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The President's Message

Never before has there been more reason for genealogists and family historians to preserve their family papers, photographs and heirlooms than today. Now, well into the twenty-first century we find that Global warming is threatening to change the face of the planet, mega-cities looming as potential earthquake becomes mega-traps, monstrous hurricanes threatening the southern states, massive flooding in many states and many others personal disasters. Over the last 30 years, natural disasters have affected five times more people than they did only a generation ago.

Technology has enabled vast amounts of genealogical data to be made available as digitized images or through electronic indexes that point to the repositories where original or microfilmed records are housed. So we have much more information than ever. To prevent the risk of losing our information we must protect ourselves from nature's wrath, by acting today.

In "Along Those Lines . . ." this past month, Desmond Walls Allen a nationally known genealogist, author and well known speaker presented the topic: *"Preserving Your Family Papers, Photographs, and Heirlooms"*.

This seminar / workshop was very informative in that it offered a plan and ideas about organizing your genealogy information, documents and how to safely display and store these genealogical treasures. The idea was what to do to protect your information (stuff) that may be passed on to future generations. The Association would like to say thanks to all that attended the seminar.

During the presentation, Desmond talked about tools, methods and supplies to conserve papers, pictures, quilts, furniture, china, books, jewelry and more. She talked about prioritizing your possessions and how to downsize so you can concentrate on what's most important. Also plans for backup of papers and photos.

Several points of importance were: (a) researchers soon discover that they are drowning in paper. They also discover it is more fun to do the research than file, sort and create order in their research. When it becomes unbearable it must become manageable; (b) documents and photographs should be stored in archival folders or protectors. Many of those are available in office or art supply stores, as well as on the Internet. Again, we were encouraged to make an index of the documents and photographs. Information entered into your genealogy software file can be referenced to a specific file folder, notebook or archival box.

FIRST CHAIR OF AMERICA

1946

By Herman L. Weiland

Garage Sales can be the source of many interesting items to purchase and this book was one I recently found while browsing those "treasures".

Entitled "First Chair of America" this is the 1946 edition. The purpose of the "First Chair of America" is to give recognition to student leadership in the high school bands, orchestras and choruses in America. Leadership in these is very important both in large and small schools. Selection for the school programs that are placed in this book are that they must come from a school music program which is properly organized and expertly taught and must be evidenced by the results obtained. Schools wishing to be considered must submit application through a National Review Board to be selected.

Information on each school that is in the book are the history of the band, the band directors and those in the band that have been selected as first chair members. Since this is the 1946 edition the students named and pictured could have birth dates ranging from 1928 through 1934. The age and condition of the pages do not lend themselves to reproduction. There are 96 schools featured from all areas of the United States. Area schools featured in this edition are:

Bossier High School Band, Bossier City, Louisiana

Organized in 1940 with Harold H. Ramsey as director; membership of 75. The band participated in all district and state festivals, receiving the superior award both in concert and in marching, with the exception of 1945. Has gained wide recognition, as a marching organization, and has been highly complimented for splended exhibitions at football games.

They played at the Barksdale Field Raiders football games where the band performed very colorful formation for the spectators.

The students are started as a complete unit in the sixth grade and remain together as a unit until they reach high school.

Pictured are Harold H. Ramsey, Director, with his biographical sketch, and the following band members: Quincy Rae Lincecum, Joan Hough, Robert Millikan, Donnie Patrick, Joanne Graham, Franklin Fuller, Coralie Giddens, La Verne McHalfey, Jack Combs, Betty Dobson, Wayland Herring, Georgene Claxton, Sammy Touchstone, Bobby Byrnes, Jack Bowman, Airienne O'Neal and Douglas Bowers.

Fair Park High School Band, Shreveport, Louisiana

Joe Barry Mullins, Director. Band Officers: Allen Hunter, President; Robert Hood, Vice-President; Eugene Flores, Drum Major; Floyd Gordon, Assistant Drum Major; Doris Fox, Mickie Gorham and Barbara Barney, Librarians. Pictured are Joe Barry Mullins, Director and the following band members: Mickie Gorham, Terry Hayes, Bebe Baker, Mary Vascocu, Joan Claudis, Jo Ann Marshall, Barbara Barney, Wilmagene Ault, Robert Hood, Allen Hunter, Larue Adams, John Wackerl, Bobby Neyland, Robert Fulton, Tommie Addington, Gloria Vos, Jean Lambert, Wayne Achworth, Janis Scogin, Billy

Guerrero, Jerry Culpepper, Shirley Clark, Rosemary Cockmon, Eddie Ruth Kircus, Charlotte Abell, Gracie Frazier, Albert Norsworthy, Sharon Morris, Allen Fletcher, Jean McDowell, Gerry Meeks, Van Brown, Janet Mahlan, George Theus, Tommy Davis, Tommy Hunter, Bob Micata, C. D. Warren, Marilyn Finley, Hubert Simpson, Don Englund, Floyd Gordon, J. W. Kelly, Joe Tamburo, Ruel Wagner, Catharine Edwards, Thomas Boesman, Johnny M. Jones, Doris Fox, Betty Teresa, Roby Farrar, Robert Durham, Mildred Robey, Louis Mullenix, Edwin Higdon, Ralph Richardson, Wayne Smith, Harold Harbour, Andy Williford, William Clare, Thomas Baldwin, Glynn Finley, B. F. Trant, Marion Chandler, Eugene Flores, Bobbie Wynn, A. J. Lewis, Melvin Woodard, Sallie Jameson, Bobby Grantham, Elmo Norton, Helen Edwards, Evelyn Sikes, Dorothy Nesbit and Ellowene Braswell.

Haynesville High School Band, Orchestra and Chorus, Haynesville Louisiana

The Concert Band has a membership of about fifty. The orchestra was organized in February 1945, it is one of the very few High School Orchestras in the state and has a membership of 36. Pictured are Marius J. Hygaard, Teacher and conductor of Orchestra and Band; R. W. Atkins, Principal of Haynesville High School; Marjorie McAdams, Drum Major; Betty Ode Acklin, Assistant Drum Major and the following Band/Orchestra members: Marius Jensen Nygaard, Jr., Thomas Max Nygaard, Mollie Jean Olive, Edward Camp, Thurman Melton, Dorothy Gregory, Benny Shockley, Dorothy Tanner and Patsy Youree..

The Chorus is pictured but participants are unnamed.

There are several other Arkansas and Louisiana Schools featured including those in: **Ferriday, Louisiana; Pine Bluff, Arkansas; North Little Rock, Arkansas; Bogalusa, Louisiana; Texarkana, Arkansas; Helena, Arkansas and Monroe, Louisiana.**

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Cheri L. Massey, 6353 Garden Oaks Dr, Shreveport, LA 71129-3301, TP 318.688.7753
Researching: Hyde, Evans Lawrence

Deotha B. Miles, 3313 Westheimer St., Shreveport, LA 71103-2060, TP 318.222.6865
Researching: Miles, Moss, Lewis, Humphrey

Margetta S. Stoddard, 7310 Camelback Dr., Shreveport, LA 71105, TP 318.797.4798
Researching: Layne, Whitmore, Spears, Poole

In Memory of Mr. Theophile N. Scott



SHREVEPORT, LA - Funeral service for Theophile N. Scott was held 2 PM Thursday, June 21, 2007 in The Church of Immaculate Conception with Msgr. Carson LaCaze, Rev. Louis E. Skalar, and Rev. Stephen Scott Chemino officiating. Burial will be in Memory Lawn Cemetery under the direction of Blanchard St. Denis Funeral Home of Natchitoches, La. Visitation was Wednesday, June 20, 2007 from 5 PM until 9 PM with a rosary at 6:30 PM in the chapel and visitation also on Thursday, June 21, 2007 from 8 AM until 1:30 PM in Blanchard St. Denis Funeral

Home. Mr. Scott, 87, of Shreveport, La., died Sunday, June 17, 2007, at Grace Home in Shreveport, La. Mr. Scott was born May 23, 1920 and lived most of his life in Natchitoches. A graduate from St. Mary's Academy in 1938, Northwestern State University in 1943, and received his master's degree from University of Arkansas. He was a corporal in US Marines and participated in the Phillipine Campaign. Coach Scott was a former coach, teacher, and director of student activities. He was the athletic coach at St. John's High School now Loyola from 1947-49; later teaching at Woodlawn High School. Mr. Scott was a member of the Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association for many years. Our condolences to his family and friends. The obituary can be found in The Times Newspaper's Obituaries section for Wednesday, June 20, 2007, page 7A.

Correction !

The address and email was incorrect for one of the Queries in the First Quarter for 2007, Vol. 41, Number 1, page 29 with reference to Letha A. **Hart** and Thomas M. **Maddux**.

The address and email should have been: Gale A. Cottrell, 5A Margaret Dr., Stafford Spring, CT 06076 - Tcott9698@cox.net.

BOOK REVIEW

By Herman L. Weiland

TITLE: John Thompson of Christian County, Kentucky and Cape Girardeau County, Missouri and His Descendants by Betty Rolwing Darnell.

ORDER FROM: Betty R. Darnell, 171 Anna Lee Drive, Taylorsville, KY 40071
EMail contact at bettyd@elkcreek.net

COST: \$65.00 which includes postage.

John and Mary (Jeffers) Thompson were from Union County, South Carolina and moved to Christian County, Kentucky about 1797 and on to Cape Girardeau County, Missouri about 1808. John and Mary had 8 children: John Jr., James, Margaret, Mary, Sarah, Narcissa, Nero Morgan and Elizabeth. Mary died in 1815 and John married Sarah Spear, widow of Edward A. Spear Jr., John and Sarah then had 1 child, Elvira Caroline. The author details much of the history of these older generations with descendants listed down through current generations. The early families mostly lived their lives in Missouri however their descendants moved to nearly every state and some foreign countries.

The northwest Louisiana area became involved with this family through a grandchild of John and Mary Thompson, Cyrus Burton Thompson and his wife Mary Jane Henderson. Cyrus and Mary Jane moved to Louisiana in the early 1830's. They are listed in the 1840 census in Claiborne Parish and the 1850 census in Bienville Parish. In the 1850's they moved to Sabine Parish, Louisiana for a short period and then on to Hays County, Texas. The children of Cyrus and Mary Jane (Henderson) Thompson for the most part stayed in the northwest Louisiana area and you will find much information on them in Chapter Two of the book. They married into many well known families of this area.

The author has cited sources from documents where available and for most recent family structure named the source of the provider of that information. She has used a completely alphabetical numbering system which is a bit hard to follow until you become familiar with how it is structured. I do like the fact that she has included place names by state in the index.

For those of you familiar with the northwest Louisiana area you will find that the author has mis-named the Sabine River as being the Mississippi River on page 14 and has relocated Shreveport to northeastern Louisiana on page 42.

I would recommend that if you have any northwest Louisiana connection to the Thompson family you add this book to your bookshelf.

2007, 8½ x 11, hardcover, 292 pages, indexed by name, place name and subject.

Book has been placed in the Genealogy Section of the Broadmoor Branch Library, Shreveport, Louisiana.

