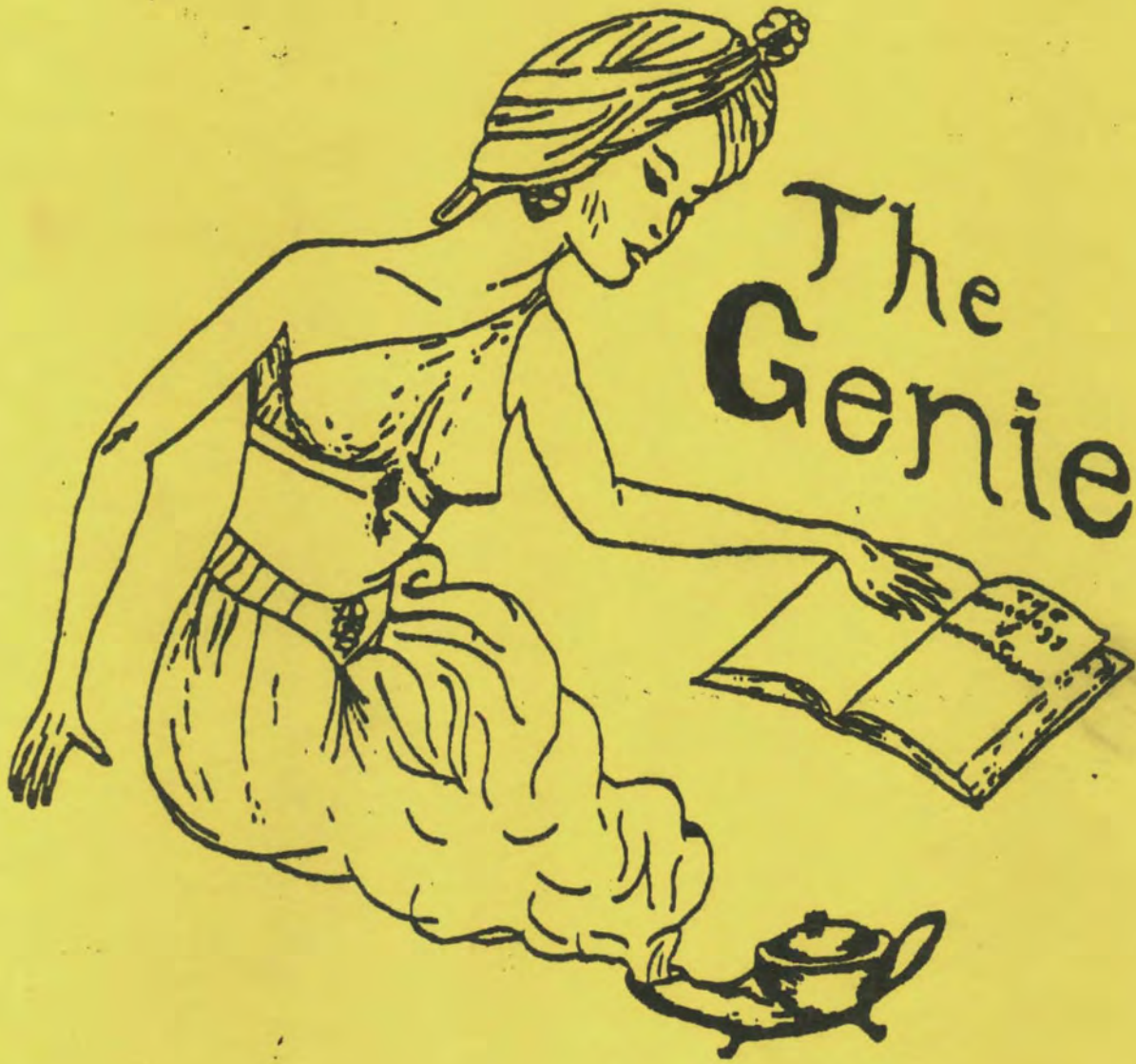


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P.O. BOX 4462
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA 71134

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As President of the Association, I am pleased with a great number of events and activities that have been part of a good year 1993. This being the first year to serve as president, I have found myself concerned with matters of the club that have never been my responsibility in the past. I could never have made it without the great group of officers that work with me to make this club what it is. I do want to take this opportunity to express my thanks to them.

Programs that we have had in 1993 were arranged by Vice President, Daneta Bardsley, and they have brought many wonderful speakers and topics that have been enjoyed by all listeners. At this time we are preparing for the Christmas party and at that time we will be electing two trustees. We are fortunate to have the Randle T. Moore Center for our meeting place, and the Christmas party will be a time that all of the membership can enjoy being together in fun and fellowship. If you have not been regular in your attendance in 1993, make it a point, and put it on your calendar for December 11, at 1 P.M. Bring along refreshments and a friend.

Reflecting on year's end will help us in preparation for new beginnings. Each time the Association presents a Seminar, of the importance of the one this year, we as a club can't help be proud we are in a position to bring to the people of Shreveport, speakers of the quality of Dr. Arlene H. Eakle of Salt Lake City, Utah. The seminar was a huge success with an attendance on the last day of over ninety persons. Dr. Eakle has a way of presenting sessions on genealogy with a personal touch and each person has the feeling that she has a message just for them. Seminars of this quality do not come without a price and speakers of national reknown are not always available to clubs with smaller memberships. Officers making plans for next year must consider the cost and the responsibility we have to the club.

Let's take a closer look into next year. You and your club must be ready for big changes in methods involved in genealogical research. With the sudden changes that come with computers, we will see search methods put into a higher gear. All of us have tools that were not available to former generations. It is the hope that your family histories will grow in 1994, and the officers of the club are here to assist you in any way they can to advance your work. I personally have enjoyed having a better chance to work with you, and believe genealogical activities will continue to take a big part in my own life.

I will at this time take the opportunity to tell all of the how much their individual input to club activities has made this a very successful endeavor. I am expecting big things in 1994, be prepared to make this club become what we want it to be.

Happy holidays and anticipate a good 1994!



Victor C. Rose



BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1993

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The ARK-LA-TEX GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION, INC., is a non-profit, non-sectarian, non-political, educational organization dedicated solely to the cause of genealogy, which includes the following purposes: to collect, preserve and make available genealogical materials, documents and records; to encourage an interest in genealogy and to sponsor educational programs for its development; to promote and publicize the City of Shreveport, Louisiana, as a major genealogical research center for genealogists and historians; to cooperate with and assist all other genealogical, historical, patriotic societies in the furtherance of these purposes; to compile and publish a quarterly composed of records and data related to the Science of Genealogy.

REGULAR MEETING: Second Saturday of each month, 1 P.M. to 4 P.M. at Randle T. Moore Senior Citizen Center, 3101 Fairfield Ave., Shreveport, Louisiana.

MEMBERSHIP DUES: January 1 to December 31 - Individual \$12.50, Family Membership \$15.00. All members to receive four issues of THE GENIE, which is published quarterly.

BOOK REVIEWS of books of genealogical interest will be published in THE GENIE as donated by publisher or author. These books are then made available to the public through the Genealogy Department of Shreve Memorial Library, as is all other genealogical material of the Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association.

QUERIES ARE FREE. They must not be over 70 words and must be typed or plainly printed.

This publication is indexed in the PERiodical Source Index published by the Allen County Public Library Foundation, Ft. Wayne, IN.

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THE GENIE is published quarterly. Each member received four issues for each year of membership. All material published in THE GENIE is compiled and contributed by the members. THE GENIE exchanges periodicals with other genealogical-historical organizations publishing data of general interest. We regret that we cannot exchange with limited family organizations, but invite them to send samples of their publications for brief review, since many of these family organizations are of a great value in information on the families covered by them.

All members of the staff of THE GENIE are volunteers:

Printing	James Oliphant, Jr.
Typing	Ethel Krause
Computer Indexing	Ethel Krause
Queries	Trenkins McClain
Book Reviews	Trenkins McClain
Labels	Cheri Massey
Collating	Janie Brazel
	Nancy Rinaudo
	Betty Goyne
	Patsy Oliphant
Bulk Mailing	Carl & Pat Hallgren

* * * * *

BRIEF HISTORY OF SAREPTA, LOUISIANA

Bossier Parish, Louisiana

(This small history of Sarepta was submitted by F. N. (Doc) Carter, 247 Mockingbird Lane, San Angelo, Texas 76901, as told to him by friends and relatives.)

In the year 1862, G. B. Denmon, his wife and seven year old son left Lee County, Georgia, by horsedrawn covered wagon and settled about three miles southeast of Sarepta. After building a log cabin and a log smokehouse, G. B. Denmon enlisted in the Confederate Army as a forage master and was gone three years, leaving his wife and son in the above-mentioned log cabin with a blind horse as the only transportation. His wife rode a side-saddle on this blind horse and the son rode behind his mother on this horse.

When he returned from the war, he and many others of the area, including the Allens, Bigbees, Carters, Maynors and Houstons started building a community which later became known as Sarepta.

The spiritual movement started with one small one room church and has now grown to a total of five churches—two Baptist, one Methodist, one Church of Christ and one Jehovah Witness.

The school and educational movement started with one small one room building and has now grown to a fine Southern Accredited High School with gymnasium, canning center, or agricultural center, football field and cafeteria.

Sarepta was named for Sarepta Carter, an early resident of Sarepta. It was incorporated in 1955, and now has a very nice Municipal Building. It has grown from one store to four stores, including a nice and well-stocked supermarket. It has seven filling stations and groceries combined. A bank with all modern banking facilities and a nice brick building, which houses the Post Office.

In the early years of the community, the only fuel was wood and a few home-made tallow candles, which were used for lighting. Clothing was home-made with the spinning wheel, loom and knitting needle. The main source of income was from farming with cotton as the only money crop, which was hauled to Shreveport by oxen and horse teams, and groceries and other supplies hauled back to Sarepta on the return trip. For starting fires, people would prepare rich pine sticks and rub them together until they would give off enough heat to produce a blaze.

In 1898, the L. & A. Railroad became a reality, which added greatly to the economy. Then the logging industry and the stave bolt from which was used to make barrel staves became a source of income. These logs and stave bolts were hauled into Sarepta entirely by oxen and horse teams.

Late in 1921, the first gas well in this area was drilled by Harris Oil Company on what was then known as the Spanish Grant, which land lies to the northwest of Sarepta. This was followed by an intensive drilling campaign and in 1924, there was enough gas being produced in the area that the Magnolia Gas Company installed a gas line from Sarepta to Beaumont, Texas to the Magnolia Refinery. This was followed in 1926, by an oil line being built from Beaumont through the Sarepta area to El Dorado, Arkansas, with an oil-pumping station being built near Sarepta. This was followed in 1928, by a large gas line being by Magnolia Gas Company from Dallas, Texas through Sarepta to Alto, Louisiana, which is near Monroe.

About 1917, the "T" Model Ford cars came into use at Sarepta, which was the beginning of automobile use in the area. A round-trip to Shreveport required from five to six hours in dry weather, and was impossible in wet weather.

About 1924, was the beginning of the use of natural gas for fuel and about the same time electricity became available in Sarepta.

In 1832, the Depression hit the United States and was severe in Sarepta, but not quite as bad as some other places. Men were begging for work at 25 cents per hour. In 1933, came the N.R.A., and in 1937, the International Paper Company started construction of the Springhill Mill, which started operations in 1938.

In 1960, on November 2nd, the Sarepta Water Works District started delivery to customers from their water system.

On February 2, 1971, the people of Sarepta voted a one-cent Sales Tax and a Bond Issue to finance the construction of a modern sewer system for the town of Sarepta, which it is hoped will be ready for use the latter part of 1971.

Floyd L. Denmon

* * * * *

THE HISTORY OF SAREPTA

(This history of Sarepta was written by Emily U. Miller, instructor at Sarepta High School and her seventh grade class of 1924-25. The following were students who submitted stories: Zollie Allison, Myrtle Bailey, Inez Brown, Pauline Crow, Daisy Curry, Turra Dean, Rita Denmon, Vashti Houston, Ned Houston, Agnes Leonard, Oliver McCann, Emma, Lue Powell, Nannie Lee Thompson, Reed Thompson, Mavis Ganes, Bessie Wilkins and Emily U. Miller. Others who provided information to help these students write their stories were Mr. J. I. Allen, Mr. W. R. Boyett, Mr. T. W. Hearn, Mr. W. E. Allen, Mr. W. R. Boyett, Jr., Mr. T. L. Cox, Mr. J. A. Robinson, Mr. S. G. Robinson and Mrs. J. I. Allen.) (Excerpts)

WAR TIME SAREPTA

During its brief sojourn in this world of ours, Sarepta has been the witness and helper in four distinct wars, namely, the Civil War 1861-1865, The Spanish-American War in 1889, The Mexican War in 1916 and the World War in 1917-18. Although it was before the formal organization and naming of the village of Sarepta when the Civil War came, quite a bit was done to help the Confederate Government in fighting for a cause which they thought was right. Of the twenty-seven men who were engaged in the fray, only three are living today, these are:

A. G. McCANN
J. F. PONDER
J. H. MOORE, SR.

The deceased veterans are as follows:

T. OAKLEY	G. B. DENMON	G. W. WATKINS
G. W. OAKLEY	J. M. DEAN, SR.	W. M. LEONARD
JOHN A. KELLY	E. CROSS	RICHARD SLACK
C. J. GRAY	WILLIAM DELAFIELD	JOHN SLACK
JOHN STRANGE	J. S. CHESHIRE	JESS SANDLIN

WILLIAM COYLE
CLARK COYLE
JOHN STATEN

RANDOLPH SLACK
HUGH MORELAND
WM. ALLEN

Of this number none were killed in action, but three sacrificed their lives to the service on account of sickness. Strange to say they were brothers.

RANDOLPH SLACK
RUBE SLACK
MARION SLACK

In 1898, when President McKinley called for one hundred and twenty-five thousand volunteers for the Spanish-American War, Sarepta was ready to do her bit as ever, and responded to the call with one of her native sons, namely,

WILLIAM CHAMBLESS

With the United States entrance into the World War in 1917, twenty-seven young men from Sarepta and thereabouts went to the service in defense of their country and her cause. They were as follows:

EARNEST COOK	LEE SLACK	S. F. COX	ISAAC MERRIT
JESS DENMON	BURTON SLACK	JACK HOOD	W. D. NEWELL
KETHELL WILEY	MIKE FOY	FRANK BRALEY	CHARLIE GILES
TINSLEY BOYETT	FRANK BANKS	NOEL BOSSIER	ATHEN NEILY
RUSSELL BOYETT	ARTHUR BIGBY	OTTO BOSSIER	G. W. MARTAIN
THOMAS W. HEARN	ARTHUR LINDSEY	EARNEST TAYLOR	BRYANT MARTAIN

JOSEPH SIKES
CLIFTON MAXWELL
FRANK SLACK

* * * * *

THE GLEASON CRATER

by

Mavis Gaines and Daisy Curry

There was a well drilled about nine and a half miles from Sarepta, which is the Gleason well. It was on Mr. Bill Gleason's land, so they called it the Gleason well.

The well was drilled by the Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation in 1920. The employees were: Jack Reeves, day driller, Percy Hollis, night driller. The other workers were: George Holder, George Spencer, Leon McKenzie, Jonnie Landers and Lesley Crouch, the night watchman.

The first well that was drilled came in a gas well, then they drilled the second well to stop the first one, but this well came in a dry hole. They soon got the first well under control and capped it, and prevented further blowing.

Then, they drilled the third well, which is now the Crater. It blew in gas and salt water. They couldn't do anything with it. Soon it blew all of the casting out of the well and it began caving in. It caved out until the place was large enough for the derrick and all of the rig to fall in. It is about twenty-eight hundred feet deep and covers about half an acre of land.

Soon after the well caved in you could see the derrick and boiler boil up every now and then, though now there is just a large hole which is boiling up from the pressure of the gas.

There was a school building about a hundred yards from the old crater. They were having school when the well came in. They had to close the school on the account of the well making so much noise.

There is also a church and a cemetery about one hundred yards from the crater.

There are small wells also about one half mile from the crater. Some of them are on fire. The ones that are not on fire are clear. The largest one that is on fire is about one hundred feet deep. It covers about one quarter of an acre of ground.

There is a large farm house about two hundred and seventy-five yards from the small ones. There is one small place east of the large one that is dry and has quit boiling. It is about three feet deep. There are several other places that are on fire. Those places have just blown out themselves.

The people around there have set the places on fire to keep so much gas from escaping.

* * * * *

DORCHEAT BAYOU

By

Myrtle Bailey

A long time ago when America was first settled, some Indians went across a piece of land about five miles from Sarepta, now known as Dorcheat Bottom. The Chief's name was Dorcheat. They hunted and fished for two or three days and when they started back to the place where they had passed only a few days before.

They were surprised to see water where it had been dry land before. One of them suggested what they would name the creek, so they decided to name it Dorcheat after their chief.

It crosses the Shongaloo and Sarepta road running from north to south. It flows into Red River and has its sources in Arkansas.

At first there was no crossing and the people had to cross at a ford. Since then there has been several bridges built across the stream to accommodate the public traffic.

* * * * *

THE HURRICANE CEMETERY

By

Nannie Lee Thompson

About ten miles from Sarepta is a cemetery known as "the Hurricane Cemetery".

This name was received from the many hurricanes that passed through the cemetery, often tearing down the tombs, etc.

In 1920, when Gleason number one came in, it blew salt water and oil all over the ground. After the water dried off, (then the well was capped) you could see the salt shining on the ground and monuments, and it looked very much like snow.

Mr. L. L. Carter's wife and son are buried there from Sarepta and also Mrs. J. O. Wise.

Some people believe that in a few years the old Gleason Crater will take in more territory in its caving and in doing so, the cemetery is likely to fall victim to the Crater.

