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ARK-LA-TEX GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

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THE GENIE

VOLUME 43

Fourth QUARTER 2009

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ARK-LA-TEX GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

Post Office Box 4463
Shreveport, Louisiana 71134-0463

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

To collect, preserve, and make available genealogical materials, documents, and records; to encourage an interest in genealogy and to sponsor educational programs for its development; to promote and publicize the City of Shreveport, Louisiana, as a major genealogical research center for genealogists and historians; to cooperate with and assist all other genealogical, historical, and patriotic societies in the furtherance of these purposes; to compile and publish a quarterly composed of records and data related to the science of genealogy.

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

Dues for membership from January 1 through December 31 of each year in the *Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association, Inc.* are \$20.00 for an Individual Membership and \$25.00 for an additional family member, same household, and one quarterly per household.

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

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

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

Statement of Publication

[Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association, Inc.]

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

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

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

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

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

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President's Message

It has been a tremendous year for the Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association, and this last quarter has been no exception. In October, Reggie Anne Walker-Wyatt, a local author and historian, fascinated those that attended our monthly program with her presentation on Jesse James. She spoke of the research she has done over the years on the life of Jesse James, as well as that of J. Frank Dalton, who in his later years, claimed that he was the actual Jesse James. Much of her research supports that theory, though it contradicts most official historical accounts. She also described Jesse James' visits to Louisiana and his association with another outlaw, Cole Younger. Ms. Walker-Wyatt exhibited her impressive collection of photographs of Jesse James, Frank Dalton, and their acquaintances for the audience to see.

In October, we were honored to have as our guest speaker, Christine Rivers, Chancellor of the Catholic Diocese of Shreveport. Her very enlightening presentation was "North Louisiana Catholic Roots". She gave a brief history of the Catholic movement in Louisiana, beginning in 1699 with the Diocese of Quebec, under the French Colonial Regime, and presented a timeline for the establishment of the Diocese of Shreveport which now covers 16 civil parishes in North Louisiana. She briefed us on the types of sacramental records that could be found in the archives of the Diocese that would have genealogical value.

Earlier this year, we collaborated with two other local genealogical groups, Friends of Genealogy, and GENCOM to jointly sponsor some special events, under the name TRIGEN. Our first joint venture was the Irish Seminar in March which was a huge success. Our second TRIGEN venture was in November when we hosted "Finding Jim's Mary, a WWII Sweetheart" by Philip Adderley, CG and World War II veteran and Purple Heart recipient Jim Roy as presenters of that program. Phil Adderley described the methodology used in searching for Mr. Roy's long lost sweetheart, and a story of a small humorous incident remembered by a close friend of Mr. Roy that helped narrow the search for his former sweetheart, who sadly died a few years ago. That humorous incident was categorized as indirect evidence and was combined with other more substantial evidence that resolved the case.

In our association, there are numerous members who continually make a significant contribution in a variety of ways. One of those individuals that made a huge difference in our educational programming in 2009 was Phil Adderley, CG. Phil served as chairman of the Education Committee, which included presenting 'hornbook' sessions at our monthly meetings and conducting genealogy classes. Phil orchestrated the teaching of a beginning genealogy class, as well as single handedly lecturing the first intermediate level class that we have offered. In addition, he developed and presented a number of other genealogy programs to our organization as well as lecturing at the annual Angelina College Genealogical Conference. He also contributed several articles for publication in The Genie. He is a member of the Association of Professional Genealogists. Recently, he was notified by the Board for Certification of Genealogists that he was added to their roster as a certified genealogist (CG). We are very fortunate to have Phil as a member and as a major contributor to the genealogy community.

Jim Johnson
President

Pandora Plantation

By Dale Jennings

"All the evils that befall men are the result of Pandora's curiosity, Greek legends relate. Pandora was the first woman on earth, according to these myths. Zeus gave her a box and told her not to open it. But she disobeyed, and out of the box flew all the evils that beset man. The one blessing left was Hope, saved only because Pandora shut the lid in time."

-The Wonderland of Knowledge Encyclopedia

We don't know just how or when Pandora Plantation obtained its name; it evidently went unnamed for many years. It was the third point of land that protruded out into the Red River below the present location of Benton, Louisiana. The first became the Gold Point Plantation and the second became Cash Point. The third, which was more of a peninsula, broke from this naming pattern in being called simply "Pandora." Each contained the much sought after alluvial "cotton land" soil that was bought up first in the public land sales of 1839.

The first owner of Pandora was river boat captain David Vawter. In June 1839, Vawter purchased the 510 acres inside the peninsula, then on the western edge of Claiborne Parish. He is found there in the 1840 census as a 30-40 year old man, his family not yet present, but with 25 slaves. The age, sex and gender of the slaves suggest they comprised four or five families. It is clear by his household sequence with the other planters on Red River that Vawter was on his river front plantation.

David Vawter was from Jefferson County, Indiana, on the Ohio River opposite Kentucky. A county land record indicates that he was a resident of that place at least as late as July 1835. A short biography in *Sons of the Republic of Texas* states that David Vawter was born in Kentucky to Philemon and Anna Vawter in 1800. Also, beginning in 1832, he was a "skilled trader" who plied the Louisiana rivers with freight with the first of his several steamboats, the *Bravo*. (In 1834, Captain Vawter sued Caddo Indian Agent Jehiel Brooks for not paying a freight bill; the freight having been brought up Red River from Natchitoches on the *Bravo* and dropped off at Coates Bluff, just below the future site of Shreveport, rather than brought on down Pierre Bayou to the Caddo agency house.) (Box 9, Folder 358, Somdal Collection, LSUS Archives)

The publication also says that Vawter sold his business after twelve years and moved with his family to east Texas. Here he bought property and operated a ferry on the Sabine River. He was said to have died in 1845 at age forty-five, and his widow traded their Louisiana property to acquire ownership of the ferry.

(According to court records, this is not how Vawter's Louisiana property was disposed of.)

An 1841 Claiborne District Court civil suit (Bossier DC-144) involved an 1840 cotton storage contract between a warehouse concern and Vawter's steamboat company. As well as being a partner, Vawter was the captain and master of the steamer *South Western*. The warehouse was at "Knighton's bluff," almost certainly James B. Pickett's Hurricane Bluff, on the river above Benton. (As well as the evidence that Pickett's warehouse was there, his cousin and agent, Charles Pickett Knighton, was enumerated in that proximity in the 1840 census.)

David Vawter emancipated his oldest son, Alexander Lewis on October 15, 1842. On that same day, he affected the transfer of the property and a slave to his son through a \$1,200 mortgage held by Thomas T. Williamson. This was a bad faith act to avoid seizure of the land for an earlier debt. Williamson conveyed the mortgage to Morehead Wright, one of David's old steamboat partners, who would pursue litigation to collect on the mortgage. Orchestrated by his father, Alexander attempted to transfer the property to his minor sister, Amanda, and she in turn to her minor sisters and brothers, Louisa, Martha, John and David. Finally in 1846, Wright was able to force the seizure and sale of the Pandora property. Part of the proceeds from the buyer, Thomas M. Gilmer, was awarded to Morehead Wright and the balance went to Alexander Vawter, then living in Harrison County, Texas. (DC-22, M Wright vs. A & AL Vawter)

Thomas Meriwether Gilmer was the first of a branch of the affluent Gilmers to come to the Red River region of northwest Louisiana. If his obituary is correct, he arrived when Shreveport was just being established as "Shreve Town," and a few years ahead of his better known kinsmen, George O. Gilmer and grown son, James B. Gilmer. Both families followed the same general migration route, from Georgia to Kentucky or Tennessee, Alabama and then Louisiana. Thomas Gilmer's July 1, 1883, *Shreveport Times* obituary indicates that as the oldest son of David Gilmer, he had preceded the rest of the family with a number of slaves in 1836. He settled on the Texas road between Shreveport and what would soon become Greenwood and prepared for the arrival of his family.

Pandora was only one of many planting properties on both sides of the river bought by Thomas, his father and his two brothers. In 1846 and 1847, Thomas acquired other Bossier Parish land on the east side of the Pandora property line in Section 32. The acreage was east of the Shreveport-Arkansas Road in the south arc of Benoist Bayou. In December 1849, he sold his father his 516-acre "Vawter place" and Section 32 property. Between 1855 and 1857, David bought land from Henry Marshall and the Sandidge family that included additional property in Section 32 as well as acreage in Caddo Parish, on the south edge of the Pandora peninsula.

David Gilmer soon died. The old Vawter plantation, his 461 acres in the south arc of Benoist Bayou and land in Caddo Parish – 1,240 acres in all – had been combined into one property. On December 4, 1858, the enlarged plantation was sold by the heirs, three sons and three daughters, to Charles R. Griswold for \$58,135. Griswold gave equal promissory notes to each of the six heirs.

Charles Roderick Griswold arrived in the area sometime between 1840 and 1850. The 1850 census shows Griswold to be a 30-year-old Shreveport commission merchant, born in New York and worth \$20,100. His 20-year-old wife, Sarah, was born in Mississippi and his two daughters, ages 3 and 4, were born in Louisiana.

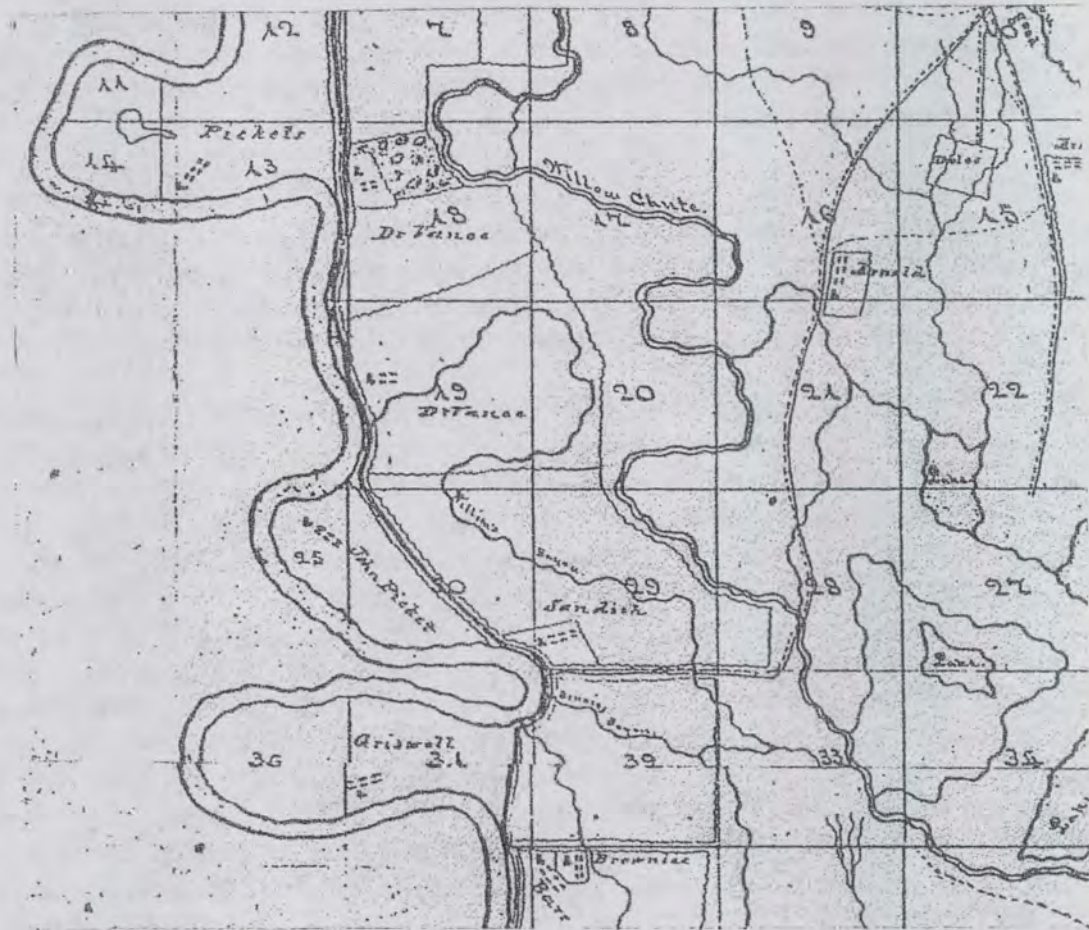
The Griswolds continued to prosper. The 1860 census has he and his family still in Shreveport where he has a worth of \$110,000 and is president of the Citizens Bank. As was typical, he was enumerated again in Bossier Parish - as a planter - by virtue of owning extensive property there. Griswold's personal property (primarily his slaves) is valued at more than \$44,000. His real property, his Pandora plantation, was worth almost \$53,000. The 1860 slave schedule shows that Charles has 38 slaves and 12 slave dwellings on his Bossier plantation. He also has property and 34 slaves in Caddo Parish.

The Bossier Parish agricultural census for 1860 indicates that 600 acres of Griswold's Pandora property have been improved. His fine, well-stocked plantation has 6 horses, 25 mules, 20 milk cows, 4 working oxen, 30 other cattle, 12 sheep and 200 swine. Its bountiful produce includes a quantity of rye, barley, peas, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, as well as 700 pounds of butter. His primary crops show a bumper year: 6,000 bushels of corn and 620 bales of ginned cotton.

The Confederate-era Bossier Parish "road map" on the following page shows Pandora's structures, probably the overseer's residence and slave dwellings. (Bossier Parish Historical Center map collection) The river plantations from top to bottom on the map are Gold Point ("Pickets"), Cash Point ("Jim Picket") and Pandora ("Griswall"). It also shows the improvements of the Sandidge Shady Grove Plantation. That plantation's landing is near where the road (now Vanceville Road) meets the Shreveport-Arkansas Road (Benton Road).

Charles Griswold's fortunes were greatly reduced by the Civil War and termination of slavery. The 1870 census shows him and his family of eight still residing in Shreveport. He is a planter worth only \$8,000. In May 1861, he had taken out a \$17,855 mortgage on his Bossier plantation with the Shreveport branch of the Citizens Bank. With the collapse of the economy and suspension of civil court actions during the Civil War, debts went unpaid. After the war, accountability and collection was resumed. Griswold was apparently able to obtain extensions on his mortgage. In 1869, he sold a half interest in his plantation to William M. Turner, collecting a down payment and executing a

mortgage to himself for the balance. This was done without Turner's knowledge that the property was heavily mortgaged to Citizens Bank. Mr. Griswold made two payments on his notes in 1870. Perhaps because of the mass foreclosures brought on by the financial panic and credit collapse of 1872, he was sued that year by the Citizens Bank in New Orleans for his delinquent loan. (Citizens Bank vs. Charles R. Griswold – Caddo DC No. 8533) The bank obtained the plantation at sheriff's sale in 1874 and sold it to William E. Hamilton in 1875.



The Pandora is not known to have had that name, or any name, prior to William Hamilton's tenure of ownership. The transfer documents from Griswold to the bank and from the bank to Hamilton in 1875 – as all previous conveyances – identified the plantation only by its legal description. (The 1868 *Bossier Banner* account of the so-called "Bossier" or "Shady Grove riot," a one-sided race "riot" brought on by the political unrest of that election year, had included this: "The laborers of Griswold's plantation, Shady Grove and Gold Point places, and M. Baer's place, were believed to be part of the rioting.") (See *The Genie*, 4th Quarter, 1999)

Almost all plantations were given names if they had a resident owner or if the owner had multiple plantations or properties. The plantation that would be Pandora had not had a resident owner since the Vawters. It wouldn't under Hamilton, and never would again as far as is known. William Hamilton, however, had a number of plantations and other tracts of land in Bossier and Caddo Parishes and in Arkansas.

