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THE GENIE

VOLUME 45

FOURTH QUARTER 2011

NUMBER 1

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ARK-LA-TEX GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

Post Office Box 4463
Shreveport, Louisiana 71134-0463

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

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

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

Dues for membership from January 1 through December 31 of each year in the *Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association, Inc.* are \$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.

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

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**Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association
BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 2011**

President	Jim Johnson	jjohnson747@suddenlink.net
First Vice President	Reed Mathews	reedmathews@yahoo.com
Second Vice President	Glenda E. Bernard	gebernard@bellsouth.net
Recording Secretary	Jim Jones	(318) 773-7406
Corresponding Secretary	Raymon Owens	blickblaque@shreve.net
Treasurer	June L. Scholes	(318) 686-1745
Trustee	Esther Jones	estherjones09@comcast.net
Trustee	Barbara Johnston	barbara.johnston@bossierschools.org
Trustee	Edwina Wise	burrowswise@aol.com
Trustee	Doris B. Hunt	dbhunt7@bellsouth.net
Past President	Willie R. Griffin	wraygriffin3@bellsouth.net

PUBLICATION (THE GENIE)

Editor	Willie R. Griffin	wraygriffin3@bellsouth.net
Printing	Willie R. Griffin	(318) 631-6031
Labels	Michael E. Broussard	(318) 222-1046
Exchange	June L. Scholes	(318) 686-1745
Bulk Mailing	Reed Mathews	reedmathews@yahoo.com

ALTGA COMMITTEES

Hospitality	Brenda Randall	custerbren@aol.com
Hospitality/Name Tags	Chris Stoll	(318) 746-0383
Programs	Jim Johnson	(318) 746-1851
Programs	Edwina Wise	(318) 865-7957
Education Committee	Phil Adderley	phil@311research.com
Education Committee	Glenda E. Bernard	gebernard@bellsouth.net
Education Committee	Marilyn B. Christian	mbcspirit@aol.com
Education Committee	Doris B. Hunt	dbhunt7@bellsouth.net
Education Committee	Jim Jones	jimjones09@comcast.net
Web Page	Jim Johnson	(318) 746-1851
Seminar	Jim Johnson	jjohnson747@suddenlink.net
Membership	Reed Mathews	(318) 797-6550

Visit our website: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~laaltga/>

President's Message

We began the year by welcoming a newly elected Board of Directors. New additions to the board are Jim Jones as Recording Secretary, Esther Jones as a Trustee, and Barbara Johnston also serving as a Trustee. These new officers bring significant experience, knowledge, and new ideas to our group. We also started the year with plans for an ambitious schedule of genealogical and historical programs to enhance our general sessions, as well as seminars and specialized lectures.

Our first program of the year featured Ms. Lise' Taylor, supervisor and librarian of the Genealogy Department of the Broadmoor Branch Library. Her presentation focused on library resources for genealogical and historical research. In addition to the ever growing collection of books and microfilm in her department, there are also the online data bases offered by Ancestry.com, Heritage Quest, and Footnote.com. She also explained the significance of other library services, such as the Interlibrary Loan Program, as well as the unique cooperative agreement with the LDS Family History Library to serve as a Family History Center for the acquisition and rental of LDS owned microfilm. Ms. Taylor also outlined some exciting ideas that are being studied that may significantly expand the library collection and services within the next few years.

In February, we were privileged to have as our special guest speaker, Dr. Frances Swayzer Conley. Dr. Conley discussed her research on Grambling University's legendary Ralph Waldo Emerson Jones, who served as head basketball coach and also as the University's president for 41 years. Dr Conley is the author of *Prez Lives: Remembering Grambling's Ralph Waldo Emerson Jones*.

Our Education Committee, chaired by Certified Genealogist Philip Adderley has been at the forefront in developing educational programming for 2011. Mr. Adderley spearheaded an effort designating the month of March as Genealogy Education Month (GEM), with educational programs being presented each Saturday in March. These programs include lectures for all levels of researchers, beginning through advanced. The GEM sessions are being jointly sponsored by our association and the Genealogy Department of the Broadmoor Branch Library.

We have several members of our association that continually go beyond the call of duty to make sure our programming and educational goals are met. One of those members that is always on the front line is Marilyn Christian. Marilyn is a key member of our Education Committee, who has given numerous presentations at our general sessions and serves as an instructor at our workshops. She also frequently applies her research knowledge with her creative abilities to design and develop displays/exhibits to further promote genealogy topics. She is a former Trustee on the Board of Directors, and always volunteers to go that extra mile to make sure our association's needs are taken care of, regardless of the task. It is gratifying to have such a dedicated, energetic and talented member on our staff.

Jim Johnson
President

In Memory of... Mrs. Betty Brantley Goyne

The ***Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association*** was so sorry to learn of the loss of a formal member. Remembering her great works, today and always.



SHREVEPORT, LA - Betty Brantley Goyne went home to be with the Lord on March 08, 2011, after a lengthy illness. She was born in Union Parish on July 27, 1927. Visitation will be at First Baptist Church in Shreveport at 1:30 p.m., Saturday March 12, 2011, followed by a funeral celebrating her life at 2:30 p.m., with Ray Boswell officiating, with interment at Forest Park Cemetery -

St. Vincent.

Betty was active in the Daughter's of the American Revolution, American Red Cross, a genealogy expert, and in the past an avid golfer, sailor, a real estate agent, and a model for Mr. Lynn's modeling agency. She and her husband were faithful members of First Baptist Church in Shreveport.

Betty had a zest for life and all that it had to offer. Her keen sense of seeing just what life has to offer, teaching us that indeed the best things in life are free, and how to enjoy every second of it, was an inspiration to her entire family. Rarely a weekend went by where she was not glued to the TV set, watching the PGA Golf Tour, and her hero, Tiger Woods.

Betty was preceded in death by her parents, and one special son, Dickie Goyne. She is survived by her loving husband of 64 years, Carroll H. Goyne, Jr.; two sons, Tom Goyne and his wife Vicki of Dallas, TX, and Dr. Brant Goyne of Shreveport; one sister, Fern Turner of Bossier City; five grandchildren, Shannon Goyne Sokol, Ashley Goyne Chandler, Amanda Goyne, Chris Goyne and Chase Goyne, as well as three great-granddaughters, Emma Chandler, Audrey Chandler and Ella Sokol.

Source: *Obituary Published in Shreveport Times on March 11, 2011*



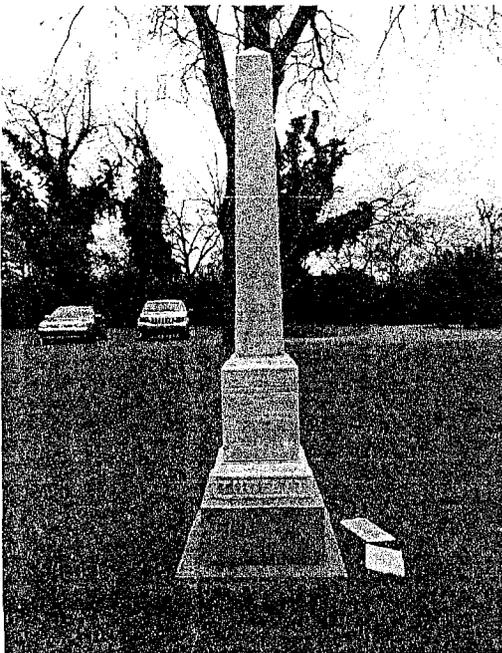
MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE MUSEUM

Submitted by: Paula Flourney and Rowena Anderson



Front Entrance to the Museum

Under the shade of the large cedar trees that lined the campus of the Mansfield Female College, the first female college west of the Mississippi, young women sat practicing their guitar, composing lyrics, and writing lesson plans to teach the elementary children, designing new artwork or just talking with other classmates. All of this was possible due to the vast array of classes offered at the college.



Grave marker for H.C. Thweatt

In the 1850's Reverend H. C. Thweatt realized that there was a need for a school that offered higher learning for females west of the Mississippi. Together, with Reverend Doty, they ended up in Mansfield and decided to build the school here where the soil was rich between the Sabine and Red Rivers and the elevation was high. In 1855 the first stone was laid for the original building where the first year boasted of 72 students. Through the years almost nine acres was the home to numerous buildings that held dorm rooms, a library, classrooms as well as a variety of clubs and organizations. Until a dorm building was constructed, the young women stayed in boarding houses in town for the sum of \$10.00 a month. Tuition, too, was very reasonable - \$12.50 to \$26.00 a session, depending on what degree they were seeking.

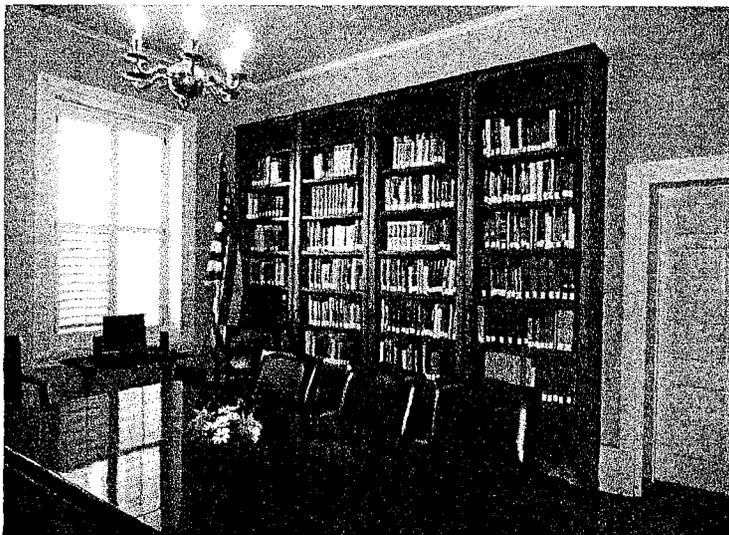
Although the tuition was low, this did not reflect on the diversity of the classes offered on campus. A young woman could get her teaching degree, music degree, fine arts degree as well as many others. Classes such as Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, English grammar, plane geometry, trigonometry, analytical geometry were an everyday occurrence for the young women. The Fine Arts Department was touted to be second to none in the United States offering an enhanced curriculum in music, pottery, china painting and art.

Through the years many additions were built over the nine acres as the attendance grew. However, in 1930 the doors to the college closed after the Great Depression.

In the 1940's the Calhoun family purchased the land and buildings where the main building became a one story house. In 2002 the Calhoun family donated the building to the State of Louisiana. Today it stands proud among those same cedar trees and houses many exhibits depicting the life and times of the young women that attended the college. One room is dedicated to the brave men of the Civil War as the college was closed during that time and commandeered as a hospital.

One room that is very dear to our heart is our large genealogical library that currently holds 2,062 books that were donated by Damon Veach. If you are not familiar with the procedure of looking up your family history, we have many books that go in great detail telling you how to do this. We have organizational books that aid in this endeavor. The books range from ship passenger lists to cemetery records. Reference books from a majority of the states line the shelves. We have a vast array of family genealogies from around the world and an in-depth assortment of books featuring local history and families of the surrounding areas.

It is with great pleasure that we can inform everyone that we will soon have 21 more boxes of books available to visitors.

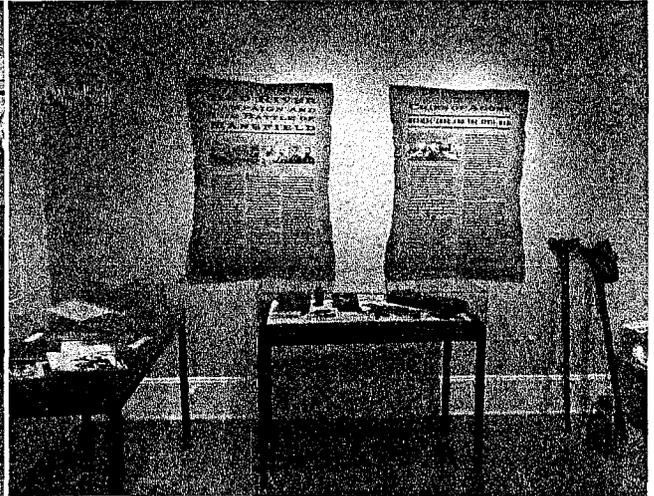


We welcome everyone to come and see what this wonderful library has to offer. Our hours of operation are Tuesdays through Fridays from 9:00a.m. until 4:00p.m. We are located at 101 Monroe Street, Mansfield, LA. If you need to call for information, you can reach the office at 318-871-9978.

The Photo to the left depicts part of the Damon Veach genealogical book collection.



Historical Exhibits and Photographs



Civil War Medical Exhibit



Medical Displays from an earlier era

COTTAGE GROVE COMMUNITY Bossier Parish Louisiana

By Dale Jennings

Miss Janie W. Milling wrote her brief, *My Life and Times*, in 1954 at age ninety-five. She told how her father, Dr. James Milling, had brought their family from Camden, SC, to Bossier Parish, Louisiana, in 1866. The Millings at that time had four children to include herself, her sister Minnie, and brothers John and Jimmie. Maggie was born after the Millings arrived at Cottage Grove. Miss Milling wrote: "Our house was always called the Milling Place. My father did not build the place. He bought it from Dr. Abney.Just across the highway from us was a large school building. This building had three classrooms and at one time had two or three teachers. We attended this school. My first teacher was Mr. Flemming (a Republican). The trustees got together and appointed Mr. Lowrey for the next term. He taught there several years.From that school I went to Miss Kate Nelson's school in Shreveport. When I returned home my first place to teach was in this building." (Manry Collection—215, Box 4, Folder 159, LSUS Archives & Special Collections, Noel Memorial Library)

Dr. Frances Abney's December 1859 labor lien suit against the Cottage Grove Seminary (the school alluded to by Miss Milling) was settled in district court in September 1860. The crux of the matter in the lawsuit was this: Pledges by subscribers (donors) for construction of the seminary building amounted to \$1,600. The pledges were made by fifty-two citizens of both the immediate and greater Cottage Grove area. The most generous subscribers were the Abneys, Doles, Dicksons, Picketts, Herrons and Sandidges. The treasurer and subsequent builder, Doctor F. M. Abney, was able to collect only \$1,275.00, a \$325.00 shortfall of the amount needed. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Dickson had pledged \$200.00, but died after making her pledge. At least one other subscriber had also died. Two of those reneging on their pledges were Zachariah and Wilkerson Doles. (Zack Doles and Wilkerson's wife, Louisa M. Doles, had been on the staff of the displaced principal, Mrs. Louisa M. Ricks.) (Suit No. 1437, Seventeenth District Court of Bossier Parish, December 9, 1859)

The suit brought by Doctor Abney against the seminary seems not to have been confrontational, but a matter requiring legal remedy. Abney had not completed the building's mantles or the balustrade for its portico, but this was not contested. For that, Judge Roland Jones reduced the award to the plaintiff somewhat to \$304.00. Plaintiff Abney was given

"Special Privilege" on the Cottage Grove Seminary building, and it was seized for sale by Sheriff Philo Alden on January 5, 1861. Doctor Abney then had the sale "halted until further orders." On September 24, 1861, he made a legal proclamation: "For a valuable consideration I hereby transfer the written judgment to Willis Doles he paying costs." This apparently made the seminary building – at least in part – the property of Doles. The school being a private institution, this is not seen as an improbable circumstance.

