



VOLUME 40

FOURTH QUARTER 2006

NUMBER 4

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY

ARK-LA-TEX GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

P.O. BOX 4463
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA 71134-0463

THE GENIE

VOLUME 40

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ARK-LA-TEX GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

Post Office Box 4463

Shreveport, Louisiana 71134-0463

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Statement of Publication

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

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

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

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

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

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

Copyright Laws

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The President's Message

What changes we are seeing is on my mind, as I write this. There will be many changes in yours and mine, for the next few months. Stop and think about this. I'm not referring to just the Association, but to many other things happening in our city, in our country, and in our lives. This is partly brought on by my references of the very first experience in Genealogy.

My first experience was at Centenary College, at a Senior Adult Course. The professor closed every class with, "*Write, write, write*". It was not a theme for homework. It was about corresponding with some distant family members and asking for more information. And, sure enough, I finally did and then began a study of that side of the relatives.

I remember meeting a gentleman and asking about his name sake. He said that he was from Taylor, LA. Oh, I said, my family came from Dubberly, which is just down the railroad from your folks. As we talked he said I remember hearing about your granddad. He then related almost word for word, a tale that I had heard from Grandpa. My mother and aunts had told us when we were children that he was a good story teller and we should not believe everything he told. But, there it was, almost word for word. Now, is that the truth or folk lore?

What is all this leading up to? My advice, of course. You and I should record these changes that are affecting our lives. We should be recording time, dates and places to go with the faces. You do not have to be an expert English major. Nor do you need to be a typist. Your handwriting is good enough. Sure it is. Haven't you seen some of the hand writing of those census takers?

Daniel Webster (*I think it was*) wrote "He who careth not from whence he came, careth little whither he goeth." So, I'm trying to spur you on to leaving a legacy for those you love. We know that too many young-guns wait too late before getting into this great hobby of ours. So I can truthfully say, "*Write, write, write*".

And not the least but the most, I say *thank you* and *thank you again* for making these past two years so meaningful to me. What a great Association and workers.

Sincerely

Ray Owens

JAMES AND PAULINA PICKETT
By Dale Jennings

James B. Pickett had a part in the development of Shreveport and Bossier Parish across the Red River. His accomplishments no doubt would have been greater had he lived a full life. This is an effort to clarify the events bearing on the above, and to briefly trace the lives of his widow, Paulina, and their children after the untimely death of Pickett in 1842.

Erroneous information about James Pickett has been published (some by this writer) as early as 1935. Some still persists. J. Fair Hardin profiled Pickett for *The Shreveport Times* Shreveport Centennial edition on June 28, 1935. Hardin's brief profile also appeared in an article in the October 1935 issue of "The Louisiana Historical Quarterly" and in his book, *Northwestern Louisiana, a History of the Watershed of the Red River 1714-1937*. Hardin was mistaken in his statement that, "James Belton Pickett's principal plantation home was 'The Orchard' near Collinsburg in Bossier Parish." This error was further spread by Rupert Peyton in his article, "North Louisiana's Finest Mansion was Located in Bossier," published in the *Bossier Tribune* on October 14, 1951, and again in the *Plain Dealing Progress* on March 27, 1952.

Peyton also stated that the Pickett family came to Louisiana in the middle 1830s, and that their youngest son, James B. Pickett, Jr., born in 1840, was born at the Orchard Place. All of these statements and others by Hardin, as addressed later, are incorrect. No one can say just when the Orchard Place home was built, but it was most probably during Paulina's second marriage to James B. Gilmer. It was built on a parcel of land (W ½ of SW ¼ of Sec 27, T22, R13) that would later become a part of the plantation. This tract was purchased by Gilmer from the U.S. government in February 1841, the same year that Pickett is said to have moved his family and his residence to Louisiana. Conveyance records show that he was giving his residence as Chester District, South Carolina, as late as January 15, 1841.

James Belton Pickett was born on October 25, 1803, in Chester District, South Carolina, and lived both there and in neighboring Fairfield District. He was born to John R. and Charlotte (Belton) Pickett, who also had a daughter, Charlotte Belton. John Pickett, who was said to have been a Methodist preacher as well as a planter, died in 1822. In 1833, James married 15-year-old Paulina DeGraffenreid, born in Chester District on October 16, 1817. Paulina was the youngest of five children born to the marriage of Allen DeGraffenreid and Sarah Thomas. Her father, a man of substantial wealth in land and slaves, died in 1821, when Paulina was three years old.

"New land" was a clarion call to many of the affluent planters in the Old South east of the line of the Appalachians. Hearing the call also were those who would prosper as a consequence of agricultural expansion. The clearing of northwest Louisiana's great Red River log jam, or "raft," by Captain Henry Miller Shreve in the mid-1830s facilitated both navigation and planting. That and the government buy out of about one-half million

acres in Louisiana from the Caddo Indians drew the adventurous and ambitious, not the least of whom would come from South Carolina.

Thomas Taylor Williamson, also a resident of Fairfield District, had much in common with his friend and associate, James Pickett. Both were socially prominent planters and investors and each possessed large financial resources with a willingness to invest in distant developing markets. Williamson was married to a sister of Mississippi Governor McWillie. Favorable prospects brought both men to the Red River region of northwestern Louisiana, and Williamson more particularly to the same river region in southwestern Arkansas. Williamson lived on Long Prairie in Lafayette County and then Washington in Hempstead County above the "Big Bend" of the river. The two made large investments in land, as well as investing in the establishment of the new river port town that would become Shreveport.

In 1834, Thomas Williamson made a private purchase of 640 acres near the Sabine River in western Natchitoches Parish. This was land in the "neutral territory" in dispute between the United States and Mexico, on which the federal Fort Jessup was located. In 1835 Williamson sold this section of land to Pickett. In the conveyance Williamson was recorded as a resident of Lafayette County, and Pickett a resident of Fairfield District, SC. The two men formed a partnership, "Pickett and Williamson," involving property in Louisiana, but primarily some 2,900 acres of land Williamson had acquired on the east bank of the Red River in Lafayette County.

When the Caddo Tribe reluctantly agreed to sell their vast acreage in 1835, they reserved a 640 acre "floating claim" for their old friend and interpreter, Larkin Edwards. Angus McNeill, a banker from Natchez, Mississippi and North Carolina, saw the opportunity to establish a much needed town for the influx of new residents while making a profit for himself. He persuaded Edwards to sell his claim, but lacked the capital to undertake the venture on his own. In 1836 he enlisted other investors to include Captain Shreve, Sturges Sprague, Bushrod Jenkins, Thomas Williamson and James Pickett. The obvious site for the town was the same river bluff chosen by Shreve for his base of operations while clearing the raft. It was already the site of a trading post operated by two hardy men originally from New Hampshire, William S. Bennett and James C. Cane. This high ground on the west bank was chosen for its protection from flooding.

The partnership of Bennett and Cane was the last brought into the "Shreve Town Company" investment group. The "Shreve Town" site was surveyed into blocks subdivided into lots that were sold publicly. Other than putting up his share of the capital, Pickett seems to have had little involvement in the development of the town. The parties agreed that each would buy a lot and build a "comfortable dwelling house." Fredricka Doll Gute and Katherine Brash Jeter, in their book, *Historic Profile Shreveport 1850*, could find no evidence that any of the city founders adhered to the agreement, except that Bennett and Cane had a dwelling place of sorts in connection with their trading post. J. Fair Hardin says that James Pickett had a town house at the corner of Milam and Edwards. However, Caddo Parish conveyance records support the authors'

finding that no building existed at that location before 1850. Pickett's widow Paulina did not buy the town house on that corner until 1881.

The year 1839 was a momentous one for the development of northwest Louisiana's upper Red River watershed. The public lands ceded by the Caddos (roughly the newly formed Caddo Parish) and lands in western Claiborne Parish had been surveyed and were now offered at public sale. Caddo was created from Natchitoches Parish in 1838 with the Red River as its eastern boundary. Bossier along its opposite or eastern bank would not be taken from Claiborne until 1843. James Pickett bought more than 12,000 acres in those parishes (as opposed to the "hundreds of acres" stated by Hardin). Most was purchased from the U.S. government in what would become Bossier Parish. He had obviously spent considerable time in the area and made good selections of river land for his plantations.

J. B. Pickett was enumerated on three of his Claiborne river plantations in the 1840 census. The plantations, on which he had a total of 98 slaves, would have been Hurricane Bluff, Willow Chute and Sunflower. The reason for his enumeration in Louisiana was to show ownership of the slaves, which had to be accounted for. Pickett and his family were counted that decade as residents of Chester District, SC. With him in that household are his wife, two sons and one daughter, as well as 52 slaves.

