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ARK-LA-TEX GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

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THE GENIE

VOLUME 47

THIRD QUARTER 2013

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FEATURES

- | | |
|--|---|
| 103 A History of Benton Road
Bossier Parish, Louisiana
By Dale Jennings | 135 Open Court, Judgment; Rabun vs. Rabun |
| 109 Petitions to be appointed
Administrator of Successions | 136 Open Court, Judgment; Snead vs. Lockett |
| 110 Indian Princess: Self Delusion or
Real Possibility
[Hornbook Session; May 11, 2013
Submitted by Peggy Suzanne LaCour | 137 Open Court, Judgment; Looney vs. Foster |
| 111 Mrs. George McNeil Family Bible
Records, 1759-1893
Submitted by Doris Hunt | 138 Obituary of John Dennard; Bienville Parish |
| 116 What is a First Cousin, Twice
Removed?
From Genealogy.com | 139 Building Blocks of African American
Genealogy
By Tony Burroughs |
| 119 Elias Blunt
Submitted by Mary Blunt | 143 Creating a Family History Book
By Donna Przech [Genealogy.com] |
| 125 Periodical Exchange Review
By Glenda Efferson Bernard | 148 How to Carry Out a Living Descendant
and Lost Relatives SEARCH
By Rosamunde Bott |
| 128 Saint Mark Missionary Baptist
Church Cemetery at Mer Rouge, LA
Submitted by Isabelle M. Woods | |

DEPARTMENTS

- | |
|--|
| 101 The President's Message
By Philip Burnett Adderley, CG |
| 102 The Vice-President's Message
By Glenda Bernard |

ARK-LA-TEX GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

Post Office Box 4463
Shreveport, Louisiana 71134-0463

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statement of Publication

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE WILD, WILD WEST: CURRITUCK COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, ARK-LA-TEX GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION

My American step-father took his adopted British immigrant son to Tin Cup Alley in the foothills of the Colorado Rockies not long after he first began living in the U.S. The kid saw mountain-men, cowboys and Indians– the magnificent Wild, Wild West–play-acted in the town streets. About five to ten years later novelist James Fenimore Cooper convinced him that the Wild, Wild West really started in the Mohawk Valley and the Adirondack Mountains. A half-century later, George Stevenson, via Helen Leary's magnificent reference work,¹ and records at the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh, proved him wrong again: the Wild, Wild West was alive and well in a big way on North Carolina's Atlantic coastline. Only seven precincts/counties existed in North Carolina when the Tuscarora Indian nation rose against them in 1711, all in the colony's far northeastern corner. The war raged four years–the length of the American Civil War.

Virginian and South Carolinian colonists were also involved, but my "paradigm" of Team 'A' Settlers fighting Team 'B' Indians also changed. Stevenson notes small North Carolina militia forces, but the Settlers' primary military arm was the Yamassee Indian nation from South Carolina. Virginia and North Carolina colonists supported them largely through their taxes.

I presumed taxes meant the raising of money. Wrong again. Had I re-read Stevenson's description of the records created as a result of this war, I would have been prepared to analyze what the archival staff gave me: "Corn Lists, n.d., 1715–1716." These show the number of bushels of corn and wheat levied on "tithable" colonists. Accompanying them were other tax lists for Currituck County covering the period 1714–1721, and 1751; claims; and public accounts; all held within "Colonial Court Records, Taxes and Accounts, 1679–1754, No Date;" accession no. C.C.R. 190.

Now I will be able to tell Perkins descendants of Currituck County, North Carolina, who the tithable Perkins were; in some instances the districts in which they lived; the bushels of corn each was taxed– not just for that war, but also their names and taxes listed for *eight years* bracketing the war–claims and claimants; and those who served the public account.

Paradigm shifts essentially mean changing the models or patterns we use to "see" things. For today's genealogists the basic trap is analyzing stuff using presumptions and models formed in our 20th century cocoons of knowledge. Some are sound, some are not, and some that seem sound now may not withstand closer scrutiny and the test of time. Therefore, we have a responsibility to clarify our findings, first keeping the raw nature of the information intact, and second providing the background we used to form our interpretations and conclusions, for we *might* change our minds!

My model of the Wild, Wild West changed with learning and experience. Your model may differ, but now you know how I currently define mine and the background from which it was formed.

Philip Burnett Adderley, CG, *President*.

¹ George Stevenson, "Military Records," Chapter 33 in Helen F. M. Leary, editor, *North Carolina Research, Genealogy and Local History* 2nd ed. (Raleigh, NC: North Carolina Genealogical Society, 1996), 355–424, particularly 355–356.

The Vice President's Message

Glenda Bernard, 1st Vice President

What a great summer the Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association has experienced!

Don Weathersby spoke to the group in June with a subject of "Memories and Tales of Shreveport and Bossier City's Past." He shared highlights of citizens who contributed to the area's landscape. Peter Youree arrived in Shreveport and established Shreveport Waterworks Co., became president of Commercial National Bank and built the beautiful Washington Youree Hotel. Don showcased Annie McCune, the "Shreveport Madam" during the 19th century until the Red Light District closed in 1917. She gave generously to local charities and supported the rights of women. Also Don shared the reason Centenary became known as the Centenary Gents."

Harry made the news! An in-house hero of WWII, Harry Lazarus, was awarded the prestigious French Legion of Merit. His 75th Infantry Division arrived in France during the Battle of the Bulge to successfully liberate French nationals from Nazi domination. Harry, the association is SO proud of you! Thank you for your service to provide freedom for all Americans.

Phil Adderley's company, 311 Research, provided two tuition grants to the Institute of Genealogy and History Research held in Birmingham, June 9-14. Recipients Peggy LaCour and Glenda Bernard made their way to Alabama to a grand week of learning research techniques. 311 Research also provided Lynda Lynn with a tuition grant to the National Genealogical Society's Home Study Course to further her research skills in genealogy methodology.

July brought hot temperatures outside and rich lessons inside the Randle T. Moore facility. Phil Adderley's topic of discussion revolved around the handling of conflicting evidence and was helpful in trying to sort out census data which was confusing to say the least. Using an interactive method, Phil demonstrated how to break down vital records to understand true relationships between people in records that did not support consistent data. Phil always shares great "stuff."

The annual August seminar was not a disappointment for attendees! Texan John Sellers returned to Shreveport once again to delight and enrich his audience. The topics he was prepared to showcase were timely and well-prepared. He expounded upon courthouse research, how to locate women and their maiden names, how collaterals can aid research and the value of using newspapers to fill in the gaps of names and dates, as well as stories that make those ancestors come to life. Sellers' laid back attitude and humor brought added pleasure to the day. Everyone seemed happy to return home with loads of new ideas and tips to enhance their personal endeavors with the family tree.

Thanks to all members who contribute so much of their time and knowledge in Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association. If you would like to volunteer to serve on any of our committees, please mention this desire to President Phil Adderley or any board member listed in the front of this publication.

Looking forward to cooler weather, lots of rain and seeing you at all of the remaining monthly meetings!

A HISTORY OF BENTON ROAD

Bossier Parish, LA

By Dale Jennings

The Red River plain along Benton Road between Bossier City and Benton is seeing its old cotton land transformed into subdivisions and other commercial usage. The river had historically deposited flood borne sediment out along its banks. As the overflow spread over the flat flood plain, the heavier sandy soil fell out first. The result was a broad band of sandy loam "river land" fronting the river. This relatively elevated ground was found to be very productive for growing cotton when the region's land was sold off by the government beginning in 1839. (The lighter clay-based sediment settled out farther back forming the "back land" or "stiff land," used primarily for grazing.)

The clearing of the river's "raft" or extended log jam by Captain Henry Miller Shreve in the mid-1830's permitted settlement of Louisiana's upper Red River valley region. Shreve achieved two of his three main objectives. In removing the impediment to the flow of the river, the worst of the flooding was alleviated, making the land habitable and receptive to planting. The opening of the river to navigation allowed the steamboat traffic so essential for transportation of produce, general commerce, and travel. The other aspect of Shreve's vision was to provide a Mississippi-Red River waterway from St. Louis and New Orleans up the river to Arkansas and the Indian Territory. That was less successful. The raft could not be kept clear beyond Carolina Bluff, midway between Shreveport and the Arkansas border. This circumstance gave added importance to the Shreveport-Arkansas land route on the Bossier Parish side of the river.

The higher ground along the east side of Red River presented an early travel corridor. The government's first regional land surveys in the late 1830's show stretches of roadway identified in places as the "Road from Shreveport to Long Prairie." Crossing the river at Shreveport, it lead north to the old southwest Arkansas settlement of Walnut Hill on Long Prairie (near present-day Bradley). Settlement was expanded on both sides of the river in the Shreveport area and the road now destined for Lewisville, Arkansas became known variously as the Shreveport and Lewisville, Shreveport-Arkansas or just "Arkansas" road. A large part of western Claiborne Parish extending eastward back from Red River was broken off to form Bossier Parish in 1843. Its first U.S. congressman and namesake, General Pierre Bossier, was instrumental in planning the postal routes. An early route to Arkansas would have as its southern leg the segment of the Arkansas road that is now Benton Road.

The granting of Louisiana statehood in 1812 did not result in endowment of federal land to the state. Likewise, the land on the west side of Red River ceded to the United States by the Caddo tribe in 1835 was not conveyed to Louisiana. This treaty land, soon to become Caddo Parish, was between Red River and a part of Mexico shortly to become the Republic of Texas. Land surveys were undertaken on both sides of the river with the objective of auctioning off the public domain. The first area land sold to

the public included the valuable tracts along the river between what is now Bossier City and Benton in Claiborne (Bossier) Parish. So too was the land on the opposite side of the river in Caddo Parish.

The opening of northwest Louisiana's upper Red River land to private ownership in 1839 drew buyers from afar, especially the southeastern states of Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas. This migration was not unlike an earlier land rush resulting from the shameful displacement of the Civilized Tribes from their southeastern homelands to the Indian Territory. The best land along the river went to those who already had a presence in the region. These "first buyers" included the names, Cane, Wallace, Pickett, Gilmer, Vawter and Marshall. Others who came shortly afterward included Brownlee, Vance, Arnold, Cash, Stinson, Marks, Spyker and Sandidge.

Part of the federal land in this area was not sold directly to individuals, but rather given to the state by a variety of means. The sixteenth section of each 36-section township was reserved for the school districts within for support of local public education. Other random tracts of land were allocated to the state as "seminary land" by legislative act. This was to generate revenue for the seminaries (secular state chartered academies). Low lying land located back from the river was classified as "swamp" and given to the state. The seminary and public school lands were sold either directly or indirectly to the planters. Additionally, military warrant land was awarded by the federal government to individuals as bounty for service in the nation's wars. The warrant entitlement to a specified number of acres was usually soon sold by the veteran and used by planters in assembling their plantations.

The subject area along the Arkansas (Benton) Road in Township 18 and 19, Range 13, was representative. Both contained considerable seminary and warrant land. Township 18, the southernmost of the two, had a river area Section 16 and a quantity of swamp land, most of which would be transferred to the plantation owners for reclamation.

The federal land was sold, or donated to the state, in random sized tracts. These parcels, 40-acre to full sized 640-acre (square mile) sections, were pieced together by their buyers into river plantations. Many were divided by the Red River between the two parishes. Numerous plantations were thus established in the twelve mile span between Cane's Landing (Bossier City) and the current town of Benton. Several were named for the points of land or peninsulas protruding out into the river.

Mary Bennett Cane's home plantation, Elysian Grove, was at Cane's Landing across the river from Shreveport. Just up river was the Kain Point Plantation; and then Pandora, Shady Grove, Southside, Cash Point, Kingston, Buck Hall, South Riverside, North Riverside, Gold Point, Honey Grove, Anchorage, Willow Chute, Cat Island and Rough and Ready. Other interspersed plantations had no name other than that of their owners.

The land features along the river were anything but static. The unstable banks were constantly being sloughed off by the angry river as it made its frequent changes of course. Many hundreds of acres of valuable land would be lost to the river. Along with it went anything that was not moved back, to include homes and other structures, family cemeteries and roadways. In the course of time most of the peninsulas would be cut off in order to straighten the meandering river and limit its encroachment – to include its threat to Benton Road.

The ownership and changes in ownership of the Benton Road river plantations is much too complex to be all encompassing here. In general, the Pickett, Gilmer and then Vance plantations would come to monopolize the six-mile span of the river in Township 19. George O. Gilmer and his adult son James Blair Gilmer from Alabama bought many tens of thousands of acres in Caddo and Bossier Parishes. James Belton Pickett and his wife Paulina from South Carolina did likewise. James Gilmer, a widower, and Paulina DeGraffenried Pickett were married soon after her husband's untimely death in 1842. They combined their plantations and established others until the total in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas numbered nearly twenty. Six of these were along Benton Road. They were from north to south Rough and Ready, Willow Chute, Gold Point, Buck Hall, Kingston and Kain Point Plantation. The couple had other plantations on the river above and below.

The largest tract of Gold Point lying on the Bossier side of the river was originally the bounty land entitlement of General Phil Thomas through his generalship in the War of 1812. He had just retired as United States congressman from Louisiana in 1835 when he received his warrant, which he soon sold. Half (649 acres) would be acquired by the Gilmers and comprise part of their Gold Point Plantation. The names Gold Point, Kingston, Buck Hall and Shady Grove were probably all generic and previously used names. Rough and Ready no doubt had some association with the nickname of one time Louisiana resident, President Zachary Taylor ("Old Rough and Ready"). Willow Chute was clearly named for Willow Chute Bayou which exited the river at that location.

George Oglethorpe Gilmer had other plantations in addition to his Plain Dealing home place. One was a large river plantation in Township 19, which he donated to his two daughters. They divided it between them. Mary and her husband, U.S. Senator John M. Sandidge, named their plantation Shady Grove. Sarah and her husband, Leonidas Spyker, called theirs, which had a river projection, Cash Point. Spyker, in an 1856 diary kept at his Hard Times Plantation, consistently referred to the place as "Cash's Point" rather than Cash Point. It's quite possible that his fellow planter, good friend and nearest neighbor, Patrick B. Cash, had a part in the naming of the plantation (perhaps for a "Cash Point" landmark in his native state of Tennessee).

Doctor James Washington (Wash) Vance arrived in Bossier Parish from South Carolina in time for the 1840 census. He practiced his profession several years before becoming a planter as well. He bought land, including a stretch of river land in Township 19, purchased from both his good friend James Gilmer and Cezaire Wallace. Wash was followed in migration by a number of his Vance kinsmen, four of whom were

also doctors. Two of the three who came over before the Civil War included his nephews, doctors Samuel and Rosborough Vance. Dr. Samuel Whitfield Vance married Mary Gilmer, a daughter of James Gilmer. Mr. Gilmer gave his daughter his Buck Hall Plantation – next to Wash Vance's Riverside Plantation – which the couple occupied and planted. Doctor Thomas Jefferson Vance acquired planting land on the river near the other two, but remained primarily a physician. The Vances would acquire other plantations on that stretch of Red River after the war.

