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ARK-LA-TEX GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

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THE GENIE

VOLUME 38

FIRST QUARTER 2004

NUMBER 1

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ARK-LA-TEX GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

Post Office Box 4463
Shreveport, Louisiana 71134-0463

The *Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association, Inc.* is a non-profit, non-sectarian, non-political, educational organization dedicated solely to the cause of genealogy. This organization is governed by these 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, and 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.

The *Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association, Inc.* meets on the second Saturday of each month from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. at the Randle T. Moore Senior Citizen Center, 3101 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, LA.

Dues for membership from January 1 through December 31 of each year in the *Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association, Inc.* are \$12.50 for an Individual Membership and \$15.00 for Married Couples.

All members receive four issues of The GENIE, which is published quarterly.

The *Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association, Inc.* will publicize a book of genealogical interest in The GENIE when submitted by the publisher or an author. These books are then donated to the Genealogy Department of the Broadmoor Branch Library, 1212 Captain Shreve Drive, Shreveport, Louisiana 71105, where they are made available to the public. The Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association, Inc. periodically donates other genealogical material to this library.

The *Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association, Inc.* welcomes queries, which are published free in The GENIE. A query must be no more than seventy (70) words, either typewritten or legibly handwritten.

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Statement of Publication

The Genie is published quarterly with issues in March, June, September and December. Each member receives four issues for each year of membership. All material published in *The Genie* is compiled and contributed by the members. Members and nonmembers of the Ark-La-Tex Genealogy Association may contribute material for publication in *The Genie* (bible records, cemetery listings, diaries, wills, etc.). Such contributions are appreciated and encouraged. Send material for publication to *The Genie* at the Association's mailing address. Material will be used at the discretion of the Editorial Review Board as space permits. We reserve the right to edit and/or condense material as needed. Submission deadlines are the last week before the first day of the month of quarterly publication.

The Association exchanges periodicals with other genealogical and historical organizations publishing data of general interest. These periodicals are then donated to the Broadmoor Branch Genealogy Section of the Shreve Memorial Library. We regret that we cannot exchange with limited family organizations. However, send samples of your publications for review. Since many publications possess information of value concerning families contain therein.

When Cemetery Records are submitted, include the name of the contributor, the copier, date copied and cemetery locations (such as road name or number, community, etc.) and also the Section, Township, and Range, if known. When Bible Records are submitted, give date and publisher of the Bible (if known), date copied, name of the contributor, name of present owner and the original owner.

Queries are free and encouraged. Please submit them typed or very plainly written. Space is limited. Please be brief and concise, using no more than 70 words per query. The editor reserves the right to edit or reject queries not suitable for publication.

The Genie cannot be responsible for errors or inaccuracies, but will hasten to publish corrections. Please read the material carefully and advise the Association in writing of corrections.

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

Copyright Laws

All who submit material from any source should be aware of copyright restrictions. When applicable, permission to use published material must be in writing and should be included when manuscript is submitted. Source and date of information used should be indicated.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Since the last publication of *The Genie*, we have been busy with end-of-the year reports and with plans for the New Year. Having evaluated all comments received from all sources, we have changed our format and the presentation of our material.

On April 17, 2004, from 9:15 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., we will conduct classes in Beginning Genealogy. The cost is four dollars to defray the cost of producing a Study Booklet. Remit to the Educational Chairman, Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association, Post Office Box 4463, Shreveport, Louisiana 71134-0463, the four-dollar fee with or without a registration form, which is available in the Genealogy Department of the Broadmoor Library, Shreveport, Louisiana.

For your convenience, we enclose a registration form to our Annual Seminar scheduled for August 13 and 14, 2004 at the Holiday Inn in Bossier City, Louisiana, with renowned lecturer Russell P. Baker, Archival Manager of the Arkansas History Commission and State Archives in Little Rock, Arkansas. Mr. Baker is also a noted teacher of family history and practice. An archivist certified by the Academy of Certified Archivists, he is the immediate Past President on the Board of Directors of the Arkansas Genealogical Society. Early submission of your registration to our above-referenced address will guarantee that your name is listed in the seminar's publication, increasing the likelihood of your meeting and networking with persons who share your surnames.

Have you used the "Vertical Files" in the Genealogy Department of the Broadmoor Library in Shreveport, Louisiana? The Vertical File consists of genealogical data submitted by persons who seek to share their research data with others researching similar surnames. The volume of material submitted by a researcher in these files offer a variety of data and is not restricted to family group sheets and pedigree charts. Documents having more than one surname may also have a card on file. On your next visit to the Genealogy Department, seek a genealogical link in a vertical file.

The volume of our incoming correspondence precludes us from performing "look ups." When writing us, expedite your request by properly preparing your request. Use examples of queries in previous issues of *The Genie* for help in composing your queries. If you want a researcher to perform research you require, request that we send you a copy of a list of researchers.

We wish you luck in your research. Remember to share the fruits of your research with others by sending us an article for publication in an upcoming *The Genie*. We also welcome your suggestions. Together, they help us to prepare a publication that meets your needs as we strive to produce *The Genie* you eagerly await each quarter.

Victor Chamliiss Rose
President



IN MEMORY OF

Fern Clark Ainsworth (A Life Member)

Fern Ainsworth was a Charter Member of the Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association and held memberships in local, state and national genealogical organizations. Fern also was a lifetime member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. She loved history and was a nationally known, professional genealogical researcher and lecturer. She served on many committees and will be missed by many who depended on her willingness to help.



Fern Clark Ainsworth

Shreveport, LA: Fern C. Ainsworth of Shreveport, LA died Thursday, December 25, 2003. Interment was at the Beulah Cemetery in Martaville, LA. Born December 12, 1914 to Charles B. and Fannie Barnhill Clark. She was raised in Natchitoches and attended Normal State College, now (Northwestern State University). Together with Her husband Ottis W. Ainsworth (deceased) they raised five children who survive her.

Rachel O. Wyatt Isbell (A Life Member)

Rachel Isbell devoted most of her leisure time to genealogy, along with other things. She was a Life Member of the Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association and served on several committees. Rachel will be missed by many who depended on her tireless giving of herself, her time, and resources to family and friends who sought her advice. She was self-employed with her husband in the construction industry for forty-four years.



Rachel O. Wyatt Isbell

Shreveport, LA: Rachel Isbell, age 63, of Shreveport, passed on Saturday, February 7, 2004. Interment was at Forest Park West Cemetery. Rachel Isbell was born June 11, 1940 in Marthaville, LA to Arbie and Bertie Wyatt and resided in Shreveport most of her life. Survived by her husband of 47 years, David A. Isbell, and her five daughters and sons-in-law.

ORCHARD PLANTATION

By Dale Jennings

The Orchard or "Orchard Place" Plantation began with James B. Gilmer's first purchases of public domain land in 1839, and would expand over a period of two decades to about five thousand acres. Early plantations of this magnitude on Red River in north and central Bossier Parish were apt to be either Gilmer or Pickett. A good many - as was this one - were both Gilmer and Pickett. When the widower James Blair Gilmer married the widowed Paulina DeGraffenreid Pickett in 1844, their combined property undoubtedly represented the greatest concentration of wealth in northwest Louisiana. Gilmer is said to have had thirteen large river plantations. Before the marriage, he had less than half that number of holdings that were independent operations with the designation of plantation or place. "Place" would seem to define the plantation on which the home was located, i.e., "home place," or denote the home itself. He had many other large tracts of land in the region. Paulina had at least an equal number of plantations and many other properties as well.

The Gilmers bought a great amount of property together in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. They also added to their existing properties, so that after ten years of marriage their respective plantations contained much community or jointly owned parts. They had continued to add to the Orchard Plantation, essentially doubling its acreage while connecting what under James Gilmer's ownership had been separated tracts. The commingling of their slaves and the establishment and expansion of various business enterprises during the marriage would further complicate their divorce settlement.

Much has been said about the elegance of the Gilmer's palatial plantation home. However, it is hard to find specifics, or to separate fact from myth, about the circumstances under which the Orchard house was built. It was located in Township 22, Range 13, in the W 1/2 of the SW 1/4 of Section 27. This was a tract of land purchased by James Gilmer from the U.S. government in early 1841. The house was probably built in the late 1840's or early 1850's. Both of the following accounts probably contain essential elements of the truth.

Rupert Peyton, in his history-based, but unsupported, August 7, 1975, Bossier Banner-Progress column piece, attributed the Orchard home's construction to "Uncle George, the Priceless Slave." He wrote that George was loaned by John Hamiter to James Gilmer in the 1840's to help design and oversee the construction of the Gilmer mansion. Mr. Gilmer was said to have been so impressed with the result that he offered Hamiter ten thousand dollars for George. John Hamiter told Gilmer that he didn't have enough money to buy his talented slave. There is substantiation that Hamiter did have a slave whom he hired out to neighbors as a carpenter for \$2.00 a day. John Hamiter's former slave, who took the name George Paysinger, amassed considerable land on which he built a spacious home.

An early tradition passed down by local resident Rodney Bellar holds that the Orchard home was built by Philo Alden. It is told that Alden, a sawmill operator on nearby Cypress Bayou, succumbed to the lure of gold and departed for California during the mid-century gold rush. That he came back broke in the early 1850's, but being a carpenter recovered financially when employed by James Gilmer to construct the Orchard Plantation home. Philo Alden was indeed a carpenter and Cypress Bayou sawmill owner, who left for the California Gold Rush in 1850, and came back in 1852 after his failed venture to resume his carpenter trade. He later became Sheriff of Bossier Parish. In 1856, Philo's son George accepted an offer to take charge of all the carpenters on the several Pickett plantations on the Red River.

James Gilmer and Paulina Pickett were married in Kentucky in 1844, he at about age 30, and she at about 26. James may have still had ties to Kentucky from whence the Gilmers had migrated to Georgia, and then to Montgomery, Alabama, before coming to Louisiana (Paulina's first husband, 39-year-old James Belton Pickett, had taken ill and died suddenly in Kentucky in 1842, while enroute home from a trip back to the Pickett's home state of South Carolina). The Gilmers were said to have lived in New Orleans before moving to Orchard Place. The 1850 census shows the family to be composed of James and his three daughters, and Paulina and her two sons and one daughter. The Gilmer residence was sequenced between Collinsburg and the household of the Joseph Winstons and, although inconclusive, may well have been the Orchard mansion.

The Orchard Place home is reputed to have been one of the finest in North Louisiana. James Turner Manry, early newspaperman and local amateur historian, described the house in a Shreveport Journal article dated October 8, 1932: "The Orchard home had a frontage of about 160 feet, with wide galleries around the entire building, which were supported by massive columns turned out of large pine logs. Through the center of each column a hole was drilled, and a four-inch copper tube was inserted. These were the drain pipes for the gutters. The entire roof was covered with copper sheeting before the shingles were put on. The doorknobs were of solid silver. (At least two of them are still in existence in the neighborhood of the old home.) The valleys of the roof were of sheet lead. A peculiar thing about the construction of this house was that there was no front steps nor doors. The entrance was from the end or side of the house, but in lieu of front doors, wide windows extended from the ceiling to the floor. There were two parlors, each 30 by 30, with folding doors between. These two rooms, on occasions of state, were thrown together, making a hall 30 by 60 feet. There are yet living near Plain Dealing, two old ladies who remember some of these balls of the days of yore."

Mr. J. T. Manry stated that after not more than ten years of marriage, James and Paulina began to disagree. The division of property upon their divorce soon to follow would not be a simple matter. In an October 1855 legal agreement, they bound themselves to submit their differences to arbitration by three mutual friends, Doctor James W. Vance, Leonidas P. Spyer and Francis W. Armor. The final settlement was formalized by decree of the Louisiana Legislature on February 29, 1856. The division

between the separating parties was for the most part along lines of ownership going into the marriage. However, in the case of the Orchard Plantation, Paulina received the plantation and house with all contents, as well as the "Orchard Collinsburg mill and tanyard." Collinsburg was a thriving trade center two miles west of the home begun by Gilmer in 1847 on a tract of the plantation just bought from the government. From the entire plantation, James requested and received only an eighty-acre detached parcel north of the home place.

On May 31, 1856, James Gilmer made a power-of-attorney authorizing his son-in-law, Doctor Samuel Whitfield Vance, to act in his behalf, and departed for Cuba where he was looking at sugar and tobacco plantations to buy. Gilmer contracted yellow fever and died there on the 8th of August. It is not known how long Paulina continued to live at Orchard Place. She was apparently still there in September 1858 when visited by James' sister Sally and husband, Leonidas Spyker, at which time Spyker recorded in his diary: "..... thence to the Orchard (Mrs. Picketts) where we remained 2 weeks" It is said that Paulina went to live on her Cash Point Plantation, nearer to Shreveport. In the 1860 census she was enumerated at three of her Red River plantation residences, none of which was the Orchard. By their proximity to each other and neighboring households, they appear to be from south to north Cash Point, Willow Chute, and Rough and Ready. Her Gold Point and Hurricane Bluff plantations had been awarded to her sons, James and John, in settlement of the James B. Pickett estate. She had allocated Chalk Level to Robert C. Cummings, her son-in-law by marriage to her by then deceased daughter, Sarah. Paulina, who had retaken the name Pickett, is identified as "Planter" at all three of the households, but as "Widow" only at the southernmost plantation – Cash Point.