James Pickett changed his residence from Chester District, South Carolina, to Claiborne Parish some time after January 15, 1841. It is generally accepted from J. Fair Hardin's account that he was taken ill and died at Henderson, Kentucky. The date of death shown on his tombstone is June 4, 1842, but his succession record reads June 5th. Hardin inexplicably gave his date of death as April 12, 1850 (and subsequently 1860 - that probably being a typo). He says that Pickett was returning from a business trip to South Carolina. He may have been returning by an out-of-the-way detour through Kentucky. Henderson is just across the Ohio River from Evansville, Indiana, and about midway between Louisville, Kentucky, and Cairo, Illinois at the Ohio's confluence with the Mississippi. His route home at any rate would have included a river passage by way of the Ohio, Mississippi and Red rivers. Hardin's source may have been some unknown newspaper account. According to Mr. Hardin, Pickett's body was returned to "The Orchard" and interred. It would have been customary for the burial to have been in a family plot on the home plantation. That, however, would have been his Willow Chute plantation at the junction of the Willow Chute Bayou with Red River, rather than James Gilmer's Orchard plantation.

Claiborne Parish Probate Judge George W. Peet, upon being notified of the death of James Pickett and that his widow was out of state, went to the "residence and domicile of said James B. Pickett in the Parish of Claiborne on the Willow Chute" (emphasis by writer). He secured the succession by certifying strips of paper that he sealed with sealing wax to a "large hair trunk," perhaps a hide-bound trunk, hair side out. He had found William Stinson in charge and made him the keeper of the seal and guardian of the trunk and other effects. Judge Peet subsequently went to another of Pickett's residences, "his residence being known as the Hurricane Bluff on the east bank of red river." Here he accepted the inventory and appraisal of assets for the succession of

James Belton Pickett on February 14, 1843, and recorded them in the Claiborne Parish Book of Inventories on February 25th. The new parish of Bossier had just been created by legislative act the day before. The results of the inventory and other succession documents were first recorded in the Claiborne Parish probate book and then made a part of Bossier Parish Probate Book A, Pages 1-43. These records were thus saved from later destruction by fire. The school or academy building in "Old Athens" that housed the offices of the Claiborne Parish government caught fire in November 1849 destroying all the records. This has made research of Pickett in early Bossier (Claiborne) Parish difficult.

The Pickett estate was shown to contain 10,086 acres of land in Claiborne Parish valued at \$66,163, 234 slaves valued at \$74,034 and \$11,252 in personal property, for a total of \$151,449. Before his death in June 1842, James Pickett had acquired or established four Claiborne (Bossier) Parish plantations on Red River. They were from north to south, Hurricane Bluff, Willow Chute, Chalk Level and Sunflower, the latter two below present day Bossier City. He had acquired a partnership in the Sunflower with Jacob Irwin. Pickett had assembled some other tracts of land which he undoubtedly would have developed into plantations. Two of these tracts were later developed into the Rough and Ready and Red Chute plantations by Paulina.

Paulina remarried to James Blair Gilmer in a ceremony said to have taken place in Louisville, Kentucky. Records of Jefferson County, which includes Louisville, show that the marriage took place in that county on May 12, 1843. Gilmer was a long-time resident of Alabama before coming to Louisiana, but was born in Kentucky and may still have had ties to that state. He was a wealthy Bossier and Caddo Parish landowner, planter and entrepreneur whose wife had died in Montgomery County, Alabama, four years earlier. The combined assets resulting from the marriage to Paulina Pickett undoubtedly represented the largest concentration of wealth in northwest Louisiana. Paulina had been acknowledged as natural tutrix to her minor children by the Claiborne court. James Pickett had died without a will, so their property would be held in estate until the children reached maturity and then divided, the mother receiving half and the other half being equally divided between the children.

In February 1844, Paulina DeGraffenreid Gilmer petitioned the probate court in the new jurisdiction of Bossier Parish, saying that she had remarried in Kentucky without the advice and consent of a "family meeting." She asked to be confirmed as tutrix with Joseph Graham under-tutor, and that a family meeting be convened. These meetings were a legality to consider matters in safeguarding the interests of surviving minor children. They were to be composed of local relatives of the deceased parent to the extent possible, and "friends of the children." Her petition was granted and a family meeting was held on February 27, 1844. Those participating were Nathan Pickett and Charles Pickett Knighton, cousins of the deceased, and Cezaire Wallace, Roswell Elmer and Jacob Irwin. It was deemed to be in the best interest of the children that the estate property again be inventoried, appraised, and adjudicated to the mother (meaning that Paulina would have its control and administration within the law, to include its usufruct (fruits), pending settlement of the succession). This was accomplished by a new team appointed by the court, resulting in an appraisal of

\$134,372. This still did not include the Arkansas land, Shreveport city lots or Caddo Parish land, except that straddling the river as part of the river plantations. Paulina petitioned the court that additional property had been found and requested that it be appraised. "Additional" land in Bossier Parish was clearly property found in the first inventory. It would be determined that the more than 100 city lots would have to be sold to determine their worth. Notes due the estate would be offset by the debts of the estate, and the value of the 1842 and 1843 cotton crops would seem to have been Paulina's usufruct. The value of the succession, including some 1,400 acres in Caddo, would be made clear with Paulina's filing of her final account in 1857.

The 1850 census shows the Gilmer family living in the vicinity of Collinsburg, the town they owned on the Orchard, the home plantation, probably in their much described, grand Orchard Place mansion. Living with James and Paulina Gilmer are his three daughters, Mary, Martha and Eliza, and her three children, John, James and Sarah. On December 19, 1854, at age 17, Sarah (Sallie) married Robert Campbell Cummings, a wealthy New Orleans cotton factor and commission merchant. Robert, at age 43, was two and one-half times Sallie's age (and five years older than his mother-in-law). This extreme difference in ages of 26 years was unusual even for that era.

Sarah Allen Pickett Cummings contracted cholera and died either at her mother's home or on a steamboat enroute there from New Orleans on June 7, 1855. This was only six months after her wedding. She was buried in a little cemetery a few miles south of Orchard Plantation. A beautiful wrought iron fence encloses Sallie, her husband, parents and others in a family cemetery within today's large Cottage Grove Memorial Presbyterian Church Cemetery. The family tombstones are all impressive, but the most elegant and elaborate is Sallie's. All sides of her majestic white marble monument were utilized to contain her more than 1,000-word epitaph. The first and longest third of the writing is recognizable as the touching poetic farewell taken from her *New Orleans Picayune* obituary, composed by "Florence." Two other heartfelt obituary memorials are combined with the first to complete the epitaph.

Some have mistakenly said that the cemetery site at the old community of Cottage Grove was a Pickett plantation (perhaps deduced from the misstatement in Paulina's *Shreveport Times* obituary that her internment would take place there "at the family homestead"). The cemetery originated as a burial ground for the Doles family and was expanded to include their neighbors. Only later did it become associated with the Presbyterian Church. The first six burials there – all between 1845 and 1855 – were Doles family members. The Doles were relatives and neighbors of the property owners, the Shaws. One of the two other burials in 1855 was that of Sallie Pickett Cummings. James Pickett is said to have been reinterred there that year also, from the Orchard Plantation. This seems probable, but probably as his second reburial. The sudden, premature death of the beloved Sallie must have been extremely heartrending for the family, especially her mother. Her state of mind may even have been a factor contributing to the dissolution of her marriage.

To be continued.....

About the PERiodical Source Index (PERSI™)

The Periodical Source Index, or PERSI, is the largest subject index to genealogical and historical periodical articles in the world. Created by the foundation and department staff of the Historical Genealogy Department of the Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne, Indiana, PERSI is widely recognized as being a vital source for genealogical researchers.

PERSI has had a major update with the addition of 235,000 articles published from 2004 and 2005. It now contains more than 1.6 million citations from over six thousand titles – articles ranging from the 1800s to the present, published in the United States, Canada and abroad.

In collaborative effort, the Allen County Public Library and ProQuest Information and Learning recently announced this new major release. PERSI is the standard for periodical research in local history and genealogy. It is by far the largest and most respected such index in its field.

PERSI citations are broken down into the following categories: *Surname citations* – Used for articles describing families or particular ancestors; *Locality citations* – Used for articles describing research, records, or history of a particular town, county, state, etc.; *“How-to” citations* – Used for articles describing particular tips, techniques, and methodology for genealogical and historical research. Articles for the most respected journals in the genealogy field, including the National Genealogical Society Quarterly, New England Historic and Genealogical Register, and The American Genealogist are included in the index.

Accompanying the article citations is an extensive bibliography which directs researchers to access needed articles from the publisher, from a nearby research library, through Inter-Library Loan, or from the Allen County Public Library.

PERSI is exclusive to libraries through HeritageQuest Online and is produced in cooperation with the Allen County Public Library Foundation. If you have not searched PERSI lately, this update should cause you to search the index again for your surnames, localities and research methodologies. PERSI was recently named “Best Reference Source” by the Library Journal.

Check out PERSI for yourself through major libraries, a key component of HeritageQuest.

