly perceived about the young woman born ANNIE McQUISTON, and who was put to death as TONI JO HENRY.

After a rebellious youth, the young woman known as ANNIE McQUISTON, but who wanted to be called TONI JO, found a way to escape her family by eloping with CLAUDE "COWBOY" HENRY, a down-and-out boxer who made a living as a small-time crook and strong-arm enforcer for racketeers. She always claimed that HENRY had helped her kick her cocaine habit. In 1939, "COWBOY" was tried and sentenced to 50 years in Huntsville prison for shooting an ex-lawman in a San Antonio bar.

TONI JO vowed to free her man. On Valentine's Day in 1940, she and a friend of hers named FINNON "ARKY" BURKES were hitchhiking from Huntsville, where they had been visiting with COWBOY. The young couple was picked up by JOSEPH CALLOWAY, a Houston salesman, allegedly on his way to meet a customer in South Louisiana. The prosperous CALLOWAY was driving a new powerful roadster and he unfortunately became the object of the couple's nefarious plan. They would steal the car and cash, rid themselves of CALLOWAY, and use the car to rob banks and stores in an effort to free COWBOY by bribing guards at the penitentiary and otherwise bankrolling his escape.

The two pulled a gun and kidnapped CALLOWAY, forcing him to drive to a lonely rice field where he was stripped - TONI JO claimed that CALLOWAY "had good-looking threads and was about COWBOY's size" - and then he was tortured and shot between the eyes. TONI JO and BURKES then drove to North Louisiana where they were to make plans to rob banks to finance the escape. However, when BURKES abandoned TONI JO on the road to Arkansas, she contacted family in Shreveport and said she had killed a man near Lake Charles. Her family pushed her to turn herself in. By then there was the report of the lost car and the missing CALLOWAY. She succumbed to the authorities, helped them to find CALLOWAY's body. BURKES was eventually found, and the two were hauled to Lake Charles for a series of spectacular trials that galvanized the entire country for years.

TONI JO made an early use of the "social defense," that she had been a victim of childhood abuse, drugs, and alcohol. She also made use of her beauty, flirting with attorneys, newsmen, even the judge. She played the vamp, the seductress; the press corps called her "the Tigress." She knew how to manipulate the media. She had fans nationwide that sent her gifts and well-wishes, and believed her to be innocent and the victim of circumstances. She was held in a specially constructed cell on the top floor of the Court House and afforded particular considerations like comfortable furniture and rugs for her cell, cosmetic and special meals, and even a pet dog.

The first two courtroom trials were declared mistrials, but the third effort was upheld and TONI JO was prepared for execution by the brand-new electric chair. It would be the first and only electrocution for a woman in Louisiana. COWBOY, still in prison during the time of the trials, somehow escaped with a wild plan to kidnap the judge in an effort to ransom his bride. Luckily, he was captured in Beaumont and taken back to serve even more time in a Texas prison.

The Louisiana electric chair (called Ole Sparky) was brought in, as were additional generators to assure that the process would be successful. TONI JO's hair was cut very short by a civilian barber chosen by lot - the regular jail barber could not bring himself to shave her head as he had long ago, succumbed to whatever passed for her charms. As reported by journalists, "looking frail and small, she was lead to the chair and strapped in." The witnesses, included the sheriff, a few parish employees, a priest, a doctor, a few journalists, and members of the CALLOWAY family, reported that the lights "flickered and grew bright then flickered again, and the strong scent of burned hair was detected, mingled in with that of floral cologne."

TONI JO was buried in Orange Grove Cemetery. A pure white marble headstone marks the site, on it is carved "Our TONI JO." Her death-chair confession that she alone pulled the trigger did not keep FINNON "ARKY" BURKES from his date with the chair four months later also here in Calcasieu.

By 1942 when TONI JO met her fate, the sensational crime with its lurid details had been displaced by the daily report of World War II. TONI JO had disappeared from the headlines but she had not faded completely from popular memory. She still lives, in a way, for some folks who visit and use the Courthouse. The blinking lights, smells and electrical hi-jinks are supposed evidence of her mortal saga in the historic building where so much of her history was recounted, and where her fate was sealed.

Taken from the manuscript for a history of the area.

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OUR PAST – *AMERICAN PRESS*, MARCH 13, 2016

By MIKE JONES

10 YEARS AGO – MARCH 13, 2006

Several dozen German prisoners of war were housed in a camp on Sallier Street in Lake Charles, about one block west of Lake Street, during World War II. They worked on area farms and as gardeners at McNeese Junior college. The camp off Sallier Street was fenced in. The inmates lived in tents and wore khaki. They were heavily guarded.

W. B. NASH – who had been a school principal, postmaster and registrar at McNeese – was camp commander. The prisoners were allowed to cook their own favorite dishes and were provided time for exercise, recreation and religious services. The Germans kept at the Lake Charles camp were captured in North Africa and were veterans of Rommel's vaunted Afrika Korps.

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Just before Christmas 1848 they arrived in the Dubach area of Union Parish [*later, in 1873 Union Parish was divided and this area became part of Lincoln Parish*]. It had been seven weeks since they left Alabama. The families lived in tents until houses were built.

ABSALOM AUTREY patented 159.19 acres of land on 5 January 1849 through Military Warrant #17163. It was on this property that ABSALOM AUTREY and his sons built a log house.

They constructed a double-cabin dogtrot (named for the open passageway between the cabins) log house. The house was built out of hand-hewn pine logs which were cut on the site. A foundation was first constructed of native ironstone and large wooden blocks cut from the tree trunks. In north Louisiana log houses were raised off the ground so that the bottom log never rested on the earth. The logs used for the house were extremely large. The largest and strongest ones rested on piers. The flooring was made of pine.

The large pine logs were halved, hand-hewn on all sides, and square-notched top and bottom and at both ends. Wooden pegs were used all over the house. No nails were used in the construction of the original house.

The house is 27 feet deep. Each cabin, right and left side of the dogtrot hall, is 17 feet wide. The ceilings are 9 feet in height. There are doors on each cabin that lead into the dogtrot passageway. There is also an outside back door in each cabin.

There are no windows on the front of the house, but there are two on the end walls of each cabin, as well as one in both ends of the loft. The house originally had heavy wooden shutters on all the doors and windows. Screen doors and glass windows were added much later when these were easier to secure. The roof was made of wooden shingles or shakes that had been split with a frow.

The log house is two rooms deep each side and a story and a half high. The boys slept in the loft beneath the steep wood shingle roof, which old-timers considered much cooler than the modern tin roofs. Although there were steps leading to the loft in the left front cabin, the boys sometime used the small window and the rocky chimney for getting in and out at night. The two chimneys at both sides of the house were constructed of local ironstone. The fireplaces were used for heat and, in the early days, for cooking.

The six-foot deep cellar was under the kitchen on the front of the house with an outside door on the east side. The inside walls were planked and had shelves for storing fruits, vegetables, peanuts, meal barrels, a grist mill, and dairy products. Dirt was piled close to the walls to keep it cool and dry. [*The cellar is no longer there.*]

A smokehouse, used for curing meat, was built behind the house on the east side of the yard. Abundant game in this area included deer, bear, squirrels, rabbits, turkey, and waterfowl. A fire was built on the dirt floor of the smokehouse and kept burning day and night during the curing season.