Fifty years later in the *Banner*, Mr. J. T. Manry told of his 1876 youthful journey by steamboat and afoot from Mississippi to Bellevue. He related that one of the river plantations he passed on his trek between now Bossier City and Benton was Pandora. He indicated that on this fourteen mile stretch along Red River he saw a lot of cotton and less than half a dozen whites.

Captain John F. Burd Glenn's 1879 "List of Landings on Red River" (LSUS Archives) included "Pandora-Hamilton." His 1890 listings show that Pandora Plantation then had three landings. They were (going up river) "Pandora Store Hamilton's," "Pandora Gin" and "Upper Pandora." All were on the inside bank of the Pandora peninsula, the Bossier Parish side of Red River.

William Earnest Hamilton is said to have come from Georgia as a youth in 1847. In 1850, he is twenty-one and clerking in Chaffe's mercantile store in Minden. He gained success in the general mercantile business while buying up property beginning that year. The 1860 census shows him to be a 31-year-old merchant and planter at Bellevue, with a worth of \$48,000. He is married and starting a family. Later, Mr. Hamilton indicated in his will that he has kept an accounting of the money received from his first wife and mother of their five children, the former Virginia Johnson. They moved to Shreveport where in 1870, still with his first wife, Hamilton is a merchant whose worth has almost doubled. (Virginia died in the yellow fever epidemic of 1873.) According to the 1890 *Historical and Biographical Memoirs of Northwest Louisiana*, his Shreveport Hamilton & Company oil mill burned in 1880, and it and a cotton gin were rebuilt in 1882. In 1886, William incorporated the mill with his brother and two sons under the name, "Hamilton Oil and Fertilizer Works." Its stated purpose was to buy and gin seed cotton for cotton seed oil, cake and meal, and to refine the oil and make soap and fertilizer.

Pandora acquired a post office on June 21, 1886. Hugh Cleveland Quarles, candidate for postmaster, had earlier in the month applied for both the position and the new post office. He said on the standardized application that it would be on Red River six miles north of Shreveport and eight miles south of Benton. He showed on the map graph provided that it would be located in the Southeast Quarter of Section 31, Township 19, Range 13, at the south end of the river bend. One question was: "If it be a village, state the number of inhabitants." Hugh gave the response, "350 persons." There was no village, but there must have been that number of people in the community area, probably centered around the plantation

store, used by the community. Quarles may have been the storekeeper and may also have been William Hamilton's brother-in-law. Williams' second wife was the former Sallie Quarles, and her younger sister Mackie was living with them in 1880.

Pandora lost its post office to Shady Grove, the next plantation up the river, on May 23, 1887. The large Shady Grove store was also on a river landing and also on the much traveled Shreveport-Arkansas Road. It, too, would soon be on the railroad line being constructed parallel to the road. Pandora was outclassed. Doctor Samuel Vance's progressive son-in-law, Samuel Zeigler, was laying out a town site around his store and promoting Shady Grove as a strong contender for the soon to be relocated parish seat. Shady Grove and its post office became "Vanceville" because the state already had a Shady Grove post office.

To be continued.....

The Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association's

Board of Directors

Hope You were able to

Add several new names

To your genealogy

In the Past year and Wish

You much success in

Breaking through your *brick walls*

In the Coming Year

"Happy New Year"

GREENWOOD CEMETERY SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA 1850- 1999

Submitted by Gay McCabe Johnson

For many years now, I have been a frequent visitor to the Greenwood Cemetery; I have entered and exited its gates for as long as I can remember. All of my ancestors are buried there along with other personages from the State of Louisiana's annals of history.

The Cemetery covers many acres and has been a part of Shreveport for over 100 years. At its conception, it was called the "New City Cemetery." It was established in 1892. Originally, it began with only ten acres, bounded on the East by Market Street and on the South by Stoner Avenue. The property, during my great-grandparents' days, was the Stoner Plantation, which was located two miles from what is now Downtown Shreveport.

The area is nearly full now and those plots that are empty have been sold for many years. Many families are like mine and have purchased ten to 30 plots together for all the family members. There are many fenced-in areas that hold whole families. A few of the family plots are New Orleans-styled crypts that were used in the past, and are still used, in the style of "stacking" your loved ones on top of each other.

When this Cemetery was created only one other existed in Shreveport. It was called the "City Cemetery." After the "New City Cemetery" was added, the names were changed. The "City Cemetery" became Oakland, and it is located in front of the Municipal Auditorium on Milam Street in Shreveport. The "New City Cemetery" was renamed Greenwood Cemetery.

In the 1950's the beautiful iron gates were added under the administration of Mayor Clyde Fant, my uncle's neighbor. It was given the name of Greenwood Cemetery. The gates seem to add to the antiquated beauty of this memoir to our past.

Seventy acres have been added to the area, making it one of the largest in the City. Walking through its narrow lanes and trails one reflects on names recognizable from the past. I find names that recall friends from my school days. Our ancestors are together just as we were in school.

The Greenwood Cemetery is divided into several sections honoring various groups. There is a section called The National Cemetery that is located next to the Confederate Veterans Area. It is thought that the CSA Veterans were those treated in a hospital unit that was located on this spot during that war. Some of the soldiers from the Civil War era were also members of the Union Army. Many heroes are buried in this location from all wars, beginning with the Spanish American War. Other organizations include: Labor Unions, Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Knights Templar, Greek Orthodox, Bnai Zion, and LSU Medical Center Donors. There is even a potter's field. Another section is called the "payrow" section, which is used only for the cost of opening and closing the grave. This Cemetery is used to recognize and honor the accomplishments of many.

Many people, instrumental in making Shreveport and Louisiana what they are today, are buried within its beautiful grounds. Four mayors are buried there, along with one governor, Newton C. Blanchard. (I worked in the law firm created by his honorable name for nine years.) R. W. Norton, of the Norton Oil Company and Norton Art Gallery fame, is interred there. Dr. Thomas Edgar Schumpert and several family members have a beautiful memorial. He was the builder and founder of Schumpert Hospital, the largest in Shreveport. Pastors of First Methodist, First Presbyterian and First Baptist Churches are found in various places, Dr. William T. D. Dalzell, a hero of the yellow fever epidemic, is buried in a large family section. There is also a street honoring him in the Highland Area. (The victims of the yellow fever epidemic in Shreveport are buried in a mass grave in Oakland Cemetery.) Historians, artists and musicians who made well-known contributions to their trade, can all be found there.

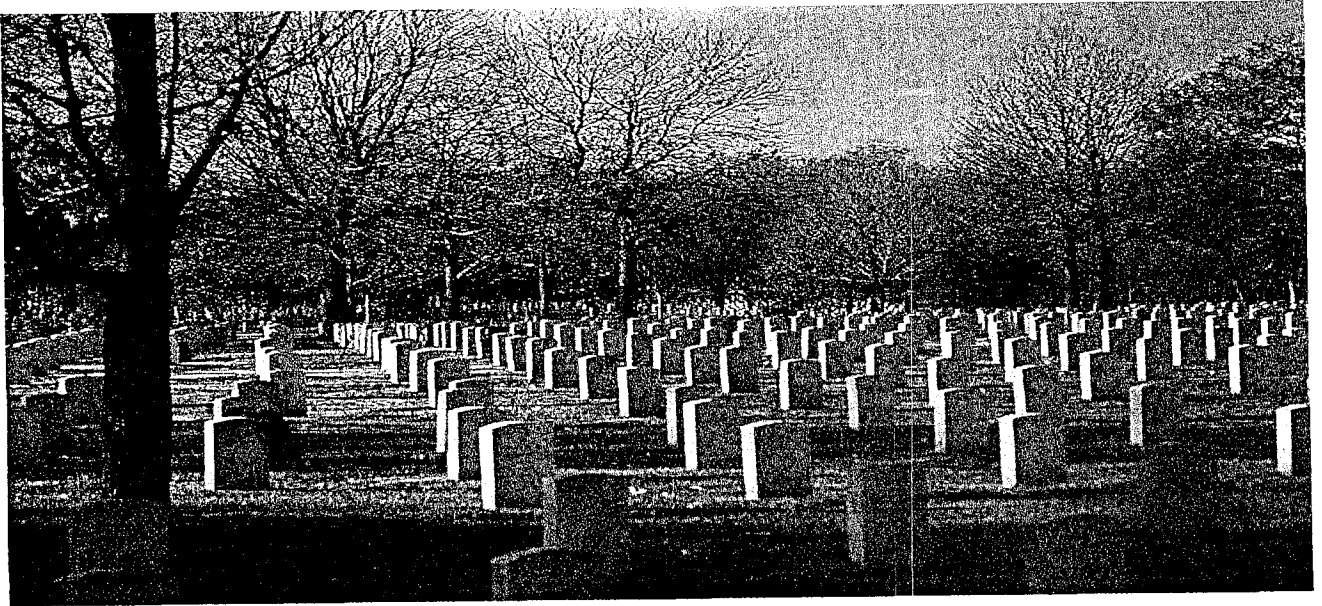
Most interesting of all are four of the nation's last surviving Civil War Veterans: W. C. Cox (1840 - 1936); A. S. Worley (1844 - 1944); George Nicholas (d. 1940); and William D. Townsend (1846 - 1953). Some of the brave men lived to be 100 years old and over, Richard McDonald fell in the Battle of Norfolk, Virginia, in 1862, and is buried there. The Cemetery was placed on what was considered to be the site of a Confederate hospital during the War. Two of the gun batteries that defended Shreveport during that provocation are still standing on the grounds.

On November 22, 1996, the National Society of Colonial Dames XVII Century, held a Historical Marker Dedication. Many dignitaries attended from across the State. Attendance at this event was by invitation only; one must have loved ones buried in the facility to receive an invitation. Various groups see to its preservation and encourage families to care about their own; Veterans' groups continuously apply pressure to the Cemetery personnel to exhibit high maintenance standards.

Also contained in the Cemetery is one-half of my history. Not only are my grandparents and great-grandparents buried there, but numerous aunts, uncles and cousins can be found there also. Most importantly, my father, James Gaynor McCabe, is buried there. I have always known where my family members were found. Greenwood Cemetery is at the end of the street where my grandmother lived. She was Jessie Mignon Bond McCabe, the only daughter of Tom and Celia Bond. Not only is the McCabe Family found within these ancient walls, but the entire Bond Family, who came to Shreveport after the Civil War, is located there.

Outside the walls on Market Street was a store. We grandchildren were allowed to run down to the "Keep Happy" and buy candy. Well, there was a hole in the fence just large enough for children to slip through and play. Inside that hole were my McCabe and Bond families. We children literally played on top of their graves. I can remember taking the names of these relatives, and playacting like we were them. We were very comfortable being in this place and were "looked upon" by our ancestors. Of course, when we were found out, we were promptly scolded. However, how many children can say that they literally grew up around their ancestors?

I have always enjoyed the proximity of the Cemetery to the "home" of my family. I have never been afraid to enter its gates, but have always been rather excited to "visit" my loved ones. Some I knew and some I never met. However, my great uncle, James Gaynor McCabe, is also found there. Uncle Gaynor from all accounts, must have been a great guy. My father was named after him and my first name is Gaynor. Our names have been passed down for one-hundred and fifty years. Many only moved one block away from the "house." In time, others will be added; my aunt from Atlanta, Georgia, came as recently as last year, I have one aunt and one uncle left, In their eighties, they will join the family in a closer future than I care to admit. The oldest and the youngest are already there. One grandchild has joined the "elders," He, not even the oldest, has opened the doors for a new generation. All the younger members of my family may not find their way to this resting place, but the importance of family ties can be taught, even in a cemetery.



5 Things You Can Learn From Death Records More Than Just the Date and Place of Death

By Kimberly Powell, About.com

http://genealogy.about.com/od/death_records/a/clues.htm?nl=1

Many people looking for information on their ancestors skip right past the death record, heading in a beeline for information on the individual's marriage and birth. Sometimes we already know where and when our ancestor died, and figure it's not worth the time and money to track down the death certificate. Another scenario has our ancestor disappearing between one census and the next, but after a half-hearted search we decide it's not worth the effort since we already know most of his other vital facts. Those death records, however, can tell us much more about our ancestor than where and when he died!

Death records, including death certificates, obituaries and funeral home records, can include a wealth of information on the deceased, including the names of their parents, siblings, children and spouse; when and where they were born and/or married; the occupation of the deceased; possible military service; and cause of death. All of these clues can be helpful in telling us more about our ancestor, as well as leading us to new sources of information on his life.

Date & Place of Birth or Marriage

Does the death certificate, obituary or other death record give a date and place of birth? A clue to the spouse's maiden name? Information found in death records can often provide the clue you need to locate a birth or marriage record.

Names of Family Members

Death records are also a good source for names of parents, spouse, children and next of kin. The death certificate will usually list at least the next of kin, while an obituary notice may list numerous family members - both living and deceased.

Occupation of the Deceased

What did your ancestor do for a living? Whether they were a farmer, an accountant or a coal miner, their choice of occupation probably defined at least a part of who they were as a person. You may choose to just record this in your "interesting tidbits" folder or, possibly, follow up for further research.

Possible Military Service

Obituaries, tombstones and, occasionally, death certificates are a good place to look if you suspect that your ancestor may have served in the military. They will often list the military branch and unit, and possibly information on rank and the

years in which your ancestor served. With these details you can then look for further information about your ancestor in military records.

Cause of Death

An important clue for anyone compiling a medical family history, the cause of death can often be found listed on a death certificate. If you can't find it there, then the funeral home (if still in existence) may be able to provide you with further information. As you go back in time, however, you'll begin to find interesting causes of death, such as "bad blood" (which often meant syphilis) and "dropsy," meaning edema or swelling.

In addition to these five clues, death records also offer information that may lead to further research avenues. A death certificate, for example, may list the burial place and the funeral home - leading to a search in cemetery or funeral home records. An obituary or funeral notice may mention a church where the funeral service is being held, another source for further research. Since about 1967, most death certificates in the United States list the deceased's Social Security number, which makes it easy to request a copy of the original application (SS-5) for a Social Security card, full of genealogical details.

What is the Best Way to Find Someone's Death Records?

The best and fastest way to find death records is to use an online records provider because then you don't have to fall in line, fill out dozens of forms, and wait if the country clerk finds the records you need or not.

With online death records providers, you can find exactly what you want within minutes, right in the comfort of your home, saving you a tremendous amount of time and money.

**Caddo and Bossier Parish Deaths Reported in
Monroe, LA Newspapers: 1866-1898
Compiled by Lora Peppers
Ouachita Parish Public Library**

The Ouachita Telegraph, November 22, 1866, Page 2, Column 3

The Shreveport *Gazette* mentions the killing of E.B. Huff by Fred Tally, on the night of the 9th instant. The difficulty originated at a gaming table, says that paper, Huff makes the *fourth* man of mess No. 6 of the Shreveport Grays who has met a violent death in that city since the surrender. They were all gamblers. *Perhaps* the same fate would have overtaken them had they all been good and industrious citizens.

The Ouachita Telegraph, August 22, 1867, Page 3, Column 1

Col. E.W. Hodges, an old and influential citizen of Bossier parish, died recently.

The Ouachita Telegraph, October 24, 1867, Page 2, Column 1

Capt. Isaac Brown, of Bossier, who will be remembered by weary travelers bound to and from Shreveport, during the war, with grateful feelings, died a few days ago at his residence, aged 70 years.