In 1861 Paulina Pickett negotiated two promissory notes payable to the R. C. Cummings Company in New Orleans. The notes, one for \$7,500 and the other for \$10,000, were endorsed in the normal course of trade to Mr. Albert G. Nalle of New Orleans and Madam Reine S. Welham of St. James Parish, respectively. They were not paid when they became due in 1862. This no doubt had to do with the war, which created opposing governments, and quite possibly the opposing loyalties of the parties to the notes. The \$10,000 note was drawn on April 22, 1861, and was endorsed by Mr. Cummings to Reine Welham on April 25th. Theodore Guyot, Notary Public, would state on his "Instrument of Protest" that upon request he went to the offices of Mr. R. C. Cummings on the date the note was due to demand payment, but found the office shut and no one in or about the premises. That was the 25th of April 1862, the same day that the Federal fleet broke through the final river batteries and entered the city of New Orleans. After the close of the Civil War, Nalle and Welham pursued their joint suits against Pickett and Cummings in federal district court. The plaintiffs' claims of \$26,191.67, principal and interest, were not honored by the court, which awarded only the principal amounts. The court ordered the Sheriff of Bossier Parish to seize and sell Paulina's 2,964-acre Orchard Plantation. The Gilmers had earlier sold off much of the plantation's acreage. Belatedly, in 1868 Nalle and Welham obtained ownership of the property, including the Orchard Place home. In 1875 they sold off part of the plantation, but the remaining 2,256 acres stayed in their joint ownership until 1881 when Mr. Nalle

donated his interest to his two sons. The land still remained undivided and unsold until 1899. During the interim between 1868 and that date, courthouse land records show no lease or other transactions regarding the property. The usage of the land and house is unknown. In 1899 the Nalles sold their interest in 1,920 of the 2,556-acre Orchard property to the Antrim Lumber Company. The excluded 636 acres had a "clouded title". In 1900 the Welhams sold their half interest in the 1,920 acres to Antrim. The house site was included in the property sold. A map accompanying the 1899 Nalle conveyance shows the house to be in the southwest corner of Section 27, Township 22.

In 1913, Mr. Charles A. Antrim of St. Louis, Missouri, president of the Antrim Lumber Company, purchased the 10,220 acres owned by the company in Bossier Parish for \$1.00 an acre. Included in the acreage was the old Orchard home site. The Antrim family heirs still own the land, which since 1954 has been managed by a bank trust account for timber and oil & gas leasing as well as routine legal and administrative matters.

The Orchard house was located in the northeast quadrant of the crossroads formed by the junctions of the Collinsburg and Rocky Mount roads with Louisiana Highway 3, about three miles south of the town of Plain Dealing. Rodney Bellar, who was raised near the Orchard, has always had an interest in the place, and recalls what was passed down to him by his family, John Ardis Manry and others. It is his understanding that the house was abandoned about 1887; was vandalized by people getting off the train just east of there, and by others; and was allowed to deteriorate until the ruins were finally destroyed probably no earlier than 1905 or 1908. It has been said that the plundering of its sheet copper sub roofing, ornamentation and other materials hastened its demise. The mansion grounds at the top of a gentle hill were said under Gilmer-Pickett ownership to have offered an impressive display of fine landscaping in flowers, shrubbery, ornamental trees and orchards. Rodney remembers that in the mid to late 1940's and even later the grounds and surrounding area were still open and picturesque with large stately trees and traces of the old orchards. And, that people gathered there for large picnics on the 4th of July and other occasions. He can point out the house site, the ruins of the 1930's depression era CCC camp on the grounds, and the nearby location of a World War II "look-out" building. Rodney recalls being told that Confederate troops camped there on occasion during the war years of the 1860's. The site is now overgrown "cut-over" woodland and unimpressive. Two of the Orchard's silver doorknobs were once displayed at the annual Plain Dealing Dogwood Festivals. One was requested by and given to a Shreveport Gilmer descendant. The whereabouts of the other is unknown. Several years ago the Orchard appeared on a long list of parish sites considered for historical markers, but is among those not commemorated.

The story of Orchard Plantation is far from complete. The contribution and preservation of additional information is invited.

CROSSROAD MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY, CADDO PARISH, LA
by Isabelle Woods

THE GENIE FIRST QUARTER 2004

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ID	DECEDENT	TITLE	BIRTH	DEATH	INSCRIPTION/REMARKS
37				06 Jun 1925	Top of HS missing' "AT REST"
183				11 May 1988	45 yrs; Top of headstone missing
207			11 Sep 1895	08 Jun 1945	50 yrs; Husband I Miss You; Top of HS missing
15			02 Jul 191--	08 May 1928	Top of HS missing
33				--- Mar 1930	105 yrs; Top of HS missing
195	-----, Jim				
297	-----, Johnny D.		01 Mar 1924	24 Jul 1995	71 yrs
86	Abraham, Bobby James		28 May 1944	06 May 2002	MM: Age 57; vault
80	Abraham, Elder Joe		20 Apr 1920	12 Apr 1978	
182	Adams, Betty		--- ----- 1881	11 Aug 1904	
251	Adams, Charlie	Sr.		24 Jan 1946	83 yrs
232	Adams, Cora L.				No dates; double with Johnny Adams
147	Adams, Elsie		30 May 1907	03 Jan 1997	
140	Adams, Jack Wesley		13 Feb 1909	22 Dec 1989	
229	Adams, Jessie James		20 Feb 1938	23 May 1997	PO 2 U S NAVY
116	Adams, John	Deacon	13 May 1945	29 Jan 1992	
233	Adams, Johnny		10 Feb 1906	10 Mar 1975	Double with Cora L. Adams
248	Adams, Low		--- ----- 1900	27 Aug 1923	
250	Adams, Mollie		02 Aug 1871	08 Jul 1954	83 yrs
141	Adams, Roberta		26 Mar 1897	19 Apr 1972	
117	Adams. Rudolph		29 Nov 1921	17 Mar 1988	
106	Adams., Mucury		15 Dec 1917	18 Jan 2000	Born in Keithville, LA; Died in Shreveport, LA
85	Alexander, Garry L.		05 Oct 1954	01 Mar 1999	
306	Allen, Hattie Mae Davis	Mrs.	02 Dec 1947	17 Oct 2000	
115	Allen, Hubert		12 Jul 1921	06 Dec 1989	
34	Anderson, Alice		--- Apr 1858	28 Apr 1903	46 years (but subtracts to 45)
206	Anderson, Mandy			12 Nov 1900	39 yrs.; Wife of Pink Anderson
57	Ansley, Annie Cole		15 Sep 1920	20 Dec 1997	Our Beloved Mother
249	Ansley, George			05 Aug 1924	70 yrs
1	Ansley, Leah			29 Dec 1955	86 yrs
221	Barnes, Elnora		27 Mar 1914	31 Mar 1976	
246	Batom, Evaline		15 Sep 1873	25 Apr 1931	
267	Batom, Walter T.		17 Apr 1905	08 Jan 1938	

CROSSROAD MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY, CADDO PARISH, LA

THE GENIE FIRST QUARTER 2004

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ID	DECEASED	TITLE	BIRTH	DEATH	INSCRIPTION/REMARKS
203	Beasley, Earlene		22 Feb 1906	15 Nov 1987	
202	Beasley, Eddie Robert		01 Aug 1900	04 Jan 1984	
176	Bell, Columbus		13 Aug 1887	16 Apr 1958	
131	Bell, Elizabeth M.		27 Jan 1894	20 Sep 1985	Mother
6	Bell, Johnny		22 Oct 1919	16 May 1950	ARIZONA PVT 349 FIELD ARTILLERY WORLD WAR II
13	Bell, Millie			06 Jul 1927	75 yrs; Dear Mother/We Miss You
171	Bennett, Andrew		16 Oct 1897	26 Dec 1967	
146	Bennett, Arddrie Mae		--- ----- 1902	--- ----- 1979	
308	Bennett, John Joshua			17 Mar 1999	Infant
20	Bennett, Lenna (?)		06 Feb 1883	15 Jul 1948	65 yrs
56	Bennett, Louise		--- ----- 1926	--- ----- 2000	Vault
252	Bennett, Luther		24 Apr 1922	02 Feb 1952	Brother; 29 yrs
138	Bennett, Teddy W.		15 Apr 1916	03 Dec 1966	TEXAS PVT 950 AIR ENGR SQ A A F WORLD WAR II
270	Bennett, William E.		06 Aug 1919	12 Apr 1972	
247	Bolmo, Home ?			--- ----- 1913	Headstone illegible; best guess at name on HS
294	Britton, Jack Zebedee		05 Apr 1914	28 Dec 1978	
167	Brown, Annie V.		02 Feb 1908	31 Jul 1983	Double with Rev. Harrison S. Brown, Sr.
23	Brown, Ben		--- ----- 1880	10 Feb 1956	
173	Brown, E. L.	Rev.	26 Jun 1904	24 Sep 1966	
149	Brown, Eddie	Rev.	--- ----- 1914	--- ----- 2002	Vault
174	Brown, Elizabeth		06 Sep 1912	10 Sep 1975	
54	Brown, Elsie Small (Big Mama)		02 Feb 1869	09 Dec 1968	
169	Brown, Harrison		23 Nov 1927	19 Feb 1972	His Military Headstone: LOUISIANA PVT US ARMY WORLD WAR II
168	Brown, Harrison	Jr.	23 Nov 1927	19 Feb 1972	Married April 2, 1949; Double with wife; headstone on her side is blank.
166	Brown, Harrison S.	Sr./Rev.	06 May 1909	23 Nov 1988	Double with Annie V. Harrison; FS; Husband
30	Brown, Jake		--- ----- 1886	--- ----- 1960	
150	Brown, Juanita V. ?		--- ----- 1929	--- ----- 1988	
18	Brown, Louise		27 Aug 1936	17 Sep 1936	
19	Brown, Mary H.		04 Oct 1884	10 Jun 1939	55 yrs
155	Brown, Orba James "O. J."		31 Jan 1926	27 Dec 1996	
157	Brown, Richard		18 Feb 1932	20 Apr 2000	
163	Brown, Robert	Sr.	18 Jan 1906	09 Sep 1980	
154	Brown, Robert	Jr.	26 Feb 1931	10 Mar 1994	

CROSSROAD MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY, CADDO PARISH, LA

THE GENIE FIRST QUARTER 2004

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ID	DECEDENT	TITLE	BIRTH	DEATH	INSCRIPTION/REMARKS
228	Brown, Sara Adams		21 Apr 1948	25 Mar 2000	HS & MM; name on MM: Sallie Lee Brown
245	Brown, Syrlida		23 Aug 1882	04 Apr 195--	
170	Brown, Will	Mr.	23 Feb 1936	20 Sep 1980	
84	Bryant, Marlynn Kenne		--- ----- 1978	--- ----- 1995	
165	Burke, Fannie Mae		--- ----- 1918	--- ----- 1984	
164	Burke, Nathaniel		--- ----- 1912	--- ----- 1983	PVT U S ARMY WORLD WAR II
216	Caldwell, Birtha Lee Scroggins		20 Sep 1931	10 Jun 1962	
184	Camel, Ammie			08 Jul 1937	65 yrs
158	Caruthers, Willie Earl		11 Jan 1955	04 Jul 2000	MM
58	Cole, Ben ?				Illegible metal marker
68	Cole, Daniel		06 Sep 1895	04 Apr 1971	LOUISIANA PVT 5 CO 164 DEPOT BRIG WORLD WAR I; vault
39	Cole, Emma			19 Jan 1919	60 yrs
61	Cole, Forrest		27 Mar 1924	13 Feb 1978	
63	Cole, Ida Mae Anderson		17 Sep 1897	12 Jan 1976	Mother
60	Cole, Rogers		20 Apr 1919	13 Mar 1990	
70	Cole, Simon	Deacon	19 Jan 1891	11 May 1954	Father
292	Collins, Adam		25 Mar 1897	27 Mar 1965	TEXAS PVT U S AMY WORLD WAR I
289	Collins, Albert		20 Aug 1871	14 Feb 1952	Double with Della Collins
288	Collins, Della		15 Oct 1876	29 Aug 1963	Double with Albert Collins
271	Collins, Sibbie		--- ----- 1922	--- ----- 1983	
139	Conner, Albertus	Sr.	01 Jan 1919	13 Sep 2002	
133	Conner, Janner D.		22 Dec 1916	28 Jul 1978	
265	Conner, Lillie S.		15 Mar 1905	25 Dec 1993	
300	Conner, Walter		--- ----- 1928	--- ----- 1998	MM: DOB-23 Feb 1928; DOB-November 18, 1998; vault
299	Connie, Luther		--- ----- 1936	--- ----- 1998	MM: DOB-April 20, 1936; DOD-November 18, 1998; vault
185	Cornett, Elizabeth Small		13 Aug 1918	02 May 1949	Beloved Mother
105	Daughtry, Jeffery		09 Sep 1964	27 Dec 1985	
76	Davidson, Deandra Brianna		23 Oct 1996	23 Jan 1958	Nickname: "Nunu"
241	Davidson, Maria		16 Apr 1904	05 May 1947	Sons:Huey, Sr., & David Hudson; maiden: Davidson;Mrs. Blanch Piper, sister
27	Davidson, Ola M.	Mrs.	01 Nov 1921	07 Apr 2003	Metal marker
142	Davidson, Raymond		19 Dec 1092	11 Jan 1971	
28	Davidson, Robert L.	Sr.	03 May 1954	27 Jan 1999	Footstone (FS): Dad
83	Davis, Dorothy Mae		24 Nov 1922	28 May 1997	

CROSSROAD MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY, CADDO PARISH, LA