The front porch was built across the entire front of the house. The 50 foot original main beam across the porch was made from one pine tree.

Some of the tools that were used by the AUTREY family are in the possession of the descendants: a frow, a broad axe, a hand sickle, a head lighting tool with the fire box, ELIZABETH's bread tray, a large meat platter, the AUTREY Family Bible, a bed, the sideboard, and a 16 x 20 portrait of MARY JANE MONCRIEF AUTREY.

After the house was finished, ABSALOM AUTREY went to New Orleans to buy furniture. He bought two four-poster beds, a marble-topped sideboard which was cracked on route overland, and a bureau. The furniture was shipped by water to Monroe, then hauled to the new home by ox wagon.

A school house was built on a hill west of the AUTREY house and it became known as the Autrey School House. The 1860 census shows that JAMES JACKSON AUTREY, an older son of ABSALOM, was a teacher of the school. Other teachers of the Autrey School boarded at the Autrey home over the years.

ABSALOM AUTREY was a large land owner in Union Parish. In addition to the land where the house was built, he bought 320 acres on 4 August 1851, 159.5 acres in March 1852, 40 acres on 14 January 1854. He also purchased 79.91 acres in Jackson Parish in March 1861. The 1860 census lists ABSALOM AUTREY's worth as \$6,400 and owning four slaves.

There was no church near the AUTREY home. Church was held in the homes. The AUTREY home was often used as a place of worship. Some of the families lived too far away to return home at night, so they slept in their wagons, or on pallets on the floor of the AUTREY home. The school was later used for worship services.

On 23 July 1860 ELIZABETH AUTREY died. ABSALOM AUTREY married KEZIA McCALLA after ELIZABETH's death. No children were born of this union. She died 25 September 1878 in Dubach, Louisiana. ABSALOM AUTREY died 14 February 1885.

The following is a description of the house and grounds as it was seen in the early 1900s:

The east front room contained the marble-topside board, a cook stove to the left of the fireplace, and one or two beds. There was one or more large rocking chairs covered with sheepskins, along with armchairs and a tall food safe. There was a spinning wheel in the house but it is thought that it was no longer used at that time.

The dogtrot hall and the front porch were used quite often as a place to sit and relax during the heat of the day. Along the front on each side of the front porch were split-log rails.

For several years the family carried water from a nearby spring for their household use [*the spring still flows today*]. Later a well was dug and it was placed close enough to the porch that you could draw water while standing on the porch.

The dogtrot hall was closed in at one time to provide dry storage for several barrels of

flour that had been purchased in anticipation of a shortage. After this need passed, the dogtrot hall was restored to its original appearance and use.

There was a milk shed partitioned with stalls for milking. The shed had a loft where hay was stored and where chickens laid their eggs. Calf and hog pens were located between the house and the spring. *[One of the Autrey children died of typhoid fever, indicating that the water sources were contaminated].*

Across the road in front of the house was a buggy house where buggies, saddles, implements and tools were kept. There was a large trough, used for feed and water. The trough was made from a large log, cut in half length-wise and hollowed out. Further down was a large log barn.

The Absalom Autrey House today:

The Absalom Autrey House is believed to be the oldest surviving structure in Lincoln Parish. It is located on LA Highway 151 a short distance west of Dubach, Louisiana. An historical marker, with the name and a brief history of the house, is located in front of the house.

The original ironstone chimney on the east side of the house still stands. The ironstone chimney on the west side of the house has been replaced with a brick chimney. The stairs to the loft have been repaired. A modern red-colored metal roof has been installed and some of the original hand-hewn timbers have been replaced. These repairs were done to preserve the structural integrity and minimize further deterioration of the house.

In 2001 arson caused minimal damage to the Autrey House. An automatic alarm alerted firefighters who responded within minutes and were able to contain the fire to the central dogtrot hallway and one of the four rooms. Some of the timbers were blackened and one piece of furniture was damaged by water that was used to extinguish the fire but most of the furniture was spared. Firefighters found evidence that an accelerant (diesel fuel) had been used to start the fire.

The Autrey Family Cemetery located behind the house contains the graves of ABSALOM AUTREY, his first wife ELIZABETH NORRIS AUTREY, his second wife, KEZIA McCALLA AUTREY, other family members, and African-Americans who worked for the family before and after the Civil War. Some of the graves are now unmarked and, unfortunately, vandals have damaged the remaining headstones.

The house was sturdily built to last generations and was occupied by Autrey descendants through the first quarter of the 20th century and later rented until the early 1970s.

The Autrey House is currently owned by the Lincoln Parish Museum and is supervised by an appointed advisory board. It is listed in the National Registry of Historic Places. Tours are available 1:00—4:00 PM Saturday and Sunday, April – September, by appointment. Visitors can go though the dogtrot hall and visit the cemetery at anytime.

Images of the Absalom Autrey House can be seen on the internet. Most of the online images of the house were taken before the old rusty corrugated iron roof was replaced with a modern metal roof. Of course the old rusty corrugated roof would not have been original to the house. The original roofing would have been wooden shakes.

YELLOW JACK – A DEADLY VISITOR
By SUSAN BERTRAND SIMMONS, Member No. 1211

From the late 1700s to the early 1900s “Jack” visited U.S. port cities from Philadelphia to New Orleans and along the entire Gulf Coast. Believe me, if you had lived during that time period, you would have recognized “Jack!”

Let me introduce you to Jack.

Jack was called “Yellow Jack,” the “Deadly Fever,” the “Great Fever” and yes, “Yellow Fever!” Jack was quick and deadly. From the onset of symptoms until death was as little as 48-72 hours. Symptoms progressed quickly from high fever, extreme headache, abdominal and back pain, jaundice, black vomit, and bleeding from all orifices including eyes, nose, and mouth. Jack’s mission was to destroy the liver disrupting the body’s ability of blood to clot.

The connection was made early on that the disease occurred in the summer and in port cities that traded with the Caribbean. Jack did not discriminate. He wreaked havoc on the very rich and the very poor.

The assumption in the medical community was that the cause of Yellow Jack was a bacteria, but they did not know how it was transmitted and were unable to identify the bacteria.

In the early 1800s the U.S. army sent troops to Haiti in order to fend off French troops under Napoleon. The army’s presence in Haiti resulted in many cases of Yellow Fever among U.S. troops.

The epidemic of Yellow Jack in New Orleans in 1853 has been described as the single worst epidemic to strike an American city.

As in other Gulf Coast cities, the wealthy boarded steam ships and trains to escape the summer heat and the annual outbreak of Yellow Jack. The fear of the disease caused citizens in non-port cities to take extreme measures to protect their cities. Bridges and train tracks were destroyed, quarantines were set up, and as a last resort “shotgun quarantine” occurred. This practice consisted of having individuals with shotguns meet trains coming from port cities and not allow travelers to disembark. In many cases the trains were forced to return to the city of origin.