The Ouachita Telegraph, November 14, 1867, Page 2, Column 5

DEATH OF CAPT. J.R. LACY. We have been pained to hear of the death of this kind-hearted gentleman, for several years a resident of this parish. Capt. Lacy had been from home visiting and was returning on horseback at the time of his death. Being alone, it is not known positively in what manner the deceased lost his life, but it is supposed, and the coroner's inquest so decided from the meagre evidence before it, that his horse ran away and threw him, and that death ensued from a kick from the horse, on deceased's head and from the fracture of several ribs, and the attendant injury, in the vicinity of the heart. The horse ran home riderless, which gave the alarm, and search being made the unfortunate and lamented rider was found in the road a corpse, a very large quantity of blood collected on the ground beside the body, which came from the wound on the neck and head.

Capt. Lacy was a native of Virginia, and belonged to a family distinguished for a high order of talent. He served with distinction in General Lee's army, commanding at one time one of the Acquia Creek batteries the thundering of whose guns in the fall and winter of 9161 will long be remembered by the men, of both armies, then collected on the Potomac. He was a brother of our able confrere. Dr. Drury Lacy, senior editor of the Caddo Gazette. We sympathise with the relatives of the deceased, and more particularly his bereaved wife and little ones, to whom the blow is indeed afflicting, but we trust not irreparable.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Wednesday, November 4, 1868, Page 2, Column 6
Murder in Shreveport.

The South western of Oct., 23rd, publishes the following:

MAN SHOT. — Last Sunday night a worthy young man named Frank Craig was shot and mortally wounded by a Texas desperado answering to the name of Burton, at the

billiard saloon in Brewer's building on Texas street. Burton was evidently under the influence of whiskey and bent upon killing a man by the name of Adams, with whom he had formerly a difficulty. With this view he entered the billiard saloon and snapped his revolver at Adams, which missed fire. Adams, in turn, drew his pistol and fired at Burton who coward like, was in full retreat. After this the young men returned to their game of billiards, but were in a short time aroused by a pistol shot from Burton, evidently aimed at Adams, but which took effect upon the person of Craig. Burton made his escape without much trouble. If we recollect he is the same man who shot Eckhart in Jefferson, about a year ago. Mr. Craig died at the infirmary Monday evening.

The Ouachita Telegraph, February 17, 1869, Page 2, Column 6

The steamer Mittie Stephens was destroyed by fire, on Red River, a few days ago. Sixty-one persons lost their lives by the sad catastrophe.

The Ouachita Telegraph, March 17, 1869, Page 4, Column 1

MORE VICTIMS OF THE ILL-FATED MITTIE STEPHENS. - Last Friday night a heavy storm visited the lakes above this place, stirring up the water, and causing ten bodies victims of the Mittie Stephens disaster, to rise to the surface. Among them were the bodies of Col. Broadwell, Mr. Ash and Mrs. T.L. Lyon, the others being unknown. The bodies were in a good state of preservation and easily recognized. The watch in Mr. Ash's pockets stopped at five minutes past one, and that in Colonel Broadwell's twenty-five minutes past two o'clock. On one of Mrs. Lyon's fingers were found her two wedding rings, with her name on them, which clearly proves her identity. - These bodies had been under water for two weeks and two days. The bodies of Broadwell and Ash were brought to this city on the Era No. 10 last Sunday. These make forty-three bodies recovered; and as the wind blowed [sic] very hard on Saturday night, it is probable that more were found yesterday or the day before. The bodies found Saturday were from a half to three quarters of a mile from the scene of disaster - *Shreveport South Western*, March 2nd.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, November 12, 1870, Page 2, Column 6

CADDO.

It is with extreme regret that we announce the death of Mr. Lucien Flournoy, which occurred at his brother's residence, near Greenwood, on Thursday night or Friday morning. Mr. Flournoy was in (e)very respect an estimable gentleman and a good citizen, and leaves a large circle of relatives and a much larger circle of warm personal friends, who will mourn his loss as one not easily supplied. Peace to his ashes. A gallant soldier, high-toned and courteous gentleman, warm friend and devoted husband, father and brother, he goes to his final account with probably as few sins to answer for - as few errors to regret as are set down against any of the erring sons of man. - *Southwestern*.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, June 10, 1871, Page 2, Column 5

BOSSIER.

D. Charles Mims, and two accomplices, killed Jas. Wooley and shot Jas. McClannahan three times while the two were working in the field on the 23rd ult., in the vicinity of Fillmore. The wives of Mims and McClannahan are sisters, and it is supposed

the trouble grew out of McClanahan's interference in Mrs. Mims' behalf, who had been brutally treated by her husband, the murderer. A reward of \$1000 is offered for Mims' delivery in the parish jail of Bossier. His description is thus given in the Banner:

Mims is a lean man, six feet in height, about thirty years old, florid complexion, with dark red or auburn hair, light red beard and thin when worn, and gray blue eyes. He weighs about one hundred and forty-five pounds. His complexion is of the sort that burns in the sun. Hands freckled. Several wounds are thought to be on his body. One gun shot wound, of considerable size, is on his left arm above the elbow.

Mims loves to trade horses, and often plays the fiddle around groceries. He came from Alabama to Bossier parish some three years ago, and has lately resided in Rusk county, Texas.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, June 17, 1871, Page 2, Column 2

The man Mims who murdered McClanahan in Bossier parish a few weeks ago, was arrested just over the Arkansas line last week, taken to Bellevue and placed in jail, whence he was forcibly removed by a party of twenty disguised persons, and was hanged to a tree one mile from town, where he was found dead the next day.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, September 2, 1871, Page 3, Column 3

Bossier.

We find the following in the Banner:

MURDER. – Robert Jennings, a freeman, was killed by John Thompson, another freedman, on Maj. Irwin's place on the night of the 19th inst. A great excitement spread among the colored population. Thirty or forty freedmen, armed with double-barrel guns, joined a posse to search for Thompson, who had fled. The posse did not succeed in making the arrest but Thompson was seen by the laborers of a plantation some ten miles from the scene of his crime and was run down and arrested. He is now in our jail.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, September 16, 1871, Page 2, Column 4

BOSSIER.

We clip the following from the Banner:

Mr. Holland W. Clarke, our Parish Recorder, died in this village on the seventh inst., after being sick about a week.

Mr. J.W. Robertson, a citizen of our village, was drowned in the channel of Bodcau lake at Durdin's Ferry, on the evening of the 5th inst.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, December 16, 1871, Page 2, Column 3

Obituary.

Capt. Wm. A. Lacy, of Shreveport, died in that city on the 3rd inst. Capt. Lacy was of a well known and highly gifted family, and was himself a man of brilliant parts; - "at one time," says the South Western very truly, "the pride of the social circle, and an ornament to the legal profession."

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, April 12, 1873, Page 2, Column 3

Col. H.J.G. Battle, of Shreveport, is dead. He was known best in North Louisiana as the Agent of the Confederate Treasury during the war, having in charge the conversion

of Confederate notes of the old issue into notes of the new. The Times speaks of the Colonel's life and funeral in the following terms:

The old and young, men and women gathered together to do honor to the loved dead. Grey heads were bowed in grief, and all hearts were oppressed by a great sorrow. No man in this or any other community has been more generally or more deeply mourned. The benefactor of the weak and poor; the embodiment of every manly virtue, haughty only in his scorn of falsehood and duplicity, Col. Battle found a mourner in every citizen of Caddo parish. He was one of the oldest members of the press in Louisiana, and was at the time of his death senior proprietor and business manager of this paper, which has ability, energy and management chiefly created. Every member of the press of this city, even the newsboys, sincerely lamented his death, and followed him to the grave.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, August 23, 1873, Page 2, Column 4

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Giles Taintor and Capt. Oscar Thomas, clerk in Major Ward's store on the levee, got into a playful scuffle in the store which resulted in an angry one. One of the witnesses before the jury of inquest stated that Thomas threw a barrel scraper at Taintor which struck him near the hip; but did no damage. They then, clenched Thomas at the time having a hatchet in his hand though [sic] witness did not think any blow was struck with it. Very soon they fell in the store near, or on the stair steps, Taintor underneath. They were then separated, Taintor being taken off by a friend. Another witness stated that he was standing a few doors off when, seeing the scuffle and the fall, he ran up caught Thomas and pulled him off, seizing the hatchet, of which Thomas had hold of the handle and Taintor the blade or near it and throwing it out on the side walk. He then took Taintor on to Major Arnold's store, some twenty steps distant, Taintor remarking that Thomas had struck him on the head with a hatchet. Going into the store he sat down, and soon became unconscious, and shortly after died.

The only wounds on him were just behind the left ear, though the skin was not broken. Several of the physicians examined testified that deceased might possibly have died from heart disease — death resulting from excitement. The Coroner's jury say, that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the said Giles M. Taintor, came to his death from some cause or causes unknown, superinduced by injuries received in a scuffle with one Oscar Thomas.

Mr. Taintor has lived in Shreveport from his childhood, though two years since removed with his widowed mother and the family to a small farm near Summer Grove. He was industrious and of a peaceable disposition.

Capt. Thomas has been clerking in this city for several years; is highly esteemed in the community and, it is almost needless to say, is distressed beyond measure at the sad event. He promptly surrendered himself to an officer. — *Shreveport Times*.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, September 13, 1873, Page 2, Column 2
OUR UNFORTUNATE SISTER CITY.

There were thirty deaths in Shreveport Thursday, and eighteen yesterday up to 4 o'clock, P.M.

The condition of the people of Shreveport is truly distressing, and calls for help. Funds are badly needed, and we suggest to the people of Monroe a liberal contribution to the necessities of our afflicted sister city. Any money left at this office for this hold cause, or with any responsible person, will be forwarded. Immediate aid is required.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, September 20, 1873, Page 2, Column 2
Deaths of Prominent Citizens.

SHREVEPORT, Sep. 14. – The following is a list of prominent citizens who have fallen victims to the scourge: Robert Craig, merchant; S.D. Pitts, an old resident; Joe Howell, Dave Weil, merchants; J.H. Williamson, professor in academy; G.J. Riddle, butcher; Dr. Hibbett; Julius Kahn, merchant; Mrs. W.E. Hamilton; Robert Wheaton, a hatter; Chas. M. Pomeroy, steamboatman; John Munday, merchant; W.T. Brooks, hotel keeper; Mrs. Fannie Fleming, wife of a druggist; T.D. Walker, a merchant and family; Simon Kahn, merchant; J.W. McCoy, butcher; L. Asher, brother of a banker.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, September 20, 1873, Page 2, Column 3
Health of Monroe.

The young man from Shreveport, (Mr. M. Johnson,) whose sickness with something like yellow fever we noticed last week, is dead. Yellow fever, just before his death, was clearly developed. The steward of the same house is down with fever, and has some of the symptoms of yellow fever, as we learn from his attending physician, Dr. Aby. There is not the least indication elsewhere in the city, of the yellow fever, and the general health is unusually good.

We are informed this (Friday) morning by Dr. Aby, that his patient is free of fever and doing well. He says it is not yellow fever. No other case of sickness has excited the least alarm here. The extravagant rumors concerning Monroe and Trenton are simply without foundation. At both places the health is good and business is moving steadily on.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Friday, September 26, 1873, Page 2, Column 4
THE EPIDEMIC IN SHREVEPORT.

We take the following from the Daily Times of the 23d:

We still hear of new cases among the whites of the city, though the subjects last two days the disease has attacked the black people, and many of them have been taken down. The increase in the suburbs is fearful, hardly missing a person as it extends its territory. – Several families have all their number down. The disease is certainly malignant when it takes acclimated whites and robust negroes. The cloudy cool weather has an injurious effect on those who are sick and many of them have had symptoms. Among our prominent citizens who have died since our last report were O.T. Collins, of the firm of Mundy & Collins; and R.D. Sale, of the firm of Sale & Murphy; and C.O. Phelps, City Recorder; and Dr. J.B. Wise.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Friday, October 3, 1873, Page 3, Column 1

Death of Rev. Father Gergaud.

A few days ago, (on the 18th ult.,) Father Gergaud left Monroe, in vigorous health and at the meridian of life, to minister to and aid the suffering people of Shreveport. The mission was one of extreme hazard and certain danger, but was undertaken, and voluntarily, by Father Gergaud, in pursuance to solemn convictions and an earnest desire to be of service to the afflicted. Four days after Father Gergaud reached the scene of his self-imposed and arduous labors, he was seized with the fever which has so terribly scourged the people of Shreveport. Dr. Chopin, of New Orleans, gave the Reverend Father the benefit of his great skill and learning, and it was hoped he would recover. But the malady steadily increased, and at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning the faithful priest and servant of God passed to the Better Land, of whose beauties, joys and holy peace he had so often fervently declaimed.

LOUIS GERGAUD was a native of Brittany, France; where he was born, in the village of Heric, on the 22nd of March, 1832. He was educated for the ministry at the celebrated seminary of Nantes, under the direction of the priest of the St. Sulpice, and was ordained priest 23rd September, 1854, at the age of 22 years. He followed the Right Rev. Bishop Martin to this State in 1854, but was not sent to Monroe until 1856. He was a yet unable to speak English, found here a very small congregation, of which there was only one male communicant and was isolated from his fellow priests. He set vigorously to work, and as the result of his zeal and labor St. Matthew's has now 150 members, with a convent, and boy's school, and in connection with the church is a benevolent society of Young Friends with a library and building. — Father Gergaud extended his efforts to other parishes, and was largely instrumental in setting up churches of the Roman Catholic faith at Bastrop, Delhi and Lake Providence.

The entire Community has heard the sad tidings of the holy man's death with genuine sorrow. The loss of such a man not only is keenly felt and appreciated, but that he should have received, in his noble mission, the fatal shaft so soon — as if he passed over to Shreveport only to close his earthly journey — adds poignancy to the general sorrow and has called forth words and tears and sighs where perchance they had not been.¹

The Ouachita Telegraph, Friday, October 3, 1873, Page 3, Column 2

Mass of Requiem.

On Wednesday, the 15th, there will be a solemn Mass of Requiem, at St. Matthew's Church, for the repose of the soul of Rev. Father L. Gergaud, deceased. Services will begin at 10 o'clock, A.M. The Rev. Father Joseph Gentile will deliver the Funeral oration.

¹ In the Friday, October 10, 1873 edition there is a resolution of respect from the Catholics of Ouachita for Father Gergaud on Page 3, Column 2. In the Friday, October 24, 1873 edition, notice is given of a Memorial Association for Gergaud to bring his body back to Monroe for burial on Page 3, Column 1.

THE STRICKEN CITY.

How life passes in a city afflicted as Shreveport is, and what must be the sad tale of woe in such a time of distress, our readers may gather from the following items from the Shreveport Daily Times of the 27th and 28th :

We regret to learn that Major Moncure's eldest daughter died of the fever yesterday.

Late yesterday afternoon Whitt McKellar, son of Ed McKellar, and Major James Ashton were dying.

Mr. Ed Pierson, who died on Friday night, was a relapse case. He was out one week ago, and appeared to be in good health.

Two supply trains arrived from the interior, bringing in supplies much needed by our suffering people. One train came to the depot and the other stopped at the race track.

We regret to learn that General John J. Hodges died at his plantation on Friday. He contracted the fever in this city, and was treated here until convalescent. He then went home, relapsed and died.

Sam Peters, the cashier of the Freedman's Savings Bank of this city, died yesterday of the fever. He was returned by the Radical election board as member elect to Congress, from this district, for the coming two years. He was much respected by all classes.

The mayor of this city yesterday received the following dispatch:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23, 1873.

To the mayor of Shreveport:

The Poydras Female Asylum will provide temporary or permanent rooms for the girls made orphans by the epidemic, if you have no such institutions in your city for such purposes. M. LIZENBERG, President.