THE GENIF FIRST QUARTER 2004

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ID	DECEDENT	TITLE	BIRTH	DEATH	INSCRIPTION/REMARKS
293	Davis, Neuwt		25 Apr 1890	25 May 1963	
286	Dickson, Corine Robinson		16 Jun 1906	19 Apr 1990	
100	Edwards, Akilé Melosa Kijai		13 Sep 1996	21 Mar 1998	Female decedent
31	Elder, Sara H.		--- ----- 1859	--- ----- 1937	78 yrs
276	Ellis, Emma Lee	Mrs.	25 Dec 1910	02 Aug 1994	MM: 83 yrs
193	Evans, Willie M.	Mrs.	18 Feb 1949	07 Jan 2003	
95	Ford, Georgetta		22 May 1892	24 May 1977	
303	Ford, Sandra		03 May 1942	28 Jul 2001	MM
187	Gatien, Ella		19 June 1888	05 Jan 192--	
127	George, Ed		20 Mar 1870	27 Jan 1961	
128	George, Henry		10 Jan 1899	25 May 1965	
126	George, King		27 Nov 1902	26 Aug 1958	
260	George, Mary		14 Feb 1882	03 Apr 1937	
81	Gipson, Linda Kay		25 Jul 1952	19 May 1997	A Devoted Mother
51	Green, Isreal		05 Apr 1884	26 Jan 1966	
156	Grisson, Alsene Brown		11 Jun 1939	26 Dec 1999	HS and MM
262	Harris, Sarildia		--- ----- 1891	24 Dec 1915	Morning Star Chamber 2531, Springridge, LA
87	Helper, A. B.		25 Dec 1848	01 Mar 1946 ?	
22	Henderson, A.	Rev.	10 Sep 1874	09 Jul 1952	Fder & Pres., Independent Benevolent Society of Keatchie, LA, for over 30 yrs
24	Henderson, Margaret		--- ----- 1875	02 Jun 1967	Aunt
5	Henderson, Sirlilven Ansley		08 Jun 1910	28 Apr 1940	
284	Henry, Effie D.	Mrs.		17 Nov 1999	58 yrs
3	Himes, Nellie		13 May 1883	13 May 1954	Mother
114	Hines, Blanche Mae		11 May 1933	29 Apr 1991	
112	Hines, Curtis		09 Nov 1928	22 Feb 1998	Father
287	Hines, Ellen Roberson		--- ----- 1872	18 Dec 1959	
132	Hines, Iantha Conner		05 Jan 1921	02 Apr 1997	An Inspiration to All Who Knew Her
137	Hines, Kato		12 Oct 1904	01 Jul 2002	
119	Hines, Lucy Davidson		31 Jul 1899	24 Oct 1982	
113	Hines, Mack Eura		20 Oct 1935	10 Feb 1996	
91	Hines, Ollie Lee	Mrs.	30 Oct 1922	28 Nov 1995	Mother
309	Hines, Simmie		18 Mar 1900	13 Sep 1985	
118	Hines, Solomon		22 Oct 1893	05 Feb 1967	LOUISIANA PFC CO A 336 LABOR BN TNG WORLD WAR I

CROSSROAD MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY, CADDO PARISH, LA

TUE GENIE FIRST QUARTER 2004

11

ID	DECEDENT	TITLE	BIRTH	DEATH	INSCRIPTION/REMARKS
104	Hines, Tom		21 Apr 1883	20 Nov 1969	
92	Hines, Tom	Jr.	15 Oct 1917	31 Jan 1994	Beloved Husband and Father
120	Hines, William		02 Aug 1886	11 Oct 1960	
121	Hines, Willie Lee		06 Jun 1918	22 Jul 1959	
179	Holliins, Sollie		04 Dec 1890	16 Mar 1951	61 yrs
78	Horton, Elnora J. Scroggins		22 Oct 1909	23 Sep 1980	Double with William Horton
72	Horton, Hannah		18 Oct 1877	16 Jun 1947	
73	Horton, Harvie D.		29 Dec 1917	01 Nov 1953	
82	Horton, Jack		13 Apr 1916	16 Feb 1984	
74	Horton, James	Sr.	--- ----- 1912	--- ----- 1987	PFC US ARMY WORLD WAR II; vault
77	Horton, William		06 Aug 1909		Dead date blank; double with Elnora J. Scroggins Hotton
79	Horton, William Ray	Jr.	14 Dec 1935	04 Sep 1973	
129	House, Elizabeth		08 Oct 1900	01 Nov 1976	
44	House, George	Deacon	--- Jan 1873	01 Jan 1958	
66	House, Jimmie		--- ----- 1891	--- ----- 1979	PVT US ARMY WORLD WAR II; vault
64	House, Julius C.	Sr.	17 Jul 1920	08 Jun 1975	
67	House, Lemmie	Deacon	15 Dec 1902	13 Dec 1982	Father; vault;
239	House, Roy & Joy			28 Feb 1936	Infant twins; Gone To Be Angels
45	House, Sallie			04 Sep 1928	Springhill Delight Chamber 4357
65	House, Willie Ruby		17 May 1900	12 Aug 1971	Mother; vault
69	Howard, Ernestine		21 Jun 1932	07 Mar 1969	36 yrs
242	Hudson, Huey	Sr.	--- ----- 1926	--- ----- 1995	Mom-Maria Davidson Hudson; brother, David Hudson; Aunt, Mrs. Blanch Pipe
191	Hunter, Ella		25 Dec 1872	25 Jun 1958	86 yrs
14	Hunter, Floyd	Jr.	15 Jun 1932	01 Apr 1997	PFC US ARMY; Has a headstone (HS) and a metal marker
4	Jackson, Moody O. C.		15 Nov 1899	01 Aug 1949	
101	Jackson, Stanford		21 Mar 1946	01 May 2002	MM
194	Jenkins, Burton		--- ----- 1900	--- ----- 1955	
196	Jenkins, Tommie	Sr.	30 Mar 1905	15 Dec 1960	
160	Jett, Jessie	Sr.	26 Nov 1919	11 Jan 1999	79 yrs 1 mo 15 days; HS and MM
143	Johns, Addie B. "Suge"		04 Jan 1938	05 Apr 1978	
257	Johnson, Alonzo		20 Feb 1961	17 Nov 1998	
214	Johnson, Bennie		05 Oct 1895	09 Oct 1955	60 yrs
181	Johnson, Betsy				No dates

CROSSROAD MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY, CADDO PARISH, LA

THE GENIE FIRST QUARTER 2004

12

ID	DECEDENT	TITLE	BIRTH	DEATH	INSCRIPTION/REMARKS
235	Johnson, Bobby Charles		21 Dec 1957	15 Sep 1978	
198	Johnson, Cardell		20 Jan 1926	25 Feb 1980	
236	Johnson, Charlie		--- ----- 1906	--- ----- 1997	PVT U S ARMY WORLD WAR II
42	Johnson, Clara		26 Apr 1901	07 Oct 1920	Springhill Delight Chamber 4357/ Belham, LA
199	Johnson, Edd		23 Feb 1907	15 Mar 1985	
205	Johnson, Esau		18 Dec 1890	17 Oct 1939	
197	Johnson, George		-- ----- 1880	--- ----- 1974	94 yrs
227	Johnson, Leon	Deacon	22 Nov 1912	26 Mar 1990	
259	Johnson, Linzie		28 June 1905	05 Sep 1939	34 yrs; two HS: one each at two burial sites side by side; old HS in pieces
234	Johnson, Lizzie		18 Jun 1904	08 Jul 1990	
258	Johnson, Lorenzo		17 Jul 1935	01 Nov 1993	
215	Johnson, Mariah S.		15 Sep 1884	12 Sep 1960	
178	Johnson, Rosetta		--- Jan 1879	02 Mar 1951	Double with Sallie Bell Moore; her sister; source: Ardis Johnson
124	Johnson, Simmie L.		30 Nov 1902	25 Jan 1985	
238	Johnson, Violet	Mrs.	08 Apr 1927	19 Oct 2000	MM
212	Johnson, W. M.		19 Feb 1874	19 Apr 1952	78 yrs
237	Johnson, Willie		12 Apr 1917	11 Oct 1995	
213	Johnson, Zekiel		--- ----- 1879	--- ----- 1954	
305	Jones, Essie B.	Mrs.		--- Feb -----	MM
219	Jones, Horace		20 Jun 1894	24 Feb 1969	
222	Jones, Mary Scroggins		14 Sep 1928	23 Apr 1984	
47	Kelley, Edward		10 Oct 1918	08 Aug 1956	Son
49	Kelley, Johnnie		10 Jul 1902	08 Feb 1963	
148	Kelly, Mary Brown		24 Jan 1903	20 Oct 1987	A Loving Mother
96	Lee, John Henry		03 Mar 1894	28 Feb 1962	
97	Lee, Mattie House		17 Oct 1895	07 Sep 1966	Mother
125	Lee, Pearly		--- ----- 1881	23 Feb 1951	
134	Lee, Rosie "Bud"		02 Feb 1896	13 Jan 1981	
98	Lee, Sallie B.	Mrs.	27 Apr 1913	22 Jun 2000	
261	Lewis, Lizzie Townsend		--- ----- 1864	--- ----- 1937	
209	Mack, Laura		24 Aug 1859	25 May 1930	Headstone of red stone; face of HS was once sprayed with red paint also
32	Mack, Letha			04 Feb 1949	79 yrs
75	Mack, Mahaly			--- May 1910	70 yrs

CROSSROAD MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY, CADDO PARISH, LA

THE GENIE FIRST QUARTER 2004

13

ID	DECEDENT	TITLE	BIRTH	DEATH	INSCRIPTION/REMARKS
208	Mack, Nealon			02 Nov 1937	LOUISIANA PVT 806 PIONEER INF
211	Mack, Nelon		20 Jan 1856 ?	30 May 1946	
180	Marion, Frank			28 Nov 1911	81 yrs
94	Martin, Alphonso		--- ----- 1869	--- ----- 1940	
217	Matin, Ida		28 Jun 1874	28 May 1963	
50	McClain, Eddie		20 Jul 1916	30 Aug 1961	
226	McPeterson, Leola Johnson Morgan		05 Oct 1921	18 Sep 1994	Vault
17	Mearn, Eaver		--- ----- 1848	06 Feb 1926	Morning Star Chamber, Springridge, LA;
231	Mitchell, Theo "Ricky"	Jr.	24 Feb 1956	02 Oct 1983	
230	Mitchell, Vera M. A.		--- ----- 1935	--- ----- 1996	
55	Moore, Lizzie		31 Aug 1900	18 Feb 1969	
177	Moore, Sallie Bell		--- Jul 1895	--- Mar 1961	Double with Rosetta (Bell) Johnson; her sister; source: Ardis Johnson
35	Morgan, Catherine P. (?)		20 Mar 1858	02 Apr 1925	Married Ben Morgan Jan 10, 1872/ Buried April 5, 1925
244	Morgan, Irene		22 Mar 1913	17 Jul 1943	Age 30
62	Neal, Rosie L.		07 Oct 1907	03 Jul 1976	
103	Oglesby, Unetta Jean		15 Jul 1940	16 Nov 1967	
99	Phill, Larry		05 Jan 1952	24 Dec 1976	PVT U S ARMY VIETNAM
240	Piper, Blanch D.		08 May 1901	18 May 2002	Mrs. Blanch Piper is sister of Mrs. Maria (Davidson) Hudson per David Hudso
38	Pipkin, Ellen Johnson		--- ----- 1864	--- ----- 1912	
304	Pipkins, Annie Mae		--- ----- 1955	--- ----- 1995	Vault
175	Pipkins, Effie		--- ----- 1902	--- Aug 1959	57 yrs; has two headstones
291	Pipkins, Jim	Sr.	28 May 1909	02 Aug 1978	Father
40	Pipkins, Judge		23 Sep 1884	13 Dec 1910	
285	Pipkins, Mattie Lee		--- ----- 1917	08 Feb 1951	
41	Pipkins, William		23 Mar 1883	17 Dec 1907	
200	Powell, Dessie Johnson		09 Mar 1903	26 Jan 1989	Mother
201	Powell, Joe		13 Jan 1898	23 Aug 1983	
278	Ra--ps, Robert		--- ----- 1958	--- ----- 19--	Lettering on vault illegible
307	Richardson, Aggie		04 Nov 1883	12 Nov 1957	
279	Richardson, Annie Maud		16 Jan 1908	22 Oct 1979	
43	Richardson, Marie			03 Mar 1909	
88	Riggins, Carl		25 Dec 1913	05 Aug 1936	
29	Riggins, Martha L.		13 Sep 1887	11 Feb 1968	

CROSSROAD MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY, CADDO PARISH, LA

THE GENIE FIRST QUARTER 2004

14

ID	DECEDENT	TITLE	BIRTH	DEATH	INSCRIPTION/REMARKS
162	Roberson, Lillie V.		07 Nov 1935	10 Apr 1985	
16	Roberson, Mara		11 Nov 1893	13 Mar 1898	
275	Roberson, Tom	Sr.	19 Jun 1893	03 Dec 1986	
145	Roberson, Virgia Bennett		21 Jun 1926	10 Nov 1976	Mother
264	Robinson, Ann			14 Jan 1944	78 yrs
295	Robinson, Cloudie		04 May 1936	05 Jan 1995	
298	Robinson, Elsie L.		17 Apr 1937	04 Nov 1995 ?	
159	Robinson, Howard	Sr.	01 Jan 1929	30 Jul 1996	67 yrs; MM
277	Robinson, James		--- ----- 1888	11 Oct 1975	PVT U S ARMY WORLD WAR I
274	Robinson, Lawrence	Jr.	23 Dec 1905	19 May 1980	Beloved Father and Husband
301	Robinson, Levata		18 J-- 1934	21 Apr 2000	MM
21	Robinson, Lillie Mae		--- ----- 1939	08 Jul 1939	
290	Robinson, Lillie V.		10 Jan 1910	27 May 1954	
59	Rogers, Jennie Alexander		10 Sep 1923	20 Mar 1990	
188	Scroggins, Corelia		25 Dec 1894	03 Jan 1950	Wife
110	Scroggins, Donald Ray		22 Jul 1957	04 Jun 2001	
253	Scroggins, Edgar		--- ----- 1880	22 Sep 1969	
108	Scroggins, Frederick		--- ----- 1970	--- ----- 1996	Vault
109	Scroggins, Johnnie	Deacon		16 May 2001	MM
11	Scroggins, Lillian		20 May 1841?	13 Mar 1853 ?	
8	Scroggins, Luceal Connett		05 Nov 1891	21 May 1959	
223	Scroggins, Lucy Bennett		16 Dec 1902	04 Jun 1993	Mother and Grandmother
243	Scroggins, Luginger		19 Jun 1894	31 Oct 1952	58 yrs
218	Scroggins, Macon	Sr.	18 Sep 1900	20 Jul 1964	
7	Scroggins, Tommie		30 Aug 1888	17 Jan 1946	
225	Scroggins, Tommie James		04 Jul 1946	03 Feb 2002	55 yrs
220	Scroggins, Willie		28 Jan 1924	20 Jun 1970	TEXAS STM1 U S NAVY WORLD WAR II
25	Sewell, Susie Anna		20 Nov 1893	08 Apr 1946	
302	Simpson, Jerome		01 Nov 1955	05 Aug 2000	MM
283	Simpson, Melvin	Jr.	04 Oct 1952	22 Jan 1994	U S ARMY
210	Sims, -----		--- ----- 1878	05 Dec 1942	
53	Small, Annie Bell		--- ----- 1885	--- ----- 1978	92 yrs; also MM shows DOB 11 Jun 1884; DOD 24 Jan 1978; Mother
135	Small, Elnora Ford		01 Sep 1912	11 Apr 1980	