In May 1853, predictions were of unsurpassed prosperity for New Orleans. It was described in the newspapers as the “Imperial City of the South” with unlimited possibilities

attracting large numbers to settle in the city. The city began to drain the swamps surrounding the city to allow expansion of its borders.

As the cases of Yellow Jack began to increase in June, 1853 the City Council agreed that nothing should be printed that would lead people abroad or citizens in other parts of the country to believe that the city was unhealthy. The newspapers proclaimed that New Orleans was one of the healthiest cities in the country. Physicians diagnosing Yellow Jack were denounced for needlessly arousing public apprehension. By the end of June, it was impossible to deny the increasing number of Yellow Jack cases.

The city had grown fast and drainage of sewage into the streets became problematic. Packs of dogs roamed the streets as scavengers and were poisoned by police. Their decaying bodies added to the stench in the streets. Attempts were made to clean the city streets but with improper drainage, it was impossible. People blamed the City Council. The City Council blamed the Street Commission and the newspapers blamed both.

By July, deaths exceeded 400 per week, hospitals were overcrowded, and temporary orphanages were set up to house the increasing number of children orphaned by the epidemic. Businesses closed their doors and the economic impact was felt throughout the city. In spite of measures such as the burning of tar on street corners, attempts to keep the streets clean, quarantining current cases, fumigating ships in the harbor, and firing canons in the town squares (50 shots twice daily), the number of cases continued to rise. By mid-August the deaths increased to 250-270 a day.

It was impossible to keep up with burial of the dead. Bodies stacked up and added to the unhealthy conditions of the city. Approximately 40,000 cases of Yellow Jack and 9,000 deaths were documented over a less than 6 months period in New Orleans during the Summer of 1853. By November, 1853 the worst appeared to be over and New Orleans experienced booming growth and economic prosperity.

In 1898 Spain owned Cuba. U.S. troops were sent to defeat Spain and they accomplished that in only three months. There was no loss of life from the war but the U.S. lost over 2,000 troops to Yellow Fever. This got the attention of the U.S. government. Dr. WALTER REID was challenged by the U.S. Board of Health to discover the cause of Yellow Jack.

Dr. REID contacted two research physicians, Dr. LAZEAR and Dr. FINDLEY. Their theory was that Yellow Fever was transmitted by infected mosquitos. The medical community called their theory ridiculous and absurd. The research physicians, determined to prove their hypothesis, began experimenting on themselves. Mosquitos were caught and individually put in test tubes. The mosquitos were allowed to bite infected persons and then allowed to bite healthy individuals. The results were inconclusive. They noticed, however, that when the mosquito bit the healthy person immediately after biting the diseased person, the healthy individuals did not contract the disease. When they waited 12-14 days to introduce the mosquito to the healthy person, the volunteers developed Yellow Fever. They theorized that the disease-causing organism had to mature in the mosquito before it could transmit the disease.

In Cuba, Dr. REID offered \$100 in gold to volunteers who would participate in a study regarding the transmission of Yellow Fever. The volunteers would have to agree to allow themselves to be bitten by mosquitos that had bitten infected patients. An additional \$100 in gold was given to the volunteers if they contracted the disease. There was no shortage of volunteers.

Group 1 in the study was confined to a cabin where they slept on sheets and used clothing and towels that were taken from infected patients. The bedding was contaminated with blood, vomit, feces, etc.

Group 2 was confined in a cabin where infected mosquitos were released.

The results indicated that none of the volunteers in Cabin 1 contracted the disease. Volunteers in Cabin 2 became infected with yellow fever.

The U.S. government accepted Dr. REID's findings and the focus of prevention of Yellow Fever turned to the control of the mosquito population. Standing water was treated with kerosene, oil was poured into cisterns, and sulfur was burned in the streets to kill mosquitos. The Department of Health required citizens to comply.

The last major outbreak of Yellow Jack in the U.S. was in New Orleans in 1905.

When searching for death records of ancestors in the 1800s from Louisiana, along the Gulf Coast and Eastern seaboard, or from cities along the Mississippi River, you may find that a death certificate does not exist. If there were large numbers of deaths in a short period of time, as was the case in New Orleans in 1853, it became necessary to bury the dead in mass graves and death certificates were not issued. Census records may assist in narrowing down a date of death. It may help to find out if a Family Bible exists where dates and cause of death might have been recorded. Searching cemetery records may also prove helpful. In some cases, the headstones may contain the inscription "Died from Yellow Fever".

BRICK WALLS - MIGRATION

Use a family group sheet and an outline map of the United States, place circles on the locations of births, marriages, deaths, deeds, wills, etc.

Know that people often traveled with their neighbors or relations, and that you will find the same surnames along a migration path.

By what date did your ancestors appear in the location where records of the family have been found.

Pay attention to any recorded birthplaces of family members and compare to towns along the road. Migrations sometimes occurred over many years, with people stopping and then moving along again.

What events might have led to migration. Check the history of the area.

THERE IS ALWAYS SOMETHING TO BE THANKFUL FOR.

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOLS NAMED FOR THE FOLLOWING:

By DOROTHY AKINS, Member No. 1451

SAMUEL PAUL ARNETT was born on March 19, 1876, in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He was the son of **HENRY CLAY ARNETT** and **MARTHA ANN BURNETT**. He married **MARTHA CHAPPELL WELCH** and the couple had three children. He served as principal of the Westlake School from 1909 to 1913. The school went only to the seventh grade back then. High school students had to cross the ferry to attend Lake Charles High. In 1914, a new three-story brick building that served the educational needs of the community was built thanks to **ARNETT's** efforts. He was principal of the new school from 1914 to 1922. He died January 10, 1963, and is buried in Magnolia Cemetery in Westlake.

Barbe Elementary School is on property sold by the **CHARVEY BARBE** heirs to the school board. The school was named for **CHARVEY BARBE**, a native of France, who was born on October 14, 1835, in Paris, France. His parents were **BENOIT** and **MARGUERITE JOSEPHINE BARBE**. He came to America in 1853, landing in Galveston, Texas where his cousin, **Bishop ODIN**, lived. The young man was told one day by the captain of a schooner docked in Galveston, that a store in Rose Bluff needed a clerk. This brought the young man to Lake Charles where he worked for **AMEDE PUJO** in his store, sometimes referred to as a trading post, until he was 25 years of age. He married **CLARA PUJO** about 1861 and acquired property on the lake when **PUJO's** aunt **DALILAH LeBLEU SALLIER** died in 1866. The couple had 11 children, many of whom invested in Texas land and became wealthy from oil. **CHARVEY BARBE** studied medicine at Charity Hospital. During the Civil War, he worked in a hospital in New Orleans. He was a prisoner of Federal soldiers in New Orleans during the war. In Lake Charles he was a postmaster and a parish assessor. **BARBE** died on June 16, 1894, in Uvalde, Texas and is buried in Uvalde Cemetery.