The Cottage Grove school is known to have functioned at least as late as 1863. This is evidenced by the copy of a one-page school report for 1862-1863 (captioned, "Cottage Grove Academy," on the back). The report lists the names of 24 male and 6 female students, aged 6 to 19, and the names of their patrons. The pupils' surnames were Hendricks, Doles, Yarborough, Nattin, Campbell, Lorance (?), Strange, Payne, Hughes, Ford, Gladney, Heren, McCullough, Martin, Beasley, Larkin, Adger and Lewis. Subjects taught were Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, and Education. Tuition was \$3.00 per month. Under the column, "No. of Schools in District," the response was, "Cottage Grove School is the only one in the District." (Manry collection-215, Box 4, folder 159, LSUS Archives & Special Collections, Noel Memorial Library)

It is not known if the seminary survived the Civil War – and if not, when it was reopened. This notice appeared in the January 22, 1870, edition of *The Bossier Banner*: "Cottage Grove Seminary, Bossier Parish. Under the superintendence of Prof Louis McCormick, M.A., full and thorough instruction given in the English, French, Spanish, Latin and Greek languages, and the mathematics. Tuition, currency, for English branches, from \$3 to \$4, Classical \$5. Board from \$8 to \$10 per month." Whereas, the Fillmore, Bellevue and Rocky Mount academies then continued to recruit students through the *Banner*, the Cottage Grove school apparently had no need to.

An article, "Address of Edgar Fleming to the Pupils and Patrons of Cottage Grove Institute 28th of July 1871," appeared in the September 2, 1871, *Bossier Banner*. Fleming's verbatim address filled three full columns with stilted oratory in which he quoted from the great men of ancient and more recent times. Only two bits of useful information about the school could be gleaned from his speech: "We close today the five months term which we agreed to teach at this place, and when we look back over the incessant labor undergone,etc.....etc," and "Our school reopens on the first Monday in September, and we would again respectfully solicit the patronage of all good people, - on – and – on." As we learned from Miss Janie Milling, Mr. Fleming was replaced by Mr. Lowrey (probably a Democrat), who taught several more years.

Public schools, both white and black, were reinstated at Cottage Grove and other rural locations by the mid-1870's. It is known, however, that the Cottage Grove seminary was still in existence at least into the 1880's.

It was not until 1879 that the Cottage Grove community acquired its church. John Ardis Many wrote "A History of the Cottage Grove Memorial Presbyterian Church" in 1979 on the church's one-hundredth anniversary. He attributed much of his information to his own grandfather, Reverend A. R. Banks. Much of the same information is found in an article in the August 26, 1920, issue of *The Bossier Banner*, "History of Bank's Chapel," attributed to "S.D.", Gilliam, La., August 11, 1920." (We don't know the identity or sources of "S.D.") The "History," in possession of the church, is extensive and can only be told here briefly.

Many tells how his grandfather was called as the minister of the Rocky Mount Presbyterian Church following the Civil War. He writes: "As part of the congregation resided in the vicinity of Cottage Grove and Wright's Chapel, an arrangement was made that he should preach twice a month at the latter place, until in 1878, this church building was removed to Collinsburg by the Methodist brethren who claimed it. Thus left homeless they continued to hold services in the much larger Cottage Grove Academy which was kindly tendered for that use. Grandfather wrote his little congregation continued to worship in the academy until their new house was completed. He wrote: 'Our new church is erected alongside of the old and large graveyard about a half mile from the site of Wright's Chapel and about the same distance from the Cottage Grove Academy.'"

Wright's Chapel was almost certainly located near the junction of the Rocky Mount-Cottage Grove road with the Shreveport-Arkansas road somewhat more than a half a mile west of the graveyard. The church would have been built by the Methodists at that location on a three-acre lot donated to the Methodist Episcopal South Church by Asahel James Rawlings in 1854. (Bossier Parish Conveyance Book 3, Page 328) Wright's Chapel was evidently not intended as a true "union church," but was probably graciously shared with the Presbyterians on alternate Sundays, until removed to Collinsburg.

Mr. Many continues in telling how Reverend Banks took the lead in the organization, charter and construction of the new church. By great cooperative effort the church was built on a five-acre lot sold to the congregation by Thomas Chasteen for \$28.00. Chasteen then donated an additional acre. The dedication sermon was preached in June 1880. Rev. Banks continued as the "supply minister" at Cottage Grove until accepting a regular call in March 1882. Dr. James S. Milling, Silas M. Self and John Wilson

were elected ruling elders, and David Y. Milling (James' brother) deacon. Doctor Milling was also elected clerk. The Cottage Grove church was named Banks Chapel in honor of Rev. A. R. Banks and he continued to be its pastor until ill health forced him to step down in 1887.

Still from the History – On August 17, 1928, the wooden Banks Chapel building caught fire and burned down. The then minister, Rev. W. A. Zeigler, and the laymen of the church, with the support of the greater Cottage Grove community and beyond, erected a brick church building on the same spot. The new church was named Cottage Grove Memorial Presbyterian Church. Mr. Manry recalled the still relevant words long before spoken of the earlier church by his grandfather: "Long may it stand as a memorial to the devotion, zeal and piety, as well as the liberality of those who contributed of their means to its creation, and who meet with their children to worship the triune God-Father, Son and Holy Ghost, after the Presbyterian faith and order."

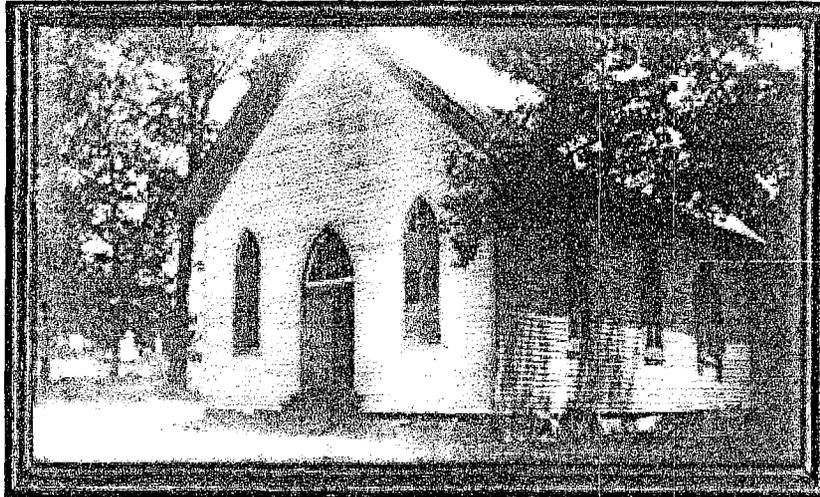
The church's association with other Presbyterian churches in the area has changed over the years. It is now yoked with those at Plain Dealing and Rocky Mount, with the manse at Plain Dealing. They have one common minister who along with the now small congregations rotate around as host churches on alternating Sundays.

The Cottage Grove Cemetery, despite its close proximity to the church, was and remains a secular burial place. The first seven burials were all locals, six Doles and a neighbor's infant, Cornelia Shippey. After that the cemetery received members of more distant families. Its eighth burial was that of Sallie Allen Pickett, young wife of the prominent Robert Campbell Cummings, and daughter of the even more prominent Paulina DeGraffenried Gilmer. (Paulina would soon take back her first married name, Pickett, after her failed second marriage to James B. Gilmer.) Sallie had died suddenly at the Orchard Plantation home of her mother and step-father five miles to the north on June 7, 1855. Paulina's first husband, James Belton Pickett, who had died in 1842, was then reinterred next to his daughter. Cummings, who died in 1892, was later disinterred from south Caddo Parish and also reunited with Sallie at Cottage Grove.

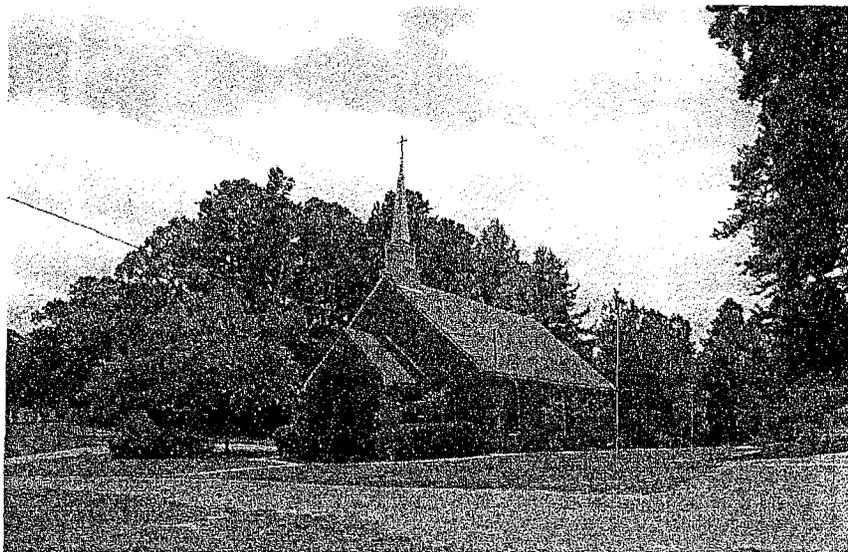
The private Cottage Grove graveyard had been passed in ownership with the sale of the surrounding land, from Shaw to Clark to Chasteen, and from Chasteen to the church. Doctor Milling, representing the church, sold the 1 2/3-acre cemetery grounds to the Cottage Grove Cemetery Association in March 1882 for \$14.00. John Pickett, son of James and Paulina Pickett, was the first president of the cemetery association. At that time the

cemetery contained just over sixty graves. When inventoried in 1995 for Clifton D. Cardin's book, *Bossier Parish Headstones*, 636 headstones were counted. It has considerably more than that today.

To be continued.....



Banks Chapel – from photo Cottage Grove Memorial Presbyterian Church
(This only likeness known to exist was taken by Thomas J. Baten, who took the picture the year before the church burned – Article by J. T. Manry, *The Shreveport Journal*, July 4, 1929)



Cottage Grove Memorial Presbyterian Church
(Note that the cemetery is shown to the left in both photographs).

FINDING THE ELEY CLAN

Submitted and Written By Esther Eley Jones

When I was growing up in rural West Carroll Parish I knew very little about my family heritage. I knew that I was an Eley and that I had five sisters and two brothers and a mother and father. You see my father was a farmer, and he was busy providing for his family and my mother was a homemaker and she cared for her husband and children. There was very little conversation about family and who your ancestors were and where they originated. My parents were too busy taking care of the day to day necessities to be concerned about ancestors and ancestor hunting. So, I grew up not knowing much about family, our origin, our history or where they originated. Now do not get me wrong, we had family. There was a large family of aunts, uncles, first and second cousins. They were our neighbors, but we did not discuss "who we are and where we came from".

As I became older I was curious, "who were my ancestors". I had very little information to go on. I knew my last name was Eley and I had one grandmother, Granny Eley. Granny died while I was a junior in high school. I knew very little about her because she lived with an aunt, daddy's sister, and we did not see her very often. Daddy had a favorite aunt who we visited and her name was Aunt Leckie Lee. All I ever knew about Aunt Leckie was she was a very good cook and she had a wonderful swing on her front porch. See we used to visit her a lot when I was growing up in West Carroll Parish. I found out when I was grown the reason for us visiting her as often as we did and the reason she was daddy's favorite aunt.

Mother was always, as far as I can remember, pleasant around daddy's family, but I never heard much about her family other than her brother George, and two sisters Mamie and Julia. Uncle George lived with us until he was drafted into the Army. Aunt Mamie and Aunt Julia lived in East Carroll Parish, and we visited them from time to time. While we were visiting Aunt Mamie Aunt Julia and her family would come over for a visit too.

Families during my growing up years did not talk about "things" such as who are we, where did we come from? They were busy rearing their children, taking care of family and basic family needs. However, when I became an adult I wanted to know who my family was and where they come from. So I began my journey into who am I and where did I come from. My husband also wanted to know who he was and where he came from so we began our journey together. So I now had a plan. I talked to my oldest sister who was nine years older than me and had some knowledge of the family. She provided me with my Granny Eley's name and her parent's names. She also knew they migrated from Alabama to Louisiana. They settled in a small town in Jackson Parish that no longer exists. My sister

knew the names of Granny Eley's siblings which proved to be very beneficial in doing my research. Two children had died along the migration trail and my sister knew their names which was helpful as I did research on this family.