CROSSROAD MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY, CADDO PARISH, LA

THE GENIE FIRST QUARTER 2004

15

ID	DECEDENT	TITLE	BIRTH	DEATH	INSCRIPTION/REMARKS
46	Small, Jenkins			25 Sep 1917	Morning Star Chamber 2531, Springridge, LA
186	Small, Jimmie Mattie		24 Aug 1906	26 Aug 1906	Infant
190	Small, Lonnie		--- ----- 1906	--- ----- 1942	
269	Small, Mary		11 Feb 1872	11 Feb 1934	
48	Small, Mary (Baby)		02 Sep 1894	31 Mar 1959	
52	Small, Richard		25 Mar 1883	05 Oct 1967	
268	Small, Will	Sr.	15 Nov 1865	--- ----- 1985	
296	-----son,			09 Mar 1995	Peterson Funeral Home metal marker; Shreveport/Arcadia, Louisiana
263	Strong, Easter		06 Feb 1872	21 Dec 1922	
266	Strong, Lindsey		04 Sep 1897	26 Nov 1965	
122	Suel, Charlie		22 Aug 1885	04 Oct 1953	
26	Suewell, John		15 Jan 1863	23 Mar 1922	
144	Taylor, Hugh		10 Dec 1894	13 Dec 1975	Husband
123	Taylor, Jannie		--- ----- 1886	17 Jan 1944	
161	Taylor, Mattie S.		22 Jun 1906	29 Mar 1983	
90	Taylor, Willie		--- Nov 1886	02 Dec 1962	76 yrs
10	Thomas, -----		--- Mar 1866	15 Apr 1941	
2	Thomas, Andrew			08 Oct 1898	95 yrs
9	Thomas, E.	Jr.	18 Nov 1934	02 Aug 1935	
172	Thomas, Era		01 May 1913	26 Mar 1964	
189	Thomas, Jack			13 Dec 1914	
254	Tilmon, Carrie		--- ----- 1875	--- ----- 1903	
256	Tilmon, Ellen		--- ----- 1883	--- ----- 1926	
255	Tilmon, Richard		--- ----- 1870	--- ----- 1925	
224	Tisby, Diane Brooks		18 Aug 1956	11 Aug 2001	MM
111	Tyson, Mathew		04 Apr 1927	26 Jul 2002	
107	Wagner, Larence W.		14 May 1925	21 Dec 1991	U S NAVY WORLD WAR II; metal marker and a headstone
89	Waines, Letha		--- ----- 1891	20 Jan 1944	
280	Wake, Dinna				No dates; name inscribed on one side of cement slab for double gravesite
282	Wake, Walter ?				No dates; double with Dinna Wake; "Walter" inscribed on cement slab
153	Washington, Ethel		--- ----- 1911	--- ----- 1994	MM
152	Washington, George A.		--- ----- 1897	--- ----- 1996	MM
204	Washington, Hattie S.		20 May 1898	30 Sep 1989	

CROSSROAD MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY, CADDO PARISH, LA

THE GENIE FIRST QUARTER 2004

ID	DECEDENT	TITLE	BIRTH	DEATH	INSRIPTION/REMARKS
93	Washington, Mary Ann		--- ----- 1877	--- Oct 1945	74 yrs
136	Watkins, Lela Virginia (Jackson)		11 Oct 1914	15 Aug 1988	
12	White, Patience			03 Aug 1912	60 yrs
192	Williams, Carrie		--- ----- 1907	--- ----- 1984	
130	Williams, Daniel		12 May 1896	03 Jul 1975	
151	Williams, Jerry		13 Mar 1940	23 May 1993	A1C U S AIR FORCE VIETNAM
273	Williams, Johnny Ray		10 Sep 1952	17 July 1983	
272	Williams, Leola J.		06 Apr 1908	23 Mar 1989	
71	Williams, Nancy			15 Dec 1948	67 yrs
102	Williams, Willia A.		23 Sep 1887	29 Jan 1964	
36	Wright, Winnie		--- ----- 1831	14 Mar 1906	75 yrs

**CROSSROAD MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY
SPRINGRIDGE, DESOTO PARISH, LOUISIANA**

16

The Crossroad Missionary Baptist Church Cemetery consists primarily of African-American decedents and a few Caucasian decedents.

DIRECTIONS: To reach the Crossroad Missionary Baptist Church Cemetery in Springridge, DeSoto Parish, Louisiana from Shreveport, travel south on Highway 71. At the intersection of Highway 71 and Highway 525 (Springridge Texas Stateline Road), go south on Highway 525 for fourteen (14) miles. Make a left at the intersection of Highway 525 and John Gin Road, traveling east on John Gin Road, for four (4) miles, arriving at the Crossroad Missionary Baptist Church on your right. The first street on your right after passing the Church for no more than one-tenth of a mile is Cemetery Road. Make a right on Cemetery Road for three-tenths (.3) of a mile and you will arrive at the Crossroad Cemetery on your right.

SUGGESTED WEB SITES TO VISIT

Compiled by Herman Weiland

If you are searching in South Carolina, the Department of Archives and History has a good website. You can search several databases by location, topics or individuals.
<http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/search/default.asp>

There is also a very good South Carolina site at sciway, pronounced SKY-WAY, which is an acronym for South Carolina Information Highway. <http://www.sciway.net/>

You may find some helpful links and hints on web searching at Genealogy Ancestors Search.
<http://www.wasatch.com/~ross/>

German Genealogy Resources and Links are at: <http://home.att.net/~wee-monster/>

German Ostfreisland help is at: <http://www.alaska.net/~dsewell/>

German Ostfreisland Traditions and explanations are at:
<http://www.summitsoftware.com/Ostfriesen/traditions.htm>

Wales Genealogy resource help and links too many helpful sites are at
http://members.tripod.com/~Caryl_Williams/index-2.html

Quaker researchers unfamiliar with Hinshaws books may find some help here.
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~quakers/hinshaw.htm>

The Tennessee Cemetery transcription project is underway; you may find your cemetery listed here. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~cemetery/tenn.html#jackson>

This site has a progressive map showing the growth of the United States from 1650.
<http://www.ac.wvu.edu/~stephan/Animation/us.gif>

Kindred Konnections has this site which may help you find a surname.
<http://www.mytrees.com/surnames.html>

The **1850 Census for Caddo Parish, LA** is now on-line, to access it and other selected Louisiana parish censuses visit this site at <http://www.rootsweb.com/~cenfiles/la.htm>

Try this site to locate **small towns** all over the country and find out information about them. There is a list of cemeteries in the county the town is in and links to libraries, museums and historical sites. You'll have a ball here. www.ePodunk.com

A great place to learn how to write your **family history** and preserve it for posterity is at:
www.storypreservation.com/

“THIS I REMEMBER”

By J. V. Harris

Dr. Gladney had planted almost all of his entire place in sorghum and had built a huge silo of concrete, and as we moved on the place, the sorghum was being cut and blown into the silo to be used as cattle feed for his cattle during the winter. It was early enough for us to start to school, and along with the neighbors boys and girls, the Browns, the Jennings, and Martins, we walked the two miles to school each morning, taking our books and our lunches, and many times carrying a gallon of buttermilk or a pound of butter to a customer on the way. After school, we returned the same way, and on arriving at home, we always had plenty of chores to do as well as help with the main work of chopping cotton, hoeing cotton, picking cotton or whatever happened to need doing. The Lusitanian had been sunk and the boys from home were getting ready to enter the war. Pancho Villa had been quieted and the boys had returned from Mexico. I remember walking home from school, and as we passed the old Opera House just southwest of the square and across the road from the Clingman house, we could hear the sharp reports of the Springfield rifles as the soldiers learned how to shoot.

By this time there were a few cars around, but mostly in the hands of the doctors and they had to also keep their horse and buggy for use in weather when the roads would be completely impassable to the new horseless carriages. Most of the transportation was still by wagon, buggy and horseback.

We still went to church in Homer, that being the closest Church, and mother insisted that her boys attend Sunday school and church. Mother was a Baptist, and we boys went to the Baptist church. Father was a Methodist, but rarely attended any church. Once in a while he would go. Our church was then located on South Main St., just a block behind and a little west of the Methodist church which was on North Main Street, then called College Street. I remember the little Methodist Church, made of bricks, and looking like a picture out of a book, all covered with ivy. The Baptist church was larger, but was made of wood with a double entrance, one on the east side and one on the west, with the church facing north. There was a basement in the building which was divided into classrooms for the younger children. I remember most of the teachers who taught me for those years, Mr. D. W. Knight Mr. E. H. Fortson, and others. I remember the steeple with the bell in it, and how the rope hung down in the entrance, and how it was run on Sunday mornings to invite the people to church. I remember how the bats used to fly out when the bell was rung, and at night how they used to be almost everywhere catching the insects that gathered by the brightly lit front of the church. Homer had a telephone office now, (a central) but there were still no sewers or gas lines in the town.

On promotion day on the last Sunday in September, every child had to have a part on the general Sunday school promotion program. I was assigned a part, but during the week, it became misplaced and they assigned me another. It was just a small clipping out of one of the religious magazines and I learned it the best I could. On Sunday morning, however, just before time for my recitation, another boy stood on the platform and gave the same piece that I was supposed to give. Buck fever or stage

fright or call it whatever you will struck me and though I did make it to the platform and begin the recitation, I never got through with it. I broke down and cried like a baby and had to leave the platform. The next week, they asked me to come to prayer meeting and to recite the Lord's Prayer, so that I might overcome the stage fright that I had suddenly developed. I tried that also, but the same thing happened, and I remember the comforting hand of the old deacon, Dr. T. N. Nix as he talked to me, and I remember particularly the quarter that he gave me to spend for myself for trying. Next day, on the way home from school, my brother and I passed by the bakery (there was one in Homer, then) and the smell of freshly baked bread overcame us and we invested the quarter in five loaves of bread which we proceeded to eat on the way home.

Boys do strange things without thought. We were no exceptions. One day in the early spring when the hyacinths were at their best, we passed by the home of Mr. Will Knighton. Now Mrs. Knighton's flowers, especially the gorgeous hyacinths in full bloom would create envy in the heart of any flower lover. Temptation was there and we decided to yield and to take a couple of those beautiful hyacinths home to mother without asking permission of anyone. However, Mrs. Knighton saw us, knew us, and we also had a telephone in our home and when we came in the house, mother had already been informed about the flowers. One of the hardest things that I ever had to do was to apologize to Mrs. Knighton for stealing her flowers, though it probably helped me more than many other lessons that I learned.

Being eleven years old, I felt that I had to roam around in the woods a bit, and sometimes my brother who was nine couldn't make the trips that I made. There was a colored boy on the farm about my age, Gus was his name, who made many of the trips with me. This particular spring, we were walking through the fields on the farm of Mr. C. M. Lyons, and came to a little bottom field where he had planted sugar cane. It hadn't sprouted, and was good and firm, and just to make things right, it had rained and a couple of stalks of cane had washed up. Without stopping, we picked them up and in the edge of the woods, we stopped to eat that juicy cane, and then went on home. Nothing was said about it, but next day when I got home from school, I wondered why Mr. Lyons was sitting on the porch with Papa. I didn't have long to wonder, but I went on inside the room next to the porch where I could hear their conversation. Mr. Lyons was talking and I could hear Him as he said: "Walter, I walked across this little cane patch, and I found the tracks of two boys. I followed them and found where they had pulled two stalks of cane and then I went on into the edge of the woods and found where they had eaten them. Tracks led for there on up this way, but I lost them, and I don't know who could have been the boys. I came on in and used your telephone to call the sheriff and he is coming out to see if he can find out who the boys are."

There was more talk like this, and I crawled under the bed. Jail was the last place that I wanted to go, and believe me, I was scared. In fact, after a little more of that talk, Papa called me out on the porch and when he asked me if I knew of it, I owned up to it in tears. I didn't get a whipping. I had suffered plenty, and I had learned another lesson. Since then, I may have taken a stalk of cane from a growing field, but only when I had permission and never have I pulled up anything that was planted that belonged to another. Gus had already been whipped soundly and it was several days before I knew that Mr. Major Lyons and my father knew all the time, who had done it.

While living on this place, I killed my first rabbit with a shotgun, and my first squirrel. One Sunday right after we had come home from church in the wagon, as we drove into the big yard, we saw two coveys of quails fighting inside the fence. We drove on by and Papa went into the house and got his gun and came back and with one shot killed eight of the birds which we had for supper. We found and robbed a bee gum in the woods and set traps in the snow for quail and rabbits during the winter. During the cold weather, I would have to climb to the top of that silo and shovel down the cold silage into the wagon, spread cottonseed meal on it and help to haul it out to the troughs in the feed lot. Before spring came and the grass came up, all of that sorghum was gone. One lesson on nature that we learned while we lived here. If you want to catch a whole nest of bumble bees, just get a jug and stick it in the hole in the ground where they go in and out and stir them up a little and they will all fly up into the jug. However, we didn't use a jug. We preferred the more courageous attack method of stirring up the nest and then running away, at some point when we began to tire, to reach up and push off our cap and the bees would dive on it and we could slow down enough to get our breath again. On this particular Sunday afternoon, the four boys, Malcolm and I and two of Uncle Glover's boys who lived there also, had found a bumblebee nest down the road a short distance, and had really stirred them up. They were mad enough to strike at any thing that came in sight, and they did. There was an old colored man who walked by the nest, knowing nothing of it, and not aware that a nest was anywhere around until they struck like a flock of bombers on their way to Berlin. They did their work well, and I think that every bomber hit the target for that old Negro came on up to the store all swelled up and stung all over. Of course we knew nothing of them.

During the summer, the boys of the neighborhood, particularly the Brown twins, Ellis and Elton and Malcolm and I built a pond in a little branch between, the two houses so that we might have a place to go swimming. Spring rains or heavy rains that next fall and winter washed the dam out, but we had our fun in it while there.