One of the sons of **CHARVAIS BARBE** was Judge **ALFRED M. BARBE**, a trustee of the Drew Estate. The Drew Estate made a generous contribution toward the construction of a vocational or manual training school in 1965. Under the terms of The Drew Estate's agreement to donate funds, the new school was named Alfred M. Barbe High School. **ALFRED MICHAEL BARBE** was born on January 29, 1878. He graduated from St. Louis College (now St. Mary's University) in San Antonio, Texas, and received his law degree from Tulane University in 1900. **BARBE** returned to Lake Charles and in 1913 was elected District Judge of the 14th Judicial District. Upon the outbreak of World War I, he volunteered for service and entered the First Officers Training Camp at Fort Logan H. Roots in Little Rock, Arkansas. He was commissioned Captain in the Field Artillery and was assigned to the 87th Division as Commander of Battery A 335th Field Artillery. He was honorably discharged at Camp McArthur in Waco, Texas, in 1918. **BARBE** returned to Lake Charles, but did not re-enter the practice of law. He was one of the organizers and directors of the Lake Charles Bank and Trust Company. **A. M. BARBE** never married. He died on July 25, 1965, in Lake Charles and is buried in Sallier Cemetery.

In the 1902 *Welsh Rice Belt Journal* was written an article about **Bell City**. It read "The new town, on the Lacassine extension of the Louisiana Western railroad, has been named Bell City, after **A. E. BELL** of this place, one of the founders and promoters of the town that will

henceforth bear his name." The school began in 1918 and is named for the town. L. D. BAYNE was the first principal.

WILLIAM OSCAR BOSTON, one of the best-known Negro educators in the state, was born in May 1867, in Plaquemine, the son of MONROE and MILLIE BOSTON. He married MARY E. in 1898. In 1914, he was president of the Lake City building and Loan Association and was a delegate to represent the state at the Negro National Civic Movement meeting in Kansas City. In 1918 he served as Secretary of the Executive Committee of Colored People War Work for Lake Charles. BOSTON was principal of the First Ward Colored School in 1922. In 1926, he arranged for New Orleans University to establish an Extension School in Lake Charles for improvement of teachers. He was superintendent of the Evergreen Baptist Church Sunday School. BOSTON died on November 11, 1943, and is buried in Price Cemetery.

JESSE DAVIS CLIFTON was born in Franklin, Louisiana, on January 28, 1904, the daughter of SOPHIA DAVIS. She married ROBERT CLIFTON and the couple had no children. In 1949, she became the principal of the Airport Colored School, which evolved into Washington Elementary and High School in 1953. She was the first president of the Calcasieu Unit of Retired Teachers, a board member of the Calcasieu Library System, and a board member of Home Health Agency of Southwest Louisiana. Mrs. CLIFTON fought for the institution of a free lunch program at St. John School. She was named Citizen of the Year by the Kiwanis Club-Lake Charles North in 1983. In 1985 she opened the Jesse D. Clifton Park and Recreation Center that is named in her honor. Mrs. CLIFTON died on April 1, 1985, and is buried in Orange Grove Graceland Cemetery. J. D. Clifton School, formerly Cherry Street Elementary School, was renamed in her honor.

Riverside Elementary school was re-named for **DORETHA COMBRE** and **ROSA WILLIAMS FONDEL**.

DORETHA DARDENNE COMBRE was born in Rosedale, Louisiana, on April 26, 1898, and moved to Lake Charles in 1926. Her mother was GRACE GUIDRY DARDENNE. She married Dr. THEOPHILE A. COMBRE and the couple had six children. She taught in the Allen Parish Training School. After her husband died, she moved to Lake Charles and sold insurance by day and taught night classes at a black school in Westlake. She became the owner of Combre Enterprises, which included a funeral home, flower shop, and a cemetery. Among her civic interests were voter registration drives, integration of SOWELA Technical Institute, McNeese State University, city buses, and local restaurants. Mrs. COMBRE was a local and national leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. At the time of her death she was a member of the national board of directors. She died on May 13, 1962, and is buried in Combre Memorial Park.

ROSA BEATRICE WILLIAMS FONDEL was born on August 3, 1901, in Evergreen, Louisiana. She married DAVID JAMES FONDEL and the couple had eight children. She was a pioneer Lake Charles businesswoman. She was a member of Sharon Chapel Seventh-Day Adventist Church, serving as director of music and church pianist for 36 years and Adult Sabbath School Teacher and Dorcus Society leader. She founded the Rosa Fondel School of Music, teaching voice and piano for many years. In 1965 she founded Fondel Memorial Chapel of Lake

Charles, Jennings, and Kinder in which she served as a counselor. She was narrator and founder of the Rosa Fondel Memorial Chapel Spiritual Program, a weekly program that aired on radio station KAOK for 27 years. Mrs. FONDEL died on July 25, 1992, and is buried in Combre Memorial Park Cemetery. Eastwood Elementary School was renamed in her honor and later the school merged with Riverside School and the merged school was named Combre-Fondel Elementary School.

THOMAS S. COOLEY was born on January 2, 1893, in Singer, Louisiana, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. COOLEY. He was a graduate of Louisiana Polytechnic Institute and had the degree of Master of Arts from Louisiana State University. He was a veteran of World War I. COOLEY was principal of the school in Bell City and in DeQuincy. He was an assistant superintendent of public instruction for Calcasieu Parish. He married ONEIDA MACK of Lake Arthur in 1922 and the couple had two children. He died on August 26, 1942, and is buried in Graceland Cemetery.

In the 1890s the Kansas City Southern Railroad built a line into Southwest Louisiana and Southeast Texas. The town of **DeQuincy** was named for a railroad man prominent in this section of the railroad.

ORRIN S. DOLBY was a pioneer educator of Lake Charles. He was born in November 1857 in Lucas County, Ohio, the son of ROBERT and LOUISA DOLBY. Most of his life prior to coming to Lake Charles was in Michigan where he moved with his parents when he was eight years old. He taught school for four years in Michigan and in 1888 came to Louisiana. He established his own private school and was a principal in a public school. DOLBY resigned and entered the real estate business, which proved a successful venture. In 1895 he became president of the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company, Ltd. located near Jennings. The irrigation plant operated by the company was said to be the largest in the south. He worked with the Planters Canal Company in 1900. He was a notary public. He was secretary of the Illinois and Louisiana Oil Company in 1901. He married DELTA EVERET and the couple had one child. DOLBY died on February 22, 1917, and is buried in Orange Grove Cemetery. Dolby Elementary School is named for him.

CARL JACOB DROST was a civic and church leader born in the Dutch Cove Community of Carlyss, Louisiana, on October 5, 1898. He was the son of JOHN J. DROST and ARCILLA ELLENDER. He served in the tank corps during World War I. He married JANE LeBLANC on January 27, 1920. The couple had one child. DROST worked at Olin Matheson Company for thirty years; last twenty as a supervisor. He also worked for the old Union Sulphur Company and Missouri Pacific Railroad. He was elected to the Calcasieu Parish School Board and served as president for eight years. He was President of the Louisiana School Board Association. He was a delegate to the president's White House Conference on Education in 1955. He served on the National Committee for Betterment of Schools in 1953. Jake Drost School for Exceptional Children was named for him. He died on December 14, 1975, and is buried in the Dutch Cove Cemetery.

Over a hundred years ago, in the fall of 1910, a German scientist by the name of **HERMAN FRASCH** donated land and a building for what is now known as Frasch Elementary School.