The Louisiana Experience called Germantown

Submitted by Ray Owens

Some of the historians called this "A Religious Utopian Experiment" as one of the different description of this little known part of our north Louisiana heritage. The town was located just nine miles north of Minden, LA. Some think that the reason was because Minden (named after Minden, Germany) and founded by a German Charles Veeder, both in the year 1836.

The Germantown leader is not easy to trace, to his birth or birth place. It is thought that that he was born March 21, 1788. And he originally was named *MAXIMILIAN BERNARD Ludwig*, (alias MUELLER, alias Prolt, alias d'ESTE, and alias Count Leon. Part of the puzzle is because he was shuffled to several families, even in a monastery.

Muellar (Count Leon) believed that he was on a mission from God, a vision he said he received from God. Another leader at this time, in Germany, was *George Rapp* who founded several settlements in America during early 19th century. Three major settlements were started at this time: New Harmony, PA, Economy, PA and Germantown which lasted longer than the other two. Harmony was founded in Southern Indiana in 1814 and *Rapp* and his followers remained there until 1825 when Scottish idealist *Robert Owen* bought it. It then moved and started Economy, PA and went out of existence in the 1850's.

On July 6, 1831 with about a hundred followers, he sailed from Bremen and arrived in New York on September 2, 1831 after a wild and stormy 50 days at sea. On this trip *Bernard Mueller* changed his name to *Count Leon "Count Maximilian De Este"*. The group entered Rapp's colony, the Harmony Society in Economy, PA. With continued conflict of the two, and with some of Rapp's followers, *Count Leon* departed to build the city of Phillipsburg (now Monaca, PA). Here along the Ohio River life was arranged along socialistic (some say communistic) lines. But they had a constitution and laws guarding the dignity and freedom of the individuals. Some more problems, with *Rapp* and a move west were on September 1, 1833.

One historians said that the reason they came to Louisiana was because it was on the same latitude as Bethlehem and Jerusalem and the Count thought the second coming of Christ would be first in the United States and it was time to get ready for it. The boats landed at Grand Encore, LA near Natchitoches where they build their town. They called it Gethsemane. But two disasters were waiting. Because they had built too close to the river a flood took away the buildings and *Count Leon* had caught yellow fever and died. The *Countess Elisa Heuser Leon*,

proved to be a good leader with Dr. Goentgen (who had been Chief Librarian of the city of Frankfurt) and to John Bobb. *Dr. F.O. Krous* came from Hainichen, Germany around 1850 and became a business partner also (the Krous family members lived at Germantown into the second part of the 20th century and are still known in Minden).

None of the members were previous farmers, but they planted cotton and the leadership carried on many real estate deals. A community store became the center, a bachelor's quarters and five houses were built and some are still there. Other buildings were a community kitchen, a school, barns, work sheds and outbuildings. The colony had its own shoemaker, tinsmith, smokehouse, cotton gin, saw mill, and carpenter shop. The members planted mulberry trees and fruit trees. The mulberry trees fed the silk worms which produced silk thread from which were made cloth. The community raised sheep, cattle, chickens, geese and others. This colony was self-sufficient. These products were exported to Minden and included peach brandy, produced from their fruit trees.

Certainly the colony had culture. The *Countess Leon* taught piano and composed music because it was much cheaper than buying at the store in Minden. The men were used in their trades in Minden. In the 1850's, Dr. F.O. Krous came to the community and shared in the business management. The economic stability for all these years is one of its outstanding qualities.

As the Civil War broke out in 1861, it spelled the death of the Germantown colony. Even though it took no part in the conflict (it had never owned slaves), the economy of the South was ruined. In 1871 a financial settlement was made to the people and the colony was formerly disbanded.

The Germantown Colony Museum on the site of the original town was established in 1975 mainly through the efforts of *Mrs. Rita Moore Krouse*. It is under the control of the Webster Parish Police Jury. Plans are underway to make the museum a living history site, preserving the unique nature of this communal experiment.

SOURCES:

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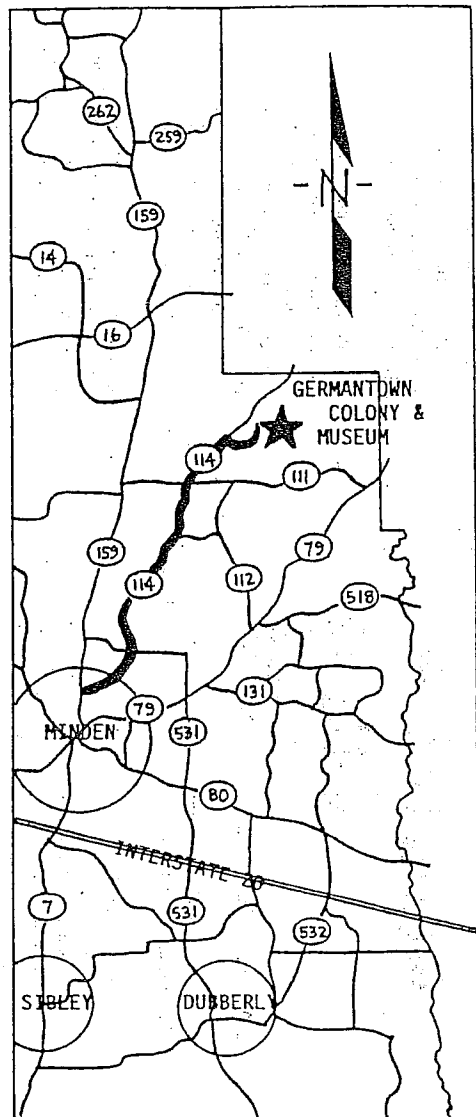
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Friesen, Gerhard. "In Memoriam Karl J. R. Arndt, German American Scholar and Historian of the Harmony Society." Waterloo, Ontario: International Communal Studies Conference in New Harmony, Indiana, October 16, 1993. From collection of Mrs. Blanca H. Arndt, Worcester, Massachusetts.

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Smith, Page, The Shaping of America: A People's History of the Young Republic. New York: McGraw-Hill & Company, 1980.



CHALK LEVEL PLANTATION

By Dale Jennings

The old Chalk Level Plantation of Bossier Parish covered much of what is now the southern part of Bossier City. Chalk Level's upper boundaries would have taken in the south end of the Barksdale Air Force Base runways and south half of the base operations area. It would have also encompassed the Bossier City subdivisions of Pecan Park, Bellaire, Shady Grove and Sun City. The "Coushatta Road," presently U.S. Highway 71, and the Red River Valley Railway, now the Louisiana and Arkansas, were constructed down through the plantation. The plantation's old boundaries extended from Barksdale's main gate south along the river to the new CenturyTel Center. The ever-changing Red River has moved eastward, putting much of old Chalk Level on the Caddo Parish side, but still legally in Bossier Parish. The history of Chalk Level parallels that of the Pickett family.

Chalk Level was one of four Red River plantations acquired by James Belton Pickett in western Claiborne Parish. A great part of Claiborne extending eastward from the Red River would soon be severed to form Bossier Parish in 1843. Like virtually all the great cotton plantations along the river, Chalk Level was cobbled together both from tracts purchased from the public domain and those purchased from other private owners.

James Pickett was a wealthy planter and investor from South Carolina. He was one of the 1836 founders of Shreveport across the river in soon to become Caddo Parish (taken from Natchitoches in 1838). Pickett would not relocate with his wife Paulina and their three children until 1841 when he was well established in northwest Louisiana. He began to assemble his Hurricane Bluff and Willow Chute plantations in the north part of Bossier with the commencement of the U.S. government land sales in 1839. In 1840, he acquired a partnership in Jacob Irwin's Sunflower Plantation. That same year he began to piece together his Chalk Level Plantation on the north edge of the Sunflower.

Digressing --- Jacob Irwin was a son-in-law of Larkin Edwards, long-time friend and interpreter for the Caddo Indians in what would become Caddo Parish. Irwin himself had long been the tribe's gunsmith. The Caddos gave Edwards a 640-acre "floating claim" when they ceded their lands to the U.S. government in 1835. Larkin sold his land right to the eight "Shreve Town Company" investors -- to include Pickett -- who selected the present Shreveport site for their "Shreve Town" location.

The origin of the curious name, "Chalk Level," has unfortunately not been preserved in history. Many of the Red River plantations were named for some land feature recognizable from the steamboats approaching that plantation's landing. Despite such logic, this was apparently not the case in the naming of Chalk Level. A search of internet postings found information linking the name to Switzerland.

Paulina DeGraffenreid Pickett's paternal great-great grandfather, Baron Christopher deGraffenried, of Bern, Switzerland, partnered in a venture to bring Swiss and Palatinate German emigrants to British Carolina in the early 1700's. Their colony and town of New Bern on the inland coast of North Carolina was not financially successful and Christopher returned to Switzerland. His son, also Christopher, later immigrated to colonial America, remained and eventually prospered. He had one child, a son, Tscharner (taken from his grandmother deGraffenried's maiden name). Tscharner's son, Allen, would become the father of Paulina in 1816 (History of the deGraffenried Family by Thomas P. deGraffenried).

The following is excerpted from an internet posting on www.rootsweb.com dated 12/9/2006: "Little Switzerland Thrives in Eastern Part of County" (Pittsylvania County, Virginia). "For more than 150 years a Little Switzerland has thrived in the eastern part of Pittsylvania County among the Moschlers, Bosingers, Woiblets, Switzerletts, Grabers, Bergers and (through the Barksdales) the Imhoffs." (Of Louis Justin Imhoff): "He had previously created medallions for Woodside, the old Wooding mansion at Chalk Level." (Of the Swiss in the region): Most came from villages around Berne where the Swiss names translated into Chalk Level, Mt. Airy, Renan, and Sonans." Another internet posting made reference to the community of Chalk Level just north of Henderson in Henderson County, North Carolina.

James B. Pickett contracted some fatal illness from which he died suddenly in June 1842. In May 1843, Paulina married another wealthy Bossier land owner and planter, James Blair Gilmer. Before he died, Pickett had acquired considerable additional land, much of which he no doubt would have developed into other plantations. The Gilmers developed their respective plantations and acquired others. In so doing, they added 165 acres to the Chalk Level Plantation. After Paulina and Gilmer dissolved their marriage in 1856, she continued to expand the plantation until it reached its eventual 3,286 acres. It encompassed all of Sections 2 and 11 and parts of Sections 1, 3, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 15, all in Township 17, Range 13. All was in Bossier Parish except for 118 acres in the west half of Section 15 in Caddo Parish.

As stated, the assembly of Chalk Level was typical of that for all the large river plantations. About half of Chalk Level was purchased by Pickett from the U.S. government. Some tracts were bought from the State of Louisiana after being obtained by the state from the federal government. Other tracts were bought from Jacob Irwin and the estate of another Larkin Edwards son-in-law, Abner Shenick. More than 600 acres of land in Sections 3, 10, 11 and 14 were obtained in connection with the "Belknap-Walker claim."