**The Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association's
Board of Directors**

Hope

**You were able to
Add several new names
To your genealogy in the
Past year and**

Wish

**You much success in
Breaking through your brick
Walls in the coming year.**

If you have a speaker you could suggest for a program...
Please let the Association know.
Contact ALTGA by mail at PO Box 4463, Shreveport, LA 71134-0463

German Emigration Center Celebrates First Anniversary

(See the GENIE Volume 40, Number 1, Page 21)

Submitted by Herman Weiland

The German Emigration Center (Deutsches Auswanderhaus) celebrated its first anniversary on August 8, 2006. More than two hundred thirty thousand visitors came to see the museum during its first year of operation. Staff members, management, and everyone who accompanied the museum from the beginning, gladly look back on a successful first year.

The visit to the museum awakened memories for many visitors and encouraged them to tell fascinating and moving stories. They enriched the collection of the German Emigration Center with personal anecdotes and memorabilia from relatives who emigrated decades ago. Five research assistants are now preparing photographs, letters and personal documents to include in the collection and integrate into the exhibit.

The museum was supported by its many visitors, who came to Bremerhaven from all over the world as well as from all the Federal States of Germany.

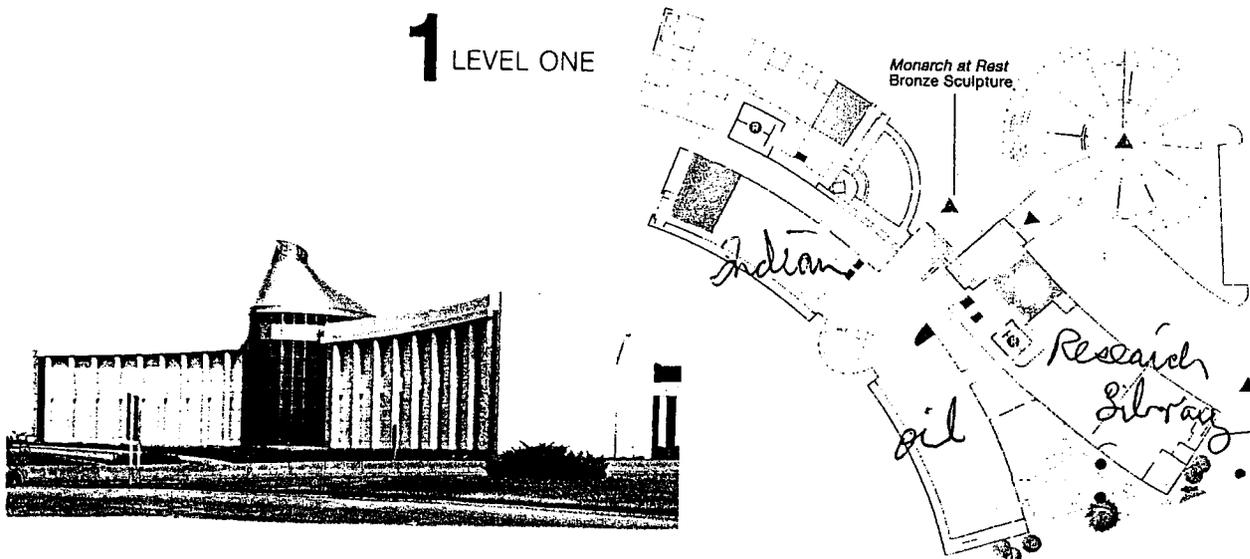
For more on the German Emigration Center in Bremerhaven, Germany visit the website at www.dah-bremerhaven.de

Oklahoma History Center

Submitted by Herman Weiland

I recently had the opportunity to visit the new Oklahoma History Center in Oklahoma City. This is a 215,000 square foot museum and research library located across the street from the State Capitol Building. The building is three stories with ample display areas.

The research library is on the 1st floor and is well stocked with not only Oklahoma resources but material from all states. It is well worth a visit if you are in that area.





Submitted by Cheryl Jurgens Meints
Compiled by Herman Weiland

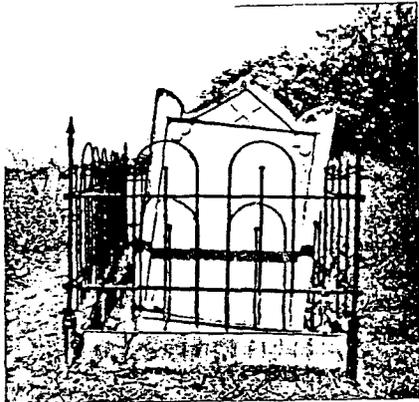
Der Stadt Friedhof - is a City Cemetery located in Fredericksburg, Gillespie County, Texas. It was established in 1846 by a German society of nobles called Adelsverein. Their deliberate plan for the promotion and settlement of a German colony in the hill country of Texas was begun and in place long before the people from middle and northern Germany arrived. Included in this plan was the *Der Stadt Friedhof*. Named after the Prussian ruler Prince Friedrich, this active cemetery's ninety-nine percent German-descent burials total over 5,000. Three of the five local Lutheran churches maintain the cemetery.

The newly established German colony was in the center of Comanche territory. Although a lasting peace was created with them, conflicts continued with other neighboring tribes. Out of the 125 original German immigrants, two Catholic families were represented; the majority of others belonged to the Evangelical Lutheran Church. The settlers, after an arduous ocean journey, ported in Galveston or Indianola (now nonexistent) and traveled to New Braunfels and Fredericksburg by oxen-drawn wagon.

Many of the early tombstones were sculpted from local limestone acquired from the nearby Cross Mountain. Mass burials were common during the 1847 and 1849 cholera epidemics. It is believed that a passerby on his way to California during the '49 Gold Rush carried cholera to the community. Numerous graves are surrounded with wrought iron fences, a material commonly used during the Victorian period. Local blacksmiths hammered metal into lasting works of art that are admired yet today. Rows of metal cribs portray the pain of these early Fredericksburg settlers in the two children's sections.

A visit to *Der Stadt Friedhof* in NE Fredericksburg is a must if you are in the Texas hill country. Fredericksburg's rich German heritage will provide insight about the industrious German pioneers.

Glen Triebs, a five-generation Texas native and retired Texas history teacher provides informative and educational tours of the cemetery as well as Fredericksburg. A big Texas "thank you goes to Glen for offering his assistance with this column. Be sure to check out "Links to Deep Roots" for more information about Fredericksburg.



LINKS

TO

DEEP

ROOTS

By Cheryl (Jurgens) Meints

FREDERICKSBURG, GILLESPIE COUNTY, TEXAS:
<http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/SS/cfs1.html>...learn about Sunday houses.

<http://www.pbase.com/kevinfalk/friedhof>...view Kevin Falk's excellent photo gallery of Der Stadt Friedhof.

<http://www.fbgtxgensoc.org/index.htm>
 The Fredericksburg Genealogical Society...check out photo collection or surname research.

<http://www.pioneermuseum.com/>
 Gillespie County Historical Society...click on "Buy Books Now." Excellent resources for Fredericksburg history.

<http://www.sundayhouseinn.com/points.htm> ...points of interest in Fredericksburg...Vereins Kirche Museum.

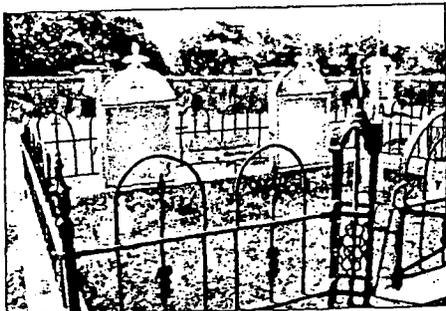
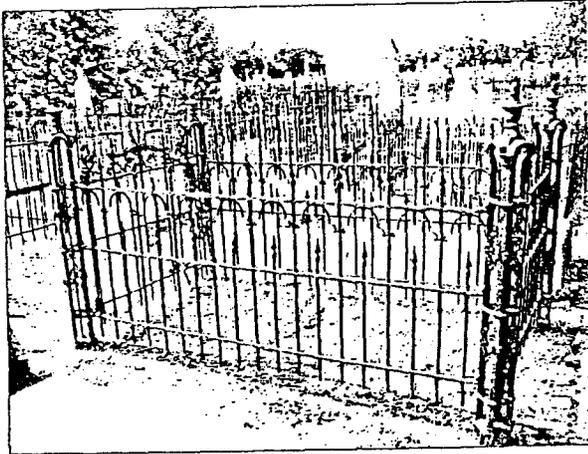
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~txgilles/dsf.htm>
 "Der Friedhof Cemetery Records 1846-1996"

http://www.klru.org/paintedchurches/history_germans.html
 Read Kenn Knopp's, "The German Heritage of Fredericksburg."

<http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/FF/hff3.html>
 "Fredericksburg, Texas" by Martin Donell Kohout...excerpt from "The Handbook of Texas Online."

<http://www.roadandtravel.com/travel%20directory/Texas/texashillcountry.htm> "Fredericksburg: A Bit of Bavaria..." Interesting travel information.

http://www.texfiles.com/erockhistory/part_six.htm
 "The New Promised Land" from the book, "The Enchanted Rock" by Ira Kennedy.



Note the metal wreath boxes with glass doors.

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Researching Masonic Records

Source: San Diego Genealogical Society Newsletter, Nov. 2006, *Researching Masonic Records*, Vol. 39, No. 10, page 3.