Mr. FRASCH is known for developing the process to mine the mineral sulphur. Born on December 25, 1851, he was the son of JOHN and FRIEDA HENRIETTA (BAUER) FRASCH, natives of Stuttgart. At the age of 16, he immigrated to America and then took the train to Philadelphia. After his arrival in the United States, he entered the laboratory of JOHN MICHAEL MAISCH at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Here he worked for several years, perfecting his knowledge of pharmaceutical chemistry. In 1874 he established his own laboratory. He received his first patent, covering a process for utilizing tin scrap in 1874. His second patent was on a process for purifying paraffin wax in 1876. In 1885 he started the Imperial Oil Company in Petrolia, Ontario, and developed a process for desulphurizing the oil. ROCKEFELLER bought the Empire Oil Company and employed HERMAN FRASCH. As he was paid in shares of Standard Oil, HERMAN FRASCH became rich. In 1890 he applied for a patent for sulphur mining, using superheated steam introduced under pressure into the underground deposit to melt the sulphur. When sulphur was found in Louisiana, he became the head of the Union Sulphur Company. FRASCH married ROMALDA BERKIN in 1869 and had three children. In 1890 he married ELIZABETH BLEE. He died at his home in Paris on May 1, 1914, in Paris, France, and was buried in Gaildorf, Germany. His body was later transferred by his family to Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in Tarrytown, N. Y. Frasch Park in Sulphur and Frasch Hall at McNeese State University were named for him.

CYRUS W. GILLIS was born on February 22, 1833, in Alabama, the son of ALEXANDER HAMILTON and MARGARET GILLIS. He never married. He was a clerk, a schoolteacher, and the first postmaster of Gillis. The town and thus the school were named for him. He boarded with S. R. KINGREY, the Lord Mayor of Gillis. He moved to Texas to live with his brother ALEXANDER and died in Jones County, Texas, in 1910.

WILLIAM THOMAS HENNING was born in Sulphur, Louisiana, on September 11, 1893, the son of JOHN THOMAS HENNING and MARY A. SMITH. He married EVELYN MARY CHEVIS in 1912 and had two children. He was a charter member of the Calcasieu Parish Jury Commission; a member and one-term president of the Calcasieu Parish School Board; a member and president of the Sulphur Chamber of Commerce; charter member and officer of the Louisiana Telephone Association; Draft Appeal Board president; founder and president of the Cameron Telephone Co. W. T. Henning Elementary School was named for him. HENNING died on May 29, 1952, and is buried in Henning Cemetery, Rose Bluff, south of Sulphur.

JOHN J. JOHNSON II was born in Lake Charles on April 15, 1910. He was in public education for 38 years, including one year at Grant Parish Training School and in Lake Charles at First Ward Colored School, Second Ward Colored School and W. O. Boston High School. He was an education strategist of Special Services of the Calcasieu Parish School System. He married REBECCA CUTLIFF and the couple had one child. JOHNSON served as chairman of the board of directors of the Foreman-Reynaud YMCA and as a member of the board of directors of the Lake Charles Memorial Hospital. President LYNDON B. JOHNSON cited him for 15 years of serve to the nation as an uncompensated member of the Selective Service System. JOHN JOHNSON died on February 12, 1980, and is buried in Combre Memorial Park. Mill Street Elementary School, formerly Second Ward High Colored High School, was renamed in his honor on February 17, 1981.

MAX JOSEPH KAUFMAN, a native of Washington, Louisiana, was born on September 20, 1878. He came to Lake Charles with his parents when he was seven years old. He went into business in Vinton as a young man. He was engaged in the insurance business and was vice president and general manager of the Lyons and Kaufman Company, a general merchandise and implements business. He served as justice of the peace. He was a member of the Calcasieu Parish School Board and served as president in 1920. He was also secretary of the Vinton drainage board. He married ELIZABETH WELSH. KAUFMAN died on November 22, 1946, and is buried in Big Woods Cemetery.

EDWARD KENT KEY was born on March 11, 1880, in Goliad, Texas. He was a farmer and later was a mechanic, a steam engineer, and a railroad master. He also owned a general merchandise store. He married MARGARET VINCENT on August 21, 1900, and the couple had two children. KEY served on the Sulphur City Council, was a School Board member in 1924, served on the Grand Jury in 1931 and in 1936-37. He died on September 11, 1952, and is buried in the Farquhar Cemetery in Carlyss.

FRANCOIS MESANT LaGRANGE was born on January 21, 1872. His parents were FRANCOIS XAVIER LaGRANGE and DENISE GRANGER. He married NARCISSE "MATTIE" OGEA and the couple had nine children. He was a cattle rancher and quite a fisherman. In 1903 LaGRANGE donated one acre for a one-room school building on Ryan Street. By 1913, the school had become so overcrowded that he donated an additional nine acres of land on which a four-room wooden school building was constructed. Because the School Board wanted to ensure their ownership, however, MESANT LaGRANGE agreed to accept \$1,000 as a "selling price" for the land. This wooden building was moved around on the site and remodeled several times until it was finally demolished in 1989. He died on March 22, 1939, and is buried in Sallier Cemetery.

ALONZO LeBLANC was born on February 7, 1877, in Leesville, Louisiana, the son of EMILE LeBLANC and ALZENITH MOSS. He married AZEMA VINCENT and the couple raised one foster child. ALONZO was a Calcasieu Parish School Board member. He died on April 17, 1966, and is buried in Mimosa Pines Garden of Memories Cemetery in Carlyss, Louisiana. He was an officer of this cemetery association.

BARTHELEME BLAISE LeBLEU was the first white settler to build a permanent resident in the Calcasieu region. His parents, LOUIS LeBLEU and MARIE GENTILS were immigrants from Bordeaux, France. BARTHELEME was born in 1722 at Arkansas Post along the upper Mississippi River. He lived in New Orleans for a time, but headed west after his marriage to MARIE JOSETTE de la MIRANDE in 1769. He started westward in a two-wheeled bullock cart and crossed the Calcasieu River several months later. Arriving at the shore of Lake Charles and finding it impossible to ford, he turned back, settling about six miles east of the lake along what is now called English Bayou. BARTHELEME and MARIE settled and had six children. His son ARSENE built his home at a point where the Calcasieu River intersected the Opelousas Trail and Old Spanish Trail in the area now known as LeBleu Settlement. The school is named for this family.

WILLIAM WARREN LEWIS was born on May 4, 1875, in Lincoln, Nebraska. His parents were ARTHUR W. LEWIS and SALLIE BEE AUSTIN. His parents moved to South Missouri where he attended school, finishing at Missouri Valley College. While attending college, he lost his left leg below the knee. He married LULA ISABILLE VAUGHN on November 22, 1895, and the couple raised six children. LEWIS came to Louisiana in 1900 as foreman for SAM ROBERTSON, contractor in canal and railroad construction work. He then farmed rice in and around Sulphur. He later began work with the Union Sulphur Company as a teamster. He became a yard foreman and then purchasing agent for the company. He served as a member and as president of the Calcasieu Parish School Board in 1937-1948. He died on January 11, 1952, and is buried in Orange Grove Cemetery.