In 1843 after Pickett's death his old business partner, Thomas T. Williamson, recorded an entry in Bossier Parish Conveyance Book 1, Page 54, stating that in 1840 he and Pickett had purchased 660 acres in Claiborne Parish from Henry Stokes. (Apparently a land speculator, Stokes had also sold Williamson a section of land in 1834 near Fort Jessup in the disputed "neutral territory," in now Sabine Parish). Henry Stokes, William Belknap and Benjamin Walker had established a land claim before the

government surveys, through which Stokes was granted "preemption" rights to unappropriated land anywhere in the Northwestern District of Louisiana. He sold these rights to the Pickett-Williamson partnership—his "assignees." James Pickett selected tracts of land in Township 17, Range 13 to compliment his other Chalk Level Plantation acquisitions. Williamson stated that the record of sale of his half interest to Pickett had become lost, but he was now making a legal transfer to the Pickett heirs.

On February 15, 1856, the Honorable J. M. Sandidge received a USA land patent for James B. Pickett, assignee of Henry Stokes, in satisfaction of Stokes' claim. U.S. Representative Sandidge, brother-in-law of Paulina's husband, James Gilmer, was assisting his constituents, the Pickett heirs, in clearing the title to their Chalk Level property. The land in question was stated as: "SE4 of Sec 3, E2 of NE4 & SE4 of Sec 10, W2 of NW4 & W2 of SW4 of Sec 11 and W2 of NW4 of Sec 14" all in T17, R13, and containing 624 acres. (This information appeared in Bossier Parish Conveyance Book 1335, Page 959, March 8, 2005)

The Gilmer's home plantation residence was the "Orchard Place." They maintained residences on most of their other plantations as well. In 1853, James Gilmer wrote a letter addressed from "Chalk Level" to his daughter, Mary, attending school in Baltimore. A survey map made in May and June of 1856 by Bossier Parish Surveyor Roswell Elmer shows what appears to be the Chalk Level house. This was a survey of the Sunflower Plantation occasioned by the division of the property following Paulina's sale of her half interest. It clearly identifies that plantation's "dwelling" and other structures to include the (corn) "crib." The map coincidentally included the lower part of the Chalk Level Plantation. It shows a rectangular figure well east of the river in the Southeast Quarter of Section 10, with the caption, "Chalk Level Plantation." Seen within that configuration is a small figure that should be the house, with the north-south road running alongside. (Book, "Elmer's Survey," Bossier Parish Clerk of Court's Office)

Doctor Gary Joiner, local historian and cartographer, has used the survey map to (with a near certainty) correctly identify the rectangular figure as the high mound presently in the Charles and Maria Hamel Memorial Park across the river. It is indeed in the Southeast Quarter of Section 10 and located on Clyde Fant Parkway overlooking the river (on the Caddo side, but in Bossier Parish). Doctor Joiner says that the ever shifting Red River moved from one side of the mound to the other, once immediately prior to the Civil War and again in 1865 or early 1866. He has concluded that the Chalk Level plantation house sat atop the mound and says that the house site appears to have been used as a Confederate fort during 1863-65. (Report on the Walker Place Property – Gary D. Joiner (undated))

Paulina ended her marriage to James Gilmer in 1856 in possession of nine plantations (Orchard, Hurricane Bluff, Rough and Ready, Willow Chute, Red Chute, Gold Point, Chalk Level, Kain Point and Winston). She had already sold her interest in the Sunflower. Later that year Paulina (now again Paulina Pickett) bought the Cash Point, another large river plantation. In the final settlement of the estate of her first husband, Paulina allotted the Hurricane Bluff and Gold Point plantations to her sons,

John and James, respectively. At the same time, she gave her son-in-law Robert Cummings the use during his lifetime of the Chalk Level Plantation, with its 64 slaves, crops, livestock and farm equipment. Her stated purpose was the affection she had for him as well as the obligation she felt for his personal services and his attention to her business (Bossier Parish Conveyance Book 4, Page 211).

Paulina's daughter, Sarah Allen, had married New Orleans cotton factor and commission merchant, Robert Campbell Cummings, at age sixteen in 1855. Robert was twenty-six years older than she and five years older than her mother. "Sallie" died tragically of cholera only six months into their marriage. Robert never remarried. Cummings and Paulina remained close during their lifetimes, although it has never been suggested that their relationship was anything but proper. She and her sons would have many business and land dealings with Robert, and she would rely a great deal on his business expertise.

The 1857 conveyance granting Robert Cummings the Chalk Level Plantation gives his residence as New Orleans. Subsequent conveyances and the 1860 population census show his residence as Bossier Parish, although he continued the ownership of his New Orleans businesses, to include the R. C. Cummings Company. The Picketts prospered with their cotton plantations as did Cummings on his Chalk Level Plantation. The 1860 slave census shows that he had increased the slaves on that plantation from 64 to 111. This prosperity would be disrupted by the Civil War and the "Reconstruction" period that followed.

To be continued.....



Photograph of oil painting of Robert Campbell Cummings
Book, "Louisiana Portraits," Society of Colonial Dames of America in Louisiana

CENSUS SQUEEZING

(PART 4)

CONSOLIDATED TIPS AND TECHNIQUES FOR GENEALOGISTS AT ALL LEVELS

© 2007, Philip Burnett Adderley¹

The immediate goal of this series of articles is to develop a deeper appreciation of **why** various errors creep into our census research results. By doing so we better recognize situations where certain census information should be deemed less reliable from an evidence analysis viewpoint. The overarching goal is, of course, to ensure that we find the *right* ancestors and faithfully recreate their lives to the best that the information and our ability to correctly interpret it allow.

Parts 1-3 of the series developed the following root causes of research errors:

- ❖ Universal Root Causes—those that affect all genealogical research, including censuses:
 - The likely informant did not have perfect 1st hand knowledge of the genealogical event that gave rise to the information associated with it.
 - The likely informant had motive for bias.
- ❖ Additional Root Causes—those that might be considered census-specific:
 - Census-taking Process
 - Cultural difference between the *enumerator* and the household's *informant*.
 - The likely informant's inability to read and validate the census entry.
 - Difficult terrain.
 - Enumerator mobility.
 - Enumerator greed.
 - Unstable socio-political environment (the enumerator feared for his/her own safety).
 - Class difference between the enumerator and one or more households (the enumerator may not be familiar with the dynamics affecting the households of a different class).
 - Personal conflict between a specific enumerator and a specific head of household.
 - Racial or deep cultural bias between enumerator and one or more households.
 - Conversion Process (from the original manuscript to what the researcher sees)
 - Error introduced by human beings.
 - Error introduced by conversion equipment.
 - Census-reading Process
 - Researcher's incomplete understanding of enumerators' instructions.
 - Cultural difference between researcher and enumerator.
 - Cultural difference between researcher and the target household.

¹ © 2007, Philip Burnett Adderley; 9828 Deepwoods Drive, Shreveport, LA 71118; phil@311research.com.

Part 4 expands the list with its sole focus being Kathleen W. Hinckley's outstanding work *Your Guide to the Federal Census*. The writer strongly recommends this book to all census researchers.²

Of particular interest to this article are the census history, case studies, and census anomalies described beautifully by Ms. Hinckley.³ Most of the instances that she and her contributors described that lead to research errors have root causes already denoted above. Of those, the writer would like to highlight a few.

CENSUS-UNIQUE SYMPTOMS AND ROOT CAUSES OF THEIR ERRORS: THE CONVERSION PROCESS

The conversion of handwritten census schedules to microform—specifically microfilm—has been taken for granted over the years as a relatively fault-free way to reproduce the original enumerators' manuscripts. The ultimate testimony to this occurred in 1956. Congress ordered destruction of the manuscript schedules in federal possession for the 1900-1940 censuses. Unfortunately the conversion or reproduction process was not fault-free, and many microfilmed images did not faithfully reproduce the manuscripts. Hinckley pointed out that the master negatives of the microfilm transferred from the Census Bureau to the National Archives contained thousands of pages that were illegible. She noted the 1910 census as being especially affected.⁴ Those of you who tried using microfilm or even paid subscriptions like Ancestry.com or HeritageQuest.com to view a wide selection of 1910 population schedules bear witness to her findings.

Hinckley noted additionally that the original microfilming of the 1850-1870 censuses tried to capture two pages/sheets per image and that to improve readability a second microfilming was conducted. The problem *then* became the fading of the original inked entries that had occurred between filmings.⁵

Finally, she wrote that the next generation of census media—digitalization of the census images by various paid subscription services—enhanced the quality of the original, but, “sometimes the digitized image appears fuzzy when compared to a microfilm version.”⁶ This should give pause—or at least advise caution—to those who champion digital versions of the census schedules.

The three examples above illustrate vividly how error did in fact occur, no matter how highly touted the technology, when objects such as documents or manuscripts were converted to another medium. These problems became exacerbated by additional conversion errors introduced by human beings who, for example, filmed pages out of sequence or missed pages altogether.

Pages filmed out of sequence can mislead a researcher, especially when a household begins at the bottom of one page and resumes on the next. Sometimes the pages were filmed in the order in which the stamped page numbers occurred, but, as Hinckley noted in her discussion of census anomalies, the order in which the *stamped* page numbers occurred sometimes did not match the order of the *handwritten* page numbers sequentially filled in by the enumerator as he made his

² Kathleen W. Hinckley, *Your Guide to the Federal Census* (Cincinnati: Betterway Books, 2002).

³ Hinckley, *Your Guide to the Federal Census*, Chapters 2, 5, 9, and 11 are particularly relevant here.

⁴ Hinckley, *Your Guide to the Federal Census*, 117.

⁵ Hinckley, *Your Guide to the Federal Census*, 118.

⁶ Hinckley, *Your Guide to the Federal Census*, 118.

rounds.⁷ As a result, a researcher might completely err in the reconstruction of the household and miss household members who were actually captured on film.

Missed pages may also mislead a researcher, suggesting that the original manuscript pages were lost, or worse, suggesting that the household of interest was not physically living in that enumeration district. Kathleen described a particular case in which the missed pages were simply that—that the persons filming the manuscript schedules literally failed to shoot certain pages, and that the handwritten schedules were found intact at the National Archives.⁸

CENSUS-UNIQUE SYMPTOMS AND ROOT CAUSES OF THEIR ERRORS: THE CENSUS TAKING PROCESS

There are new root causes of error affiliated with census *taking* that one can deduce from *Your Guide to the Federal Census*.⁹

Ms. Hinckley noted an error whereby a male was mistakenly entered as a female because the 1920 enumerator probably spelled the name the way he heard it.¹⁰ In another case a 1910 enumerator apparently reversed the names of two sons aged 8 and 10.¹¹ **Why?** Perhaps previously noted root causes were at work, namely, cultural differences between enumerator and informant, or the informant's inability to read and validate the written entry. In addition to these we must allow another possibility—that the enumerator was basically careless. If one asked in turn *why* the enumerator was careless, the root cause analysis deepens.