We learn that Mr. N. Sutherland died in the country eight miles from the city on Thursday, from the fever. A few hours later, Mr. Page, his partner, died in this city from the same disease. Thus in a few hours a leading dry goods firm of this city has been blotted out of existence.

The epidemic still holds us in its fearful grasp, and is hourly taking off its victims. It is difficult to speak one moment favorable of any one case, for the next moment may contradict it. Quite a number of our old citizens who are down, were reported favorably upon last evening, but it is not safe to say what the morning may have in store for them. We heard of but few new cases yesterday, but the course of the disease is so treacherous that conjectures are out of the question. At times it apparently lulls, but only to take a fresh start. The atmosphere is so impregnated with the pestilence that hardly any person feels well.

Mr. Whitt McKellar, who died night before last, was the eldest son of Ed. McKellar, a highly esteemed merchant of this city. At the outbreak of the epidemic, Mr. Ed. McKellar and his family left for the interior, and the son was urgently pressed to go, but he persisted in remaining to look after the business of the house. He was a very promising young man, and his death will be a severe blow to his father. Poor Whitt, we will remember his efforts for three weeks to keep up a cheerful feeling, and when taken down expressed the strongest hope of recovery. From the hour he was taken, to the hour of his death the fever never left him.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Friday, October 17, 1873, Page 2, Column 3
SHREVEPORT.

[From the Daily Times]

SACRILEGIOUS. – The Catholic priest who died on Thursday was robbed of his watch, cross and other paraphernalia after he was dead. The suspected persons were arrested, but as nothing could be proven on them they were set free. Suspicion however was so strong against them that they were ordered to leave the city instantly.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Friday, October 17, 1873, Page 2, Column 4
NOBLE VICTIM OF THE SHREVEPORT EPIDEMIC.

[From the Mobile Register.]

We all remember the noble, the brave, the generous Alfred Saville. His death has been as heroic as his life had been. During the dark days of the unjust war waged by the North against the South, Alfred Saville was attached to the command of General John H. Morgan, that hero butchered in cold blood after surrender, and as such the recital of his feats on the enemy's telegraphic lines have often enlivened the gloomy circles gathered around our camp fires, and many were the "tricks" he played on the perplexed Federals, sending them right and left in search of imaginary foes, while his daring chief was sweeping through their lines in quest of men and horses; and no one has forgotten how, having taken possession of the line between the Federals and Nashville, he gave peremptory orders there not to send any more troops, but plenty of ammunition, and how an old friend, then in charge at Nashville, detecting the peculiar touch or fingering of the bogus operator, flashed back to him this good humored answer: "Get out, Saville, or I'll send the cavalry after you."

And now the brave spirit which animated and inspired that robust body and that lofty soul, has been surrender(ed) to his Maker, and like his afflicted friend, we say, from the bottom of our hearts: May he rest in peace and receive the reward of a faithful servant.

The Ouachita Telegraph
Friday, February 6, 1874
Page 3, Column 1

Rev. Louis Gergaud.

On the 1st day of October, 1873, the soul of this Reverend Priest took its flight for that unknown sphere for which he had so rigidly prepared it. Duty called him to Shreveport when the epidemic was at its worst; death met him at the gates, and the Christian soldier, in the vigor of his manhood and in the height of his usefulness, laid down his armor forever. To the five brother martyrs in that fearful plague — for courage, faith and devotion — the great heart of the American people must ever rise in admiration.

The congregation Father Gergaud had clustered around him in his ministry of this division of the Diocese, inspired by love of the shepherd and the heroism of the man and brother, claimed his remains for interment in the cemetery of his creation and his gift. On Tuesday, the 27th of January, they were disinterred from the Shreveport cemetery, and "Requiem Mass" was celebrated by Father Martin, Chancellor of this Diocese, delegate of his Grace the Right Reverend Bishop Martin, assisted by Father Enaut. Wednesday

they were followed by a large concourse to the steamer Texas, and on Monday, the 2d inst., they arrived here by the cars from Delta.

The body remained in the church Tuesday.

Wednesday, after solemn and impressive ceremonies at the church, in the presence of the largest gathering we have ever witnessed on such an occasion, they were carried to their last resting place in the following order:

Grand Marshal, on horseback, opening
the procession,
Monroe Silver Cornet Band.
Monroe Fire Department.
Members of the Bar.
School girls with their banners and young
ladies dressed in white.
Sisters of the Convent.
Ladies of the Altar Society with their badge.
School boys with their banner; young
men and citizens, and members of
the Memorial Association.
Young Catholic Friends' Society with their
badge. In the middle of the ranks of
the Y.C.F., the clergy, preceded
at the altar.
The Hearse — horses led by two mem-
bers of the Y.C.F.S.
Carriages.

At the grave, Judge Ray eulogized the deceased.

"Earth to earth," and the good Priest was at rest in the place of his choice. — Father Gergaud's thorough education, coupled with executive ability, engaging manners and dignified presence, would have made him a man of mark in any vocation. His devotion and the unobtrusiveness of his faith upon others brought, as in evangelical alliance round his tomb, mourners of every sect and worshippers of every creed, in heartfelt supplication that for the good deeds done in the body he may enjoy in perpetual youth the beauties of his hope and the felicities of his teachings.

Priest, brother, friend, farewell — rest in peace!

Ouachita Telegraph, Friday, May 29, 1874, Page 1, Column 5

LYNCH LAW.

Maskers Hang Two Men in Shreveport.

Two brothers named Elliott, landed in Shreveport on their way from Tennessee to Texas. One was murdered, and both robbed, in a den kept by one Doc Jones, of that city. Jones and a young fellow named Hill were arrested and put in jail, charged with the murder and robbing. The trial of these men was progressing, when the court was relieved of further trouble, in the manner related below by the Shreveport Times:

Thus manners stood until Saturday, when little knots of men might have been seen standing together on the corners, talking earnestly to each other, with countenances which plainly indicated that

THEY MEANT BUSINESS,

And knew what they were talking about. That night they met in secret conclave, and when the hour of midnight came they quietly proceeded toward the

OLD PARISH JAIL,

In which Jones and Hill were confined. Once there, a guard was posted in every direction, and no precaution overlooked to prevent any interference on the part of any one. No names were used, each man bearing a number by which he was known and designated. It was but the work of a moment to break through the pine paneling of the outer door, and then the vigilants stood just without the cells of the

DOOMED MEN.

What use had they for keys? None. They had come prepared to open the way for themselves, and when the word was given, the locks were wrenched from their places and the grated doors were swung back.

JONES

Was found standing up in his cell, dressed, with the exception of his boots. His hands were then tied and he was led forth into the open air and beneath the tree on which he met his doom. Here he was told that he was at liberty to make any statement or request which he saw proper.

THE CONFESSION.

We have been told that when Jones found that there was no hope of escape, he stated that he did not wish to turn State's evidence, but that young Elliott was killed by Hill. When Hill, upon the other hand, found that his career was about to terminate, he said that young Elliott was killed by Doc Jones, while he (Hill) was robbing the elder brother, and this was most likely the truth. But late last evening we received, through the postoffice [sic], the following note, addressed to the Times, unaccompanied by a signature:

AUTHENTIC.

Jones' confession: "Gentlemen, I killed him."

It is said that, after this confession, the noose was thrown over Jones' head and he was drawn up, his feet being wholly unconfined. The attention of the vigilants was then turned to

HILL,

And the visitors walked back into the jail and ascended the stairs. Deputy Sheriff Swearingen, finding that resistance was in vain, and desiring to save the jail from further damage, now delivered the keys up to the cell in which Hill was confined. The doors were opened and Hill commanded to come forth, which he did. He too, had his hands tied, and when taken out into the court yard was given an opportunity to speak for himself. Here Hill requested that his sister be written to, giving her name, and that a ring on his finger be taken off after his death and given to Odeal Dean, with whom he had been living.

THE MORNING

Of Sunday broke bright and beautiful; and the sun shone down upon the upturned faces of two as bad characters that ever disgraced the fair name of any city. A rumor had gone forth of the work that had been done the night before, and the greatest excitement pervaded the whole community. Hundreds — nay, thousands — rushed to and fro to the scene, and up to seven o'clock the Court-House square was crowded to repletion.

THE MEN.

Under a China tree, about four feet from the Court-House, could be seen the body of Hill, dressed simply in his pants and shirt, with his boots on, his face turned toward Texas street, seemingly the neck was broken. The pants and shirt were badly torn, denoting that he had made a hard struggle for his life. Beneath his body was found a ring, which is supposed to be the one that he requested to have given to the girl Dean — On the grass directly where his feet must have rested before the hanging, was found the gambler's gravedigger, the

KING OF SPADES.

How this card came there no one can explain, but from the appearance of it, it had lain there for some time, being thoroughly soaked apart by the exposure to the weather.

JONES' BODY

Was hanging about fifteen feet from that of Hill's, it also being suspended from a china tree. The face was turned a little upward, and partly in the direction of McNeal street. Jones was dressed in black pants and vests, but he was in his stocking feet. He wore in the neckband of his shirt a five dollar gold piece, fashioned as a breastpin, and on one of his fingers a plain gold ring.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Friday, June 19, 1874, Page 2, Column 3

LYNCHED.

The Last Act of the Jones and Hill

Tragedy.

Last evening Mr. William Robson, Jr., came to our office and gave us the following information: He has been for several days staying on his father's plantation some thirty miles below here on the river, and known as the Goodwin place. Wednesday morning a woman who had been down the river bank, came running to the house very much alarmed and crying murder. Upon inquiry, he learned from her that when on the bank of the river she saw a vial or bottle lying on the ground, when a black man called to her to put it down. The sudden and unexpected appearance of the man alarmed her and she ran. Mr. Robson went to the house, got his six- shooter and went down to the river where he soon found the tracks of the man. Accompanied by another gentleman, he followed them down the river some distance, and then lost the trace. His companion rode further down and again discovered the negro having evidently gone some fifty yards upon the branches of trees, which were growing thickly at that point. Following on rapidly, they found that the tracks led into the water. Mr. Robson remained on the bank while his companion went for a skiff. He thinks he remained fully half an hour before the boat came, and just as it was approaching him he observed a movement in the water among some overhanging vines not more than ten feet from him. Calling to his companion to stop the boat, they investigated more closely and discovered the top of a man's head in the water. Both leveled their pistols and ordered him to come ashore, which he did. The young man, upon examination, discovered that he had blacked his face (he was a mulatto) with some substance. They asked him where he came from and what he was doing there. His reply was that he had got into trouble in Bossier parish and had left there on that account. His story was badly put together and contradictory. It suddenly occurred to one of the young men that he might be Ed. Scott, or Ed. Lucas, whose connection with the murder of young Elliott he read in the Times and turning to Mr. Robson he asked how will this man do for Ed. Scott? The effect upon the negro was

so evident that both were satisfied it was he. They questioned him more closely and made him roll up his sleeve, probably to see if he was a mulatto. On the arm they discovered the name, Ed. Lucas, pricked in with India ink.

This discovery, of course, settled the question beyond doubt. His capture soon spread through the neighborhood and several persons came to the house. The prisoner was safely guarded that night. He was questioned by several of the party in regard to the killing of Elliot. To one he stated that Jones shot him, but to others he said he didn't know anything about it.

Yesterday morning Mr. Robson and two other gentlemen whose names we cannot now recall, tied the prisoner, placed him on a mule, and started to Shreveport. When near the convent, some three miles from town, sixteen or eighteen men, masked and we understand Mr. Robson to say with their horses painted, rode up to them suddenly from the thicket or woods, leveled their pistols and ordered them to surrender the negro. The masked party then took the prisoner some little distance, hung him to a tree, and rode off.

This, we hope, and doubt not, is the last act of the drama. That the negro was equally guilty of the murder of young Elliott with Jones and Hill, who have already paid the penalty of their crimes, there is no question, and while we do not approve of lynch law, it seems that the people of Louisiana have arrived at the conviction that there is no other law in the State for the punishment of criminals, however much innocent men may be persecuted for political effect.

At ten o'clock last night the coroner's jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death by the strangulation with a rope. — *Shreveport Times*, 12th.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Friday, September 3, 1875, Page 1, Column 6
Horrible Murder.

We have received the following letter, signed by a reliable gentleman, which speaks for itself. Mr. Mercer is a well known citizen of Bossier parish, and the circumstances of his murder are such as to indicate a horrible and malicious assassination. We await further developments, which will be given to our readers, and we hope the good citizens of Bossier parish will leave no steps untried towards the discovery of the cowardly assassins. The letter says:

BOSSIER POINT, LA.,

Friday, August 27, 1875.

EDITORS TIMES: Thomas E. Mercer was brutally murdered this afternoon while returning from Minden. Three shots struck him in the face, passing through the substance of the brain. His horses brought his buggy home, while he lay in the foot, weltering in his gore. He had made some effort at defense, as his derringer lay by his side. His right glove he had also drawn off. — *Shreveport Times*, 29th

The Ouachita Telegraph, Friday, January 14, 1876, Page 2, Column 2
Murdered.

A peddler, named Barney Dugan, left Shreveport about a month past. He was to meet his brother and some friends here on Christmas. His brother waited here, and hearing nothing of Barney, he went to Shreveport, and went along the route he had taken for the purpose of ascertaining his whereabouts. He was traced to within a short distance

of Monroe, near the line of Caldwell parish, in the vicinity of the residence of E.T. Worley. He spent several days in its neighborhood looking for his brother. His remains were found in a hollow or ravine. The head was severed from the body, and Dugan had been killed about a month. It is supposed that he was followed and murdered, as he had on his person several hundred dollars when he left Red River. A few nickels were found about the remains. Mr. Worley and neighbors have been active in making investigations in relation to the murder. As yet no clue has been obtained as to who committed this foul act.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Friday, August 31, 1877, Page 2, Column 2

A few weeks since Mr. Thomas Winn, residing near Collinsburg, in Bossier Parish, was shot and killed by some unknown party while sitting at a window of his residence just after dark. — *Donaldsonville Chief*.

Well; what occurred *since* Mr. Winn was shot and killed? Was not Mr. Winn shot and killed a few *weeks ago*?

The Ouachita Telegraph, Friday, October 12, 1877, Page 3, Column 1

Ed. Hathaway was tried at the recent term of the District Court in Bossier for murder, and was acquitted by the jury. He was charged with killing his brother-in-law. Hathaway is the man who, just before the election, shot and wounded two freedmen near this city, was arrested by the citizen soldiery and brought to jail charged with an attempt to murder. He was ironed in jail, but managed to get out in a general jail delivery. The chain around his leg, however, retarded his flight, and he was recaptured and put back in prison. He was then taken to Bossier on the charge of which he has been acquitted. He is a very cool, daring fellow. What the authorities of Ouachita will do in his case, or have done, we are not informed.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Friday, August 23, 1878, Page 1, Column 5

SUICIDE.

Sixty Grains of Morphine Taken at a Dose.

[Shreveport Daily Times.]