* * * * *

Name of Compiler F. N. (Doc) Carter
 Address 247 Mockingbird Lane
 City, State San Angelo, TX 76901
 Date Jan 1992

Ancestor Chart
 Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
 person as No. _____ on chart No. _____

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

4 William Jasper Carter
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. 28 Oct 1857
 p.b.
 m.
 d. 24 Oct 1924
 p.d.

2 William Ancrum Carter
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. 25 Sep 1890
 p.b.
 m.
 d. 1 Dec 1959
 p.d.

5 Luda Jarvis
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. 23 Jan 1875
 p.b.
 d. 27 Mar 1964
 p.d.

1 Frank Norris (Doc) Carter
 b. 19 Mar 1927
 p.b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

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

3 Emma Ivy Cook
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. 13 Sep 1891
 p.b.
 d. 26 Jan 1980
 p.d.

7 _____
 (Mother of No. 3)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

(Spouse of No. 1)

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

8 Milton Mansfield Carter, Sr.
 (Father of No. 4)
 b. 14 Jun 1818
 p.b.
 m.
 d. 30 Sep 1892
 p.d.

9 Nancy
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b. 1828
 p.b.
 d. 12 Jul 1912
 p.d.

10 Thomas Henry Jarvis
 (Father of No. 5)

b. 8 Apr 1846
 p.b.
 m.
 d. 19 May 1906
 p.d.

11 Jincy Texia Ussery
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b. 6 Feb 1849
 p.b.
 d. 2 Sep 1938
 p.d.

12 _____
 (Father of No. 6)

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

13 _____
 (Mother of No. 6)

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

14 _____
 (Father of No. 7)

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

15 _____
 (Mother of No. 7)

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

16 Derrell Carter Chart No. _____
 b. 1799 (Father of No. 1,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

17 Serepta Taylor
 (Mother of No. 4,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 1799
 d. 1871

18 _____
 (Father of No. 4,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

19 _____
 (Mother of No. 4,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 d.

20 William Jarvis
 (Father of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 5 Jan 1805
 m.

21 Mahala America Franklin
 (Mother of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. 23 Dec 1851
 b. 8 Jan 1815
 d. ca 1895

22 Samuel Ussery
 (Father of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 22 Jan 1810
 m.

23 Mary
 (Mother of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.
 b. 30 Jan 1820

24 _____
 (Father of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

25 _____
 (Mother of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 d.

26 _____
 (Father of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

27 _____
 (Mother of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 d.

28 _____
 (Father of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

29 _____
 (Mother of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 d.

30 _____
 (Father of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

31 _____
 (Mother of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 d.

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Betty Jon Gorman
 Address 943 Fairview
 City, State Shreveport, LA 71104
 Date 8 May 1993

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____

Chart No. _____

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

4 Edwin Boyd Gorman
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. 19 Nov 1870
 p.b. Big Sandy, Upshur Co., TX
 m. 26 Mar 1893
 d. 1 Jul 1931
 p.d. Shelby Co., TX

2 John Floyd (Red) Gorman
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. 27 Feb 1898
 p.b. Big Sandy, Upshur Co., TX
 m. 14 Apr 1934
 d. 12 Dec 1954
 p.d. Shady Grove, Upshur Co., TX

5 Elizabeth Alice Ward
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. 20 Aug 1872
 p.b. Big Sandy, Upshur Co., TX
 d. 11 Jun 1944
 p.d. Gilmer, Upshur Co., TX

Betty Jon Gorman
 b. 29 Jul 1938
 p.b. Gilmer, Upshur Co., TX
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

6 Surrie Robert Fenlaw
 (Father of No. 3)
 b. 14 Sep 1875
 p.b. Upshur Co., TX
 m. 9 Nov 1902
 d. 30 Mar 1947
 p.d. Mt. Gilead, Upshur Co., TX

3 Mildred Alice Fenlaw
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. Mt. Gilead, Upshur Co., TX
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

7 Ella Elizabeth Alice Kennedy
 (Mother of No. 3)
 b. 23 Oct 1885
 p.b. Upshur Co., TX
 d. 26 Mar 1967
 p.d. Gilmer, Upshur Co., TX

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

8 James Livingston Gorman
 (Father of No. 4)
 b. Jun 1844
 p.b. Harrison Co., TX
 m. 26 Oct 1866
 d. 13 Feb 1913
 p.d. Austin, Travis Co., TX

9 Jemima Ann C. Boyd
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b. 29 Jul 1847
 p.b. Kingston, Roane Co., TN
 d. 17 Apr 1909
 p.d. Big Sandy, TX

10 Morris (Doc) Ward, Jr.
 (Father of No. 5)
 b. Jun 1846
 p.b. AL
 m. 16 Sep 1869 Smith Co., TX
 d.
 p.d.

11 Mary Ann Lowry
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b. 14 Mar 1846
 p.b. Walker Co., GA
 d. 16 Jan 1880
 p.d. Upshur Co., TX

12 Joseph Hugh Fenlaw
 (Father of No. 6)
 b. 21 Dec 1846
 p.b. Pillsbury Co., VA
 m. 24 Dec 1874
 d. 17 May 1898
 p.d. Upshur Co., TX

13 Isadora Ophelia Rogers
 (Mother of No. 6)
 b. 19 Feb 1859
 p.b. Upshur Co., TX
 d. 3 Jun 1906
 p.d. Upshur Co., TX

14 George Washington Kennedy
 (Father of No. 7)
 b. 20 Dec 1848
 p.b. GA
 m. ca 1868
 d. 20 Feb 1888
 p.d. Upshur Co., TX

15 Sarah Elizabeth Alice Still
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b. 17 Jan 1853
 p.b. GA
 d. 30 Jun 1934
 p.d. Gilmer, Upshur Co., TX

16 William S. Gorman
 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 15 Nov 1817
 m. 13 Apr 1837
 d. 28 Apr 1882

17 Frances Arnold Kirkpatrick
 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 13 Mar 1818
 d. 11 Dec 1903

18 William Houston Boyd
 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 22 Feb 1822
 m. ca 1846
 d. 8 Nov 1893

19 Ann Eliza McCampbell
 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 15 Mar 1824
 d. 14 Nov 1899

20 Morris Ward, Sr.
 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. ca 1802
 m.
 d.

21 Eliza Ann Wilson
 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. ca 1813
 d.

22 Mark Lowry
 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 28 Feb 1821
 m. 17 Sep 1845
 d. 30 Apr 1897

23 Elizabeth B. Murdoch
 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 30 Aug 1824
 d. 30 Jan 1862

24 Robert William Fenlaw
 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 6 Feb 1820
 m. 2 Feb 1840
 d. 22 Feb 1881

25 Irene --- Beck
 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 14 Apr 1814
 d. 28 Jun 1878

26 Peter Rogers
 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 13 Jun 1818
 m. 6 Mar 1847
 d. 13 Dec 1882

27 Sarah (Sallie) Earp
 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 14 Dec 1825
 d. 2 Dec 1879

28 James W. Kennedy
 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 25 Jun 1814
 m.
 d. 5 Apr 1864

29 Saleta Ann G. Peacock
 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 15 Mar 1823
 d. 28 Feb 1894

30 Charles W. Still
 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 23 May 1821
 m. 2 Mar 1848
 d. 25 Oct 1863

31 Ruth Ellen Glass
 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 16 Jan 1829
 d. 28 Jun 1914

POLICE JURY BOOK 1862 to 1865

Union Parish, Louisiana

Submitted by Arelia Breed

Extra Session March 31st 1862

Be it ordained by the Police Jury in and for the Parish of Union and State of La at the called session held in the Town of Farmerville on this the 31st of March A D 1862 that Wm. H. Carson be and he is hereby appointed special agent to receive the Pro ratto share belonging to Union Parish of the Powder Shot Bullets etc as provided by an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana at the last session and that he be authorized to receipt for the same and do all other acts which may be lawful and necessary to obtain the same,

Approved 31st March 1862

Elias Faires

President of the Police Jury

Attest

W.C. Smith

Be it ordained by the Police Jury in and for the Parish of Union & State of Louisiana that there be appointed three commissioners in each Ward in the Parish whose duty it shall be to report the wants of all families of absent volunteers in said Words that they be required to state in said Reports the number in each family how much provisions they have on hand for the present year and how much each family will need, and return their reports to the Clerk of the Police Jury on or before the 1st Day of ____ A D 1862

Approved 31st March 1862

Elias Faires

President

Attest

W.C. Smith Clerk

Be it ordained by the Police Jury in and for the Parish of Union La, the Ramsey Road be changed as follows leaving the old road near S. W. Ramsey's cottonhouse and intersecting the old road again some four hundred yards north of where it leaves

Approved March 31 1862

Elias Faires

Attest W.C. Smith Clerk

* * * * *

Extra Session May 6th 1862

Received Farmerville May 6th 1862 of Union Parish La through the Police Jury the sum of One thousand and four hundred and Eighty four 05/100 dollars which I am to account for when called for.

\$1484.05

W. A. Darby

Pht Treasurer

Be it ordained by the Police Jury in and for the Parish of Union and State of Louisiana Extra Session in the Town of Farmerville on this the 6th day of May A D 1862 that the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of aiding the families of soldiers now in service and who may hereafter enter the service of the Confederate States.

Be it further ordained that the President of the Police Jury be authorized to issue Parish bills to the amount of Ten Thousand dollars in series from one to twenty dollars to be signed by the President countersigned by the Clerk and endorsed accepted by the Parish Treasurer that said bills be made negotiable

by delivery and good as a debt against the Parish to be paid by future taxation.

Be it further ordained that said bills be and they are hereby made receivable in payment of all Parish claims, as well the Military as the parish Tax proper.

Be it further ordained that the President be required to have printed at the expense of the Parish a sufficient number of blanks in the proper form with such other appropriate design as he may think proper to correspond with the amount above appropriated, which bills when assigned together with what over amount of money may now be on hand raised for the purposes aforesaid shall be placed in the hands of the Parish Treasurer who shall give his bond for the same, conditioned for the faithful disbursement of the same as herein after provided, that the said Treasurer shall keep a separate Book in which he shall record all his disbursements which Book shall be open for the inspection of the Police Jury at all times and that the Treasurer be required to report and make settlement with the Police Jury when ever called on to do so and that he have the same compensation for his services as for keeping and disbursing the Parish funds proper.

Be it further ordained that three discreet citizens be appointed whose duty it shall be to ascertain the wants of all families within their respective bounds of absent soldiers in the War and from time to time draw their drafts on the Parish Treasurer for the amounts necessary to relieve each family in necessitous circumstances which drafts shall be made payable to the party or heads of families Entitled to relief

For Ward No. 2

Committee for Old Ward No. 6 G. W. Sims M. B. Pullin, & Robert Toler
Old Ward No. 7 L. K. Thomas, Dr. John Traylor, & Samuel Smith Old Ward No. 9
D. D. Dawkins, John B. Robinson, & John P. Everett.

For Ward No. 3

Old Ward No. 2 Wm. H. Lowe, Presley Roberts & G. R. Carrill Old Ward No. 4
Levi Ramsey, Riley Agerton & G. A. Killgore

For Ward No. 4

Old Ward No. 10 E. P. Bolten, J. R. Clark, & J. F. Fuller Old Ward No. 11
C. J. Henry, G. S. Heard, & W. Cook

For Ward No. 5

Old Ward No. 1 Robert Henry, Wm. Willhite & Sam Roberts , Old Ward No. 3
G. H. Colvin, Mitchel Gill, & M. McFarland Old Ward No. 12 James Manning,
J. C. Mays & D. L. Hicks

For Ward No. 1

Old Ward No. 8 H. P. Anderson, S. W. Ramsey & Wm Ham. Old Ward No. 5 W. P.
Smith, J. M. Terry & Ech. Auld

Attest

W. C. Smith Clerk

Approved May 6th 1862

Elias Faires
President

* * * * *

EARLY UNION PARISH, LOUISIANA MARRIAGES

(Some early Union Parish, Louisiana marriage licenses are known to be missing from the courthouse. The following were published in the Centennial Edition of THE GAZETTE, Farmerville (Union Parish), LA., 5 Oct 1939. Perhaps these will fill in some of the gaps. Carroll H. Goynes, Jr.)

The first marriage license issued in Union Parish, LA was to Cyrus Rounsavall and Miss Mahaly Smith, July 24, 1839. Other early marriages were:

- William L. Smith to Jane Vickry, January 23, 1840.
Chesley D. Powell to Mary Rapso, February 6, 1840.
A. B. Roberts to Louisa Greer, February 6, 1850.
Alvey W. McCormack to Elizabeth Guice, March 5, 1840.
David Colvin to Margaret Mickson, March 12, 1840.
M. T. Hanaly to Sophie McNutt, May 14, 1840.
James Wheat to Rachel Pipes, August 7, 1840.
William Butler to Nancy Till, November 11, 1840.
John Jones to Morning Kimble, December 22, 1840.
Thomas Wilhite to Lear Farmer, December 24, 1840.
- Thomas J. Stewart to Mariah Griffing, January 7, 1841.
John B. Dees to Elizabeth Hendricks, April 15, 1841.
Benjamin Temple to Cynthia Ann Parker, May 25, 1841.
Martin Hendricks to Nancy Raily, June 7, 1841.
Joseph W. Burford to Mariah Colvin, June 17, 1841.
Winkins Tutt to Sarah Ann Stewart, July 6, 1841.
W. Calicoott to Rebecca Hanly, July 11, 1841.
Peter Price to Charlotte Boatright, July 14, 1841.
Henry P. Anderson to Mary Wood, July 15, 1841.
M. Bone to Margaret Cavy, August 19, 1841.
- Green A. Davis to Lucinda Burk, September 16, 1841.
John Frisby to Nicippi Parker, November 18, 1841.
Joel Foster to Anna Capers, November 23, 1841.
David Redden to Jane Glass, November 28, 1841.
John Ferguson to Mary S. Casons, December 5, 1841.
George W. Hollings to Mary Elizabeth Lucas, December 21, 1841.
Samuel Ussery to Mary Ann Pipes, January 4, 1842.
William J. Payne to Sibbellar Farmer, January 21, 1842.
Henry Colvin to Elizabeth Johnson, March 17, 1842.
Jameson Odom to Lavena Norman, April 7, 1842.
- D. P. A. Cook to Susan Beaty, July 19, 1842.
Jared J. Bradley to Barbara Henry, July 21, 1842.
Isaiah Vick to Elizabeth Skinner, July 25, 1842.
Vinson Reppond to Nancy Terry, August 9, 1842.
David Stewart to Delitha S. Cook, September 29, 1842.
William M. Laurence to Sarah Culbertson, November 21, 1842.
Reuben Harn to Frances Edwards, December 4, 1842.
Thomas R. Williams to Elizabeth Jane Underwood, December 7, 1842.
Thomas Jones to Lucinda Campbell, December 10, 1842.
James O. Wright to Setty Showan, December 20, 1842.
- Daniel Puckett to Elizabeth Stewart, December 20, 1842.
Hiram Cooper to Martha Jane Cooper, January 13, 1843.

Henry Hobbs to Nancy Honeycutt, January 17, 1843.
John Sanders Norris to Sarah Hall, April 6, 1843.
John Archer to Rachel Parker, April 6, 1843.
Benjamin Davis to Malinda Kelley, May 2, 1843.
James Turner to Mary Redick, July 9, 1843.
Rufus Hollis to Mary Pool, July 12, 1843.
Jared F. Roberson to Margaret Love, August 16, 1843.
Phillip May to Josephine Anderson, August 31, 1843.
Albert Edwards to Margaret Shaw, September 17, 1843.
Elisha Ward to Elizabeth Meeks, September 26, 1843.
Malcom McFarland to Mary Ramsey, September 28, 1843.
Thomas M. Smith to Margaret Clark, October 3, 1843.
James Cole to Mathilda Masterson, October 9, 1843.
William Tell to Masse Parker, October 12, 1843.
Thomas Van Hook to Marie Burford, November 1843.
Jesse J. Hardy to Elizabeth Stewart, December 20, 1843.
James Wright to Mary Pipes, December 23, 1843.
Daniel B. Acree to Rachel Farmer, January 24, 1844.
Willia Austin to Louisa Henderson, February 2, 1844.
Willis Wood to Talitha Anderson, March 6, 1844.
Elias Taylor to Nancy Cox, March 18, 1844.
Milton H. Stewart to Anna Guice, March 28, 1844.
Jesse Henderson to Ann Hart, May 28, 1844.
John Stow to Elizabeth Freeman, June 13, 1844.
Ambers Cordose to Emily A. Lucas, August 7, 1844.
John Sterling to Sophia Freeman, August 12, 1844.
William C. Jackson to Hannah Pipes, August 17, 1844.
James Brunson to Harriett Greer, August 20, 1844.
John D. Owens to Malinda Adkins, August 28, 1844.
Simpson W. Ramsey to Martha Ann Griffin, August 29, 1844.
James J. Seale to Louisa Chadrick, September 17, 1844.
George M. Savage to Nancy Evans, September 20, 1844.
Nathaniel Russell to Rachel Mashet, October 12, 1844.
William Ivey to Sarah Ellis, October 23, 1844.
Josiah Greer to Mary Ann Smith, November 11, 1844.
Wesley Greer to Mary Cox, November 12, 1844.
James G. Wade to Rebecca Mixon, November 21, 1844.
Andrew Jones to Sarah Jones, November 24, 1844.
Marion C. Wheat to Sarah Bartlett, December 10, 1844.
George W. Dutton to Mary A. Moore, December 28, 1844.
Franklin Jones to Caroline F. Smith, December 28, 1844.
Melton Railey to Elizabeth Bryan, January 28, 1845.
William C. Hall to Martha McGough, January 30, 1845.
James E. Lyons to B. Barrett, February 24, 1845.
Thomas Pearson to Frances Boatright, March 25, 1845.
Thompson Wood to Eliza Hendrick, March 27, 1845.
William O. Jones to Dorothy Payne, April 24, 1845.
Ezra Curtis to Rachel Bird, May 4, 1845.
James Jones to Mary Ann Smith, May 28, 1845.
Nathaniel Stokes to Frances Ann Lambrite, June 5, 1845.
Josiah Taylor to Jamima Harrison, June 13, 1845.