For the case of enumerators selected prior to 1880, one could suggest **lack of qualifications** or that he was **unsuited for the job**, since no competitive testing was used in the selection process.¹² In 1910 and 1920, though, this was less likely. Perhaps another factor was fatigue. This could be either a one-time problem caused directly by the enumerator himself, or it could be systemic, affecting several enumerators over an extended period. It is impossible to consider the one-time anomalies in the first case, but the systemic case is a different matter. If systemic, then *why*? For example, could the affected enumerators have been assigned too heavy a caseload over too short a time period? If difficult terrain and poor mobility were not contributing, principal factors, then one might categorize this new contribution to error in simpler form—systemic fatigue induced by **inadequate administration of the census process**.

Duplicate census entries were also not unusual, as Ms. Hinckley's work attests. Enumerators who crossed into others' enumeration districts caused some. Judicial order or government action dictated others. Some occurred because of several interrelated factors—long data collection time periods; movements of persons from one household to another or changes of status within a single

⁷ Hinckley, *Your Guide to the Federal Census*, 228-229, citing a contribution by Susan Hertzke, Broomfield, Colorado.

⁸ Hinckley, *Your Guide to the Federal Census*, 173-174, citing a contribution by Birdie Monk Holsclaw, FUGA, Longmont, Colorado.

⁹ Many of the root causes of error for the problems and anomalies described in Kathleen Hinckley's fine work have been discussed in previous parts of this article. The reader is encouraged to review those.

¹⁰ Hinckley, *Your Guide to the Federal Census*, 227, citing a contribution by Elaine May Turk, Macon, Georgia.

¹¹ Hinckley, *Your Guide to the Federal Census*, 190-192, citing a contribution by Katherine Scott Sturdevant, Colorado Springs, Colorado. The reversal is noted in the footnote within the table.

¹² Hinckley, *Your Guide to the Federal Census*, 228. For an example of an enumerator prior to 1880 who might fit one of these descriptions, see the discussion of Janice M. Prater's contribution on page 227.

household, occurring after the census day; and the reporting or collecting of information that was not accurate as of the census day.¹³ Let's break down each of these into their possible root causes.

1. Enumerators who crossed into other's enumeration districts—**Why?** Something unique to that enumerator, time, and place, or something systemic? If cross-over occurred with several enumerators whose districts fell under a single supervisor, consider again **inadequate administration of the census process**. Another possibility is that **beginning in 1880**, enumerators may not necessarily have been selected from the district where they resided, in which case the **enumerator's unfamiliarity with the physical/geographic limits of the district boundaries** may have contributed to district cross-over and duplicate entries.
2. Sometimes the government or courts intervened to direct a 2nd enumeration—**Why?** The superficial cause is that there was reason to distrust or throw out the results of the 1st enumeration—**Why?** A conspiracy on the part of several to manipulate the results may be one of the main reasons—**Why?** Some stood to gain from the effects of census results that might change the quantity and distribution of members in the U.S. House of representatives. But what might have stimulated the whole effort from the beginning? **Significant changes in population density, either real or anticipated**, could be an underlying cause. These in turn could have been driven by a number of factors, such as new land laws enacted by Congress to entice settlement, discoveries of gold in California, Montana, and the Dakotas, laws or policies enacted by the U. S. government to stimulate or facilitate immigration, economic opportunities elsewhere combined with population overpressure in certain regions, etc. The list of causes is longer, and these in turn may have their own root causes, but the writer in this case is satisfied to stay with 'significant changes in population density, either real or anticipated,' as a summary of the root causes that drive repeat enumerations. Where would we find some of these population changes? One obvious place is a United States territory, perhaps on the verge of statehood.
3. Duplicate census entries that reflect changes which occurred *after* the census day have simpler root causes. If we rule out previously discussed root causes¹⁴ there is a new possibility for enumerators in **1880 and later censuses**. As mentioned earlier, these enumerators were likely better trained and qualified than those in earlier decades. If mistakes vis-à-vis the census day occurred, then simply, **the enumerator failed to diligently follow his own instructions**. Certainly the earlier the census, the longer the data collection period was, and the greater the opportunity was for the enumerator to enter information out of sync with the census day. **For pre-1880 censuses**, however, the writer presumes little to no outside training occurred beyond reading of the written instructions themselves. Hence one root cause for these types of error may be simply **lack of or limited enumerator training with respect to their instructions**.

CENSUS-UNIQUE SYMPTOMS AND ROOT CAUSES OF THEIR ERRORS: THE CENSUS READING PROCESS

The writer discussed root causes of errors that occur in the census-reading process in Parts 1-3 of this article. These can explain most of the census-reading errors discussed in Ms. Hinckley's work, but there is one major cause of error the writer would like to highlight that she addresses.

¹³ Hinckley, *Your Guide to the Federal Census*, 218-225.

¹⁴ For example, from Part 1 consider informant's motive for bias, informant's lack of perfect 1st hand knowledge about the information being given, and cultural differences between enumerator and informant that might result in the enumerator not being able to clearly communicate the information he needed relative to the census day. Note also discussion in this part about lack of qualifications and unsuitableness for the job for pre-1880 enumerators.

Your Guide to the Federal Census contains a wealth of material concerning census indexes—their values and shortcomings. The author stresses the point that there is always the likelihood that the people we hope to find are actually present in the census but for various reasons are not readily found in one or even all available indexes. She also points out numerous ways in which indexers misread or misinterpreted the handwritten schedules.¹⁵

As a result, we may halt a search when the index we use most heavily fails to turn up our candidate ancestor; we may conclude erroneously that our target ancestor did not live in the searched geographical area; or worse, we may adopt the information actually found in an index without substantiating it on the actual schedule. There are two basic root causes for these errors: **over-reliance on indexes**, and **failure to conduct line-by-line schedule readings** when indexes yield no candidates, yet there is reason to believe your persons of interest are there.

SUMMARY

In this, Part 4, the writer added the impact of Kathleen Hinckley's work *Your Guide to the Federal Census* to the discussion of root causes of error in census research. Previously identified root causes associated with conversion errors were expanded. New contributions to root causes of errors associated with census-taking and census-reading processes have been identified, and they are summarized in the table below.

Census-Taking Process	Census-Reading Process
<p>Enumerator's unfamiliarity with the physical/geographic limits of the enumeration district boundaries, especially on/after 1880.</p> <p>Enumerator failure to follow own their instructions regarding the census day, especially on/after 1880.</p> <p>Enumerator unqualified or unsuited for the job, prior to 1880.</p> <p>Lack of, or limited, enumerator training with respect to their instructions, prior to 1880.</p> <p>Inadequate administration of census process.</p> <p>Significant changes in population density.</p>	<p>Researcher's over-reliance on indexes.</p> <p>Researcher's failure to conduct line-by-line schedule readings.</p>

TO BE CONTINUED.

¹⁵ Hinckley, *Your Guide to the Federal Census*, 130-156. Note specifically the comparisons among various indexes in 134-138.

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Preserving Your Family Papers, Photographs, and Heirlooms

Bibliography and Resource List

Abbey pH pen

Available from several suppliers, including Light Impressions and Gaylord.
Comparison of pH pens on the market:
<http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/byorg/abbey/ap/ap03/ap03-5/ap03-508.html>

Amazon.com

You can sell more than books on Amazon.com. Seller categories are: Books, Music, Video, DVD, Computer & Video Games, Software, Camera and Photo, Electronics, Toys & Games, Baby Products, Kitchen & House wares, Tools & Hardware, Outdoor Living, Sporting Goods, Office Products, Musical Instruments, Everything Else

For more information, go to: http://www.amazon.com/gp/seller/sell-your-stuff.html/ref=sd_allcatpop_mp/105-1724249-4209249

Item must have a UPC (ISBN for books). The fee is 99 cents plus 6 to 15% of the selling price. Listings last for 60 days. The biggest value of this service is to help you decide on a selling price, no matter where you sell it.

Auction

Attend a few auctions in your area to see how they're conducted, how much items sell for, and what the service is like. Ask friends who've had experience with auctioneers for recommendations. And just like hiring any business service, check the Better Business Bureau or Attorney General's Office for complaints.

Book Repair

Margot Rosenberg and Bern Marcowitz, *The Care and Feeding of Books Old and New: A Simple Repair Manual for Book Lovers*, New York: MJF Books, 2002.

CDs – Archival Quality

MAM-A, Inc. <http://www.mam-a.com/Default.htm> “Archive Gold CD-R” 25/\$50 or 100/\$160 [Great information on the website – read everything.]

Light Impressions <http://www.lightimpressionsdirect.com/servlet/OnlineShopping> 25/\$40 [Put “CD-R” in the search box.]

Craig's List

Free want ads for just about everything: <http://www.craigslist.org>
<http://shreveport.craigslist.org/> is the local site

Dehumidifiers

Lowe's sells three sizes of Whirlpool dehumidifiers
25 pints/day 3.5 amp \$139
50 pints/day 6.0 amp \$189
70 pints/day 7/8 amp \$219
There are other brands and other sources. Remember Amazon.com!

eBay.com

Best-known (but not the only) on-line auction website; items are listed for three to ten days for a small fee plus additional fee if the item sells. An entire industry is devoted to educating people about buying and selling on eBay. It's possible to set a "reserve price" so you don't have to sell something for too little.
For details, go to <http://www.ebay.com> – For more on selling, see:
<http://pages.ebay.com/sellercentral/resources.html>

Gaylord Brothers

Excellent supplier of archival materials. Request their archival catalog.
http://www.gaylord.com/archival_supplies.htm

Home Inventory

Simple, free software to record a list of your personal property:
<http://downloads.zdnet.com/download.aspx?&kw=Liberty+Mutual&docid=218271> (You may have to register with ZDNet before you can download the program.)

Or contact your homeowner's insurance agent and ask if there's a booklet, form, or program available.

Light Impressions

Excellent supplier of archival materials:
<http://www.lightimpressionsdirect.com/servlet/OnlineShopping>

PDF Printer driver

Create .pdf files by downloading a program from <http://www.pdf995.com/> called PDF995. The program installs a printer driver on your computer so when you create a document in MS Word, for example, and choose the "print" option, one of your choices for a printer is PDF995. When you choose it, instead of printing a hard copy to your printer, you print your document to a computer file with the extension .pdf. There are other programs that do this – PDF995 is just one option.

Photo Prints

Go to Wilhelm Imaging Research <http://www.wilhelm-research.com/> for current information about which printers, papers, and inks will last the longest.

Photocopiers

Very stable, permanent copies can be made on photocopiers. The paper and copier you choose can make a difference. See this website for details on how to test a copier: <http://www.archives.gov/preservation/technical/peel-test.html>

Preservation Leaflets

Articles about all aspects of preservation and conservation are listed at <http://www.nedcc.org/resources/leaflets.list.php> Northeast Document Preservation Center's website. While written for professionals, there's a lot for us, too.

Storage, off-site

Here's an example of off-site storage from my hometown: All Secure Mini Storage offers climate-controlled units. Their guy said temperature is supposed to be kept at 58° in winter, 78° in summer. Cost is \$120 a month for 10' X 10'; \$195 a month for 10' X 20'. Access is inside with a coded entry system, monitored by security cameras. Rent is month to month, no lease or deposit. This isn't the only mini-storage which offers climate-controlled units; it's just an example. Check the Shreveport area for "climate-controlled storage rental."