At some point in your research, you may find that one of our ancestors was a Mason - and no, that is not to say they were a bricklayer. You may find mention in their obituary of their affiliation with Freemasonry, sometimes just by the inclusion of some unusual initials. Or, you may find some unique symbols on their gravestone that, at first, seems to have little meaning. These clues will often stimulate the genealogical researcher to question what is Freemasonry, why did my ancestor join and what information can Masonic records provide to your research.

Well, first of all, Freemasonry is the world's oldest and largest fraternity. It has existed in its current form since 1717 and has attracted men 'of good character' through out the last 300 years. Membership is not solicited but rather individuals of high character and moral standards petition to join. It is usually because they have friends who are already members. Their backgrounds are investigated and if they are living a life consistent with the high purposes and aims of the organization, they are voted in.

Realize that these organizations were originally very 'secret' and members were only known to one another or by special handshakes or 'winks'. Also, many of their rites, symbols and activities are closely held secrets -sworn by oath to never be divulged. Sometimes member's families are not even aware of their affiliation. So, how do you know if your ancestor may have been a Mason? The obituary may simply have some initials -"F&AM" (Free and Accepted Mason), "AF&AM" (Ancient Free and Accepted Mason), "AUM" (Ancient Order of Mysteries), KM (Knights of Malta), KT (Knights Templar), "SR" (Scottish Rite) - just to name a few. Or perhaps the services are listed as 'held under the auspices of the order. The grave marker may have some symbolic reference Masonry (see www.symbols.net/masonic/ for more detailed discussion).

So, what information can you expect to find from Masonic records? Keep in mind that this is not a religion and unlike a church, they have no official or unofficial record keeping responsibility. And as a quasi-secret organization, how much do you think they are ready to divulge about members. Moreover, the people working there are usually unpaid volunteers who are not in the business of answering genealogy queries. Thus, information from Masonic sources will likely be slow in arriving if at all or be totally unavailable.

That said, there may be worthwhile opportunities in pursuing such research particularly if your ancestor was more than just a 'rank and file' member. Chances are they would have to have been very involved in the organization to warrant mention in the local lodge meeting minutes. But, if they were a "33rd Degree Mason" or a "Grand Master", there is likely to be quite a bit of information about them. Attaining this level of responsibility attested to their leadership and management skills and also meant that they were probably a pillar in the community.

The local lodges are chartered by the state Grand Lodge. The later usually handled organizational matters and published annual 'Proceedings'. These documents listed activities conducted, officers and sometimes obituaries of officers and reported deaths of members. Some Grand Lodges published histories that included more information regarding officers. These materials can usually be found at the Masonic libraries. A list of these can be found at: <http://bessel.org/maslibs.Ma>.

Reference sources can be found at the local lodge as well, so check them also. If you have an early affiliation, check Ancestry.com's Masonic worldwide database with the names of more than 10,000 people listed in the 1860 Universal Masonic Lodge Directory. It includes name, lodge location and occupation.

When writing for genealogical information, keep the questions brief and specific (e.g. don't ask for 'everything you have') and supply as much known information that would assist them in locating records (birth dates, when they were in the locality, degree of Masonry, date of death, burial place, etc.). And, of course, include a SASE and be prepared to wait.

In short, Freemasonry does not compile genealogical information and what information they have may only be incidental to our genealogical needs. Some lodges may be very helpful while others lack the staff to assist. But remember, many 'brick walls' are broken down by information found in the most unexpected places. Good luck.

STRANGERS IN THE BOX

[Anonymous Author.]

Come; look with me inside this drawer in this box I've often seen,
AT the pictures, black and white faces proud, still, serene.
I wish I knew the people, these strangers in the box.
Their names and all their memories are lost among my socks.
I wonder what their lives were like, how did they spend their days?
If only someone had taken time to tell who, what, or when,
these faces of my heritage would come to life again.
Could this become the fate of pictures we take today?
The faces and memories someday to be passed away?
Make time to save your stories, seize the opportunity when it knocks,
or someday you and yours could be the strangers in the box.

(This is printed in The Treesearchers, Volume 48, No. 2, 2006, published by the Kansas Genealogical Society.)

Descendants of John Holman by Isabelle Woods

Generation No. 1

1. JOHN¹ HOLMAN was born Mar 1846 in North Carolina, and died 02 Mar 1926 in Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA. He married (1) ANN HAYNES in Bonita, Morehouse, LA. She was born Abt. 1858 in Mississippi. He married (2) ELLA BROOKS. She was born May 1867 in Louisiana.

Children of JOHN HOLMAN and ANN HAYNES are:

2. i. EDWARD² HOLMON, b. 01 Sep 1870, Portland, Ashley Co., AR; d. 13 Jul 1916, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA.
3. ii. NEUSON HOLMAN, b. 01 Sep 1870, Portland, Ashley Co., AR; d. 19 Sep 1948, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA.
4. iii. JR. JOHN HOLMAN, b. Abt. 1872, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA.
- iv. LELIA ANN HOLMAN, b. Abt. 1876, Bonita, Morehouse, LA; m. HENRY RUCKER, 1894, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana.
- v. DAVID HOLMAN, b. Abt. Jan 1883, Bonita, Morehouse, LA.
5. vi. KIZA HOLMAN, b. 15 Apr 1887, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. Abt. May 1972, Mer Rouge, Morehouse Parish, LA.
- vii. EPHE HOLMAN, b. Jan 1892, Bonita, Morehouse, LA.

Generation No. 2

2. EDWARD² HOLMON (*JOHN¹ HOLMAN*) was born 01 Sep 1870 in Portland, Ashley Co., AR, and died 13 Jul 1916 in Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA. He married (1) MARY ANN CAUSEY Abt. 01 Jan 1895 in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, daughter of BENJAMIN CAUSEY and MANERVA BARNES. She was born Aug 1878 in Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA, and died 1907 in Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA. He married (2) RACHAEL J. WATT Abt. 05 Jan 1907 in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, daughter of JULIUS WATT and MARTHA WATT. She was born Jan 1880 in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, and died 24 May 1917 in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana.

Children of EDWARD HOLMON and MARY CAUSEY are:

- i. CLEVELAND³ HOLMON, b. 19 Nov 1895, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. 19 Oct 1977, E. A. Conway Hospital, Monroe, Ouachita Parish, LA; m. (1) HALLIE MCGHEE, 30 Jan 1918, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana; m. (2) AGNES WILLIAMS, Abt. 1940, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana; m. (3) LENA FUDGE, 31 Jan 1942, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana; m. (4) RACHEL LEE MURPHY, 29 Jan 1952, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana.
- ii. LILLIE HOLMON, b. 21 Sep 1899, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. 13 May 1969, Morehouse General Hospital, Bastrop, Morehouse Parish, LA; m. (1) JIMMY WARE, 29 May 1921, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana; m. (2) CHARLES WESLEY FORT, Abt. 1930, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana; b. 20 Nov 1889, Louisiana; d. 08 Dec 1958, Morehouse Parish, LA.
- iii. LARKIN HOLMON, b. 01 Sep 1901, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. 22 Aug 1990, Gravois Health Center, St. Louis, Independent City, Missouri; m. (1) JORITHER CARRYBELLE MALONE; b. 27 Aug 1907, Turrell, Arkansas; d. 22 Jul 1979, Centreville, St. Clair County, Illinois; m. (2) MARY ELIZABETH BOLDEN, 24 Feb 1945, Little Rock, Pulaski Co., AR.
- iv. ELLA MAE HOLMON, b. 12 Jul 1903, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. 19 Jan 1998, Morehouse General Hospital, Bastrop, Morehouse Parish, LA; m. QUINCY KELLY, 19 Jan 1926, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana; b. 10 Mar 1905, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana; d. 11 Feb 1988, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA.

Child of EDWARD HOLMON and RACHAEL WATT is:

- v. ERIE³ HOLMON, b. 14 Dec 1913, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. 21 Nov 1997, Chicago, Cooke County, Illinois; m. FRANK BROWN, 21 May 1932, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana; b. 25 Dec 1909, Scott, Lafayette Parish, Louisiana; d. 29 Nov 1976, Morehouse General Hospital, Bastrop, Morehouse Parish, LA.

3. NEUSON² HOLMAN (*JOHN¹*) was born 01 Sep 1870 in Portland, Ashley Co., AR, and died 19 Sep 1948 in Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA. He married (2) MANERVA BARNES Abt. 02 Dec 1896 in Morehouse Parish, LA, daughter of ROAN BARNES and NANCY DANTZLER. She was born 30 Oct 1880 in Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA, and died 15 May 1975 in St. Francis Hospital, Monroe, Ouachita Parish, LA.

Child of NEUSON HOLMAN is:

- i. SAM³ HOLMAN, b. 13 Feb 1895, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. 1963, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana; m. MINNIE GOODWIN, Abt. 1913, Morehouse Parish, LA; b. 14 Feb 1896, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. 01 May 1973, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana.