My sister also knew my late grandfather, Jack's full name and his parents' names. She told me that he had come from Arkansas. Well, that was the information that I started out with to do research for this family. With this tidbit of genealogy information I began my search to find out about the Eley Clan. I now had a plan and a goal to begin researching this family line. It was not as easy as I thought it would be finding the Eleys. I am not a person who gives up easily so I continued even though it looked like they would never be found. My first trip was to the public library genealogy department to search microfilm. That was a fruitless search and discouraging because I did not find anything that trip. However, genealogy research was now a challenge and I would not give up. So I continued my search going through census indexes looking for my surname in Louisiana, then Arkansas, and found one with the given name and surname that matched information that was given to me. Things were really looking up now and I was getting excited. I went to the microfilm and searched the census and found my grandfather on the nineteen hundred census where he was a border and eighteen years old. This was the only time that I found him on the census. After finding out "how to research the census" I found out that the 1890 census had been lost in a fire. Well, that hurt! I really needed that census to help in my search because my grandfather was born in 1880. So, what do I do now? There were other ways to find him after all according to the story that I had on him he was a "bounty hunter". You know every family has a story! I wanted to know about this bounty hunter story, so I searched to find out what that meant. After doing my research I found out that bounty was bounty land that is public land awarded by the federal government to people who served in the military as a reward for service. What a relief that was to know that my grandfather did not hunt people for a bounty. Now I had something to go on and it was time to start my search for the elusive Eley Clan. My father had one living relative, an aunt. So I made a trip to visit her and to quiz her on the family and to get any information that she could give me. She only had a tidbit of information and that was that my grandfather had a brother who lived in Richland Parish and his name was Robert Lawrence. After doing my research on Robert Lawrence to my surprise he was the uncle of my grandfather, not his brother. I found Robert on the 1870 census with his brother, sister-in-law and nephew. This opened the door for me in my research so I could go back further and eventually found Robert with the same brother who was listed on the 1870 census. The names were the same and the ages were approximately ten years younger. Now I was able to use these two names and approximate ages to look further using the 1860 Census. So I went to the Soundex to do a search for these two brothers and parents. I was able to locate them on the on the 1860 census in Drew County Arkansas with a father, Robert Lawrence and other siblings. After doing a search on the 1850 census I found the father, mother and the oldest son and the oldest daughter living in Drew County Arkansas. I

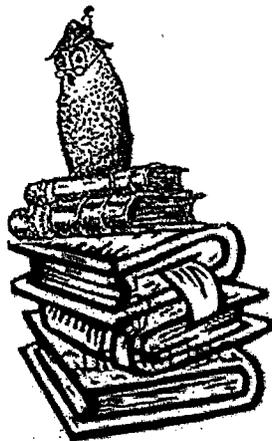
compared the information from the 1860 census with the 1870 census and the brother's name and it matched so I knew I had the right family line. However, there were two mysteries that I discovered in doing my research. One mystery was that the mother was listed on the 1850 census but was not listed on the 1860 census. She was not to be found in any records that I searched. So what happened to her? I carefully examined the information that I had and my conclusion was that she died in childbirth since there was an infant baby listed on the last census where she was listed. This was a common happening during those times. The other mystery was that I could not find the father listed with the children on the 1880 census or any records. What happened to him? This was a mystery that would take a few years to solve. I did solve it though. I became a Civil War buff and after going through Civil War records I found the answer to the mystery of what happened to Robert Lawrence Eley my great-great grandfather. I discovered that he enlisted in the Confederate Army at the age of forty-six. He was reported missing 04 October 1862 at the Battle of Corinth in Mississippi. I had mixed emotions over this discovery. I had found the answer, but it was not the answer that I wanted to find. However, this created in me another passion and that was to find out as much as I could about the infantry, the battle and the state in which he served.

This research journey that I have been on has lasted ten years and has taken me through some successes as well as hitting brick walls along the way. I started this journey with a tidbit of information. There was my one elderly aunt who thought her great uncle was her uncle, my grandfather who was listed on one census record when he was eighteen years old, and I was able to find my ancestors who were some of the early settlers of Drew County Arkansas and who served in the Civil War. I was ready to expand my search to gather more information on this family line. I did this by searching for birth records, death records, cemetery listings, court records, marriage records, church records, newspaper articles, land deeds, and tutorship papers. I found out that the oldest son had petitioned the court in the 1870s for guardianship of his younger siblings. In the tutorship papers were the parent's names and their deaths so I was able to use this information to verify the information that I had on the family. In the cemetery listings I found the name of the mother and her maiden name another way of verifying the information. I had a plan. I stayed with the plan and I had goals to accomplish. I was able to accomplish those goals by persevering when the things did not turn out as expected and I took the information that I had and went back over the information to see if I had missed anything. I would say that I had a successful journey along the way.

Source References:

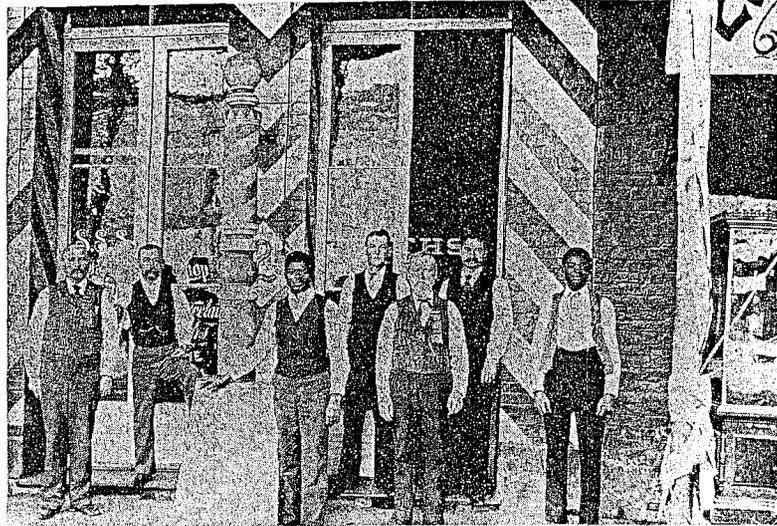
1. 1840 US Census, Tippah County, MS; Roll 219; p. 199, Image: 403; line 18, Robert L. Eley household.
2. 1850 US Census, Drew County, AR, Spring Hill Township, Roll M432_26; p. 96A; Image 197: dwelling, 299, family 299, Robert L. Eley household.

3. 1860 US Census, Drew County, AR, Veasey Township, Roll 181; p. 109; Image: 182, dwelling 615, family 209, Robert Eley household.
4. 1870 US Census, Morehouse Parish, LA, Ward 6, Roll 517; p. 256; Image:515, dwelling 39, family 39, Josiah Eley household.
5. 1880 US Census, Morehouse Parish, LA, Ward 10, RollT9_457; p. 474, Image 0188, dwelling 81, family 81, Joseph Eley household.
6. 1900 US Census, Ashley County AR; Roll T623/578; Sheet 10; p. 80, dwelling 199, family 202, Thomas M. Howie household.
7. Civil War Records 1881-1865; [database on-line], UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007.
8. Horn Cemetery Records Rayville, Richland Parish, LA, page 83.
9. Tutorship Probate Record 472
10. Richland beacon News 1929 Obituary Robert L. Eley
11. U. S. General Land Office Records 1860, Document Number: 10914, 10915, 4588; 1857, Document Number 4321; 1859 Document Number 6638.
12. World War I Draft Registration Card 1917-1918: West Carroll Parish, LA; Roll 1685029.
13. 1930 US Census, West Carroll Parish, LA, Ward 3, Roll 825; p.12B, Image: 882. Lawrence J. Eley household.
14. Morehouse Parish, LA, Marriage Bond, 1879, no.106 Josiah Eley to Eliza Jane Eley, Fourteenth Judicial District Court. Bastrop.
15. West Carroll Parish, LA, Marriage License, 1913, no. 68, J. L. Eley to Alice Lee, Clerk of Court, Floyd.
16. Certificate of Death: Jack L. Eley. Filed 03 Nov 1944. State of LA, Department of Health, Division of Public Statistics, State File No. 5161258. Informant: T. T. Copes [Son-in-law of deceased], Oak Grove, LA.



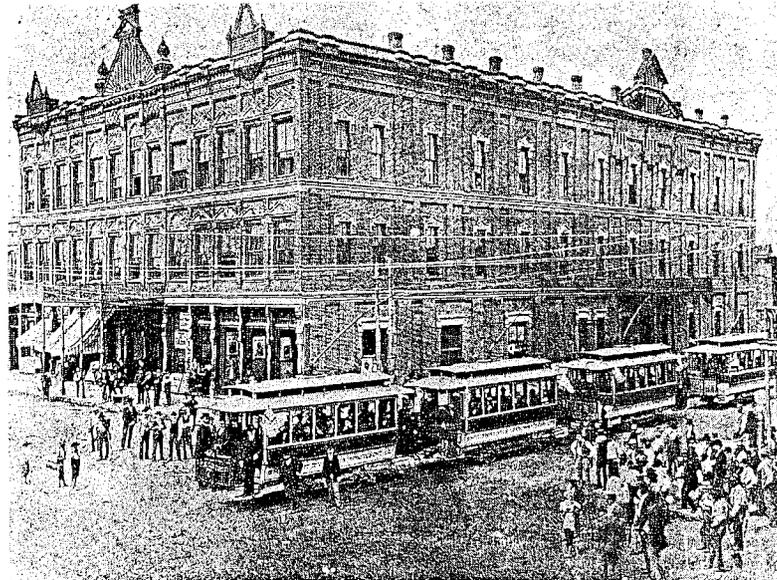
Historic Shreveport

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LSUS ARCHIVES

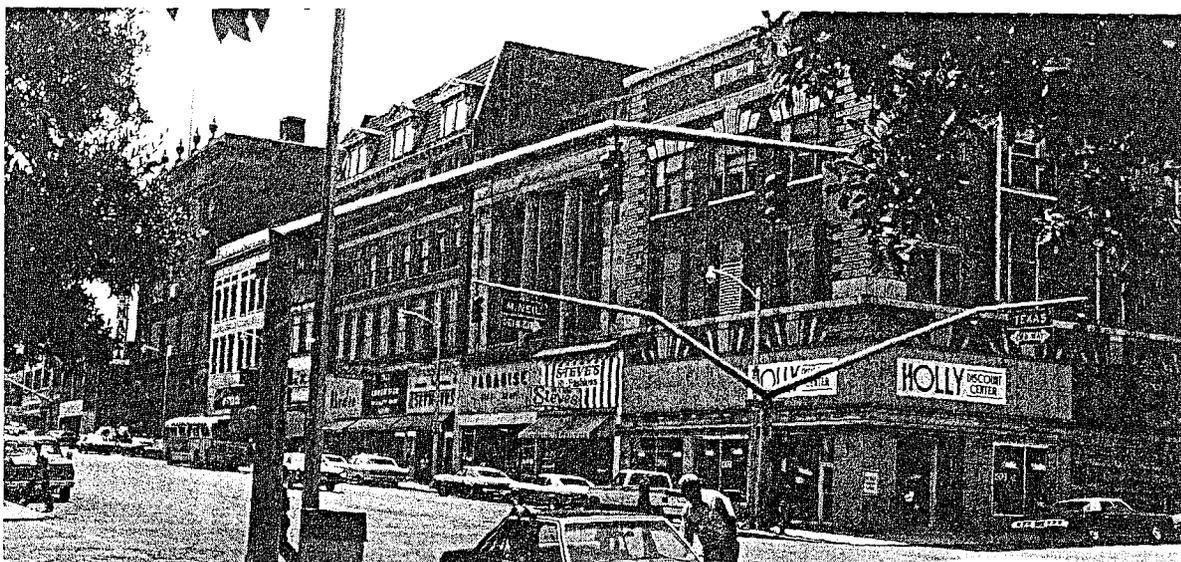
A downtown barbershop's employees, around 1900.



GRABILL STUDIO

Shreveport's first electric streetcars, 1890.

Historic Shreveport



GOODLOE STUCK

19

600 Block of Texas Street

More than oil wells, growing industry and the construction of palatial homes marked Shreveport's surge of prosperity after World War I. Retail stores thrived on the free-spending mood of the times and moved into larger, more elegant quarters, such as these buildings, which stand only a block from the courthouse.



JACK BARHAM

20

Central Station 1025 Marshall. 1912.

You can almost hear the conductor calling "all aboard" when you walk along the loading platform. From there, many residents departed for football games in Baton Rouge. Many also departed for service in both world wars.

The station had separate waiting rooms for whites and blacks. On the second floor were offices of the Louisiana and Arkansas and the St. Louis Southwestern railroad lines.

Today the old station houses a restaurant.

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13 Indicted by Federal Jury

Second Charge of Embezzling Postal Funds Filed Against Postmistress

By The Associated Press

Lake Charles, La, Dec. 9, [1925] – Introduction of testimony on a defense motion asking for a continuation in the case of Wilbur “Dutch” Lacaze, former chief of police of De Ridder, charged with violation and conspiracy to violate the national motor vehicle theft act, occupied nearly the entire morning session of federal court Wednesday. The continuance was sought because of the absence of Harvey Slaydon, of De Ridder, claimed by the defense to be a material witness. The motion was taken under advisement by Judge Dawkins.

Two indictments against George B. Force, formerly assistant postmaster at De Ridder, and against Henry O. Summerall, former clerk in the De Ridder postoffice, were among the 13 indictments returned by the grand jury, which finished its investigations late Tuesday, and was excused for the term. Force, charged with embezzlement of postal funds, and with overcharging of postage and reusing cancelled postage stamps, pleaded not guilty, and the case was fixed for trial next May. Summerall charged with embezzlement of postal funds, pleaded guilty and sentence was deferred.

Miss Tina Dempsey, former postmistress at Barham, Vernon Parish, who was to be tried this week for embezzlement of postal funds, was indicted by the new grand jury on a second charge of like nature and the two cases were consolidated and fixed for trial for next May.

Source: The Shreveport Time, Thursday Morning, December 10, 1925, Page 35, Vol. LIII, No. 193, page 16. [Shreveport Papers at LSUS, Noel Memorial Library.]