University Products

Another supplier of archival materials:
<http://www.archivalsuppliers.com/default.asp>

Pedigree Box Chart

THE GENIE THIRD QUARTER 2007

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1. Deotha Brags Miles	2. Mack Miles BIRTH: 25 SEP 1910 PLACE: SHREVEPORT, LA DEATH: 16 AUG 1999 PLACE: SHREVEPORT, LA	4. Mack Miles BIRTH: 1859 MARRIED: 17 OCT 1893 PLACE: SHREVEPORT, LA DEATH: 06 JAN 1924 PLACE: SHREVEPORT, LA	8. Squire Miles	16.
				17.
			9. Ellen BIRTH: ABT. 1844 IN MS DEATH: 24 FEB 1912 IN LA	18.
				19. Jennie Lewis BIRTH: VA OR AL
		5. Johnetta Humphrey BIRTH: 1874 PLACE: KEITHVILLE, LA	10. Owen Humphrey BIRTH: 1855 IN GA MARRIED: 16 JUN 1880 IN LA DEATH: 31 AUG 1918 IN LA	20. Ambrose Humphrey Sr
				21. Louis Samson
			11. Josephine Clark BIRTH: 1856 IN MS DEATH: 07 OCT 1939 PLACE: CADDO PARISH	22.
				23.
3. Bernice Lewis BIRTH: 13 NOV 1915 PLACE: SHREVEPORT, LA DEATH: 11 MAY 1990 PLACE: SHREVEPORT, LA	6. Frank Lewis BIRTH: 08 MAR 1874 PLACE: JACKSON, MS DEATH: 21 JUL 1919 PLACE: SHREVEPORT, LA	12. Richard Lewis BIRTH PLACE: VA		24.
				25.
		13. Lizzie George		26.
				27.
	7. Florence Moss BIRTH: 22 FEB 1884 PLACE: SHREVEPORT, LA DEATH: 30 JUN 1940 PLACE: SHREVEPORT, LA	14. Allen Moss BIRTH: ABT. 1849 PLACE: AR		28. Charles Moss BIRTH: ABT. 1824 IN AR
				29. Eliza Thomas BIRTH: ABT. 1824 IN AR
		15. Alice Steinlien BIRTH: 15 OCT 1857 PLACE: JEFFERSON, TX DEATH: 30 OCT 1942 IN LA		30. Mosses Steinlien BIRTH: ABT. 1825 IN GERMANY
				31. Susie Green BIRTH: SHREVEPORT, LA

Family Group Sheet

#4

Husband: Mack Miles

Born: 1859
 Married: 17 Oct 1893
 Died: 06 Jan 1924
 Father: Squire Miles
 Mother: Ellen
 Other Spouses: Adelaide

in: Shreveport, La. Caddo Parish
 in: Shreveport, La.

Wife: Johnetta Humphrey

Born: 1874
 Father: Owen Humphrey
 Mother: Josephine Clark

in: Keithville, La.

CHILDREN

1 F	Name: Josephine Miles Born: 1903 Died: 03 Mar 1927	in: Shreveport, Caddo La. in: Shreveport, Caddo La.
2 F	Name: Helen Miles Born: Abt. 1906 Died: 02 Apr 1929	in: Shreveport, La. in: Shreveort, La.
3 M	Name: Ardelia Miles Born: Abt. 1909 Died: 03 Mar 1929	in: Shreveport, La. in: Shreveport, La.
4 F	Name: Mack Miles Born: 25 Sep 1910 Died 1: 16 Aug 1999 Died 2: 03 Mar 1927 Married: Spouse: Bernice Lewis Married: 10 Dec 1928 Spouse: Helen Mackey	in: Shreveport, La. in: Shreveport, La. in: Shreveport, La.
5 M	Name: Isiah Miles Born: 14 Mar 1913 Died: 13 Jul 1958 Married: Spouse: Lillie Mae	in: Shreveport, La. in: Shreveport, La.

Family Group Sheet

#6

Husband: Frank Lewis

Born: 08 Mar 1874 in: Jackson, Mississippi
 Died: 21 Jul 1919 in: Shreveport, La.
 Father: Richard Lewis
 Mother: Lizzie George

Wife: Florence Moss

Born: 22 Feb 1884 in: Shreveport, La.
 Died: 30 Jun 1940 in: Shreveport, La.
 Father: Allen Moss
 Mother: Alice Steinlien

CHILDREN

1	<p>Name: Bernice Lewis Born: 13 Nov 1915 in: Shreveport, La. Died: 11 May 1990 in: Shreveport, La.</p>
F	<p>Married: Spouse: Fredrick George Garner Married: Spouse: Mack Miles</p>

Family Group Sheet

#8

Husband: Squire Miles**Wife: Ellen**

Born 1: Abt. 1844 in: Mississippi
 Born 2: Abt. 1838
 Died: 24 Feb 1912 in: Shreveport, La.
 Mother: Jennie Lewis
 Other Spouses: Aaron Wells

CHILDREN

1	<p>Name: Mack Miles Born: 1859 Died: 06 Jan 1924 in: Shreveport, La.</p>
M	<p>Married: Spouse: Adelaide Married: 17 Oct 1893 in: Shreveport, La. Caddo Parish Spouse: Johnetta Humphrey</p>
2	<p>Name: Amie Miles Born: 1866 Died: 12 Oct 1939 in: Shreveport, La. Married: 19 Mar 1890 in: Caddo Parish Spouse: Maria Butler</p>

Family Group Sheet

#10

Husband: Owen Humphrey

Born: 1855 in: Georgia
 Married: 16 Jun 1880 in: Shreveport, La. Caddo Parish
 Died: 31 Aug 1918 in: Shreveport, Caddo La.
 Father: Ambrose Humphrey, Sr.
 Mother: Louise Samson

Wife: Josephine Clark

Born: 1856 in: Ms
 Died: 07 Oct 1939 in: Shreveport, Caddo La.

CHILDREN

1	X	Name: Johnetta Humphrey	
F		Born: 1874	in: Keithville, La.
		Married: 17 Oct 1893	in: Shreveport, La. Caddo Parish
		Spouse: Mack Miles	
2		Name: Virigina Humphrey	
F		Born: 1876	in: La.
3		Name: Amos Humphrey	
M		Born: 1878	in: LA.
4		Name: Sam Ambrose Humphrey	
M		Born: 18 Sep 1877	
		Died: 11 Oct 1942	in: Shreveort, La.
		Married:	
		Spouse: Mahalie	

Family Group Sheet

#20

Husband: Ambrose Humphrey, Sr.**Wife: Louise Samson**

Born: 1822 in: Georgia

CHILDREN

1		Name: Owen Humphrey	
M		Born: 1855	in: Georgia
		Died: 31 Aug 1918	in: Shreveport, Caddo La.
		Married: 16 Jun 1880	in: Shreveport, La. Caddo Parish
		Spouse: Josephine Clark	
2		Name: Neal Humphrey	
M		Born: 1857	

Family Group Sheet

#14

Husband: Allen Moss

Born: Abt. 1849 in: AR
 Father: Charles Moss
 Mother: Eliza Thomas

Wife: Alice Steinlien

Born: 15 Oct 1857 in: Jefferson, Texas
 Died: 30 Oct 1942 in: Shreveport, La.
 Father: Moses Steinlien
 Mother: Susie Green

CHILDREN

1 M	Name: Jake Moss Born: in: LA Died: in: Dallas, Texas
2 F	Name: Lelia Moss Born: in: LA Died: in: Cleveland, Ohio
3 F	Name: Ida Pearl Moss Born: 24 Sep 1873 in: LA Died: 11 Jan 1953 in: Shreveport, Caddo La.
4 F	Name: Ann E. Moss Born: 1875 in: LA
5 F	Name: Mary Moss Born: Abt. 1882 in: LA
6 F	X Name: Florence Moss Born: 22 Feb 1884 in: Shreveport, La. Died: 30 Jun 1940 in: Shreveport, La. Married: Spouse: Frank Lewis
7 M	Name: Allen Moss Jr. Born: 1886 in: LA Died: 03 Mar 1920 in: Gloster, La.
8 M	Name: John Moss Born: Abt. 1888 in: LA Died: in: Stockton, Ca.
9 F	Name: Deliah Moss Born: Abt. 1893 in: LA
10 F	Name: Josie Moss Born: Abt. 1896 in: LA Died: 1953 in: Shreveport, La.

ALTGA's Horn-Book: The Genealogical Proof Standard

For the General Session of 8 Sep. 2007. Prepared by Philip Burnett Adderley.

Those fascinated with identifying their ancestors and recreating their lives are excited when they make "finds." One of my first came in the Bermuda Archives while examining original baptismal registers that were older than the United States. The archivists ushered me into a specially constructed room with its own isolated temperature and humidity control. As I turned the centuries-old pages using cotton gloves and wooden page turners, the hair rose on the back of my neck at the first discovery. Decades later and supposedly a more experienced researcher, I revisited the "find" with new concerns. How did I know that that baptized female was really my ancestor, that she was actually the natural mother of the son that appeared in other records? What information did I have that actually *linked* the mother directly or indirectly with her apparent son? What would it take to prove it?

I suspect the first time many of us see published standards in genealogy is an occasion for disbelief, especially considering what each standard fully implies. I did. After all, almost all of us begin our research as a hobby. The standards seem like a ton of extra work for virtually nothing. Sometimes the results seem like splitting hairs.

Fortunately, the opposite is almost always true. If genealogical—and historical—research is something that you have the desire to do, whether it be an occasional hobby, a passion, or a profession, following the standards will actually help you save time in the long run. They will help you develop outstanding data collection, research, and analytical skills. They will help ensure that you discover the right ancestors, versus adopting the wrong ones. They will help you recreate the lives of your ancestors with care and depth, leaving a legacy for others to develop further, especially when new sources and new interpretations of existing sources come to light in their lifetimes.

Resist the urge to treat the standards as an academic exercise. Elissa Scalise Powell CG notes one downside of ignoring them: "confusing, misleading, and possibly invalid lineages that may cost thousands of dollars and hours of time to correct."¹ What about all the time and effort wasted before that adopting those wrong ancestors and developing their ancestry? Perhaps it was a hair that did not get split that led down this path.

There are several groups of standards in genealogy today, but there is **one** overarching foundation: The Genealogical Proof Standard (GPS). The Board for Certification of Genealogists adopted it on 17 July 1997.² It has five required elements, reproduced in Table 1. Embrace them, read articles about the GPS,³ and study examples of how various

¹ Elissa Scalisse Powell, "Of dog shows and standards," *NGS NewsMagazine* 33 (April/May/June 2007): 27-29, specifically 27.

² "The Genealogical Proof Standard," Board for Certification of Genealogists®, available online at <http://www.bgc certification.org/resources/standard.html>. See also the rationale for the board's decision in Helen F. Leary, "Evidence Revisited: DNA, POE, and GPS," *OnBoard*, Volume 4, Number 1 (January 1998), reprinted online at <http://www.bgc certification.org/publications/onboard/evidence.html>.