Just below Cash Point, still in Township 19, was the Pandora Plantation (named from Greek mythology). David Vawter, early riverboat captain and Natchitoches steamboat company owner, was familiar with the upper Red River from the time of the clearance of the great raft. He purchased the Pandora peninsula when it became available in 1839, made it his plantation and moved his family there. Pandora had many subsequent owners, the first of whom was Thomas Gilmer. This branch of the Gilmer family arrived in Caddo Parish in the mid-1830's. After acquiring Pandora from Captain Vawter, he enlarged it by incorporating adjacent land he had on the east side of the Shreveport-Arkansas road.

Township 18, Range 13, along Red River and Benton Road just below had its own history. Among the earliest buyers on the lower end of the road were James and Mary Cane, the first inhabitants of the site across the river that would become Shreveport. Just above the Cane home place, James and Paulina Gilmer's Kain Point Plantation occupied a large irregular shaped peninsula. After its ownership by the Gilmers, its narrow neck was ditched across to put it on the west side of the river. Here it would be renamed Freestate Plantation. It is now the site of the Freestate Business Center, the Shreveport Downtown Airport and much more (but still in Bossier Parish). Cane's Landing evolved into the village of "Canes" and then Bossier City.

The next point or peninsula upriver now leads Interstate 220 traffic to the Red River bridge and into Caddo Parish. It once contained the other half of General Philemon Thomas' 1,280-acre military warrant. Thomas sold his unlocated entitlement to Felix Huston and George Poindexter (unlocated because in 1835 the region had not yet been surveyed). Huston would select and then sell the peninsula property to Christopher Ford of Ascension Parish in south Louisiana. After Ford's death, his widow sold his succession, which contained the Bossier land, to John Jeter, also a resident of south Louisiana. Later, Annie Jeter Carmouche and her husband Emile moved up from St Landry Parish to claim and live on her inherited part of the property. The Jeters owned and occupied an adjacent plantation, also along Benton Road. (This peninsular has since been greatly altered by the action of the river.)

The largest property owner on the Red River in Township 18 was wealthy De Soto Parish planter Col Henry Marshall. (This was a title of respect, but also a rank held in South Carolina as a colonel of militia prior to his coming to Louisiana in 1835.) He was the early owner of some 4,000 acres in the township, most acquired from the U.S. government and the state. His tracts of land, much of which was "swamp land," extended from near the present Brownlee Road south to just below the "Texas Road,"

now East Texas Street in Bossier City. In addition to government land, Marshall bought a great amount of property from individuals. This included the Section 16 school board tract acquired through Robert Stinson. He also bought the seminary land Section 17 through James Wills. Other early buyers of the Township 18 riverside land included Charles Sewall, Thomas Gilmer, Leonidas Spyker, James Marks and John Brownlee (who had come from South Carolina in the 1840's and acquired land along Red River around Benoit Bayou).

In 1860, stirrings of war in the East resounded through the Red River plantations along Benton Road. U.S. Senator John M. Sandidge is said to have consulted with Lincoln to fathom the intent of the government should the Southern states secede. Back in Bossier Parish he counseled restraint. He represented a like minded but minority faction in an election of Bossier delegates to attend a state conference to decide the state's destiny. Sandidge supported his state and the Confederate States of America when Louisiana left the Union. Colonel Marshall at his Land's End Plantation in De Soto Parish was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, and before that a Louisiana State Senator. A secessionist, he accepted a seat in the congress of the Southern government.

Doctor S. W. (Whitfield) Vance sponsored an infantry company, the "Vance Guards" (no doubt augmented by his wife's Gilmer family wealth). Having the production of more than eighty slaves to oversee, he claimed an exemption from military service, and later hired a substitute. Doctor Tom Vance didn't wait for a Bossier company to be formed, but went across the river and joined a Caddo Parish company.

William Calvin Vance was at this time a senior cadet at the Citadel, but after the war Captain Vance would become the largest post-war planter on the river. It would be his fate to take part in what was arguably the first engagement of the Civil War (in Charleston Harbor) as well as the last great battle of the war (the Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina). Cadet Cal Vance participated in the shelling of the Union "Star of the West" in December 1860 when that vessel made an unsuccessful attempt to reinforce the besieged Fort Sumter with 200 Federal troops, materiel and provisions. The mission commander's after action report described how he had been struck by cannon fire from the first battery to fire on them – learning only later that this was by a Citadel cadet battery on Morris Island near the entrance to the harbor. His was the first report of a hostile engagement recorded in the Congressional 128-book *The War of the Rebellion: a compilation of the Official Reports of the Union and Confederate Armies* (the "OR").

Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas were cut off from the rest of the Confederacy with the fall of Vicksburg in the summer of 1863. General E. Kirby Smith had only recently been placed in command of the Trans-Mississippi Department headquartered in Shreveport. He routed a telegraph line from Shreveport along the "Wire Road" through Fillmore and Minden to Monroe. His intent to link wire communications with the East was thwarted by the Union gaining control of the Mississippi River. He ran another line north up the Shreveport and Lewisville Road to the Plain Dealing Plantation. From

there it was strung northeastward along another road by way of Red Land and Shongaloo; and then in Arkansas through Magnolia and Camden to Little Rock. The second leg became known as the "Wire Road" or "Telegraph Road." General Smith now had telegraph communication between his headquarters and his subordinate commands in Arkansas.

In the spring of 1864, following the repulse of the Union army at the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill south of Shreveport, General Kirby Smith decided to confront Union General Steele in Arkansas. He divided his army into three prongs, each division with a different line of march north. General Walker took the route east to Minden and then up to Arkansas. Generals Churchill and Parsons took their divisions up the Shreveport-Lewisville Road to Benton, where they diverged. (A part of these forces would have been ferried across Red River, and part would have crossed by foot on the military pontoon bridge to Cane's Landing.) The divisions heading north on the Benton road passed by Fort Smith near Mrs. Cane's residence. This fortification anchored the Bossier batteries of the circular defenses of the Shreveport environs. At Benton (old Benton in retrospect), General Churchill continued on the road up to Plain Dealing and then on the telegraph road. General Parsons took the middle route through Rocky Mount, accompanied by General Smith. All divisions converged near Magnolia. In Arkansas, Union and Confederate forces clashed again. Smith's army won the field, but was unable to deliver a decisive blow and Steele retreated back to Little Rock.

As a side note: Lt Edward Cunningham, aide-de-camp to General Kirby Smith, accompanied Smith to Arkansas and wrote his uncle in Virginia about the campaign and the situation in Shreveport. He told how General Richard Taylor, General Smith's field commander (and son of President Taylor) and Smith had had a heated exchange over strategy going forward after the battles to the south. That General Taylor had been relieved for insubordination and was in Natchitoches awaiting reassignment. Cunningham's letter would find its way into the Congressional "OR" after the war, the dispatch having been captured enroute and forwarded to the War Department. Lincoln and his secretaries and generals must have found it both enlightening and amusing.

To be continued....

These Succession Notices were taken from "The Bienville Messenger; Sparta, LA, Vol.1, No. 7, December 2, 1865, Microfilm No 164. Microfilm located in the Noel Memorial Library, Microforms and Media Center, LSUS, Shreveport, LA.

Succession Notice

State of Louisiana
Parish of Bienville

In 11th Judicial District Court

Notice is hereby given that **Sarah E. Thomas**, by her attorney, **R. W. Campbell**, has filed in the Clerk's office of said parish, her petition to be appointed Administrator of the Succession of **Henry J. Thomas**, deceased.

Now, therefore, unless opposition be made thereto within ten days from the first publication of this notice, the prayer of the petitioner will be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Sparta, on this, the 14th day of November, **A.D.** 1865.

C. H. Murphey,
Clerk Dist. Court

Succession Notice

State of Louisiana
Parish of Bienville

In 11th Judicial District Court

Notice is hereby given that **John Waters**, by his attorneys, **Paxton** and **Stephens**, has filed in the Clerk's office of said parish, his petition to be appointed administrator of the succession of **James Waters**, deceased.

Now, therefore, unless opposition be made thereto within ten days from the first publication of this notice, the prayer of the petitioner will be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of the District Court at Sparta, parish and State aforesaid, on this, the 14th day of November, **A.D.** 1865.

CHAS. H. Murphey,
Clerk Dist. Court

Indian Princess: Self Delusion or Real Possibility

Presented by Peggy Suzanne LaCour, Hornbook Session on May 11, 2013

Elizabeth Shown Mills, an authority in the field of genealogical and historical research, wrote an invaluable book, *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace*.¹

In addition, Ms Mills maintains a website www.evidenceexplained.com that includes an archive of QuickLessons. QuickLesson 7 is entitled "Family Lore and Indian Princesses" in which the author reminds us of the frequency with which families have various stories and myths, including the very southern...my third great-grand mother was an Indian Princess. I laughed out loud when I read that as I remember by father teasing my mother about being "an Apache." My eye was drawn to a quote by Elizabeth Shown Mills in a separate box with noteworthy font on p. 3 as follows:

"Finding random documents to support what we want to believe is not research. It's self-delusion." So is there any truth to this story?
Am I an Indian princess??

Highlights from QuickLesson 7: Family Lore and Indian Princesses ²

In the 1970's there was a shift in cultural attitudes and "minority ancestry" became "both chic and profitable." (p. 1) In this lesson, there is a family story written down in 1950 about Thomas Carpenter Jones, who supposedly was still living at age 108, was a Revolutionary War veteran, with his wife Mollie being half Indian. By 1984, descendants locate five sets of records, all original materials that appear to "prove" their family story. Yet as the details are looked at more closely, questions arise: One source states this man's citizenship was stripped. Why? Is it even the same man? Land records list children leading to assumptions about his longevity and family researchers begin to think he had more than one family. (pp. 1-3)

Family History Standards require that we conduct a reasonably exhaustive search for and use of all known and discoverable records for the appropriate places, events, and time frame. (p.3) Further research eventually shows two men with the same first and last name, different wives, different children, different lives. (p.4)

As of today, I have no evidence at all of an Apache ancestor. However, there is a tantalizing clue on the other side of my family as Samuel Barron obtains a Pass Port through the Creek nation in 1806. But then, there is "nothing" reasonably exhaustive about my research at this point.

¹ Elizabeth Shown Mills, CG, CGL, FASG, FUGA, FNGS, *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace*, 2nd ed. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2009).

² Elizabeth Shown Mills, "Quick Lesson 7: Family Lore and Indian Princesses," *Evidence Explained: Historical Analysis Citation & Source Usage* (<http://www.evidenceexplained.com/content/quicklesson-7-Family-Lore-and-Indian-Princess>. Access date: 3 Dec 2012).

[Second of four pages]

"FAMILY RECORD"			
BIRTHS.		BIRTHS.	
[A #1]	<i>Lucy Willcox Clarke</i> <i>August 30. 1812</i> <i>James Willard Clarke. July 20. 1815</i> <i>Elizabeth Ann Clarke. April 27. 1817</i> <i>Dwight Henry Clarke. March 2* 1819</i> <i>Ethan Case Clarke. Dec 16. 1820</i> <i>Hannah Henry Clarke. Oct 7. 1822</i> <i>Peter Welcome Clarke April 14. 1826</i> <i>John Ray Clarke. April 9. 1828</i> <i>Francis George Clarke. Nov 22. 1830</i>	[A # 1]	<i>Ethan Clarke March 30. 1789</i> <i>Rachel Case Dec 28. 1792</i> <i>Leeman M'Neil Jany 31 1792</i> <i>Fitch Church July 19. 1789</i> <i>George M'Neil. May 18. 1816</i> <i>Fitch M Church. Oct 9. 1829</i> <i>Ann Eliza M'Neil. March 23. 1813</i> <i>Frederick M'Neil. May 3. 1818</i> <i>James M'Neil. June 20. 1821</i>
	<hr/> <i>Rachel Elizabeth McNeil</i> <i>Born April 10. 1845</i> <i>Catherine Hannah McNeil Jan 3. 1850</i> <i>Richard Clarke Van Ingen June 23. 1850</i> <i>Rachel Elizabeth Van Ingen</i> <i>John Abram. Van Ingen Oct 21st 1851</i>		<hr/> <i>Frederick Sandy Clarke</i> <i>son Jd W. Clarke Jan 24 1847</i> <i>James Winslow Clarke Aug 14 1842</i> <i>Clarke [Interlined]</i> <i>Clement Sands March 15. 1850</i> <i>Rachel Louisa Van Inger Feb. 15. 1849</i>
[A # 7]	<hr/> <i>Hannah Catherine Van Ingen</i> <i>July 1st 1853</i> <i>Henry De Lancey Van Ingen</i> <i>Sarah Lucy Van Ingen</i> <i>James W^m Van Ingen</i> <i>Frank Bockee [sic] Clarke Feb 17th [sic] 1863</i> <i>Henry Bockee Clarke.</i> <i>Sept 8th [sic] 1864.</i> <i>Herbert W^m Clarke</i> <i>James Winslow Clarke</i>	[A #7]	<hr/> <i>Anna Elizabeth Clarke</i> <i>parents John & Elizabeth Clarke</i> <i>Aug. 21. 1855</i>
	<div style="position: relative; height: 100px;"> <div style="position: absolute; right: 0; top: 0; transform: rotate(90deg); transform-origin: right top;"> <i>Sons of F. G. Clarke [sic]</i> </div> </div>		<hr/> <i>Grace Clarke Hayes.</i> <i>(parents_ Rachel & Cory Hayes)</i> <i>Aug. 14. 1874</i> <hr/> <i>Robert W Hayes</i> <i>parents Catherine & Nathan Hayes</i> <i>May. 12. 1883.</i> <hr/> <i>Elizabeth Helena Stone</i> <i>Sept. 1883</i>
<hr/> <i>Mary Stone</i> _ [This line entered in the bottom margin below the border art.]		[A # 5]	

[End of second page]

[Third of four pages]

FAMILY RECORD	
DEATHS. Births	DEATHS
[A #8] <i>John and Hannah Clarke</i> <i>grandparents of Ethan Clarke</i>	<i>Lucy Clarke</i> Aug 30. 1812 [A #1] <i>Frederick Sands Clarke</i> Sep 30. 1847 [A #8] <i>Catherine wife of J^r W Clarke</i> March 21. 1850
<i>Henry Clarke</i> Dec 2. 1756 <i>Catherine Pendleton</i> March 13. [interlined below "March 13"] 1757 <i>parents of Ethan Clarke</i>	<i>Ethan Clarke</i> Feb 8 th . 1857 <i>Rachel Clarke</i> Aug 25 th . 1854
<i>Henry Clarke</i> Dec 16. 1777 <i>Phebe</i> ----- Sept 28. 1779 <i>Sarah</i> ----- July 25. 1781 <i>Oliver Pendleton</i> ----- March 29. 1782 <i>John Vilot</i> ----- Apr 16. 1785 <i>Elizabeth M.</i> ----- " 30, 1787 <i>Ethan</i> ----- March 30. 1789 <i>Welcome Arnold</i> ----- Mar 25. 1787 <i>Catherine</i> ----- Apr 17. 1793 <i>Palyna</i> ----- July 20. 1795 <i>Samuel Ray</i> ----- Nov 6. 1800	<i>Rachel Louisa Van Ingen</i> Sept 29 th . 1856 <i>Clement Sands Clarke</i> Nov 25 th . 1855 <i>Richard Clarke Van Ingen</i> Sept 11 th . 1851 <i>Fanny DeLancey Van Ingen</i> <i>Sarah Lucy Van Ingen</i> <i>Frank Bockee Clarke</i> Sept 14 th [sic] 1863 <i>Margaret Case</i> August 23 ^d 1861.
<i>Peter Case</i> March 16. 1751 <i>Elizabeth Cowell his wife</i> June 18. 1755 <i>parents of Rachel Case</i>	
<i>Margaret Case</i> Jan 23. 1777 <i>Henry Case</i> ----- July 11. 1779 <i>Ann Case</i> ----- Oct 15. 1780 <i>Matthias</i> ----- Nov 1. 1782 <i>Elizabeth</i> ----- Sept 2. 1784 <i>John</i> ----- Oct 23. 1786	
	Births
	<i>Hannah Case</i> March 6. 1790 <i>Rachel Case</i> Dec 28. 1792

[End of third page]

[Fourth of four pages]

"FAMILY RECORD"			
DEATHS.		DEATHS.	
[A # 8]	<i>Dwight Henry Clarke</i> [G.?] Son of Ethan Clarke Apr 17. 1874	<i>Ann Eliza M^e Neil</i>	<i>April 3. 1816</i>
		<i>Frederick M^e Neil</i>	<i>March 16. 1820</i>
	<i>James Winslow Clarke.</i> son of J. W. Clarke June 1. 1869	<i>James M^e Neil</i>	<i>Nov 25. 1822</i>
[A # 5] [Entry for Hannah is an overwrite of what appears to be the same information]	<i>James Willard Clarke</i> July 1878 Hannah H. Mc Neill died Aug. 13th 1880	<i>Fitch M Church</i>	<i>Dec 15. 1845</i>
	<i>Elizabeth Ann Clarke</i> Jan. 28. 1887.		
[A # 9]	<i>Catherine H McNeill Hayes</i> Sept 2. 1889		

[Date for Fitch M. Church is an overwrite of the same apparent information]

[End of fourth page]

[End of Transcription]

Graphological Handwriting Analysis [Personality Traits], by Doris Hunt.