All through the fourth and halfway through the fifth, I continued to go to school in Homer, but at the end of 1917, our family moved again to another farm seven miles south of Homer, on the Eastep place. This was a regular little community, which boasted a sawmill and a store, and a one-room school just a mile up the road. Baugh School House, with one teacher, Miss Beatrice Seals, was a never to be forgotten experience. Standing on the edge of a timbered hill, with well water, and wood fires, and all the grades in the school in one room, and the teacher in firm control over all, many lessons were leaned. The war was on and young man after young man was leaving for camp and the wars. There were also the epidemics of Spanish Influenza that brought more casualties than the shells of the Germans. Patriotism was at its peak in this school among these boys who were too young to go, but deep in their hearts desired to go. There was a challenge also among them, and one of the boys decided that he would take up a dare and through sarcasm or otherwise show disrespect for the American Flag. When the other boys of the school had cornered him and dragged him to the flag, he was glad to apologize for his desecration by kissing the flag. There was no appealing to the courts that it was against his religion. There was applied what might be called concerted pressure on him and he was glad to recant.

Here, I fell desperately in love with a young lady at least a year or so my elder, and had my first fight with a cousin of mine about her. It wasn't that he was beating my time, or going with her, for neither of us were recognized as other than little kids by

her, but we fought for the privilege of placing a Christmas present under the tree for her. Neither of us had confessed to her our affection, and the lady never knew of the battle that was fought over that privilege. I gave her the present that Christmas.

At Christmas, the school had a community Christmas party. The older boys of the school went into the woods and cut down a holly tree with berries that would reach from the floor of the little stage to the top of the room. There were plenty of extra limbs to shape the tree, and for several days before Christmas, the pupils decorated the tree. The smaller boys and girls made paper chains and colored them and hung them on. Others strung popcorn for further decoration. Then little candles were placed over the tree, taking care that none of the flames from them might touch the leaves above it and set the tree afire. Everyone brought presents for their friends and loved ones, and everyone in the community got a present or two. Some, more than others and the popular girls received the acclaim of most of the boys. There was a program with each grade having a part of it, and in fact, most of the children in the school had a speaking part on the program, and if they did not, then the parents had a just complaint against the teacher who was playing favorites. There was the school picnic down in the pasture just before the school closing and I remember that most of the Baird children had whooping cough and couldn't attend.

Down in front of our house about 50 yards was a pond that furnished water to Mr. Eastep's sawmill, and we kids had a fine time in the pond, swimming on it in the summer, fishing in it, and in the winter when it froze over, skating on it though we had no ice skates. It was while we lived on this place that we bought a phonograph. We had seen several others during the past couple of years, but most of them had been Victrolas, with the flat records and the picture of the little white dog with his ears pricked up in a listening attitude with the words "His Master's Voice" indicating what a true tone they had. However, this type of machine used steel needles, and had to be changed at least on every other record, so we bought one of the new Edison Amberolas. This one had cylindrical records, had no long horn above like the others, and used a diamond needle that never had to be changed. I remember the clear voices of Ada Jones and Billy Murray as they sang their duets or solos such as Snow Deer, Silver Bell and Red Wing. Then "K-K-Katie" and "Tramp Tramp" were catching fire and so was "Good bye Broadway, Hello France". All the neighbors used to come over and we would play all the records including the solo about "The Preacher and the Bear", the story of a preacher who went hunting on Sunday morning and met a big grizzly bear and his pleas to the Lord to help him out of his trouble.

I remember the night we got word that the armistice had been signed. We didn't know it until almost midnight and we heard someone shooting up about Mr. Doug's house. It could mean only two things, either his house was on fire or the war was over. We looked out and could see no fire, so Papa went up to see what the trouble was, and he was celebrating the news he had just received from town. The Kaiser had signed a truce and Brother would not have to leave in the morning for the war.

We moved from this place to Will Hightower's place 3 miles East of Athens that Christmas where we lived for four more years. [The End]

1860 Caddo Parish, Louisiana Agricultural Schedule

Transcribed and submitted by Joe Slattery
Library Specialist in Genealogy Department

The following names were transcribed from microfilm T-1136, Number 6, found at the Genealogy Department at Shreve Memorial Library, Broadmoor Branch. The Genealogy Department has the 1860 Agricultural Schedules for Ascension Parish through Winn Parish. They are not indexed or in alphabetical order, just in order of visit from a census taker. The Genealogy Department also has the Agricultural Schedules for Louisiana for 1850, 1870, and 1880. On the 1880 Agricultural Schedule, there are 48 columns of information. The first column is the name of owner, agent, or manager of the farm. This is the only column which I have transcribed. The handwriting was hard to decipher at times, so there may be some errors. I know of several misspellings of names by the census taker, but have kept his spellings. On most of these, the researcher can tell which name is meant. Following are a few of the other columns of data which can be found on the microfilm: acres of land, cash value of the farm, horses, mules, cows, sheep, swine, value of the livestock, wheat-in bushels, Indian corn-in bushels, oats, rice, rye, tobacco, cotton, peas, beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, value of produce, butter, cheese, hay, wine, rope, sugar, molasses, orchard produce and honey.

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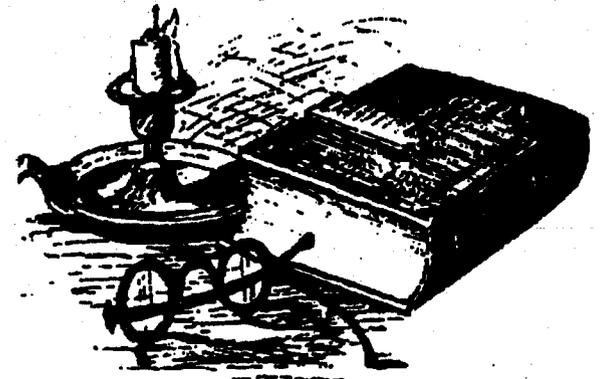
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BOOK REVIEWS

By Herman Weiland

TITLE: THE SECRET DANITES, KANSAS' FIRST JAYHAWKERS by Todd Mildfelt

ORDER FROM: Todd Mildfelt Publishing, P O Box 265, Richmond, KS 66080-0265

COST: \$15.95 + tax for Kansas Residents, \$2.00 additional for postage and handling.

There have been many books written outlining the historic events which happened during the pre-civil war "**Bleeding Kansas**" period. Many of these will mention a secret group called "The Danites". Todd Mildfelt has used many of the events portrayed in these other sources and by using the manuscripts of **Charles F. W. Leonhardt**, documents the actions of the "Danites" in those events. These manuscripts of Leonhardt's were donated to the Kansas State Historical Society in Topeka, Kansas by family members over 50 years ago. Leonhardt probably recorded more information on the "Danites" than any other person. This book is the story of that secret group, who worked against the pro-slavery forces, as seen through the eyes of this Charles Leonhardt who came to Kansas in 1857 to help Kansas become a free state. Although he arrived in Kansas in the middle of the struggle, Leonhardt quickly made himself known and became involved with some of the most intriguing and important characters in the unfolding drama that impacted territorial Kansas. These accounts offer valuable insight into this unknown chapter of Kansas territorial history. There are many instances of Leonhardt's involvement in Kansas politics and military actions included within the book. If you have ancestors from that period in Kansas history or are intrigued by what went on in this precursor to the Civil War then this book will be a valuable addition to your bookshelf.

(2003, 6 X 9, 132pp, Notes, Bibliography, indexed, soft cover)

Please refer to "**The GENIE**", Vol. 36, Issue 1 (2002) for additional information on this "Bleeding Kansas" period.

Recent Donations to the Genealogy Section, Broadmoor Library

"**THE MONUMENT**" a quarterly newsletter of the **Morrow County, Ohio** Genealogical Society, Mount Gilead, Ohio. **1994 through 2003 Issues**. The primary items published are copied articles of genealogical interest from the counties older newspapers, The Morrow County Independent and The Morrow County Sentinel.

"**WCGA BULLETIN**" periodical of the **Warren County, Tennessee**, Genealogical Association, McMinnville, Tennessee. **1998 through 2000 Issues**.

"**FAYETTE FAMILIES**" periodical of the **Fayette County, Pennsylvania** Genealogy Society, Uniontown, Pennsylvania. **1993 through 1996 Issues**.

Thanks to member Helene Pockrus for the following favorites:

There may be help for you at www.surnamesupersearch.com/

There is an online Genealogical Database Index available which will help you to find any family databases searchable through the WEB at www.gentree.com/gentree.html

The Colonial Louisiana site at www.geocities.com/~colony/colony.html has many links to Colonial Louisiana research including a Query Board. Check this one out.

The Southern Families Traveller has this site at <http://misc.traveller.com/genealogy> this has many links to Internet Resources for Southern Family Research.

The Cajun Clickers Computer Club in Baton Rouge has a Genealogy Group. This Group has a site at www.clickers.org/genealogy which has many links that might help you.

* * * * *

The *News 'N Notes* from the St. Louis Genealogical Society lists the following:

500,000 Illinois land entries are on the Secretary of State site located at:

http://landplats.ilsos.net/Flash/FTP_Illinois.html

Genealogists always want to know about dates, here are some sites to check out, all are different but I'm sure you'll find a favorite.

<http://www.travelfurther.net/dates/datesrus.asp>

<http://www.wiskit.com/calendar.html>

<http://calendarhome.com/tyc>

<http://www.vpcalendar/>

* * * * *

Cyber Space Genealogists

Have you discovered a good Web Site that might be of interest to our other members?

Please send that web site address (URL) to hweiland@bellsouth.net

* * * * *

Authors or Publishers

Have you authored or published a genealogical or historical book? The ALTGA will be happy to print a review of that book in the GENIE in exchange for a donated copy. Those donated book copies are then placed in the Genealogy Section of the Shreveport, Broadmoor Library. Exposure generally produces sales.

Nightriders and Vigilantes

Submitted by Glynn McCalman
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Folks on Coon Trail Road rose unusually early on Easter Sunday, April 17, 1870. Some rose early to prepare for the holiday. Probably even more rose because they couldn't sleep. Sleep wasn't easy after young Dan Dean and a friend or two rode by on the night before pleading for trustworthy citizens to meet at nine o'clock next morning over at Clem Wilson's place. The purpose of the gathering would be to confront the violence and terror which had invaded their community and impacted not only their area around Wheeling, Louisiana, but from Natchez, Mississippi to the Texas border and beyond. And before the day was over a dozen or so men would be shot to death, others would be running for their lives to Texas, and the most dangerous network of serial killers in the state's history would be ended.

PURPOSE OF THIS WRITING

But by what authority does an outsider who never lived in the area dare attempt to describe what happened there? The easiest answer is also the honest one. It's because the story is just too fascinating to ignore, especially when one's ancestors and other kin (mostly descendants of Peter Bird) lived in the community during that period and participated integrally in the accompanying drama.

The basic information available to us concerning the story comes from a little book about the "Nightriders" published in 1963 by Richard Briley, III, a native of the area. A more recent one, "The Nightrider Chronicles" was published by Jack Peebles in 2001. Peebles repeated much of what Briley had written and added some details which weren't available for the earlier author. One of Briley's most reliable sources was written by John Teddlie nearly a century ago. Unfortunately, we have not found that earlier writing. (Teddlie's primary source of information was probably his mother-in-law, Mariah Hicks Curry, a granddaughter of Peter Bird and wife of vigilante Sam Curry.)

Rather than repeat many details from the previous books we are attempting to describe here the environment of that Easter Sunday, especially some of the neighbors of the nightriders who became vigilantes to eradicate the terrorism from their midst. Having heard from childhood about the nightrider gang and knowing that at least six of our ancestors were their neighbors, we have wanted for several years to get a better understanding of what happened and to what extent our family was involved. We never expected, however, to find just how personally they were involved or how extensive were the relationships between them and so many other participants. We also didn't expect to reach conclusions that would prompt the offering of a "meddling" recommendation.

Some of the families connected in some way to the Nightrider/Vigilante showdown were Birds, Hicks, Shaws, Neals, Robbins, McCains, Rogers, Teddlies, Currys, Wilsons, Strouds, Luthers, Strouds, Roes, Bazers and many more.

VIOLENCE AND FEAR

Somehow between 1860 and 1870 this typical rural community erupted into gruesome violence that terrified ordinary folks for miles around and eventually seized attention of more distant observers throughout the nation. If today's technology had been available, reporters would have been on hand for extended assignments to project the drama around Wheeling to the national audience. It was that serious. For the last 135 years people most qualified to know have disagreed on details concerning the nightriders. And for many of those years some who knew/know some of the details have chosen not to reveal what they have known, or at least what they were told.

Eighty-nine year old Ed Kelley, a descendant of vigilantes, seems to express the simple opinion typical of most, via, that some of what has been reported is true, and some isn't. There has been general consensus, however, on some basics. A network of robber-killers had evolved whose victims were so numerous that the predators dug a number of large dry holes, ("wells") for several miles along the "Natchez-Camino Real" road to dispose of the bodies. One such well alone between Wheeling and Campground Road was reported later to have contained the remains of 40 bodies. Two other wells over near Iatt Creek were said to be used for holding the gang's prisoners.

For fear of gang retaliation many local residents, including law officials, were afraid to even talk about the situation, much less take action against it. Briley and Peebles have presented detailed descriptions of the violence and fear, so we want repeat them here. They describe men, women and children who were shot in the back, bludgeoned, slashed, and otherwise killed by whatever means necessary to avoid detection. Gold and other valuables were removed from the murdered victims while their horses, wagons, carriages and other more visible belongings were rushed away by gang members, usually westward, to be sold or traded for money or other valuables. "Outer circle" members of the gang cooperated either consciously or without asking questions. When the neighbors began to suspect what was going on and who was doing it they mostly kept quiet for fear of retribution.

WAGES OF WAR

Civilized people who aren't willing to resign themselves to the inevitability of violence and terror must search for its causes. Behavioral scientists should be more proficient for this than this writer, but even amateurs are permitted opinions. There may be a helpful clue toward understanding the violence of the nightriders in some words of a recent book reviewer, Randy Fertel. He said of David Maraniss' recent book "They marched into Sunlight" (concerning our nation's involvement in Viet Nam) that "the costliest wages of war are lifetimes spent in hating".