³ For a most recent article about the GPS, see Thomas W. Jones, Ph.D., CG, CGL, "What is the standard of proof in genealogy?" *NGS NewsMagazine* 33 (April/May/June 2007): 22-26.

genealogists have put the GPS and its elements to good use.⁴ Make the Genealogical Proof Standard the genealogical foundation of your hobby, your passion, or your profession.

Element of the GPS	Contribution to Credibility
Reasonably exhaustive search.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assumes examination of a wide range of high quality sources. ✓ Minimizes the probability that undiscovered evidence will overturn a too-hasty conclusion.
Complete and accurate citation of sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Demonstrates the extent of the search and the quality of the sources. ✓ Allows others to replicate the steps taken to reach the conclusion. (Inability to replicate the research casts doubt on the conclusion.)
Analysis and correlation of the collected information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Facilitates sound interpretation of the data contributed by <i>each</i> source. ✓ Ensures that the conclusion reflects <i>all</i> the evidence.
Resolution of conflicting evidence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Substantiates the conclusion's credibility. (If conflicting evidence is not resolved, a credible conclusion is not possible.)
Soundly reasoned, coherently written conclusion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Eliminates the possibility that the conclusion is based on bias, preconception, or inadequate appreciation of the evidence. ✓ Explains how the evidence led to the conclusion.

Table 1 Elements of the Genealogical Proof Standard⁵

⁴ Rather than cite one specific example, consider two options. (1) Read any of the most recent issues of the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*. The reader is likely to find at least one example of the GPS in action in every issue. (2) Download (at no cost) and study the Skillbuilding examples at the BCG website:

<http://www.bgc certification.org/skillbuilders/index.html>.

⁵ "The Genealogical Proof Standard," Board for Certification of Genealogists®, available online at <http://www.bgc certification.org/resources/standard.html>.

District Court Proceedings

The following information was recorded from the Bossier Banner Newspaper; Bossier City, Louisiana; Thursday, January 22, 1925; Number 4. The original newspaper is located at the Bossier Parish Library Historical Center, Bossier City, LA.

A civil term of the district court was held by the Honorable Judge E. P. Mils, Tuesday [January 20, 1925].

Mr. J. M. Hickman, of Bossier City, was again appointed by the court to serve as Probation Officer for Bossier Parish. This re-appointment was brought about by the change of districts enacted at the past session of the Legislature.

The Clerk's record shows the disposition of the following cases as given:

State vs. George Morris, charged with manufacturing intoxicating liquor. Trial set for February 3d.

State vs. J. H. Hobbs, charged with cutting timber on land of another. Trial set for February 3d.

State vs. Manning Baker, charged with possession of intoxicating liquor. Defendant pled guilty as charged and drew a fine of \$200 and costs and serve sixty days in jail. In default of payment of fine, to serve sixty days additional in jail.

State vs. L. A. Hill, charged with manufacturing intoxicating liquor. Trial set for February 3d.

State vs. Pete Joseph and Franklin Johnson, charged with manufacturing intoxicating liquor. Defendants pleaded not guilty December 8th and trial was set for February 3d.

State vs. J. W. Miles, charged with manufacturing intoxicating liquor. Forfeited bond.

State vs. T. J. Lawson, charged with bad check charge. Trial set for February 3d.

State vs. Ardis Waller, charged with cruelty to animals, pleaded not guilty and trial set for February 3d.

State vs. Anthony Francis and Jim Burner, Charged with cruelty to animals, pleaded not guilty, and trial was set for February 3d.

State vs. W. B. Sapp (two charges), charged with selling intoxicating liquor. Trial set for February 3d.

State vs. Esau Bryant (two cases), charged with possessing and selling intoxicating liquors. Trial set for February 3d.

State vs. H. B. Musser, charged with removing mortgaged property. Trial set for February 3d.

State vs. Charlie Alenci, Tony Alenci and Joe Mondello; all charged with manufacturing intoxicating liquor. Trial set for February 3d.

State vs. Earl Smith, charged with possessing intoxicating liquor. Bond forfeited.

State vs. F. R. Perritt, charged with possessing intoxicating liquor. Defendant pled guilty as charged and was sentenced with a fine of \$100 and cost or serve thirty days in jail.

State vs. F. D. Martin, charged with petit larceny. Defendant plead guilty as charged and was sentenced to thirty days in jail but sentence was suspended.



Memories

*Written by Gay McCabe Johnson
June 4, 2007*

On June 1, 2007, once again we gather together: aunts, cousins, grandchildren, and the like. I reflect on the sounds, the smells, the laughter, and the house. Our family collects at my Aunt Lucy's house; how many gatherings there have been in this house? Some occasions remain sad, but most hold memories that feel glad. Even the melancholy occasions turn joyful with peals of laughter and screams of mirth. The laughter testifies to the legacy. Laughter mirrors our love and respect for each one. The house holds sixty years of memories. My Aunt Lucy turns ninety-three on this date; she is the last of her seven siblings, the second in line. The house holds her legacy, a reflection of our lives together, like a heart pulsating with love.

Around the kitchen table in Grandma McCabe's house sit our dozens, while our Grandmother watches us, smiling, kissing each one. Born in 1893, her quietness pales against the noise of her brood of seven and their descendants. She watches proudly. I remember the tenderness of her engulfing arms as she rocks me in her old mission rocker, singing to me, caressing her "Gay Baby." Her regality creates her height as she watches us through her own silent pain, never criticizing yet always smiling. The noise of her house, the laughter, her legacy transfers itself to her daughters and sons, the heritage of love.

In the early years, the Aunts and the Uncles always travel in motion, never stopping. Uncle Bill mows the tiny yard in his white sleeveless undershirt pushing the rotary mower like barber shears striving for perfection with each clipped blade. Can you hear the clicking of the blades? Uncle Billy clothed as a hairy gorilla takes pictures of the kids; then he chases us for games and harassment. Listen for the squeals of delight! (His son, just three months my senior, died in Georgia on Monday.). Uncle Roy sits quietly observing the ruckus, smoking, always calm and unruffled. Handsome Uncle Herbert calls me "Joy" instead of Gay flashing his toothy grin. Our rotund Uncle "Bus" (short for Buster) discusses on end the strategies of each bridge round, and then jiggles his way into laughter with all to follow his lead. However, noise and the smells from the kitchen override the noise of the men. My Aunts Lucy, Jessie, Ethel, L.C. (Laura Celia, oh the smell of her home-made rolls!), Julia, Betty, and Cynthia prepare the food. The kitchen shelters the collection of "Quaker Oat" dishes of depression glass from my grandmother's cared-for collection. Warm sounds of home reverberate from the vibrations of the life of a large family. Grandma's house, a part

of our individual lives for nearly 100 years, is now gone; yet, the structure of a family still stands. The house and family structure remain erected in our hearts. Resounding laughter and the fun appear the same. Her daughters and sons echo the legacy. Our children watch us as we laugh and cry together. Another generation beginning to fade now passes one by one just as the ones listed above have become imprinted in our memories, not forgotten, just stored away in the corners of hearts for such times as these to be remembered ... like letters from the past.

The memories of those not here, create a time in history that has become "remember when's." "Ed Dune" took me to a bonfire at the University of Houston when I was eleven. Oh Wow!!! Bill Wray's fascination with music began when young, and he now produces musical extravaganzas all over the world, but especially in Vegas; he has only faded with time. Hank, where is your laughter and loyalty; we miss you, but your legacy lives in Byram, our new gatherer and cook. Elaine, our family's child who died so young, is an angel God needed early. Recently, "Baby Bill," a darling of a man, one I love so much, passes quietly away in dignity, along with his wisdom. We are fading slowly, but the laughter still rings on. The gatherings are not quieter; they resonate with new voices that have been added to the crescendo, which grows over fish, shrimp, etc., in the back yard of Aunt Lucy's house.

We replicate the past. Our representation seems no less regal, no less charming. All delight in the appearance of each one. Events that occurred during times apart are retold around the kitchen table in Aunt Lucy's house, which nurtures a new generation. Her house bears witness to our discussions and exclamations of affirmation. Many hear about Mignon's ordeal with Katrina and her new found peace in the quietness of a country home. Stephanie and her children have acquired a new house in Houston. Mike has retired from Ford Motor Company and has a new house on the east coast of Florida (Detroit to Florida), as he becomes a permanent snow bird. Tom and Cassandra found a new house in Georgia, just as Rex and I have in Waskom, Texas. Bill's children travel from Hong Kong and Ohio State University to attend their father's funeral. Mickey expresses concern over Buz's new pacemaker. Maxine looks forward to a trip to Nashville and New York to help Stephan move back to a faster-paced life. Ginger and family need our love and support as her last days come to a close. Our generation is fading quietly, but not without each one's special "noise" not being remembered. We thrive on our differences and our legacy. Each one teaches their own families to love, laugh, and pray together; that is why we remain one.

Shreveport houses the nucleus of our history of the McCabe's. Galloglasses of the 1200's have become the warriors of today, standing in defense of our right to be a family. Down the lines there has always been

a Matriarch or a Patriarch to lead us. Positions change, but all remain loyal to our cause: to remain. Our Aunts Lucy, Betty, and Cynthia are those who stand today. Three sisters brought together by marriage now watch their legacies bear harvest through the following generations. The laughter continues; the hope of our family still thrives around us. The McCabe's, a family who has fought through generations for causes corporately and personally, are inheritors of such a rich heritage. We are the next generational legacy, the next survivors.

Gay McCabe Johnson
879 Foster Drive
Marshall, Texas 75672

REMEMBER YOUR RESEARCH IN YOUR WILL!

These are the most important genealogy questions you will ever answer:

- How much time, money and effort have you spent on genealogy research?
- What will happen to your books, notebooks, computer programs, photographs, photocopies of documents, letters – all the information you have gathered about your family over many years in the event of your death?
- How would you feel if it was all tossed out or lost?
- Does your family know what to do with your research materials?

Today, while you are thinking about it, write down your wishes and leave a copy with your executor to add to your current will. Your research has value to other researchers, even if no one in your immediate family is interested. Who should have your materials?

Suggestions:

- A specific family member or several relatives
- Local or regional library
- Genealogical society
- Other researchers on same family lines

When you add a genealogical codicil to your will, be sure to include the names and addresses of persons and organizations for your family to contact about keeping your valuable materials. Ask the executor(s) to identify "one or more persons who would be willing to take custody of the said materials and the responsibility of maintaining and continuing the family histories;" a suggested deadline is within two years of death.

—adapted from article by Dick Allen in *Deep South Genealogical Quarterly*, Vol. 44 #1)

EXCHANGE PERIODICAL REVIEW

Compiled by Constance Whatley

Many of the periodicals we receive, in exchange for "The Genie", provide up-to-date ideas on how to solve your research challenges. Always search the periodical published in your geographical interest area, but don't overlook other periodicals that may include articles of general interest to the researcher or about families that have migrated. *These periodicals are located at the Broadmoor Branch Library, Shreveport, Genealogy Section.*

Leaves & Saplings, Volume 35, Number 2, published by the San Diego Genealogical Society, pages 45-49, includes a listing of the family bible of Robert E. Miller. The earliest entry is January 8, 1800-the latest January 15, 1860. The bible is in the possession of the San Diego Genealogical Society, 1050 Pioneer Way, Suite E, El Cajon, CA 92029. Anyone who thinks they may have descended through this line is invited to contact the San Diego Genealogical Society.