There were nine (9) unique unknown writers. The first handwritten inscription was penned by Mrs. George McNeil. Hannah Henry Clarke McNeil was presented the Bible on December 25, 1843 by her mother, Mrs. E. Clarke.

Mrs. McNeil's Spencerian Cursive European Script was penned with a very smooth steady, equally spaced processional flow of characters. Her penmanship was definitely a work of art displayed throughout the handwritten pages. She dwelled in the upper zone of the three zones of handwriting which revealed intellectual thoughts and imagination. There is also an indication of the middle zone which meant that she dealt with the day-to-day aspects of life, like caring for the home, family, paying the bills, and social concerns. She was a quick thinker and very creative as indicated by the thin loops of the "l's" and "h's".

The second writer also had a Spencerian Script that was not quite as flourished as the previous writer which indicates that this writer was not as self-assured and confident as the previous writer. The spacing was not equal and more of a middle zone characteristic capable of expressing an emotional energy while dealing with the pressures of daily life.

The third writer had a straight baseline format indicating the possibility of being tense and over disciplined. The small writing points to the appearance of someone who had the ability to concentrate on minor detail for long periods of time. They are usually not easily distracted by outside forces. The writer was possibly a scientist, researcher of bookkeeper. People who write small like to work alone and are usually conservative and thrifty.

The fourth writer wrote with a very light or soft pressure revealing a lack of energy. However, the baseline format is only slightly wavy, revealing no inner emotional turmoil.

The fifth writer had a very unique handwriting style, possibly a modified version of the Palmer Cursive Script. The upper zone thin looping suggested someone who was an abstract thinker with goals and ambitions. The slanted letters to the right signals one who responded strongly to emotional situations. Their heart also ruled their mind.

The sixth writer illustrated compressed spacing between words which indicated a need to be close to others or preferred crowds. The upper zone thin loops revealed a quick thinker who was ambitious.

Writer number seven expressed an emotional energy with the heavy dark ink impression of each character. An undetermined amount of pressure was exerted upon the soft surface. The underside page revealed the pressure as well as the "bleed-through" darkness of characters. Writers with heavy pressure are usually highly successful. They have a lot of vitality and their emotional experiences last for an extended period of time.

Writer number eight exemplified the Palmer Script style of writing which is a simplified version of the Spencerian Script. The average spacing between letters pointed to a person who was self-confident and felt comfortable and at ease. However, this writer dwelled more in the middle zone and dealt more with the day-to-day aspects of life with family and home.

The wide spacing between most letters revealed that the final writer, most of the time, avoided contact with people as much as possible and may have had problems dealing with others. However, the left slant indicated that the writer tried to keep emotions under control. The writer was also a quick thinker who concentrated more on daily activities without much emphasis on material wealth.

Commentary, Philip Adderley, CG

Ms. Doris Hunt prepared the transcription above using guidelines provided in Mary McCampbell Bell, CALS, CGL, "Transcripts and Abstracts," Chapter 16 in Elizabeth Shown Mills, editor, *Professional Genealogy, A Manual for Researchers, Writers, Editors, Lecturers, and Librarians* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2001). I had the privilege of working with her in a minor editorial capacity on occasion, but the final interpretations and content decisions are hers. Readers are encouraged to use her work (and Ms. Bell's guidelines) as a model reference for their own transcriptions.

Ms. Hunt's handwriting analysis reflects one of two very different types used in the field today—*Graphological Handwriting Analysis*, which focuses on the author's personality traits. The second major type is *Forensic Document Examination*, which focuses on the handwritten samples' physical and structural characteristics. In the latter type, a Forensic Document Examiner (FDE) typically compiles the natural variation in a *known* author's samples (called exemplars) and then compares the structural characteristics in a document of unknown authorship against the known author's variations. References can be provided upon request.

What is a First Cousin, Twice Removed?

By Genealogy.com

[This article was written by Genealogy.com staff.]

If someone walked up to you and said "Howdy, I'm your third cousin, twice removed," would you have any idea what they meant? Most people have a good understanding of basic relationship words such as "mother," "father," "aunt," "uncle," "brother," and "sister." But what about the relationship terms that we don't use in everyday speech? Terms like "second cousin" and "first cousin, once removed"? We don't tend to speak about our relationships in such exact terms ("cousin" seems good enough when you are introducing one person to another), so most of us aren't familiar with what these words mean.

Relationship Terms

Sometimes, especially when working on your family history, it's handy to know how to describe your family relationships more exactly. The definitions below should help you out.

Cousin (a.k.a "first cousin")

Your first cousins are the people in your family who have two of the same grandparents as you. In other words, they are the children of your aunts and uncles.

Second Cousin

Your second cousins are the people in your family who have the same great-grandparents as you, but not the same grandparents.

Third, Fourth, and Fifth Cousins

Your third cousins have the same great-great-grandparents, fourth cousins have the same great-great-great-grandparents, and so on.

Removed

When the word "removed" is used to describe a relationship, it indicates that the two people are from different generations. You and your first cousins are in the same generation (two generations younger than your grandparents), so the word "removed" is *not* used to describe your relationship.

The words "once removed" mean that there is a difference of one generation. For example, your mother's first cousin is your first cousin, once removed. This is because your mother's first cousin is one generation younger than your grandparents and you are two generations younger than your grandparents. This one-generation difference equals "once removed."

Twice removed means that there is a two-generation difference. You are two generations younger than a first cousin of your grandmother, so you and your grandmother's first cousin are first cousins, twice removed.

Relationship Charts Simplify Everything

Now that you have an idea of what these different words mean, take a look at the chart below. It's called a relationship chart, and it can help you figure out how different people in your family are related. It's much simpler than it looks, just follow the instructions.

Instructions for Using a Relationship Chart

1. Pick two people in your family and figure out which ancestor they have in common. For example, if you chose yourself and a cousin, you would have a grandparent in common.
2. Look at the top row of the chart and find the first person's relationship to the common ancestor.
3. Look at the far left column of the chart and find the second person's relationship to the common ancestor.
4. Determine where the row and column containing those two relationships meet.

Common Ancestor	Child	Grandchild	G-grandchild	G-g-grandchild
Child	Sister or Brother	Nephew or Niece	Grand-nephew or niece	G-grand-nephew or niece
Grandchild	Nephew or Niece	First cousin	First cousin, once removed	First cousin, twice removed
G-grandchild	Grand-nephew or niece	First cousin, once removed	Second cousin	Second cousin, once removed
G-g-grandchild	G-grand-nephew or niece	First cousin, twice removed	Second cousin, once removed	Third cousin

Just When You Thought You Had it

When you are working with older records, be aware that the meaning of the word "cousin," along with the meanings of other relationship terms, have changed over time.

The Glossary section of the Learning Center [[Genealogy.com](http://www.genealogy.com)] can help you with any confusing relationship terms, including those in Latin.

When tracing an ancestry it is common to encounter records filled with obsolete, archaic, or legal terms that can be difficult to interpret. Misinterpreting these terms can make the difference between linking persons to the right generation, parents, spouse or children. Understanding exactly what is stated in any record is vital before attempting to move to the next generation. Inexperienced or impatient genealogists undervalue the quality of their research by applying present-day definitions to documents created in an earlier century. Take the time to use the glossary provided here and other excellent dictionaries, genealogical reference books and encyclopedias to interpret documents correctly.

Additional Resources

- Henry Campbell Black. *Black's Law Dictionary*. 6th ed. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co., 1990.
- Paul Drake. *What Did They Mean by That?: A Dictionary of Historical Terms for Genealogists*. Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, Inc. 1994.
- Arlene Eakle and Johni Cerny, eds. *The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy* Salt Lake City, Utah: Ancestry Publishing, 1984.
- Barbara Jean Evans. *The New A to Zax: A Comprehensive Genealogical Dictionary for Genealogists and Historians*. 2nd ed. (Champaign, Ill.: the author, 1990.)

ELIAS BLUNT

By Mary Blunt

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"Shut you mouth, or I'll make it ten years."

Elias Blunt was arrested and tried before Reese Perkins, the first Justice of the Peace of Calcasieu Parish Louisiana. Perkin's Court was administered with more backwoods justice than with fine legal points. When Elias Blunt was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for harboring a runaway Negro belonging to John Henderson, there was meager evidence for the arrest. It seems that early one morning the Negro was seen leaving Blunt's residence. Upon this evidence, Elias Blunt was arrested and tried before Perkins. Because the "runaway" was at Blunt's house to visit his wife, who was owned by Blunt, it was deemed a "heinous offence" and the verdict handed down by Perkins was a sentence of five years in the penitentiary. When Blunt attempted to plead for a mitigation of the punishment as he was a poor man with a large family, Perkins thundered out - "Shut you mouth, or I'll make it ten years."

Perkins started his son down the road with Blunt to the penitentiary and gave him a note to Mr. Bell at Opelousas, to assist the boy in landing the prisoner at the penitentiary. On the outskirts of the town, they met up with Bell and handed him the note. When Bell read it, he inquired of the young man where the prisoner was. "Here he is," said the young man pointing to Blunt. "Young man" said Bell, stepping aside with him and speaking low that Blunt might not hear him, "you had better take that man back and turn him loose. Your father had no right to sentence him to the penitentiary, and if some of the Opelousas lawyers get hold of the story, they will give you trouble, so the best thing you can do is to get back home as quick as possible and release your prisoner." The boy took him at his word and went back. The prisoner, Blunt, was released and the matter was hushed up.¹

The next incident between Elias Blunt and Reese Perkins was found in St. Landry Court Case No. 20882522 in the year 1825. "Elias Blount claims that the defendants with force and arms broke and entered into his dwelling and plantation and "seized and took divers goods and chattels" According to Blount, the defendants stole furniture from his home for "the space of twenty days" and from his plantation, took four slaves which they returned thirty days later. During his slaves' absence, his crops were damaged for "want of the work, labor care and diligence". Blount also charged the defendants with assaulting and kidnapping his wife, Elizabeth Chance, claiming that with great force and violence the defendants pulled and dragged her about, forcing and compelling

¹ Southwest Louisiana Biographical and Historical by William Henry Perrin, 1891, Chapter V, Calcasieu Parish.

her from her home to the home of Reese Perkins where she was detained for three days. Elizabeth was so harshly and cruelly abused and maltreated that her health was impaired for two months. Blount contended that during her recovery, he was obliged to "lay out and expend a large sum" for her lost comfort, benefit, and assistance "in his domestic affairs". Blount asked for \$500 in damages for the furniture, \$1,000 for the kidnapping of the slaves, \$500 for the damage to the crops, and \$1,000 for the assault on his wife. This case was dismissed 23 May, 1826. The Defendants were: Hardy Coward, Richard Coward, John Henderson, Michael Neil, William Neyland, James Perkins, and Reese Perkins.²

John Henderson was the owner of the "runaway Negro" mentioned in the History of Calcasieu Parish report who went to visit his wife who was owned by Elias Blunt. Reese Perkins was the Judge Elias was tried before and it is likely that James Perkins was the son who was escorting Elias to the penitentiary in Opelousas when Mr. Bell told him to take him back and release him. Was it possible this event took place first and in retaliation for his petition against Hardy Coward, Richard Coward, John Henderson, and others, Elias Blunt was charged with the "heinous offense" of harboring a runaway slave? To add more "fuel to the fire" it seems that Elias Blunt owned land on the west bank of the Quelqueshue (Calcasieu) River and operated the Blunt Ferry near where present day Westlake, Louisiana is located. Blunt's land was adjacent to Reese Perkins property where Perkins and Hardy Coward were in the business of operating cattle ferries. Not only was Reese Perkins the Justice of Peace but he and Hardy Coward were well known to all cattlemen who drove herds on the Opelousas Trail from Texas to New Orleans and were said to have controlled both side of the river cattle crossings at what is now Lake Charles, Louisiana.³

Was Elias Blunt's ferry an unwelcome competition and this caused most of the trouble he found himself in at times with Reese Perkins and Hardy Coward? "Elias Blunt, of the parish of St. Landry, assignee of Archibald Smith, filed his notice, claiming by virtue of inhabitation, occupation, and cultivation, a tract of land situated on the west bank of the Quelqueshue (Calcasieu) river, at a place called Blunt's Ferry, bounded below by William and George Smith, and containing six hundred and forty acres. In 1827, before the government surveys had been extended over the township in which this claim was situated, Elias Blunt sold his inchoate claim and land to the heirs of James Ashworth, deceased, for the sum of \$500.⁴ Next, Elias moved to a new location near the present day town of LeCompte, Louisiana, Section 34 of Township 2 North, Range 1 East approximately 2.5 miles Northeast of the city of LeCompte which is now located in Rapides Parish. In June, 1836, Needham Coward, Jr. was appointed Constable in and for the Parish of St Landry. A land transaction recorded this same month, 11 June, 1836 shows that Elias Blunt sold land to

² 1825 St Landry Court Case #20882522

³ The Butler Legacy

⁴ Decisions Relating to the Public Lands, pg. 617, Vol 4 Private Land Claim Act June 2, 1858, Elias Blunt

Jos. D. Thompson and James Morrison for \$5,000.⁵ By 1840, Elias Blunt and his oldest son Alexander obtained land grants in Caddo Parish and were on the 1840 Caddo census.⁶ However, in 1838, Alexander Blunt recorded his cattle brand in Caddo Parish indicating the Blunts were there sometime between 1836 and 1838.⁷

Elias Blunt arrived in Louisiana Territory sometime after 1803 when he is found listed on a list of Land Grants West of the Pearl River⁸ Also, William Perrin mentions in his Southwest Louisiana Biographical history that among the earliest settlers of Calcasieu parish Reese Perkins was on the east side of the Calcasieu River along with the LeBlues, Charles Sallier, Jacob Ryan. He states that West of the river were, among others, Joseph Cornow, Hiran Ours, Dempsey Ile, Hardy Coward and John, his brother, William and Archibald Smith, Elias Blunt, David Choate, Philip Deviers, Joshua Johnson, John Gilchrist, George Ower, Issac Foster, Joseph Clark, Mitchell Neal, John Henderson and a man named Self.⁹

Elias was born about 1775 possibly in North Carolina. There is no documentation yet to support this, however, there is evidence on some of the other Louisiana Blunts who arrived early to Louisiana that they all were natives of North Carolina where even today the Blunt/Blount name is quite famous. The St. Helena Court provides documentation to prove that James Blount/Blunt living in the Parish of St. Helena in October, 1811 is the father of Elias.¹⁰ (James Blount of St. Helena Parish gave to his son, Elias Blount, "a gang of wild hogs running on the west side of the Amite River, and a feather bed").