Yesterday morning between 10 and 11 o'clock Mr. J.C. Smith, who lives on the opposite side of the river near the ferry landing, committed suicide by taking sixty grains of morphine — enough to destroy sixty lives. The deceased at the time he swallowed the fatal dose was under the influence of liquor and had been for several days. Yesterday morning between 9 and 10 he went to Mr. Brauer's bakery, on Travis street, and took a seat near the door where he engaged in conversation, talking very incoherently, however, for sometime, when he left, going to Morris' drug store, where he purchased a drachm of morphine and returned to the bakery, when he again seated himself and called for a glass of water which was handed him by Mrs. Brauer, and into which he emptied the entire contents of the bottle, and immediately swallowed it. He then walked some thirty or forty feet below the bakery, threw the phial (sic) into a bunch of weeds, and returned, taking a seat in a rocking chair on the inside, where he dropped off into a deep sleep and remained until the attention of Mrs. Brauer was attracted by his heavy and rapid breathing and the discoloration of his face. She then remembered seeing him swallow the powder, which she supposed at the time to be quinine, and examined the wrapper of the

bottle, which had been torn in several pieces, and calling to her husband, who was in the rear part of the building, they soon discovered what was the matter. Without a moment's delay word was sent to his family over the river, and soon several of them were at his side. Dr. Lyon was also notified and hastened to do all in his power by the application of emetics and the most powerful restoratives, but all to no avail, as the effects of the drug virtually destroyed every spark of vitality very soon after it was taken into the stomach. The effort of the physician, friends and relatives to restore the unfortunate man never relaxed until he breathed his last – at 3:30 p.m., about four and a half hours after taking the deadly opiate.

The deceased, we learn, while not addicted to the use of opiates, came near destroying himself on two different occasions – once in Houston, Texas, by the use of some powerful narcotic, unknown to the family, and some three or four years ago in this city, by taking about two ounces of laudanum. On both occasions he had been under the influence of liquor for several days previous. It seems also that he was fond of any kind of anodyne, so much that Mrs. Smith always kept the paregoric or laudanum under lock and key.

Deceased was a fine mechanic, and ordinarily a clever and agreeable man. He leaves a most estimable family, consisting of a wife and four children – two sons and two daughters. They have the profound (sic) sympathy of the entire community in their sore affliction.

We would remark in conclusion that no blame can attach to the salesman of Mr. Morris who sold the morphine. Deceased was very quiet in manner and to a casual observer appeared entirely rational. Had he called for an unusually large dose of morphine some suspicions might have been aroused, but no one would have supposed that a man would purchase a drachm of the narcotic for the purpose of self-destruction.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Friday, August 30, 1878, Page 2, Column 2

Young Mr. Johnson, of Shreveport, died here of yellow fever contracted in Shreveport, and Monroe was not alarmed.²

The Ouachita Telegraph, Friday, December 6, 1878, Page 2, Column 2

DEATH OF JUDGE EGAN.

[Shreveport Standard.]

We are pained to announce the death of the Hon. William B. Egan, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, which occurred at his residence in this city last evening. He had been in delicate health for some time, but a trip last summer, had, in his opinion, so improved it that he spoke very hopefully of soon being able to resume his seat on the bench. He sank, however, very rapidly under a relapse which took place several days ago.

Judge Egan was born in Amelia county, Virginia, December 3, 1824, and had consequently nearly completed his fifty-fourth year. His father, Dr. Bartholomew Egan, who survives him, and whose scholastic attainments had won the esteem and friendship of Jefferson, Madison and Giles, was then residing near Governor Giles's residence, in

² This is a sentence of an article announcing Shreveport had quarantined against Monroe.

whose house his son was born and for whom he was named. After a thorough preparatory training under his father's guidance he entered Emory & Henry College and was graduated in 1845. Having been soon afterwards admitted to the bar he came to North Louisiana with his father's family and soon acquired a large practice in the Claiborne district. In the year 1857 he was elected District Judge over a popular candidate and was twice re-elected. He was known as a model District Judge and his decisions were always held in high esteem by the bar and the Supreme Court. In the interval between the surrender and reconstruction he represented his district in the State Senate with signal ability. At the close of his term he removed to this city and was engaged in a large practice up to the time of his retirement in 1877.

On the accession of the Nicholls government he was offered the appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, which he accepted. It was a time when men were sought for the position who not only possessed the legal learning, but who had the firmness and patriotism to serve the State faithfully at a most gloomy period of her history. For nearly two years he has discharged the onerous duties of his high office with great ability and fidelity. His acknowledged legal learning has been supplemented by an untiring industry in the performance of labors which he would not allow even his delicate health to neglect. His opinions are quoted by the profession with great respect.

Judge Egan was a gentleman of fine talents thorough culture and spotless integrity of character. His gentle disposition and pleasing manners made him a favorite in the social circle; hence the affection in which he was held by his family and the uniform regard and respect he won from his numerous friends. To both his loss is irreparable; to the State his death is a public calamity.³

The Ouachita Telegraph, Friday, May 9, 1879, Page 2, Column 4
DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE CITIZEN.

[Shreveport Standard.]

Dr. Bartholomew Egan died at 1:30 o'clock this morning at the residence of his son, Dr. J.C. Egan, in Fairfield, at the ripe old age of 83 years.

Deceased was a native of Dublin, Ireland; moved to the United States early in life, residing for awhile in the State of Virginia. He has resided in this State for many years, first at Mt. Lebanon, in Claiborne parish, and afterwards in his extreme old age in this city, first with his deceased son the late Hon. W.B. Egan, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and afterwards, until the time of his death, with his surviving son, Dr. J.C. Egan.

Dr. Egan was a thorough gentleman of the old school, a ripe scholar, a distinguished physician, and a political writer of great force and classic style. His was a powerful and original mind strengthened by a life temperate in all things, and whose faculties were in a remarkable state of preservation almost up to the time of his death, which occurred at the advanced age of 83 years, years, which have brought him, "all that which should accompany old age." – honors, friends, affection, and the esteem and confidence of all who were cognizant of and admired his many vigorous qualities of mind, and his kindly and courteous disposition towards all whom he encountered. His

³ There is a resolution of respect from the Monroe Bar in the same issue, Page 3, Column 3.

frank cordiality of manner towards the young, his courteous deportment towards the other sex, partaking of the gallantry of the *vielle cour*, and his manly, vigorous course among men, won for him the love and admiration of the former and the unqualified esteem of the latter.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Friday, April 22, 1881, Page 2, Column 3

THE RED RIVER TRAGEDY.

Capt. S.M. Thomas, of Shreveport, killed M. Hugh Dickson, at the latter's home, 18 miles above that city on the 11th.

Thomas was the uncle, by marriage of young Dickson, (the man killed,) having married the sister of Dickson's mother. The killing was done at Dickson's house at night and while he was in bed, he being aroused from sleep by Thomas to receive the fatal shot, which as delivered from a shot gun. The provocation to this horrible deed, and by which Thomas was impelled, it is charged in an affidavit made by his daughter, was that Dickson, her cousin, had administered chloroform to her some time ago and that while under its influence, he had robbed her of her virtue. The young lady, some, months subsequent, married a respectable young man of Shreveport, and some four months following gave birth to a child, the fruit, as she makes affidavit, of the act of young Dickson.

Capt. Thomas, after killing Dickson, returned to Shreveport and surrendered to an officer, stating what he had done, and is now in jail in that city, where, we were not unprepared to learn, there is deep feeling prevailing, all the parties to the tragedy being highly esteemed. Capt. Thomas will be remembered by some of our older readers as the Senator from Bossier during a portion of Gov. Warmoth's administration.

Mr. Palmer Dickson, brother of Hugh, addresses the subjoined note to the Times, giving the Dickson version of this deplorable domestic tragedy:

EDITOR TIMES – In your issue of the 12th inst., I notice a statement of Capt. Thomas in reference to the killing of my brother, M. Hugh Dickson, in his bed at home. As it is in some respects erroneous, I will state the facts. On Sunday morning the 10th inst. about 5 o'clock I was partially aroused from my sleep by a report of fire arms, and, not perceiving from what direction it came, nor dreaming of violence to any one in the house, I was not startled until one or two minutes afterwards, when I heard groans proceeding from my brother's room. I immediately arose and ran into his room, calling to my sister-in-law as I went, who came at once with a lamp. I raised my brother up and perceiving he was wounded, I asked him: "Who shot you?" He replied, "nobody," then after a pause resuming, he said: "Brother Milton would not shoot me." After getting water and towels I hurried out to send for medical aid. He was then conscious and remained so until a few minutes before his death, which occurred a little after 9 o'clock a.m., in the meantime indulging in prayer and nodding or shaking his head in affirmation or negation of whatever was asked him. The neighbors arriving an hour or two after he received his wound perceived this.

Hugh had, the night before, talked to me confidentially of the charge made against him and, after assuring me of his entire innocence, expressed a sense of deep mortification that he should be thus accused. Capt. Thomas had led me to believe when I left Shreveport, on Saturday, that Hugh should have the opportunity to establish his innocence and that his intentions and purposes were quite different from what events

have since proven them to have been. We therefore thought of suicide and knew no better until some of the neighbors, after his death, informed us Capt. Thomas was neither seen nor heard by any of the inmates of our house, either as he entered or approached or as he left it.⁴

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, February 25, 1882, Page 1, Column 6
DIED IN A TREE.

We learn from Mr. J.B. O'Neal yesterday the facts concerning a case where a colored man, named Henry Lemons, died in a tree, on the night of the 3rd inst. It seems that Mr. O'Neal and the colored man were returning to their houses in Bossier Point on the night named, and after dark they reached a stream known as Fox Skin, which they attempted to ford, little thinking the rains had raised it so high as to make it dangerous. The colored man was ahead riding a mule and leading a horse, and in crossing the stream the mule he was riding commenced to swim. In a few moments he called to Mr. O'Neal that the mule was sinking and that gentleman told him to catch to a tree, which he did, and climbed into it. It was impossible for Mr. O'Neal to get to where he was, and he went back to Mr. N.B. Muriff's house and reported the accident, and Mr. Muriff and some of his hands went to the place to render assistance, but it was impossible to reach the man, although they could converse with him from where they were standing. Some colored men also gathered on the opposite side of the stream, built fires and constructed a raft to try and rescue him, but did not succeed. In the morning some colored men went up to where he was and found him dead, hanging to the limbs of the tree. It is supposed he became chilled and died from the effects. The only way they could get him to the raft was to place a rope around the body, which they did. He was afterwards buried by his wife and friends. Mr. O'Neal informs us he was a good and industrious colored man, and his untimely death is much regretted by his friends in the Point. The mule he was riding and the horse he was leading both reached the shore, and were recovered. — *Shreveport Standard*, 18th.

The Monroe Bulletin, Wednesday, March 29, 1882, Page 2, Column 1

Hon. L.M. Nutt, a distinguished member of the Shreveport Bar and State Senator for Caddo, died at his residence on the 22d ult.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, April 1, 1882, Page 2, Column 2

Capt. L.M. Nutt, senator from the parish of Caddo, who had been in declining Health for several months, died at his home in Shreveport on the 22nd ultimo. Alas, poor country! When such big hearts and fertile brains are at thy service no longer.

⁴ Thomas was found guilty of the murder: Ouachita Telegraph, Friday, May 6, 1881, page 2, Column 3.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, September 2, 1882, Page 1, Column 3

HOMICIDE IN BOSSIER PARISH

The Sad Results of a Courthouse Ball.

[Shreveport Standard, 27th.]

We learned yesterday further particulars of the unfortunate homicide at Bellevue, and give them as related to us. The ball at which the first difficulty occurred on Thursday night between young Ernest Wych and Ford Edwards, took place at the courthouse and was attended by a number of the young folks of Bellevue and the surrounding country. It seems that both the young men were engaged to dance with a young lady named Miss Nellie Smith – Edwards for the scottische and Wyche for a quadrille. Young Edwards prevailed on the music to play the scottische first, at which young Wyche took exceptions, and after the dance they met as they were going out of the courthouse, when Wyche used some very harsh words towards Edwards and slapped him in the face. The two then went for each other, but were separated by some friends who were present, and an agreement made that nothing more should be said till the next morning, when the difficulty would be settled.

After the difficulty young Edwards left the ball, and Wyche remained. In the morning, young Wyche went to the residence of his uncle, Sheriff R.E. Wyche, being somewhat excited, and asked for his uncle's pistol. Knowing of the difficulty at the ball, young, Robert Wyche, son of the sheriff, told Ernest the pistol was not there, but had been carried away by his father, and tried to pacify him, as did also Mrs. Wyche and Willie Abney. Robert Wyche and Willie Abney then went to O'Neal's store and warned Ford Edwards of the action of Ernest. In the meantime Ernest had found Sheriff Wyche's pistol, which was a very long one, and armed with it he left the house, notwithstanding the entreaties of Mrs. Wyche. Passing out of the yard he remarked to a colored man that he was going on an errand either to kill or be killed, and he never expected to return, or words to that effect. As soon as Ford Edwards was warned he startled out and the two men met in front of Kelly's grocery store, when Edwards said, "Ernest Wyche, I am now ready to settle that difficulty." Ernest made an attempt to draw his pistol which he had under his coat in front, but owing to the length of the weapon it got hung in his clothing. Edwards then quickly stepped forward and struck him over the head with his pistol. In the meantime, Wyche had disengaged his pistol, and was in the act of cocking it, when Edwards fired, the ball from his weapon taking effect in the forehead of Wyche, over the eye and entering the brain, and he fell to the ground dead. Edwards then threw his pistol upon the ground and started leisurely toward O'Neal's store, where he was employed, and being met by some of his friends was advised to keep out of the way till the excitement subsided. He had not been arrested up to the time our informant left, but it is not thought he has left the neighborhood, and will give himself up in a short time.

The affair is greatly regretted in Bellevue, and our informant is of the opinion, from the general talk, the sympathy is rather with young Edwards.

The Monroe Bulletin, Wednesday, January 24, 1883, Page 2, Column 1

Ex-Judge Richard W. Turner, of Bossier Parish, died at his residence in Bellevue on the 19th inst.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, January 27, 1883, Page 2, Column 1

A special from Shreveport to the Times-Democrat, dated the 19th, informs us of the death of a well-known citizen of this part of the State, Judge R. W. Turner. The dispatch reads as follows:

Judge Richard W. Turner, of Bossier parish, a prominent and leading member of the North Louisiana bar and a practitioner of 30 years' standing, after a brief illness died of pneumonia, at his home in Bellevue, on last Wednesday night, aged 53 years. He commanded the Nineteenth Louisiana Regiment in the confederate service during the war, and distinguished himself for gallantry. During the period of reconstruction he allied himself with the Republican party, but always retained the personal esteem of former friends and associates, who became alienated from him politically. He was elected and served two terms as district judge of the Bossier district, but failed of re-election at the first election under the new Constitution, when he was again a candidate. He was justly regarded as one of the ablest justices and most efficient judges ever on the bench in this part of the State, and was greatly esteemed by the bar of this entire section. He was a native of Georgia and had never been married. His death is universally regretted.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, January 27, 1883, Page 2, Column 1

We learn that on Saturday John Justice, a well known stage driver and hostler, was shot and killed in Fillmore, Bossier parish, by J.A. Williamson, a well known cattle dealer. From what we could learn Justice, who attended to the stage horses at Fillmore for Thomason, of the Minden stage line, was drunk and had some words with Williamson in which he called him a harsh name, and drew his pistol on him, attempting to fire it. Williamson afterward surrendered to the authorities. Both parties are well known here. Justice has worked in the stables here and driven stages to and from Shreveport on the several lines for many years past. Williamson is a well known cattle man, dealing largely in Texas. His family, we believe, reside in Sparta, Louisiana. From what we learned it was a case of self defense on the part of Williamson. — *Shreveport Daily Times*.

Justice was at one time — about 1877 — a driver on the stage line from this place to Shreveport.⁵

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, May 18, 1883, Page 2, Column 4

**ONE HUNDRED MASKED MEN OF
BOSSIER LYNCH A MURDERER.**

Desperate Attempt At Suicide By The Victim.