Edward B. Windes to Sarah C. Carr, June 25, 1845.
Lewis M. Powell to Adeline Bradford, July 15, 1845.
George W. Copely to Margaret Ann Larkins, July 17, 1845.
Derrel Carter to Mary Ward, August 28, 1845.
James M. Turner to Mary Jane Acree, October 29, 1845.
Charles H. Railey to Sarah Ann Tutt, November 4, 1845.
Jesse F. Fuller to Nancy Payne, November 20, 1845.

Eli Denton to Mary Puckett, February 16, 1846.
George A. Killgore to Eliza Ann Taylor, March 12, 1846.
William H. Berry to Mary Hutson, March 17, 1846.
Samuel Griffin to Simmeon North, April 19, 1846.
O. H. P. Windes to Mary Jane Taylor, June 25, 1846.

* * * * *

DANIEL NORWOOD KENNEDY BIBLE

(The following Bible Record was submitted by a member of this Association, Ronald C. Kennedy of Houston, Texas. Daniel Norwood Kennedy lived in Farmer-ville, LA. This Bible is now owned by K. K. Kennedy, Box 158, Tangapahoa, LA 70465. Its description is: Parallel column edition revised version of A.D. 1881.)

MARRIAGES

Miss Mary Josephine Seale and Mr. Daniel Norwood Kennedy were married
April 15th, A. D. 1886

BIRTHS

Alitha Mary Kenedy was born Jan. 23rd 1887.
Horace Buran Kenedy was born March 14th 1889.
Daniel Norwood Kenedy was born Feb. 28th 1850.
Mary Josephine Seale wife of Daniel Norwood Kenedy was born Nov 27th
A. D. 1862.
Leman Norwood Kenedy was born May 29 A. D. 1893.
Ninia More Kennedy was born November 14 A. D. 1894.
Henry Woodfin Grady Kennedy was born on the 24 of September A. D. 1897.
Robert Fulton Kennedy was born Aug 14, 1900.
Arthur Kimble Kennedy was born Sept 14th 1903.

DEATHS

Mr. Daniel Norwood Kennedy died August 9th 1913, A. D.
Mollie Josephine Seale Kennedy died April 21st 1940.
Fulton Kennedy died December 26, 1942.
Kimble K. Kennedy died December 15, 1952.
Leaman N. Kennedy died December 02, 1958.
Horace B. Kennedy died September 30, 1963.

* * * * *

WORLE WAR I REGISTRATION CARD REQUEST

Attention:

More than 24,000,000 World War I Selective Service records are on file at our center. They are filed by state and by draft board. To search this large file, we must have the full name of the person and their city and/or county at the time of registration. For the cities on the reverse, side, a home and street address or other specific location information (such as ward) is required.

Please complete this form and return it to us. For each card required, complete a separate request form and enclose \$5.00. Make check payable to: NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND.

REGISTRANT DATE (Completed by Requestor)

Full name of Registrant

Birthdate

Home address at time of registration (complete) Birthplace (complete)

Draft Board Location (city, county, street address) Registration Date

Name of wife or nearest relative at time of registration Occupation

SIGNATURE OF REQUESTOR:

DATE:

REQUESTOR'S NAME AND ADDRESS (Please print clearly)

Administered by the National Archives and Records Administration

SHILOH CHURCH AMONG OLDEST IN UNION PARISH

(Extracted from the Centennial Edition of THE GAZETTE, Farmerville, Union Parish, LA, October 5, 1939. Copied by Carroll H. Goyne, Jr.)

Shiloh Church, among the oldest in the parish, was constructed in 1849 with ten persons as charter members.

Those first members, W. D. Heard and wife, Sarah Heard, Lewis Fuller and wife, Sarah Fuller, John Miller and wife, Magarette Miller, and Eli Terry, chose as their first pastor, Elder Richard Fuller.

Elder Fuller served only a short time, however, and was succeeded by Elder Jesse Tubb, who lived at Shiloh. Elder Tubb was a merchant of means and a planter besides. He did not accept remuneration for his services and served the church for several years. Later in life he moved to Texas, suffered losses, and returned to Shiloh in July 1886 for a week of preaching.

Another early pastor was Dr. A. Wade whose greatest contribution to the church was in his work with the Sunday School.

After Dr. Wade, came Sebrune J. Fuller, who was pastor for several years. Through his influence and by resolution, the church became a "total" organization. This, however, caused dissention among the church's members and quite a few resigned but later came back in.

Elder Kitchens was an early pastor as was Elder S. C. Lee, who served for quite a number of years. He was elected to the legislature of the state from Union Parish.

After him, the church began to ordain ministers. Johnathan Miller was ordained and became the church's pastor for a number of years. Judge John Quillian, late in life, was ordained as a minister. He felt the need to go to Brazil as a missionary and, in 1866 or 1867, he did go. Thus, Shiloh has the distinction of having furnished the first Baptist missionary to Brazil.

W. P. Smith was ordained in 1868 and served the church for about six years. Elder John Talbery, Dr. Colvin Hardin and Elder W. G. Simmons were ordained by the Shiloh Church.

After Rev. Smith, Dr. J. P. Everett was pastor for about 14 years.

In 1878, the Louisiana Baptist State convention was held at the church. Dr. J. P. Edwards was ordained at the church and about a month later, Pulaski Moore was ordained. At this session of the convention, the Executive State Mission Board was located at Shiloh.

Officers of the group elected at this meeting were: Dr. J. P. Everett, president; W. G. Friley, corresponding secretary; board members, J. R. Robinson, Sr., J. R. Fuller, J. D. Hamilton, R. J. Tabor, J. M. White and W. R. Rutland.

Elder J. U. H. Whorton succeeded Dr. Everett, who was forced to retire because of bad health, and served about three years. The church membership reached about 400 up to that time.

Elder J. W. Melton served as pastor from 1893-1898.

In 1898 Elder William Cooksey was ordained and served as pastor at Shiloh for about four years.

The number of baptisms in the history of the church is roughly set at 600. The convention has met at Shiloh in 1868, 1878, and the call session of 1889.

OREGON PIONEER CERTIFICATES ARE AVAILABLE

(Willamette Valley Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 2083, Salem, OR 97308)

The Oregon Genealogical Society in Eugene offers a certificate for Pioneers. To be eligible for this certificate, an applicant must be a direct descendant of an individual who lived in Oregon before 1872, when the railroad came here. The society has recently added another certificate called Early Settlers Certificate; the settlers must have come to Oregon after October 1872 until December 31, 1900. Descendants who are interested in either of these certificates must complete an Oregon Pioneer or Oregon Settler Form and a Descent Form. Each step of descent from the pioneer or settler to the applicant must be proven with documents, plus proof of the settlement in Oregon before the respective cutoff date. Applications must be submitted with a \$7.50 processing fee. Persons who wish to secure an application form should write to the Oregon Genealogical Society, Inc., P. O. Box 10306, Eugene, OR 97440-2306 and enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope.

In addition WVGS member, Maryan Roe, shares with us the information there is a nice certificate issued when one joins Sons and Daughters of Oregon Pioneers. The certificate is hand-lettered with your name and the name of your ancestor. It has the Oregon State Seal in gold, and has gold and blue ribbons. Persons eligible to join SDOP are those whose ancestors came to Oregon before February 14, 1859. Membership is \$10.00 per year; \$3.00 for junior membership (under age 18). To request information and membership applications, contact Sons and Daughters of Oregon Pioneers, P. O. Box 6685, Portland, OR 97228, or phone Jean Cusick, President, (503) 222-1531.

POINTS TO PONDER

(Reader's Digest, 1993)

The higher you climb in your family tree, the more you'll realize that the tree's not really a tree. For as its branches divide again and again, more and more of them reconnect with one another, as well as with the branches of the family trees of everyone else on earth.

The further you look into your own genealogy, then, the more you'r struck by the fact that we're all related to Dante and Mozart, to Churchill and Hitler-and to one another. To me, that's the ultimate lesson of genealogy; a lesson not in snobbery and self-importance, but in the fact that we're all members of one large family.

.....Bruce Bawer



Photo courtesy of Louisiana State Library

General Jean Baptiste Bossier, reportedly painted circa 1821 by James Audubon.

WHAT'S IN A NAME? HISTORY

By Clifton Cardin

(The Times, February 24, 1993)

(In celebration of Bossier Parish's sesquicentennial, the following articles are submitted.)

The name Bossier (Bozhure) has left its permanent mark in the history books as the name of a city and parish in Northwest Louisiana. What we know about where it came from and why we use it leaves almost as many questions unanswered as we can answer.

In 1843, at the request of "sundry citizens" of Northwest Louisiana, the State Legislature created a new parish, to be called Bossier. It is recorded that the name "occasioned a rather amusing discussion" in the House of Representatives.

The name was that of some of the earliest settlers in Louisiana. Brothers Francois Publio Bossie', Alexandre Soulango Bossie' and Sylvestre Bossie' had come to the territory of Louisiana in about 1787 to escape political persecution in their native France.

Stationed at Fort Jean Baptiste near Natchitoches, they settled at the Yatahse Indian village on land granted to them by the Spanish Governor, Miro, almost 16 years before America would buy the Louisiana Purchase.

Francisco Bossier, with his wife, Catherine Pelagrie Lambre, raised several children, including one of their youngest, Pierre Evariste Jean Baptiste Bossier.

Jean Baptiste Bossier was born March 22, 1797, and quickly covered the family name with honor, rising to become a highly educated man and wealthy planter. He attained the rank of general in the state militia and went on to become a member of the Louisiana State Senate in 1833.

Gen. Bossier is best remembered for his infamous duel with Gen. Gaiennie, near Natchitoches, on Sept. 17, 1839.

Bossier, a powerful Democrat, had argued the night before with Gaiennie, an equally powerful Whig, at a ball at the home of Sylvester Rachel, a few miles below Natchitoches.

The heated debate grew into an exchange of insults and Gaiennie challenged Bossier to accompany him outside. Bossier declined, but his honor had been questioned.

Through Bossier's friends, Victor Sompayrac and P. A. Morse, and his uncle, Sylvester, a duel was arranged for the following day.

Louis G. DeRussey, F. G. Sherburne and J. G. Campbell, all Whigs and friends of Gaiennie, accepted the challenge and chose rifles for the duel.

Tales of the time claim that the wives of each man went home and molded the very bullets the men were to use in the duel. It is said that Gaiennie promised his wife that he would send a message home as to his condition. A white horse would carry news of a victory, a black horse news of defeat and death.

The men met that morning at the Savannah Plantation of Emile Sompayrac on the Cane River. They proceeded to the rear of the house, secured their weapons and took their appropriate places.

They anxiously awaited the one word that would end the dispute. When the command "fire" was issued, Gaienniewas the quickest, but missed his mark.

Bossier took careful aim and pulled the trigger. Black smoke filled the air as the muzzle-loader roared.

Meanwhile, back at home, Mrs. Gaiennie waited. From the vantage of her porch, she undoubtedly wept when the black horse came up the road.

The duel began a bloodshed that eventually claimed many lives. Sylvester Rachel killed M. Busey, a clerk at Cloutierville. Brevell Perot killed Gaiennie's overseer, who was in turn killed at the LeCompte racetrack.

General Bossier served for 10 years in the Louisiana House of Representatives until entering the race for U. S. Senator from Louisiana.

He won the congressional seat and served his constituents well. He introduced a bill in Congress that would establish a postal route from Shreveport through Bossier Parish.

Bossier's death on April 24, 1844, left as many questions as did his life, when a Washington newspaper recorded it as a suicide. But the Louisiana Legislature paid tribute only to a man who had died after a long illness.

The one portrait that we have of Gen. Bossier was reportedly painted by the famous ornithologist James Audubon in 1821, when Audubon was a painter in New Orleans and before his rise to fame.

* * * * *

PARISH HAD SHARE OF HORSE THIEVES

By Clifton Cardin
(The Times, May 12, 1993)

Bossier Parish had horse thieves just like the Wild West. We just weren't as quick with rope justice as our westward neighbors.

On Christmas night 1870, a mule was taken from the lot or stable of Dr. Milling of Bellevue. The next morning, upon learning of the crime, Milling and H. M. Underwood started on the trail of the thief.

They continued under adverse conditions and maintained their spirits. They eventually captured two men, one riding the stolen mule and another on a horse stolen from a freedman.

The two had traveled 250 miles to regain the mule, finally capturing the men at Vidalia on the Mississippi River.

Milling and Underwood returned the 250 miles with the prisoners and turned them over to Constable Chasteen of Ward 8, in Bossier Parish.

The men were praised for the indefatigable pursuit, and for not executing the normal sentence for captured horse thieves: death by hanging.

The men confessed to their crimes and were sentenced to prison.

* * * * *

WAS SHE A WITCH?

By Clifton Cardin
(The Times, May 5, 1993)

It was in south Bossier Parish that a witch was found murdered in a locked house.

In 1871, Nancy Robertson, a freed slave, had fallen out with a man and made vague threats against his life. He later collapsed while plowing and within

days died.

The local freedman population quickly decided that Robertson was a witch and had placed a curse upon the man. They called for another freedman, Charles Steele, who was a celebrated witch doctor.

Steele had a reputation because of a "miracle cure" he had performed on another "bewitched woman". He had mixed a nauseous beverage that made the woman sick. He then showed the woman her vomit, which contained lizards, toads, crickets and such, and pronounced her cured. Indeed, the woman did get better.

Steele never got a chance to cure Robertson, because white neighbors convinced the crowd to call the coroner's office instead. The officials pronounced the man's death as due to inflammation of the brain, caused by the summer heat.

The freedmen weren't satisfied and still believed Robertson to be a witch.

She was later seen through a window, lying lifeless in her bed, but her house was locked from the inside. Officials from the coroner's office broke into the house and deduced that the woman had been shot through a crack in the wall.

Neighbors remembered hearing the shot, but had failed to investigate. Anthony Williams was later charged with the murder.

* * * * *

COURTHOUSE HAD MANY HOMES

By Clifton Cardin

(The Times, April 7, 1993)

Bossier Parish has been served by a total of four parish courthouses. The first courthouse was built in Bellevue soon after the creation of the parish in 1843. It was a two-story high, 25 feet wide by 35 feet long. It was built by A. Kendall.

The second courthouse was built in 1853. Because of the burning of Claiborne Parish's courthouse in 1849, a Bossier grand jury suggested finding a fireproof method of storing courthouse records.

On May 2, 1851, parish residents approved the new "fireproof" courthouse. It was built by Andrew Lawson, and cost about \$15,000. His funeral was the first held in the courthouse in October of 1853.

Ironically, the courthouse almost burned in 1872, when most of the town of Bellevue was consumed by flames. This courthouse was used until 1890, when the records were moved to Benton.

Only one photograph is known to exist of the second courthouse, taken long after the building had been abandoned and shortly before it was sold for \$25.

The third courthouse was built, the first at Benton, in 1893. It was a picturesque building of which many photos exist. It cost \$23,684 and was built by Gibson and Oliff. It was financed by a loan from E. B. Jacobs of Shreveport.

The fourth courthouse was approved Feb. 18, 1969. It was built on land donated by the Burt family in memory of their father, James E. Burt. The building cost about \$2.8 million and was dedicated May 20, 1972.

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ARM-CHAIR RESEARCH

Arlene H. Eakle, Ph.D., Box 22045, Salt Lake City, UT 84122

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
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HOW CADDO AND BOSSIER GOT THEIR NAMES, AND OTHER TRIVIA ABOUT THE NORTHWEST PARISHES

THE PRESENCE OF THE PAST

By Eric Brock
(Shreveport Journal, May 29, 1993)

When Shreveport was first laid out in 1836, it was located in Natchitoches Parish. Across Red River from the new town site was Claiborne Parish. In fact, before 1828 Natchitoches Parish had contained nearly one-fifth of the total land area of the state of Louisiana, including all of the northwestern part of the state.

In 1828, however, an act of the legislature created Claiborne Parish, then several times larger than it is today. Another act in January 1839, created Caddo Parish out of the far northern extremities of Natchitoches Parish. Caddo's first seat was the home of the Wallace family on Wallace Lake. Within a few months, however, Shreveport was officially chosen as the parish seat.

In 1843 the Parish of Bossier came into being. Carved out of Claiborne Parish, Bossier was named in honor of Gen. Pierre Evariste Jean-Baptiste Bossier, a congressman from Natchitoches, who died a year after the creation of his namesake parish. Gen. Bossier is buried in the old Catholic Cemetery of Natchitoches.

Five years after Bossier Parish was created, Claiborne was again carved up to create Bienville Parish. To the south of Shreveport lies DeSoto Parish (named for the Spanish explorer) created from parts of Natchitoches and Caddo in 1843, and Sabine Parish, created from Natchitoches the same year.

Red River and Webster Parishes both came into being after the Civil War. In 1871 Webster was created out of bits of Claiborne, Bossier and Bienville Parishes. Red River came into being the same year, carved out of Caddo, DeSoto, and Bienville. Lincoln Parish to the east was created in 1873 by the Reconstruction government to honor the slain president; Grant Parish is also a Reconstruction creation.

Many places in Northwest Louisiana bear Indian names. Caddo Parish itself is named for the Caddoan Confederation of about a dozen Indian tribes, chief of which was the Cadohadache, of "Great Tribe". It is said there was once a Caddo village on the site of downtown Shreveport, but no concrete evidence of this exists. An 1832 map, however, shows a permanent Caddo village as having been located on the banks of Caddo Lake, north of town. The Caddo Indian Agency was located at the modern intersection of Fournoy-Lucas and Ellerbe Roads in Shreveport.