Those of us who grew up during the great American Depression of the 1930s and the fears surrounding World War II may not always be as sympathetic as we should be with those who complain about their growing up environment. But our ancestors who endured the conditions surrounding the Civil War and its aftermath had even more reason to lack total sympathy for the "hardships" of our generation. And perhaps even they didn't realize that the greatest of their hardships was hatred. All wars are tragic, but the tragedies of the

American Civil War may have exceeded any other of our wars because of its very personal nature, and the accompanying hatreds. Families were divided, casualties were high, the South was bankrupted, humiliated and to a dangerous extent, devoid of hope. And the wages of war seemed especially hard to pay in that portion of Louisiana. Hate and despair simmered, and then erupted into epidemic, uncontrolled violence.

But since these "wages" were paid similarly throughout the South, why should this little area along the boundary of Winn and Grant Parishes have reached such a unique level of terror? Was it because of the humiliation that was added to insult when the "reconstructors" decided to form a new parish from Winn, name it Grant for the hated general/president who had defeated them, and then name the parish seat for his vice president, Colfax? Imagine a battle scarred CSA veteran having to go through Grant to pay his taxes at Colfax. There were even rumors that former slaves might even control the local government. Welcome to the wages of war.

Adding further to the frustration of the local citizenry was the location of the division line between the two parishes. Why did it have to run right through their community, leaving for example the Birds and Shaws in Grant Parish, but the church they had built in Winn? Some families whose land was divided by the new line of separation must now travel to both Winnfield and Colfax (45 miles apart) to attend to routine parish business. No wonder that the majority of the estimated more than 150 nightrider members lived within a few miles of Wheeling. To ignore the probable impact of the war's brutality and its aftermath on the events leading up to the Easter showdown would be foolish. On the other hand, to blame all of the crimes of the "nightriders" on the war would be equally foolish. [Original sin wasn't born of cannon fire at Fort Sumter.]

Ironically, the citizens of Winn Parish had generally opposed secession from the Union. Wise citizens anticipated, at least partially, the fruits of the catastrophe. But once the movers and shakers committed the southern states to that course, emotions swelled in favor of their almost exclusively southern roots. Families around Wheeling contributed their sons and passions as fervently, if not more so, than other regions of the south. Names for new babies reflected their newborn patriotism toward the South. When one little girl was born into the home of a local family on June 22, 1863, in the middle of the war they named her "Rebel Lee" Hargis, thereby incorporating both the name of the CSA general and pride for the "rebel" cause.

But allegiance to the South didn't distinguish this area from others. Why then such unique violence around Wheeling? Geography?

THE LAY OF THE LAND

The tragic drama surrounding the nightriders might never have happened without the unique geographic significance of the area. During the middle 1800s two important highways crossed at the community which came to be called Wheeling. One of those roads linked the Parish seat at Winnfield with the town of Montgomery on Red River. It is designated today as State Highway #34. Of even more historic significance was the other highway which passed from east to west through Wheeling. It crossed Louisiana from Natchez to Texas,

and during the years surrounding the Civil War and during postwar reconstruction provided a vital thoroughfare for the hordes of settlers who fled the southern states of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and the Carolinas toward Texas and even Mexico. That route is known today as Harrisonburg Road, but there is disagreement on what it was called in the years surrounding the Civil War. Some feel with good reason that it was an extension of the Natchez Trace and should be remembered by that name. Others, also with good reason, see it as a stage of El Camino Real or The Old Spanish Trail.

Regardless of what it was called, it was the location of this thoroughfare which facilitated the rise and proliferation of high jacking, robberies and murders commonly attributed to the gang referred to as the nightriders (because much of their activity occurred under cover of darkness). It passed through a relatively isolated semi-wilderness of forests and marsh brakes, and in an era when scarce police resources were applied elsewhere.

The crossing of the two highways was and is about half way between the Red River port of Montgomery to the southwest (six miles) and Atlanta to the northeast (six miles). The place of crossing never was as important a business center as those little towns, but it was a very strategic crossroads. Moreover, a zoom-in map of the area reveals that it was not just the crossing of El Camino Real and the Montgomery-Winnfield roads. Another route went north toward Couley, and another south toward Hargis with a cutoff road to Montgomery called Coon Trail. This means that there were at least six entrances/exits from Wheeling, a significant benefit for anyone who wanted to avoid ambush or otherwise escape pursuers. Of course horsemen and pedestrians in the area also used uncharted but familiar shortcut trails across and beside farm fields and pastures.

Today Wheeling doesn't appear to be a very important spot, either on the map (if a map with Wheeling is found) or when examined up close. It's just a little crossroads among the pastures and pine forests of southwestern Winn and northwestern Grant Parishes. The busiest traffic season is probably the one we discovered on a Saturday night late last June when roaring lawnmower races revved up rams at a farm less than a mile from the crossroads down the old Trace road to the west. The community seems otherwise mostly quiet. More than a century and a quarter ago, however, some very strange things were going on (very near where the mowers would eventually race) which terrorized the community, forced the attention of people in faraway places, and came to a climax at Cousin Clem Wilson's place on that unusual Easter morning.

THE ACCUSED

To understand is not to justify, but if we can understand the root causes of the nightrider violence we may have achieved a good first step toward recognizing omens which precede, and might help us prevent some violence. As part of this attempt to understand, we study briefly two of the main actors in the drama.

Uncle Dan Kimbrell

The postmaster/storekeeper at Wheeling was a many-faceted entrepreneur. According to Briley he was Sunday School Superintendent at Mt. Zion Church. He owned a farm and a

sort of wayside inn convenient to travelers on The Natchez-Camino Real within a stone's throw of Barefoot School and less than a mile from Wheeling Crossroads. His name was Dilson "Uncle Dan" Kimbrell. He, his wife "Aunt Polly" and their children had come from Mississippi a few years earlier, sadly leaving behind the little grave of their deceased infant. When another child died at Wheeling Aunt Polly insisted on burying it near her home so that she could see the grave from her bedroom window. Their three sons, who were old enough, "Laws" (Lawson), "Billy" (William) and "Shep" (Owen), served with other Wheeling area boys under the flag of the Confederacy. But when they came home both they and their community had changed. They and their neighbors were impoverished and subjected to the hated Yankee domination. And many of the young veterans had become war-hardened and predictably bitter. They had paid and would continue to pay the wages of war.

Dan and Polly was an apparently pleasant, respected and compatible couple who held considerable influence in the community and might have been remembered that way except for some other, less visible, but more memorable activities. Simply stated, during the 1860s their home became a center for robbing and killing (with serial killer proportion) travelers who stopped at their home for overnight lodging. From early in the war their wealth and dreams began to fade. In 1860 they owned 22 slaves and had property valued at \$23,000, a very sizable amount for that era and area. After the war the bulk of their wealth was gone. Understandably, they and their neighbors blamed the Yankees. And their earliest hostilities were probably directed toward the northerners. So when an occasional Yankee carpet bagger opportunist happened their way, their temptation to become opportunists themselves was understandable and to some eyes, justifiable. It was not without some pride that a relative in the community told me nearly two decades ago that our great uncles Jonathan and Ambrose Prather (who lived across Nantachie Creek from the Kimbrells) died as a result of robbing Yankees of their gold (though not as members of the nightriders as far as I know). This apparently happened toward the end of the war, inasmuch as Ambrose is known to have died in 1865. Their sister, Louisa Prather, married Peter Bird's son Lewis Garner Bird, and they were the ancestors of the Bradley, Arkansas Birds (including this writer).

But before long the Kimbrells' acquired taste for robbing and killing of Yankees expanded to include other travelers, virtually anyone who might be carrying valuables. The following example of their work was described by both Briley and Peebles. An elderly couple who stopped overnight at their home, after being warmly welcomed, dined and provided a room for rest, arose early to continue their migration westward. But as the guest was hitching his team Uncle Dan bashed the old man's head with an axe while Aunt Polly invited the old woman out into her garden where she slashed her throat.

Briley's vivid description of how Aunt Polly slit the throats of her victims while one of her daughters caught the blood in a dishpan to avoid staining the floors is especially gruesome and would appear to be incredible except that he insists that Polly's descendants verified the repugnant details.

The possessions of the old couple were put out of sight, their buggy taken to a blacksmith shop for repainting and the bodies were hidden just a few hours before Mt. Zion's pastor, Rev. James Hicks and his wife Molcy Bird (daughter of Peter Bird) dropped

in for a pastoral visit. Some forty years later John Teddlie, who had married Molcy's granddaughter, Althea "Bloss" Curry, further described the event as it had been told to him by (probably) his mother-in-law, Mariah Jane Hicks Curry, husband of Sam Curry.

According to earlier writers Uncle Dan was shot by a twelve year old boy whose father had been killed by Dan in a semi-successful attempt to kill both the man and the boy. After Dan's gun failed and the boy made a successful escape, the youth returned to the scene a few days later, waited for Dan, and shot him. Dan managed to get home, where he lingered several weeks in seclusion before dying. Afraid or ashamed to seek medical attention openly, he and/or his family concocted a false reason for his seclusion and illness. However, on more than one occasion during the seclusion a family member was dispatched to bring Dr. Thomas Harrison from St. Maurice, blindfolded, to attend the patient.

During that spring of 1869 while Dan Kimbrell was gradually dying life went on in the community. Crops were planted, post-war reconstruction belched along, and babies were born. One of those babies was born across Nantachie Creek from the Kimbrells on Campground Road. She was the second child of Lewis and Louisa Prather Bird and named Alice Anna Bird. She would become my grandmother.

John West

The other primary actor in the drama was John West (born Elbert Weston), who had moved from Texas to Winn Parish in 1853 and settled just north of the Natchez-Camino road, five miles south of Atlanta. Like Kimbrell he also was active in a local (Atlanta) Methodist Church, serving as a Sunday School teacher of adults, then Superintendent, deacon/steward and music leader. Though younger than Dan Kimbrell, he too was an entrepreneur, having built a sawmill and two cotton gins near his home and was Justice of the Peace for Ward Six. This latter title made him the chief legal official in the community. He had served in the Civil War and, like Kimbrell, had hopes dashed by it. He hated the Yankees, especially the carpet baggers, with religious passion. To rob the Yankees was easy to rationalize. To many of the area it was a "patriotic" act.

West was popular enough in the community that he was able to recruit significant numbers of men, mostly veterans of the war, for his "home guard" clan. As Briley wrote, long before Winn Parish had Huey P. Long, they had John West as a "kingfish". But, again like Kimbrell, the target was gradually expanded to include travelers who appeared to have resalable valuables. Descriptions of his activities were equal in horror to those of the Kimbrells, and beyond. An excerpt from Peebles' Nightrider Chronicles is offered as evidence.

"At the moment the child began to scream as if it could understand what was being said. Stirred by the cries and enraged by Dan's taunts, West in terrible wrath holstered his gun, grabbed the child and, slinging it around by the dress, slammed its head against one of the interior gin posts. Then dropping the body beside the woman, the mad gang leader, roaring like a bull, turned toward Dan (Dean) with both guns drawn."

The most tragic result of the nightrider activities aside from the actual deaths of the travelers may have been the compromised integrity of the community at large. Embedded hatred for the northerners along with fear of the clan apparently combined to nullify the moral and ethical convictions normally held by average citizens. Even though many must have suspected that horrible activities were occurring along the Natchez-Camino road through Wheeling, human rationalization and justification mechanisms seemed to displace the lifetime inculcations from sermons and parental admonition. Or, in judicial parlance, they fled (psychologically) the scene of the accident and refused even to give testimony.

Nearly a century and a half afterward it's easy for us who weren't there to judge and condemn. But perhaps more profitable than judging those who were, we can contemplate what happened and plan our own courses of action when confronted, as we are, with corruption in politics, religion, job site, school, or wherever. And to the credit of the local citizens of southern Winn Parish and northern Grant Parish, it was mostly they themselves who eventually purged themselves of the clan, not the officials who were charged with such responsibility.

SHOWDOWN

Uncle Dan Kimbrell's death seems to have had little effect on the activities of the gang. John West, the "CEO" of the network and his zeal for wealth and influence were stronger than ever. But once he made the decision to eliminate his nemesis, the young, perhaps somewhat repentant gun fighter Dan Dean, there had to be a showdown. Although Dean was willing to face West alone, and had, the greater task of eliminating the nightrider network would require a corps of citizens who possessed the skill and determination to accomplish the objective. He found most of them within two or three miles of the Wheeling crossing. And their call to arms was set for Clem Wilson's place at Wheeling on Easter morning.

Dan Dean

The thin line which separates the righteous from sinners is often (if not always) blurry. And no one can predict which side of the line the offspring of either the righteous or sinners will fall. It is especially gratifying to observe that some descendants of the most notorious nightriders achieved reputations of consensus "good guys". And the reverse might be said about some of the descendants of vigilantes.

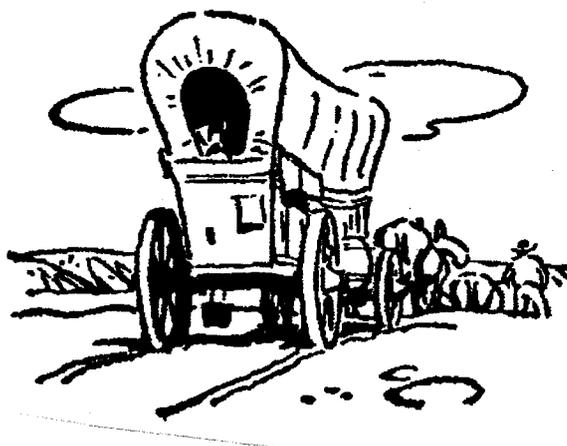
The line dividing good or bad guy seems especially blurry in the life of the young man who called for the meeting at Clem's farm. Twenty-eight year old Daniel Columbus "Dan" Dean was the next to youngest of eleven children of Abel and Nancy Brock Dean. His parents were natives of South Carolina, living in Alabama when Dan was born, then briefly in Texas and Ouachita Parish, Louisiana in the 1850s before settling permanently near Atlanta in Winn Parish. Ironically, they were active members of the Atlanta Methodist Church where West held the various positions of leadership. It appears that until just before the fateful Easter Sunday of 1870 the Dean family, except Dan, admired West's "piety".