Children of NEUSON HOLMAN and MANERVIA BARNES are:

- ii. CHESTER ARTHUR³ HOLMAN, b. 04 Sep 1897, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. 19 Apr 1965, Oakland, Alameda Co., CA; m. (1) ANNIE HOWARD, 20 Jun 1925, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana; b. Abt. 1907; m. (2) MINNIE CAUSEY, 14 Feb 1934, Morehouse Parish, LA; b. 14 Feb 1894, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. 05 Jan 1974, Oakland, Alameda Co., CA; m. (3) JULIA COBB, Abt. 1938.
- iii. IDA HOLMAN, b. 18 Nov 1899, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. 24 Sep 1989, St Francis Hospital, Monroe, Ouachita Parish, LA; m. (1) DAVID ELLIS, 25 Dec 1919, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana; m. (2) ED SMITH, 11 Apr 1923, Morehouse Parish, LA; m. (3) MAP JOHNSON, 1933, Ouachita Parish, Monroe, LA; b. 09 Mar 1901, Memphis, Shelby Co., TN; d. 20 Feb 1987, E. A. Conway Hospital, Monroe, Ouachita Parish, LA; m. (4) IKE LOWE, Abt. 1940, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana; b. 12 Aug 1904, Monroe, Ouachita Parish, LA; d. 17 Nov 1967, St. Francis Hospital, Monroe, Ouachita Parish, LA.
- iv. ? HOLMAN, b. Abt. 1901, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. Abt. 1901, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA.
- v. CAESAR HOLMAN, b. Abt. 1902, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. Abt. 1915, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA.
- vi. NANCY ELIZABETH HOLMAN, b. 20 Sep 1905, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. 05 Sep 2004, Morehouse General Hospital, Morehouse Parish, LA; m. JAMES EDWARD SEAY, 29 Mar 1923, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; b. 23 Mar 1890, Mer Rouge, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. 17 Jun 1954, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA.
- vii. MOZELL HOLMAN, b. Abt. 1907, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. Abt. 1907, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA.
- viii. JURETHA HOLMAN, b. 26 Dec 1909, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. 26 Sep 2004, Bastrop, Morehouse Parish, LA; m. SURGEN W. WOODS, 30 Jul 1930, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; b. 11 Dec 1898, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. 06 Oct 1958, Bastrop, Morehouse Parish, LA.
- ix. JURETTA HOLMAN, b. 26 Dec 1909, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; m. (1) DAVID MILTON, 30 Sep 1931, Morehouse Parish, LA; b. Abt. 1909, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. St. Louis, MO; m. (2) JAMES HENRY FORT, 19 Sep 1936, Wilmot, Ashley County, AR; b. 05 Jun 1909, Richland Parish, Louisiana; d. 03 Dec 1992, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana.
- x. ? HOLMAN, b. Abt. 1911, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. Abt. 1911, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA.
- xi. UTHER TYREE HOLMAN, b. 09 Jun 1912, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. 21 Feb 1989, E A Conway Hospital, Monroe, Ouachita Parish, LA; m. (1) WILLA MAE ?, m. (2) BEATRICE HARRIS, 19 Jan 1935, Morehouse Parish, LA; b. Morehouse Parish, Louisiana.
- xii. PERCY HOLMAN, b. Abt. 1914, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. Abt. 1914, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA.
- xiii. EASTER HOLMAN, b. 23 Apr 1916, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. 17 Dec 2003, Centinela Hospital, Inglewood, Los Angeles Co., CA; m. WILLIE CLARK, 26 Aug 1941, Morehouse Parish, LA; b. St. Louis, MO; d. St. Louis, MO.
- xiv. PERCY HOLMAN, b. 13 Jun 1918, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. 08 Apr 1990, Oak Park, Oakland Co., MI; m. (2) GRACE HUNTER, Aug 1948.

4. JR. JOHN² HOLMAN (*JOHN*¹) was born Abt. 1872 in Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA. He married (1) LUCY LITTLETON Abt. 03 Jan 1894 in Bonita, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana. She was born Abt. 1878. He married (2) DELLA GOODWIN 12 Dec 1912 in Bonita, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana. She was born Abt. 1874. He married (3) MARY PRICE 19 Oct 1918 in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana. She was born Abt. 1879.

Children of JOHN HOLMAN and DELLA GOODWIN are:

- i. FLOOD³ HOLMAN, b. Abt. 1913, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana; m. ALICE MCKEA, 08 Mar 1937, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana.
- ii. ROOSEVELT HOLMAN, b. Abt. 1915, Bonita, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana; m. (1) EASTER MAY YOUNG, 16 Mar 1934, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana; m. (2) LUELLE GRAYSON, 13 Feb 1940, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana.
- iii. DELLA BELLE HOLMAN, b. Abt. 1917; m. ELMO HUGHES, 27 Oct 1935, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana.
- iv. ROSA HOLMAN, b. Abt. 1920.

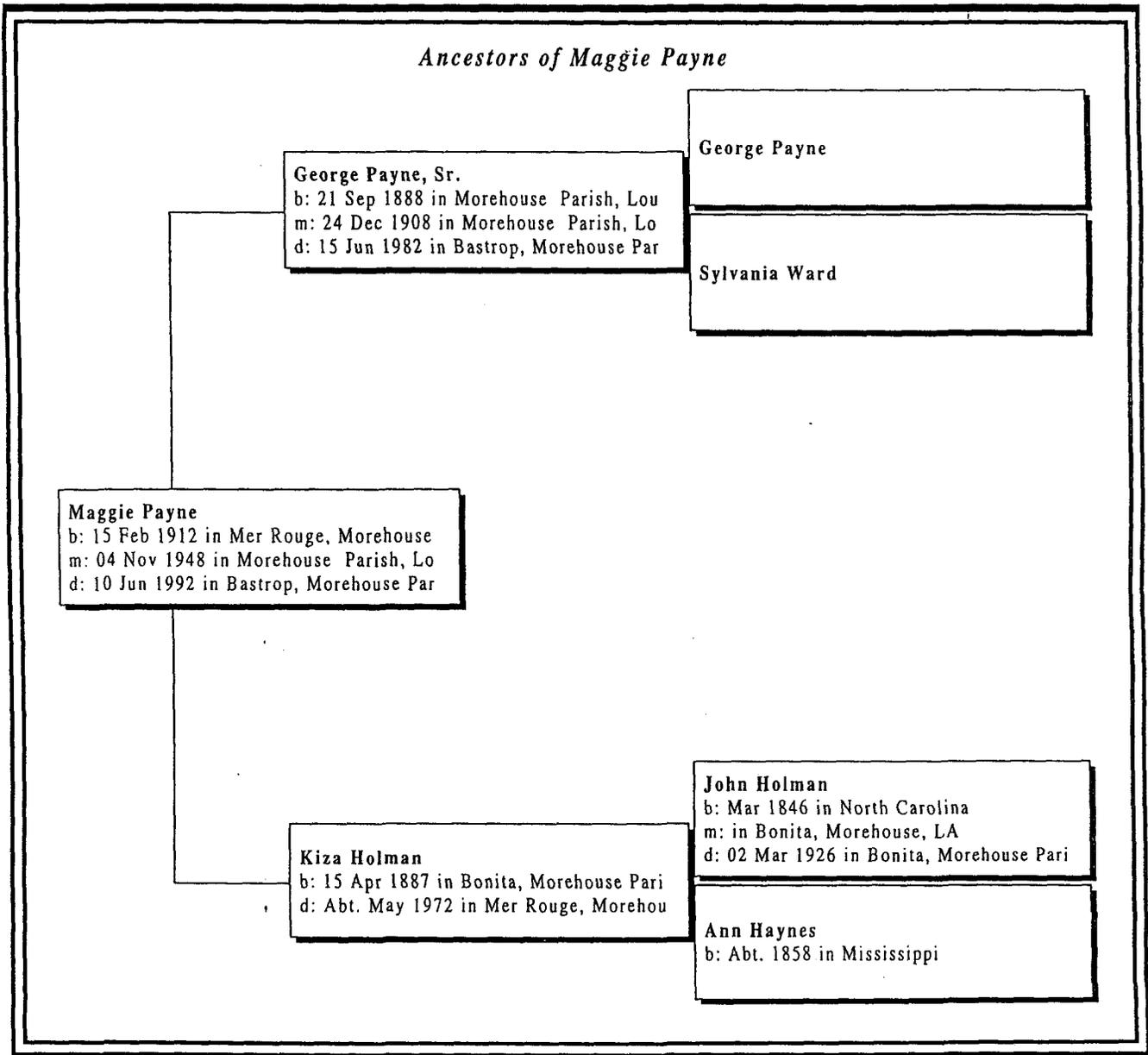
5. KIZA² HOLMAN (*JOHN*¹) was born 15 Apr 1887 in Bonita, Morehouse Parish, LA, and died Abt. May 1972 in Mer Rouge, Morehouse Parish, LA. She married (1) ?. She married (2) GEORGE PAYNE, SR. 24 Dec 1908 in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, son of GEORGE PAYNE and SYLVANIA WARD. He was born 21 Sep 1888 in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, and died 15 Jun 1982 in Bastrop, Morehouse Parish, LA.