Another town named for an Indian tribe is Coushatta. Natchitoches, also, is named for a tribe of the Caddoan Confederation. Nacogdoches in East Texas is also Caddoan in origin, but a popular legend of Natchitoches and Nacogdoches being brothers and sons of a Caddo chief is without any documented proof. Other Indian names include Keatchie (from Caddo for "panther"), Panola (from the Choctaw for "cotton"), and Bodcau, Dorcheat and Bistineau, all of which are Caddo in origin, but with meanings which are uncertain.

Some places were named by settlers for other places, such as Minden in Webster Parish after Minden in Germany, and Athens in Claiborne Parish and Arcadia in Bienville after places in Greece. Homer, seat of Claiborne Parish, is named for the classical Greek poet. Mt. Lebanon in Bienville

(Cont'd on Page 186)

CREOLE CULTURE

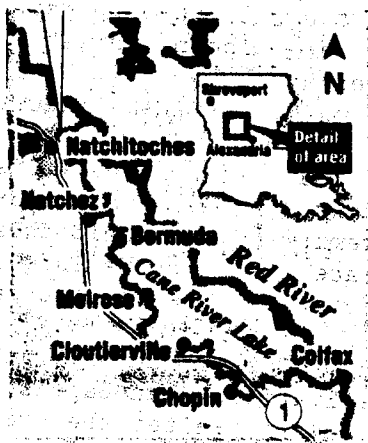
By Kelly Griffith

The Times, April 24, 1993

(The National Park Service is researching how to define it and preserve it.)

CANE RIVER COUNTRY

The Cane River Creoles settled in the region between the Red River and Cane River Lake south of Natchitoches to Cloutierville.



MELROSE - His dark loose curls are cropped close. His eyes are hazel and his skin is about the color of cork.

Mickey Moran, 51, doesn't consider himself black or white.

"We may not know what we are, but we know what we're not," he explains in a Cajun-like accent.

He calls himself a Creole.

But what exactly that means is an issue the National Park Service is grappling with now.

Preserving the Creole culture is one reason they are considering the Cane River area for park service status.

What they mean by Creole, however, remains clouded.

"That was one of the things we thought was so fascinating when we came to this area" said John Paige, Cane River project director for the National Park Service. "Everyone had a different definition as to what Creole was."

To historical purists, Creole refers to anyone born in Louisiana to full-blooded French or Spanish ancestors. But it has also evolved to mean a person of French-Spanish-African ancestry. In Cane River country, that's almost always the case.

Not sticking to any one definition, the Park Service would preserve and educate the public on not only the purist's definition, but all definitions.

The Park Service is expected to present its final study to Congress by summer.

"The term 'Creole' became a very highly esteemed word," said Don Hatley, Director of Northwestern State University's Folklife Center. "People with marginal identities began to associate themselves with the Creoles. It was a way of raising themselves."

While much of the old South was strictly segregated, aristocratic Creole plantation owners along the Cane River created an entire new culture, including distinctive architecture, religion and speech. Elements of that culture still live today along the banks of the winding Cane River.

And the area is still home to those with strictly French or Spanish ancestry.

As a tour guide at the Kate Chopin House in Cloutierville, Amanda Chenault counts herself among them. To her, it is a source of great pride.

"If Louisiana had an aristocracy, the Creoles were it," she said. "You have to understand, English-born Protestants weren't welcome here," she said.

As a result, the Cane River Creoles often mixed among themselves. Still, they didn't consider themselves a member of any one nationality, except Creole - plain and simple.

"In everybody's mind there is confusion," said Natchitoches' Bobby DeBlieux, author of An Auto Guide to the Historically and Architecturally Important Plantations of Creole Origins.

"Creole referred to the aristocracy that came here with money, as opposed to the Cajuns who came here very poor," he said.

"You're not white and you're not black," said Betty Metoyer, 47. Metoyer's two children consider themselves Creole and mark "other" when filling out paperwork.

The confusion was demonstrated to Moran while serving in the U. S. Army. On one document, he's colored. On another page, he's white.

Efforts to preserve this culture continue with the annual Heritage Festival in Cloutierville, plantation tours and programs involving school children in local tours.

"It has been forgotten in a lot of ways," said Christophe. "I think more people are getting interested in preserving it."

WHERE TO SEE IT

Tourists wanting a glimpse of Creole architecture may visit several sites in the Natchitoches area. According to Bobby DeBlieux's guide some of the best examples are along Highways 119 and 494 along the Cane River. They include:

Oak Lawn Plantation, a private home that provides one of the best examples of a Creole plantation.

Beau Fort Plantation, one of the most important houses for Creole design. It differs in style from the traditional. The gallery is not raised.

Oakland Plantation, a private home containing 26 outbuildings of bousillage construction.

Badin-Roque House, the only remaining "post-in-the-ground" type house left in the state. It represents one of the earliest forms of Creole construction.

Melrose Plantation, home of the Yucca House, a colonial residence made of cypress timbers and bousillage.

+ + + + +

LOST OLD TOWNS

(Extracted from KANSAS KIN, August 1993)

The Rand McNally map company has an archivist on staff who will help locate towns that no longer appear on most maps, according to a note in the Henry County (IL) Genealogical Newsletter, August 1992. The address is: Phil Forrester, P. O. Box 7600, Chicago, IL 60680, phone (312) 673-9100, ext. 2339. When writing, an SASE would seem to be appropriate.

* * * * *

NEW MEMBERS

BEAUBOUF, Peggy-Rt. R, Box 532A, Winnfield, LA 71483.
RIFFE, DODSON, CHANDLER, HENNIGAN/HENNINGER
CHEATHAM, Belzora, 7948 S. Perry Ave., Chicago, IL 60620.
ROSS, WHITAKER, MOORES, BROWN
EZELL, JoAnn HOLLEMAN-4728 Barolyn Lane, Shreveport, LA 71105-4020.
CHAUVIN, LOUVIERE, THERIOT
FOWLER, Catherine-111 Larkin St., Benton, LA 71006.
MADDOX, WARD, CARMAN, PEARSON
GREGORY, Mrs. Kay K.-#3 Hillside Court, Austin, TX 78746.
GAIN, FOSTER, SMITH, HYDE
KAMM, Beverly Sue-6805 North Park Dr., Shreveport, LA 71107
GILLILAND
McGUFFEY, Ann Hall-1805 Taylor St., Cedar Hill, TX 75104.
CARLTON, SCARBOROUGH, DOZIER, CONN
McMINN, Faye-RFD 4, Box 142, Pittsburg, TX 75686.
EHRlich, WEAVER, BARDWELL
MYERS, Glenda-710 Meadowdale, Shreveport, LA 71108
GOODMAN, LOCKWOOD, LaPLACE
O'DELL, Helen R.-505 Audrey, Longview, TX 75601-6002.
ROSS
THOMAS, Barbara McGOWAN-P. O. Box 5702, Shreveport, LA 71135.
SANDERS, TUNNELL, LOWE
WESTBROOK, M. D.-3058 Carmen Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70809.
CUMBERLAND, WARD, BOYDSTON
WESTON, Dickie & Morgan-2204 Surrey Lane, Bossier City, LA 71111.
BARLOW, HOWELL, CANTRELL, PARRIS

GERMAN SURNAMES

Suffixes to German surnames often contain clues to the regional origin of the surname.

- "bach" from southwest Germany;
- "burg" may be from throughout Germany;
- "haus" from Westphalia;
- "ecke" from Hesse and Thuringia;
- "ingen" from Baden and Wurtemberg;
- "inske" from Upper Silesia;
- "reuth" from Bavaria;
- "ski" and "sje" from East Pomerania.

...Marshall County In. Genealogical Society

LETTERS FROM THREE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER BROTHERS

EDITED WITH NOTES BY WESLEY THURMAN LEEPER

Pollard, Alabama (1)
March 30, 1864

Dear Sister:

I thought when I was writing home I would not write to you, but as Mr. Barksdale (2) did not get off on schedule I have come to the conclusion to write you a short letter.

I received a letter from James (3) this morning which I will enclose to you. It is the first I have received from him in two months. (4).

Well, Sis, we are once more allowed four men to be furloughed from our company at a time, also one officer. We drew for them, and I, in as good luck as commons (5), did not get any. The furloughs are to be based on re-enlistment and not over 30 days long, so you could not expect me to come home if I had got one, for it would take me 25 days to go there (6), so I could not make it in time, and they have got to be very strict here, so you see I would be running a great risk to stay one day over my time, and it would take six month's wages to carry me there and back (7), and this is more that we ever get at once.

Well, Sis, in your last letter I saw a name signed "J. W.", as well as I remember, requesting me to write. You must tell me who it was. I can not back (8) a letter to "J. W." for it would not go anywhere. I will have to see more than that. (9)

Well, Sis, while we was at Mobile (10) our brigade drilled against another brigade for a prize, and we beat them badly, so each regiment received a nice flag with the name of each battle we had fought in on it.

I will close. Give my love to all the family, and believe me as ever your brother.

(Signed) Newton

NOTES

This letter was written by Newton Alexander Park to his sister, Harriett Narcissus Park.

(1) Pollard is located (1950) on the L. & N. Railway, 5 miles northeast of Flomaton, Alabama.

(2) A courier.

(3) Probably letter March 17, 1864.

(4) James Monroe Park, an older brother.

(5) That is, as usual.

(6) About two days by train through New Orleans in 1950.

(7) The fare in 1950 by coach is \$25.88.

(8) That is, write.

(9) "Sis" was evidently encouraging some of her girl friends to write to

Newton.

(10) Mobile is 65 miles from Pollard (1950) on the Louisville & Nashville Railway.

* * * * *

Camp near Atlanta, Georgia (1)
August 15, 1864

Dear Sister:

I seat myself to write you a few lines to let you know that I am well, hoping these few lines may find you enjoying the same blessing.

I thought I would not write any more till I received one from you, but I will not treat you like you did me. I want to know what your reason was for not writing by Mr. Wakely (2). I don't think you have any right to take such chances. You might never hear from me again. This is the last letter you will get from me until I get one from you. You can't imagine my feelings when he (3) told me he had no letters for me. I don't know what to think about it.

We had a fight the 22nd of last month (4). Jim (5) can tell you the particulars. We had three wounded in our company, one of whom has since died. We have had ten killed and another died of wounds since we left Dalton (6). We had 26 men in our company (7) when we left Dalton, and 15 of them have been killed or wounded. (8)

I heard from Floyd Coker (9) the other day. He is not well. Roland Murphy (10) is dead. William Coker and Gover was wounded in Forrest's (11) last fight. Tom Edwards, Bill Gore, and Jim Parker was killed near this place the 28th of last month (12). John Gore and Thomas Brown was wounded the 22nd (13). I saw Jim Nations the other day. He said Bill Crawford was camped near here and well.

I have written to Jap (14) and have never heard from him till the other day. I saw a letter to Cal Taylor. When you write, I want you to tell me where he is. I want you to tell me where Josh Rind, and George Rind, Sam Hopson, Joe Denson, Bill Denson, Tom Brooks and Tom Lyons is. Tell me whether they are in the army or not.

I have written enough, so I will close. I Remain your brother.

(Signed) Burrel

NOTES

This letter was written by Burrell Josephus Park to his sister, Harriett Narcissus Park. Atlanta was under siege by the Federals as this letter was written.

- (1) Mr. Wakely was mentioned first in letter dated March 4, 1864.
- (2) Battle of Atlanta, Georgia.
- (3) James Monroe Park, another brother.
- (4) Dalton, Georgia, 95.9 miles from Atlanta. Burrel left Dalton, early in May of 1864.
- (5) In our company.
- (6) Floyd Coker, a dear friend.
- (7) Roland Murphey. Reported unwell in letter of March 4, 1864.
- (8) Battle of Ezra Church, Georgia.
- (9) Battle of Atlanta, Georgia.
- (10) Jasper Park, another brother.
- (11) Joe Denson-later his brother-in-law, married Martha Ann Park.

Atlanta, Georgia (1)
August 23, 1864

Dear Sister:

It is with pleasure that I once more attempt to write you a short letter to let you know that I am well at this time. I hope this will reach you in due time and find you enjoying the same privileges of life.

Well, Sis, we have just returned from Jonesboro (2). We went down there after a Yankee raid of cavalry that was trying to cut the railway line near that place. They succeeded in tearing up a small portion of the railroad, but we had it repaired in less time than they tore it up. We also gave them a good whipping, which started them on the double-quick to the rear of their infantry.

We killed, wounded, or captured nearly 200 of them. We also captured a large number of horses and a great many other things, such as pistols, watches, and nice guns. Our loss was very light. We had only 8 men killed and 30 wounded.

We had no men hurt in our company (3) except myself. I, for the first time during the war, had the blood drawn from my right wrist by a minie-ball (4), but that did not stop me from shooting. Both armies occupy the same position that they have had for some time.

James (5) left here six days ago (6) for Alabama on his way home (7). He will probably stay there ten or twelve days, so this letter may beat him there. (8).

I have not seen or heard from Burrel (9) in over a week.

Sis, (10) please when you write me again let me know something about Jasper (11), for I have not heard anything reliable from him since the fall of Little Rock (12). I heard the other day that he was at home wounded, and had been for nearly six months.

My friend, William P. Lewis (13) was killed on the 28th day of July in a fight near Atlanta (14).

James (15) can tell you more than I can write, so I will close for this time. Give my love to all the children (16), also to Pa and Ma, and receive the same yourself, and believe me as ever your brother.

(Signed) Newton Park

NOTES

This letter was written during the siege of Atlanta by Newton Alexander Park to his sister, Harriett Narcissus Park. (1)

(2) Jonesboro, Georgia, on the Central of Georgia Railway (1950) 20.8 miles from Atlanta, Georgia.

(3) Co "G", 2nd Arkansas Mounted Cavalry.

(4) A kind of conical (cone-shaped rifle bullet, much used in the middle of the 19th century. Named for the inventor, Captain C. E. Minie, of France.

(5) James Monroe Park, an older brother.

(6) About August 17, 1864.

(7) Probably visiting Elyton, now a part of Birmingham.

(8) That is, arrive home before James.

(9) Burrell Josephus Park, another brother.

(10) His nick-name for his sister, Narcissus, to whom this letter was written.

(11) Jasper Park, another brother.

(12) With Vicksburg in Union hands, and the Confederate attack on Helena, Arkansas, driven off the same 4th of July (1863), Major General Frederick Steele, commanding Union forces in Arkansas, began his plans to push forward,

the conquest of the State of Arkansas. General Blunt, in the far northwest was on the Arkansas River at Fort Smith. During July of 1863, Steele made ready at Helena an expedition to capture the Capitol at Little Rock, defended by some 8,000 men commanded by Sterling Price. On August 5, 1863, the expedition started, gathered reinforcements later that month at Devall's Bluff, on the White River, and moved with about 14,000 men and 57 guns across country (46.6 miles (1950), by railroad) to Little Rock. There, after some little maneuvering and light fighting, Steele turned and overlapped Price's fortified lines. Price, late in the afternoon of September 10, 1863, evacuated Little Rock and fell back to the southwestern part of the state, holding a line from Monticello through Camden and Arkadelphia.

(15) James Monroe Park, another brother.

(16) Referring to younger brothers and sisters.

* * * * *

Near Lovejoy, Georgia (1)
September 6, 1864

Dear Father:

We received your very kind letter yesterday, which found us both well (2)

I have no news to write you only what you have heard before this time. It may be that you have not heard of the evacuation of Atlanta(3). Wood (4) was flanked out of there on the first of this month (5), which caused him to fall back 30 miles (6) to this place.

Our brigade, detached with Hardee's corps (7), had two sharp fights with them at Jonesboro (8), 10 miles above here (9). They charged our brigade the night before Hardee got there, and the next day we charged them (10). The third day they massed their forces and charged Cleburne's division (11) capturing General Govan (12) and about half of his men. Burrell (13) will give you the particulars of his brigade (14). We have not had but one man wounded in our company since I last wrote to you. His name was Keel. You did not know him.

Mr. Henry (15) wishes to send a letter in this one to his father. If he is not there you will please keep the letter until he returns.

Lieutenant Hunter wishes you to tell Thomas Wright that himself and brother is well. They will convey the news to her people (16).

The Yankees have again disappeared from our front. I don't know what their intention is at this time.

I have no time to write much as Mr. Barksdale (17) is in a hurry to start. Give my love to all the family. I am your son.

(Signed) Newton

(Written in pencil at the top of this letter:

"Tell Sis (18) I can't write to her separate (19). Mr. Barksdale will not wait-he is afraid the road will be cut between here and Montgomery (20).

(Signed) Newton

NOTES

This letter was written by Newton Alexander Park to his father, James Alexander Park, at Paraclyfta, Arkansas. Newton was with brother, Burrell Josephus Park at the time this letter was written. This letter was written immediately after the Confederate evacuation of Atlanta, Georgia, September 2, 1864.

(1) For location of Lovejoy, see notes on Burrell Park's letter of September 6, 1864.

(2) Newton and Burrell Park, brothers.

(3) This took place September 2, 1864, four days before this letter was written.

(4) General John B. Hood, who on July 18, 1864, had replaced General Joseph E. Johnston in command of the Confederate Army of Tennessee.

(5) Following the battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, August 31-September 1, 1864 (see notes Burrell Park's letter September 6, 1864) which ended any hope of saving Atlanta, Hood's problem was to get his troops out of Atlanta, pass across the front of Sherman's victorious army, and reestablish himself somewhere on the railroad below Jonesboro. He solved this problem by retreating to Lovejoy's Station (where this letter was written), protected by the battle fronts of the corps of Stephen D. Lee and William J. Hardee.

"Sherman's first intimation of the evacuation of Atlanta was the sound of the explosions of ordnance and ammunition that could not be carried away, about two o'clock in the morning of September 2, 1864. That day Sherman's troops occupied Atlanta; the Union had its clear and indisputable victory that all men might see."

----The Story of the Confederacy (Robert Selph Henry) 1931.

(6) 27.3 miles on the Central of Georgia Railway (1950).

(7) General William J. Hardee.

(8) Here he refers to the battle of Jonesboro, Georgia August 31-September 1, 1864.