By 1795 Elias married Phoebe Abram Shaw in Warren County, Georgia.¹¹ A James Blunt/Blount is listed in several early Georgia Court Records in Warren County as witness to many transactions. He also served on the Grand Jury in 1799. Also, James Blunt is on the Washington County Georgia Headrights granted by the Georgia Colonial and State Governments from 1754 to 1800 where Revolutionary soldiers were given bounty land grants as payment for their service in the American Revolution. This suggests that James, father of Elias Blunt was probably in the American Revolution in North Carolina, then moved to Georgia after 1784 when the Georgia Bounty land awards were given out. On April 26, 1805, James Blunt Sr., Tickfaw, St. Helena District states he had lived in the same county in Georgia (County of Washington), Georgia, as Benjamin Kitchens and he knew Kitchens left Georgia about 7 years ago (abt 1798), owing debts and leaving his family. Blunt also stated that he knew

⁵ 1836 Land Record

⁶ 1840 Caddo Parish Census

⁷ Caddo Parish Court Record

⁸ Land Grants West of Pearl River

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Conveyance Record St. Helena Parish Court Record 4 Oct. 1811

¹¹ Warren County Georgia Marriage License

Thomas B. Reathurford (Clerk of the Superior Court of Washington County), David Blacksheer, B. Hopson (Sheriff) and Benjamin Griffith in Georgia and that they were very respectable men. Deposition of James Blunt. From this we know that James Blount/Blunt once lived in Washington County, Georgia, probably about 1798.

By 1810, several Blunts/Blounts (Stephen, Hugh, and Luke show up on the 1810 Census for Iberville Parish.¹² They are all living next to each other on the left bank of the Mississippi River. James does not show up. However, Stephen has an older male age 45 and older living with him which is possibly James, the father of this bunch. Also, Elias Blunt is not found in the 1810 Census of Louisiana. Elias, however, is mentioned in an 1805 document as living between Tangipahoa and Pearl Rivers and signing a petition for the expulsion of Alexander Bookter as (Spanish) Alcalde of St. Helena Parish along with James Blunt, Stephen Blunt, and Abraham Spears. By 1812 Elias Blunt enlisted in the War of 1812 as a private along with a William Blunt, Sgt Both served in the same Louisiana Regiment.¹³

On the St Landry Census of 1820 Elias Blunt is found with wife Phoebe, six children and two slaves. Listed in the same household are two males under age 10 (born 1811-1820), (names unknown), one male age 10-15 years (Alexander born 1808), one unknown male age 16-25 (born 1795-1804). One female, under 10 (Malinda, born 1815), and one female, (name unknown) age 10-15 (born 1805-1810). Probably this female is the daughter who married Aaron Allen. Evidently Aaron Allen and the Blunt daughter ___ Allen died at the same time in either Rapides or Caddo Parish. Three grandchildren - Nancy, William, and Benjamin Allen are mentioned in the Elias Blunt 1844 Caddo Parish Succession. They also are listed in 1840 on the Caddo Parish Census living in the Elias Blunt household, indicating that the parents had died.

Perhaps Elias's first wife, Phoebe died about the time that daughter Mary Blunt was born in 1821. Phoebe is listed on the 1820 Census but by 1830 on the Rapides Parish Census, the wife of Elias Blunt is much younger, indicating that sometime between 1820 and 1826 Phoebe has died and Elias has married Elizabeth Chance. When the St. Landry Court Case was filed in 1825, the wife of Elias Blunt mentioned is Elizabeth Chance. By 1830, Elias Blunt is on the Rapides Parish Census with wife, Elizabeth¹⁴ and she also shows up in 1840 on the Caddo Parish Census.¹⁵

The known children of Elias Blunt and Phoebe Abram Shaw are Alexander Blunt (1808 - 1875), Unknown daughter Blunt Allen (1810 - 1840), (Malinda Blunt McCrorey (3 Feb. 1815 - 18 Feb. 1858), Mary Blunt Robinson (1821 - 1880). Children of Elias Blunt and Elizabeth Chance are Mary Amanda Blunt

¹² 1810 Iberville Census

¹³ War of 1812 Record

¹⁴ Census of 1830 Rapides Parish Louisiana

¹⁵ Census of 1840 Caddo Parish Louisiana

Bonner (1825-1843), Elias Benjamin Blunt (1828 – 1872) and Lawrence Carroll Blunt (1832-1902).*

Elias Blunt died in Caddo Parish prior to February, 1844 when the Caddo Parish Succession of Elias Blunt was filed by his wife, Elizabeth. A forty-four page court document, this Succession lists the surviving children, their spouses, and the Allen grandchildren. Washington Jenkins, Caddo Parish's first District Court Judge ordered an inventory of all properties, including cattle, oxen, horses, sheep, hogs, and household goods. Even items such as sewing threads and how many bonnets Elizabeth had were included in the inventory. Also, included were the slaves, their names and slave children. Elizabeth was appointed tutrix for the two minor children, Lawrence Blunt and Benjamin Allen (grandson). William and Mary Blunt Robinson were named as under-tutrix.

At the auction, Elizabeth managed to buy, with cash and a few notes, all of the Elias Blunt inventory which totaled more than \$10,000, a considerable amount of money in 1844. Two years later, after the Succession was finalized, Elizabeth Blunt married Jeremiah H. Gilbert, a next door neighbor in Caddo Parish 16 July, 1846.¹⁶ Lawrence Blunt, youngest son of Elias Blunt and Elizabeth Chance was fourteen years old. Elizabeth died in Caddo Parish about seven years later sometime in 1853. Jeremiah Gilbert is mentioned in this Succession, however he seems to have "disappeared" sometime after 1852. The Final Account of her Estate was filed June 1, 1855 and the Blunt Estate finally divided among the Blunt heirs which included grandson, Benjamin Allen.

Note:

Alexander Blunt/Blount m. *Sapphire Mary (Polly) Simmons* 11 June, 1835. He died 27 Dec. 1875 in Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana.

Unknown daughter (?) Blunt m. *Aaron Allen* about 1833 probably in Rapides Parish. She and Aaron died prior to 1840 possibly Caddo Parish or Rapides.

Malinda Blunt m. *William McCrorey* in Rapides Parish about 1832. After 1850, they moved to Polk County, Texas where Malinda died 18 Feb. 1858.

Mary Blunt m. *William Robinson* about 1835. They were living in Caddo Parish June, 1843 when Elias deeded 160 acres of land to his daughter, Mary Robinson. They moved to Lamar County, Texas where she died in 1880.

Mary Amanda Blunt m. *Robert Bonner* 2, July, 1840 in Caddo Parish. She died in childbirth 1843 in Caddo Parish.

Elias Benjamin Blunt m. *Elizabeth Manning* 25 July, 1846. By 1854 he moved to Tyler County, Texas. Later he moved to Marion County, Texas where he died about 1872.

Lawrence C. Blunt m. *Cornelia Frances Cox* 18 October, 1866. He died in DeSoto Parish 2 Sept 1902.

Benjamin Allen m. *Sarah A. Howell* in 1864 and died in DeSoto Parish sometime prior to 1870.

¹⁶ Marriage Record Caddo Parish 16 July, 1846

END NOTES

1. *Southwest Louisiana Biographical and Historical by William Henry Perrin, 1891, Chapter V, Calcasieu Parish.*
2. *1825 St. Landry Court Case #20882522*
3. *The Butler Legacy*
4. *Decisions Relating to the Public Lands, pg. 617, Vol 4 Private Land Claim Act June 2, 1858, Elias Blunt*
5. *1836 Land Record*
6. *1840 Caddo Parish Census*
7. *Caddo Parish Court Record*
8. *Land Grants West of Pearl River*
9. *Ibid*
10. *Conveyance Record St. Helena Parish Court Record 4 Oct. 1811*
11. *Warren County Georgia Marriage License*
12. *1810 Iberville Census*
13. *War of 1812 Records*
14. *Census of 1830 Rapides Parish Louisiana*
15. *Census of 1840 Caddo Parish Louisiana*
16. *Marriage Record Caddo Parish 16 July, 1846*

PERIODICAL EXCHANGE REVIEW

Compiled by Glenda Efferson Bernard

The Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association is part of an exchange program with other genealogical societies across the nation. The idea is to obtain newsletters and bulletins from these various societies in exchange for a copy of "The Genie." This very successful endeavor benefits genealogists who visit the Broadmoor Branch of the Shreve Memorial Library in Shreveport, Louisiana. The items discussed in this article, along with many others, are found on a rotating magazine rack to one's right upon entering the Genealogy Department.

The purpose of this article is to acquaint the reader with several publications which may be of interest in research. Generally speaking, one can find more data about the person of interest if research is covered in his locale before searching nationwide. For example, regional articles may provide an early church roster with just the name needed while a magazine showcased to reach statewide readers may not include such detail.

Numerous exchange copies have been deposited recently into the library's collection. Some interesting ones include:

St Louis Genealogical Society Quarterly, Volume 46, Number 1, Spring 2013, is published by the St Louis Genealogical Society, 31 pages. This edition highlights various types of articles. A sampling would include an explanation of technology available such as the use of the snipping tool found on Windows 7. Two rather lengthy articles on the merchants of early St Louis such as Will Levy, architect, Col. Moses Shoenberg and David May, May Department Store executives and Morton J. May are so intriguing. These men were friends in St Louis and were influential in the family of the author, Ken Webb. The articles, "Upstairs: Merchants, a Commodity Dealer and an Architect of the Fourth City" and "Upstairs, Downstairs, and an Overheard Conversation, Part 2" include numerous photos of the people and the buildings in old St. Louis at the turn of the century. Also in the volume, one would find a general explanation of genealogical importance, "Cite Your Sources" by Ted Steele and a very interesting showcase of "Churches and Synagogues in St. Louis County; Oldest Surviving Buildings by Denomination." This latter article is a listing and a collection of photographs of these structures.

The Carroll County Genealogical Quarterly, Summer, 2013, Volume XXXIV, Number 2, is published by the Carroll county Genealogical Society, Carrollton, Georgia, 36 pages. This quarterly highlights the article "Items of Genealogical Interest, Carroll County Times—1873." Ted O. Brooke's continuing article from the Spring, 2013 Quarterly is seven+ pages long and includes obituaries, weddings and general bits of local information. "1854 Carroll County Tax Digest" is available in this volume as well as the "1938 District School Accounts," which is abstracted by Debbie Zouras. This reviewer loved an article found by the society in the Map Drawer in Special Collections, "List of Articles Found in Old Corner Stone, 1892-1893." This appears to be a collection of items placed in the late 1890s and opened in 1928 to look back upon earlier days in the community. Several calendar donations, post cards, a toy spoon, a 5 cent piece dated 1869, etc.

Hopkins County Heritage, June 2013, Volume 30, Number 2 is a 30 page newsletter compiled by the Hopkins County Genealogical Society of Sulphur Springs, Texas. This contribution appears to center upon Bible records. For instance several pages are devoted to Bible records of the Pate Family in Hopkins County. Marriage records, a genealogy of the primary ancestors along with photos of various branches from yesterday until today are a part of a donation to the archives from this family. Two other sets of Bible records are available to readers: The Farris and Braden family records and the Milstead families. Also, Earl Pogue includes an article in which he researched "George B. Boomer—New Yorker Comes to Hopkins County." The last entry is of rather recent history, "1939-1940 and 1941-1942 Austin School PTA," detailing lists of members and officers, program topics and purchases by the PTA such as "cocoa and sugar to be added to the milk supplied at school because more children will drink the milk mixed this way."

The Louisiana Genealogical Register, Vol. LIX, No. 2, Summer, 2013, published by the Louisiana Genealogical and Historical society is forty pages in length. A well- researched biography about Henry Watkins Allen and his family of West Baton Rouge begins this summer edition. Another shorter biography is in this publication, "Claude Joseph Villars Du Breuil," a prominent designer and builder of South Louisiana's canal and levee system, by Warren Mills. The concluding article is "Remembrances of Joseph Prochaska, Jr., and Mary Prochaska Kramel of Their Early Life in the United States." This German immigrant family to the United States moved to Iowa, then Kansas and finally to Louisiana. A genealogical chart encompasses numerous pages on this family.

Terrebonne Life Lines, Vol. 32, No. 1, Spring, 2013 is published by the Terrebonne Genealogical Society of Houma, Louisiana, and is 100 pages long. This is a huge edition and has a plethora of articles relative to the area. "1909 St. Francis Baptismal Register Index" is a listing along with the record number submitted by Kevin Allemond, Administrator of Diocese of Houma-Thibodaux Catholic Archives. "Officials of Early Napoleonville, Louisiana" is in chart form along with a well-documented piece by Judy Riffel, "Valery Delphin Use' (1825-1906)" of St. Martin Parish. Another very interesting and lengthy addition to the periodical is "Chauvin Roots 1595-2006, March 2006" by Leryes Usie. Numerous transcriptions of interviews on oral history tapes, pedigree charts and extensive family group records fill this excellent manual provided by this LaFourche Parish society.

Heart of Texas Records, Volume 56, No. 2, Summer, 2013 is a contribution of the Central Texas Genealogical Society, Waco, Texas, 35 pages. Much of this newsletter contains basic information of local interest to the Waco area. Recent obituaries of members, calendar of events and new acquisitions to the Waco-McLennan County Genealogy Department. One especially interesting addition is "James Coryell's Grave Still Not Confirmed by DNA."