DR. RAY DENNIS MOLO was born on September 20, 1935, in Jeanerette, Louisiana, the son of LEO MOLO. His first teaching job was at Mossville High School. He was also the principal of Carver Elementary School and of Lincoln Elementary School. MOLO was an instructor at McNeese State University and was later director of special services for the Calcasieu Parish School Board. He served on the board of directors of the Southwest Louisiana Speech and Hearing Center and on the board of directors for Camp Fire Girls. He married LANNIE ARMELIN and the couple had three children. He died on April 12, 1973, and is buried in Combre Memorial Park Cemetery. In 1973 Lincoln Elementary School was rededicated Ray D. Molo Elementary school.

JOHNSON MOSS was the first sheriff of Calcasieu Parish. The town of Moss Bluff was named after him, as he owned the roughly 2,000 acres that comprised modern Moss Bluff at the time. Therefore, the elementary and middle schools are also named after him. MOSS was born on October 24, 1814, at Grand Coteau, Louisiana, the son of HENRY K. and ANNE RYAN MOSS. He married MARTHA LYONS on February 16, 1841, and the couple had six children. After MARTHA's death, MOSS married MALVINA SALLIER on May 2, 1854, and the couple had four children. MOSS operated a schooner along the Louisiana and Texas coasts. He died on May 5, 1860.

AUSTIN ALLEN NELSON was born on February 19, 1890, in Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana, the son of WILLIAM JOHN NELSON and MARY ALDA OLIVER. He married HARRIET LILLIAN JINKS on June 10, 1910, and the couple had eight children. When he first came to Lake Charles, he worked with the St. Louis, Watkins, and Gulf Railroad. Then he became traffic manager for the Lake Charles Chamber Association of Commerce. In 1928 he worked with the Lake Charles Harbor and Terminal District. In 1942 he owned his own brokerage business. He was instrumental in getting the deep-water channel to the Gulf of Mexico and encouraged industries to settle in the area and shipping companies to use the port of L.C. Upon his retirement, he entered the shell and building materials business and began operation of a trucking line. He was the president of Nelson Truck Lines. NELSON was one of the founders of the Gulf Coast Baseball League, servicing the league as vice president. He died on July 28, 1953, and is buried in Orange Grove Cemetery. He donated the land on which A. A. Nelson Elementary School is located.

(continued next issue)

HE WHO HAS BEGUN IS HALF DONE. DARE TO BE WISE; BEGIN!
HORACE

THE DAILY AMERICAN (21 JULY 1897)

Information Gathered by MICK HENDRIX, Member No. 1296

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

Mayor's Court. Only one offender appeared before Mayor CROWLEY this morning. A negro for leaving a horse unhitched, was fined \$2.50.

Inspecting the Boats. Captains MURRY and HIRSCHBERGER, steam boat inspectors from Galveston are inspecting the steamers *Nancy*, *Ontario* and *Geo. Seely* today.

Had His Watch Stolen. Mr. J. S. DAVIDSON returned last night from Columbus, Tex. On his way here while asleep on the train he had a valuable watch stolen.

Marine Items. Schooner *Mary E. Lynch* came up last night. The mail boat *Ontario* left this morning well loaded with freight and with a good passenger list.

Pleasantly Entertained. Elders LYMAN and JONES and ladies and GEO. H. WOOLMAN were entertained to tea last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. MILLS. They speak in the highest terms of the pleasant manner in which they spent this evening.

No Buy New Stock. Mr. A. LEVY expects to leave for New York next Friday to purchase his fall and winter stock of goods. He will leave from New Orleans and will be absent about six weeks. He will be accompanied by his brother, VICTOR LEVY of Lafayette, La.

Races Sunday. There will be races galore at Hoo Hoo Park Sunday, August 1st. There will be a match race at 10 o'clock in the morning between OZEME LeBLEU's horse, "Patsy," and L. G. DEMERAIS' horse, "Nigger." Besides the match race there will be pony races from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Off for Big Lake. Tomorrow morning at 4 o'clock a party of Lake Charles people will leave for Big Lake for an outing. The party will be composed of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. STUBBS, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. LEE, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. NEAL, Rev. and Mrs. C. W. LYMAN and others. The party will return Friday evening.

Hot Weather. Mrs. Y. S. PHILLIPS of Jennings, spent last night in the city. She has just returned from an extended visit in Missouri. She says it is terribly hot there, and horses are dropping dead in the fields almost every day; also that one old gentleman died from suffocation. Mrs. PHILLIPS' husband is one of the large rice growers of Jennings, having cut this year 800 acres of irrigated rice.

Barge Launched. The large barge built by Capt. THOMAS LAMONT for the North American Land Timber Co., was launched this morning from the place it was built near the Milligan-Martin wharf. The ways did not have sufficient incline and the workmen had a hard time getting her off. The company's stern wheel steamer *Edna* attempted to pull her off when she finally got stuck. The line parted twice and for a time the barge could hardly be moved. Finally however, she slid out into the water and was towed out by the *Edna*. Capt. LAMONT will build another barge for the same company.

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

Sloop *Chasta* came up with a load of watermelons today.

GRANT MUTERSBAUGH is repairing his planing mill this week.

CLARK and SPENCE shipped six of their celebrated refrigerators to Westlake this morning.

VERRETT, a prominent farmer from Lacasine was in town this morning with a lot of fine peaches.

(continued next issue)

CITY DIRECTORIES

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

CITY DIRECTORY LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA 1911-1912

Continued from Vol. 39 No. 4

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THOMAS, THEO, prop L C
Restaurant, 804 Ryan
THOMPSON, Prof. A. (Mrs),
r 530 Broad

THOMPSON, B. J. (Mrs) agt Fidelity
Mutual Life Ins Co, office Bloch bldg,
res 527 Pujo

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

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THOMPSON, J. C., jeweler, 823 Ryan,
r 724 Division
THOMPSON, J. W. (Mrs), woodyard
and r, Goosport
THOMPSON, Miss LENA, r 530 Broad
THOMPSON, MARY (c),
r 306 Boulevard
THOMPSON, W. H. (Mrs EMMA),
collector, r 422 Pruitt
THORPE, EDW. (Mrs), lawyer,
Poole & Thorpe, r 215 Clarence
THRALL & SHEA, machinists,
Hutchins
THRALL, B. H. (Mrs), architect,
r 728 Pujo

THRALL, F. E. (Mrs ADDIE), millwright,
r 536 Kirby
THROWER, Dr. J. K., optician, Von Phul &
Gordon bldg
THURMAN, Miss SUE, r 903 Lawrence
TIERNEY, Miss MAMIE, r 937 Lyons
TIERNEY, WILLIAM, engr S P Ry, r 937 Lyons
TIMBA, A. (Mrs JOSEPHINE), merc, 124 Belden,
r same
TIBLE, Mrs. J (wid), r 510 Ann
TIMMS, RANDAL (c) lab, r 820 Sixth
TIMPA, JOE, merc, r 290 Belden
TOBIN, C. B. (Mrs), sawyer, r 605 Seventh
TOCE, F. A. (Mrs), jeweler, r 509 Bilbo,
store 831 1-2 Ryan