During the Civil War Dan had served in the Confederacy alongside Lawson "Laws" Kimbrell, son of Uncle Dan and Aunt Polly. They enlisted together, were captured together and were imprisoned together in Pennsylvania. After their eventual release in North Carolina they walked home together through Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Dan acquired the reputation of a proficient western gunslinger type, a potentially valuable asset for the nightriders. Evidence indicates that he joined the group as a member of the "outer circle". But when West attempted to complete Dan's initiation into the inner circle by forcing him to kill an acquaintance, Dan refused. West would have killed him on the spot had not Laws Kimbrell intervened for his former companion and friend.

Only persons who have experienced similar extreme pressures such as Dean faced could possibly understand the anguish that he must have felt in having to choose whether to maintain the relationship with his friend Laws Kimbrell and join the gang. And this same dilemma had to be sorted out by many other residents of Winn and Grant Parishes. Dean was finally so repulsed by the excesses of West and the gang, however, especially during the murder of the child described above, that he decided to remove himself from them and their activities. West accurately recognized this decision as a threat to the whole system and resolved to eliminate Dan Dean. From that day, showdown was inevitable.

Some may have thought that a less inappropriate day than Easter could have been chosen to execute the potentially violent and "unchristian" mission facing the "good guys". It wasn't that Dan and his friends were willfully ignoring the sanctity of Easter. This kind of meeting just couldn't be planned around the participants' convenience, or the church calendar. Indeed, the activities that day may have been looked upon by some as a kind of "resurrection" of civility. Their world had simply been terrorized beyond further tolerance. Murders had become so frequent along the Natchez Trace/Camino Real in their community that the dry "wells" were stinking with decaying victims' bodies. The "vigilante" citizens had maintained their passive "vigil" too long. Someone had to put a stop to the network of crime, - now, this day. So they would rally at Clem Wilson's farm on Easter morning and "just do it".

To be continued...



Confederate Pensions:

Bossier Parish Connections

Filed in State Archives, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Extracted and Compiled by Jim Young

Horace Neeson of Bossier Parish filed a Confederate Pension Application on 3 December 1906. He was born 5 March 1836 near Waynesboro, Burke County, Georgia and enlisted in March of 1861 at Augusta, Georgia. He was captured 17 May 1862 near Petersburg, Virginia and paroled at Farmville, Virginia 11-21 April 1865. He was at the Appomattox Court House for the final surrender. At the time of his application Horace Neeson had been a resident of Louisiana for about 30 years, 1 year in Natchitoches and the rest in Bossier Parish. His wife was 55 and they had 3 children. A daughter 27 and son 24.

Horace Neeson and Nancy A. Swann were married on 4 March 1880 at Bellevue by Rev Medlock. He died of paralysis on 8 May 1897 at Benton. Nancy Swann Neeson filed a Widows Application on 28 August 1916; she was living at 1258 Gary Street in Shreveport and had been a Louisiana resident since 1851.

Charles J. Pirtle of Midway filed a Confederate Pension Application on 12 February 1906. He was born 7 May 1838 in Green County, Alabama and enlisted on 2 October 1861 at Fairfield, Firestone County, Texas. He was wounded in 1863 at Chickamauga and in the right hip at Nashville in 1864. He was a prisoner held at Camp Douglas, Illinois and was exchanged at Vicksburg. He was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina after the final surrender. At the time of his application Charles J. Pirtle had been a Louisiana resident since 1882, living in Claiborne and Bossier Parishes. His wife was 63 and they had 2 girls & 3 boys. Ages: 39, 30, 28, 23, & 19. Lucy A. & Charles J. Pirtle were married on 28 December 1863 in Bullock County, Alabama by G.W. Johnson, Justice of the Peace. Charles J. Pirtle died on 20 March 1909 at Midway and is buried at Linton, Louisiana. Lucy A. Pirtle filed a Widows Pension Application on 10 April 1909. She died on 24 August 1925. Signing her death notice were: Jim. M. Pirtle, John M. Pirtle, T.M. Pirtle all of Robson, Bossier Parish, Louisiana and Mrs. Minnie Bryant of Haughton.

Andrew J. Nelson of Homer filed a Confederate Pension Application in Claiborne Parish on 21 September 1908. He was born 19 March 1838 in Cambell County, Georgia and enlisted in October of 1861 at Homer, Claiborne Parish, Louisiana. He was wounded in the left shoulder on 28 July 1864 at the Battle of Atlanta and in the muscle of his right arm on 19 March 1865 at Bentonville, North Carolina. He was at Meridian,

Mississippi for the final surrender. Andrew J. Nelson & Kate Langston were married on 24 December 1857 by C.N. Mesclaud 7 miles NE of Homer. At the time of his application his wife was 70 and they had 7 children, 4 boys & 3 girls. Ages 46, 44, 40, 38, 36, 34, 32 & 30. Andrew J. Nelson died 3 November 1922 at Homer. He was a carpenter.

Lou Connell Raines of Bossier Parish filed a Confederate Widows Pension Application on 16 November 1928. She was born 20 July 1842 in Lowdnes County, Mississippi and had been a Louisiana resident for 84 years. Lou Connell & John William Raines were married on 23 May 1866 at Fillmore by Rev Suratt. He was born in Edgefield District, South Carolina and enlisted 6 April 1862 at Monroe. He was discharged at Shreveport and died of Dropsy of the Heart at Fillmore on 15 March 1892.

Jacob S. Overcash of Taylortown filed a Confederate Pension Application on 27 September 1911. He was born 27 January 1843 in Gaston County, North Carolina and enlisted 12 March 1862 at Jonesboro, Arkansas. He was wounded in the leg at the Battle of Corinth, Mississippi and was paroled at Marshall, Texas. At the time of his application Jacob S. Overcash had been a resident of Louisiana since 1865, his wife was about 60 and they had a son about 30.

Mollie Nattin of RFD 3 Plain Dealing filed a Confederate Widows Pension on 18 January 1923. She was 67. Mollie Barnes and John H. Nattin were married 13 November 1877 at Collinsburg by Major McClenaghan. John H. Nattin was born near Minden and moved to Bossier Parish in 1858. He enlisted 7 July 1861 at Camp Moore and was paroled 9 June 1865 at Shreveport. John H. Nattin died 13 December 1923 at Collinsburg and is buried in the Cottage Grove Cemetery. Mollie Barnes Nattin died 12 August 1930. Mrs. W.J. Hodge, daughter, notified the State of her death.

Mary H. Larche Smith of 1041 Hicks Street, Shreveport, Louisiana filed a Confederate Widows Pension Application on 10 October 1906. She was 65 and had been a resident of Louisiana for 65 years. Mary H. Larche and George W. Smith were married 24 June 1863 at Mt. Lebanon, Louisiana by Rev. Courtney. George W. Smith served in Co. C, 4th La. Inf Reg (Lake Providence Cadets) and was discharged at Shreveport. He died 18 April 1872 at Lake Providence, Louisiana and is buried 7 miles above Lake Providence in family burying ground on Cottonwood Plantation. (at Nelson Point or Mlsin Point?) Note: The application was handwritten and is very hard to read. It could be Smith or Smithe

Elijah Michael Cason was born 18 February 1836 near Wadesboro, Anson County, North Carolina. He enlisted in the Spring of 1862 and was discharged 17 May 1865 at Shreveport. He was at Natchitoches for

the final surrender. He had been a resident of Louisiana since the Spring of 1856, his wife was 28 and they had 1 boy & 1 girl. Ages 1 & 4.

Josie Bryant Davis was born 14 January 1872 in Red River Parish, a daughter of Archabald Whitfield Davis. She was married to Elijah Michael Cason on 19 February 1893 by A.D. Edens, Justice of the Peace. Elijah Michael Cason died of pneumonia on 6 February 1906 in Bossier Parish. He is buried in a cemetery in Bossier Parish about 12 miles from Plain Dealing. Josie Bryant Davis Cason of Springhill filed a Confederate Widows Pension Application on 6 March 1941. She had been supported by her 2 children until their deaths. She moved to Shreveport in June of 1948 and died in Shreveport on 25 February 1967.

Honora Cullen Scott of Caddo Parish filed a Confederate Widows Pension Application on 23 May 1924. Her address was 746 East College, Shreveport and she had been a Louisiana resident for 50 years. Dr. John J. Scott and Honora Cullen were married on 13 May 1866 at Red Land in Bossier Parish. He enlisted on 30 April 1862 at Corinth, Mississippi and was paroled on 8 June 1865 at Shreveport. He died from a fall at Shreveport in December 1907 and is buried in a Confederate Slab at Greenwood Cemetery, Shreveport, Louisiana. Honora Cullen Scott died 20 September 1931 at Shreveport. Signing her death notice were: Mrs. Leola Scott Palmer, Mrs. Eugenia Scott Wolz and Mrs. Lillie Parham Scott Blackman. Note: John Joseph Scott b 23 October 1837 at Edgefield District, South Carolina 1st married Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Gideon A. Allen & Mary Ann Horn of Bossier Parish.

Jency Davis Russell of Haughton filed a Confederate Widows Pension Application on 25 April 1925. **Simeon J.M. Russell** was born 18 October 1833 near Mulberry, Autauga County, Alabama and enlisted 1 April 1861 at Mobile, Alabama. He was wounded at the Battle of Seven Pines, shot in the top of the head by a minnie ball. He was at Meridian, Mississippi at the final surrender. Simeon J.M. Russell and Jency Davis were married 15 March 1868 in Mobile County, Alabama by Rev. Jackson. Simeon J.M. Russell of Kingston filed a Confederate Pension Application in DeSoto Parish on 23 August 1907. At the time of his application his wife was 57 and they had 7 grown children, 3 sons & 4 daughters. He died 11 September 1915 at Haughton and is buried in the Fillmore Cemetery. Jency Davis Russell died 14 August 1922. Signing her death notice were: I.F. Russell, Mrs. M.J. Scott, Lizzie Russell, D.M. Russell and J.C. Russell.

Anna McDade Alford of Haughton filed a Confederate Widows Pension Application on 5 October 1925. She was 69. **John F. Alford** enlisted in the Bossier Calvary on 10 March 1862. John F. Alford & Anna McDade, both of Bossier Parish, were married 15 September 1870 at Mars Hill,

Lafayette County, Arkansas by Rev. Jas R. Willis of Columbia County, Arkansas. James F. Alford was 25, Anna McDade 17.

James F. Alford died 8 August 1918 at Haughton of old age and is buried in the Fillmore Cemetery. Anna McDade Alford died 17 October 1935. Signing her death notice were: D.E. Alford, J.A. Alford, J.W. Alford, Katie Alford, Alice Moss Alford Schruk & Natural Tutrix for Kathryn Faye Alford.

J.N. Sutton of Bossier Parish filed a Confederate Pension Application on 10 June 1907. He was born 21 October 1833 in Fairfield District, South Carolina and moved to Louisiana in 1858. He enlisted in June of 1861 at Bellevue, paroled at the Appromattox Courthouse and given transportation by the U.S. Authorities. At the time of his application his wife was 60 and they had a son 24, daughter 26 and married daughter about 37.

Annie Cullen Davis of RFD 1 Plain Dealing filed a Confederate Widows Pension Application on 16 November 1914. Robert Henry Davis and Annie Cullen were married on 6 May 1868 at Red Land by Rev A. Winham. Robert Henry Davis enlisted on 11 December 1861 at Camp Moore and her Pension Application was denied because the records showed that he deserted near Moton, Mississippi on 8 August 1863. Robert Henry Davis died 22 August 1905 at Roberta, Louisiana and is buried in the family graveyard at Roberta, Louisiana.

Jeremiah Bryant of Bossier Parish filed a Confederate Veterans Pension Application on 28 December 1905. He was born 1 April 1844 in Muscovy County, Georgia near Columbus. He enlisted in the Spring of 1861 at Tallahassee, Florida. He was paroled at the Appromattox Courthouse and sent to Jacksonville, Florida by the Federal Authorities. At the time of his application Jeremiah Bryant had been a resident of Louisiana for over 25 years, living in Desoto, Webster and Bossier Parishes. His wife was 63 and they had 9 children, 6 boys & 3 girls. They were: John 44, Bill 30, Dick 32, Reuben 28, Sallie about 31, Malissa 26, Bessie 22, Ed 20 & Bob 19. Jeremiah Bryant died 30 November 1932.

William J. Clark of Midway filed a Confederate Pension Application on 23 September 1899. He was born 26 August 1837 near Fairfield, Pickens County, Alabama and enlisted in May of 1861 at Elberton, Elbert County, Georgia. He was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg, shot in the left side of the small of the back. And wounded in the arm at Petersburg, Virginia. He was paroled at the Appromattox Court house and went back home to Elberton, Georgia. At the time of his application William J. Clark had been a resident of Louisiana since January 1871, living in Webster & Bossier Parishes. His wife was dead and he had 5 living children, 2 girls & 3 boys. Ages: 25, 20, 18, 16 & 11.

Margery J. Martin Clark filed a Confederate Widows Pension Application on 23 July 1925. She had been a resident of Louisiana for 71 years.

Samuel J. Clark enlisted on 7 July 1861 at Camp Moore and was paroled on 9 April 1865 near Petersburg, Virginia. Samuel J. Clark and Margery Martin were married on 26 January 1875 at Rocky Mount by Rev. A. R. Banks. He died 14 May 1899 of LaGripe at Hughes Spur and is buried in the Rocky Mount Cemetery. Margery Martin Clark was born 30 January 1839 and died 22 September 1921. She is buried in the Rocky Mount Cemetery.