(9) 6.5 miles from station to station (1950).

(10) Burrell tells about this in his letter of September 6, 1864.

(11) Major General Pat R. Cleburne. See note on letters written December 5, 1863 and February 4, 1864. He was later killed at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.

(12) Brigadier General D. C. Govan, in charge of Arkansas Brigade (see note on letter dated February 4, 1864).

(13) See Burrell's letter about this. Burrell and six other men were the only members of his company who were not captured.

(14) Mr. Henry was apparently one of his "mess-mates".

(15) This company officer has not previously been mentioned by Newton.

(16) The courier previously mentioned.

(17) His sister, Harriett Narcissus Park.

(18) He did write her, however. See his letter dated September 6, 1864.

* * * * *

Near Lovejoy's Station, Georgia (1)
September 6, 1864

Dear Sis:

It is with pleasure that I attend to answering your very kind and welcome letter of the 8th of August. It found me well, and I hope this may find you enjoying the same privileges of life.

I thought when I was writing to Pa (2) that I would not have time to write you, but Mr. Barksdale (3) did not start as soon as he thought he would, and there was some things that I did not write in Pa's letter that I wanted you to know. Neither did I write anything to Mrs. Coker (4). Tell her that Floyd (5) has never returned to the command. He was at his father's the last we heard from him. Also tell her that I have no paper to write to her on this time, but will mail the letter to her as soon as possible, and by then Floyd will see them (6).

Tell Lum (7) and Mother that they must not think hard of me for not writing them separate letters this time for I have not got the paper. This is

every scrap I have in the world, and do not know what I am going to do for an envelope to send it in (8).

We hear various reports regarding the enemy since they disappeared from our front, but none reliable.

Well, Sis, you have no idea the good your letters have done me. They were so long and contained a great many things that I had not heard in a long time. If I had the time and paper I would write a dozen pages, but will have to close.

Give my love to all the children(9), and receive the same yourself, and believe me to be your brother.

(Signed) Newton

NOTES

This letter was written by Newton Alexander Park to his sister, Harriett Narcissus Park shortly after the evacuation of Atlanta, Georgia, September 1, 1864.

- (1) For location see other letters written on this same date.
- (2) See Newton's letter to his father written this same day.
- (3) The courier.
- (4) Wife of Floyd Coker, friend to Newton and Burrell Park.
- (5) Floyd Coker, above mentioned.
- (6) His younger brother, William Columbus Park.
- (7) The various types of paper used in this series of letters is evidence of this. Most of the boys had to make their own envelopes, some of them quite unusual.
- (8) This refers to his younger brothers and sisters.

* * * * *

Camped in line of battle near
Chattahoochee River, Georgia (1)

Dearest Mother:

It is with some degree of pleasure that I take this opportunity to write you.

I have not heard from Burrell (2) in over a week. I do not know whether he got any letters or not, nor will not have time to go to see him before Ellis (3) starts back.

Things have been quiet in Georgia since I wrote to you, Pa, by Mr. Barksdale (4). There was an armistice of 10 days gotten up betwixt Hood (5) and Sherman (6) for the purpose of getting the poor people out of Atlanta (7).

Line of march for Palmetto Station, which is on the West Point Railroad (8). The station is 30 miles from Atlanta (9), and about 20 miles from Lovejoy's Station on the Macon and Atlanta Railroad (10), where we were camped when Mr. Barksdale (11) left before.

We are two miles northwest of Palmetto (12), preparing to receive the enemy if they should advance. We have made strong breastworks, but I do not think we will ever fire a gun from them. It is reported that Sherman is moving a large part of his army, and some think that Hood will move to ___ (13) in a few days to head him off. I myself think that Sherman will make his next campaign in North Alabama.

I will state that Uncle John Goodwin departed this life on the ___ (14) of this month (15). He hurt himself lifting, and did not live but four days. Cousin Amanda, Margaret, Pink, and Joseph were all very sick from the fever the last I heard from them. The rest of our connections (16) was well.

I saw Cousin Dell Brown the other day. He was tolerable well. I re-

ceived a letter from Aunt Lydia the other day stating that she had heard from

Brother James (17) left on the 17th of August for Alabama on his way home, but I since learned by letter from Cousin Patricia Herring that he was married to Miss C. K. Poole (18). I received a letter from him a few days before he was married, but he did not write anything about it.

(Signed) Newton

NOTES

This letter was written by Newton Alexander Park to his mother Edah Bass Park. Portions of the original letter are waterstained and cannot be read.

(1) Letter was written from a point two miles northwest of Palmetto, Georgia. See notes on letters written September 24 for location.

(2) Burrell Josephus Park, a brother.

(3) A courier.

(4) A courier frequently mentioned in these letters.

(5) Confederate General John B. Hood, commander of the Army of Tennessee.

(6) General W. T. Sherman, in command of all Union forces in the area.

(7) Atlanta had been evacuated by the Confederates on September 1, 1864.

(8) Now the Atlanta and West Point Railway.

(9) Actually 25 miles southwest of Atlanta (1950).

(10) Now the Central of Georgia Railway.

(11) The courier.

(12) Husband of Colen Bass, sister of Edah Bass Park, Newton's mother.

See mention of him in letter written _____.

(13) Relatives.

(14) James Monroe Park, another brother.

(15) James Monroe Park was married to Clarrissa Katherine Poole on August 31, 1864, by Thomas Gore, J. P., in the home of Lucinda Poole, as recorded in Book 3½, page 558, Court House, Birmingham, Alabama.

(16) ?

(17) James Alexander Park.

(18) ?

* * * * *

Camp near Palmetto, Georgia (1)
September 24, 1864

Dear Sister:

I seat myself to write you a few lines to let you know that I am well, hoping these few lines may find you all well.

Mr. Ellis (2) came in yesterday, but brought me no letters. I don't know whether Newton (3) got any or not. I was not here when Mr. Ellis came. I have not seen Newton for twelve hours. I will go to see him.

I wrote to Mother on the 18th. I sent it by Colonel Hutchison (14) We were at Jonesboro (5) then. We have moved about 20 miles across the Montgomery railroad, about 30 miles from Atlanta (6).

The Yanks are still in Atlanta resting and repairing the railroads (7) There has been some of our boys exchanged that was captured on the first of this month (8), but none of our company has come in yet. General Govan (9) has been exchanged (10). The Yanks carried him to Nashville, Tennessee (11).

Our boys are well that you are acquainted with. I have not heard from Newton (12) since I wrote to Mother on the 18th. Lieutenant Wood (13) is here and well. I have not heard from Alabama (14) since I wrote Mother, I saw John

Mitchell the other day. He was well.

Well, Sis (15), I want you and Martha (16) to write to me. I don't think you treated me right, or you would have written to me by Mr. Ellis (17). If you wrote Newton has kept the letters. I think you could write more than you do.

Well, Martha, I think I will have to marry in Georgia, as I can't get any of the girls there (18) to write to me. I will wait on them a while longer, and if they don't write I will have to hunt one in Georgia (19).

Tell Lum (20) to write to me. Give my love to all the girls and tell them that I will be at home this winter if I live (21). But I don't reckon they care anything about an old soldier (22), especially one that is on this side of the Mississippi River, so I will close. Give my respects to all enquiring friends, and believe me to be as ever, your brother.

(Signed) Burrell J. Park

NOTES

This letter was written by Burrell Josephus Park to his sister, Harriet Narcissus Park and Martha Ann Park.

(1) Located on the Atlanta and West Point Railway (1950) 25 miles south west of Atlanta, Georgia.

(2) Harriett Narcissus Park and Martha Ann Park.

(3) A courier.

(4) Newton Alexander Park, a brother.

(5) Mr. Ellis.

(6) Not previously mentioned.

(7) Jonesboro, Georgia.

(8) The railroad from Atlanta to Montgomery, Alabama (175 miles away-Atlanta & West Point Railway).

(9) Actually 25 miles from Atlanta by railroad.

(10) Following the evacuation by the Confederates September 1, 1864.

(11) In the battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, August 31-September 1, 1864.

(12) Brigadier General D. C. Govan, in command of Arkansas Brigade. Captured at battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, August 31 -September 1, 1864.

(13) His brother, Newton Alexander Park.

(14) On September 18, 1864.

(15) Lt. Wood, a close friend.

(16) Referring to Elyton (now Birmingham), where his relatives lived.

(17) The Courier.

(18) That is, the letters.

(19) That is, in Arkansas.

(20) His younger brother, William Columbus Park.

(21) Burrell was born April 26, 1844. Did he really feel old at 20 years and 5 months?

* * * * *

Tuscumbia, Alabama

November 11, 1864

Dear Father:

As Mr. Barksdale (2) leaves in the morning for your side of the Mississippi River, I will write you a few lines to let you know that I am well.

I did not get any letters by Mr. Barksdale this time. I fear you are getting too careless about writing. I did not get any by Mr. Ellis (3) either. I do not expect to get letters from you as often as you do from me, but I do

think that you could write one letter every time the Courier passes.

There was one letter from Burrell (4) from ____ (5), and I think it was all that he got, tho I have not seen him in five or six days. This is the third letter I have written since we stopped at this place ten days ago. You have no idea how I feel when all the boys gets to reading their letters and I have to stand and look on and think to myself-how are they all at home(6)?

I have not heard from James (7) in over a month. He was well then. Also the connections (8) as far as he knew.

I saw a letter from Cousin Senia Brown the other day. Herself and family was well at that time. Dave (9) is camped in a few hundred yards of me. He is in tolerable health. Tell J. F. Turner that all of his brothers was well and at home on furlough the 28th of October.

There is still talk of our going to Tennessee. It looks like they are a long time about starting. I hardly think they will go this winter (10).

Tell A. W. Prescott's family (11) that he is off at the hospital. He has the rheumatism in his legs so he can't walk. I have not heard from him in over a month.

I will close for the want of something to write. Give my love to Mother and all the children (12). Receive the same yourself and believe me your son.

(Signed) Newton Park

P. S. Mr. S. A. Henry wishes to know if his father still lives in or about Paraclyfta. If he does, tell him that Silas is well and is writing to some of his relatives.

(Signed) N.A.P.

NOTES

This letter was written by Newton Alexander Park to his father, James Alexander Park shortly before the bloody battle of Franklin, Tennessee, which was fought November 30, 1864.

This is the last letter of the series which was written by Newton Alexander Park. He participated in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee and was later killed at Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19, 1864, three years to the day after he left his home at Paraclyfta, Arkansas to enroll in the Confederate Army.

(1) Tuscumbia is located (1950) on the Southern Railway, 166.4 miles from Chattanooga and 144.3 miles from Memphis.

(2) The courier.

(3) Another courier.

(4) Burrell Josephus Park, another brother.

(5) Not clear.

(6) Poor boy-he knew the pangs of disappointment at not hearing from home!

(7) James Monroe Park, another brother.

(8) Relatives.

(9) He was badly wrong. The Tennessee campaign, which General Hood began on October 22, 1864, which lead to the terrible Confederate defeats at Franklin (November 30, 1864) and Nashville (December 15 and 16, 1864) was just beginning!

(10) This refers to Aron "Poke" Prescott, mentioned several times in these letters.

* * * * *

Tupelo, Mississippi (1)

January 23, 1865

Dear Brother and Sister:

I will write you a few lines to let you know that I am well, hoping that these few lines may find you enjoying the best of health. I have little or no news to write.

We get a furlough to every seven men in the regiment (2). We had to draw for them. I did not get a furlough (3), so you can tell my gal that she will have to wait till the war is over. Tell her that I am mad because she won't write—that is if you know her (4).

Lum (5), I want you to write to me all about our hogs (6), and tell me how many we have got, and I want you to butcher them for us (7).

I hope I will get to come home next winter if I should live (8).

I will not say anything about our trip to Tennessee (9), as I told Mother all about it in a letter I sent by Mr. Merideth (10).

I have not received a letter from you all since we left Georgia (11). I think you could have written if you would. I don't like to write so much unless I could hear from home once in a while. It looks like everybody can get letters from home but me (12). I want you to write to me every chance you get, and I will do the same.

(Signed) B. J. Park, 1st Corporal

NOTES

This letter was written by Burrell Josephus Park to his sister, Harriett Narcissus Park and his younger brother, William Columbus Park, following the close of the ill-fated Tennessee campaign. Following the Confederate disaster at Nashville, Tennessee (December 15-16, 1864), the second of the major armies of the Confederacy, reduced to less than 20,000 men, wintered at Tupelo, Mississippi, the same camps from which in the glorious spring of 1862, it had struck out on the march that was to carry it, victorious, within striking distance of the Ohio River.

At Tupelo, poor Hood, cast for a part beyond the strength of his crippled frame (one of his arms was disabled at Gettysburg and he lost a leg at Chickamauga), retired at his own request.

(1) Tupelo is located on the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railway, 50 miles south of Corinth.

(2) Name not mentioned.

(3) Don't criticize him for jumping from "gals" to "Hogs". Both of these subjects were no doubt of interest to him at this time.

(4) He did live and he was home the next winter, but in the meantime the entire Southern cause was lost following the surrender of Lee, Johnston and others.

(5) Referring to the ill-fated Tennessee campaign under General John B. Hood.

(6) This campaign started in October of 1864.

(Notes 7 through 12 not attached)

* * * * *

June 26, 1865 (1)

Dear Cousin:

I this evening take my pen in hand to drop you a few lines to let you know that we are well at this time, and hope these few lines may find you all well and doing well (2).

Cousin, I have no news of any importance to write. I can sympathize very much with you. I know your troubles. I have had some experience of the same kind.

I was sorry to hear of Newton's death (3) so I will change the subject. Cousin, I haven't got any sweetheart, and don't want none. I know only John A. Reed, and I can't get him for he is going to start home tomorrow. Cousin, you must excuse all of my foolishness. I must come to a stop for this time. I want you to write as soon as you can. I remain your true cousin until death.

(Signed) M. J. Herring

NOTES

This letter was written by M. J. Herring to her cousin, Harriett Narcissus Park.

In this letter reference is made to the death of Newton Alexander Park, who was killed at the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, on March 19, 1865. three years to the day after he left his home in Paraclifta, Arkansas to enroll in the Confederate Army.

(Altho the letter was noted, there were no notes attached)

* * * * *

BATTLE OF BENTONVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

March 18, 19, 20, 1865

(Bentonville is located about 15-18 miles from Smithfield, North Carolina.)

"In this battle GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, with about 30,000 men, attacked and opposed GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, with about 70,000 men.

There is no possibility of locating the grave of any one individual. They fell, as soldiers always do, at various parts of the battlefield; and then the Hospital Corps followed and grouped the dead bodies in appropriate places upon the battlefield.

In 1893, under the auspices of the Goldsboro Rifles, all of these little groups of graves were disturbed and the dead were brought to a local (central) place near the Harper House and reburied.

About that time the Goldsboro Rifles erected a monument on the center of which were engraved words similar to these: "Here lies buried about 350 Unknown Confederate dead."

At the time of their reburial (1893), there was hardly any trace of the bodies except some tufts of hair and bones, and all of these fragments of what was once mortal men was buried in one long grave. The names of some who fell in this battle are listed on the monument.

The general belief prevails that many Confederates were killed in the swamp nearby and who were not found and they, of course, were never given any kind of burial."

.....Letter from H. V. Rose, Clerk Superior Court,
Smithfield, North Carolina, September 19, 1950

* * * * *

DID YOU KNOW?

In searching for ancestors, I've found more than one person with the same name. Common names in the CHRISTIAN family were Thomas, James, William and Gideon. In my HOUSE family there were many named James, John, William and Thomas—some spelled the last name HOUSE, some HOUZE and some HOWZE—which didn't make the search easier. Ans finding the wife of an ancestor is something else. Which son of Isaac HOWSE, Sr., did Mary AVARY marry - John or Isham? Or did Mary TILLMAN marry Isham HOWSE? Questions, Questions, Questions?

Here are some reasons why more than one person has the same name.

OLD NAMING PATTERN

- The first son was named after the father's father.
- The second son was named after the mother's father.
- The third son was named after the father.
- The fourth son was named after the father's oldest brother.
- The first daughter was named after the mother's mother.
- The second daughter was named after the father's mother.
- The third daughter was named after the mother.
- The fourth daughter was named after the mother's eldest sister.

Have you ever wished that ancestor had a middle name? The following excerpts from a "HARPERS" Magazine around 1900 might help explain why they didn't:

"Middle names were once illegal. The old English law was definite as to naming children and according to COKE's law commentary, 'A man cannot have two names of baptism'; and on bills-of-sale, 'that purchaser be named by the name of his baptism and his surname'. In 1620 when the Mayflower sailed for America, not a man or woman aboard had a middle name. Only three signers of the Declaration of Independence had middle names; the first five Presidents of the United States had only one name each - George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe."

Then there is the Senior and Junior controversy. In the old records, they didn't use these words the same as we do today. When two men had the same name in a community, the older one used the Senior and the younger man used Junior - whether or not they were related. Then in the 1600's, a father may have named an older son "Sr." and a younger son "Jr."

Is there any wonder we get confused when trying to put our ancestor puzzles together?

By Laverne Summerlin in Southerwestern Arkansas Genealogical Society, Fall 1992.



OPERATING ON HIMSELF

Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863

By B. A. Botkin

(Victor Rose, ALTGA President submitted this story about a great-uncle of his. Taken from A CIVIL WAR TREASURY OF TALES, LEGENDS AND FOLKLORE.)

It was now a month since I had been wounded. The surgeon in charge told me the bullet could not be taken out and that he would not attempt it.