Children of KIZA HOLMAN and ? are:

- i. BERTHA³ ?, m. JAMES WELLS.
- ii. JESSIE GIPSON.

Children of KIZA HOLMAN and GEORGE PAYNE are:

- iii. JOHNNY³ PAYNE, b. Abt. 1910.
- iv. MAGGIE PAYNE, b. 15 Feb 1912, Mer Rouge, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. 10 Jun 1992, Bastrop, Morehouse Parish, LA; m. BERRY ROBINSON, 04 Nov 1948, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana.
- v. MAMMIE PAYNE, b. Abt. 1913; m. ? JONES.
- vi. JANIE PAYNE, b. 26 Jul 1915, Mer Rouge, Morehouse Parish, LA; d. 25 Oct 1995, Bastrop, Morehouse Parish, LA; m. DAVID MCRIDDY.
- vii. CAMMIE PAYNE, b. Abt. 1917; m. (1) JONES; m. (2) ? SELLERS.
- viii. GEORGE PAYNE, JR., b. 1919.
- ix. SOLOMON PAYNE, b. 1921; d. Abt. 1962, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana; m. SALLIE MARIE ARMSTRONG; b. 05 Oct 1938.
- x. WILLIE PAYNE, b. 1923.



CENSUS SQUEEZING

(PART 2)

CONSOLIDATED TIPS AND TECHNIQUES FOR GENEALOGISTS AT ALL LEVELS

© 2007, Philip Burnett Adderley¹

INTRODUCTION

Censuses are widely available, accessible, and have the confidence of the public at large. The average person on the street probably assumes that a census is inherently accurate. But from a *genealogist's* perspective, do they deserve this reputation?

Last quarter the writer began making the case that they do not. The first article of this series explained both the value and the need for genealogical researchers to understand the instructions used by census takers (enumerators) for each census. It noted that the instructions allowed an enumerator to make his best estimate of the information needed and that they expressly required him not to submit a return with blanks in some fields. A person's age was one such field! In summary, the instructions help a researcher make *more* definitive interpretations of some entries, such as literacy, and *less* definitive interpretations of other entries, such as age.

This article addresses a few of the root causes of errors that affect our use of censuses. Why bother? Many fine published works, after all, do a wonderful job describing a host of errors to beware. They discuss *what* to look out for but not necessarily *why* the error occurred in the first place.

In a recent movie, actor Nicholas Cage's character used a special pair of glasses having several switchable lenses, all of which he needed to reveal the full content of a colonial era map. Understanding *why* certain errors occurred will give you an additional lens to use and help you become a more effective researcher. If you agree with this after reading the article, its goal will be realized. Then see if you can bring yourself to agree with the next major point:

Never use a single census as a basis of fact.

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

“FACTS”

Elizabeth Shown Mills made a point in her 2006 course on Advanced Evidence Analysis and Interpretation: “Past *facts* (or *truth*) cannot be proved. PROOF is simply a conclusion that is supported by sound evidence.”² She argued persuasively that good conclusions are the fundamental result of two things—gathering high quality information and then properly interpreting it. As the writer noted last quarter, census information did not have to be validated or corroborated by a census taker *to the level we would like to expect as researchers*. In particular situations he was even instructed to make his best guess so that, for example, certain fields such as age were never left blank, and so that families that had moved after the census day but before his visit were entered, regardless of the quality of information he had about them.

If seven different sources cited a person’s place of birth as Louisiana, one might conclude that the person was born in Louisiana. If you were told that the birth information cited in source number one was the 1850 census, that the 2nd source cited the 1st source, the 3rd source cited the 2nd source, etc, would you make the same conclusion based on last quarter’s article? Hopefully not. The seven sources were not mutually independent of one another—they all derived from a single source, the 1850 census. One might stretch and conclude that the person *possibly* was born in Louisiana. We do not *know* who the informant was for that piece of information, whether it was based upon 1st hand knowledge of the birth event, and to what extent the unknown informant had a biased reason to falsify the information. Therein lies the foundation from which census researchers should proceed:

- Assume that the quality of the data is suspect until supported by other mutually independent sources.
- Use the information as a guide for further research.

That said, some pieces of information in a census have the *potential* for being more reliable than others. Thus, the reliability of each piece of information has to be separately assessed based upon who the likely informant might have been, whether that piece of information was based upon the possible informant’s 1st hand knowledge of it and recorded close in time to the event itself, and that it was given without bias or motive to deceive. Here are some examples.

A single father in a single household of a single dwelling of the 1880 census *may* have been the likely informant of his 2-year-old son’s birth and *may* have been present at the birth, so the reliability of the birth information seems above average given that the presumed birth was recorded a few years after the event. Now, the same single father may have been the likely informant of *his* father’s birthplace, but you can be sure that he was not present at his father’s birth event, and the recording of this information took place 2-3 generations after the grandfather’s birth event. So the birthplace information of the father’s father is far less reliable than that of his son’s. Same household and same possible informant . . . two pieces of information having very different reliability.

Place the same single father in a city store of downtown Shreveport in 1880, and the situation changes somewhat. Sometimes owner, clerks, and/or staff resided above the store itself, and for those that did so, the census dwelling was therefore the store. Now it is not so clear who the

² Elizabeth Shown Mills, “Advanced Methodology and Evidence Analysis,” *Constructing Your Family Tree* (Birmingham, Alabama: Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research, Samford University, 2006), section 4M2, page 1. Hereafter cited as “Mills.”

informant may have been. The single father may have been away at the time the enumerator came to the store, and someone less familiar with the family may have given information about the family. Not surprisingly, information taken in a setting that houses several “households” in one dwelling is more likely to result in less reliable information. For this case, we cannot rule out other residents being the possible informant; therefore, the birthplace information of the son has less reliability, comparably speaking, than in the single household-single dwelling case above.

The oldest son in a widowed mother’s farming household seemed unusually young in a given census, based upon calculations using age given at death from another source. Did the possibly worried mother have motive to understate her son’s age in that census year as part of overall attempt to mislead military draft (conscription) authorities at that time and avoid losing the family’s most productive farm worker?

The census situations above illustrate the importance of assessing the reliability of each piece of information and the importance of the interpretation process itself.

If a researcher errs in his or her genealogical conclusion, there must always be at least one root cause. Figuring out a root cause of error is surprisingly simple in theory: *ask why* a conclusion could be wrong and to each answer repeat the same question until it makes no sense to go further. What is left are one or more root causes. Of these there are a few one would call universal, affecting all genealogists, and some that are unique to either the type of records being researched or to the specific research process itself. Let’s take on “universal root causes” first.

THE “BIG TWO”: UNIVERSAL ROOT CAUSES OF ERROR IN GENEALOGICAL CONCLUSIONS

From the previous discussion the writer stated that (1) unknown informant identity, (2) unknown or imperfect 1st hand knowledge,³ and (3) potential for bias affect the reliability of the information given. Therefore they may cause us to err in our conclusions. The first two can be combined and thought of as single root cause of error while the third stands alone.

1. The likely (but still unknown) informant did not have perfect 1st hand knowledge of the event that gave rise to the information associated with it.
2. The likely informant had motive for bias.

Together these Big Two comprise the fundamental root causes by which truth can elude us, and they affect all types of information sources, not just censuses. Precisely because these types of errors can wreak havoc on our work, certified genealogists use tools like the Genealogical Proof Standard (GPS) as a two-edged sword. Its purpose is to “measure the credibility of the statements we [genealogists] make . . .” and it partially does so, in the author’s opinion, by methodically reducing our susceptibility to these root causes of error.⁴

³ “Imperfect” 1st hand knowledge is knowledge of a 1st hand witness recorded or given by that witness well after the event itself. The writer was a participant at a religious event in his teenage years, but he cannot accurately tell you the year or date on which it occurred without looking it up. His knowledge of the event is 1st hand but imperfect.

⁴ Board for Certification of Genealogists, *The BCG Genealogical Standards Manual* (Washington: BCG, 2000), 1. The GPS goes far beyond reducing susceptibility to errors like the Big Two. Its goal is to reconstruct “family history that is as close to the truth as possible.” All genealogists should study and use this standard in their work.

Let's apply the Big Two to census research.

Sometimes we see errors in census information almost immediately; others may take additional, mutually independent information sources to raise questions. Many of the outward symptoms that we eventually see when doing census research tie back to one or both of the Big Two. A sampling of their symptoms and universal root cause are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Samples of Census Error Symptoms vs. Universal Root Causes

<i>SYMPTOM</i>	<i>UNIVERSAL ROOT CAUSE</i>
Birthplace of head of household's parents questionable.	Likely informant did not have perfect 1st hand knowledge (of the birth event)
Ages of several households' members residing at a place of business is questionable.	Likely informant did not have perfect 1st hand knowledge (of the birth event)
Immigration year of grandfather living in grandson's household is questionable.	Likely informant did not have perfect 1st hand knowledge (of the immigration event)⁵
Age of a teenage son is unexpectedly low.	Possible motive for bias (to avoid conscription?)
Age of a single daughter is unexpectedly high.	Possible motive for bias (to make daughter appear of marriageable age?)
Age of a young child is unexpectedly low.	Possible motive for bias (to mask conception before wedlock?)
Age of a middle-aged householder increased 6 years between censuses instead of an expected 9-11 years.	Possible motive for bias (personal vanity?)