Footprints Quarterly Journal, Volume 56, No. 2, May 2013, published by the Fort Worth Genealogical Society is 50 pages long. "Tarrant County, Texas, Marriage Book 6" and an interesting article, "The Swartz Brothers, Reuniting a Family" open this volume. Most interesting on a continuing basis is Michael Patterson's compilation of "Civil War Veterans of Northeast Tarrant County." The last article of interest to anyone involved in Fort Worth research is "Benbrook and Howard Cemeteries, Tarrant County, Texas." A short description of the cemeteries along with notes and a plot map makes up the selection.

Oregon Genealogical Society Journal, Lane County, Volume 51, Number 1, Spring 2013, can be found in the library presented by the Oregon Genealogical Society of Eugene, OR. It is 52 pages in length and is filled with photographs of a recent seminar, photos and discussion of an Amish family, John S. and Fannie Stutzman Miller Frey, and "Philatelic Genealogy: Writing Home to Oregon in World War I," a terrific look into some correspondence received from soldiers with photos of selected addressed envelopes.

Yell County Historical and Genealogical Association Bulletin, Volume 38, No. 1, 2013, is presented by the Yell County Historical and Genealogical Society of Yell County, Arkansas, 50 pages. This little bulletin is a collage of sorts which provides the reader with varied bits of genealogical interest of the area. A spectacular surprise awaits the reader in the first article, "Imagination, 24 Oct 1993." This is a reprint from the Russellville *Courier* in which the "Teepees of the Cherokee were followed by the roughhewn Log Cabins of pioneers." Photos and some of the pioneer families and schools are included. More photographs are attached to an article, "Descendants of Thomas Brannan" along with the "Descendants of Joel Walker, Sr." Much of this bulletin involves a continuation of an article from the previous issue written by a WWII soldier of an account of his life.

The Tennessee Genealogical Magazine, Ansearchin News (Germantown, TN), Vol. 60, No. 2, Summer, 2013, 62 pages is presented by the Tennessee Genealogical Society. "Hambden County Clerk Minutes, 1881-1885" and "Stewart County Clerk Minutes, 1828-1853" are two articles included on a continuing basis in this volume. Cumberland County Probate Records is a nice plus, as well. Always a delight to find are transcribed newspaper columns and "Bits and Pieces" from The Cumberland *Chronicle* of Scott County fit the bill. The last significant article, "Lincoln County Mississippi Records" can be found in this magazine.

Bulletin of The Genealogical Society of Old Tryon County, North Carolina, Vol. XLI, Number 2, Summer 2013 is published by the genealogical society of the same name. The Brittain Presbyterian Church Members, 1859-1884, is a list of members of Rutherford County's oldest church. Also Included is a long article, "Rutherford County North Carolina Deed Book 36." December 1825-1829 is a large segment of this inclusion with some 1806, 1816 and 1817 years. Another article, the "Will of William M, Todd, 1825," of Mecklenberg County, North Carolina would be a great find for someone of the Todd family. The last article, "Morgan District Court Criminal Actions, 1792," rounds out this bulletin.

Tracks and Traces, published by The Union County Genealogical Society, El Dorado, Arkansas, Volume 35, Number 1, Spring, 2013 is 74+ pages. This large bulletin is packed with great articles; some large, some small! Two long entries include the "Jolley Cemetery (ca 1885)" with many names and vital records listed and "Marriage Records, Union County, 1908-1916" which is a continuing article. A very interesting beginning segment is "Mary Woodall Green of Union County, AR and Maricopa County, AZ: Tracing the Roots of a Freed Slave." A list of sources to this article is not given, however, copies of original documents follow the text. Information from two area newspapers, The El Dorado *Eagle* (1877-1888) and The El Dorado *Union*, September 1849, highlight personals from these papers.

SAINT MARK MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY

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AT MER ROUGE, LOUISIANA, TRAVEL NORTH ON WILMOT HIGHWAY 165 TO ST MARK MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH AND CEMETERY, 14518 WILMOT HIGHWAY, BONITA, LOUISIANA, ON THE RIGHT. THE CEMETERY IS BEHIND THE CHURCH.

ID	NAME (Last, First, Middle)	PRE/SUFFIX	BIRTHDATE	DEATHDATE	INSCRIPTION/NOTES
36	ANDERSON, COREATA K. (KAYE)		1967	10 MAY 1992	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 13 MAY 1982
43	ANDERSON, MARILYN (HARDEN)		25 AUG 1956	06 FEB 1996	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 12 FEB 1996
47	BAKER, DONNA (FAYE)		06 JUL 1953	23 JAN 1999	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 26 JAN 1999
87	BENTON, ILEY			14 MAR 1977	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 17 MAR 1977
21	BENTON, WINFIELD		09 APR 1881	26 MAR 1966	
82	BLUFORD, JONAS			22 JUL 1979	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 27 JUL 1979
120	BLUFORD, LUCIEN	SR.		01 FEB 1951	
124	BLUFORD, PLUMMIE			13 MAY 1945	
81	BLUFORD, VELMA MARIE			14 JUN 1981	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 19 JUN 1981
27	BROWN, ESSLEAN		09 NOV 1942	10 APR 1994	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 14 APR 1994
54	BROWN, JEFFERY JEROME		23 MAR 1965	18 NOV 1983	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 23 NOV 1983
55	BROWN, JESSIE JAMES	SR.	17 OCT 1904	31 OCT 1997	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 06 NOV 1997
107	BROWN, JESSIE JAMES	JR.	24 AUG 1963	30 MAR 2010	FP: PARENTS-M/M ERNESTINE AND JESSIE JAMES BROWN, SR.
91	BROWN, LEO		22 FEB 1959	14 DEC 2002	F N, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 20 DEC 2002
18	BROWN, LUELLAR		1905	1957	BELOVED WIFE OF JESSIE BROWN
99	BROWN, WESLEY THOMAS		25 JUL 1937	10 JUN 2008	F N, NEWS-STAR (MONROE, LA) DTD 19 JUN 2008
56	CARR, COMER		12 FEB 1915	14 JUL 1990	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 19 JUL 1990
109	COLEMAN, ELSIE MAE			29 JUL 2010	F N, NEWS-STAR (MONROE, LA) DTD 03 AUG 2010
79	CONWAY, A. G.		14 MAR 1920	09 JAN 1996	FP: BORN IN OZARK, ARK. SPOUSE-ANNIE MARIE BLUEFORD
98	CONWAY, VERLEAN	MISS		12 JUN 1996	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 17 JUN 1996
84	CONWAY, WILLIE L.			21 DEC 1980	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 26 DEC 1980
12	CORBIN, JESSIE		10 DEC 1905	27 DEC 1972	ARKANSAS PVT ARMY AIR FORCES WORLD WAR II
57	DAY, VIDILUA	MRS.	08 AUG 1920	21 MAY 1973	FP: WIFE OF P. (PYTHIAN) D. DAY
5	ENGLISH, LEOLA		08 AUG 1900	15 DEC 1976	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 20 DEC 1976
113	FOSTER, MATTHEW LAMOR	INFANT		2011	FN, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 16 MAR 2011, P3, C2&3
58	GAYFIELD, ANDREW		02 MAR 1902	02 MAY 1977	FP: FATHER-JACKSON GAYFIELD
77	GAYFIELD, LOUISE		21 APR 1935	20 AUG 1990	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 24 AUG 1990
71	GAYFIELD, RACHAEL		12 APR 1904	17 MAR 1976	FP: FATHER-HENRY LEWIS/SPOUSE: WILLIAM GAYFIELD

ID	NAME (Last, First, Middle)	PRE/SUFFIX	BIRTHDATE	DEATHDATE	INSCRIPTION/NOTES
90	GORDON, CHARLIE			30 MAY 1995	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 02 JUN 1995
116	GORDON, ELIZABETH			06 JUL 2006	FN, NEWS-STAR (MONROE, LA) DTD 07 JUL 2006
33	HARDEN, DAVE		01 MAR 1910	27 MAY 1984	FP: PARENTS-MR. & MRS. LELIA (AVERETT) AND PETER HARDEN
34	HARDEN, GLADYS		09 JUL 1917	26 DEC 1982	FP: PARENTS-MR. & MRS. IRISH (BROWN) AND LONNIE PETERS
59	HARDEN, JAMES DONNELL		13 APR 1951	25 DEC 1990	FP: FATHER-JESSIE BROWN, SR.
41	HARDEN, ROBERT LEE		1921	16 MAR 1998	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 17 MAR 1998
37	HEARD, DOCK		13 SEP 1900	08 FEB 1980	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 15 FEB 1980
115	HENRY, MACK			25 MAY 1947	OBITUARY, MOREHOUSE ENTERPRISE, BASTROP, LA 27 MAY 1947
14	HILL, JESSIE M. (MCHENRY)		16 MAR 1940	14 OCT 1986	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 17 OCT 1986
72	HOLLINS, ALBERT	SR.	06 MAY 1922	08 OCT 1998	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 12 OCT 1990
50	HOLLINS, CLARENCE WILSON		09 AUG 1944	29 JAN 2006	BELOVED HUSBAND AND FATHER
51	HOLLINS, EDDIE (BIG EDDIE)	JR.	10 FEB 1949	30 AUG 2000	BELOVED ONE FAREWELL
2	HOLLINS, ELSIE		22 DEC 1894	12 SEP 1991	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 17 SEP 1991
1	HOLLINS, LUCINDY		11 MAY 1920	15 DEC 1991	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 19 DEC 1991
60	JACKSON, JOSEPH	SR.	22 JUL 1914	19 MAR 1983	FP: FATHER-NEAL JACKSON/SPOUSE: MRS. IZOLA JACKSON
61	JOHNSON, ROSIE		DEC 1900	23 OCT 1983	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 28 OCT 1983
111	JONES, JAMES		1950	27 DEC 2010	FN, NEWS-STAR (MONROE, LA) DTD 30 DEC 2010, P 6A, C5
122	KING, A. C.		15 MAR 1902	08 SEP 1985	FP: MR. AND MRS. EMMA AND HENRY H. KING
10	KING, HENRY LEE		28 NOV 1930	21 FEB 1977	PVT US ARMY KOREA. FP: PAR-M/M HILDER & M. S. KING
117	KING, HILDA		22 JUN 1892	15 NOV 1975	OBIT., BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 28 NOV 1975, P9, C1&C2
62	KING, JACK JUMMER JONES	REV.	12 JUL 1912	08 JUL 2004	FP: PARENTS-MR. AND MRS. HILDA AND MASHINE KING
45	KING, JANIE G.		29 AUG 1898	24 JUN 1996	MAMA
89	KING, MARY G.			1996	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 28 JUN 1996
11	KING, MASHINE		27 APR 1892	01 FEB 1973	FP: DOB-APRIL 11, 1893; FATHER: JUMOR KING; WIFE: HILDER
93	KING, ODIES "OTIS"			10 SEP 1996	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 13 SEP 1996
48	KING, PRINCE ELLA MONTGOMERY		12 JUL 1915	24 JUL 2003	FP: PARENTS-LIZZIE SATERFIELD & SPENCER MONTGOMERY
64	KNOX, THERON (BUDDY)		18 JUL 1907	12 NOV 1988	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 17 NOV 1988
65	LAMBERT, MATTHEW		01 JAN 1900	12 MAR 1990	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 16 MAR 1990

SAINT MARK MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY

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ID	NAME (Last, First, Middle)	PRE/SUFFIX	BIRTHDATE	DEATHDATE	INSCRIPTION/NOTES
35	LAMBERT, MILLIE		09 FEB 1899	05 SEP 1984	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 07 SEP 1984
78	LAWRENCE, JIMMIE DELL (WIT)		25 AUG 1927	08 OCT 2003	FP: PARENTS-MR. AND MRS. GILMORE AND DAVIE LAWRENCE
114	LAWRENCE, MARILYN			2011	FN, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 08 APR 2011, P3, C3
95	LAWRENCE, MAYLENE		25 APR 1934	03 NOV 2007	F N, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 08 NOV 2007
46	LAWRENCE, SAMMIE		28 AUG 1927	08 OCT 2004	FUNERAL HOME METAL MARKER
22	LITTLETON, ALLEN		30 JAN 1875	28 AUG 1968	
94	MARTIN, LILLIE	MISS		01 AUG 1986	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 03 AUG 1986
23	MASON, COOT		04 FEB 1881	15 MAY 1962	PAPA. GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.
24	MASON, LELIA		1882	1954	HER MEMORY IS BLESSED
42	MASON, LILLIE LUE		06 FEB 1920	03 MAY 2000	
39	MASON, SAMUEL		20 JUN 1910	12 JAN 1994	PFC US ARMY W W II. OBIT., BASTROP (LA) ENTERP., 18 JAN 1994
38	MATTHEWS, EARL (EEAK)		DEC 1896	27 AUG 1983	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 02 SEP 1983
70	MCHENRY, ANDREW	SR.	28 DEC 1938	09 SEP 1986	FP: FATHER-LESTER MCHENRY
92	MCHENRY, ESSIE MAE	MRS.	22 DEC 1942	1987	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 29 MAY 1987
96	MCHENRY, FANNIE LEE			2007	F N, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 30 OCT 2007.
15	McHENRY, FANNIE MAE		02 DEC 1953	22 JUN 1985	OUR BELOVED SISTER
16	McHENRY, MAUDIE MAE		10 OCT 1908	18 SEP 1968	
80	MCHENRY, PETER			25 MAY 1982	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 28 MAY 1982
102	MONTGOMERY, DONNELL		30 AUG 1960	22 AUG 1996	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 23 AUG 1996
100	MONTGOMERY, EARNEST LEE			2004	FUNERAL NOTICE, BASTROP (LA) ENTERP. DTD 09 SEP 2004
121	MONTGOMERY, JOHN "BOO"		18 DEC 1961	15 DEC 1996	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 17 DEC 1996
119	MONTGOMERY, RUBY LEE			10 APR 1996	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 12 APR 1996
97	MONTGOMERY, SPENCER "PAT"	SR.	15 MAY 1918	03 MAY 1991	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 10 MAY 1991
112	MORRIS, BESSIE LEE			15 FEB 2011	FN, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 18 FEB 2011, P3, C3
108	MORRIS, DONALD "SAM"			15 FEB 2010	F N, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 19 FEB 2010
53	MORRIS, ROBERT EDWARD			2008	F N, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 09 SEP 2008
88	NEWS, GWENDOLYN		24 JUL 1956	19 JAN 2007	FHM
25	NICHOLS, LEVELL	REV.	26 OCT 1933	MAR 1990	FP: PARENTS-MR. AND MRS. MABEL AND CHAMP NICHOLS