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

TODD, C. M. (Mrs BERNICE), car
inspr S P, r 122 Gray
TOLBERT, CY, 813 Ryan
TOLSON, HARRIET (c), restr,
r 1022 Railroad
TOUCHY, HENRY H., Hodges St.
TOWNSLEY, CHAS., r 1507 Geiffers
TOWNSLEY, Miss HATTIE,
r 1507 Geiffers
TOWNSLEY, Miss LUCILE,
r 1507 Geiffers
TOWNSLEY, R. M. (Mrs ESTHER)
section foreman, r 1507 Geiffers
TRAHAN, FRANK (Mrs), millman,
r 512 Gray
TRAHAN, JOHN (Mrs), r 604 Cleveland

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

TUCKER, Miss LUCY, music teacher,
r 919 Hodges
TUCKER, RICHARD (AGNES), (c),
millman, r 512 Lyons
TULLOS, Miss HAZEL, r 2321 Ryan
TUNADO, LAWRENCE,
r 1543 Gallagher
TUNADO, LEONARD (Mrs ANNIE),
butcher, r 1643 Gallagher
TURETTA, FRANK (Mrs), merc,
r 940 Railroad
TURNER, C. E. (HATTIE), (c),
r 420 Franklin
TURNER, ED (c), r 122 Franklin
TURNER, Miss F., teacher,
r 1004 Pujo
TURNER, Rev. J. W. (EMILIA) (c),
r 220 Franklin
TURNER, Mrs LULA, r 1019 Mill

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TRIPLETT, J. A. (Mrs), grocer, Lawrence and
Bank
TRIPP, W. L., prof High school, r Boulevard
TRITICO, SAM, butcher, r 740 Railroad
TROTTI, J. A. (Mrs), livery, transfer and
undertaking GILL & TROTTI, r 902 Bilbo
TROTTI, T. J. (Mrs), farmer, r 802 Seventh
TROUARD, OCTAVE (Mrs ROSA), transfer,
r 808 Shattuck
TROUTMAN, Rev. K. R. (Mrs), minister,
r 521 Ford
TROY, Dr. THAD S., Majestic Hotel
TUCKER, Mrs. A. L. (wid), r 919 Hodges
TUCKER, J. T. (Mrs), shipping clk Long-Bell
Lbr Co., r 1008 Iris

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TURNER, VICTORIA (c), cook, r 635 Franklin
TURNER, W. E., Coco Cola Bottling works
TURPO, GEO. (LOUISE), (c), lab,
r 208 Blake Alley
TUTEN, Dr. J. A. (Mrs), physician, Drs. PERKINS
& TUTEN, r 1631 Hodges
TUTHILL, Miss ESTELLE, r Cole and Iris
TUTHILL, J. H. (Mrs), blacksmith, r Cole and Iris
TUTHILL, JOHN, stud, r Cole and Iris
TUTHILL, Miss RUTH, stud, r Cole and Iris
TUTHILL, Miss SUSIE, r Cole and Iris
TUTHILL, J. S., musician, r Hi-Mount
TYLER, THOS S., r 414 Burnett

Advertisements: Calcasieu Building and Loan Association; A. Brammer, General Repair Shop; Rollosso & Company, typewriters and office appliances.

(Continued next issue)

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

These records were transcribed and typed in May 1998 by MARGARET RENTROP MOORE, Member No. 1065, from the actual cemetery records and not a reading of the headstones. The records are handwritten, so it is possible that in the translation, errors were made. These records are published with the permission of MARGARET RENTROP MOORE.

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BROUSSARD, ODELEN, b. 18 Oct. 1898, d. 13 May 1988
BROUSSARD, ODETTE FONTENOT, b. 21 Nov. 1904, d. 17 Jan. 1996
BROUSSARD, PAUL S., b. 7 Aug 1907, d. 17 May 1995
BROUSSARD, RALPH HUGH, Jr., b. 27 Dec. 1957, d. 1 Mar. 1987
BROUSSARD, RAYMOND M., b. 24 Jan. 1921, d. 7 Oct. 1979
BROUSSARD, RENE, b. 21 Apr. 1907, d. 19 Apr. 1992
BROUSSARD, REUBEN P., Sr. b. 1915, d. 1980
BROUSSARD, STANLEY, b. no date, d. 20 Apr. 1971; Age - 61 yrs;
Place of birth - Lafayette Parish, La.
BROUSSARD, USEIDE C., b. 30 July 1905, d. 13 Nov. 1994
BROUSSARD, WALTER RAY, b. 14 Sep. 1940, d. 28 May 1993
BROUSSARD, VIRGIL, b. 6 Nov. 1921, d. 14 June 1986
BROWN, BRITTANY MICHELLE, b. 27 Nov. 1989, d. 2 Feb. 1990
BROWN, HERMAN L., b. 14 Feb. 1964, d. 19 Apr. 1993
BROWN, JAMES M., Sr., b. no date, d. 21 June 1974; Age - 74 yrs.; Born - Natchitoches, La.
BROWN, JUANITA, b. no date, d. 12 Dec. 1971; Age - 61 yrs.
BROWN, LAURA D., b. 21 Feb. 1949, d. 18 Nov. 1993
BROWN, LLOYD, b. 2 Mar. 1916, d. 17 Apr. 1986
BROWN, MARSHALL, b. 16 Feb. 1900, d. 4 Apr. 1984
BROWN, SHANNON V., b. 1 Mar. 1963, d. 18 Mar. 1988
BROWN, THOMAS A., b. 14 May 1950, d. 27 Dec. 1984
BROWN, WILLIAM E., b. 22 Dec. 1961, d. 7 Mar. 1989
BROWN, WOODY G., b. 20 May 1939, d. 13 Oct. 1990
BRUCE, EDGAR, b. no date, d. 14 Mar. 1971; Age - 79 yrs; Born in Illinois
BRULET, WILMORE, b. 4 Feb. 1901, d. 13 Aug. 1996
BRUNEY, GERALD V., b. 5 Apr. 1936, d. 18 Mar. 1978
BRUNEY, LEONARD D., b. 9 Jan. 1961, d. 15 June 1980
BRUNO, ANN EDNA, b. 28 Mar. 1915, d. 28 Mar. 1976 - disenter Re enter
BRUNO, DARYL, b. 20 Oct. 1932, d. 12 Oct. 1985
BRUNO, FRANK J., b. 5 Feb. 1902, d. 27 Feb. 1989
BRUNO, LOUIS, b. 10 Aug. 1909, d. 10 Nov. 1990
BRUNO, RUTH, b. no date, d. 5 Nov. 1986
BRUNOW, NELLY C., b. no date, d. 19 May 1973; Age - 73 yrs.
BRUNSON, BEULAH G., b. 15 Sept. 1917, d. 8 Feb. 1983
BRUNSON, ORTA K., b. 8 Jan. 1905, d. 1 June 1985
BRYAN, CHARLOTTE F., b. 19 Dec. 1894, d. 29 Jan. 1976