I had been in the practice four years with my preceptor, who was a fine surgeon. I had assisted the surgeons often when crowded with work. From day to day I called my case to the notice of the surgeon. He still flatly refused to do the work for me. I now made up my mind to do it myself, with the assistance of a young widow nurse, who was in the hospital. She had lost her husband in the first battle of Bull Run and thereupon had become a nurse for wounded and sick soldiers. I told her of my plan and told her, too, that I was dying by inches every day. I asked her if she would bring me the necessary instruments, while the surgeon was gone to his dinner. She said, "Yes, and I will help you, too." I told her to get some hot water, some carbolic acid, two pairs of scissors, one curved pair, a sharp knife, a blunt, curved hook. She had all these ready when the doctor started to dinner. I asked her to bring me a bullet, a Minie ball. I got very busy at once. The nurse also brought me six surgeon's needles threaded with cat-gut sutures. I placed the bullet between my teeth to bite on while doing this work, for I knew it would hurt badly.

I took up the blount, curved hook and slowly introduced it into the wound by a slight rotary, oscillating movement from side to side. I rested a short time, for it was very painful. I pressed it further in until I felt that I had gotten the hook over the bowel. I slowly drew the bowel toward the opening, which had sloughed considerably, and left a large hole in my side. The cut in the bowel could be plainly seen. I now placed a roll of bandages in the loop of the bowel between it and my side, to keep the bowel from slipping back into the cavity. Then I took the curved scissors, snipped off the sloughing, ragged edges to freshen them. I was gritting my teeth upon the bullet. Cold perspiration was pouring off my face and body. I must not and could not stop now.

There was a horrid fascination about it. I was suffering torture. I held my breath. (When the bullet was out) the widow handed me the curved, threaded needles; I dreaded these more than the cutting, but with a renewed determination, I placed six stitches in my bowel; I then tightened these alternately, so as to have the fresh edges fit closely without puckering. Having drawn all up tightly, I took sponges and moistened them in hot water and bathed the bowel, removing all the blood clots. I took a large syringe and washed out the cavity thoroughly. After cleansing the gut wound, I placed eight stitches in the outside wound.

The operation was finished. The cold perspiration was standing in great beads upon my face and body. I was frozen almost to death. The work finished, I looked up into the face of this heroic, beautiful woman. Both of us fell in a dead faint across the cot. The doctor stood in the doorway and saw this last scene. He came forward, swearing like a madman, picked up the beautiful widow and carried her to her own room. Unconscious, I lay oblivious to passing events.

I learned, after my return to life, that the doctor said: "Let the fool die, if he will"; he was also heard to say some very tender and endearing

words while bending over this dear young widow.

After a while the surgeon came to my cot and said in a very gruff tone, "You have played hell, haven't you? I hope you are satisfied". I replied, "Doctor, I am not entirely satisfied, but will be as soon as I am well and strong enough to slap your jaws for your insults. I would do so now if I were able, you vulgar puppy".

About suppertime, the nurse came and brought me supper. She looked very beautiful to me. She had saved my life and I - well, I was very grateful.

I was healthy and vigorous at the time I received these wounds, and my recovery was uninterrupted. I am sure that mine was one of the few recoveries from such a bowel wound. Most patients would have given up without an effort, and died. At this period surgeons regarded wounds of the bowels as necessarily fatal. When I was wounded, I had not drawn my rations, nor eaten anything, save some parched corn, for five days. I feel certain that if I had been well fed my wound would have killed me.

I received the most diligent and kind attention. On the 15th of November, following, I began to hobble about on crutches. My leg was also healing rapidly. My friend, Captain Fulton, took me out riding. The warm sunshine, fresh air and exercise were very beneficial to both of us. I was, from this time on, a welcome guest in any home in this fine little settlement.

.....Colonel Thomas F. Berry

* * * * *

(Cont'd from Page 169)

an important university town before the Civil War, has a name of geographic origin derived from the Bible.

Other locales incorporate names of families or individuals. Shreveport and Bossier are examples; a few others are: Mooring (Mooringport in Caddo), Taylor (Taylortown in Bossier), Ringgold (Bienville), Logan (Logansport in DeSoto), Many (Sabine), Keith (Keithville in Caddo), Frierson (DeSoto) Sibley (a number of sites in several parishes) Russ (Ruston in Lincoln.)

Florien in Sabine Parish is derived from a first name, that of Florien Giauque of Cincinatti, Ohio, who invested heavily in land in that area in the 1870s and 1880s. Claiborne and Bienville Parishes are named for Louisiana governors: Claiborne for W. C. C. Claiborne, the state's first American governor, and Bienville for Jean Baptiste LeMoynes, Sieur de Bienville, third French governor of the Louisiana Colony and founder of New Orleans and Mobile, Ala. A South Louisiana parish is named for his brother, Iberville.

Since the time Shreveport was founded, Northwest Louisiana has grown dramatically. When the Great Raft was cleared by Captain Henry Miller Shreve there was hardly a settlement of significance in Louisiana north of Alexandria, save Monroe in the northeast part of the state. In 1830 Natchitoches Parish covered land now occupied by all or part of seven parishes, and had a total population of 8,000. Today, Caddo Parish alone is the fourth most populous in the state with 205,000, most of whom reside in Shreveport. Interestingly, at the time Shreveport was founded, the total population of all of Louisiana was 216,000.

* * * * *

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Victor C. Rose
 Address 2933 Jonathan Lane
 City, State Shreveport, LA 71108
 Date 26 Jun 1991

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____

Chart No. _____

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

4 John Henry Nicolaus Rose

(Father of No. 3)
 b. 14 Oct 1856
 p.b. Ludingworth, Germany
 m. 1 Nov 1888
 d. 23 May 1942
 p.d. Shreveport, LA

2 John Henry Rose, Jr.

(Father of No. 1)
 b. 25 Aug 1895
 p.b. Shreveport, LA
 m. 26 Jun 1917
 d. 30 Oct 1965
 p.d. Shreveport, LA

5 Katherine Fetzer

(Mother of No. 3)
 b. 6 (?) Feb 1860
 p.b. Princeton, AR
 d. 18 Jan 1919
 p.d. Shreveport, LA

Victor Chambliss Rose

b. 20 Jul 1923
 p.b. Shreveport, Caddo Parish, LA
 m. 10 Jun 1955
 d.
 p.d.

6 John William Willis

(Father of No. 3)
 b. 25 Sep 1853
 p.b. Winnsboro, LA Franklin Par.
 m. 15 Jun 1876 Delhi, LA
 d. 28 Jun 1921 Madison Par., LA
 p.d. Rayville, LA Richland Par., LA

3 Rosalie Willis

(Mother of No. 1)
 b. 8 Dec 1897
 p.b. Rayville, Richland Par., LA
 d.
 p.d.

7 Rosalie Berry

(Mother of No. 3)
 b. 1854
 p.b. Lake Providence, E Carrol Par.
 d. 17 Feb 1928 Par
 p.d. Delhi, Madison Par., LA

Vernelle Seefeldt

(Spouse of No. 1)
 b. 1 Jan 1924 d.
 p.b. Houston, TX p.d.

8 Johann Peter Rose

(Father of No. 4)
 b. ca 1825
 p.b. Ludingworth, Westmoor, Ger
 m.
 d.
 p.d. Germany

9 Catherine Gissel

(Mother of No. 4)
 b. ca 1840
 p.b. Bruning, Germany
 d.
 p.d.

10 William Peter Fetzer

(Father of No. 5)
 b. 25 Jan 1826
 p.b. Geiselberg, Germany
 m. 9 Mar 1855
 d. 11 Sep 1880
 p.d. Shreveport, LA

11 Jane E. Moore

(Mother of No. 5)
 b. ca 1835
 p.b. AR
 d. ca 1862
 p.d. Princeton, AR

12 John William Willis

(Father of No. 6)
 b. 1819
 p.b. Charlotte Co., VA
 m. 1845 Winnsboro, LA
 d. 4 Jan 1882
 p.d. Winnsboro, LA

13 Catherine S. Murphy

(Mother of No. 6)
 b. 1823
 p.b. KY
 d. 17 May 1906
 p.d. Winnsboro, LA

14 James M. Berry

(Father of No. 7)
 b. 22 Oct 1822
 p.b. Claiborne Par., LA
 m. 27 Sep 1848
 d. Nov 1888

15 Laconia Smith Chambliss

(Mother of No. 7)
 b. 18 Oct 1823
 p.b. Jefferson Co., MS
 d. 16 Feb 1887
 p.d. Delhi, LA

16	b.	(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
	m.	
	d.	
17	b.	(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
	m.	
	d.	
18	b.	(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
	m.	
	d.	
19	b.	(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
	m.	
	d.	
20	b.	(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
	m.	
	d.	
21	b.	(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
	m.	
	d.	
22	b.	(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
	m.	
	d.	
23	b.	(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
	m.	
	d.	
24	b.	(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
	m.	
	d.	
25	b.	(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
	m.	
	d.	
26	b.	(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
	m.	
	d.	
27	b.	(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
	m.	
	d.	
28	b.	(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
	m.	
	d.	
29	b.	(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
	m.	
	d.	
30	b.	(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
	m.	
	d.	
31	b.	(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
	m.	
	d.	

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Vernelle S. Rose
 Address 2933 Jonathan Lane
 City, State Shreveport, LA 71108
 Date 10/10/91

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____

Chart No. _____

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

4 Christian B. Seefeldt
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. 1 Nov 1861
 p.b. Buffalo, Scott Co., IA
 m. 11 Feb 1886
 d. 21 Feb 1939
 p.d. Houston, TX

2 Harold Christian Seefeldt
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. 22 Sep 1897
 p.b. Andalusia, IL
 m. 15 Dec 1920 Houston, TX
 d. 10 Apr 1989
 p.d. Shreveport, LA

5 Mathilda Bischoff
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. 10 Aug 1863
 p.b. Buffalo, Scott Co., IA
 d. 29 Apr 1908
 p.d. Davenport, Scott Co., IA

1 Vernelle Seefeldt

b. 1 Jan 1924
 p.b. Houston, TX
 m. 10 Jun 1955
 d.
 p.d.

6 George Anderson Taylor
 (Father of No. 3)
 b. 8 Oct 1865
 p.b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

3 Mintie Roscoe Taylor
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. 3 Apr 1896
 p.b. Bells, Crockett Co., TN
 d. 6 Nov 1962
 p.d. Monticello, AR

7 Nancy Cora Alice Patterson
 (Mother of No. 3)
 b. 3 Oct 1868
 p.b. McNairy Co., TN
 d. Jan 1940
 p.d. Chester Co., TN

Victor Chambliss Rose
 (Spouse of No. 1)
 b. 20 Jul 1923
 p.b. Shreveport, LA

8 Christian Seefeldt
 (Father of No. 4)
 b. 14 Dec 1830
 p.b. Holstein, Germany
 m. Germany
 d. 4 Jun 1906
 p.d. Andalusia, IL

9 Maria Kuhlman
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b. 27 Apr 1828
 p.b. Schwerin, Mecklenburg, Gerb.
 d. 14 Mar 1903
 p.d. Andalusia, IL

10 Carl Friedrich Bischoff
 (Father of No. 5)
 b. 1826
 p.b. Baden, Germany
 m.
 d. 1863
 p.d. Buffalo, Scott Co., IA

11 Louise Braun
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b. 1830
 p.b. Baden, Germany
 d. 9 Jul 1913
 p.d. Houston, TX

12 David Madison Taylor
 (Father of No. 6)
 b. 1833
 p.b. AL
 m.
 d.
 p.d. Haywood Co., TN

13 Mary L. Dueast
 (Mother of No. 6)
 b. 1836
 p.b. AL
 d.
 p.d. Haywood Co., TN

14 Thomas Martin Patterson
 (Father of No. 7)
 b. 18 Oct 1838
 p.b. TN
 m. 31 Dec 1867 McNairy Co., TN
 d. 3 May 1924
 p.d. TN

15 Winnie Araminta Tillman
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b. 4 Feb 1846
 p.b. Henderson Co., TN
 d. 23 Jul 1919
 p.d. Chester Co., TN

16
 b. (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

17
 b. (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

18
 b. (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

19
 b. (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

20
 b. (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

21
 b. (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

22
 b. (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

23
 b. (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

24
 b. (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

25
 b. (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

26
 b. (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

27
 b. (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

28 Jonas Patterson
 b. 23 Jun 1818 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.

29 Nancy
 d. 5 Aug 1868
 b. 15 Oct 1815 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. 27 Jul 1862

30 John Tillman
 b. 22 Nov 1815 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. 1834 Marshall Co., TN
 d. 25 Jan 1866 Henderson Co., TN

31 Nancy Edwards
 b. 1820 Chatham Co., TN (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. 24 Sep 1879 McNairy Co., TN

SONG "IN THE GLOAMING" COMPOSED AT MARION

(Extracted from the Centennial Edition of THE GAZETTE, Farmerville, Union Parish, LA, October 5, 1939 by Carroll H. Goynes, Jr.)

HOPKINS' HOME IS SONG'S BIRTHPLACE

'LONG LOST LOVE' WAS INCENTIVE TO COMPOSER

In the gloaming, O my darling,
When the lights are dim and low,
And the quiet shadows falling
Softly come and softly go.
When the winds are sobbing faintly
With a gentle, unknown woe,
Will you think of me and love me
As you did once long ago?

In the gloaming, O my darling
Think not bitterly of me!
Though I passed away in silence,
Left you lonely, set you free:
For my heart was crushed with longing,
What had been could never be:
It was best to leave you thus, dear
Best for you and best for me.

* * *

One of America's best known and loved songs, "In the Gloaming", was composed right here in Union Parish.

In the little town of Marion, nestled in a protective covering of trees and ivy, stands an old home known to citizens of the vicinity as "Mrs. Alice Hopkins' home."

There in 1850, Anna Portesque Harrison wrote the beautiful melody that has become a part of America's musical heritage.

WAS MUSIC INSTRUCTOR

With her mother, Miss Harrison had installed herself in the old home as a music instructor to the daughters of a Baptist minister, Rev. Elias George, who had migrated to Louisiana from Alabama.

Amid the truly romantic settings of the pre-war South, Miss Harrison, only 18 at the time, met and fell in love, so the story goes, with Miles Goldsby, a native Louisianian.

But it was a tragic love affair. Miss Harrison's mother and friends intervened, saying that Goldsby was not the proper person for the refined, cultured young New Orleans girl.

RETURNED TO NEW ORLEANS

The young musician loved him deeply. However, she was convinced that a marriage would be tragic and unhappy. Accordingly, mother and daughter left Marion and returned to New Orleans.

There she soon published the famous song "In the Gloaming", which she

(Cont'd on Page 200)

QUERIES

By Trenkins McClain

- WHITTAKER
WUEHRMANN
WARE Need info Robert and Ann WARE WHITTAKER possible from KY, known child, Julia Ann. Write: Rita WUEHRMANN, P. O. Box 281, Chino Valley, AZ 86323. Ph. 602-636-2966.
- TAYLOR
GENTRY
WUEHRMANN Request info Clayborn TAYLOR, b 31 Nov 1812 TN d 13 Jul 1897, and Eliza GENTRY, b 4 May 1822 TN d 28 Aug 1905, both died Waelder, Gonzales Co., TX, buried Masonic Cemetery there. Ch: George Washington, Daniel Amerdith, Sarah, Lewis, James, Samuel, Jane, Susan, Claiborn, Eliza and Henry. Write: Rita WUEHRMANN, P. O. Box 281, Chino Valley, AZ 86323. Ph 602-636-2966.
- ROSS
O'DELL Need help with family of Francis M. and Rebecca ROSS, lived in Bienville Parish, LA prior to 1866, when they lived in Jackson Parish, LA. Are on the 1870 Mortality Schedule in Cherokee Co., TX. Ch all b LA 1848 to 1867: Mary V., Stephen, Nathaniel, Robert, Martha, William, Albert and Semantha (b 1865). My grandfather D. J. ROSS, was a ward of R. C. ROSS and moved to Marshall, TX in 1890. Contact: Helen R. O'DELL, 505 Audrey, Longview, TX 75601-6002.
- CONNELL Wish info and parents of Chambliss B. CONNELL, Sr., b NC 1819. Next documented, 1847 DeSoto Parish, LA. 1880 census says parents b NC. Contact: Randall W. CONNELL, 810 Voyager, Houston, TX 77062.
- GRIFFITH Need birth records of Joe Lafayette GRIFFITH, b Lafayette, LA ca 1852. Write: Mrs. James D. GRIFFITH, Rt. 2, Box 316, Boonville, MO 65233.
- COOPER
MASSEY
JENNINGS Searching for desc of Jonathan COOPER and Mary MASSEY COOPER, both b SC, moved to MS in 1846. He died 1865, bur MS, she moved to Buckner-Stamps area of AR with most of children: William Andrew Jackson, Hannah, Mary, Sarah and twin Gabriel, Cassandra, John B., Jerry, Henry, Joseph, Elizabeth, J. L., Jacob, Tilmon and L. T. (or F). Contact: Jeweline JENNINGS, 1509 Pine Lane, Port Neches, TX 77651.
- GLEASON
DEMOSS
HAMILTON
MERRELL
GILES Need info GLEASON & DEMOSS families originating in Ouachita Par., LA moved to Claiborne Par., and eventually to Bossier Par., specifically David GLEASON who m Barbara DEMOSS. Ch: David, Jr., James, Elizabeth, Phineas (m Marcellite HAMILTON, daughters Millie J. who m Daniel GILES & Columbia who m Thomas DEMOSS), Stephen and Isaac. Contact: Debbie MERRELL, 2875 N. 400 W #161, Layton, UT 84041.
- MAYO
HINDLE
WHATLEY Need info on William MAYO HINDLE, experimental film maker, b Shreveport, LA 29 Dec 1929 at North Louisiana Sanitarium. Printed birth announcement gives name as Richard MAYO s/o Mr. & Mrs. W. R. HINDLE, 1736 Irving Place. Family later moved to CA. Write: Diana L. WHATLEY, 2576 Seaford Circle #4, Tampa, FL 33613.