Leaves & Saplings, Volume 35, Number 3, published by the San Diego Genealogical Society, pages 85-89, includes a listing of the family bible of Franklin V. Crouch. The Earliest birth record is April 19, 1851-the latest April 2, 1912. The bible is in the Possession of the San Diego Genealogical Society, 1050 Pioneer Way, Suite E, El Cajon, CA 92029. Anyone who thinks they may have descended through this line is invited to contact the San Diego Genealogical Society.

Leaves & Saplings, Volume 35, Number 4, published by the San Diego Genealogical Society, pages 125-127 is a listing of the family bible of Samuel Clark. The earliest marriage date is December 1817; the latest death record November 20, 1925. The bible is in the possession of the San Diego Genealogical Society, 1050 Pioneer Way, Suite E, El Cajon, CA 92029. Anyone who thinks they may have descended through this line is invited to contact the San Diego Genealogical Society.

The Ark Valley Crossroads, Volume 18, Number 2, April 2007, pages 7-13, published by The Wichita Genealogical Society lists Scandinavian immigrants to the Kansas counties of Clay, Lyon, Pottawatomie and Riley from 1868-1903. The listing includes the name, Date of birth, occupation, destination and country of origin,

Newton County Roots, Volume XIX, Number 2, April 2007, has information concerning a 50-page book compiled by volunteers of The National Archives, Central Plains Region, Kansas. The book outlines microfilm and other sources available at the archives on Census, military (including pension data), naturalization and Indian records. Copies are available at: NARA-CPR, Volunteer Treasurer, 2312 Bannister Road, Kansas City, MO. at a cost of \$10 each. Checks and money orders are acceptable.

Oregon Genealogical Society Quarterly, Volume 45, Number 2, Spring 2007 lists some Websites of note. (1) Genealogy vacations: www.ancestorsseekers.com/research.rwr and www.rootdig.com/slctrip.html. Both sites are commercial; both offer assistance with your research and other activities. (2) Texas deed records: www.texasfile.com offers free grantor/grantee searches for over 40 Texas counties. This is the largest independently owned database of Texas records. This is a private company and there is a small charge for records.

Bulletin, Volume 56, Number 1, published by the Seattle Genealogical Society, pages 12-21, has an article entitled: HeritageQuest Online, part II. It states: HeritageQuest Online at www.heritagequestonline.com is one of the most valuable services available today for anyone researching ancestry in the U.S. The company is best known for its collection of Federal census records from 1790 through 1930. Remote in-home service access to HeritageQuest online. Websites are listed for states beginning with Louisiana through Wyoming.

Gleanings from a past Genealogical Seminar On Searching Religious Records

Submitted by Herman L. Weiland

The Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association holds seminars on various genealogical topics. The information provided is very helpful to the attendees at that seminar; however, many members are unable to attend and fail to get that information.

The following pages of information were given to attendees at a seminar on "*Finding Grandpa in the Pew*" and may be of some help to those of you who are researching your family and need help from religious records.

This seminar was held in August 2005 and was led by Elizabeth C. Wells, who is the archivist at Samford University, Birmingham, Alabama and is in charge of the Special Collections Department of Samford's Library. She is a lecturer at the Samford Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research. She is a nationally recognized lecturer on church records and history. She is past president of the Alabama Genealogical Society and the Birmingham Genealogical Society, and founder and past president of the Society of Alabama Archivists.

Previously Published from this Seminar: Bibliography - The GENIE, Vol 41.2, 2007
This Issue: Denominational Archives and Repositories

"Finding Grandpa in the Pew"



D E N O M I N A T I O N A L A R C H I V E S A N D R E P O S I T O R I E S

Space limits a comprehensive treatment of all denominations. For additional information, consult the following

Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches<http://www.electronicchurch.org>

Church Libraries and Archives<http://www.mlcook.lib.oh.us/Church%20Archives%20&%20Libraries.htm>

Billy Graham Center: Archives<http://www.wheaton.edu/bgc/archives/nonwarch.html>

ADVENTIST

Adventist Heritage Center
James White Library
Andrews University
Berrien Springs, MI 49104-1400
Web address: ahc@andrews.edu

Goddard Library
Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary
130 Essex Street
South Hamilton, MA 01982
Web address: www.glibrary@gcts.edu

Seventh-Day Adventists General Conference Archives
1501 Old Columbia Pike
Silver Spring, MD 20904-6600

BAPTIST

American Baptist

American Baptist Historical Society
Samuel Colgate Baptist Historical Library
1100 South Goodman Street
Rochester, NY 14620-2532
Web address: www.cred.edu/abhs/

American Baptist Historical Society
Archives Center
PO Box 851
Valley Forge, PA 19482-0851

Andover Newton Theological School
(including the Backus Historical Society)
210 Herrick Road
Newton Centre, MA 02459
Web address: www.ants.edu/ftlibrary/index.htm

Free Will Baptist

The Edmund S. Muskie Archives and Special Collection Library
Bates College
70 Campus Avenue
Lewiston, ME 04240

Missionary Baptist (Southern)

Southern Baptist Library and Archives
The Southern Baptist Convention Building
901 Commerce Street
Nashville, TN 37203-3630
Web address: www.sbla.org

Woman's Missionary Union
Hunt Library and Archives
Highway 280 East
100 Missionary Ridge
Birmingham, AL 35242-5235
Web address: library@wmu.org

Special Collection Baptist Historical Collection
Furman University Library
3300 Poinsett Highway
Greenville, SC 29613
Web address: <http://library.furman.edu>

Georgia Baptist History Depository
Jack Tarver Library
Mercer University
1300 Edgewood Drive
Macon, GA 31207
Web address: <http://mainlib.mercer.edu/mainlib/>

North Carolina Baptist Historical Collection
Z. Smith Reynolds Library
PO Box 7777
Wake Forest University
Winston-Salem, NC 27109-7777
Web address: <http://www.wfu.edu/Library/>

Special Collections
Riley-Hickingbotham Library
Ouachita Baptist University
Box 3729
Arkadelphia, AR 71998
Web address: <http://www.obu.edu/library/>

Baptist Center History Library
Baptist Convention of Maryland-Delaware

10255 Old Columbia Road
Columbia, MD 21046-1716

Mississippi Baptist Historical Collection
Leland Speed Library
101 West College Street
PO Box 127
Clinton, MS 39060
Web address: library@mc.edu

Virginia Baptist Historical Society Library
PO Box 34
University of Richmond, VA 23173

Special Collection
Samford University Library
800 Lakeshore Dr.
Birmingham, AL 35229
Web address: <http://library.samford.edu/about/special.html>

James Boyce Centennial Library
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary
2825 Lexington Road
Louisville, KY 40280
Web address: archives@lib.sbts.edu

The Texas Baptist Historical Collection
4144 N. Central Expressway, Suite 110
Dallas, Texas 75204
Web address: tbhc@bgct.org

The Roberts Library
Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary
PO Box 22000
Fort Worth, TX 76122
Web address: www.swbts.edu/libraries/roberts.shtm

Primitive Baptist

The Primitive Baptist Library
416 Main Street
Carthage, IL 62321
Web address: bwebb9@juno.com

Swedish Baptist

Bethel Theological Seminary Library
3949 Bethel Dr.
St. Paul, MN 55112
Swenson Swedish Research Center
Box 175

Augustana College
639 38th Street
Rock Island, IL 61201-2296
Web address: sag@augustana.edu

Seventh Day Baptist

Seventh Day Baptist Library
Seventh Day Baptist Building
Plainfield, NJ 07060

Seventh Day Baptist Historical Society Library
P.O. Box 1678
Janesville, WI 53547-1678
Web address: sdhist@inwave.com

BRETHREN IN CHRIST CHURCH

Brethren in Christ Church Historical Library and Archives
Messiah College
PO box 3002, 1 College Avenue
Grantham, PA 17027-9795
WEB ADDRESS: DSTECKBE@MESSIAH.EDU

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN

Ashland Theological Library
Roger E. Darling Memorial Library
910 Center Street
Ashland, OH 44805
Web address: www.ashland.edu/seminary.html

Brethren Historical Library and Archives
1451 Dundee Ave.
Elgin, IL 60120
Web address: kshaffer_gb@brethren.org

Beeghly Library
Juniata College
1815 Moore Street
Huntingdon, PA 16652
Web address: library@juniata.edu

German-American Pietist-Anabaptist background.

Bethany Theological Seminary
Butterfield and Meyers Rds.
Oak Brook, IL 60521

Archives and Library of the Mother Church
The First Church of Christ, Scientist
Christian Science Plaza
International Headquarters
175 Huntington Avenue
Boston, MA 02115

Longyear Museum
Daycroft Library
1125 Boylston Street (Route 9)
Chestnut Hill, MA 02467
Web address: letters@longyear.org

CHURCH OF GOD

For all bodies under this name, see the current *Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches*
<http://www.electronicchurch.org>

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

Family History Library
35 North West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84150-3400
Web address: fhf@ldschurch.org

LDS Church Historical Department
Archives/Library
50 East North Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84150

Brigham Young University
Center for Church History
Provo, UT 84602

CHURCHES OF CHRIST

Harding Graduate School of Religion Library
1000 Cherry Rd.
Memphis, TN 38117

CONGREGATIONAL

Congregational Library and Archive
14 Beacon St.
Boston, MA 02108

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Christian Theological Seminary
1000 W. 42nd Street
Indianapolis, IN 46208
Web address: www.cts.edu

Carl Johann Memorial Library
Culver-Stockton College

#1 College Hill
Canton, MO 63435

The Disciples of Christ Historical Society
1101 Nineteenth Avenue South
Nashville, TN 37212
Web address: www.dishistsoc.org

Lexington Theological Seminary
631 S. Limestone
Lexington, KY 40508
Web address: www.lextheol.edu/

Mary Coutts Burnett Library
Texas Christian University
P.O. Box 198400
Fort Worth, TX 76219

EPISCOPAL CHURCH U.S.A.—see also PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

The Archives of the Episcopal Church U.S.A.
Records Administration Office:
Episcopal Church Center
815 Second Avenue
New York, NY 10017-4594
Web address: Research@episcopalarchives.org

Historical Society of the Episcopal Church
PO Box 2098
Manhaca, Texas 78652-2098

EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Evangelical Congregational Historical Society
Evangelical School of Theology
121 S. College Street
Meyerstown, PA 17067
Web address: theisey@evangelical.edu

EVANGELICAL COVENANT CHURCH OF AMERICA

Evangelical Covenant Church of America
Archives and Special Collections of North Park University
3225 West Foster Avenue
Chicago, IL 60625-4895
Web address: archives@northpark.edu

EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH OF AMERICA

Evangelical Free Church of America
901 East 78th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55420
Web address: adminfin@efca.org

EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—see METHODIST

GREEK ORTHODOX

Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North America
Department of Archives
8 East 79th Street
New York, NY 10021
Web address: archives@goarch.org

For other Eastern Orthodox Church archives, see the *Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches*.