On Tuesday of last week D.C. Hutchins shot and killed Will. H. Lyon at the ferry landing opposite Shreveport. Lyon was a young South Carolinian who had been living in Bossier parish about 12 months, and was clerking at the time of the murder for Fetterman brothers who kept store at the landing. Hutchins was formerly of Texas, but for three years had resided in Bossier, and was a man of desperate character, especially when in liquor. He called Lyon from out the store, and a conversation ensued in a low tone of voice, which was suddenly ended by Hutchins drawing his repeater and shooting Lyon

⁵ Williamson was discharged for the murder of Justice on grounds of self defense (Ouachita Telegraph, February 3, 1883, Page 2, Column 2).

twice. The latter rushed in to the store, seized a double-barrel shot gun, and fired twice at Hutchins, the first shot wounding Hutchins in the hip, and the last being discharged as Lyon, gun in hand, fell dead, from a bullet in the heart, from Hutchins's first shot.

Lyon was a young man well thought of, and the cowardly, brutal act of Hutchins greatly incensed the people in the vicinity of the murder. Hutchins was arrested, and for safekeeping was taken to the Shreveport jail. Demonstrations of an alarming character were made in that city against the prisoner's safety, and a removal to the Bossier jail was thought prudent.

We find the stern and awful sequel thus narrated in an Shreveport special of Sunday to the Times-Democrat of the day following:

Deputy Sheriffs James Burt and Robert Stenson, of Bossier, learning there was some danger of the prisoner being taken from the jail in our city, where he was confined for safe keeping, and being lynched, came over last evening to take him to the Bellevue jail. They summoned a posse to assist in conveying him to Bellevue, consisting of Chief of Police E.M. Austin, George L. Whipp, Charles A. Dewing, E.A. Conway, Policeman Quiggles, William Mash and William Wimbush.

They started at about 5 o'clock this morning. On the way the prisoner stated to Mr. Dewing that he expected, from movements he had seen since the killing, that he would be mobbed.

On the road, when about four miles from town, a large number of masked men made their appearance. They were first discovered by the prisoner, and he at once called on Dewing for his pistol to defend himself. Dewing refused to give up his pistol, and said he would protect him. In the meantime Hutchins drew a large springknife and stabbed himself over the heart in rapid succession three times. Chief Austin, who had dismounted and was standing near the carriage, caught his hand and wrenched the knife from it. Hutchins then fell over and seemingly fainted.

The masked men then took him from the carriage and hung him to a thorn tree about 30 yards from the main road. His only request was that his wife be notified as to the whereabouts of his body.

The following placards were pinned to the body: "There is a point where forbearance ceases to be virtue. – CITIZENS." – "Fettermans – both of you – never return; if you do, you will follow this desperado and thief.

The Fetterman brothers keep stores on the opposite side of the river, and are alleged to have urged Hutchins to commit the murder. Hutchins was generally regarded as a desperate character, and although the lynching is deprecated by law abiding citizens, many referred to it as a public necessity.

After the hanging the masked crowd dispersed, leaving the carriage and sheriff's posse standing in the road. Your correspondent was on the ground at a late hour this evening, and the body was still hanging awaiting the arrival of the coroner, who lives a long distance from the scene. Several thousand people visited the scene today.

There were from 75 to 100 masked men in the crowd who did the hanging.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, June 2, 1883, Page 2, Column 1

Bossier parish is making a first-class record in the criminal line. Another homicide is just reported in which one W.J. Northcutt shot and killed one A.L. O'Neal.

The Monroe Bulletin, Wednesday, December 5, 1883, Page 2, Column 2

Richmond Stuart, colored, who murdered his wife in Caddo parish, last July, was hung in Shreveport on the 30th ult. The execution was witnessed by about 4000 people.

The Monroe Bulletin, Wednesday, June 11, 1884, Page 3, Column 1

Thos. T. Land, a planter of Bossier parish and son of Judge T.T. Land of Shreveport, committed suicide by shooting himself. His mind is supposed to have been unsettled by a rising in the head for which he was being treated.

The Monroe Bulletin, Wednesday, July 30, 1884, Page 2, Column 2

The Accident on the V.S. & P.

From the Shreveport Times' account of the accident at Alligator Bayou, 7 miles east of Shreveport, we gather the following facts: The bridge across Alligator bayou was what is known as temporary, that is the superstructure was temporary, the stringers being of green hewn timber, about 4 inches less in diameter than the permanent stringers, and consequently nearly that much below grade line. The track was what is called quarter spiked to the ties. An engine going at a high rate of speed would strike the bridge at the jump off with great force. It seems that the construction train was being run by the unfortunate engineer much faster than the rules of the company allow of over this description of road. Consequently when the bridge was struck the spiking was insufficient to stand the shock, and the rails spread, the engine coming down on the ties and tearing across the bridge to the opposite side where it went over into about six feet of mud and water. Vandenberg, the engineer, leaped into the water and attempted to swim ashore, but was caught under the falling engine. Sloasson, the fireman, was found in the cab of the engine. Two negro brakemen were badly wounded, and conveyed to the Shreveport hospital. The assistant fireman escaped unhurt by leaping into the water on the side opposite to that on which the engine fell. The train consisted of a box car and several flats, and had a crew of fifteen men, all of whom escaped unhurt except the four mentioned. The engine will probably prove a total loss.

Jim VanEmberg was a native of Monroe, and about 30 years old. He was unmarried, but had a mother and sister dependent on him. He was a young man of good character, beloved and respected by all who knew him. He was buried Saturday evening, lamented by a large number of friends.

Joseph Sloasson, was from Mansfield. He left a wife and children.⁶

The Monroe Bulletin, Wednesday, October 22, 1884, Page 2, Column 3

Ernest Dalzell, aged 27 years, son of Rev. Dr. W.P. D. Dalzell, of Shreveport, died near Mississippi City on the 13th. He was a correspondent of the Chicago News.

The Monroe Bulletin, Wednesday, November 19, 1884, Page 2, Column 3

Murderer at Large.

We take the following description of a negro murderer from the Shreveport Democrat and advise our authorities to be on the lookout for him:

⁶ The Same edition, Page 3, Column 2 has a Resolution of Respect for Jas. G. VanEmburch from the Hall of St. Matthew's Branch Catholic Knights of America, 1881.

Thursday evening late, at Cotton Valley, Bossier parish, John Figures, colored, killed a white man named J.M. Coyle, commonly known as Beme Coyle. The following is a description of the murderer: Very black, large and protruding eyes in which the whites show prominently; under jaw projecting. Teeth, large, white and showy. Impediment in speech when under excitement – uses expression – Er-a-er-a. About 45 years of age; 5 feet 10 inches in height; and will weigh about 150 pounds. Is a country negro, commonly dressed. The people generally will look out for the murderer.

Particulars of the crime has not reached us. The above detail and description were gathered from a private letter to the Chief of Police of this city.

The Monroe Bulletin, Wednesday, December 3, 1884, Page 2, Column 4

T.A. Devereaux was shot and killed by John O'Neal at Haughton, a station on the V.S.&P., 16 miles from Shreveport, last Friday.

The Monroe Bulletin, Wednesday, January 14, 1885, Page 3, Column 3

A Mr. Wetzel, recently of Shreveport, died at his residence in Five Points on last Thursday night, of pneumonia.

The Monroe Bulletin, Wednesday, October 14, 1885, Page 3, Column 1

A child belonging to the band of so-called Gipsies (sic) who have been loitering around here for more than a month died last Thursday morning. The remains were carried to Shreveport for burial.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Sunday, January 31, 1886, Page 1, Column 6

Mr. H. Dreyfuss, senior member of the firm of H. Dryfuss & Son, Shreveport, La., died at this city at 11:40 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Sunday, May 9, 1886, Page 2, Column 3

Mrs. Dr. A.F. Clark, sister of Judge Bowman of the U.S. district court died in Shreveport Monday.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Sunday, May 16, 1886, Page 1, Column 4

The death warrant for the execution of Dennis Boyd, who it will be remembered murdered an Israelite by the name of David Haas at the latter's store near Benton, Bossier parish, on the 24th of December, (Christmas Eve) 1884, has been signed by Governor McEnery and the execution of the sentence of the law, which condemned him to be hung by the neck until dead has been fixed, for Friday, June 11th. Boyd now languishes in the Caddo jail.⁷

⁷ *The Sunday, June 13, 1886, edition, Page 3, Column 2 relates that Boyd was hung in Bellevue, Louisiana.*

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, July 24, 1886, Page 2, Columns 4 and 5
CADD0

George Harison, colored was hung in Shreveport Friday, 16th inst., for the murder of George Allen, also colored.

The crime was committed on the 4th of last January.

The Monroe Bulletin, Wednesday, July 28, 1886, Page 2, Column 4

Three colored men were hung in Louisiana last Friday – two in Donaldsonville and one in Shreveport.

The Monroe Bulletin, Wednesday, August 4, 1886, Page 3, Column 2

Col. C.C. Henderson, the well known writer, orator and lawyer, died of congestion in Shreveport last Saturday morning. He resided a number of years in Monroe, where he became clerk of the court and practiced successfully at the bar. Col. Henderson served with distinction in the Confederate army, and at the close of the war located in Shreveport.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, August 7, 1886, Page 2, Column 1

Col. C.C. Henderson, well known here, died at Shreveport on the 31st ult.

The Monroe Bulletin, Wednesday, September 1, 1886, Page 2, Column 4

How Capt. Lusk was Killed.

One day last week brief reference was made to the killing of Capt. T.J. Lusk, who resided in this parish near the Arkansas line, three miles from Red River. It is learned from a creditable party that Capt. Lusk was killed on Sunday night, Aug. 8, at his home by three or more men. It is stated that one of the men was stationed at the chicken-house, or rather at the smokehouse, and a third at the lot gate. Lusk was killed as he appeared on his gallery at the back door, receiving from sixty to seventy shots. It appears that no inquest was held on the body, which was not interred until the Tuesday following and as one of the party who assisted in the interment remarked, "they couldn't wait longer; he was spoiling and had to be buried."

From all accounts Lusk was a miscengenist and lived with a negro woman. He was warned by a poster placed on his gate to leave the country in a limited time, which expired on Friday night before his death. It is reported that Lusk's conduct was reprehensible and contrary to all moral forms and obligations, and that he mistreated his lawful wife shamefully, who is alive. While every decent man will condemn the cruel treatment of a wife and miscegenation, the trampling of law under foot, a resort to violence and assassination cannot be excused or condoned.

Our informant stated also, that Lusk's concubine was notified to leave the country after the killing and that she left hurriedly and without waiting for a second notice.

Capt. Lusk was married in Virginia soon after the close of the war and resided at one time near Gilmer, Bossier parish. It is more than probable that the men engaged in this affair will never be known, and this crime will be added to the lists of by parties unknown. – *Shreveport Times*.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, September 18, 1886, Page 3, Column 1
Railroad Accident.

A fatal accident occurred at the junction yesterday morning which caused the death of Sam Nicholls, a young man well known in this city. For several months Nicholls had been in the employ of the Texas and Pacific as a brakeman and yesterday while switching and separating cars his foot slipped and he fell between the cars. The first truck of the car passed over his body, mangling both hips fearfully, causing dislocation of the spinal column. Several parties who witnessed the accident pulled the unfortunate young man from the track. He lived only a few seconds, and his last words were: "Good-bye, my dear, true little wife."

Sam Nicholls was about 21 years old and married a young lady of Marshall, Tex., a short time since. His mother resides in this city. His wife, summoned by telegram, reached this city last evening from Marshall.

The coroner, Dr. Coty, held an inquest over the body. The jury returned the verdict that death was caused by a railroad accident. None of the trainmen were to blame. — *Shreveport Times*.

The Monroe Bulletin, Wednesday, November 10, 1886, Page 2, Column 1

On last Tuesday, about noon, in New Orleans, Dr. T.G. Ford shot and killed a man named J.C. Kirkpatrick, both of whom were from Shreveport. Dr. Ford is a prominent physician of Shreveport, and Kirkpatrick was a druggist and for some time clerked at Bogel's drug store in Shreveport. Dr. Ford claims that Kirkpatrick wronged his wife, who was a Miss McWilliams, the banker, of Shreveport. Kirkpatrick was shot four or five times and died instantly.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Friday, November 20, 1886, Page 2, Column 4
CADDO.

Wm. WINTER, merchant at Shreveport, gave his 18 month old child 15 drops of laudanum by mistake. The result was death.

The Monroe Bulletin, Wednesday, December 29, 1886, Page 2, Column 2

The steamer John G. Fletcher sunk near Shreveport on the 21st, proving a total loss. Two colored roustabouts are supposed to have been drowned.

The Monroe Bulletin, Wednesday, February 9, 1887, Page 2, Column 2

Dr. T.G. Ford of Shreveport, charged with the murder of J.C. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Ford's paramour, was arraigned for trial in New Orleans last week and pleaded guilty of manslaughter. We presume the Doctor will be pardoned.⁸

⁸ The Wednesday, February 23, 1887 edition, page 2, column 5 includes a copy of a letter from Gov. Mc Enery, announcing that he has plans of pardoning Ford. The Wednesday, March 23rd edition, page 1, column 2 announces Ford has been pardoned.

The Monroe Bulletin, Wednesday, February 16, 1887, Page 3, Column 1

Henry Bodenheimer, Mayor of Haughton, shot and killed Wm. M. Mercer, his business partner, on the 13th. Mercer was drunk and Bodenheimer claims to have acted in self defense.

The Monroe Bulletin, Wednesday, September 28, 1887, Page 3, Column 1

Next Saturday, October 1st, will be the 14th anniversary of the death of Father Louis Gergaud, the beloved pastor of St. Matthew's Catholic church of this city, who died a martyr to yellow fever at Shreveport in the epidemic of 1873. A mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul at 7 o'clock a.m. on that day.

The Ouachita Telegraph, Saturday, December 22, 1888, Page 2, Column 1

Judge Seay was stricken with paralysis at his home in Shreveport last Monday, and died Thursday morning. The news of his death will be received throughout the State with profound sorrow. He was an eminent scholar, lawyer, judge, journalist, professor and legislator, a man of whom any country might well be proud. A good man, a worthy citizen and a bright intellect is no more.

The Monroe Times, Wednesday, November 11, 1891, Page 3, Column 1

Not a few of our citizens will learn with deep regret of the death at Shreveport last Thursday night of Fannie R., wife of Col. John S. Young, formerly a resident of this city and well and favorably known here. Col. Young's Monroe friends tender their sympathy to him in his bereavement.

The Monroe Daily Star, Wednesday, November 16, 1898, Page 1, Column 4

Police officer Killed

Police Officer Blount Irvine, of Shreveport, was shot and killed by Tobe Hill, a drunken negro, early yesterday morning. The negro was shot by another policeman who was assisting Irvine to arrest him. The negro also died.

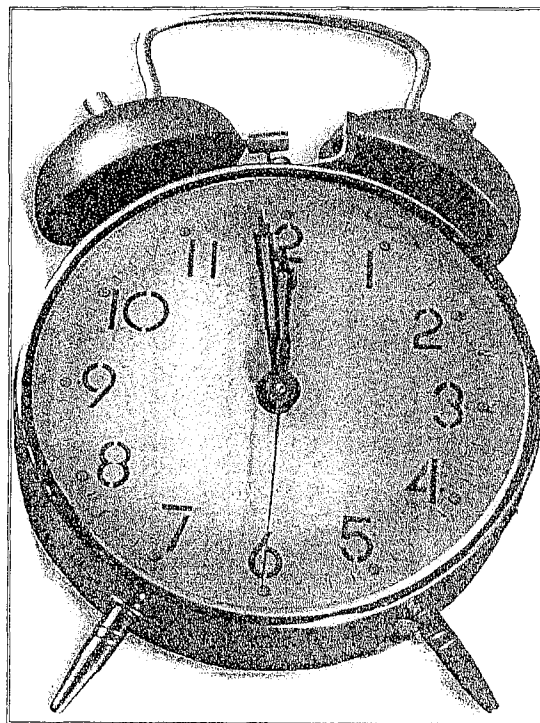


It's Time to Renew Your Membership

Please use the application found in this issue.