GILES Searching for info on GILES family of Bossier Par., LA. Daniel
ADAMS GILES b ca 1836 MS (possibly s/o William) m Sabine or Shelby Co.,
O'DONNELL TX between 1870-1872, M. J. b LA ca 1847, both apparently died
LESTER after 1900 and before 1908 when two youngest children were taken
REEKL to AZ by Dave ADAMS, possibly 2nd or 3rd cousin and Tom DEMOSS,
STROUD relationship unknown. Ch: W. James, b Aug 1872, m Mrs. Ida O'
WIEN DONNELL in 1906 had Ch: Lucile b 1908 & Martha b 1910; Joseph
MERRELL Henry b Sep 1873 TX, m Martha had Ch: Marcelett b ca 1907 m Er-
ANDREWS nest Everett LESTER; D. T. b ca 1875 TX; Thomas Blackman b Mar
1877 TX, m Ada REEKL in 1906 had Ch: Archie b 1904?, Cecil T. b
1909, Joseph b 1912, Woodrow b 1915 and Theresa b 1919; George
Edward b Dec 1878 TX, m Annette STROUD IN 1905 had Ch: William
E. b 1907, Eugene H. b 1911, Thomas Hardy b 1914 and Louise J.
b 1918; Fannie E. b Jan 1880 TX, m and moved to OK; Minnie B.
b Feb 1883 TX, m J. Carl ANDREWS before 1920, no ch; Linda Maleta
b 7 Sep 1886/87 Shreveport, Caddo Par., LA, m Charles Allen WIEN
in 1908 AZ, had 5 Ch: Robert R., b Aug 1890 m Alice in AZ, 2 ch.
Daniel, wife and several children are buried in Plain Dealing or
Rocky Mount area. Contact: Steve MERRELL, 2875 N 400 W. #161,
Layton, UT 84041-1363.

RUSSELL Need info Dr. Wm. James PARK RUSSELL and son, Charles Ingram
INGRAM RUSSELL. Were in Shreveport, LA area 1863-1868. Charles died
PARK in Shreveport, 11 Jul 1866 at age 14. Write: Bill RUSSELL,
6109 No. Hills Blvd., Sherwood, AR 72116.

DERRICK Searching for info on I. D. DERRICK, a cowboy who left Briggs-
McGRATH ville, AR in 1917, supposedly for TX. Contact: Karen McGRATH,
505 W. Strawn, Jonesboro, AR 72401.

SHINPOCH Would appreciate info on SHINPOCH family of Beach Grove, Union
Parish, LA, especially cemetery listings. Gladly pay copy fees.
Write: Tammy SHINPOCH, 418 S. Cedar, Sapulpa, OK 74066.

THOMAS Looking for relatives of Spencer THOMAS b ca 1790 GA, d ca 1879
HENDRICK Panola Co., TX, and Frances "Fannie" HENDRICK, b ca 1800, Wilkes
BECK Co., GA, d after 1880 DeSoto Parish, LA. Ch who moved to TX:
WINDERWEEDLE Spencer V., b 1837 GA, Georgia Ann b 19 Nov 1844 GA, m J. O.
DAWSON BECK in Panola Co., TX 1878, and Lou m (?) DAWSON. Contact:
Judi WINDERWEEDLE, P. O. Box 1174, Douglas, AZ 85608.

HASSELL Wanted HASSELL & JETER families, who have relatives buried at
JETER Shiloh Baptist Church in Keatchie, DeSoto Parish, LA. Write:
WINDERWEEDLE Judi WINDERWEEDLE, P. O. Box 1174, Douglas, AZ 85608.

BARBER Need info Jefferson Davis BARBER, b TN 1864 (father b GA, mother
McKELLAR b TN) came to LA 1897, was teacher and principal in school sys-
BRAZEL tem, and Justice of Peace in Ida, LA, where he died in 1926.
He m Ella McKELLAR in LA. He had two brothers and one sister.
Contact: Janie BRAZEL, 7312 Whispering Pines Rd., Shreveport,
LA 71129.

McCREE Wish info on Robert McCREE of St. Landry and Rapides Parish, LA.
McCREA Wish to obtain copy of book written on the Life of Jane McCREA.
JOHNSON Write Yvonne McCREE JOHNSON, 15507 #c Box 10, Turner St., Fort
Polk, LA 71459.

JONES Seeking info John Edward JONES b 1857, d 24 Dec 1935, bur Pine

HARRIS BYRD Crest Cemetery, Benton, AR, m Molly HARRIS, b 1859, d 1939, bur New Hope Cemetery, Mineola, TX. Had 2 boys, 1 girl reared in Mineola, TX. Will pay copying and postage costs. Contact: Charles BYRD, 731 Newton Rd., Newnan, GA 30263. Ph 404-253-2498.

GOODWIN BELL NELSON GOODWIN researcher seeks info about Allen E. GOODWIN, who appears in a photo with Wm. D. BELL, when they were young men in Co. E 30th Regiment Infantry, US Regulars. Photo was in possession of AR resident, but current owner of photo knows nothing about it. Will share copy of photo in exchange for info. Contact: Delight GOODWIN NELSON, 1813 Bayou Circle, Bossier City, LA 71112-4036 Ph 318-742-9716.

GOODWIN BENISON GORE NELSON GOODWIN researcher seeks info Melven Eugene GOODWIN, b 1904, d 5 Aug 1930 in accident at Bridgeport, Wise Co., TX, where he was buried. He was son of Martin GOODWIN, b AR & BENISON b AR. Informant on death certificate was Mrs. J. B. GORE of Bridgeport. Contact: Delight GOODWIN NELSON, 1813 Bayou Circle, Bossier City, LA 71112-4036. Ph 318-742-9716.

WALKER HOUSTON SWILLING STEVENS Seeking info on John L. WALKER, b 21 Nov 1827, d 1877 Pineville, LA, m Brushey Valley, Vienville Par., LA, Sallie D. HOUSTON, d 1917 Pineville, d/o James D. HOUSTON, D6 Feb 1864 Winn Par., LA & Lucinda SWILLING, d 6 Feb 1862 Sparta, Bienville Par., LA. Write: Don W. STEVENS, 14411 Dennis Ln., Dallas, TX 75234. Ph 214-243-0984.

BROWN STEVENS STEPHENS WOOLDRIDGE Need info Calvin BROWN STEVENS/STEPHENS b 1820 NC, d 1853 AR, m 1840 Jane WOOLDRIDGE in Lawrence Co., AL, settled Tishomingo Co., MS. Ch: Alford, b 1841, Susan, b 1844, William Henry, b 1843, Eliza, b 1845, Joseph Freeman, b 1847, Martha, b 1849, John, b 1851 and Mary b 1853. Write: Don W. STEVENS, 14411 Dennis Lane, Dallas, TX 75234. Ph 214-243-0984.

SMITH GROVES I am a collector in early photographs and have two ambrotype photographs on glass of S. P. SMITH and Rosannah SMITH of Minden, LA dating ca 1855 to 1865. Would appreciate info regarding these early residents and will furnish prints of these photographs. Contact: Eugene R. GROVES, P. O. Box 2471, Baton Rouge, LA 70821.

HILL WALLACE CLARK PEDDY MARTIN Need proof of Isaac Hill, Jr., or II s/o Isaac Hill, Sr., and Lucinda WALLACE, m Penelope or Penny CLARK/CLARKE. After Isaac's death in 1809, Penny m Henry PEDDY. This Isaac HILL is not to be confused with the Isaac HILL s/o Henry John Alexander HILL, who m Eliza HILL, no kin. Contact: Louise B. MARTIN, Rt. 3, Box 324A, Garrison, TX 75946.

DUNN HULEN GARRETT Would appreciate info about Ike DUNN b 1855, d 1916 and Nora HULEN b 1862, d 1929. Contact: Sandi GARRETT, P. O. Box 48, Spayinaw, OK 74366. Ph 918-589-2236.

ALFORD DOWNEY EAKES EAVES Need info following AR/LA/TX surnames: ALFORD, DOWNEY, EAKES, EAVES, FORTSON, HIGGINBOTHAM, KILGORE, PILGRIM, RADFORD and SATTERWHITE. Write: Rod BUSH, 5892 Karen Ave., Cypress, CA 90630.

ANGERSTEIN Searching for Gustave Rudolph ANGERSTEIN, Jr. and his two sisters, children of Gustave Rudolph ANGERSTEIN, who d 1941, Marble Falls, TX. Also Adrienne Jonquill ANGERSTEIN b 1949 in Laredo, TX, m William SCHULER, had child Kathryn. Last known address Houston, TX. Write: Patricia ANGERSTEIN PATTERSON-WILLIAMS, P. O. Box 1714, Corpus Christi, TX 78403. Ph 512-992-3383.

SCHMIDT Searching for children of Myra Jane SCHMIDT WARD who d May 1970 in Topeka, KS. Ch: Martha Jean, Arthur Ray, Alvin William and David WARD
 ANGERSTEIN Wayne. Some or all of these children lived TX, CA, KS and NM.
 PATTERSON Write: Patricia ANGERSTEIN PATTERSON-WILLIAMS, P. O. Box 1714,
 WILLIAMS Corpus Christi, TX 78403. Ph 512-992-3383.

TEMPLETON Need info on Isaac TEMPLETON (called I.T. or Ike) GRIFFIN b 4 Aug
 GRIFFIN 1844 GA, d 5 Jul 1912. Family says death resulted from train wreck
 NICHOLS after attending reunion of CSA Vets. Married 16 Dec 1866 in
 CAIN Cass Co., TX, Josephine "Puss" NICHOLS b 23 Dec 1850 AR, reared in
 LA. Ch: William, Jessie Edcar, Emma Jane, Ollie, Mattison "Mat",
 and Florencie who d at 11 yrs. Write: Hazel L. CAIN, P. O. Box
 94, Satanta, KS 67870.

WEBER Would appreciate any info Daisy Lois WEBER/WEBBER b Texarkana,
 WEBBER AR/TX 8 Jan 1896 and possibly older brother Fred. Family moved
 SAGE to Little Rock, AR. Some relatives still there in 50's and 60's.
 NICHOLSON Daisy Lois eloped at 14, supposedly with David W. SAGE, a French-
 Canadian, and had daughter, Herma Leone in Roulet, PA in 1911.
 Contact: Joan NICHOLSON, 409 Happy Valley, Carlsbad, NM 88220.
 Ph 505-885-4335.

JONES Seeking info following people: John Edward JONES b 24 Dec 1835,
 HARRIS lived and once had a business in Mineola, TX, also had a cattle
 BYRD ranch. Mary L. "Molly" HARRIS b 1859 lived Mineola, TX and m
 John "Eddy" JONES. William Ervin JONES, Sr., b 14 Sep 1894 in
 Wills Point, Van Zandt Co., TX later moved to Bigelow, AR. Write:
 Ruby JONES BYRD, 731 Newton Rd., Newnan, GA 30263.

HARMON Need to locate present address or records of Agnes HARMON, who
 TIBBS lived about 1983 on Beau Drive in Shreveport, LA. She gave Ann
 PIERCE Margaret TIBBS PIERCE info on William M. BOUNDS and his wife
 BOUNDS Martha Frances TEAT. Any help greatly appreciated. Contact:
 TEAT Kevin BOUNDS, 7218 Casa Loma, Dallas, TX 75214. Ph 214-321-1043.

DRAUGHON Seeking info William H. DRAUGHON b SC (?), d 1855-1860 possibly
 HARRISON Mansfield, DeSoto Par., LA. Widow Mary Anne HARRISON b SC (?).
 McCLURE They are on 1860 census with 5 children from 5 to 18, all b LA.
 EASTERLING By 1870 widow and 4 children had moved to Tyler, Smith Co., TX.
 Write: Sidney McCLURE EASTERLING, 201 Northeast 1st, Andrews, TX
 79714.

SHORTER Need info on Lloyd SHORTER, Sr., supposed to have been Louisiana
 DAVIS Legislator during Reconstruction. Contact: McKinley J. DAVIS,
 Jr., P. O. Box 3403, Texas City, TX 77590.

BROWN Wish to locate any living children or grand-children of Wiley
 WATTS BUSH BROWN b Macon, MS, living Shreveport, LA when his mother
 BUSH died on 30 Jun 1918. If he died in Shreveport, need location of
 grave. Contact: Lawrence A. WATTS, Jr., P. O. Box 3194, Green-
 ville, NC 27836.

HARP Need information on Luke and Elizabeth Ann HARP who came from TN
 PENNINGTON to AR. Two known sons, Martin Marian HARP b 1826 in TN and Rob-
 WORTHINGTON ert James HARP b 1829 in TN. When their father died in 1841, the
 boys were not happy with their new foster home so built a raft
 and floated down the Mississippi River to New Orleans. Later
 Martin moved back to AR. Robert James HARP m Agnes WORTHINGTON
 PENNINGTON from Evansville, IN., on 23 Sep 1869. Three daugh-
 ters, Helen, Bertha and Agnes. Robert James died in 1917 and
 Agnes in 1913. Both buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Shreveport,
 LA. Searching for Luke HARP in census and possibly his father.
 Trying to connect Robert James with any of his family in AR.
 Carline HARP DOYLE, 17016 Lawson Rd., Little Rock, AR 72210 Ph
 501-821-3245.

RUSSELL Seeking parents of John Staton RUSSELL, b 24 Dec 1875 in Robert-
 CROY son Co., TX, d 12 Dec 1921 Bienville Par., LA. His wife was Emma
 RICE Josephine CROY, b 30 Sep 1879 in LA, d 8 Nov 1915 Bienville Par.,
 SUTTON LA. Ch: Henry Clay (1902-1937), Lenora Josephine (b 1908), Edna
 Belle (1909-1979), Audrey "Kittie" (1915-1965 and Barney Staton
 (1915-1916. Lenora remembers her father mentioning his half-
 sister, "Kittie", who lived in AR and some cousins in CA named
 RICE. Contact: Donna SUTTON, Rt. 1, Box 15A, Gibsland, LA 71028.

SNODGRASS Seeking info on Mary GROSS b 1858 in IL. She married 3 times and
 GROSS her third husband was SNODGRASS. She was listed in an obituary
 BYRNE in OK in 1937 as Mary SNODGRASS, and that she was living in Shreve-
 port, LA at that time. Contact: Ellen BYRNE, Rt. 1, Box 69-1A
 Juliaetta, ID 83535.

BROWNING Trying to compile a genealogy on the following families for my
 LARNER son. They are his father's line from an early marriage. Some
 ODEN may still live in the Shreveport, LA area. John Marvin BROWNING,
 WEBB Jr., father was John Marvin BROWNING and his mother, Lillian S.
 MILLER ODEN. His father was b 23 Aug 1888 in Columbia Co., AR, d 7 Aug
 1978 in Shreveport, His mother was b 20 Jun 1895 in Arcadia,
 Bienville Par., LA d 20 Mar 1986 in Shreveport. Gr-father George
 Washington BROWNING b ca 1839 in GA and his wife Nancy Lindsey
 LARNER. Gr-Father Walter P. ODEN b Nov 1857 in AL m 1885 to
 Annie G. WEBB b Dec 1863, Bienville Par., LA (Her father J. R.
 WEBB b ca 1833 GA and wife N.S. b ca 1840 in GA. Contact:
 Carol F. MILLER, 1610 W. Placita Garbo, Green Valley, AZ 85614.

CAIN Searching for ancestors in the following counties: Polk Co., AR
 FOSTER and Sabine Par., LA-George Washington CAIN; Hopkins Co., TX-
 SMITH Mary and Cora FOSTER; Grant Par., LA-V. W. CAIN; Winn Par., LA-
 HYDE Phillip S. SMITH and Louvinia HYDE. Contact: Kay K. GREGORY,
 GREGORY #3 Hillside Ct., Austin, TX 78746.

LEE I was adopted by Bob and Frances LEE in 1955. Have a sister and
 TOWNSON older brother who was adopted into a prominent family in Minden,
 TOWNSEND LA. I was born 10 Feb 1953. My father was Tony or Anthony
 TOWNSON/TOWNSEND. Mother died in 1970's either in a car wreck
 or a house fire in Shreveport, LA. Anyone having information
 about my birth parents, please contact: Mike LEE, 4003 Cedar
 Valley Dr., Paragould, AR 72450. Ph 501-236-8289.

SHANKS Seeking anyone with information on Howard Henry HARGROVE b MS

WARE
HARGROVE
SANDERS
SHANKS

and Willie WARE b ca 1865 in MS. Both buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Shreveport, LA. Two ch: Howard Henry b 18 Oct 1889 in Shreveport, d 5 Aug 1966 in Little Rock, AR, m Lenore Amelia SUTTON b 23 Mar 1899 in Bethany, Harrison Co., MS. Married 7 Jun 1918 in Little Rock, AR. Lenore d 21 Nov 1976 in Little Rock, AR; Marguerite b ca 1892. When and where did she die? In 1920 census a grand-daughter Ardis SANDERS was listed in the household of Willie HARGROVE. Howard Henry was a chemist for an oil company and after becoming ill in 1940, spent the rest of his life in a VA Hospital in AR. Lenore was an organist for a Christian Church in 1930, Shreveport? Contact: Wilda B. SHANKS, 9 Palma Lane, Hot Springs, AR 71909-5315.

HENSON
TOWNS
LEETH

Need info on Ella Myrtle HENSON b May 1880 in Bienville Par., LA, m 24 Jun 1895 to Walter Warren TOWNS and d May 1897 in Bienville Parish, LA. They had one child, Allie Myrtle (My mother) b 10 Mar 1897. Need info about Ella's parents and siblings. Contact: Beverly T. LEETH, 11723 Timber Hollow, Houston, TX 77065.

BROWN
McKINNEY
McKENNEY

Need info on grandfather, William Vines BROWN b Lapile, LA 7 May 1898. His father was James Scott BROWN, b 10 Jul 1869 in Monroe, LA. His mother was Julia Mary McKINNEY/McKENNEY b 23 May 1871 in Huttig, LA, d 19 Mar 1902 in Huttig. Julia's father was James H. McKINNEY/McKENNEY who d 29 Jun 1881 in GA, m Martha A. (?) on 18 Dec 1867. Martha d 26 Dec 1898 in AR. At one time James and Martha owned a farm. Contact: David M. BROWN, 117 Cedar Lake Dr., Collings Lakes, NJ 09094.