<http://www.electronicchurch.org>

HUGUENOT

(French Protestants of the Reformed Church)

The Huguenot Historical Society
18 Broadhead Avenue
New Paltz, NY 12561
Web address: library@hhs-newpaltz.org

The Huguenot Society of America
122 East 58th Street
New York, NY 10022
Web address: www.huguenotsocietyofamerica.org/

The National Huguenot Society
9033 Lyndale Avenue S. #108
Bloomington, MN 55420-3535
Web address: www.huguenot.netnation.com/

JEWISH

American Jewish Archives
3101 Clifton Ave.
Cincinnati, OH 45220
Web address: www.huc.edu/aja/

American Jewish Historical Society
10 Thornton Dr.
Waltham, MA 02154
Web address: www.ajhs.org/

YIVO Institute for Jewish Research
555 W. 57th St.
New York, NY 10019

Lutheran – EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

The Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
321 Bonnie Lane
Elk Grove, IL 60007
Web address: archives@elca.org

The creation of the ELCA also began an archival system featuring regional repositories

ELCA Region 1 Archives (Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington)

Mortvedt Library
Pacific Lutheran University
Tacoma, WA 98447-0013
Web address: www.plu.edu/

ELCA Region 2 Archives (Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming)

Pacific Lutheran Theological Seminary
2770 Marin Ave.
Berkeley, CA 94708-1597
Web address: www.plts.edu/

ELCA Region 3 Archives (Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota)

2481 Como Ave. W.
St. Paul, MN 55108-1445

ELCA Region 4 Archives (Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas)

For Arkansas and Oklahoma:
Arkansas-Oklahoma Synod
4803 S. Lewis Ave.
Tulsa, OK 74105-5199

For Kansas and Missouri:
Bethany College
Wallerstedt Learning Center
421 N. First Street
Lindsborg, Kansas 67456-1897
Web address: www.bethanylb.edu/

For Texas and Louisiana:
The Rev. Arnold Moede
205 Coventry
Seguin, TX 78155

For Nebraska:
Ms. Vivian Peterson
1325 N. Platte Ave.
Fremont, NE 68025

ELCA Region 5 Archives (Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, upper Michigan)

333 Wartburg Place
Dubuque, IA 52003-7797

ELCA Region 6 Archives (Indiana, Kentucky, lower Michigan, Ohio)

Trinity Lutheran Seminary
2199 E. Main Street

Columbus, OH 43209

Web address: www.trinity.capital.edu

ELCA Region 7 Archives (New York [except Metropolitan New York City], New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, New England, and the non-geographic Slovak-Zion Synod)

Lutheran Archives Center

7301 Germantown Avenue

Philadelphia, PA 19119

Web address: mtairyarchives@ltsp.edu

For Metropolitan New York Synod:

Lutheran Church Archives

Hormann Library

Wagner College

Staten Island, NY 10301

ELCA Region 8 Archives (Delaware, Maryland, central and western Pennsylvania, northern Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, D.C.)

For western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and western Maryland:

Archives

Thiel College

75 College Avenue

Greenville, PA 16125

For central Pennsylvania, Delaware, eastern Maryland, and Washington, D.C.:

A.R. Wentz Library

Lutheran Theological Seminary

Gettysburg, PA 17325

ELCA Region 9 Archives (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and the Caribbean Synod)

For North Carolina:

ELCA North Carolina Synod

1988 Lutheran Synod Drive

Salisbury, NC 28144

For South Carolina:

ELCA South Carolina Synod

P.O. Box 43

Columbia, SC 29202-0043

For Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, and the Caribbean Synod:

ELCA Region 9 Archives

Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary

4201 N. Main Street.

Columbia, SC 29203

Web address: www.ltss.edu/

For Virginia:

ELCA Virginia Synod
P.O. Drawer 70
Salem, VA 24153

Lutheran - Swedish-American Churches

The Swenson Center
Box 175
Augustana College
639 38th Street
Rock Island, IL 61201-2296
Web address: sag@augustana.edu

Lutheran -Finnish-American Churches

Finnish American Historical Archives
Finlandia University
601 Quincy Street
Hancock, MI 49930

Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod

Concordia Historical Institute
Department of Archives and History of the Missouri Synod (LCMS)
801 De Mun Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105
Web address: webmaster@chi.lcms.org

Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod (Wisconsin Synod)

WELS Archives
Wisconsin Lutheran Seminary
1831 N. Seminary Drive, 65W
Mequon, WI 53092
Web address: archives@wls.wels.net

MENNONITE

Mennonite Historical Library
1700 S. Main
Goshen, IN 46526
Web address: mhl@goshen.edu

Center for Mennonite Brethren Studies
1717 South Chestnut Avenue
Fresno, CA 93702
Web address: www.fresno.edu/affiliation/cmbs

Mennonite Historical Library

Musselman Library
Bluffton College
280 West College Avenue, Ste.1
Bluffton, OH 45817 -1196
Web address: www.bluffton.edu/mlibrary/

Mennonite Library and Archives
Bethel College
300 East 27th Street
North Newton, KS 67117-0531
Web address: www.bethelks.edu

Menno Simons Historical Library Hartzler Library
Eastern Mennonite University
1200 Park Road
Harrisonburg, VA 22802-2462
Web address: www.emu.edu/library/

Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society
2215 Millstream Rd.
Lancaster, PA 17602
Web address: www.lmhs.org/

METHODIST

United Methodist Archives Center
General Commission on Archives and
History of the United Methodist Church
P.O. Box 127
Drew University
Madison, NJ 07940
Web address: www.depts.drew.edu/lib/

Center for Evangelical United Brethren Studies
United Theological Seminary
1810 Harvard Blvd.
Dayton, OH 45406
Web address: www.utscom@united.edu

Archives and Special Collections
Roy O. West Library
DePauw University
Greencastle, IN 46153
Web address: www.archives@depauw.edu

Manuscript Department
Duke University Library
Duke University
Durham, NC 27706
Web address: www.lib.duke.edu/

Pitts Theology Library
Emory University
Atlanta, GA 30322
Web address: www.pitts.emory.edu/

Interdenominational Theological Center Library
671 Beckwith St. S.W.
Atlanta, GA 30314
Web address: www.itc.edu

The United Library
2121 Sheridan
Evanston, IL 60201
Web address: www.k-kordesh@garrett.edu

Marston Memorial Historical Center and Archives
Free Methodist Church
PO Box 535002
Indianapolis, IN 46253-5002
Web address: [www. History@fmcna.org](http://www.History@fmcna.org)

Center for Methodist Studies at Bridwell Library
Perkins School of Theology
Southern Methodist University
Dallas, TX 75222
Web address: www.smu.edu/bridwell/html/studies.html

New England Methodist Historical Society Library
Boston University
School of Theology
745 Commonwealth Ave.
Boston, MA 02215

The Swenson Swedish Center
Box 175
Augustana College
Rock Island, IL 61201

MORAVIAN

Moravian Archives
41 West Locust Street
Bethlehem, PA 18018
Web address: morarchbeth@enter.net

Moravian Archives
Box L
Winston-Salem, NC 27108
Web address: nblum@mcsp.org

Moravian Historical Society
214 East Center Street
Nazareth, PA 18064
Web address: www.moravianhistoricalsociety.org

PENTECOSTAL

Holy Spirit Research Center
Oral Roberts University
7777 South Lewis Avenue
Tulsa, OK 74171
Web address: hsrc@oru.edu

Flower Pentecostal Heritage Center
Assemblies of God Archives
1445 Boonville Avenue
Springfield, MO 65802
Web address: Archives@ag.org

Hal Bernard Dixon, Jr. Pentecostal Research Center
Church of God (Cleveland, Tenn.)
260 11th Street, N.E.
Cleveland, TN 37311
Web address: Dixon_research@leeuniversity.edu

International Pentecostal Church Archives and Research Center
P. O. Box 12609
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73157
WEB ADDRESS: ARCHIVES@IPHC.ORG

NAZARENE

Nazarene Archives
Church of the Nazarene
6401 The Paseo
Kansas City, MO 64131
Web address: archives@nazarene.org

PRESBYTERIAN

Presbyterian Historical Society
Montreat Office
PO Box 849
Montreat, NC 28757
Web address: www.history.pcusa.org

Philadelphia Office
425 Lombard Street
Philadelphia, PA 19147-1516
Web address: www.history.pcusa.org

McCormick Theological Seminary
McGaw Library
5555 South Woodlawn Avenue
Chicago, IL 60637

Princeton Theological Seminary
Speer Library
Mercer St. and Library Place
P.O. Box 111
Princeton, NJ 08540

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL – EPISCOPAL CHURCH, USA

Archives of the Episcopal Church
606 Rathervue Place
P.O. Box 2247
Austin, TX 78768
Web address: Research@episcopalarchives.org

QUAKERS (SOCIETY OF FRIENDS)

Friends Historical Library of Swarthmore College
500 College Avenue
Swarthmore, PA 19081-1905
Web address: friends@swathmore.edu

The Quaker Collection @ Magill Historical Library
Haverford College Library
370 Lancaster Avenue
Haverford, PA 19041
Web address: genealog@Haverford.edu

The Quaker Collection @ The Hege Library
Guilford College Library
5800 West Friendly Avenue
Greensboro, NC 27410
Web address: hegelib@guilford.edu

Archives New England Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)
Rhode Island Historical Society Library
121 Hope Street
Providence, RI 02906

REFORMED

General

Holland Society of New York
Manuscript Collection
122 East 58th
New York, NY 10022
Web address: hollsc@aol.com

Archives of the Reformed Church in America.
New Brunswick Theological Seminary
21 Seminary Place
New Brunswick, NJ 08901
Web address: rgasero@rca.org

Dutch

Christian Reformed

Heritage Hall

The Archives of Calvin College and Theological Seminary

3201 Burton Street, SE

Grand Rapids, MI 49546

German—see United Church of Christ

For other Reformed churches, see the *Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches*

<http://www.electronicchurch.org>

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Special Collections Division

Joseph Mark Lauinger Library

Georgetown University

3700 O Street NW

Washington, DC 20057-1006

Web address: www.library.georgetown.edu

University of Notre Dame Archives

607 Hesburgh Library

Notre Dame, IN 46556

Web address: Archives.1@nd.edu

American Catholic History Research Center & University

101 Life Cycle Institute

Catholic University of America

Washington, DC 20064

SALVATIONISTS – THE SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army National Headquarters

Archives Center

615 Slaters Lane

PO Box 269

Alexandria, VA 22313

SCHWENKFELDER

Schwenkfelder Library & Heritage Center

150 Seminary Street

Pennsburg, PA 18073

Web address: info@schwenkfelder.com

SHAKERS – THE UNITED SOCIETY OF BELIEVERS IN CHRIST'S SECOND APPEARING

Shaker Library

707 Shaker Road

New Gloucester, ME 04260

Web address: brooksl@shaker.lib.me.us

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