BUCHANAN, BRONCOLIS L., b. & d. 13 June 1993
 BUDWIN Infant, b. & d. 2 July 1985
 BUELL, NORA, b. 1890, d. 1966
 BULBER, FRANCES G., Dr., b. 7 Mar. 1909, d. 24 June 1992
 BULLER, MARGARET, b. 22 Aug. 1938, d. 28 Sep. 1995
 BULT, BERTA ROSE, b. 2 Nov. 1929, d. 26 Jan. 1990; next to JAMES PHILLIP BULT
 BULT, JAMES PHILLIP, Jr., b. 17 June 1898, d. 16 Apr. 1976;
 Place of Birth - Eunice, La.; BGLR 1 CI US Army WWI - in between BERTA ROSE
 BULT and LINDA D. BULT
 BULT, KENNETH, b. 25 Nov. 1939, d. 26 May 1989
 BULT, LINDA D., b. 21 Jan. 1908, d. 10 Feb. 1993
 BUNN, ROSIE, b. 11 Apr. 1898, d. 8 Feb. 1980
 BUQUET, HENRY J., Jr., b. 21 Jan. 1992, d. 22 Dec. 1992
 BURGESS, PAUL, b. no date, d. 4 Dec. 1990
 BURGUIERES,----, b. no date, d. 3 Feb. 1966 Dis inter – reinterment
 BURNETTE, STELLA F., b.10 Mar. 1943, d. 4 Aug. 1995
 BURNS, MARTIN GLYNN, b.13 July 1915, d. 13 Jan. 1986
 BURROW, RAY T., b. 17 May 1923, d. 13 July 1989
 BUSTER, CHARLES O., b. 1 Feb. 1923, d. ___ Oct. 1991
 BUSTILLE, RAMON, b. 29 Mar. 1913, d. 30 Aug. 1991
 BUTT, LINDA, b. 21 Jan. 1908, d. 10 Feb. 1993
 BUTTER, LILLION B., b. no date, d. 18 May 1978
 BYRLEY, WILLIE A., b. 28 June 1927, d. 1 July 1994
 CAGLE, MARY ELIZABETH, b. & d. 18 June 1978
 CALDARERA, JOSEPH P., b. 27 May 1902, d. 11 June 1976
 CALDARERA, JOSEPHINE, b. 6 Mar. 1904, d. 21 Apr. 1987

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QUERIES

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

BULLER REUNION 2016: September 24, 2016 at Frantzen Hall, St. Paul Catholic Church in Elton, LA.
 BRENDA FUSELIER, 208 Louie Dr., Lafayette, LA 70503

ALPHIN

I am looking for any male with surname, ALPHIN. I am wanting a Y-DNA test to match our family. My ancestor was JOHN QUINCY ALPHIN who lived in Lake Charles area in 1860-1884. He had brothers who had descendants.

MARY EASON BIONDILLO, 389 VZCR 1606, Grand Saline, TX 75140

MEMBER # 1174

Name of Compiler Dot VEILLONAddress 2436 W. Lincoln Rd.City, State Lake Charles, La. 70605Date March 1, 2015*Ancestor Chart*

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

4 FOREMAN, Homer

(Father of No. 2)

b. 26 Jan. 1891
p.b. Indian Bayou, La.
m. 12 Aug. 1916
d. 27 Aug. 1982
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

2 FOREMAN, Bert Valentine

(Father of No. 1)

b. 6 Nov. 1923
p.b. Lake Charles, La.
m. 19 Apr. 1947
d. 2 Feb. 2007
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

5 BUSHNELL, Aldea

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 15 Mar. 1899
p.b. Indian Village, La.
d. 10 Feb. 2001
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

1 FOREMAN, Bernadot

b.
p.b.
m. VEILLON, Harry Allen
d.
p.d.

6 BENOIT, Pierre

(Father of No. 3)

b. 24 Dec. 1895
p.b. Mermentau Cove, La.
m. 7 June 1919
d. 14 Sep. 1977
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

3 BENOIT, Mabel Proverb

(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 TERRO, Eugenia

(Member of No. 3)

b. 25 June 1898
p.b. Indian Bayou, La.
d. 13 Sep. 1985
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
p.b.

d.
p.d.

8 FOREMAN, Valentine Bert

(Father of No. 4)

b. 26 Sep. 1856
p.b. Indian Bayou, La.
m. — 1884
d. 20 May 1934
p.d. Indian Bayou, La.

9 FOREMAN, Mary

(Mother of No. 4)

b. 10 Feb. 1866
p.b. Indian Bayou, La.
d. — Oct. 1923
p.d. Indian Bayou, La.

10 BUSHNELL, Arsene

(Father of No. 5)

b. 7 Nov. 1872
p.b. Indian Village, La.
m. 18 Jan. 1893
d. 29 Apr. 1963
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

11 DOISE, Severine

(Mother of No. 5)

b. 13 Aug. 1873
p.b. Edna, La.
d. 4 July 1972
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

12 BENOIT, Edval/Edville

(Father of No. 6)

b. 28 Sep. 1862
p.b. Mermentau Cove, La.
m. 13 Feb. 1882
d. 25 Dec. 1936
p.d. Mermentau Cove, La.

13 RICHARD, Celeste

(Mother of No. 6)

b. 23 Aug. 1859
p.b. Grand Chenier, La.
d. 18 May 1937
p.d. Mermentau Cove, La.

14 TERRO, Emile

(Father of No. 7)

b. 18 Oct. 1859
p.b. New Orleans, La.
m. 23 Jan. 1884
d. 25 Oct. 1935
p.d. Indian Bayou, La.

15 LaGRANGE, Josephine

(Mother of No. 7)

b. 27 Feb. 1864
p.b. Crowley, La.
d. 16 Aug. 1940
p.d. Indian Bayou, La.

16 FOREMAN, Parker

b. — 1833
m. — 1854
d. 11 Jan. 1900

17 MEAUX, Mary Euranie

b. — 1840
d. Succ. 1888

18 FOREMAN, Edward

b. — 1821
m. 23 Nov. 1841
d. 14 Dec. 1892

19 FAULK, Nancy

b. — 1830
d. after 1870

20 BUSHNELL, Ezra 'Israel'

b. — Dec. 1846
m. — 1867
d. — 1905

21 NEVILS, Virginia

b. — Mar. 1850
d. abt. 1901

22 DOISE, Christoval

Carte, Oval

b. — 1846
m. — 1865
d. — 1900

23 FONTENOT, Armena 'Mena'

b. — 1845
d. abt. 1900

24 BENOIT, Francois Fedoran

b. 20 Aug. 1837
m. 24 Aug. 1857
d. 7 Sep. 1873

25 THIBODEAUX, Belzeer

b. 12 Oct. 1835
d.

26 RICHARD, Pierre

b. 24 Feb. 1818
m. 3 Nov. 1847
d. abt. 1878

27 TRAHAN, Elenore

b. 19 Jan. 1820
d. 22 Feb. 1895

28 TORO, Francis

b. — 1830 - Spain
m. 21 Feb. 1895 - La.
d.

29 DOINE, Theresa

b. — France
d.

30 LaGRANGE, Maximillian

b. 17 Oct. 1822
m.

31 QUEBEDEAUX, Marguerite

b. 29 Oct. 1829
d.

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