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ID	NAME (Last, First, Middle)	PRE/SUFFIX	BIRTHDATE	DEATHDATE	INSCRIPTION/NOTES
28	PARSON, ELLIS		01 JUL 1897	07 JAN 1968	LOUISIANA PVT US ARMY WORLD WAR I
86	PARSON, FRANCES	MRS.		28 JAN 1978	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 02 FEB 1978
29	PARSON, MARY		27 AUG 1902	28 JAN 1978	
66	PETERS, LEATHAN		10 OCT 1910	03 AUG 1983	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 04 & 05 AUG 1983
13	PIERSON, BILLIE JOE	MRS.	02 APR 1946	05 DEC 1990	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 10 DEC 1990
52	ROBINSON, CHARLES C. (CLAYTON)	JR.	05 MAY 1992	29 AUG 2004	SON. ITEM, BASTROP (LA) ENTERP. 30 AUG, 03 SEP 2004.
63	RONE, JOANA		10 SEP 1911	25 DEC 1995	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 29 DEC 1995
110	SANDERS, MINNIE L.	MS.		27 MAR 2010	F N, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 02 APR 2010
123	SANDERS, PERRY		11 MAR 1915	13 AUG 1992	
3	SHAW, FRANK		17 MAR 1941	04 JUN 1978	FP: PARENTS-MR. AND MRS. LUCINDA (COLLINS) & DAVID SHAW
19	SPARKS, CHARLEY		07 JUL 1870	20 AUG 1979	
20	SPARKS, HENRY		17 APR 1919	25 OCT 1984	PVT US ARMY WORLD WAR II
49	THOMAS, DORA		24 FEB 1915	27 JAN 2001	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 02 FEB 2001
125	THOMAS, HENRY		29 JUN 1918	12 APR 1995	FP: PARENTS-SUSIE PRYOR AND LEVI THOMAS
4	THOMAS, SUSIE		16 MAY 1895	07 MAR 1977	FP: PARENTS-CATHERINE SANDERS & HENRY PRYOR
68	THOMAS, VICTOR		19 NOV 1916	05 DEC 1991	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 10 DEC 1991
32	VAUGHN, MATTIE		23 APR 1914	28 JAN 1944	
101	WALKER, FRANCIS MARIE			2001	FUNERAL NOTICE, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 29 JUN 2001
103	WATERS, TRAVIS RAY "CAP"		15 SEP 1953	21 NOV 2008	FP: PARENTS-MR. & MRS. BERNICE AND JOHNNY WATERS, SR.
9	WHITMORE, DOROTHY L.		23 APR 1930	01 OCT 1994	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 02 OCT 1994
8	WHITMORE, LUVADA		17 JAN 1900	02 OCT 1987	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 06 OCT 1987
7	WHITMORE, PRINCE A.		22 NOV 1898	30 MAY 1969	DADDY. THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD.
31	WILLIAMS, ALF		06 JUN 1914	28 MAY 1944	
44	WILLIAMS, C. W.		14 MAY 1921	19 AUG 1976	FP: PARENTS-NALL WILLIAMS AND MRS. ERMIA HERRON
40	WILLIAMS, CARRIE (MAE)		31 DEC 1932	16 NOV 1987	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 20 NOV 1987
106	WILLIAMS, CHARLES WAYNE			03 JUN 2000	F N, NEWS-STAR (MONROE, LA) DTD 06 JUN 2000
105	WILLIAMS, DAVIDLON RAYSHON			23 AUG 2008	INFANT SON OF SATARI WILLIAMS AND DAVIDLON PALMER
85	WILLIAMS, ERIS		01 JAN 1910	20 NOV 1982	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 24 NOV 1982

ST MARK MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY

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ID	NAME (Last, First, Middle)	PRE/SUFFIX	BIRTHDATE	DEATHDATE	INSCRIPTION/NOTES
30	WILLIAMS, JAMES		31 OCT 1922	10 FEB 1944	
118	WILLIAMS, LUCINDA BLUFORD		11 JAN 1905	11 FEB 1957	
26	WILLIAMS, NALL		04 JUL 1899	08 MAR 1973	
83	WILSON, A. D.		05 APR 1928	03 MAY 1983	OBITUARY, BASTROP (LA) ENTERPRISE DTD 04 MAY 1983
67	WILSON, CARRIE		01 OCT 1908	FEB 1975	FP: 4 BROTHERS-CHARLIE, EUGENE, L. C., & WILSON BUTLER
17	WILSON, DRAYTON		10 MAY 1910	19 MAR 1966	FOOTSTONE: SON
69	WROTEN, JULIA		01 MAR 1875	29 MAY 1966	FP: FATHER-HENRY ROBINSON
6	WROTEN, MOSES		13 OCT 1902	30 NOV 1970	LOUISIANA PVT 233 MP CO WORLD WAR II

JONAS BLUFORD

"Funeral services for JONAS BLUFORD will be held at 2 p.m. Saturday in the chapel of Morehouse Funeral Home with the Rev. Harris officiating.

"Interment will follow in the St. Mark Cemetery in Bonita.

"Mr. Bluford died unexpectedly last Sunday while fishing in the Cutoff, located south of Bastrop near Westlake Subdivision.

"Survivors include one son, Robert Montgomery; nine daughters, Mary Jones, Barbara Bluford and Mae Ella Bluford, all of Milwaukee, Wis.; and from Bastrop, Virginia Montgomery, Opal McHenry, Louella Logan, Sandra Fay Bluford, Helen Ann Bluford and Billie Ruth Bluford; two sisters, Doria Baker and Velma Bluford, both of Jones; 12 grandchildren; three great grandchildren, three uncles; and a number of nieces, and nephews."

Source: "Obituaries, Jonas Bluford," *Bastrop Daily Enterprise* dated July 27, 1979, Bastrop, Louisiana. [SM 87]

VIDILUA DAY

"(MRS. VIDILUA DAY) was born in Morehouse Parish August 8, 1920 and departed this life May 21, 1973 in E. A. Conway Memorial Hospital, Monroe, Louisiana. She was converted at an early age and joined the Saint Mark Missionary Baptist Church under the leadership of the late Reverend S. D. Bland.

"She leaves to mourn: a husband, Mr. P. D. Day of Jones, Louisiana; five sisters: Mrs. Joanna Rone and Mrs. Gladys Harden of Bonita, Louisiana; Mrs. Beatrice Walker and Mrs. Drucilla Harris of Asbury Park, New Jersey; and Mrs. Luberta Clay of Los Angeles, California; one brother, Mr. Willie Bortee of Asbury Park, New Jersey; one uncle, Mr. Smith Whetstone of Chicago, Ill.; and a host of nephews, nieces, and other relatives and friends."

Source: "Funeral Service for Mrs. Vidilua Day" dated May 26, 1973 in possession of Mrs. Isabelle Woods, 2016 Surrey Lane, Bossier City, Louisiana. [SM 57]

♥
GLADYS HARDEN

"SIS. (GLADYS) HARDEN was born July 9, 1917 to the late Mrs. Irish Brown and Mr. Lonnie Peters. She departed this life December 26, 1982 at 10:30 a.m. at the Summerlin Lane Nursing Home.

"Mrs. Harden became a member of the St. Mark Missionary Baptist Church under the leadership of the Rev. S. D. Bland and remained a faithful member until death. She served on the usher board and as a choir member.

"She leaves to mourn her passing a husband, Mr. David Harden and eight children; three daughters: Mrs. Pearlina Smith of Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Rosie Lee Jones of Camden, Ark.; Mrs. Carrie M. Williams of Bonita, La. Five sons: Mr. Samuel Harden of Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Wilbert Harden of Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. Ordly Harden of Bas-

ST. MARK MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY

trop, La.; Mr. Henry White of East St. Louis, Mo.; and Sgt. Jessie Gray of Germany. Four daughters-in-law and five sisters: Mrs. Joana Rone and Mrs. Minnie Sanders of Bonita; Mrs. Beatrice Walker and Mrs. Drew S. Harris of Osberry Park, New Jersey; and Mrs. Luberta Clay of Los Angeles, Calif.; one brother, Mr. Willie Bortee of New Jersey and a host of nieces, nephews and other relatives and friends."

Source: "Funeral Services for Sister Gladys Harden" (photo) dated December 31, 1982 in possession of Mrs. Isabelle Woods, 2016 Surrey Lane, Bossier City, Louisiana. [SM 34]

♥
JOSEPH JACKSON, SR.

"BROTHER JOSEPH JACKSON, SR., was born in Doyline, Louisiana to the family of Brother and Sister Neal Jackson on July 22, 1914.

"He departed this life in Mesquite Physician Hospital in Dallas, Texas on March 19, 1983

after a long, lingering illness. "Brother Jackson was converted at an early age in Doyline. He moved to Bonita and united with the St. Mark Baptist Church under the leadership of the late Rev. N. B. McCall. He remained here and served as a Deacon until death. He was also a member of the Webb Choice Lodge Number 39.

"He is survived by his lovely wife, Mrs. Izola Jackson of Bastrop; four sons, Rev. Joseph Jackson, Jr., of Shreveport; Sgt. Patrick E. Jackson of Fort Knox, Kan.; Pvt. Clay Ken Jackson of Fort Campbell, Kan.

and Theorty Fuller of Doyline, La.; eight stepsons: Albert, Alonzo and Howard Thompson of Houston, Tex.; Rev. Robert Thompson of Arlington, Tex.; Lemer Thompson of Wyoming State, Rev. Othelia Thompson of Oakland, Calif., Cleveland Mitchell of Memphis, Tenn., and Nathaniel Nolen of Dumas,

Ark.; eight daughters: Thelma Tasby, Irene Jackson, Dorothy Wiseman and Barbara Jackson of Dallas, Tex., Marie Bass of Chicago, Ill., Ramona and Teresa Jackson of Bastrop and Bessie Taylor of Houston, Tex.; three step-daughters: Nora Helen Irving and Betty Bass of Houston, Tex., and Lynda Johnson of Mangham, La.; five sisters: Tuzella Lee, Penny Davis, Floria Johnson and Lousinda January of Dallas, Tex., and Della Davis of Ark.; 25 grandchildren, 13 great grandchildren, 32 step-great grandchildren and numerous relatives and friends."

Source: "Eulogies for the Late Brother Joseph Jackson, Sr." dated March 26, 1983 in possession of Mrs. Isabelle Woods, 2016 Surrey Lane, Bossier City, Louisiana. [SM 60]

♥
ROSIE JOHNSON

"SISTER ROSIE JOHNSON was born in December of 1900 to the late Catherine Sanders in

ST. MARK MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY

Mrs. Isabelle Woods, 2016 Surrey Lane, Bossier City, Louisiana. [SM 61]

Bonita, Louisiana.

"She confessed in Christ at an early age and united with the St. Mark M. B. Church. She served faithfully until her home-going.

"Sister Johnson departed this life on Saturday night, October 22, 1983 at the Hillview Nursing Home in Bastrop, Louisiana.

"She is survived by: one son, Sammie Sanders of Bonita, Louisiana; (One son, Roosevelt Lambert, preceded her in death.); one daughter, Annie Higgins of California; 14 grandchildren (three of whom she raised—Roosevelt, Rose Ruth and Hollis), 60 great grandchildren and 46 great, great grandchildren; one brother, Mr. Perry Sanders of Bonita, Louisiana; one sister, Mrs. Victoria Ransom of Kansas City, Missouri; and a host of nieces, nephews, other relatives and friends."

Source: "Funeral Services of Sister Rosie Johnson" dated October 29, 1983 in possession of

♥
MASHINE S. KING

"BROTHER (MASHINE) S. KING was born April 11, 1893 to the late Mr. and Mrs. Jumor King in Morehouse Parish.

"He departed this life Thursday, February 1, 1973 in the Morehouse General Hospital, Bastrop, Louisiana, at the age of 80 years.

"He became a member of the Saint Mark Missionary Baptist Church at an early age. There he remained a loyal and faithful member until death.

"He served on the Deacon Board for 51 years. He is survived by a loving wife, Mrs. Hilder King. Two daughters: Mrs. Anna Lee Noble and Mrs. O. D. King of Oakland, California. Six sons: Mr. Ivory King of Los Angeles, California; Mr. Jimmy King of Kansas City, Missouri; Mr. Henry Lee King of Chicago, Illinois; Mr. Jack

King, Mr. Moses King, and Mr. born.

Odis King of Bonita, Louisiana. "She was converted under the One brother, Mr. Henry King of leadership of the Rev. S. D. Los Angeles, California. One Bland at the St. Mark B. Church sister, Mrs. Doshie Gray of Los and for the later years served Angeles, California. Twenty- faithfully until death under the five grandchildren, thirty-nine leadership of the Rev. N. B. great grandchildren, and five McCall. great, great grandchildren. Five "She is survived by two sons: nephews and a host of other Mr. Henry Thomas and Mr. relatives and friends."

Source: "Obsequies for Brother M. S. King" dated February 7, 1973 in possession of Mrs. Isabelle Woods, 2016 Surrey Lane, Bossier City, Louisiana. [SM 11]

♥
SUSIE THOMAS

"SISTER SUSIE THOMAS was born May 16, 1895 in Ouachita Parish. She departed this life March 7, 1977 at 10:30 p.m. in the Morehouse General Hospital. Sister Thomas was the daughter of the late Sis. Catherine Sanders and Bro. Henry Pryor. She was the wife of the late Bro. Levi Thomas. To this union, two sons were

born. "She was converted under the leadership of the Rev. S. D. Bland at the St. Mark B. Church and for the later years served faithfully until death under the leadership of the Rev. N. B. McCall. "She is survived by two sons: Mr. Henry Thomas and Mr. Victor Thomas of Bonita. Three sisters: Mrs. Rosie Johnson of Bonita, Mrs. Doris Webster of Delhi, La., and Mrs. Victoria Ransom of Kansas City, Mo. Five brothers: Mr. Perry Sanders of Bonita, La., Mr. Augustus Pryor of Perryville, La., Mr. Mack Pryor of Bastrop, La., Mr. Ollie Pryor of Oakland, Calif., (13) thirteen grandchildren, (14) fourteen great-grandchildren and a host of nieces, nephews, relatives and friends."

Source: "Obsequies for Sis. Susie Thomas" (photo) dated March 13, 1977 in possession of Mrs. Isabelle Woods, 2016 Surrey Lane, Bossier City, Louisiana. [SM 4]

These Judgments were taken from "The Bienville Messenger; Sparta, LA, Vol. 1, No. 6, January 20, 1866, Microfilm No 164. Microfilm located in the Noel Memorial Library, Microforms and Media Center, LSUS, Shreveport, LA.

JUDGMENT

Rebecca **Rabun**

vs.

Hodge **Rabun**

In 11th Judicial District Court, Bienville Parish, La., No. 1457.

By reason of the law and the evidence in this case, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the Plaintiff, Rebecca **Rabun**, nee Grice, do have and recover judgment, dissolving the community of acquits and gains between her and her husband, Hodge Rabun, the defendant; and decreeing her separate in property from her said husband, and restoring to her the administration of her separate property. It is further ordered that plaintiff recover of and from the defendant, Hodge Rabun, the sum of one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, with five per cent interest thereon; from Judicial demand, August 15th, 1865, and costs, the amount of her paraphernal property used by said defendant with a recognition of plaintiff's niortgagn upon the immovable and her privilege on the moveable's of said defendant, to secure the payment of said amount.

Thus done, read and signed in open Court, this fifth day of October, 1865.

(Signed)

J. D. WATKINS,
Judge 11th Judicial District Court.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the judgment rendered in the above entitled cause.

Given under my hand and seal of the District Court at Sparta, pariah and State aforesaid, on this; the 17th day of October, **A D.** 1865.