MORGAN
SMITH
TRAHAN
WILLIAMS

Need help on black ancestry. My father was Willie MORGAN b 8 Feb 1894 in LA. His mother listed as Celiva MORGAN b Aug 1862, father was Narcis MORGAN b Jan 1863, both b in LA. This taken from 1900 LA census, ward 7 Iberia Parish, Petite Anse. In 1910 census, his mother was listed as Sylvia MORGAN, New Iberia, LA. On father's death certificate mother's maiden name was Sylvia SMITH. Oral historians say she had a sister, Philomene SMITH who married Alexander TRAHAN on 22 Jul 1884 in New Iberia, LA. Trying to find parents of Narcisse and Sylvia. Contact: Dr. Vera WILLIAMS, 1107 W. 6th St., Port Arthur, TX 77640.

* * * * *



Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Carroll H. Goyne, Jr.
 Address 10019 Canterbury Dr.,
 City, State Shreveport, LA 71106
 Date March 1993

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____

Chart No. _____

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

<p>4 <u>William M. Brantley</u> (Father of No. 2) b. 27 May 1854 p.b. Union Parish, LA m. 17 Sep 1888 Union Co., AR d. 29 Sep 1929 p.d. Union Par., LA</p>	<p>8 <u>Lewis Henry Brantley</u> (Father of No. 4) b. 8 Aug 1817 p.b. Hancock Co., GA m. 16 Mar 1843 Lafayette Co AR d. 22 Jul 1887 p.d. Union Parish, LA Mary Ann Brazzil (Mother of No. 4)</p>	<p>16 <u>James Brantley</u> b. 1795 GA (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. 14 Feb 1813 Hancock Co., GA d. 17 Dec 1843 Union Par., LA Sally Binum (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____) 1793 d. 1824 Hancock Co., GA</p>
<p>2 <u>William Everett Brantley</u> (Father of No. 1) b. 25 Dec 1891 p.b. Union Parish, LA m. 7 May 1921 Jackson Par., LA d. 11 Feb 1973 p.d. Union Parish, LA</p>	<p>9 <u>Mary Ann Brazzil</u> (Mother of No. 4) b. 1827 p.b. LA d. _____ p.d. Union Parish, LA</p>	<p>18 <u>Russell Brazzil</u> b. 1800 GA (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. _____ d. _____ Mary (Polly) (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)</p>
<p>5 <u>Myra Sophronia (Dinkie) Pate</u> (Mother of No. 3) b. 28 Jul 1863 p.b. AR d. 29 Jul 1945 p.d. Union Parish, LA</p>	<p>10 <u>Thomas N. Pate</u> (Father of No. 5) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____</p>	<p>20 <u>Charles Pate</u> b. _____ (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. _____ d. _____ Sarah (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)</p>
<p>1 <u>Betty Jean Brantley</u> b. 30 Jul 1927 p.b. Union Parish, LA m. 2 Jan 1947 Mansfield, LA d. _____ p.d. _____</p>	<p>11 <u>Mira Jane Clawson</u> (Mother of No. 5) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____</p>	<p>21 _____ b. _____ (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. _____ d. _____ 22 _____ b. _____ (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. _____ d. _____</p>
<p>6 <u>John Monroe Kelley</u> (Father of No. 3) b. 3 Dec 1869 p.b. Downsville, LA m. 7 Feb 1890 Lincoln Par. LA d. 14 Aug 1947 p.d. Jackson Parish, LA</p>	<p>12 <u>John Kelley</u> (Father of No. 6) b. Jan 1838 p.b. Marshall Co., AL m. 1859 Union Par., LA d. 1901 p.d. Jackson Parish, LA Felicity Shovan (Mother of No. 6)</p>	<p>23 _____ b. _____ (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____) d. _____ 24 <u>Matthew Kelley</u> b. 14 Jan 1815 SC (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. Marshall Co., AL d. _____ 25 _____ b. _____ (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____) d. _____</p>
<p>3 <u>Mildred Elizabeth Kelley</u> (Mother of No. 1) b. 24 Apr 1900 p.b. Jackson Parish, LA d. 2 Feb 1992 p.d. Jackson Parish, LA</p>	<p>13 <u>Felicity Shovan</u> (Mother of No. 6) b. Jun 1838 p.b. LA d. _____ p.d. _____</p>	<p>26 _____ b. _____ (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. _____ d. _____ 27 _____ b. _____ (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____) d. _____</p>
<p>7 <u>Annie Franks</u> (Mother of No. 3) b. 18 Jun 1873 p.b. Jackson Parish, LA d. 21 Dec 1924 p.d. Jackson Parish, LA</p>	<p>14 <u>Dr. Eli Franks</u> (Father of No. 7) b. 28 Jan 1850 p.b. _____ m. _____ d. 28 Jun 1917 p.d. Jackson Parish, LA</p>	<p>28 _____ b. _____ (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. _____ d. _____ 29 _____ b. _____ (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____) d. _____</p>
<p>Carroll Heard Goyne, Jr. (Spouse of No. 1) b. 15 Sep 1924 p.b. Shreveport, LA d. _____ p.d. _____</p>	<p>15 _____ (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____</p>	<p>30 _____ b. _____ (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. _____ d. _____ 31 _____ b. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____) d. _____</p>

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Carroll H. Goyne, Jr. Person No. 1 on this chart is the same as No. _____ on chart No. _____ Chart No. _____

Address 10019 Canterbury Dr.,

City, State Shreveport, LA

Date March 1993

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

4 Lee Goyne
(Father of No. 2)
b. 14 Jul 1872
p.b. Union Parish, LA
m. 14 May 1894 Union Par., LA
d. 7 Oct 1910
p.d. Gibsland, LA

2 Carroll Heard Goyne, Sr.
(Father of No. 1)
b. 6 May 1900
p.b. Bernice, LA
m. 19 Dec 1900 Mansfield, LA
d. 2 Aug 1956
p.d. Shreveport, LA

5 Mary Etta Heard
(Mother of No. 2)
b. 22 May 1875
p.b. Union Parish, LA
d. 18 Nov 1940
p.d. Bernice, LA

1 Carroll Heard Goyne, Jr.
b. 15 Sep 1924
p.b. Shreveport, LA
m. 2 Jan 1947
d.
p.d.

6 Harry Thomas Glass
(Father of No. 3)
b. 19 Apr 1874
p.b. Spaulding Co., GA
m. 17 Jan 1900 Union Par., LA
d. 29 Jul 1913
p.d. Shreveport, LA

3 Eunice Glass
(Mother of No. 1)
b. 5 Jan 1901
p.b. Union Parish, LA
d. 3 Jan 1941
p.d. Shreveport, LA

7 Mary Caroline Shackelford
(Mother of No. 3)
b. 28 Jul 1882
p.b. Union Parish, LA
d. 20 Nov 1964
p.d. Shreveport, LA

Betty Jean Brantley
(Spouse of No. 1)

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

8 Joseph R. Goyne
(Father of No. 4)
b. 15 Jun 1830
p.b. Taliaferro Co., GA
m. 8 Aug 1871 Union Par., LA
d. 11 Feb 1880
p.d. Spearsville, LA

Sarah (Sallie) Jane Lee
(Mother of No. 4)
b. 31 Dec 1852
p.b. Union Parish, LA
d. 10 June 1879
p.d. Spearsville, LA

10 Thomas Anderson Heard (CSA)
(Father of No. 5)
b. Oct 1845
p.b. Dallas Co., AL
m. 1874 Union Parish, LA
d. 23 Mar 1907
p.d. Bernice, LA

11 Mary Elizabeth Weldon
(Mother of No. 5)
b. Dec 1854
p.b. Union Parish, LA
d. 23 Feb 1936
p.d. Bernice, LA

12 Harrison Turner Glass
(Father of No. 6)
b. 27 Dec 1824
p.b. GA
m. 1 May 1864 Spaulding Co GA
d. 22 Aug 1889
p.d. Union Parish, LA

Roseanna Ellen Nutt
(Mother of No. 6)
b. 13 Feb 1838
p.b. GA
d. 30 May 1922
p.d. Union Parish, LA

14 James Paschal Shackelford
(Father of No. 7)
b. 1 Feb 1848
p.b. Jefferson Co., AL
m. 7 Oct 1866 Union Par., LA
d. 28 Feb 1933
p.d. Union Parish, LA

15 Sarah Madora Byram
(Mother of No. 7)
b. 2 May 1849
p.b. Union Parish, LA
d. 28 Jan 1923
p.d. Union Parish, LA

16 Hiram Davis Goyne
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. 1799 Warren Co., GA
m. 4 Jan 1818 Warren Co., GA
d. 2 Feb 1852 Union Parish, LA

17 Mary (Polly) Allen
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. 1800 SC
d. Bef Sep 1837 Houston Co., GA

18 John Martin Lee
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. 24 Jul 1829 AL
m. 6 Feb 1849 Union Par., LA
d. 30 Jun 1893 Union Par., LA

Mary Jane Taylor
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. 14 Jun 1831 AL
d. 18 Oct 1903 Mer Rouge, LA

20 Stephen Suthard Heard
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. 13 Oct 1804 AL
m. 1 Jan 1829 Perry Co., AL
d. 22 Jun 1889 Union Par., LA

Mary Ann Wright
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. 4 Jul 1810 GA
d. 26 Aug 1901 Union Par., LA

22 John M. Weldon
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. GA _____)
b. 1821 Jasper Co., GA
m. 31 Jan 1844 Henry Co., GA
d. 2 Feb 1862 KY

23 Caroline M. Johnson
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

24 Pleasant M. Glass
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. 1800 VA
m. 4 Dec 1822 Wilkes Co., GA
d. Lany Jackson

25 Lany Jackson
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. 1841 Butts Co., GA
d.

26 William B. Nutt
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. 1800 SC
m.
d. Roseanna Harkness

27 Roseanna Harkness
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. GA
d.

28 Joseph Henry Shackelford
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. 24 Jun 1826 AL
m. 13 Jan 1847 Jefferson Co., AL
d. 26 Aug 1910 Ruston, LA

29 Harriet Elizabeth Massey
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. 7 Feb 1828 Jefferson Co., AL
d. 29 Dec 1888 Union Par., LA

30 Quincy Adams Byram
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. 9 Apr 1820 Jasper Co., AL
m. 23 Jul 1843
d. 24 Apr 1911 Union Par., LA

31 Sarah Madora Farmer
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. 2 Nov 1828 GA
d. 27 Aug 1866 Union Par., LA

INTERESTING COX FAMILY

From Macon County, Missouri

(This article was extracted by Wesley Thurman Leeper from the History of Macon County, Missouri (1834). Mrs. Leah Martin Leeper has permitted us to print it in this edition. Col. Leeper is a great-great nephew of Levi Cox.)

"Among the first settlers in Round Grove Township, Macon County, Missouri, were John C. Roland, Thomas Winn, Sr., Henry Matthews, and Levi Cox.

Levi Cox was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, on March 22, 1800. His father and mother and their young children moved to Barren County, Kentucky, in 1804. Here Levi Cox grew up, and in 1828 married to Elizabeth Wade. Elizabeth died in 1835, and on July 1, 1838, Levi was married to Lucinda (Lucy) Wine. In 1842, they moved from Kentucky to Macon County, Missouri, and settled in Section 16, Township 57, Range 13.

When Levi settled in Macon County, the area in his immediate neighborhood had filled up faster than every other portion of the county, but still they were without public schools, churches, and grist mills. The residents had to depend on "subscription schools" for their children, and for church services, traveling ministers held forth in groves and farm houses. For corn meal and flour, the settlers had to travel many miles in wagons. When they left for the nearest mill they took along enough grain to provide them with bread for months to come.

On April 16, 1850, Levi Cox and others left Missouri headed for the "gold fields" of California. Traveling in wagons drawn by oxen, they made the trip in about four months. When the reader recalls the distances traveled, the heat, the many streams to be crossed, and the mountain defiles to be crossed, he will consider that the trip was quite short.

At times travel was quite unpleasant, especially when good drinking water was hard to find; burning sand, and hostile Indians. At all times they had to post men to be on the lookout for the Indians, it being their task to see that their livestock was not stolen or stampeded by the 'murdering plagues of the plains'.

Wild game was plentiful—buffalo, deer, and antelope being available a great part of the trip, assuring a goodly supply of fresh meat for their trip.

In California, Levi Cox had good luck and bad. Sometimes he had a few thousand dollars ahead, and he would think of returning home. Then his luck changed and his gold disappeared. He kept at it for 21 long years!

His family back in Missouri gave him up for dead. The mail seems to have miscarried, for he did not hear from his wife or she from him. Finally he gave up, and headed back home.

The return journey required only 8 days, as compared with 120 days on his trip to the west. He came back on the Pacific Railroad, which had been constructed while he was away, instead of by ox-wagon.

When Levi Cox left Missouri in 1850, his home community was almost a wilderness. The town of Macon was only about 8 years old. The Hannibal and St.

Joseph Railroad had not yet been built. The towns of LaPlata, Callao, Bevier, New Cambria, and Atlanta were not even on the map!

Naturally, Levi found himself in a strange land when he returned. He did not know where to leave the train, and was carried by his old home place to the town of Clarence. Here he astonished a stranger by asking him where Levi Cox lived! Later his wife, Lucinda Wine Cox, was found in the same log cabin where he had left her. She had worked hard during his absence, and from all reports did not seem to be unduly excited by the return of the 'prodigal', for she greeted him with these words: "Well, you're back, are you? Come in. You'll find us all in the same log cabin where you left us 21 years ago. How have you been getting along?"

Then she threw her arms out in a hungry embrace!

Levi did not remember his children. Four of them had died during his absence, and the remainder had married, some of them having children of their own.

Word soon got around that the "California Miner" had returned, and a large crowd gathered at his home for an old-fashioned house warming.

It was good to be back home, and Levi Cox's reunion with the remaining members of his family was the happiest event of his life.

Levi Cox died August 29, 1879, and lies buried in Bethlehem Cemetery, six miles southeast of Macon, Missouri, beside his faithful companion who had waited for him for 21 long and lonely years!"

(As published in Macon "Chronicle-Herald, July 13, 1938)

* * * * *

LEWIS ALLEN COX

Members of the Cox family joined the general Westward movement of our country, which took place during the middle years of the 19th Century.

They left Kentucky in 1842, spent a year in Bloomington, Missouri, then on to Macon County, Missouri, for a short time, living in Hannibal, Missouri, from 1844 to 1857.

Lewis Allen Cox was a brick and stone mason, and continued his trade after he moved to Missouri until 1850, when he went to California.

Gold was discovered in California in January of 1848, which vastly stimulated immigration to California Territory. Most of the gold seekers arrived in 1849, and by the end of that year the population of California exceeded 100,000.

Lewis Allen Cox and his brother, Levi Cox, joined the 'gold rush', and on April 8, 1850, left Hannibal, Missouri, and crossed the plains headed for the West with an ox-team. They were on the road six months or more, and encountered many hardships and privations, being almost continually exposed and annoyed by the hostile Indians.

Lewis Allen Cox was away for 16 years, and Levi Cox for 21 years!

In the spring of 1852, Francis Marion Cox, Sr, (Frank), younger brother of Levi Cox and Lewis Allen Cox, traveled to Hannibal, Missouri, and moved the family of Lewis Allen Cox to his own farm in Macon County, Missouri, which was 1½ miles west of Woodville, Missouri. The family of Lewis Allen Cox lived on "Frank's Place" until the spring of 1855, when they bought 160 acres of land

in Section 16, on Salt River, and established their new home there. This land was unimproved, and the family had no money, horses, nor tools, and very little farm experience. No one had thought of Federal Relief Funds at that time!

Lewis Allen Cox and Levi Cox made efforts to contact their wives by mail during their absence, but their letters went astray, and each of them thought their wives were dead.

Neither returned with any money; they left large families of little children when they departed "seeking their fortunes", and these children were all grown or dead when they finally returned home.

Lewis Allen Cox returned to Missouri in 1865 or 1866, and made his home there until a few months before his death, when he again headed for California. His death took place in Otero County, New Mexico (County Seat, Alamogordo), while he was again "on the trail".

* * * * *

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

(From "The Searcher, Southern CA Gen. Society, Inc.; Vol XXX #4, Apr 1993.)

Initials after your ancestors' names may not be titles or degrees, but they may provide useful information you had not expected. The following are but a few of the puzzling letters one may come across when reading old wills or other documents.

a.a.s.	Died in the year of (his/her) age, i.e. d a.a.s. 64 (anno aetatis suae)	inst	Present month (Instans)
		liber	Book or volume
		nepos	Grandson
d.s.p.	Died without issue (decessit sine prole)	nunc	Nuncupative will, or oral will written by a witness
d.s.p.l.	Died without legitimate issue (decessit sine prole legitima)	ob	He or she died (obit)
d.s.p.m.	Died without male issue (decessit sine prole mascula)	relict	Widower or widow (relictus or relictus)
d.s.p.m.s.	Died without surviving male issue (decessit sine prole mascula supersita)	sic	So or thus, exact copy as written
		testes	Witnesses
		ult	Last (ultimo)
d.s.p.s.	Died without surviving issue (decessit sine prole supersita)	ux or vs	Wife (uxor)
		viz	Namely (videlicet)
d.unm	Died unmarried		
d.v.p.	Died in the lifetime of his father (decessit vita patris)		
d.v.m.	Died in the lifetime of his mother (decessit vita matris)		
et al	And others (et alia)		

* * * * *

(Cont'd from Page 189)

had written before her return to the Crescent City. With words written by Meta Orred, following Miss Harrison's suggestions, the song was an immediate success. It was one of the most popular songs of the time, a period when sentimentality was the rule instead of our modern popular ballads.

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