O.B. Childers of Bossier Parish filed a Confederate Pension Application on 28 April 1908. He was born 10 February 1839 in Stewart County, Georgia and had been a resident of Louisiana since 1844 when he enlisted at Camp Moore in May of 1861. He was wounded near Atlanta, arm and hand badly lacerated by exploded ball. He surrendered at Citronille, Alabama on 4 May 1865 and was paroled on 13 May 1865 at Meridian, Mississippi and given transportation to Alexandria, Louisiana. At the time of his application his wife was dead and they had 8 children, 6 boys & 2 girls. Ages: 33, 31, 30, 28, 26, 20 & 18. Notes: In an unnamed cemetery located in a wooded area near Long Lake Estates in south Shreveport there are two graves which read as follows: O. Ben Childers; Co. B. La. Infantry; Feb 14, 1839-Dec 28, 1910; and wife Josephine Lattier; Sept. 28 1855-July 6, 1893 At Rest

J. G. Curry of Linton filed a Confederate Veterans Pension Application on 18 June 1914. He was born 18 December 1844 near Linton, Bossier Parish, Louisiana. He enlisted at Bellevue and was paroled at Mansfield after the final surrender. J.G. Curry and Lavinna Smith were married on 16 February 1878 by Jim McKenzie, Justice of the Peace. At the time of his application his wife was 59 and they had no children. J.G. Curry died 22 April 1928 of Influenza at home near Benton and is buried in the Pilkington Cemetery. Lavinna Smith Curry of RFD 3 Benton filed a Widows Application on 1 May 1928. She was 72.

Charles Ed Byrd of Benton filed a Confederate Veterans Pension Application on 21 June 1905. He was born 6 November 1846 at Gallatin, Davis County, Missouri and enlisted in November of 1861 at Springfield, Missouri. He was wounded in the right hand at the Battle of Jenkins Ferry in Arkansas and shot in the right ankle at the Battle of Helena on the Mississippi River. He was paroled at Shreveport in June of 1865 and at the time of his application Charles Ed Byrd had been living in Bossier Parish since the end of the war. He was living with his 2nd wife and she was 49. He had 9 children by his 1st marriage, 6 boys & 3 girls. Ages: 38, 36, 34, 25, 23, 21, 19, 17 & 15.

Dr. G.W. Davis of Plain Dealing filed a Confederate Pension Application on 16 March 1907. He was born 17 August 1846 in Bossier Parish and

enlisted in February of 1863 at Bellevue. He was paroled at Natchitoches after the final surrender and sent on a boat to Shreveport. G.W. Davis and Julia Pritchard were married on 20 March 1870 at Harrisonburg, Louisiana by Gip Duke, Justice of the Peace. At the time of his application G.W. Davis had lived all his life in Louisiana, in Catahoula and Bossier Parishes. His wife was 61 and they had 2 daughters, 35 & 31. Dr. G.W. Davis died of paralysis on 13 May 1908 at Plain Dealing and is buried in the Plain Dealing Cemetery. Mrs. Julia Pritchard Davis filed a Widows Application on 6 February 1913. She was 65. Julia Pritchard Davis died 14 January 1926. Signing her death notice were: Mrs. E.R. Mading and Mrs. W.E. Swindle.

Theodore M. Davis of Red Land filed a Confederate Pension Application on 18 February 1905. He was born 15 December 1842 in Union Parish and enlisted in January of 1863 at Shreveport. At the time of his application Theodore M. Davis had lived his entire life in Louisiana, 16 years in Bossier Parish. His wife was dead and he had 5 children, 4 daughters and 1 son. Ages: 27, 26, 24, 21 & 16.

Margaret E. Cockrell Caldwell of Plain Dealing filed a Confederate Widows Pension Application 13 January 1915. She was 82 and had been a resident of Bossier Parish for 60 years. Margaret E. Cockrell and Thomas J. Caldwell were married on 27 February 1851 at Winsboro, South Carolina by Rev. Gilliam. Major Thomas J. Caldwell was paroled on 6 June 1865 at Natchitoches. He died 3 October 1866 near Plain Dealing and is buried in the Rocky Mount Cemetery. Margaret E. Cockrell Caldwell died on 8 September 1928. Her death notice was signed by S.J. Caldwell & Mrs. Kattie C. Drew.

William C. Carpenter of Bellevue filed a Confederate Pension Application on 7 December 1905. He was born in 1842 in Scott County, Missouri. He enlisted at Augusta, Arkansas in the Spring of 1861 and was wounded in both legs below the knee by an exploded shell at the Battle of Helena in Arkansas. He was at Rocky Mount for the final surrender and was paroled at Shreveport. At the time of his pension William C. Carpenter had been a resident of Louisiana for over 40 years, living in Webster and Bossier Parishes. His wife was 28 and they had a child 4 & one 2. He also had 3 children in his 1st marriage. Of his 5 children, 4 boys and 1 girl. William C Carpenter died on 6 December 1908 at Ida, Louisiana. His final pension check was sent to **Mattie Carpenter** in Cotton Valley.

Mary Carpenter of Box 141, Springhill, Louisiana filed a Confederate Widows Pension Application on 2 September 1930. She had been a resident of Louisiana for 2 years. Mary was born 15 July 1851 in Carroll County, Mississippi and married **Green Carpenter** on 12 December 1876. Green was born 5 April 1844 in Carroll County, Mississippi and

enlisted 30 April 1862 at Carrollton, Mississippi. He was captured at Franklin on 17 December 1864 and sent to Pt. Lookout, Maryland. He was released on 6 June 1865. Green Carpenter died of Brights Disease on 16 September 1913 at Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Thomas J. Wells of Alden Bridge filed a Confederate Pension Application on 18 July 1906. He was born 22 February 1843 near Montgomery, Alabama and enlisted in the Summer of 1861 near Montgomery, Alabama. He was wounded 3 times. Through the hip at Chicamunga, Tennessee, through the arm at Marrietta, Louisiana and in the eyes by a piece of shell at Perryville, Kentucky. At the end of the war he was at home on furlough on account of wounds. At the time of his application Thomas J. Wells had been a resident of Louisiana since December 1868, living in DeSoto & Bossier Parishes. His wife was dead and he had 6 children, 3 boys & 3 girls. This file contains a letter written on 2 May 1963 from his Great Granddaughter, Mrs. S.J. Shinault of Memphis, Tennessee. It says Thomas J. Wells was born 22 February 1844 and died 17 July 1909. and is buried at Keatchie, Louisiana.

Jacob S. Allison of Benton filed a Confederate Pension Application on 19 February 1921. He was born 1 May 1847 at Carlonville, Dallas County, Alabama and enlisted in November of 1863 at Selma, Alabama. He was with Johnson's Army in North Carolina at the final surrender and was paroled there. At the time of his application he had been a resident of Louisiana for 49 years, living in DeSoto, Red River, Caddo & Bossier Parishes. Lula Youngblood was born 29 January 1850 in Pensacola, Florida. She married Lockwood A. Riggs on 29 January 1880 and Mr. Riggs died on 21 October 1886. Lula Youngblood Riggs married Jacob S. Allison 25 July 1889. Jacob Allison died of diabetes on 11 November 1933 at the Highland Sanitarium in Shreveport and is buried in the Forest Park Cemetery. Lula Youngblood Riggs Allison filed a Widows Pension Application on 20 November 1933.

James O. Nuckolls of Plain Dealing filed a Confederate Pension Application on 19 September 1914. He was born 17 May 1847 in Madison County, Alabama. He enlisted in Bossier Parish and was at Grand Ecore, Louisiana for the final surrender. At the time of his application James O. Nuckolls had been a resident of Louisiana since 1863. He had been married twice and his last wife had been dead 13 years. He had 7 children, 4 boys & 3 girls. Ages 15 to 35. James O. Nuckolls died on 30 April 1932.

Robert S.J. Bullock of Bossier Parish filed a Confederate Pension Application on 25 July 1910. He was born in 1846 in Covington County, Mississippi and enlisted on 19 January 1862 at Pass Christian, Mississippi. He surrendered on 4 May 1865 at Citronalle, Alabama and was paroled on 12 May 1865 at Gainesville, Alabama. At the time of his

application Robert S.J. Bullock had been a resident of Louisiana since 1885, living in Winn, Webster, Bienville & Bossier Parishes. His wife was 65 and they had 11 children, 7 girls & 4 boys. Harriet A. Ross & Robert S.J. Bullock were married on 5 January 1871 in Lawrence County, Mississippi by John Williams. Robert S.J. Bullock died 8 June 1924 at Friendship, Bienville Parish, Louisiana. Harriet A. Ross Bullock filed a Widows Application on 23 June 1924 in Jackson Parish. She had been a resident of Louisiana for 39 years. The balance of her Pension at the time of her death was sent to N.C. Patterson in Woodlawn, Texas. Notes: Arabelle Viola Bullock, daughter of Robert Samuel Joseph Bullock & Harriet A. Ross, married James Reuben Young, son of Reuben Warner Young of Ivan, Louisiana.

Ira S. Arnold of Plain Dealing filed a Confederate Pension Application on 2 October 1911. He was born 24 December 1837 in St. Clair County, Alabama and enlisted on 17 October 1861 at Camden, Arkansas. He was captured on 16 February 1862 at Fort Donelson and held at Camp Butler in Springfield, Illinois until the Fall of 1863 and sent to Vicksburg for exchange. He was shot in the mouth at Port Hudson, lost his front teeth and his tongue was badly lacerated. At the final surrender he was at Marshall, Texas. At the time of his application he had been a resident of Bossier Parish for 16 or 17 years and he had 9 children by 4 marriages. 5 boys, 4 girls. In his home was a wife, 3 children and 1 great grandchild. Ira S. Arnold married Laney R. Adams on 22 November 1894 at Arkana by Rev. M.C. Jackson. He died on 13 October 1915 of Brights Disease and is buried at Shiloh, Louisiana. Laney R. Adams Arnold filed a Confederate Widows Application on 29 June 1917.

J.V. Kilgore of Plain Dealing filed a Confederate Pension Application on 27 January 1929. He was born 31 March 1835 near Holly Grove, Walker County, Alabama. He enlisted 1 May 1862 at Rondeau, Lafayette County, Arkansas and was discharged at Washington, Hempstead County, Arkansas. At the time of his application J.V. Kilgore had been a resident of Bossier Parish nearly 44 years, since the Spring of 1865. His wife was 65 and they had 3 boys & 2 girls.

Martin H. Brock of Arkana filed a Confederate Pension Application on 29 January 1908; He was born 5 June 1828 in Laurens District, South Carolina and enlisted 14 May 1862 at Bellevue. He was at home on furlough at the time of the final surrender and reported to the U.S. Authorities at Shreveport and was paroled on 4 June 1865. At the time of his application Martin H. Brock had been a resident of Bossier Parish since 1858. His wife was dead and he had 6 children, 3 boys, 3 girls. Ages: 56, 50, 48, 42, 40 & 36.

To be continued...

Broadmoor Library Periodicals

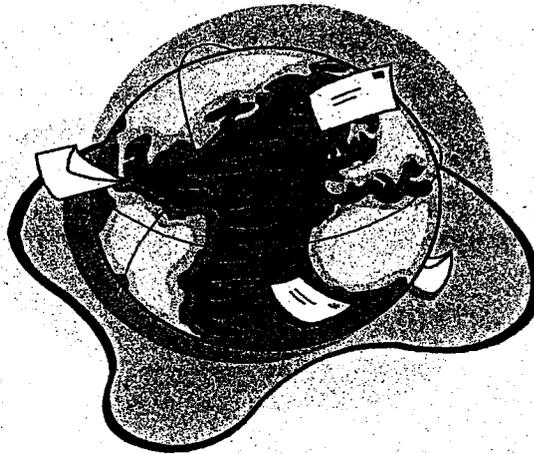
By Brenda Williams, Genealogy Librarian Assistant

The Broadmoor Library has many periodicals for your use. **The GENIE** for 2001, Vol 35, No. 4, pages 168-170 listed those we receive as donations from the Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association and the Friends of Genealogy. The Library also purchases periodicals which are displayed and provided for your use. These are listed below.

Acadian Genealogy Exchange
Alabama Genealogical Society Magazine
American Canadian Genealogist
American Genealogist
Ancestry Magazine
Connecticut Nutmegger
Early American Life
Everton's Family History
Family Chronicle
Family Tree Magazine
Genealogical Computing
Genealogist
Georgia Backroads
Georgia Genealogical Society Quarterly
Heritage Quest
Illinois State Genealogical Society Quarterly
Journal of Southern History
Kentucky Historical Society
Baton Rouge Gen & Hist Society
New Orleans Genesis
North Louisiana Historical Association
Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin
Western Maryland Genealogy
Missouri State Genealogical Journal
Natchez Trace Traveler (Miss)
New England Hist & Gen Register
New York Genealogical & Biographical Record
North Carolina Genealogical Society
Oklahoma Genealogical Society Quarterly
Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine
Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania
South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research
East Tennessee Roots
East Texas Historical Journal
Utah Genealogical Association
Virginia Genealogist
Magazine of Virginia Genealogy
William and Mary Quarterly (VA)

First Families of East Texas

The East Texas Genealogical Society is collecting records for early settlers in their area and is issuing a **First Families of East Texas Certificate** to those who participate. If you have a direct or collateral ancestor in Anderson, Henderson, Panola, Rusk, or Smith counties before Dec 31, 1850 or in Gregg county before December 31, 1880 you will qualify. Visit their First Families page at www.rootsweb.com/~txetgs/ to learn more or send a letter to ETGS, P0 Box 6967, Tyler, TX 75711-6967. Include an SASE with your request. You do not need to reside in the ancestors county or be a member of the LTGS to qualify. Please participate in this project and preserve your families records.



The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture

The Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, Central Arkansas Library System, 100 Rock Street, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201 has announced a project to create the above entitled encyclopedia. The mission of the Encyclopedia of Arkansas is to collect and disseminate information on all aspects of the state's history and culture and to provide a comprehensive reference work for historians, teachers, students and individuals for the purpose of promoting the study, understanding, and appreciation of Arkansas' heritage. The editorial board is a virtual who's who in Arkansas history. They produce a quarterly named "The Arkansas Entry" and also have a website at this URL. <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net>! Please contact them if you are interested in becoming a part of this project. There are many jobs volunteers can do. Nathania Sawyer has accepted the Senior Editorship Position with EOA.