*Prompt responses save us money
By not having to send out reminder notices.*

We appreciate your membership and help.



Do it today before you forget!!

EXCHANGE PERIODICAL REVIEW

Compiled by Constance Whatley

Many of the periodicals we receive, in exchange for "The Genie" provides 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 in the Genealogy Section of the Broadmoor Branch Library, 1212 Captain Shreve Drive, Shreveport, LA 71105.

Newton County Roots, Volume XXI, Number 2, June 2009, published by Genealogy Friends of the Library, Neosho, NO, page 10 has an article by Randy and Karen Scott entitled General Genealogy Internet Engine Research Tips.

NOSTALGIA

Rabbit Tracks, Volume 27, Number 2, Summer 2009, published by Conejos Valley Genealogical Society, pages 18-21 is an article entitled: The News was Electrifying. This brings back memories for many of us whose roots are in rural America.

Years ago an Alabama grandmother gave the new bride the recipe below. This is an exact copy as written and found in an old scrapbook, spelling errors and all...

WARSHING CLOTHES

Build fire in backyard to heat kettle of rain water. Set tubs so smoke won't bow in eyes if wind is pert. Shave one hole cake of lie soap in boiling water.

Sort things. make 3 piles 1 pile

white 1 pile colored

1 pile work britches and rags

To make starch, stir flour in cool water to smooth, then thin down with boiling water. Take white things, rub dirty spots on board, scrub hard, and boil, Then rub colored, don't boil, just wrench and starch. Take things out of kettle with broom stick handle, then wrench, and starch. Hang old rags on fence. Spread tea towels on grass. Pour wrench water in flower bed, Scrub porch with hot soapy water.

Turn tubs upside down.

Go put on clean dress, smooth hair with hair combs. Brew cup of tea, sit and rock a spell and count your blessings.

Ancestry, Volume XLIV, Number 4, October 2009, published by Genealogy Society of Palm Beach, Florida, page 152 is an article called: City Directories: What good are they? This article may be a helpful tip for new researchers.

Searchers & Researches, Volume XXXII, Issue 3, Fall, 2009, published by Ellis County Genealogical Society, Waxahachie, Texas, page 48 is an article entitled: When Records Burn, Survey Wreckage. This might be of interest to anyone researching an area that has had a courthouse burned. You might find an unknown source.

Kinfolks, Volume 33, Number 4, December 2009, published by Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, page 197, is an article with the title: "*A Christmas Gift for Your Family*". This is a unique way to record your memories that no one else has.

The Tree Tracers, Volume 34, Number 1, Sept-Nov 2009, published by SW Oklahoma Genealogical Society, Lawton, and on page 9 is an article on grave dowsing. Most of the information in this article is from the website of Brenda Marble and supposedly it indicates the sex of the person, www.tommymarkliam.com/gravedowsing.htm.

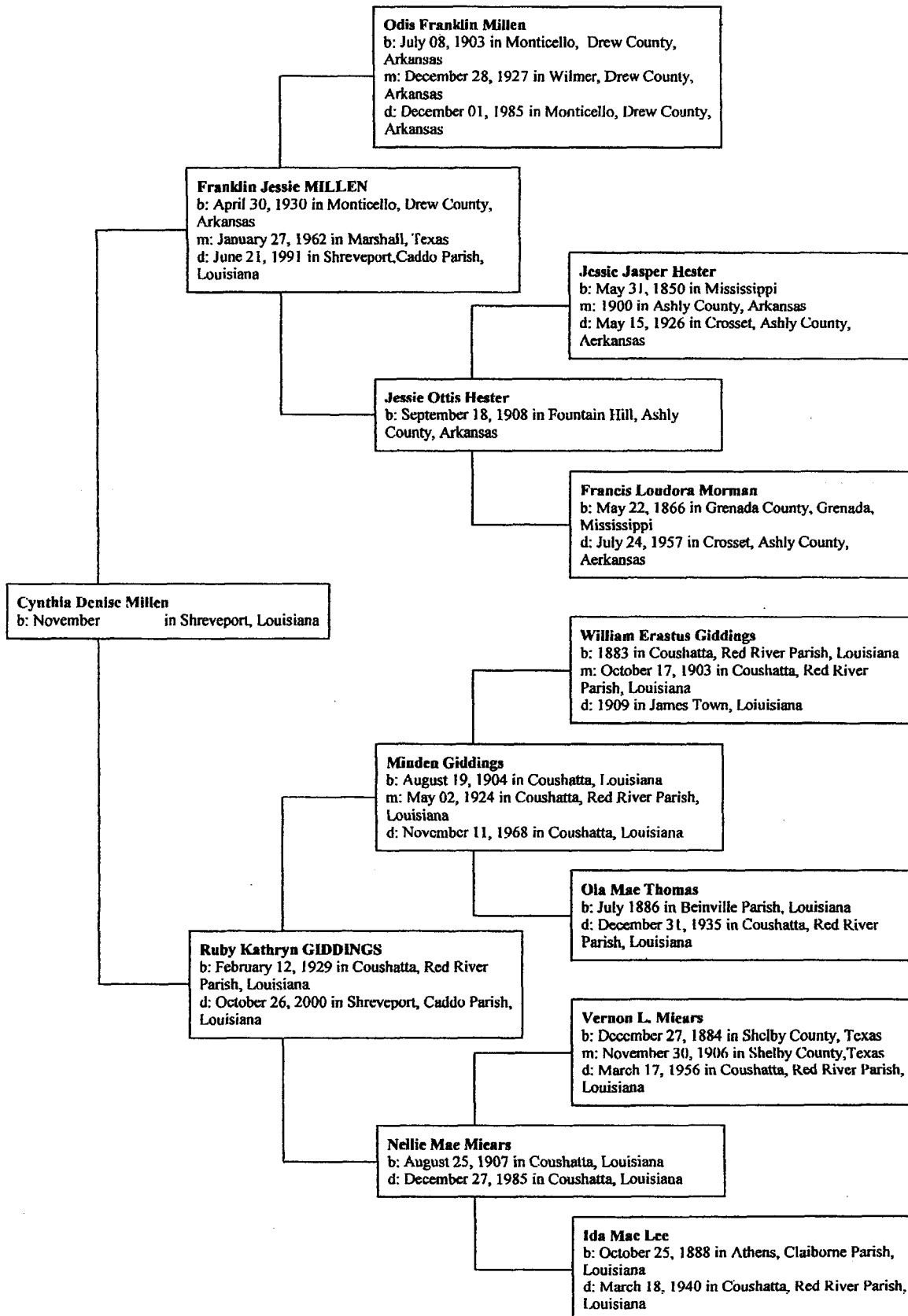
A Query...

Query on DOOLEY, Hiram

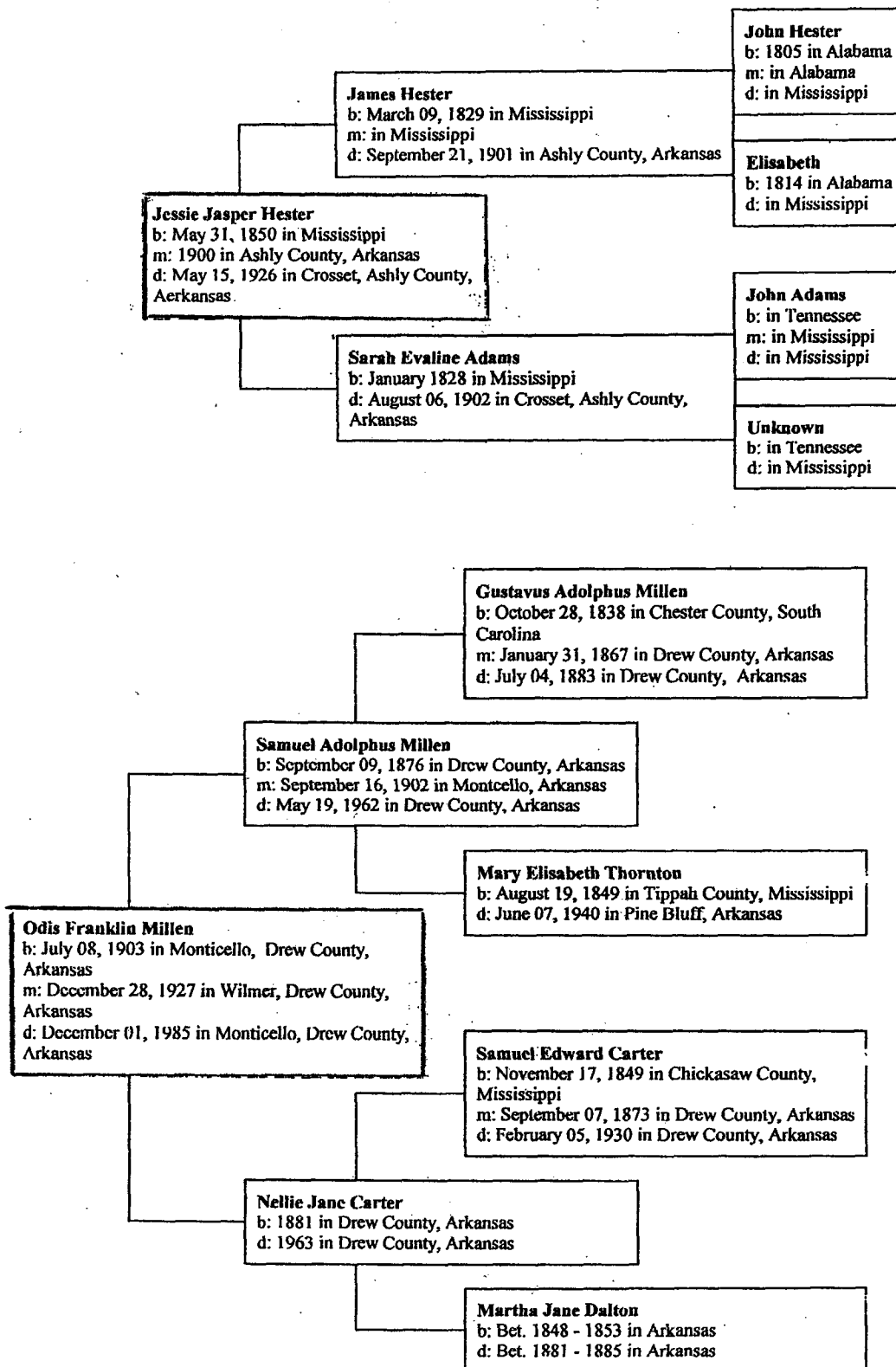
Looking for information about the family of DOOLEY, Hiram, b: 26 Feb 1810 in Tennessee; d: 22 Jan 1875 in Lafayette Co., AK; m: 24 Oct 1838 to REID, Sarah in Lafayette Co., AK; Sarah, b: 25 Dec 1818 in Georgia. I am looking for Hiram's father, mother, brother(s), and sister(s). I have very little information on Hiram and his family. I wish to correspond with others researching the DOOLEY line. Please contact me at: <kknit@att.net> or write to me at: Kay Gregory, #3 Hillside Ct., Austin, TX 78746 or call at: (512) 327-0104.

Ancestors of Cynthia Denise MILLEN

Email: millencndyl@wmconnect.com



Ancestors of Cynthia Denise Millen
Email: millencndyl@wmconnect.com



Historic Shreveport



Commercial National Bank 329 Texas Street. 1940.

This building could be at home in New York City, as well as in Shreveport: Its “wedding cake” design reflects the New York building code’s emphasis on setbacks, which allow light to reach the street. The connection between the two cities came through the architects: McKim, Mead and White of New York worked in association with Sam G. Wiener of Shreveport. The builder was James Stewart and Company, also of New York.

The Commercial National Bank building is transitional in nature and points to the later contemporary or “curtain wall” style of office buildings. Art Deco details adorn the shaft, and the lobby is graced by large murals depicting the area’s history. The



12

building was among the first in the nation to incorporate a cellular floor, which allowed electrical wiring underneath to be rearranged. The parking garage was added later.

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Historic Shreveport

United Mercantile Bank 509 Market. 1910.

This 10-story steel and brick structure was Shreveport's first modern skyscraper. Built for Commercial National Bank, it was the scene during the 1920s of confrontations between the bank and Huey P. Long, a local lawyer who later established a political dynasty in Louisiana.

The architectural firm Mann and Stern of Little Rock lavished white-glazed terra cotta on the building. The walls rise to a baroque finale with a deep, ornate cornice. Windows are of a modified Chicago style of the kind developed by architect Louis Sullivan.

The lower floor has been remodeled along modern lines, and the building is now occupied by the United Mercantile Bank.

New Second Missionary Baptist Church Cemetery

©2009 By Isabelle Woods

THIS CEMETERY IS BEHIND THE NEW SECOND MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 327 SMITH STREET, BASTROP, LOUISIANA.

ID	NAME (Last, First, Middle)	PRE/SUFFIX	BIRTHDATE	DEATHDATE	INSCRIPTION/NOTES
10	ADAMS, JACOB		10 JUL 1903	BLANK	HUSBAND. DUO WITH LOTTIE ADAMS.
9	ADAMS, LOTTIE		03 OCT 1905	08 FEB 1980	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 18 FEB 1980
83	ALFORD, BIRDA		10 NOV 1900	16 JAN 1972	SISTER. DUO W/ THEODORE CHAPMAN
54	ANDERSON, JAMES		LOWER PART	MISSING	BELOVED HUSBAND OF LOTTIE
109	ANDERSON, LOTTIE	MRS.		05 FEB 1985	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 08 FEB 1985
45	ARTHUR, HENRY	JR.		11 SEP 1980	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 18 SEP 1980
110	BELL, CHARLIE			MAY 1984	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 30 MAY 1984
119	BOWDEN, JOHNNIE	MS.		24 DEC 1987	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 30 DEC 1987
96	BOWES, ?			ABT 1987	DROWNED. UNMARKED VAULT IS LEFT OF ID 3.
76	BROOKS, ALPHA OMEGA		24 APR 1919	06 FEB 1998	F N, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 11 FEB 1998
100	BROOKS, STEPHANIE			07 JUL 2007	F N, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 11 JUL 2007
112	BROWN, ROSS		18 APR 1911	05 NOV 1982	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 4 NOV 1982
18	BURKS, ALBERT B.		25 AUG 1907	05 MAY 1978	SGT U S ARMY
17	BURKS, JESSE		1872	1967	DUO WITH ROSA B. BURKS
16	BURKS, ROSA B.		1886	1958	DUO WITH JESSIE BURKS
56	BURTON, WILLIAM		10 OCT 1918	06 DEC 1950	
44	BUSH, C. (CHARLIE) H.	REV.	09 MAR 1910	10 SEP 1977	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 12 SEP 1977
78	BUSH, CHARLIE	REV. / JR.	28 APR 1934	28 MAR 1955	
51	BYERS, HENRY		09 JAN 1904	02 NOV 1973	
14	CALLION, BESSIE		16 SEP 1901	13 MAR 1972	FP: DAUGHTER-MRS. EULA MAE CLEVELAND
125	CARTER, WILLIE			30 JUL 1986	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 04 AUG 1989
81	CHAPMAN, LUCILLE		1896	1983	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 29 AUG 1983
82	CHAPMAN, THEODORE		17 SEP 1911	23 JUN 1971	BROTHER. DUO W/ BIRDA ALFORD
126	CLAY, HENRY			18 JUN 1990	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 22 JUN 1990
121	CLAY, MABEL	MRS.		22 JAN 1995	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 25 JAN 1995
84	COLLINS, TIMMIE CHAPMAN		10 NOV 1879	28 AUG 1962	
32	COVINGTON, LEMMIE		07 JAN 1917	26 DEC 1983	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 02 JAN 1984
102	DANIELS, CHARLES EDWARD		27 DEC 1947	22 NOV 1991	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 25 NOV 1991
43	DANIELS, ERNEST	SR.	30 DEC 1945	07 MAY 2005	F N, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 11 MAY 2005
42	DANIELS, ERNEST		05 MAY 1913	17 JUN 1978	STM 1 U S NAVY WORLD WAR II
41	DANIELS, JAMES		1949	05 AUG 1997	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 08 AUG 1997
128	DANIELS, MABEL LEE			MAY 2004	F N, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 10 MAY 2004
116	DANIELS, MACK HENRY			SEP 2007	F N, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 20 SEP 2007
122	DAVIS, CHAP			25 AUG 1991	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 02 AUG 1991

FUNERAL SERVICES

FOR



SISTER BESSIE CALLION

TO BE HELD AT THE
SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, INC.