This table is not complete by any means, but the logic can be extended to a number of other types of suspected errors. To these let us suggest root causes of a few other types of census-unique errors, some that occurred during the census taking process *and* others during the census reading process.

⁵ This would be true even if the grandfather were the informant, since the event probably occurred several decades before the census recording it.

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

When the writer first moved to Spain, a bank manager addressed him as Mr. Burnett after his interpreter introduced him stating his full name. The custom in Spain is that married ladies keep their maiden names after marriage and their children are given two surnames, the father's and the mother's in that order. In the absence of other information, a Spanish citizen will address a stranger using that person's male surname, which they know comes next to last in the person's whole name, or s/he will use both surnames in the same breath. The writer's middle name is Burnett and so that is what they used when they knew it. When he went to sign for packages delivered at the local post office, assuming his full name was on the package, the post office stored them under B for Burnett and not A for Adderley. The first time that happened, they never found the package because he told them that his (father's) surname was "Adderley." The root cause for the error was the difference between Spain's culture and his own English-based culture.⁶

One of the most important census-unique, root causes of error in the census-taking phase is one of the more fundamental—**cultural difference, if one exists, between the enumerator and the household's informant.** Last quarter's article closed with the problem of the Weil family. What was one of the possible root causes for the error listing them as "Vile" in the census? Consider what would happen if the family had a German background and were 1st generation immigrants, and then a person who does not speak German goes to their home as an enumerator. Two situations may occur.

First, the likely informant, either adult householder, may well have pronounced their names as they sounded in German. In that language a "w" would come across as a "v" sound to an Englishman, and the "ei" vowel pair would sound like a long "the writer" vowel in English. It sounds to an enumerator unfamiliar with German like the word "Vile" and that is what may be entered into the census for the male adult.

Second, not just women of Spanish and Portuguese custom kept and used their full maiden names after marriage, other western European women of German, Italian, and French background generally did likewise. So the wife of Mr. Vile may actually be listed with a different surname than that of her husband. For the 1850-1870 censuses, no relationships were specified to be given—this may help perpetuate the error condition in the census reading phase for a researcher with no background in German marriage custom.⁷

This then begs a question: was the enumerator instructed to double-check his results with the (Weil) household's informant? Yes. But now we can add a second census-unique, root cause of error. If the informant could not read English or recognize written English, then he or she would not be able to read what the enumerator had written down during the double-check process. This might result in the enumerator reading his entry out loud, which in the case of the surname would sound exactly like what the Weil informant had enunciated. So the problem caused by the first root cause is left on the books by the second root cause—**the likely informant's inability to read and validate the census entry**, leaving uncorrected any written mistakes made by the enumerator.

⁶ Ironically if this had occurred in Portugal, there would never have been an error, since Portuguese custom places the mother's surname first and the father's last.

⁷ The writer addresses the cultural difference between the researcher and others in the next section.

The difference in culture between enumerator and informant can have dramatic impact in other ways. For example, imagine a local enclave of immigrants from southern Spain, which is renowned for the number of days of sun it has in the year, being enumerated in an 1850 Louisiana parish. To what extent do you believe they will be listed as white, black, or mulatto, in accordance with the census instructions by a white enumerator of English or Scottish background? Would the results be very different if a person of Spanish descent were the enumerator?

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

Consider also some root causes of error in the census *reading* process. Ironically, cultural differences also play a role here. This time, however, the differences lie not only between the researcher and the target household, but also between researcher and enumerator!

Consider **cultural difference between researcher and the target household**. Take the case of the following hypothetical farming household in the Germantown area of northern Louisiana. Bernie Vile, Maria Strouse, and Margaret Strouse are three adults enumerated in an 1860 Louisiana parish household with two minors listed with the Vile surname. The 1860 census requires no relationships. So, ignoring all other census information, what are the more likely relationships to consider?

The researcher of purely English background might initially suggest that

- ✦ The three adults are half-brother and half-sisters, sharing a common mother, OR,
 - ✦ The three adults are a brother and his two natural sisters who had previously married men by the last name of Strouse, OR,
 - ✦ The three adults are cousins living together;
- AND
- ✦ Bernie is a possible widower raising his apparent two children.

The researcher with background in German custom might develop a completely different research scenario. The names have phonetic similarity to two common German surnames. She might suspect for her initial research scenario that

- ✦ Maria's surname may be her maiden (father's) surname, AND
- ✦ Bernie and Maria were apparent husband and wife, AND
- ✦ Margaret is Maria's natural sister, living with the family, AND
- ✦ The two minors were the apparent children of Bernie and Maria, AND
- ✦ Surnames to be researched should include spellings Weil and Strauss.

Cultural difference between researcher and enumerator also may contribute errors. Compare two of the same national descent, say English, but from different time periods, say an early 19th century enumerator and a 21st century researcher. The enumerator often used handwriting notations that were common to his era, such as *þ* for a "long s"; the 21st century equivalent being the double consonant "ss." A surname of Rupell or Rupsell might be recorded by the unwary

researcher, while Russell would be the correct rendering.⁸ These types of mistakes can ripple forward and affect census indexes as well.

While census *taking* errors occurred up to and including the first entry of data by an enumerator to the original census manuscript, census *reading* errors could have occurred every time thereafter that that information was copied, filmed, read, transcribed, abstracted, etc. A few examples might be helpful.

The census microfilm on file at the National Archives for the 1850-1870 censuses were made from the original census returns—the original manuscript, correct? No. Two official duplicates were made, one for the state (the Secretary of State) and one for Washington. The original manuscript went to local county officials.⁹ So the information observed on microfilm today for these particular censuses went through **two** conversion cycles.

First, the enumerator (or his substitute copyist) had to read what he originally wrote and transcribe the entire mass of material once for the federal government and repeat the same for the state. Did he make transcription errors? Yes. They might be simple errors or they might be transposing errors, whereby one or more whole lines of other entries were incorrectly entered in the place of the expected lines of entry. The point is that the duplicates were official in name but they did not always agree with the original. Copies also frequently involved shortcuts—instead of fully written names, the enumerator or copyist may have used initials in place of 1st and 2nd names.

Second, microfilming created images that were not always good replicas of the census copy submitted to the federal government. Working copies of the films were made from a master set of film, but these too had maximum shelf life and they too had to be reproduced. As a general rule image copies are preferred over transcriptions any day of the week, but the plain fact is that every time information is reproduced, no matter what its original form and no matter how advanced the reproduction technology, errors can be introduced during the process, if not by the machinery itself, then by the humans using it. No two image reproductions are technically identical. One microfilm publication may be dark and slightly out of focus, another overexposed, while still another of the same census records may be clear and easy to read.

These conversion cycles, first from original to transcriptions and then from handwritten transcription to image reproductions generated errors. Let's call the root cause of this category of errors **conversion process errors** noting that it has both human- and machine-driven aspects.

This is a good place to temporarily stop. By no means has the writer covered the root causes of all errors, even in the categories above. We will continue the discussion in the next quarter's issue of the GENIE, breaking down most of the errors observed and published by experts over the years into their root causes. Then expect to see some new strategies for getting the most from censuses—time and space permitting. The bibliography given last quarter still applies. For now, though, the writer hopes you will be cautious and . . .

Never use a single census as a basis of fact.

⁸ For a good introduction to early (English) handwriting see Kip Sperry, *Reading Early American Handwriting* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1998). For the long s, see p. 44.

⁹ Mills, section 4M3, page 2. This was true specifically for 1850-1870 censuses. Other censuses have different provenances.

No butts about it!



It's Time to
Renew
Renew
Your Membership!

(Use the application provided)

Book Review
By Lynda Methvin

[Contributed by Heritage Book Inc.]

Helen Brown Nichols is the author of *The Nichols Connection to Ancient and Royal Families Ancestry, A to Z*. This book is about the ancestry and descendants of Leo Nichols and Helen Lee Fern Brown. Page by page, ancestor by ancestor, this family history guides the reader back through time.

She begins the book by tracing her husband's family, *Leo Nichols*, in Texas and continues backward into time, generation by generation, across the nation via Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, eventually reaching Virginia.

Connections are made to several historical figures of noble and royal blood such as: Charlemagne (742-814), Henry II (1136-1167), King John (1199-1216), Edward II (born 1284), and many others. (Numerous charts, pedigrees, illustrations, photographs, and a list of references.

Published works such as this are an excellent way to distribute your family's history among all of the family and to present copies to institutions such as public libraries and archives so that others can use them. However, in producing a work of this kind, an author has the responsibility not only of preserving the records of the past but also of clearly identifying the sources used in reconstruction the pedigree.