Searching for a new editor of **The GENIE!**
Contact Willie Griffin at: (318) 631-6031 or
E-mail: wraygriffin3@bellsouth.net

Washington Chapel United Methodist Church Cemetery
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THE GENIE First Quarter 2011

18

ID	NAME (Last, First, Middle)	PRE/SUF	BIRTH	DEATH	INSCRIPTION/NOTES
25	ANDERSON, JOHN H.			29 MAR 1980	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 03 APR 1980
29	AUSTIN, IRA EDITH	MRS.		03 MAY 1988	F N, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 05 & 11 MAY 1988
26	AVRIETT, ALCENIA			23 NOV 1978	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 01 DEC 1978
23	AVRIETT, NED			02 DEC 1982	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 06 DEC 1982
14	CAMPBELL, LENORA LAMBERT		29 SEP 1888	15 JAN 1959	
18	FIELDS, MATTIE LEE		27 MAY 1927	16 NOV 1978	PARS-MRS. PLINA FREMONT ROBINSON & DAVE NEWMAN
17	GRANT, DAVID A.		13 FEB 1879	27 JUN 1959	
16	GRANT, HATTIE AVERY		25 NOV 1881	25 MAY 1968	
24	GRANT, ROOSEVELT			?? FEB 1978	OBIT., BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 16 & 17 FEB 1978
38	HENDERSON, RONDY "CHEESE"			08 DEC 1993	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 13 DEC 1993
30	HENDERSON, WILLIE MAE	EVANG.		11 MAR 1998	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 16 MAR 1998
36	HEWITT, ADDIE	MRS.		12 OCT 1990	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 15 OCT 1990
31	HEWITT, JULIUS			20 NOV 1990	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 23 NOV 1990
8	-HIL-, GEMESE			09 ? 1955	HS DATA DETERIORATED FROM WEATHER (IN BUSHES).
19	HOLLINS, VIOLET WARD	MRS.		14 FEB 1982	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 19 FEB 1982
34	HOLMES, GEORGIA	MRS.		13 MAR 1994	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 17 MAR 1994
7	JOHNSON, ARTHUR	JR.	20 OCT 1946	08 SEP 1992	DUO. OBIT., BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 11 SEP 1992
21	LAWSON, MILTON EDWARD			31 OCT 1984	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 02 NOV 1984
20	LEE, ALEXANDER			?? JAN 1981	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 16 JAN 1981
22	LEE, HAGER	MRS.		?? JAN 1981	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 21 JAN 1981
1	LOWE, ELIZA HENDERSON		18 APR 1911	12 JUN 1989	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 16 JUN 1989
2	LOWE, JAMES T.		11 MAR 1902	12 DEC 1977	F N, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 16 DEC 1977
5	LOWE, KESHA L.		26 JUN 1972	12 SEP 1992	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 15 SEP 1992
32	LOWE, LUCY	MRS.		?? JUL 2002	F N, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 12 JUL 2002
37	MITCHELL, EMMA	MRS.		25 DEC 1985	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 04 JAN 1986
15	MITCHELL, MAUD		17 SEP 1902	01 JUN 1974	
35	NIMMER, GUSSIE			23 MAY 1988	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 27 MAY 1988
4	NIMMER, KELI		15 MAR 1884	17 DEC 1974	
11	PEOPLES, JOHN		17 AUG 1884	30 OCT 1957	
12	PEOPLES, O. C.		08 APR 1925	15 JUN 1962	
13	ROBINSON, EARL		1896	1959	AGE 63

WASHINGTON CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH CEMETERY

NAME (Last, First, Middle)	PRE/SUF	BIRTH	DEATH	INSCRIPTION/NOTES
9 SMITH, CHRISTINE		25 JUL 1924	14 MAR 1956	
3 SMITH, SUSANNA		10 OCT 1898	08 NOV 1947	
6 THOMAS, ROBERTA C.		21 NOV 1940	10 SEP 1992	DUO. OBIT., BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 15 SEP 1992
33 VANCE, JULIA MAE			31 JAN 1986	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 07 FEB 1986
40 WARD, EDDIE			26 JAN 1953	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 28 JAN 1953
0 WARD, EMMA		1874	1957	AGE 83
28 WASHINGTON, GEORGE			?? OCT 1996	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 21 OCT 1996
27 WASHINGTON, MINNIE	MRS.		22 MAR 1992	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 25 MAR 1992

(CORNERSTONE)

REV. R. S. MURRAY, PASTOR
 REV. R. S. TAYLOR, DIST. SUPT.
 R. T. REV. WILLIS JR. KING, RES. BISHOP

TRUSTEES

H. L. HEWITT, PRES.

F. C. SMITH, SECY.

F. SMITH, TREAS.

J. HEWITT T. CAMPBELL

J. MCCANCE A. BERNARD

J. SMITH I. FIELDS

BUILDING COMM.

J. SCOTT, F. C. SMITH, R. FUDGE

M. W. PRINCE HALL GRAND LODGE

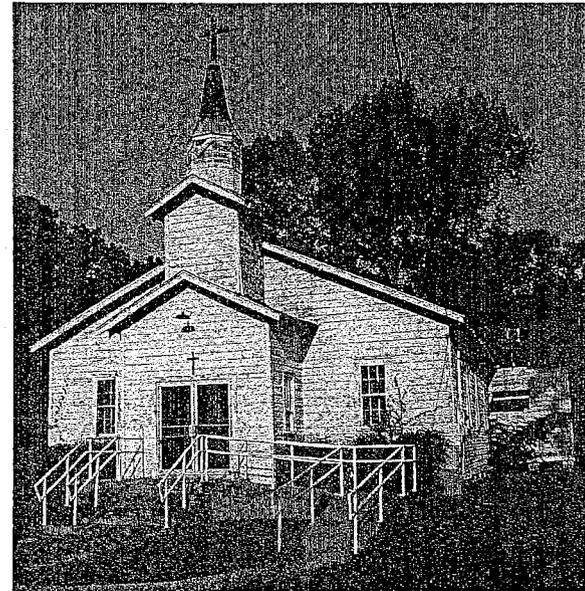
F. & A. M. OF THE STATE OF LA

G

JOHN G. LEWIS, JR., GRAND MASTER

A. L. 5956 A. D. 1956

DIRECTIONS TO CEMETERY: FROM THE MOREHOUSE COURT HOUSE, BASTROP, LOUISIANA, DRIVE NORTH ON THE CROSSETT ROAD (HIGHWAY 425) FOR SIX MILES, ARRIVING AT BEAGLE CLUB ROAD. TURN LEFT. DRIVE ON BEAGLE CLUB ROAD FOR TWO-TENTHS OF A MILE TO COPELAND ROAD AND TURN RIGHT. CONTINUE ON COPELAND ROAD FOR THREE-TENTHS OF A MILE. THE WASHINGTON CHAPEL CEMETERY IS ON THE RIGHT THROUGH A LOCKED, DOUBLE, GATE JUST BEFORE COPELAND ROAD DEADENDS.



ABOVE: WASHINGTON CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
 12844 CROSSETT ROAD (HIGHWAY 425 NORTH)
 BASTROP, LOUISIANA

THE GENIE
 First Quarter
 2011

JOHN H. ANDERSON

"Services will be held at 11 a.m. Saturday, April 5, at the Washington Chapel Methodist Church on the Crossett Road for JOHN H. ANDERSON, 78, with the Rev. Joe Brown officiating.

"Interment will be in the Washington Chapel Cemetery under the direction of Morehouse Funeral Home.

"Mr. Anderson, a lifelong resident of Bastrop died Saturday, March 29, at his residence on the Crossett Road following a short illness.

"Survivors include two children: Naomi Anderson and John Anderson, both of Bastrop; a sister, Millie McMillan of Bastrop; seven grandchildren, 11 great grandchildren, all of Los Angeles, Calif.; eight nieces and four nephews."

Source: Obituary of John H. Anderson in *Bastrop Daily Enterprise*, Bastrop, Louisiana, dated April 3, 1980. [WC 25]

NED AVRIETT

"NED AVRIETT, 82, died Thursday, Dec. 2, at his home following a brief illness.

"Funeral services will be held Wednesday, Dec. 8, 2 p.m., in the Montgomery Funeral Home Chapel.

"Burial will be in the Washington Chapel Cemetery.

"Survivors include one son, Tilmer Avriett of Bastrop; one sister, Mrs. Addie Hewitt of Bastrop; one brother, Loyd Avriett of Oakland, Calif.; one grandchild and four great grandchildren.

"Quiet hour will be held Tuesday, Dec. 7, from 6-7 p.m. in the Montgomery Funeral Home Chapel."

Source: Obituary of Ned Avriett in *Bastrop Daily Enterprise*, Bastrop, Louisiana, dated December 6, 1982. [WC 23]

MRS. MATTIE LEE FIELDS

"MRS. MATTIE LEE FIELDS was born May 27, 1927, in Bastrop, La., to the late Mr. Dave Newman and Mrs. Plina Fremont Robinson.

"She received her elementary

education and attended Morehouse Training School. She was a certified cosmetologist.

"She joined Washington Chapel Church at an early age. She was a choir member, Financial Secretary, Commission on Mission Chairperson, and Chairperson of Supportive Community of the United Methodist Women.

"She married Mr. Isaac Fields, Sr., and to this union six sons were born; one preceded her in death.

"On November 16, 1978, at 3 a.m. Mattie Lee Fields was called to rest at Morehouse General Hospital.

"God's finger touched her and she slept."

"She is survived by her husband, Mr. Isaac Fields, Sr.; five sons: Issac, Larry, Andra, Emmanuel and Stacy all of Bastrop, La. A mother, Mrs. Plina Robinson; one brother, John M. Williams, 2 grandchildren, two aunts and a host of relatives and friends."

Source: "Obsequies for Mrs. Mattie Lee Fields," (photo) dated November

21, 1978, in possession of Mrs. Isabelle Woods, Bossier City, Louisiana. [WC 18]

ROOSEVELT GRANT

"Funeral services for ROOSEVELT GRANT, 74, of Monroe will be held at 2 p.m. Saturday at the Sims and Gundy Funeral Home chapel in Monroe.

"Burial will follow at the Washington Chapel Cemetery on the Crossett Highway.

"Mr. Grant died Monday at a Monroe hospital following a lengthy illness.

"Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Esther Morgan Grant; a daughter, Josephine Fords of Monroe; two sons: Roosevelt Grant, Jr., of Alabama; and Arnie Lee Grant of Crossett, Ark.; 16 grandchildren; six great-grandchildren; four sisters: Minnie B. Rammie of Wilmot, Ark.; Ella G. Rice of Pine Bluff, Ark.; Lillian Dunn of Detroit, Mich.; Lillie Gates of Bastrop; three brothers: Elias Grant and Mack Grant, both of Wilmot, Ark.; and Julius C. Grant of Milwaukee,

Wisc.; also a number of nieces and nephews.”

Source: Obituary of Roosevelt Grant in *Bastrop Daily Enterprise*, Bastrop, Louisiana, dated February 17, 1978. [WC 24]

VIOLET WARD HOLLINS

“MRS. VIOLET WARD HOLLINS, died Sunday, Feb. 14, at St. Francis Medical Center following a long illness.

“Funeral services will be held Saturday, Feb. 20, 2 p.m., at Washington Chapel United Methodist Church with Rev. Joe Brown, Jr., officiating.

“Burial will follow in the Church Cemetery under the direction of Loche’s Mortuary.

“Survivors include one brother, Isaac Ward of Monroe; one sister, Mrs. Emma Mitchell of Bastrop and several nieces and nephews.”

Source: Obituary of Violet Ward Hollins in *Bastrop Daily Enterprise*, Bastrop, Louisiana, dated February 19, 1982. [WC 19]

ARTHUR JOHNSON, JR.

“ARTHUR JOHNSON, JR.,

was born on October 20, 1946, to the union of Eliza E. Henderson and Arthur Johnson, Sr., in Bastrop, Louisiana. He was the sixth of eight children born to that union and his mother, one sister, Annie Marie Henderson, preceded him in death.

“Affectionately known by his family and friends as “Pie,” he received his formal education at Morehouse High School in Bastrop, Louisiana, and Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

“Arthur was always busy doing something constructive with his life. For the summer months from high school, he was Lifeguard at Dotson Park Swimming Pool in Bastrop, Louisiana. He was Lead Drum Major at Morehouse and Southern. An avid tennis player, he instructed children in that sport as well as Little League Baseball.

“He moved to Oakland, California, in June 1970. He was joined in Holy Matrimony to Sharon L. Thornton on June 24, 1972, and to this union two children were born.

“Arthur claimed Christ as his personal Saviour and became a member of St. Mary’s C.M.E. under the leadership of Reverend Pettifold. After moving to Oakland, he united with Greater St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church, was baptized, and became a faithful member under the leadership of the present pastor, Reverend S. J. Scott. He was an active member of the Sunday School and the Male Chorus until his health failed.



ARTHUR JOHNSON, JR.

“He was employed by the Lawrence Berkeley Radiation Laboratory at U. C. Berkeley as

a Lead Maintenance Engineer for eighteen years.

“Our Heavenly Father moved him from this life on Tuesday, September 8, 1992, at Fairmont Hospital in San Leandro, California, to the sweet rest and fellowship with the Saints in Heaven. He was an outgoing, generous and warm individual who was always willing to lend a helping hand to anyone who needed him. He had strong convictions and believed in everlasting life with God our Father. “Pie” will surely be missed by his family, friends and all who knew and loved him.

“His favorite Scripture: the 23rd Psalm. His favorite Hymn: *Just a Closer Walk With Thee*—”Grant it, Jesus, if you please, daily walking close with Thee, let it be, dear Lord, let it be.”

“Remembering him with love: his wife, Sharon Johnson; two children: Vincent Terrill and Nikita Deshawn of Oakland, California; his father, Arthur Johnson, Sr., of Bastrop, Louisiana; four sisters: Elma

Lee Smith of Oakland, California; Evangelist Willie Mae Henderson of Tacoma, Washington, and Roberta Thomas and Janice Marie Thomas of Chicago, Illinois; two brothers: James Edward Henderson of Reno, Nevada, and Clarence Lowe of Bastrop, Louisiana; four uncles: Robert Foreman and Abie Foreman of Oakland, California; and Woodrow Foreman and Norman Johnson of Bastrop, Louisiana; four aunts: Ollie Riley of Oakland, California, Alma Robinson of Las Vegas, Nevada, and Mallie Bidings and Malis McGhee of Bastrop, Louisiana; two half-sisters: Forestina and Arthurlean Atlas; a mother-in-law, Vearis Atlas; a father-in-law, Phillip Atlas; two sisters-in-law: Barbara Watkins and Carolyn Lowe of Bastrop, Louisiana; five brothers-in-law: Ricky Watkins of Bastrop, Louisiana; David Jackson of Oakley, California, John and Clyde Thomas of Chicago, Illinois, and Walter Smith of Oakland, California; eight nieces: Jacqueline Nelson, Jewell Allen, Latasha,

Tameka, Kesha, Khristie and Tracey Lowe and Roslyn Marie Thomas; twelve nephews: Randy, Ricky, Melvin, Kenneth, Larry and David Henderson, Sherman Roberson, James Edward and Oliver Thomas, Derrick Washington, and Lowe, Jason, and Jeremy Henderson. Other surviving members include a wealth of cousins, friends and the Greater St. Paul Baptist Church Family.”

Source: “In Loving Memory of Arthur Johnson, Jr., (“Pie),” (photo) dated September 12, 1992, in possession of Mrs. Isabelle Woods, Bossier City, Louisiana. [WC 7]

MILTON EDWARD LAWSON

“MILTON EDWARD LAWSON, 67, died Wednesday, October 31, at Morehouse General Hospital following a sudden illness.

“Funeral services are scheduled for Sunday afternoon, November 4, at 2:30 in the Washington Chapel United Methodist Church with the Rev. Joe Brown officiating.

“Burial will follow in the church cemetery under the direction of Loche’s Funeral Home of Bastrop.

“He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mittie Lawson; one son, Terence Lawson of Bastrop; four daughters: Zetta Lawson and Yoland Henderson of Bastrop; and Dorothy Reed and Beulah Lawson of Oakland, Calif.; one brother, Amos Lawson of Monroe; two sisters: Izetta Smith of Cleveland, Ohio; and Ola Coleman of Youngston, Ohio; ten grandchildren and one great grandchild.