327 SMITH STREET

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1972 - 1:00 O'CLOCK P.M.

REV. JAMES TALIVER, PASTOR

OBITUARY

"A godly life ended Monday, March 13, 1972, when SISTER BESSIE CALLION was taken from us. We know she is at rest with our heavenly Father. After so much suffering by Sister Callion, the Lord took from her all pain and took her to Himself, where there is no pain and no burden of a tear.

"Sister Callion was born September 16, 1901. She has one daughter, Mrs. Eula Mae Cleveland; one adopted daughter, Mrs. Adell Walker; 5 grandchildren: Louis H. Jackson, Terry Hamlin, Gary, Arline and Allene Walker; and 4 great grandchildren.

"Sister Callion united with Christ at a very early age and served many years as a faithful member with Second Baptist Church until her health would no longer permit her to do so.

"Her enthusiasm for her religion, her willingness to pay the price and do her best for her Lord was her purpose.

"She now has fulfilled that purpose and her family, though they may weep awhile, should rejoice with her and thank our Heavenly Father for the life she lived among us and for taking her to the land of Glory as He has promised all the faithful.

SMB 14

Source: "Funeral Services for Sister Bessie Callion," (photo) dated March 18, 1972, in possession of Mrs. Isabelle Woods, 2016 Surrey Lane, Bossier City, Louisiana.

NEW SECOND MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY

ID	NAME (Last, First, Middle)	PRE/SUFFIX	BIRTHDATE	DEATHDATE	INSCRIPTION/NOTES
113	DAVIS, SAMARIA	MRS.		03 JUL 1984	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 06 JUL 1984
66	DAVIS, TOM		10 AUG 1905	24 MAR 1954	HUSBAND
57	DEJOURNEY, WESLEY D.		24 MAR 1960	03 SEP 2002	PVT U S MARINE CORPS
34	DICKERSON, HOSEA		17 JUL 1924	18 MAY 1989	PVT U S ARMY WORLD WAR II
33	DICKERSON, J. (JOHN) C.		25 OCT 1919	26 FEB 1991	U S WORLD WAR II
35	DICKERSON, JOHN		FEB 1901	31 AUG 1969	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 7 MAR 1991
36	DICKERSON, MATTIE	(MRS.)	1902	30 OCT 1982	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 4 NOV 1982
23	DORSEY, DATUES	JR.	14 MAR 1910	05 JAN 1999	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 8 JAN 1999
118	DORSEY, GEORGE			NOV 1986	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 15 NOV 1986
24	DORSEY, LEAR		30 APR 1910	11 NOV 1999	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 12 NOV 1999
59	EDMONDS, ALLIE B.		1927	24 JUL 1998	OBIT, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 28 JUL 1998
58	EDMONDS, NAMON		1929	2002	F N, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 03 SEP 2002
47	ELLIS, PHILLIS EASTER	(MS.)	24 FEB 1931	04 JAN 2005	F N, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 6 JAN 2005
52	FLETCHER, ANTHONY		06 JUL 1942	09 FEB 1956	
114	GARLAND, ZELMA	MRS.		AUG 1978	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 25 AUG 1978
40	GLOSSON, KEYSHUNA DANIELLE		01 SEP 2002	01 SEP 2002	FUNERAL HOME MARKER
5	GREEN, AUDREY MARIE		25 FEB 1951	26 FEB 1997	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 28 FEB 1997
4	GREEN, ERNEST WOODROW		23 NOV 1912	21 FEB 1997	TEC 4 U S ARMY WORLD WAR II
60	HARRIS, ANNA		1914	31 MAY 1999	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 02 JUN 1999
13	HIGGINS, STOLAIR		UNDER	SOIL	
63	HILL, CHARLIE		08 MAY 1895	28 DEC 1975	FATHER
124	HOWARD, HENRIETTA			APR 1986	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 23 APR 1986
49	HUBBARD, ALFRED		03 MAY 1906	11 FEB 1989	
101	HUBBARD, ELIZABETH (QUBE)		28 AUG 1913	30 AUG 2007	FP: PARS-ELLEANOR & ALONZO LITTLEBERRY
90	HUBBARD, HUGO		03 MAY 1907	29 MAY 1977	HUSBAND
80	JACKSON, JOHN LUTHER		27 FEB 1915	27 OCT 1957	
37	JAMISON, ATLAX		15 FEB 1894	21 DEC 1975	
15	JEFFERSON, GERALDINE		1931	26 JAN 1988	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 29 JAN 1988
7	JOHNSON, JAMES		31 JUL 1886	17 SEP 1962	
6	JOHNSON, LULA		1909	08 JAN 1999	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 13 JAN 1999
85	JOHNSON, MARY		JUL 1892	01 JAN 1966	
75	JOHNSON, MARY JUANITA		15 OCT 1946	22 NOV 1992	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 27 NOV 1992
111	JOHNSON, SAM			11 NOV 1979	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 16 NOV 1979
12	JONES, LOUIS		22 JUN 1897	17 NOV 1965	MISSISSIPPI HQ CO 1ST DEPOT BRIGADE WWI

NEW SECOND MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY

ID	NAME (Last, First, Middle)	PRE/SUFFIX	BIRTHDATE	DEATHDATE	INSCRIPTION/NOTES
64	KENDRIX, A. C.		UNDER	SOIL	PVT U S ARMY WORLD WAR II
48	KING, LUVELL	MR.	20 DEC 1944	10 DEC 2006	FUNERAL HOME MARKER
77	LARTHERIDGE, CAROLYN		01 JAN 1877	28 MAR 1967	
68	LAWSON, BRUCE W. (WAYNE)		02 APR 1961	08 NOV 1992	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 13 NOV 1992
1	LAWSON, DOTTIE MAE	SIS.	03 JUL 1924	09 JUL 1981	DUO W/ REV. RAPFIELD B. LAWSON
130	LAWSON, LUCILLE		16 JUL 1913	18 SEP 2009	F N, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 25 SEP 2009
2	LAWSON, RAPFIELD B.	REV.	24 NOV 1915	25 SEP 1972	DUO W/ DOTTIE MAE LAWSON
69	LAWSON, TAYLOR		08 DEC 1912	11 SEP 1997	DADDY
70	LEMON, WILLIE		06 DEC 1911	02 MAR 1987	S SGT U S ARMY WORLD WAR II
107	LEWIS, BETTY GREEN	MRS.		DEC 1977	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 22 DEC 1977
93	LITTLEBERRY, WILLIE LEE		06 OCT 1907	09 AUG 1968	
89	LOONEY, ELBERT	DEACON	04 APR 1909	25 DEC 1999	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 29 DEC 1999
3	LOONEY, FERRIS		1925	1991	
91	MCDOWN, LUCILLE		24 DEC 1912	20 AUG 1979	MOTHER
105	MILLER, CLARENCE			NOV 1974	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 6 NOV 1974
123	MOORE, DAISY	MRS.		29 NOV 1994	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 02 DEC 1994
39	MOORE, ERNEST		02 FEB 1927	19 AUG 1968	LOUISIANA PVT INFANTRY WORLD WAR II
55	MOORE, MANDY		1882	1952	
26	MORGAN, EDWARD		23 MAR 1908	23 MAR 1983	TEC 4 U S ARMY WORLD WAR II
27	MORGAN, EMMA		05 FEB 1907	16 DEC 1969	
25	MORGAN, FRANCES R.		19 FEB 1912	26 JUN 1990	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 29 JUN 1990
28	MORGAN, FRED		26 AUG 1907	20 MAR 1975	DEACON, SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH
129	MORRIS, NORA D.			MAR 1992	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 10 MAR 1992
108	MORRIS, WILLIAM	REV.		SEP 1977	F N, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 29 SEP 1977
97	NEMMONS, EULA M. (MAE)		22 APR 1923	14 DEC 1994	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 16 DEC 1994
71	NEWTON, ROSIE LEE		18 FEB 1906	04 FEB 1968	MOTHER
72	NEWTON, TOM		1898	1960	BELoved HUSBAND OF ROSIE LEE NEWTON
73	ODOM, ALEX		UNDER	SOIL	
74	ODOM, BERTA		UNDER	SOIL	
104	ORANGE, LEON			20 MAY 1981	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 25 MAY 1981
98	PIERSON, LILLIE				IN PIECES SIX GRAVES RIGHT OF ID 68.
22	POWELL, JEWELL		02 JUL 1915	29 SEP 1993	TEC 5 U S ARMY WORLD WAR II
67	ROGERS, DEXTER TYRONE		30 JUL 1968	15 MAY 1986	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 20 MAY 1986
50	ROSS, FAIR		UNDER	SOIL	

OBITUARY

"ELBERT LOONEY entered this life on April 4, 1909, in Ruston, Louisiana. His early life was nurtured by his mother, Gastie Looney, and his father, Ras Looney, both of whom preceded him in death.

"Brother Looney united with New Second M.B.C. of Bastrop, Louisiana.

(Brother Looney departed this life on December 25, 1999.)

"He was preceded in death by his wife, Ferris Looney. But he leaves to cherish his memory: four loving daughters: Bessie Looney of Grambling, Louisiana; Elvie Burns, Ora Alexandria, and Annie Carter of Oakland, California; a son, Lonnie Johnson of Houston, Texas; a stepson, Erving Washington of Little Rock, Arkansas; three brothers: Sam Looney of Bastrop, Louisiana; James Looney and Rev. J. B. Looney of Los Angeles, California; two sisters: Beatrice Williams of Ruston, and Bobbie Griggs of Bastrop; two special grandchildren: Na'Jarta and Elbert Looney; a great-granddaughter, Na'tasia Looney of Bastrop, whom he raised,. He also leaves behind a host of other grandchildren, great grandchildren, nieces, nephews, relatives, and friends."

SMB 89

Source: "A Celebration of Homegoing for Deacon Elbert Looney," (photo) dated December 31, 1999, in possession of Mrs. Isabelle Woods, 2016 Surrey Lane, Bossier City, Louisiana.

OBITUARY

"SISTER SUSSIE WILLIAMS was born January 12, 1907, to the family of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ed Williams.

"She joined the New Bethel Missionary Baptist Church, Oak Ridge, Louisiana, at an early age under the leadership of the late Rev. Chris Williams. She later moved to Bastrop, Louisiana, and united with Second Missionary Baptist Church under the leadership of the late Rev. W. S. Robinson.

"After leaving Second Missionary Baptist Church, she united with Second Baptist Religious, Inc. She served as Sunday School Teacher for Juniors, Treasurer of Sunday School, and as Deaconess until bad health failed her.

"She departed this life Monday, May 21, 1990, at Morehouse General Hospital.

"Survivors include: two brothers, Emmett Williams of Oakland, Ca.; and Robert Lee Williams of Seattle, Wa.; two sisters-in-law: Mrs. Bessie Williams of Oakland, Ca.; and Mrs. Irene Williams of Seattle, Wa.; three nephews: Dr. John Williams and Rev. Roy Williams, both of Oakland, Ca.; Benjamin Williams of Portland, Or.; and two nieces: Alice Williams of Oakland, Ca.; and Clementine Williams of Berkeley, Ca."

SMB 103

Source: "In Loving Memory of Sister Sussie Williams," dated May 25, 1990, in possession of Mrs. Isabelle Woods, 2016 Surrey Lane, Bossier City, Louisiana.

NEW SECOND MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY

ID	NAME (Last, First, Middle)	PRE/SUFFIX	BIRTHDATE	DEATHDATE	INSCRIPTION/NOTES
99	ROSS, WINIFRED BYAS			24 JUL 1997	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 28 JUL 1997
21	SANDERS, EDDIE		01 FEB 1877	06 NOV 1959	BELOVED HUSBAND OF ORA LEE
19	SANDERS, NELSON		25 DEC 1891	16 JUN 1972	DADDY
20	SANDERS, ORA LEE		18 MAR 1900	20 JUN 2003	BEATRICE LITTLEBERRY AND FAMILY
94	SCOTT, ELMORE		1891	1960	
87	SHAW, BESSIE CHAPMAN		16 APR 1905	04 AUG 1996	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 7 AUG 1996
86	SHAW, WILLIE E.		02 MAY 1898	22 NOV 1974	
120	SMITH, DAN			NOV 1986	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 15 NOV 1986
30	SPENCER, CAFFIR DEAN WILLIAMS		27 FEB 1943	29 JAN 1990	F N, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 9 FEB 1990
53	SPRIGGS, BEN		31 DEC 1897	01 SEP 1983	ARKANSAS PFC CO 409 SERVICE BN QMC W W I
95	TOLIVER, ROBERT		01 SEP 1882	04 MAR 1958	
8	TURNER, ED		1913	1983	
65	WEST, ROBLINE		25 MAR 1925	07 AUG 1986	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 9 AUG 1986
38	WHITMAN, E. J.	MR.	21 MAR 1910	26 JAN 1971	
11	WILEY, FABBY		15 AUG 1872	18 MAY 1963	OUR MOTHER
117	WILLIAMS, ERMA LEE	MRS.		MAR 1986	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 25 MAR 1986
29	WILLIAMS, ETHEL MAE JENKINS		12 DEC 1914	03 JAN 1992	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 8 JAN 1992
115	WILLIAMS, HATTIE ZUELLA	MRS.		29 SEP 1993	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 29 SEP 1993
62	WILLIAMS, IRMA Y.		05 MAY 1923	21 MAR 1986	MOTHER
46	WILLIAMS, IVORY (JOE)		28 FEB 1909	01 NOV 1997	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 7 NOV 1997
31	WILLIAMS, MYRO		15 APR 1908	05 MAY 1969	
88	WILLIAMS, SUNNIE	DEACON	UNDER	SOILL	HEADSTONE IS DETACHED FROM ITS BASE.
103	WILLIAMS, SUSIE (LEE WILSON)		12 JAN 1907	21 MAY 1990	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 23 MAY 1990
92	WILLIAMS, TOMMIE LEE		04 AUG 1916	13 NOV 1979	
127	WILLIAMS, VIRGINIA BUSH			MAY 2005	F N, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 02 MAY 2005
61	WILLIAMS, WARREN		21 OCT 1921	01 AUG 1993	PFC U S ARMY WORLD WAR II
79	WILLS, ALICE		15 JAN 1903	18 AUG 1987	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 21 AUG 1987
106	WYLEY, ROSETTA	MRS.		14 APR 1982	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 22 APR 1982

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