CHAS. H. MURPHEY
Clerk District Court.

JUDGMENT

Ann E. Snead.

vs.

James M. Lockett

In District Court, Parish of Bienville, La., No. 1486.

By reason of the law and the evidence in the above entitled cause, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that Plaintiff be authorized to bring this suit and to stand in Judgment that the community of acquests and gains now existing between plaintiff and defendant, by law, be dissolved, and that plaintiff have the sole and exclusive management of her own property, and that she have judgment as of non-suit, of the money demand set out in the petition, and that notice hereof be given by advertisement, according to law.

Thus done and signed in open Court, on this, the fifth day of October, 1865.

(Signed)

J. D. WATKINS,
Judge 11th Judicial District Court.

State of Louisiana
Parish of Bienville,

I, Charles H. Murphey, Clerk of the District Court in and for the parish of Bienville, LA, duly commissioned and sworn, hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the decree of the court in the above entitled cause, and on file at my office, at Sparta.

Given under my hand and seal of the District Court at Sparta, pariah and State aforesaid, on this; the 12th day of October, **A D.** 1865.

CHAS. H. MURPHEY
Clerk District Court.

JUDGMENT

Jane C. Looney

vs.

David L. Foster

In District Court, Parish of Bienville, La., No. 1487.

By reason of the law and the evidence in the above entitled cause, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that Plaintiff be authorized to bring this suit and to stand in Judgment that the community of acquets and gains now existing between plaintiff and defendant, by law, be dissolved, and that plaintiff have the sole and exclusive management of her own property, and that she have judgment against the defendant for the sum of seven hundred and eighty two (282) dollars, with five per cent interest per annum thereon from the date hereof, as the amount of her Paraphernal property, that her privilege upon the moveable property and her mortgage upon the immoveable property of the defendant be recognized, and that due notice thereof be published according to law.

Thus done and signed in open Court, on this, the fifth day of October, 1865.

(Signed)

J. D. WATKINS,
Judge 11th Judicial District Court.

State of Louisiana
Parish of Bienville,

I, Charles H. Murphey, Clerk of the District Court in and for the parish of Bienville, LA, duly commissioned and sworn, hereby certify that the above and foregoing and sworn, hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the decree of the court, rendered in the above entitled cause, and on file at my office, at Sparta.

Given under my hand and seal of the District Court, at Sparta, pariah and State aforesaid, on this; the 12th day of October, **A D.** 1865.

CHAS. H. MURPHEY
Clerk District Court.

OBITUARY OF JOHN DENNARD

This Obituary was taken from "The Bienville Messenger, Sparta, LA, Vol.1, No. 14, January 20, 1866, Microfilm No 164. Noel Memorial Library, Microforms and Media Center at LSUS, Shreveport, LA.

Renounced this mundane life, after an indisposition of four days, in the 32th year of his age, at the residence of Mr. Frank P. Stubbs, Monroe, LA, on the 11th day of October, 1865, at 8:35 O'clock, A.M., Mr. John Dennard, while en route to his father's, near Perry, Georgia.

Mr. Dennard was born in Houston County, GA, from whence he removed in the year 1850 to Bienville Parish, LA, where he has lived until a few days before the unavoidable call of death. His unceasing benevolence, generosity and great fullness had grown proverbial in the vicinage where he lived. No one even spoke of him but to name him noble; no one ever knew him but to esteem him, and engrave his name first in their heart's tablet of true friends. His patriotism, no one could question for a moment, as he was first to offer his life upon the altar of his country, when the cry "to arms! To arms!!" resounded, at the beginning of the late desperate crises of our fair and once happy south. Inspired with too much devotion to his country to await the organization of a company in his own parish, he, with only a single friend, left at once, for the seat of war in Virginia, and enlisted his name in the first company of Volunteers he chanced to find from his own State ("Caddo Rifle," 1st Regt LA Infantry,) the members of which are ever eager to testify to his faithfulness as a soldier in his country's cause.

But while we would chronicle his innumerable acts of nobleness and our unbounded regard for him, we seem to forget that there is an Omnipotent Head which has the undisputed power to give and to take at any moment, however little prepared we may be to meet its unerring grasp. Then let us take heed from this, and chasten all our acts and deeds, so that when Death's Angel shall be commissioned to bear us from hence, we may be in readiness to overcome, with one broad sweep, that Boundless Gulf across which we will never return!

Dear, departed friend! Why wish thee back? We should, in the following language, ask thee on to that Haven of Eternal Peace and Rest:

"Death comes to set thee free,
O! Meet him charity,
As thy true friend;
And all thy fears shall cease,
And in Eternal Peace
Thy penance end." J.R.C.

Mt. Lebanon, LA, Dec. 7th, 1865.

Building Blocks of African American Genealogy

By Tony Burroughs

< http://www.genealogy.com/83_burroughs_print.html >

Genealogy Step-by-Step

African-American genealogy often poses specific difficulties due to the circumstances and practices of the slavery era. Genealogy expert Tony Burroughs shows you how to overcome many of the common obstacles with a step-by-step method for tracing your African-American roots.

Beginning a new venture can be either fun or frustrating. In any sport, game, hobby, or endeavor, you do not have to read a book, take a class, or have a tutor to learn a new skill. The old method of trial and error still works. This is true in genealogy as well as other disciplines. So I would never be one to say there is only one way to do genealogy and if you don't do it that way you won't be successful. But to me, trial and error can be very frustrating.

Experience has shown that if you learn the fundamentals in a new area and follow them, you will likely become more successful and at a faster pace. You can benefit from my mistakes and those of other genealogists. Of course, if you only believed in the trial-and-error method, you probably wouldn't be reading this book.

Through solving major problems of my own, pondering the problems of others, and studying genealogy and African American history, I have developed six distinct phases of African American genealogy. If you understand and master each phase before proceeding to the next one, I believe you will be very successful.

Remember that fundamental genealogy starts from the known and proceeds to the unknown, one generation at a time. You may have the name of an old ancestor, perhaps a great-great-grandparent who was a slave. You may or may not know much about this ancestor. If you haven't completed the stages that lead back to this ancestor, you are not prepared to research that ancestor. You will not have enough information to be successful. If you thoroughly cover these phases and steps, you will pick up information along the way that will be essential in researching this ancestor. You will then be in a much better position to research that ancestor when you get your research back that far.

The Six Phases of African American Genealogy

- I. Gather Oral History and Family Records
- II. Research the Family to 1870
- III. Identify the Last Slave Owner
- IV. Research the Slave Owner and Slavery
- V. Go Back to Africa
- VI. Research Canada and the Caribbean

Phase I — Gather Oral History and Family Records

We've said genealogy starts with ourselves and proceeds backward. You are the first link in your family tree. So genealogy begins with recalling and recording things about yourself and beginning to write your autobiography. Next you'll need to interview your parents and other older relatives, pumping them for information. You'll then look at things lying around the house in trunks, attics, basements, bookcases, and shoe boxes that can add to knowledge of your family tree. Things like family papers, records, photos, and souvenirs. To sort out all this data, you'll organize it into genealogy charts that trace bloodlines and group people in family units. All these things are parts of beginning genealogy.

Phase II — Research the Family to 1870

After you exhaust sources at home, you'll venture out to locate records in the community. The objective is to research your family back to 1870. This is a key date because most African Americans were enslaved prior to the Civil War. But not all African Americans were enslaved before the Civil War. There were more than 200,000 free Blacks in the North and another 200,000 free in the South prior to the Civil War. Unfortunately, many genealogists assume their ancestors were slaves and run into a brick wall because their ancestors were actually free prior to the Emancipation Proclamation.

Additional beginning sources include records in cemeteries and funeral homes, birth and death certificates, marriage and divorce records, obituaries, published biographies and family histories, old city directories and telephone directories, Social Security records, and U.S. Census records.

Intermediate sources include records of wills, probates, estates, real estate, taxes, voter registrations, schools, churches, places of employment, military service, and civil and criminal courts. The intermediate phase also includes studying U.S. history, African American history, local history, and military history.

Phase III — Identify the Last Slave Owner

Once researchers have thoroughly completed the above records and traced their pedigree to 1870, they've arrived at the advanced stage of research. Unfortunately, many more people think they are there before they actually are. Just because you have identified an ancestor who lived in 1870 or earlier does not mean you have qualified for the advanced stage. Only after you have thoroughly exhausted the records and historical research listed above have you progressed to the advanced stage.

Once here, if your ancestors were enslaved, you have to identify the name of the last slave owner. This may sound unusual because we've all been led to believe our surnames came from the slave owner. But remember, genealogy is based on fact, not assumptions and rumor. Most African Americans are not as fortunate as Alex Haley to have the name of the slave owner passed down from generation to generation. They

will have to look to specific sources to identify who was the last slave owner prior to emancipation. Even if the name of the slave owner has been passed down through the oral history of your family, you'll need to search for documentary evidence to verify it. Slave genealogy cannot be done without the name of the former slave owner.

You'll need to study the history of Reconstruction and then research Reconstruction-era sources for evidence of your ancestors and records that identify the name of the last slave owner. You'll also need to study Civil War history and records generated by the Civil War.

Phase IV — Research the Slave Owner and Slavery

Once the name of the last slave owner is identified, the next step is to research the history of slavery and understand the conditions, laws, customs, and practices that governed slavery and enslaved Africans. This subject is not taught in detail in school, so you must study it. Then you need to research the slave owner to see what he did with his property, because slaves were property — bought, sold, and traded like hogs, cattle, and tools. At this point you are doing the genealogy of the slave owner as well as the genealogy of the slave. It's double work.

Phase V — Go Back to Africa

The next phase is to look for clues and mentions of slave origins in Africa. Again, you will have to look for bits and pieces of evidence. You cannot rely on family rumors or facial features that have been altered through several generations and many years of evolution and intermixing with other races. Many people of African descent have been here for over three hundred years. You'll need to study the slave trade and the Middle Passage, which brought slaves from Africa to America.

Phase VI — Research Canada and the Caribbean

Some of you will discover your ancestors did not come to America directly from Africa; they came from the Caribbean. So you'll need to study the migrations of enslaved Africans from Africa to the Caribbean to America. You'll then search for records indicating origins in the Caribbean and then from Africa to the Caribbean.

You may discover your ancestors came to the United States from Canada. You'll have to study the Underground Railroad and trace your ancestors back and forth across the border and then to Africa or the Caribbean. But you must study the history before searching for your ancestors.

To be most successful, these steps, or fundamentals, should be followed in sequence. I know some of you may already have done one or two of the items on this list. For example, some of you may already have talked to older relatives. You may already know three, four, or five generations of your family history from family discussions or from attending family reunions. That is good because you will need that information. You have a head start. Some of you may even have been to the National Archives to

research census records but not completed earlier steps, such as obtaining birth and death certificates. Even though you have a head start on some research, you should use these fundamentals. You should read each chapter in detail because it will probably mention things you have not done, things you didn't fully understand, or things you never even thought about. You will probably need to go back to one of your earlier sources to obtain additional information.

When researchers get stuck researching an ancestor, it is often the result of skipping over fundamental steps. Others might not have been thorough in completing various steps. The process is very similar to spring training in professional baseball. Players learn the fundamentals and practice executing them perfectly, over and over again. No matter how experienced a ball player is, every spring he reports to camp and repeats the fundamentals.

About the Author

Tony Burroughs is an internationally known genealogist, and author, who teach genealogy at Chicago State University. He lectures throughout the United States on all aspects of genealogy, serves on the Board of Trustees for the Association of Professional Genealogists as well as other national boards, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Award by the National Genealogical Society. He has traced two family lines back seven generations. He lives in Chicago, Illinois.

Creating a Family History Book

**By Donna Przech
[Genealogy.com]**

From Planning to Printing: Your Family in Print

From choosing your paper stock to laying out your photographs, an experienced researcher shares how to preserve your family history in print.

Devoted genealogists love going through their many collections of family group sheets, boxes of photographs, copies of census reports, and notes from all sources and the ubiquitous photocopies of relevant pages of books. To us these are the building blocks of history — our personal history. However, if you want to get the attention of your children, your cousins, other people with the same surnames or even other genealogists, you have to present your material in a more concise and logical manner.

There is no one ideal way to present all of your genealogy material, but the most efficient and logical way for most people is in a book based on the genealogy format report, i.e. the register format (used by the New England Historic Genealogical Register) and NGS record format (used by the National Genealogical Society Quarterly) which numbers people logically, arranges them by generation, allows for the use of footnotes and accommodates additional text on individuals where you can tell their stories.

These forms start with the oldest ancestor and include all descendants. Another form based on the ahnentafel system starts with the youngest person and includes all the ancestors and ancestor's siblings of that individual. These formats also use the least amount of paper. A database of 85 individuals in 15 families would take at least 15 pages to print in family group sheets (assuming a family of nine would fit on one page, which is doubtful) but the same amount of information fits on just 3 pages in the genealogy format.

Planning Your Book

A family history book can be a few pages or hundreds. It can be duplicated from your masters at a local copy store and put together with an inexpensive comb binding or it can be printed by a printer, bound in hard covers and sold in book stores. Even if you create the book just for yourself, it is a good exercise in organizing your material.

If you hope to sell many copies of the book, you need to plan well in advance. You should create a mailing list of as many descendants as possible as they are your potential customers. Contact them and be sure to get their family information in the book. This gives them a good reason to buy a copy for themselves and one for each of their children! Offer a special advance publication prepaid price so that you have a firm commitment for a certain number and working capital to help pay for printing costs.

There are many things to consider when preparing a book. An excellent reference is ***Producing a Quality Family History by Patricia Law Hatcher*** (Salt Lake City: Ancestry, 1996). The most important advice is "Allow plenty of time." Do not think that you have this nifty program that will do a book and you will just knock one out in a week or so. It always takes at least three times longer than anticipated. Even if you have your data entered, you need to learn how to use the particular features that will help you with your books. There will probably be many options which you need to experiment with. This usually leads to the discovery that you wish you had entered some things in a different format and you decide to go back and redo them.

I would not consider trying to write a family history book without using a computer program. A program can automatically do the tedious jobs that would be so time-consuming manually, such as numbering the entries (and not accidentally skipping over one that has to be inserted later and throws the whole number system off), highlighting the surnames, getting the birth date the same on every chart and, most important, indexing.

Once you have decided on the form, print a few pages and take it to the place that is going to do the duplicating or printing for you. Be sure to take along any pictures or other illustrations you plan on using. Explain what you want to do and ask if there are any special considerations or problems. It would be a shame to get your entire book done only to discover you could have saved considerably on printing costs by using a slightly different format or handling the pictures in another manner.

The basic printing decisions will require some thought and experimenting. First is the physical size of the book. The standard paper size, 8.5" x 11", will be cheapest to duplicate, but you might want to consider putting the text in columns. Smaller page sizes may be more attractive, but will require more pages and will be more expensive as the pages will have to be cut to the smaller size. Headers are not obligatory on every page, but make a book look more professional. The header style and page numbering system also have to be decided on. If you have a choice of font, you might consider a slightly larger font to make reading easier on older people whose eyesight isn't as good as it used to be. Or, you might want a smaller font to fit more words on a page! The index and possibly some other charts can be in a smaller font.