“A quiet hour is scheduled Saturday night in Loche’s Chapel from 7:00 until 8:00.”

Source: Obituary of Milton Edward Lawson in *Bastrop Daily Enterprise*, Bastrop, Louisiana, dated November 2, 1984. [WC 21]

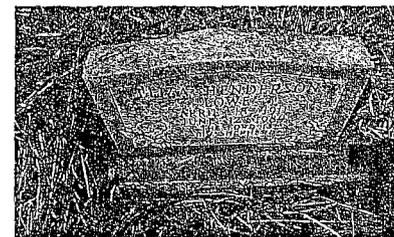
ELIZA HENDERSON LOWE

“Funeral services for MRS. ELIZA HENDERSON LOWE, 78, will be held Sunday, June 18, at 2 p.m. at the Greater

Magnolia Baptist Church with the Louie Wroten officiating.

“Burial will be in the Washington Chapel Cemetery under the direction of Loche’s Mortuary.

“Mrs. Lowe died Monday, June 12, in Oakland, Calif., following a lengthy illness.



ELIZA HENDERSON
LOWE
APRIL 18, 1911
JUNE 12, 1989
THE LORD IS
MY SHEPHERD

Survivors include three sons: James Edward and Arthur of Oakland; Clarence of Bastrop; four daughters: Emma of Oakland, Willie Mae of Tacoma, Wash.; Roberta and Janice, both of Chicago; four brothers: Robert Foreman of Oakland, Abie Foreman of Vallejo, Calif.; Charlie Foreman of Las Vegas, Nev.; and Woodrow Foreman of Bastrop; four sis-

ters: Mallie Biddings and Willie Riley, both of Bastrop; Ollie Riley of Oakland and Alma Robinson of Las Vegas; and a host of grandchildren and great grandchildren."

Source: Obituary of Eliza Henderson Lowe, *Bastrop Daily Enterprise*, Bastrop, Louisiana, dated June 16, 1989. [WC 1]

ROBERTA HENDERSON THOMAS

"Services for MRS. ROBERTA HENDERSON THOMAS, 51, of Chicago Ill., will be held Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1992, at 11 a.m. at Morehouse District Missionary Baptist Educational Center on Collinston Road with Rev. S. J. Scott officiating.

"Burial will follow at the Washington Cemetery under the direction of Loche's Mortuary.

"Mrs. Thomas, a member of the Carey Tencentenary Christian Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, died Thursday, Sept. 10,

1992. "Survivors include her husband, John Thomas, three stepsons: John Thomas, Jr., Larry Thomas and Lee Otis Thomas, all of Chicago; five stepdaughters: Vivian, Linda, Faye, Johnnie Mae and Ollie, all of Chicago; and Dorothy Lee of Bastrop; three sisters: Elma Smith of Oakland, Calif.; Willie Mae Henderson of Tacoma, Wash.; and Janice Thomas of Chicago, Ill.; two brothers: James Henderson of Reno, Nev.; and Clarence Lowe of Bastrop; and a number of other relatives."



BROTHER	SISTER
ARTHUR JOHNSON, JR.	ROBERTA C. THOMAS
OCT. 20, 1946	NOV. 21, 1940
SEPT. 8, 1992	SEPT. 10, 1992

Sources: Headstone and Obituary of Roberta Henderson Thomas, *Bastrop Daily Enterprise*, Bastrop, Louisiana, dated September 15, 1992. [WC 6]

JULIA MAE VANCE

"JULIA MAE VANCE, 48, died Friday, January 31, at E. A. Conway Hospital in Monroe following a lengthy illness.

"Funeral services will be held 1 p.m., Saturday, February 8, at Mt. Ollie United Methodist Church on Pruitt Street in Bastrop with the Rev. Woodrow Harmon officiating.

"Interment will be in the Washington Chapel Cemetery on the Crossett Road under the direction of Loche's Mortuary.

"Survivors include one son, Larry W. Gates of Bastrop; three daughters: Irma Vance and Deborah Vance, both of Oakland, California; and Constance Vance of Bastrop; her mother, Mrs. Lillie Gates of Bastrop; her father, Lonzo Vance of Detroit, Michigan; one brother, Willie Ramey of Bastrop; one sister, Lula Mae Ramey of Bastrop and 10 grandchildren.

"Serving as pallbearers will be Sam Clark, Andrew McHenry, Debbie Johnson, Dean Chafford, Jimmy

McHenry and Henry Davis.

"Quiet hour will be held today from 6-7 p.m. in the chapel of Loche's Mortuary."

Source: Obituary of Julia Mae Vance, *Bastrop Daily Enterprise*, Bastrop, Louisiana, dated February 7, 1986. [WC33]

EDDIE WARD

"EDDIE WARD of Bastrop died at his home on Eldridge street Monday, January 26.

"Funeral services will be held at the Church of God on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 1:00 p.m. with the Rev. J. E. Carter officiating. Interment will be at Washington Chapel cemetery with the Smith Funeral Home in charge of arrangements.

Survivors are the widow, Mrs. Alice Ward, two sons: James Ward of McGehee, Ark.; and Lubellen Ware of San Francisco Calif.; one sister, Mary Ward of Bastrop and five grandchildren."

Source: Obituary of Eddie Ward in *Bastrop Daily Enterprise*, Bastrop, Louisiana, dated January 28, 1953. [WC 40]

Where y'at, Loo-z-ana? Gimme a real good road map!

By **TOM ASWELL**

Capitol News Service

Baton Rouge

[Article is reprinted with permission from the author.]

Okay, buckaroos, it's time for a departure from the serious business of Louisiana politics so that we may take a gander at the lighter side of Louisiana geography. I'm doing this with the following disclaimer: way back in high school, more than half-a-century ago, geography was my very least favorite social studies subject at Ruston High School.

Still, while our politics are so, shall we say, interesting, for lack of a more graphic description (this is, after all, a family publication), it's worth noting that our geography may be every bit as erratic, irrational, and completely devoid of any thread of common sense.

For example, the town of Franklinton is nowhere to be found in Franklin Parish. Franklinton is nestled in Washington Parish. But wait! The Town of Washington is in St. Landry Parish. So, where would one find the town of St. Landry? Where else but in Evangeline Parish? But the town of Evangeline is in Acadia Parish. Acadia, not to be confused with Acadia, is in Bienville Parish. And even the Evangeline Oak is in St. Martin Parish.

It gets better. Vernon is not in Vernon Parish as one might expect; it's in Jackson Parish. But Jackson is in East Feliciana Parish.

Winnsboro is not in Winn Parish; it's in Franklin Parish but Franklin is in St. Mary Parish. Likewise, Richland isn't in Richland Parish. Alas, it, too, is in St. Mary.

One might think Madisonville would be in Madison Parish but one would be wrong; it's in St. Tammany. Likewise, Plaquemine is not in Plaquemines Parish, but in Iberville. Union isn't in Union Parish but St. James, and Union Hill is in Rapides. The town of Alien is in Natchitoches Parish, not Alien, and Port Alien is in West Baton Rouge. Well then, surely the town of Calcasieu is in Calcasieu Parish, right? Nope. It's in Rapides.

And Claiborne cannot be found in Claiborne Parish, but two parishes away and about 60 miles east, in Ouachita.

Of course, Natchez would be in the Magnolia State, right across the Mississippi River from Vidalia, right? Nope again. You'd have to travel nearly 100 miles due west to Natchitoches Parish to get to Natchez, Louisiana. Likewise, it only makes sense that Lake St. John would be in St. John the Baptist Parish, but it somehow ended up in Concordia Parish.

And Vidalia onions? Forget about it. They're from Vidalia, Georgia, not Louisiana.

But in Louisiana, we have Winnsboro and Winnfield; Jonesboro and Jonesville; Springhill,

Springfield, Spring Ridge, and Spring Creek. We have Summerfield and Summerville; Mandeville and Mansfield; Sun and Sunset.

There's a Start and a Quitman.

Try explaining to a stranger the difference between Pumpkin Center in Tangipahoa Parish and Punkin' Center in Jackson Parish. Or Dry Creek and Dry Prong. Then there's Greensburg, Greenwood, and Greenwell Springs; Dixie and Dixie Inn; Grand Cane, Grand Chenier, Grand Couteau, Grand Isle, Grand Prairie, and Grand Lake, for Pete's sake.

There's Good Hope and Goodwill; Gibsland and Gibson; Franklin and Franklinton (them again?); Bush and Bueche (they're pronounced the same); Center Point and Centerville; Forest and Forest Hill; Houma and Homer; Hicks and Hickory; Kelly and Kelleys; Leeville and Leesville; Mire and Mira; Alien and Port Alien; Union, Union Hill, and Unionville.

Only Louisiana would have one Whitehall in LaSalle Parish and another Whitehall in Livingston Parish. And of course, there's a White Castle to go with the two Whitehalls. There's also Woodhaven, Woodland, and Woodworth. We have Morgan City and Morganza; Midland and Midway; Martin and St. Martinville, and Sulphur and Port Sulphur.

And we don't have a clue as to how many Oak Groves, Mt. Olives, Sibleys, and Antiochs there are scattered throughout Louisiana. And where in the world is Paincourtville?

If you're not confused enough at this point, consider this: Bossier City is not the government seat for Bossier Parish. That's tucked away a few miles north in Benton. Likewise, Bienville is not the parish seat in Bienville Parish; it's Arcadia (that's the one not in Acadia Parish). The village of Rapides is just up 1-49 from the seat of Rapides Parish: Alexandria. Amite is the parish seat in Tangipahoa Parish, not Tangipahoa and St. James is not the seat of St. James Parish. That distinction belongs to Convent.

If, by now, you're wondering what the point is to all this meaningless drivel, it's this: There's a good reason why we're last in everything good and first in everything bad in this state.

We don't even know where the heck we are half the time.

Tom Aswell
107 North College West
Denham Springs, Louisiana 70726
Phone: 225-324-9432

The Piney Woods Journal Editor Tom Kelly Noted that... Tom Aswell didn't mention it, but another puzzler is this: In Bienville Parish, the Little Hope Cemetery is just down the road from Lucky. Think about it. And, he reminds us, on 1-20 just west of Minden, the road sign says "Goodwill Road," and "Ammunition Plant."

[Article taken from "The Piney Woods Journal," Vol. 14, No. 5, October 2010, Page 4 & 5.]

CENSUS

How reliable is older data?

By Dr. Gary Joiner

[Note: This article is reprinted with permission from the author. Dr. Gary Joiner is the Leonard and Mary Anne Selber Professor of History at LSUS, where he is also director of the Red River Regional Studies Center and a member of the Ark-La-Tex Genealogy Association.]

I was doing research on family history and looked at old census records on the Internet. I know some of the information was wrong because my grandmother's name was misspelled. How reliable is the census for family historical research?

In the greatest sense, census records are very reliable. They are the gold standard of primary research when conducting genealogical research. You can find where ancestors lived in each decade from 1790 forward to 1940. (There is a 70-year lag due to privacy issues.) Each decade since 1790 has seen more information collected, and with this, accuracy increased. The problem is, as you indicated, the data is only as reliable as the census taker and the person being interviewed. Names were listed as the person being interviewed pronounced them or spelled them. These often change drastically over decades. For instance, if someone may not like the spelling of a name, the preferred spelling might be given to the census taker. Others often found it necessary or enjoyable to fool a census taker. For this reason perhaps more than any other, names often appear that mystify the modern researcher. Another issue for genealogists is that in older censuses, infants are listed by number and not name. High infant mortality rates are generally credited for not listing children by name under the age of 2 during at least the first half of the 19th century. Misspellings tend to bedevil census takers. If they were not paying full attention, did not listen carefully or, more often than not, have sloppy handwriting, errors occurred. My mother's first name was Rudy. She appears on several censuses as Ruby. One of her sister's first name is Bess. She was sometimes listed as Bette. Another common mistake is how occupations are listed. In the overwhelmingly rural, agricultural South, if you lived outside of a town, you were most often listed as a farmer. This was such an automatic response that census takers typically filled it in regardless of what they saw or heard. Even with such common errors, researchers can drill through the data and find the answers they seek. This is particularly true when the researcher knows the name of the person being researched. Family Bibles, cemetery records and tombstones allow the researcher to know the proper name at the beginning of a project. The census records then help fill in the gaps. Make sure to note the differences as you proceed. This can help later. Also, list differences found in legal documents such as wills and land sales.

ON NAMING OUR CHILDREN

BY THE REV. WILLIAM BARKER, M.A. [1867]

[Editor's Note: This is an exact copy as written in an old book, spelling errors and all...Author Rev. William Barker, M. A., "The Quiver: an Illustrated Magazine for Sunday and General Reading," London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, La Belle Sauvage Yard, E.C. (1867): Vol. II; Page 344-347. This old book is located at the Rendall T. Moore Center, Shreveport, LA. Philip Adderley recommended the article.]

What name to give the baby has often been a serious question in the family council. If the child happens to be the tenth or the dozenth, the difficulty is none the less. I once asked the father of a large family how he found names for them all. "Names, sir," he replied, "the puzzle with me is to find bread for them." The old proverb that "where God sends mouths, he sends bread to fill them," does not always bring consolation and hope. A story is told of two men, the one rich and the other poor, talking together on this very subject. The poor man, having many children, was complaining of hard times and scanty fare. To comfort him, his wealthy neighbour reminded him of this proverb. "True, sir," said Paterfamilias, "only with this difference, that God has sent me the mouths and you the bread."

The question still remains, "What are we to call the baby?" In some households the matter is referred to the father for decision. In others, the mother has this privilege. In others, again, the lads are named by one parent, the girls by the other. Sometimes the elder children are consulted, or the sponsors, or a rich relation, or some valued friends; so that frequently much time is spent, many opinions given, before the decision is come to. Nor is that decision always the best. People's tastes differ so much with regard to names. "Mary" is music in some ears; its sweetness is wasted on others. To me, "Mary" is a perfect name. It is never out of place. It becomes a queen as much as a waiting-maid. Parents can never be wrong in having one Mary in the family where there are girls. She will never be ashamed of it. It will never cause a start or a shiver when mentioned, as Jezebel, or Tabitha, or Deborah might. Only, if your daughter *is* to be christened "Mary," do not destroy its grace and beauty and music by adding to it "Ann."

But what about the boys? Are there no names for them equal to Mary, and Margaret, and Sarah, and Elizabeth? Certainly there are, but they are not Jonathan, or Isaac, or Timothy, or Gabriel. These are all very good and proper names in the places where we find them; but out of the Bible they always seem inappropriate. I would be very careful and sparing in the use of Scripture names. Some few of them are over in

season-such as John, James, Thomas, Samuel; but most of them are undesirable as modern names. Why it is so, we cannot easily say. Why Moses, Abraham, Job, Solomon, Titus, should seem incongruous and harsh, I cannot tell; but most people will admit that their adoption now is somewhat objectionable. To call out to a little dirty urchin playing in the streets, "Aaron, you rascal," or, "Come hither, Jacob," is not at all complimentary to the patriarchs. Let parents then, consider before they determine upon a Bible name. Your children are entirely in your hands; they are unconscious of what is passing. Their future may, in measure, be affected by the names you give them. Do not expose them to ridicule and shame by singularity in this matter.

I once knew a family in which almost every member had a Scriptural name. The fact made the family peculiar. Whenever a fresh baby saw the light, the father, who took the business of nomenclature entirely into his own hands, invariably opened the large family Bible, and, beginning at Genesis, he gravely went through the other books, until he made up his mind what name to choose. The result of those sundry searching's was that the lads, poor fellows, had inflicted upon them the names of Ezra, Jehoshaphat, Lot, Titus, and Lazarus. The last-named had the heaviest burden to bear; and it is to his credit to say that he bore it with, much resignation.

The late Rev. Dr. Winter Hamilton used to tell a story of name-giving, which I will relate. He was spending a Sunday in Lancashire, and during the day he was called upon to baptize a sick child at its parents' home. Coming to the house, Dr. Hamilton asked "if Mr. So-and-so lived there?" A man in his shirt-sleeves, workingman-like, replied that he did. On Dr. H. saying that he had come to christen the baby, the man went to the stairs-foot and called out, "Betty, here's th' felly come to do th' barn." Betty at once descends with the "barn" and the basin, and the ceremony is proceeded with as far as the part where the name has to be given. On asking for the name, the parents said, "they'd never thought o' that." Would the parson mention some name? Dr. H. suggested Joseph, Benjamin. "Benjamin-that'll do gradely." So the child was named Benjamin, and the minister departed. Scarcely had he got away from the door, when the father with his hair flying in the wind, ran down the street, crying out, "A say, maister, hoo's a wench! hoo's a wench!" - which words, being interpreted, mean, that the child was a girl. The dilemma was escaped from by adding "a" to Benjamin.

But we have not yet named this child over whom the supposed consultation was being held. Have you already a *John*? If not, decide for "John." It never grows old. It suits either baby or grandfather, peasant or peer. I would, however, make one exception to this choice. Provided your family name be "Smith" (a very excellent surname, but not the most uncommon), do not have a "John." "John Smith" is a calamity from which you should studiously deliver your child. Call him thus, he will certainly be lost; he will never receive his letters; if his house should catch fire the engines are sure to go to the wrong

John Smith's. It will take him double the time and effort to rise into fame that it would require if he were baptised "Albert" or "Sydney." Albert Smith and Sydney Smith are already great names. All honour to these two men for having cast such a lustre on the name. I am almost tempted to advise that other numerous family yclept Jones to beware of "John." People should be the more careful in this business of name-giving because, while the surname can be changed, the Christian name cannot. Hence Nicholas Bugg may become a Howard, but he must retain the "Nicholas;" and Simeon Scroggs may aspire to be called Percival, or Granville, but "Simeon" is a fixture, and it spoils the nobility of the new adoption.

If I may venture to offer a few suggestions on this topic, I would say—

1. Do not imitate the Americans in their selection of Christian names.

The American people are not to be admired and copied in *everything* they say and do. I would avoid their love of boasting. And if the following extract from one of their newspapers speaks the truth, their taste in names is peculiar:—

"We have a family in Detroit whose sons are named *One* Stickney, *Two* Stickney, *Three* Stickney; and the daughters *First*, *Second*, and *Third* Stickney. The three elder children of another family were called "Joseph," "And," "Another;" and it is proposed to name the rest, if any appear, "Also," "Moreover," "Nevertheless," and "Notwithstanding." Another family actually baptised their child "Finis," thinking it was to be the last, but having subsequently a daughter and two sons, they were christened "Addenda," "Appendix," and "Supplement."

Could absurdity and bad taste go further? But it is in keeping with their street-nomenclature—*One* Street, *Two* Street, *Tenth* Avenue, &c.; and that of their villages, called "Social Circle," "Number One," "Why Not," "Oatmeal," "Half Moon," "Henpeck," "Queer Street," &c. Such a ridiculous selection of names has only to be mentioned to be avoided.

2. Do not give too many Christian names.

Our forefathers were simple enough to be content with but one Christian name. It is counted rather vulgar and plebeian now to sign one's self plain "John Evans," or "Joseph Brown." If we could but make it spread out into "Joseph William Alexander Brown," and "John Edward Marmaduke Evans," what greatness the swelling words would betoken! The Princess Royal is called "Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa," and one of her royal brothers "Arthur William Patrick Albert." Hence many *other* children, *not* of princely blood, and not living in palaces, nor yet in houses, but in cabins and slums, are running about, all dirty and wild, bearing in their obscurity and filth the regal names of "Albert Edward," "George Frederick," "Alice Maude Mary," "Alexandra Sophia," and "Beatrice Isabel Julia Maria."

Bad as we are, we are not yet as bad as the Spanish and Portuguese in their love of multiplicity of names. They do not hesitate to give their princes and princesses some fifteen to twenty names!

Now, do not try to crowd into one child's name all the names of your family from the Conquest. One evil of it is, that it takes so long to write it and occupies so much space. A late member of the Irish bar was called, facetiously, "The Alphabet So-and-so," because he had so many of the twenty-six letters attached to his name.

Two good names as Christian names are quite enough; and it is a good custom to appropriate as the second the maiden name of the mother, or the name of some valued member of the family in a former generation.

3. Do not be too fond of borrowing the names of great men.

I would discourage the use of celebrated names for the same reasons as I would avoid the indiscriminate use of Bible names. Your child is not necessarily great because he bears the name of an illustrious man. He may be christened John *Homer* Smith, and yet be a curer of bad legs, as a certain Homer Somebody once was. *Martin Luther* Jones may be a Papist and a coward. Some people are fond of perpetuating the *Wesley* family in their sons' names. If we only had the *men*, John and Charles Wesley, as well as their names, it might be better for the religion of our land. It is, perhaps, a great compliment to the Iron Duke that he has been reproduced hundreds of times *in names* in our English homes. Arthur Wellesley Dobbs, and Arthur Wellesley Chubb, are by no means uncommon. But where is the aquiline nose and the unparalleled general? Garibaldi has been the rage of late. Popular men are thus honoured, and small people are thus pleased! Let your children make their *names* great, for it is very improbable that their *names* will make them great.

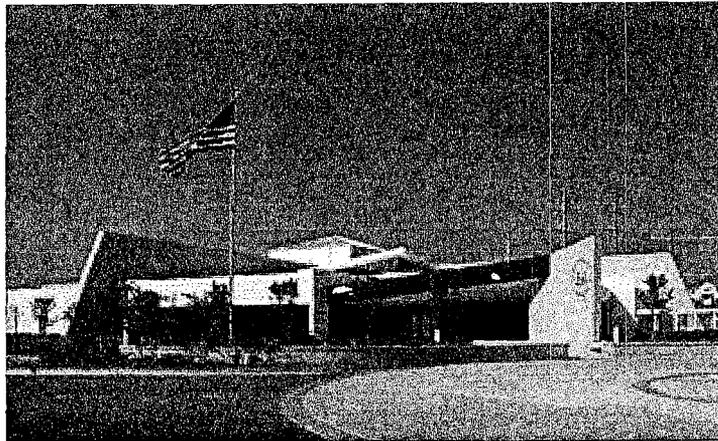
There are many absurd stories told in connection with this subject of naming children, many of them are too ridiculous to be true. One is, that once at a baptism, when the name was required, and "Lucy, sir," was said in reply, only with a lisp, which made it sound like "Lucifer," the minister said, "Lucifer! Why, that will never do; I will call him John!" Another clergyman is known, to have named twins "Gog and Magog." This is no worse than "Salvation," "Selah," and "God so loved the World." All such irreverence is simply profane.

Enough has been said to show that the subject is full of interest and importance, and that there is a great deal in a name.

The National Archives and Records Administration, Southeast Region Atlanta (May 04, 2006)

By A.G. Conlon

[It is a pleasure to introduce another "guest author." The following was written by newsletter reader A. G. Conlon. This article is copyright 2006 by A.G. Conlon and is used here with his permission.]



A recent Atlanta business trip permitted time to pursue my genealogical addiction. I spent a wonderful morning within the National Archives and Records Administration, Southeast Regional Archives, Atlanta research rooms located in Morrow, GA. The Morrow Georgia facility is fairly new. The facility first opened its doors at 8:30 a.m. on Friday, April 1, 2005.

The staff at the regional branch was very courteous, knowledgeable and friendly. Additionally, I believe all of the National Archive Branch staff that I met are history majors. This was a real treat as I indulged myself in conversation with staff members, learning more about the holdings at the Archives Southeast Branch. During my discussions I learned that the Archives Branch in Atlanta is the sole repository of the original World War I draft registration cards. A quote from the NARA Southeast Branch Atlanta website is most instructive:

World War I: Original Draft Registration cards exist for nearly 24 million men, American Citizens or not, born between 1873 and 1900 and who registered for the draft in 1917 and 1918. The records are filed by state and draft board. The full name of the registrant and his location or address at the time of registration are needed to search the cards. Enemy aliens and those who had enlisted did not register. The records cover the entire United States.

I was aware of the city, county, and state for my World War I draft registration subject. Unfortunately, the person I was researching proved negative as he was on 100% disability by 1916. However, I will most definitely have to return when I have the information concerning my maternal family research. It is amazing that approximately 24 million draft registration cards are ALL maintained at the Atlanta facility.

Previously, my military records research was limited to my father's service record, maintained at the National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri. Most family historians and genealogy researchers realize the National Archives maintain military records up to approximately World War I.

My current family research has not regressed to the Civil War era. However, I did have two names of Confederate ancestors I could research for friends. More importantly, this allowed me to quench my inherent addiction of all things historical. So, impelled by my need for a history "fix," I continued my first venture into Confederate Soldier research. I asked the research assistants at the facility how best to proceed. To my amazement, they produced a three-ring binder that contained the NARA publication, *Military Service Records, A Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications*. It was the same book I had acquired at an Orlando genealogy convention in 2003. However, his three-ring binder also included a guide that was annotated with the filing cabinet number and drawer number where each microfilm could be located.

I was fortunate to know the Confederate subject's name and state. If all you have is a name, then you must review the Confederate name index for each state (each has an index of the last name). Once you find the correct name, state, and unit name, you can proceed to the unit's records. The units microfilm records have the compiled service records for those personnel assigned. The individual microfilm rolls are numbers and are arranged alphabetically by last name. My first subject was a Confederate Soldier from Georgia and serving in a Georgia unit. Page 84, Table 3 depicts the microfilm series number for the index, M226, and for the compiled service records, M226. I can also use the consolidated index to compiled service records, M253, which starts on page 84. If you have a last name and an initial or initials, the index is the place to start. In my case it was a last name of Carter, which is Series M226, Roll 11. Now I can go through the microfilm and locate all the Carters that fit my search criteria. I found two such matches; first was for the Georgia 11th and the next was for the Georgia 15th. I located the appropriate roll number and copied a total of 20 pages concerning the target subject (\$.30/page). I repeated the same procedure for another Confederate soldier belonging to a Mississippi unit with about 14 pages of data.

All in all, it was a very instructive visit. It is one thing to read any book concerning a research source; the actual experience is so much better. My suggestion: don't be shy, jump in. It's really rewarding, no matter what you find.

In closing, a vast majority of family historians have visited, at one time or another, the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) website, www.archives.gov. We have perused the numerous web pages of information on immigration records, land records, wills, other historical documents, and of course, military records. I would strongly suggest a visit to the website of the closest NARA Regional office. Therefore, a trip to Washington D.C. may not be necessary. Explore what may be very near to your doorstep.

Good luck and good hunting!

A.G. Conlon
Winter Park, FL

Footnotes:

1. National Archives and Records Administration, Southeast Regional Archives
Atlanta, 5780 Jonesboro Road, Morrow, Georgia 30260, Phone: 770-968-2100,
Fax: 770-968-2547
2. Extracted 4/26/06 from <http://www.archives.gov/southeast/finding-aids/genealogy.html#military>
3. NPRC Mailing Address: National Personnel Records Center, Military Personnel
Records, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132-5100; telephone - 314-801-
0800.
4. Page 83 commences the Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served During
the Civil War (Record Group 109).



10 Steps to Writing Your Family History

By Kimberly Powell, About.com Guide

http://genealogy.about.com/od/writing_family_history/a/write.htm

Yes, the research is the fun part. Writing a family history book just seems too daunting to be fun. But when the relatives start nagging, try these 10 easy steps for making your family history book a reality.

1) Choose a Format for Your Family History

What do you envision for your family history project? A simple photocopied booklet shared only with family members or a full-scale, hard-bound book to serve as a reference for other genealogists? Or, perhaps, a family newsletter, cookbook or Web site is more realistic, given your time restraints and other obligations. Now is the time to be honest with yourself about the type of family history which meets your interests and your schedule. Otherwise, you'll have a half-finished product nagging you for years to come.

Considering your interests, potential audience and the types of materials you have to work with, here are some forms your family history can take:

- **Memoir/Narrative:** A combination of story and personal experience, memoirs and narratives do not need to be all-inclusive or objective. Memoirs usually focus on a specific episode or time period in the life of a single ancestor, while a narrative generally encompasses a group of ancestors.
- **Cookbook:** Share your family's favorite recipes while writing about the people who created them. A fun project, family history cookbooks help carry on the family traditions of cooking and eating together.
- **Scrapbook or Album:** If you're fortunate enough to have a large collection of family photos and memorabilia, a scrapbook or photo album can be a fun way to tell your family's story. Include your photos in chronological order and include stories, descriptions and family trees to complement the pictures.

Most family histories are generally narrative in nature, with a combination of personal story, photos and family trees. So, don't be afraid to get creative!