Writing

Try not to make your book a recitation of names, dates and places. Add as much story as you possibly can. Even if you didn't know the person, perhaps your aunt did and she might be able to relate some anecdote that will make the person come alive a little bit. Land records may be pretty dull reading, but the information can add a lot if you say that when a person was 23 he bought a 160 acre farm located 12 miles from town on the banks of the river. Dates can tell stories, but most readers will not stop to figure them out, so explain in words when the dates are significant: "At the age of 35 she was left a widow with 9 children ranging in age from 2 to 16" or "He lived to the age of 87" or "Within a year of his first wife's death, he married a widow with 4 children."

These phrases are much more interesting than "She was widowed in 1879" or "He died in 1959" or "He remarried in 1924."

Years ago, genealogies only dealt with the positive side of the family history. They were used to prove how superior the family was and the black sheep were either left out or "rehabilitated." Happily, this is no longer expected. Don't be afraid to include the stories about ancestors that had problems with the law or were less than upstanding citizens. It makes for much more interesting reading. However, genealogy should never harm anyone, so don't include stories, even if they are true and documented that would cause distress to a living person. The story may be about your great uncle who is long dead but his grandson may still be alive and would be very upset to have that particular story in print. It doesn't hurt to leave out an occasional marriage date if publishing it would cause embarrassment. And, don't print anyone's address or phone number without permission.

Other Reports

Besides the genealogy format report, which forms the main part of the book, you can include other charts that you feel are interesting or helpful. Many reports give only basic information, but are very visual and allow the reader to more quickly see the relationship between many individuals. The traditional descendant chart or box charts are a good example. Box charts generally are designed to be large, but some genealogy software programs, such as Family Tree Maker, will automatically break the chart up to fit pages in a book with cross references to previous or following pages.

Many other charts are available to present the material in a different way, such as calendars listing births, marriages and deaths by month. A relationship chart shows the relationship of each person to the progenitor. Every program has many charts that are quite fascinating, but caution should be used so that the same material is not presented over and over. Only include two or three other charts that add to the information already presented.

Documentation

Many people find footnotes or even endnotes distracting and prefer to leave them out. This, of course, is a matter of personal taste, but I would highly recommend including them. (The question is not whether to document, but whether or not to print the documentation. You should always document your work.) The first three rules of real estate may be "location, location and location," but first three rules of genealogy are "documentation, documentation and documentation" and I try to document the source of information for every individual. You may not have official documents on a line, but instead just sat down with Aunt Sally and she recited all the siblings, spouses, and children or someone gave you their family group sheet. Although these are not formal "sources," you should document them as "Conversation with Sally Smith, 30 July 1994" or "Family Group Sheet of John Jones, 13 April 1992." Documentation is important, because as more lines overlap, you will not remember where you got the information on each line.

I firmly believe for several reasons that endnotes should be printed and included with your book. If you have entered your documentation as you should have, many programs will create endnotes without your having to do a thing. Notes are expected in family histories now and will make your book look more professional. They also give your serious readers important information. If readers have conflicting information, they can compare your source with theirs which might give a very good clue as to which is correct (a marriage record from the county court house will probably be more accurate than Cousin Gene's family group sheet). Without notes, your cousin Charley may come back to you and say, "Why did you say my mother was born in 1922 when she was born in 1924?" It will save you a lot of argument and time if you have noted it was his sister who gave you that date.

Index

The most important part of your book is the index. This used to be an immense job that had to be done by hand. That is why you find so many of those horrible old genealogies without an index. Nowadays indexing is much easier with the help of computer programs. The best solution is to make sure your genealogy program which produces your book also does the indexing. What used to be a miserable job now requires no more effort than just having to stand over your printer for an extra couple of minutes while it spits out 10 pages of index!

Most indexes will list a woman only under her maiden name. Ideally a woman should be indexed under her maiden name and all married names. If your program doesn't index under both married and maiden names, as a finding aid, you might be able to print a marriage list in alphabetical order by husband with the wife on the right so people could at least scan the list for a woman who they only know by married name. Or, you might be able to take this list into a word processor and by using macros edit it into an even more useful list.

Photographs

Pictures, maps and other illustrations add a great deal to a book. Scanned original documents, or the signatures from the documents, are also interesting. If a handwritten name is difficult to decipher, you can scan in the entry and let your readers decide if they agree with your interpretation. Preparing the pictures by having them halftone or scanning them into the computer can also take up quite a bit of time.

If you can place the pictures near the text relating to the person in the photo, it is more enjoyable to the reader. If photos cannot be worked in with the text, you can group the pictures all together and place them in the center of the book. Photos of older generations may be hard to find, but can sometimes be located in county histories. Any works published more than 75 years ago are no longer covered by copyright so you can use the pictures, but you should give credit. When using maps, illustrations and other material not your own, be aware of the copyright rules.

Finishing

You will have to print at least two drafts. The first can be printed in chapters as you go along. Then, proofread and revise. Next, print a semi-final copy of the entire book which you need to proof again and, most important, have somebody else proof-read for you. By now you will be so familiar with the book that you will not be able to see any errors so an outside reader is essential.

Now you are ready to print up your final copy, have it bound and distribute it. It makes a great gift for Christmas, weddings, anniversaries, mother's day, father's day, birthdays or other occasions.

Be forewarned that once you have distributed a few copies, someone is going to discover an error. It is inevitable that someone will be left out, a date will be reversed or a name misspelled. Quite often the error will be in the family of the cousin who never quite got around to sending back the information on his branch of the family. Actually seeing a book published is what it takes to get some people interested enough to send you information. This is just a good reason to start working on the updated version!

About the Author [Donna Przech]

I began genealogy in 1970 when we were living in Ogden, Utah for a short time. I was immediately hooked when, on my first visit to the local Family History Center, I found my great-grandparents in the 1850 Ohio census. I have been researching ever since on my own family and for others. I soon recognized the value of computer programs for keeping track of the data. I was a founding member of the Computer Genealogy Society of San Diego and editor of the newsletter. I have written a third party manual on ROOTS III and, with Joan Lowrey, authored two guides to genealogy software. Using ROOTS III and WordPerfect, I have written several family history books for others, but have yet to stop researching long enough to complete my own family history!

How to Carry Out a Living Descendant And Lost Relatives Search

By Rosamunde Bott, BA (Hons), Life Coaching Diploma

[<http://www.articlesbase.com/authors/rosamunde-bott/44693>]

As a professional genealogist, most of my work involves tracing ancestors back into history. However, recently I have noticed a growing interest to find living relatives descended from ancestors. I have discovered a few cousins myself, and it is certainly a delightful experience to communicate with someone who shares a common ancestor with you. However, carrying out a lost relatives search is a very different exercise to tracing historical ancestors.

The first thing to realize is that tracing generations forward is actually more difficult than tracing them backwards. There are two main reasons for this:

1. In any moment in time, most people know where and who they came from, but not where they will be, or who they will be with, in future. Consequently, there are more clues about someone's past than there are about their future.

2. Recent documentation is more difficult to access due to privacy laws. It is far easier to find out a lot of information about someone who was living in the 19th century than it is to find out about someone in the late 20th century.

Having said that, it is quite possible to find several living cousins, though it may not be possible to find every single living relative without a lot of trial and error – and money!

Most of us – but certainly not everyone – will know the names of first cousins. These are the children of our aunts and uncles and share a common set of grandparents. The children of our first cousins are first cousins once removed, and their children are first cousins twice removed and so on.

Second cousins share a set of great-grandparents, and third cousins share great-great-grandparents.

To find second or third cousins, you need to start with your common ancestors – your great or great-great grandparents. If they were married before 1911, then you need to search all available census records up to 1911 from whichever date they were married.

The census records should show you the names, birth places and approximate birth dates of any children. You should also look for baptism records at FamilySearch. Using General Register Office indexes can help, if you know exactly where the children would have been born, but until 1912 the indexes did not give the mother's maiden name, so if it's a common name it is very difficult to find children in these records.

Once you have the names of all the children you can find, you will want to take each one and find their descendants in turn.

While male relatives don't tend to change their name with marriage, you will still probably need to find a marriage record in order to find the spouse's maiden name. This will make it much easier to find the names of any children.

For male relatives who were born between 1870 and 1900, it is a good idea to check the WW1 military records and see if they died in this war. If they died without being married, then no further searches will be necessary.

Once your searches have reached the period after 1911, you will mostly be relying on the GRO birth, marriage and death indexes, and electoral registers. These indexes are available at sites such as Ancestry and FindMyPast.

Luckily, after 1915, you can search the GRO birth indexes using the mother's maiden name (if you don't have this, you will need the marriage record first).

At Ancestry, the search engines allow you to just put in a surname and the mother's maiden name. I would suggest using a date range of up to 20 years for a birth, and the probable place of birth. Mark the names and 20 year date range as exact, but leave the place name in the default setting as you may find that the family have moved around.

Once you have the next generation of children, you can then start searching for their marriages and children in turn. Anyone born after 1910 could still be living, but I would not suggest immediately contacting anyone elderly as they might be confused or alarmed by someone ringing out of the blue. Try finding their offspring first.

Before searching for living relatives, you should check the death registers to see if the person has died. The search engine at Ancestry allows you to put in a year of birth, and if you have the middle initials of the person, then you can usually get a fairly accurate answer.

Finding living relatives can be done by using recent electoral registers and online phone books. I use a website called Peopletacer to search for names, and then find addresses for anyone on recent electoral registers, but there are other websites available. You do have to pay a subscription fee. If you want to find a phone number as well, you can use the British Telecom online phone book. Don't forget that some people opt out of these public register and phone book lists, so if you can't find the person you are looking for, it does not mean they have left the country!

Another useful tool for finding living relatives is Genes Reunited. Again, you will need to subscribe, but I have found several cousins on this site, and the fact that they are on the site too means they are usually very interested in making contact.

Carrying out a lost relatives search can be extremely rewarding and fun – but do be warned. Some people may not be interested in the fact that you are their third cousin twice removed! Don't be too upset if the person does not want to be in contact, and do respect their wishes.

About the Author:

Rosamunde Bott Quick Facts

Main Areas: Career Coaching, Confidence Building, Home Business Coaching

Career Focus: Business owner, Individual coaching

Affiliation: Positively MAD, Success University

After years of trying to find the right balance between being a writer (unpaid and unpublished!) and earning a living, I have come to realize how very important it is to find work that is interesting, enjoyable and expresses who you are as a person. I love to write, but I also love the things that I do that are intended to fund my writing.

I have always kept up to date with the personal development world, and have attended seminars and classes such as The Mastery and The Landmark Forum, read the books. It made sense to me to apply all that I have learned to help others, so life coaching seemed the perfect job. I trained as a Life Coach with Newcastle College, and have been working as a professional for several years.

I also offer coaching services for people who own a home-based business. As an experienced internet marketer and home worker, I understand the difficulties of working alone and can help people with motivation, commitment, focus, self-belief and time management.

SURNAME INDEX

[A surname may appear more than once on a page.]

A

Adderley 101, 102, 111,
115
Allemond 126
Allen 122, 123, 124
Anderson 128
Arnold 104
Ashworth 120

B

Baker 128
Bass 133
Benton 128
Bernard 102, 125
Black 118
Blacksheer 122
Bland 134
Blount 120
Bluford 128, 132
Blunt 118, 121, 122, 123
Bonner 123
Boomer 126
Bortee 132, 133
Bott 148, 150
Braden 126
Brannan 127
Brooke 125
Brown 128, 133
Brownlee 104, 107
Burroughs 139, 142

C

Campbell 109
Cane 104, 106, 108
Carmouche 106
Carr 128
Case 112, 113
Cash 104
Cerny 118
Chance 122

Choate 121
Church 114
Churchill 108
Clark 121
Clarke 111, 112, 113,
114

Coleman 128
Conway 128
Cooper 101
Corbin 128
Cornow 121
Coryell 126
Coward 120
Cox 123
Cunningham 108

D

Davis 133
Day 128, 132
Dennard 138
Deviars 121
Drake 118
DuBreuil 126

E

Eakle 118
English 128
Evans 118

F

Farris 126
Foster 121, 128, 137
Frey 127

G

Gayfield 128
Gilbert 123
Gilchrist 121
Gilmer 104, 105, 106, 107

Glover 111
Gordon 129
Gray 134
Green 127
Griffith 122

H

Harden 129, 132, 133
Harris 132
Hatcher 144
Hayes 111, 112, 114
Heard 129
Henderson 120, 121
Henry 129
Higgins 134
Hill 129
Hollins 129
Howell 123
Hunt 111, 112, 113, 114, 115
Huston 106

J

Jackson 129, 133
January 133
Jennings 103
Jeter 106
Johnson 121, 129, 133, 134
Jolley 127
Jones 129, 133

K

King 129, 134
Kitchens 121
Knox 129
Kramel 126

SURNAME INDEX

[A surname may appear more than once on a page.]

L

LaCour 102, 110
Lambert 129, 130, 134
Lawrence 130
Lazarus 102
Levy 125
Littleton 130
Looney 137
Lynn 102

M

Manning 123
Marks 104, 107
Marshall 104, 106, 107
Martin 130
Mason 130
Matthews 130
May 125
McCrorey 122, 123
McCune 102
McHenry 130
McNeil 111, 112, 113, 114, 115
Mills 110, 126
Montgomery 130
Morris 130
Morrison 121
Murphey 109, 135, 136, 137

N

Neal 121
Neil 120
News 130
Neyland 120
Nichols 130

O

Ower 121

P

Parson 131
Parsons 108
Patterson 126
Paxton 109
Perkins 119, 120
Perrin 119
Peters 131, 133
Pickett 104, 105
Pierson 131
Pogue 126
Poindexter 106
Prochaska 126
Pryor 134
Przecha 143, 147

R

Rabun 135
Ranson 134
Reathurford 122
Riffel 126
Robinson 122, 123, 131
Rome 132
Rone 131
Ryan 121

S

Sallier 121
Sanders 131, 134
Sandidge 104, 105, 107
Sands 111
Sellers 102
Sewall 107
Shaw 121, 122, 131
Shoenbert 125
Shreve 103
Simmons 123

Smith 107, 108, 120, 121, 133
Snead 136
Sparks 131
Spyker 104, 105, 107
Stanton 111
Steela 108
Steele 125
Stephens 109
Stevenson 101
Stinson 104, 107
Stone 111, 112
Stubbs 138

T

Taylor 105, 108, 133
Thomas 105, 106, 109, 131, 134
Thompson 121, 133
Todd 127
Tracy 1111

V

Van Inger 112, 113
Vance 104, 105, 106, 107
Vaughn 131
Vawter 104, 106

SURNAME INDEX

[A surname may appear more than once on a page.]

W

Walker 108, 127, 131, 132
Wallace 104
Waters 109, 131
Watkins 135, 136, 137
Weathersby 102
Webster 134
Whetstone 132
Whitmore 131
Wilkerson 111, 112, 113, 114, 115
Willcox 111
Williams 131, 132
Wills 107
Wilson 132
Woods 128, 130, 131, 132
Wroten 132

Y

Youree 102

Z

Zouras 125