2) Define the Scope of Your Family History

Do you intend to write mostly about just one particular relative, or everyone hanging from your family tree? As the author, you next need to choose a focus for your family history book. Some possibilities include:

- **Single Line of Descent** - Begins with the earliest known ancestor for a particular surname and follows him/her through a single line of descent (to yourself, for example). Each chapter of your book would cover one ancestor or generation.
- **All Descendants Of...** - Begins with an individual or couple and covers all of their descendants, with chapters organized by generation. If you're focusing your family history on an immigrant ancestor, this is a good way to go.
- **The Grandparents** - Includes a section on each of your four grandparents, or eight great-grandparents, or sixteen great, great grandparents if you are *very* ambitious. Each individual section focuses on one grandparent and works backwards through their ancestry or forward from his/her earliest known ancestor.
- Again, these suggestions can easily be adapted to fit your interests, time and creativity. For example, you may choose to write a family history covering all people of a particular surname in a particular region, even if they aren't all necessarily related to one another!

3) Set Deadlines You Can Live With

Even though you'll likely find yourself scrambling to meet them, deadlines force you to complete each stage of your project. The goal here is to get each piece done within a specified time frame. Revising and polishing can always be done later. The best way to meet these deadlines is to schedule writing time, just as you would a visit to the doctor or hairdresser.

4) Choose a Plot & Themes

Thinking of your ancestors as characters in your family history story, what problems and obstacles did your ancestors face? A plot gives your family history interest and focus. Popular family history plots and themes include:

- Immigration/Migration
- Rags to Riches
- Pioneer or Farm Life
- Rising Out of Slavery
- War Survival

5) Do Your Background Research

If you want your family history to read more like a suspense novel than a dull, dry textbook, then it is important to make the reader feel like an eyewitness to your family's life. Even when your ancestor didn't leave an account of his or her daily life, social histories can help you learn about the experiences of people in a given time and place. Read town and city histories to learn what life was like during your time period of interest. Research timelines of wars, natural disasters and epidemics to see if any might have influenced your ancestor. Investigate your ancestor's occupation to gain greater understanding into his daily activities. Read up on the fashions, art, transportation and common foods of the time period and location. If you haven't already, be sure to interview all of your living relatives. Family stories told in a relative's own words will add a personal touch to your book.

6) Organize Your Research

Create a timeline for each ancestor that you plan to write about. This will help you arrange the outline for your book, as well as spot any gaps in your research. Sort through the records and photos for each ancestor and identify the ones you'd like to include, making note of each on the timeline. Then use these timelines to help develop an outline for your narrative. You may choose to order your material in many different ways: chronologically, geographically, by character, or by theme.

7) Choose a Starting Point

What is the most interesting part of your family's story? Did your ancestors escape a life of poverty and persecution for a better one in a new country? Was there an interesting invention or occupation? A war time hero? Pick out an interesting fact, record or story about your ancestors and open your narrative with it. Just like the fiction books you read for pleasure, a family history book doesn't need to begin at the beginning. An interesting story will grab the reader's attention, with the hope of drawing them in past the first page. You can later use flashback to fill in the reader on the events which lead up to your opening story.

8) Don't be Afraid to Use Records and Documents

Diary entries, will excerpts, military accounts, obituaries and other records offer compelling, first-hand accounts of your family's history - and you don't even have to do the writing! Anything written directly by your ancestor is definitely worth including, but you may also find interesting

accounts that mention your ancestor in the records of neighbors and other family members. Include short excerpts within the text of your writing, with source citations to point readers to the original record.

Photos, pedigree charts, maps and other illustrations can also add interest to a family history and help break up the writing into manageable chunks for the reader. Be sure to include detailed captions for any photos or illustrations that you incorporate.

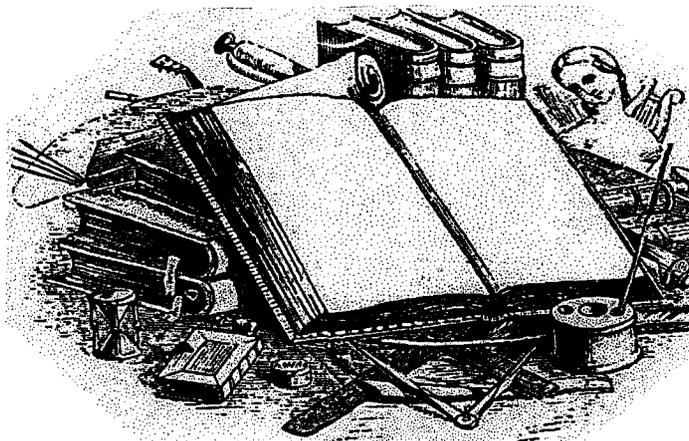
9) Make it Personal

Anyone who reads your family history will likely be interested in the facts, but what they'll most enjoy and remember are the everyday details - favorite stories and anecdotes, embarrassing moments and family traditions. Sometimes it can be interesting to include varying accounts of the same event. Personal stories offer a great way to introduce new characters and chapters, and keep your reader interested. If your ancestors left no personal accounts, you can still tell their story as if they had, using what you've learned about them from your research.

10) Include an Index and Source Citations

Unless your family history is only a few pages in length, an index is a really important feature. This makes it much easier for the casual reader to find the portions of your book that detail the people in which they are interested. At the very least, try to include a surname index. A place index is also useful if your ancestors moved around a lot. Source citations are an essential part of any family book, to both provide credibility to your research, and to leave a trail that others can follow to verify your findings.

Kimberly Powell, About.com's Genealogy Guide since 2000, is a professional genealogist and the author of "Everything Family Tree, 2nd Edition." Kimberly Powell is a Web developer, genealogy blogger and proud mother of three children.



Emigrants and Immigrants

To migrate means to move from one place to another; from one country or region to another country or region. Migration is the movement from one place to another. An Emigrant is one who leaves his country for any reason, with intention to not return, with design to reside elsewhere, live in another place. An Immigrant is one who leaves a country to permanently settle in another.

When researching your family history records, a person would be considered an emigrant in this country of origin and an immigrant in the country where he or she settled. Source: Black's Law Dictionary by Henry Campbell Black, M.A.

Genealogy Queries

I am inviting all of you to submit your genealogy queries for our publication, "The Genie". Have you wondered about whom your Great Grandparents were and where they came from? How about that "skeleton in your closet"? Do you have any "missing links" and "brick walls"? Post your questions and answers in "The Genie". Maybe someone will have the answers you are seeking. Please send them via email to me, Willie R. Griffin, the editor. You may also mail them to Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association, P.O. Box 4463, Shreveport, LA 71134-0463. Attention Editor. Don't forget to include your contact information such as your name, address, phone and email. Thanks, Willie R. Griffin.

1940 Census: Countdown to 2012

http://www.1930census.com/1940_census_questions.php

There are 374 days remaining until Sunday, April 1, 2012.

The official date for the 1940 Census was April 1st, but since that day will fall on a Sunday in 2012, it is unclear whether researchers will have weekend access to film at the National Archives or will instead need to wait until Monday, April 2nd to satisfy their genealogical curiosity. (No — this isn't an April Fools joke, you can check your calendar)

Getting Ready for 1940 Research

Since you've got so much time, there may be no urgency to this right now, but don't wait until the night before to start getting ready for one of the biggest genealogical events since, well — since April 2002 when the 1930 Census was released.

Start by listing those direct-line ancestors who you have found in the 1930 census and that you know were still living in 1940. While it's possible that they may still be living in the same city or state, don't rule out the fact that your ancestors may have moved. Once you have listed these individuals, consider looking for anyone in their mid-to-late teens or 20s who may have been living in the household in 1930, but may now be found as a head of their own household. Next, you'll want to repeat this same process for indirect ancestors (aunts & uncles).

1940 Census: Street Transcription Project

On 1 April 2012, the 1940 Census will be released from the 72-year privacy mandate and family historians will flood to National Archives in search of ancestors. BUT there will not be an index available and so researchers will be required to know the Enumeration District in the city or town where their ancestors lived. If you would like to help in this effort, [visit www.stevemorse.org](http://www.stevemorse.org) for more details about a project to create a free time-saving tool for your fellow genealogists.

1940 Census Questions

The following questions were those included on the Population Schedule for the 1940 Census.

The header of each Population Schedule reads "Department of Commerce — Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940" and includes fields for State, County, Incorporated place, Township or other division or county, Ward of city, Block Nos., Unincorporated place, Institution, Supervisor District Number (S.D. No.), Enumeration District Number (E.D. No.), date of actual enumeration, name of enumerator, and sheet number.

1. LOCATION: Street, avenue, road, etc.
2. LOCATION: House number (in cities and towns)
3. HOUSEHOLD DATA: Number of household in order of visitation
4. HOUSEHOLD DATA: Home owned (O) or rented (R)
5. HOUSEHOLD DATA: Value of home, if owned, or monthly rental, if rented
6. HOUSEHOLD DATA: Does this household live on a farm? (Yes or No)
7. NAME: Name of each person whose usual place of residence on April 1, 1940, was in this household.
8. RELATION: Relationship of this person to the head of the household, as wife, daughter, father, mother-in-law, grandson, lodger, lodger's wife, servant, hired hand, etc.
9. PERSONAL DESCRIPTION: Sex — Male (M), Female (F)
10. PERSONAL DESCRIPTION: Color or race
11. PERSONAL DESCRIPTION: Age at last birthday
12. PERSONAL DESCRIPTION: Marital status — Single (S), Married (M), Widowed (Wd), Divorced (D)
13. EDUCATION: Attended school or college any time since March 1, 1940 (Yes or No)
14. EDUCATION: Highest grade of school completed
15. PLACE OF BIRTH: If born in the United States, give State, Territory, or possession. If foreign born, give country in which birthplace was situated on January 1, 1937. Distinguish Canada-French from Canada-English and Irish Free State (Eire) from Northern Ireland.
16. CITIZENSHIP: Citizenship of the foreign born
17. RESIDENCE APRIL 1, 1935: City, town, or village having 2,500 or more inhabitants. Enter "R" for all other places
18. RESIDENCE APRIL 1, 1935: County
19. RESIDENCE APRIL 1, 1935: State (or Territory or foreign country)
20. RESIDENCE APRIL 1, 1935: On a farm? (Yes or No)
21. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Was this

- person AT WORK for pay or profit in private or nonemergency Govt. work during week of March 24-30? (Yes or No)
22. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: If not, was he at work on, or assigned to, public EMERGENCY WORK (WPA, NYA, CCC, etc.) during week of March 24-30? (Yes or No)
23. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Was this person SEEKING WORK? (Yes or No)
24. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: If not seeking work, did he HAVE A JOB, business, etc.? (Yes or No)
25. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Indicate whether engaged in home housework (H) in school (S), unable to work (U), or other (O)
26. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Number of hours worked during week of March 24-30, 1940
27. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Duration of unemployment up to March 30, 1940 - in weeks
28. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Occupation: Trade, profession, or particular kind of work
29. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Industry: Industry of business
30. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Class of worker
31. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Number of weeks worked in 1939 (Equivalent full-time weeks)
32. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: INCOME IN 1939: Amount of money wages or salary received (including commissions)
33. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: INCOME IN 1939: Did this person receive income of \$50 or more from sources other than money wages or salary? (Yes or No)
34. Number of Farm Schedule

Each **1940 Population Schedule** has 40 numbered lines (numbered along both the left and right edges of the form). There is a list of **SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS**, which would be asked of those individuals recorded usually on Lines 14 and 29 (although other lines were also designated for such use and was presumably to ensure a random sampling).

The Supplementary Questions were as follows:

35. NAME
36. PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER AND MOTHER: FATHER
37. PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER AND MOTHER: MOTHER
38. MOTHER TONGUE (OR NATIVE LANGUAGE): Language spoken in home in earliest childhood

39. VETERANS: Is this person a veteran of the United States military forces; or the wife, widow, or under-18-year-old child of a veteran? If so, enter "Yes"
40. VETERANS: If child, is veteran-father dead (Yes or No)
41. VETERANS: War or military service
42. SOCIAL SECURITY: Does this person have a Federal Social Security Number? (Yes or No)
43. SOCIAL SECURITY: Were deductions for Federal Old-Age Insurance or Railroad Retirement made from this person's wages or salary in 1939? (Yes or No)
44. SOCIAL SECURITY: If so, were deductions made from (1) all, (2) one-half or more, (3) part, but less than half, of wages or salary?
45. USUAL OCCUPATION
46. USUAL INDUSTRY
47. Usual class of worker
48. FOR ALL WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED: Has this woman been married more than once? (Yes or No)
49. FOR ALL WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED: Age at first marriage?
50. FOR ALL WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED: Number of children ever born (Do not include stillbirths)

Note: The form also includes a variety of non-numbered columns which are 'For Office Use Only' and so they are not reflected on the transcription above.

History in the 1940s

The following events occurred in the decade beginning in 1940. These are the events that shaped the world during the lives of your ancestors, both here in the United States and throughout the world. If you've ever wondered who your ancestors voted for, what their primary mode of transportation was, and how they received the news of their day — this may give you a clue.

- 1/1940 - Henry Fonda stars in 'The Grapes of Wrath' (the novel by John Steinbeck)
- 3/1940 - 120,000 census enumerators complete the 1940 census of the U.S. population
- 3/1940 - The ship Queen Elizabeth quietly completes her maiden voyage arriving in NY
- 5/1940 - Winston Churchill delivers first speech as Prime Minister of England

- 6/1940 - German troops marched through Paris, France
- 10/1940 - First military draft number was drawn, initiating selective service
- 11/1940 - U.S. President Roosevelt re-elected for historic third term
- 11/1941 - U.S. Supreme Court rules Negroes entitled to first-class train service
- 6/1941 - Nazi troops invade Soviet Union
- 12/1941 - Japanese launch surprise attack on U.S. at Pearl Harbor
- 1/1943 - George Washington Carver, noted Negro botanist and chemist, dies
- 4/1945 - President Roosevelt, the 32nd U.S. President, dies at the age of 63
- 4/1945 - Vice President Harry S. Truman sworn in as 33rd President of the U.S.
- 4/1945 - Adolph Hitler dead of an apparent suicide
- 8/1945 - WWII comes to an end as U.S. drops atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- 1/1946 - 800,000 steel workers join millions already on strike in U.S.
- 2/1946 - International Business Machines (IBM) unveils ENIAC (computer)
- 10/1946 - Scientists gather in Buffalo to discuss health hazards of smoking
- 4/1947 - Henry Ford, automotive pioneer, died at the age of 83
- 4/1947 - First nationwide strike of telephone industry sees 350,000 on strike
- 7/1947 - Babe Didrickson becomes the 1st U.S. woman to win British Open golf contest
- 8/1947 - Aviator William Odom circles the globe in a record 73:05:11 (h:m:s)
- 1/1948 - Mahatma Gandhi assassinated in India, dead at the age of 78
- 8/1948 - London, England plays host to Summer Olympics
- 11/1948 - President Truman victorious in his bid to full term as U.S. President
- 4/1949 - Sam Snead wins the Masters golf tournament at Augusta, Georgia

Note: This 1940 U.S. Federal Census information, "Countdown to 2012" and "1940 Census Questions Asked" was taken from: The #1 Census Source for Genealogy & Family History; at website: http://www.1930census.com/1940_census_questions.php; Wednesday, 23 Mar 2011.

Learn All About It!

Death of Capt. Baker

Submitted by Willie R. Griffin

[Note: This was an article printed in the Guardian-Journal Newspaper, Homer, Claiborne Parish, LA, Wednesday, December 12, 1900; John E. Hulse, Editor. Article may be found on Microfilm within the LSUS Noel Memorial Library, second floor.]

Yesterday morning [Tue., Dec. 11, 1900] Capt. J.T. Baker, a prominent citizen of this parish, was found dead in his bed at the Claiborne Hotel. His death is supposed to be due to heart failure. Monday, Capt. Baker was on the streets, interviewing our merchants as a drummer, although he was complaining of not feeling well, and was taking medicine for what he supposed to be indigestion. Monday night he retired at about the usual hour. Yesterday morning, when the hotel boy made a fire in Capt. Baker's room, he noticed that he did not seem to be awake, but thought nothing strange of it. Later when he did not come down to breakfast, Mr. Ragland the proprietor of the hotel, went to his room for the purpose of awaking him when he was found dead in his bed. The indications were that he died painlessly and without a struggle. Capt. Baker was a prominent business man of Athens and also a drummer, representing one of the leading wholesale grocery houses of Shreveport. His sudden and unexpected death was a great shock to his family and many friends. Peace to his ashes.

Identified on the 1880 and 1900 U.S. Census

BAKER, JAMES T (1880 U.S. Census)

LOUISIANA , CLAIBORNE, 5-WD

Age: 34, Male, Race: WHITE, Born: AL

Series: T9 Roll: 451 Page: 337

BAKER, JAMES T. (1900 U.S. Census)

LOUISIANA, CLAIBORNE, WARD 5

Age: 56 [Born: Dec 1844], Male, Race: WHITE, Born: MS,

Occupation: Traveling Salesman

Series: T623 Roll: 562 Page: 125

Bio: James T. Baker, Claiborne Parish, LA

*[Source: Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northwest Louisiana, The Southern Publishing Company, Chicago & Nashville, 1890
Submitted for the LAGenWeb Archives by: Gwen Moran-Hernandez, Jan. 2000]*

James T. Baker is a gentleman who has rapidly and made his way to the front among the energetic business men of this community, and has built up a large business that is constantly on the increase. His birth occurred in Chambers County, Ala., December 25, 1843, to Leroy and Mary (Cook) Baker, both of whom were Georgians. They were married in Alabama, and there followed farming up to 1856, when they moved to Louisiana, and opened up a farm in Claiborne Parish. Mr. Baker enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Louisiana Infantry, and served as sergeant until the close of the war, being killed at Spanish Fort after the surrender of Gen. Lee. His widow survived him a number of years, then she too passed away. J. T. Baker is the eldest of their four sons and two daughters, and has been a resident of this parish since his thirteenth year. In 1861 the clash of arms caused him to cast aside personal considerations to espouse the Confederate cause, and served with the Twelfth Louisiana Infantry until the close of the war, being regimental musician. He was in the fight at Belmont, Mo., Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, second Corinth, Baker's Creek, and was in the Atlanta (Ga.), campaign under Gen. Johnston, afterward being with Hood at Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. His last engagement was at Benton, N. C., and he afterward surrendered and was paroled at Greensboro N. C. He returned to Claiborne Parish, La., and engaged in milling and lumbering, continuing up to 1880, when he changed his business and clerked in Athens for about three years. At the end of this time he purchased an interest in a mercantile establishment, but in 1885 began doing business alone, remaining at Old Athens up to 1887. He then built the store building where he now is, and put in a complete stock of general merchandise, and the trade which he has succeeded in obtaining is in every respect satisfactory. He increases his stock of goods from time to time, and now has one of the most complete general mercantile establishments in this section of the country. His marriage, which took place December 5, 1869, was to Miss Victoria Marsalis, a Mississippian, reared and educated in this parish, and a daughter of P. Marsalis. To Mr. Baker and his wife five sons and four daughters have been born: Leon (a clerk in his father's store), Reese, Enos, Claude, Terrel, Jennie, Addie, Gertrude and Carrie Bell. Mr. Baker and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and he belongs to the Masonic order, and is junior deacon of his lodge. He is postmaster of Athens, having served since 1882.

Notices of Election: 1900

[Note: This article (ad) was posted in the legal section of the Guardian-Journal Newspaper, Homer, Claiborne Parish, LA, Wednesday, December 12, 1900; John E. Hulse, Editor. Article may be found on Microfilm within the LSU Noel Memorial Library, second floor. The clerk of the jurisdiction conducting an election is responsible for publishing or posting election notices for their respective jurisdictions, as required by Law. The Notice of Election is also called the Election Notice.]

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held throughout the parish of Claiborne, state of Louisiana on Tuesday, the 17th day of April 1900, for the purpose of electing, state, district, parish and ward officers according to law, and the following commissioners and clerks of election are hereby appointed to hold said election at the various polling places throughout the parish of Claiborne and due returns make thereof to the undersigned and as the law directs.

Summerfield; Ward 1

Jasper Allgood, W.M. Ledbetter, Dick Thompson, H.H. Tanner, Clerk

Gordon; Ward 2

O.A. Smith, J.T. Tigner, Osco Lewis, John F. Gray, Clerk

Mahone; Ward 2

J.B. Allen, J.S. McElwee, J.F. Ford, Jr., Clerk

Hayneville; Ward 3

J.B. Burns, Frank Brown, R.A.N. Winn, Geo. E. Phipps, Clerk

Blackburn; Ward 3

R.T. Harvey, John Prather, F.T. King, W.W. King, Clerk

Norton Shop; Ward 3

W.H. Randle, T.U. Norton, Lee McKinley, H.R. Knox, Clerk

Bethlehem; Ward 4

Frank Miller, Cleveland Bonner, I. Harkins, W.C. Hamiter, Clerk

Eureka; Ward 4

J.S. Richardson, H.C. Hough, R. Langston, R.M. Lee, Clerk

Athens; Ward 5

J.F. Brownfield, F.P. Morgan, Thos. J. Mullinix, Nevens Gands, Clerk

Hurrican; Ward 6

O.A. Kelly, J.M. Baker, G.H. Avery, W.J. Greer, Clerk

Aycock; Ward 6

J.M. Holliman, T.C. Atkins, Joe Copeland, B.R. Coleman, Clerk

Homer; Ward 7

A.R. Bryan, C.A. Gandy, J.H.M. Taylor, M. Nalle, Clerk

Arizona; Ward 7

W.C. Barnett, T.H. Brown, Allen Robinson, W.D. Kimbell, Clerk

Lisbon; Ward 8

A.T. Bopkin, O.W. Meadows, W.J. Coleman, J.E. Baker, Clerk

Stanley's Mill; Ward 9

Fred McLelland, P.H. Taylor, Geo. Copeland, J.A. Fullerton, Clerk

S.A. Heard, J.R. Phipps, and M.O. Kinnebrew, Supervisors of Election: March 19th, 1900

How To Vote

[Note: FYI on How to Vote in 1900. Source: the Guardian-Journal Newspaper, Homer, Claiborne Parish, LA, Wednesday, December 12, 1900; John E. Hulse, Editor.]

As most of our readers are doubtless none too familiar with the method of voting under the present election law, a few words on that subject may prove both appropriate and timely.

The names of all the candidates will be printed on the same ballot. The candidates of the different political parties will be printed in separate columns. At the head of each column will be the party emblem. The emblem of the Democratic party will be a rooster, the emblem of the regular Republican party will be a United States flag, that of the populist party will be a plow and that of the Republican fusion ticket will be an elephant.

Tickets can be procured only from the commissioners of the election. When a person goes to the polls to vote, if he is found to be registered, a ballot will be handed him by one of the commissioners of the election. The voter will take the ballot and repair to the place prepared for that purpose and prepare his ballot as he wishes to vote it.

There are two methods of preparing the ballot. One is to stamp the party emblem at the head of the column and let the names of the different candidates entirely alone, and the other is to let the party emblem at the head of the column entirely alone and stamp the little square, open space opposite the name of each candidate for whom the voter wishes to vote.

Tutorship Notice

State of Louisiana, Parish of Claiborne.
In the matter of the Tutorship of the
minor heirs of **R.E. & I. Beene**,
Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that **Henry T. Morgan** Tutor of the above named minors has filed in my office his final account for same and prays that it be allowed, approved homologated and made the judgment of the Court, therefore unless opposition is filed within the time prescribed by law the prayer of the applicant will be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of office
of this the 3rd day of December 1900.

DREW FERGUSON, Clerk, D.C.

Succession Notice

State of Louisiana, Parish of Claiborne.
Succession of **Mrs. J.V. Alexander**,
Deceased in D.C. Claiborne Parish, LA.

Notice is hereby given that **F.H. Drake** has filed in my office an application to be appointed administrator of the above named estate and succession. Now therefore unless opposition be filed within the time prescribed by law, the prayer of the applicant will be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of office
this November 27, 1900.

DREW FERGUSON, Clerk, D.C.

Sheriff's Sale

Bank of Minden vs. **Caldwell et als.**,
No. 2291.
In 3rd District Court of Claiborne Parish,
LA.

By virtue of writs of execution issued out of the above court in the above entitled and numbered cause and to me directed, I have seized and taken into my possession as the property of the defendant **A.H. Caldwell** the following land to-wit: The w ½ of nw ¼ of Sec. 14 and se ½ and e ½ of e ½ of sw ¼ and se ¼ of ne ¼ of Sec. 15 all in township 19 north of range 7 west – 320 acres more or less improvements thereon, being the place on which said **A.H. Caldwell** now lives in above state and parish; and will proceed to sell the same at Court house door in Homer, LA, Saturday, the 5th day, of January 1901 at public out cry within the legal hours for judicial sales to the last and highest bidder for cash to satisfy the above judgment and writ. Sold with the benefit of appraisalment.

J.H. KIRKPATRICK, Sheriff

[Note: These article were posted in the legal section of The Guardian-Journal Newspaper, Homer, Claiborne Parish, LA, Wednesday, December 12, 1900; John E. Hulse, Editor. Article may be found on Microfilm within the LSUS Noel Memorial Library, second floor.]

Claiborne Parish History,
Claiborne Parish, LA. A Source
is: Biographical and Historical
Memoirs of Northwest Louisiana;
The Southern Publishing Company,
Chicago & Nashville, 1890.

Genealogy Education Month (GEM) 2011

The ALTGA Education Committee did a great and a very successful job in their presentations and their discussions about various genealogy educational topics during the month of March, referred to as the "Genealogy Education Month".

Many participants spent a few hours, each weekend during the month of March, with the Ark-La-Tex Genealogy Association's Education Committee at the Genealogy Education Month (GEM) program presentations. Now realizes that genealogical research is a complex process that involves more than affixing a collection of names to a pedigree chart. And that genealogy involves identifying ancestral or descendant families by using historical records to establish biological, genetic, or familial kinship.

Participants were also instructed that reliable conclusions are based on the quality of sources (ideally original records, rather than derivatives), the information within those sources (ideally primary or firsthand information, rather than secondary or secondhand information), and the evidence that can be drawn (directly or indirectly) from that information.

They learned that in many instances, genealogists must skillfully assemble indirect or circumstantial evidence to build a case for identity and kinship. And that all evidence and conclusions, together with the documentation that supports them, is then assembled to create a cohesive "genealogy" or "family history."

The ALTGA hopes that all participants attending the month long program will have either begun your genealogy or will make plans to do so throughout the year.

Some of the educational topics presented during the month: Getting Started, Federal Census of the U.S., Types of U.S. Census Schedules, Research Tips and Methods, Literature Searches, Land Records, Hacking into the Public Domain, Choosing the correct Birth Date, The concept and use of Timelines, along with a Panel Discussion (Q&A).

Brief Biographies of Speakers & Presenters, 5-19 March

JAMES G. (JIM) JONES is a retired mechanical engineer/computer specialist and has a BS degree in Mechanical Engineering from La Tech and a BS degree in Computer Science from LSU Shreveport. His wife **ESTHER ELEY JONES** is a retired counselor and has a MA degree in Counseling from La Tech. Since retiring about 10 years ago they have both enthusiastically pursued genealogical and family history research in their family lines. Jim is currently president of the GENCOM Genealogical Computer Society and very active in other genealogical and history organizations in the Shreveport area. He is also a devoted writer of

family history stories for his children and grandchildren. Esther is the editor of the GENCOM Genealogical Computer Society newsletter, chairman of the membership committee and is also very active in many genealogical and history organizations in the Shreveport area. Both Jim and Esther serve on the board of directors of the Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association and are members of the National Genealogical Society.

DORIS BARR HUNT and her late husband Harold started their genealogical research in 1985. Their research was mostly motivated by Harold. They traveled from the south to the eastern shores in search of information pertaining to Harold's great-grandfather Lemon Hunt's entrance to the United States from Africa. The Vanderbilt Estate was instrumental in housing information pertaining to Lemon's brick masonry occupation. Recently, Doris has been researching the following surnames: Barr-Hunt-Parker-Williams. Currently, Doris is a member of the education committee and a board member of the Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association.

MARILYN CHRISTIAN graduated from Louisiana Tech University with a BS in Horticulture. Now retired, she was employed for fifteen years as the staff horticulturist for a local nursery. She has served on the board of directors, and is a member of the education committee for the Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association. She is also responsible for the monthly "starter table" presentations. Her research is a way of honoring her ancestors, and she hopes to document their stories for future generations.

PHILIP BURNETT ADDERLEY, CGSM is a self-employed professional genealogist, author, and lecturer. Philip has been an avid genealogist for thirty four years, the first twenty-five of which he classifies himself a beginner. In the last decade, he completed the National Genealogical Society's *American Genealogy: A Home Study Course* (HSC); four specialized tracks at Samford University's Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research, including its Advanced Methodology and Evidence Analysis Course; and the National Institute on Genealogical Research for experienced researchers at the National Archives. Mr. Adderley started his genealogical research company 311 Research in 2006, targeting records of American federal, state, and locale archives, 19th-20th century courthouses, and 17th-20th century British records of Bermuda. Philip is the chairperson of the Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association's education committee. He also contributes to the genealogical education of students nationwide as the "grader" for the HSC lessons "Local Land and Tax Records" and "Migration Studies and Resources."

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