Lloyd Bockstruck, a lifestyle columnist for the Dallas Morning News, reported on Sunday, November 5, 2006 that, "this research does not conform to the standards of proof used in genealogy". He also suggests that, if you have located a book similar to this one with lengthy pedigrees, use PERSI to find reviews of the book when it was published to know how much faith to impart to its claims. [Study critiques before accepting pedigree claims.]

Heritage Books – which can be contacted at 1-800-876-6103 or www.HeritageBooks.com – reports that *The Nichols Connection to Ancient and Royal Families Ancestry, A to Z* is out of print, but it promises to notify potential buyers when it is back in stock. Paper, 164 pp., \$36.50 + s/h. This book also can be found at the Broadmoor Library – Genealogy Department.

Address Change

Please notify the ALTGA immediately if your mailing address changes during the year, as we are required to pay full postage for all returned quarterlies.

Cont. from 3rd Qt 2006

ZION REST CEMETERY, 4300 HENRY ST, SHREVEPORT, LA

THE GENIE FOURTH QUARTER 2006

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ID	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	OTHER NAMES	TITLE	BIRTH	DEATH
562	McKinney	Margie			03 Oct 1944	13 Aug 1990
563	Battle	Lonnie	C.		29 Dec 1913	26 Oct 1981
564	Battle	Jannie			02 Sep 1915	07 Aug 1986
565	Hawkins	Ida	Mae		06 Nov 1916	11 Jul 1995
566	Hawkins	Collie			1914	1981
567	Dyas	Eliza			1880	1970
568	Dyas	W.	L.	Rev.	1874	1946
569	Webster	Joseph	Lee		25 Dec 1897	13 Dec 1945
570	Johnson	Flossie	Lamette		26 Dec 1922	15 Oct 2002
571	Johnson	Pamila	K.		26 Sep 1958	26 Apr 1985
572	Eddings	Willie		Jr.	1906	1974
573	Hodges	R.	L.		1896	1960
574	Montjoy	Dora	Smith		04 Dec 1904	11 Jul 1986
575	Simmons	Sip			23 May 1889	27 Dec 1947
576	Tharp	Addie	J.		1879	1916
577	Nelson	Joe			20 Sep 1887	24 Feb 1946
578	Campbell	Georgia	Benton		1884	1946
579	Wilson	Albert	Ben		18 Dec 1908	15 Jul 1946?
580	Jones	Hattie	E.		25 Dec 1873	03 Mar 1946
581	Martin	Willie	E.		1900	1974
582	Emanuel	Emma	B.		1874	1972
583	Johnson	Ella			05 Apr 1855	15 Dec 1948
584	Odom	Johnnie	Cambell		05 Jan 1908	17 Sep 2001
585	Brooks	Jeanette	Phillips		05 Jul 1905	09 Apr 1988
586	Wilson	Ruth	C.		24 Jul 1901	24 Jul 1986
587	Hutchinson	Mattie	F.		10 Feb 1905	05 May 1999
588	Jones	Dinisher	P.		27 Dec 1900	19 Apr 1946
589	Burks	Ross		Sr.	1883	1953
590	McMillan	James			16 Feb 1890	31 Mar 1951
591	Braden	Ed			08 Apr 1875	05 May 1959
592	Henderson	Robert			15 Oct 1888	29 May 1954
593	Brock	Nettie			03 Apr 1898	25 May 1954
594	O'Neal	Laura	W.		1863	1959



"Dr. Evander Watt Duncan was the oldest of five children born to... Mr. Henry Duncan and Mrs. Lula Hicks Duncan. He was a ...life-long resident of Shreveport, Louisiana. He (died)... February 6, 1987 at 11:30 a.m. in the Schumper Medical Center.

"Dr. Duncan graduated from (the) Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tennessee... (with a) degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He practiced dentistry in Natchitoches, Louisiana, and in Shreveport until his retirement in 1965.

"He served as ...president (of the Negro Chamber of Commerce) for five years, He was a 33° Mason and served as Deputy of Louisiana, Scottish Rite Mason, Prince Hall Affiliation.

"...(He received) the prestigious Presidents' Award by Dr. David Satcher, President of Meharry Medical College...for 'sixty years of service to mankind.'

"He was married to Mrs. Martha Jackson Duncan for fifty-seven years. He is survived by his wife; one brother, William H. Duncan; a sister, Mrs. Lucille Duncan Tuck; one foster daughter, Mrs. Albertine Shadrick; one niece, Mrs. Rosemary L. O'Neal; and other relatives and friends."

ID 554

Source: "Funeral Services for Dr. Evander Watt Duncan," dated February 11, 1987, in possession of Mrs. Isabelle Woods, 2016 Surrey Lane, Bossier City, Louisiana.

ZION REST CEMETERY, 4300 HENRY ST, SHREVEPORT, LA

THE GENIE FOURTH QUARTER 2006

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ID	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	OTHER NAMES	TITLE	BIRTH	DEATH
595	Roberts	Camella			23 Jul 1953	14 Feb 1958
596	Williams	Richard	E.		19 Feb 1914	14 Oct 1957
597	Allen	Mose			02 May 1886	23 Jan 1953
598	Smith*	Charonne		Mr.	02 Feb 1979	13 Mar 2006
599	Perry	Rachel			15 Apr 1906	19 Oct 1945
600	Burrell	Joseph			31 Jan 1879	06 Dec 1944
601	Gray	Margaret			1900	1946
602	White	Evelyn			09 Nov 1912	02 May 1946
603	Johnson	Harvey				20 Jan 1940
604	Wiley	Edgar	J.		18 Dec 1907	27 Oct 1963
605	Campbell	Martha			25 Jun 1862	15 Apr 1950
606	Phelps	Minnie			25 Mar 1888	01 Mar 1939
607	Harris	James			15 May 1903	19 Aug 1947
608	Shelton	Jim			1855	10 Mar 1945
609	Gallagher	Anderson				14 Jul 1949
610	Hilliard	Mary	V.		31 Dec 1934	16 Oct 1955
611	Johnson	Lillie			09 Apr 1882	27 Feb 1946
612	Cleveland	Thomas			1898	1949
613	Thomas	Eli			20 Sep 1886	18 Oct 1949
614	Moss	George			08 May 1898	03 Jul 1952
615	Wilson	Calvin			1897	1952
616	Cook	Eddie	B.		15 Jul 1913	28 Jun 1952
617	Blake	Lemora			01 Mar 1911	11 Nov 1952
618	Bivens	Valzora			1887	17 Dec 1952
619	Hill	Morgan		Jr.	26 Oct 1906	22 Dec 1950
620	Webb	Billy			28 Sep 1921	08 Jul 1976
621	Micheal	Jane				20 Feb 1949
622	Winston ?	General ?			06 May 1914?	12 Mar 1947
623	Hickman	Pearl		Miss	14 Sep 1894	12 Mar 1947
624	Fuller	Ed		Deacon	--- Apr 1886	17 Jun 1953
625	Brooks	Rosa			1872	1957
626	Boyd	Edgar			05 Jan 1918	30 May 1958
627	Shelton	Sylvester			25 Dec 1869	09 Jun 1953



ID 621

ZION REST CEMETERY, 4300 HENRY ST, SHREVEPORT, LA

THE GENIE FOURTH QUARTER 2006

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ID	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	OTHER NAMES	TITLE	BIRTH	DEATH
628	Range	Eddie			10 Oct 1904	28 Apr 1948
629	Haynes	Virginia	W.		10 Sep 1897	21 Jul 1997
630	Haynes	Benjamin	J.	Rev.	27 Nov 1901	14 Dec 1975
631	Goin	Julia	Wallace			28 May 1946
632	Simpson	Alex		Jr.	08 Oct 1922	08 May 1946
633	Bradley	Herbert		Jr.	16 Sep 1923	10 May 1945
634	Hicks	Jack			20 Jul 1890	15 Jan 1946
635	Perry	Joe			22 Sep 1898	15 Dec 1949
636	Gardner	Luther			14 Sep 1895	17 Jan 1953
637	Williams	Elijah			16 Mar 1885	18 Feb 1952
638	Russell	George			1896	1952
639	Davis	Jerome			28 Jun 1913	18 Mar 1951
640	Williams	Lunetta			01 Mar 1885	18 Nov 1949
641	Johnson	Lizzie			01 May 1865	28 May 1946
642	Hall	Mary			04 Feb 1907	20 Nov 1982
643	Lampkins	Bennie		Sr.	31 Aug 1927	14 Oct 1998
644	Cornelius	Lenzy			23 Jan 1904	15 Mar 1980
645	Cornelius	Elsie	W.		(Blank)	(Blank)
646	Williams	Columbus			16 Aug 1900	17 Jul 1975
647	Williams	Nancy	Adams		10 Mar 1903	05 Dec 1979
648	Turner	Nancy	A. Rochelle		03 May 1948	02 Jun 1994
649	Solomon	Jacqueline	T.		30 Mar 1952	(Blank)
650	Solomon	Edward	B.	Rev.	10 Nov 1953	04 Nov 1999
651	Dock	Joe		Bro.	26 Feb 1887	29 Jun 1977
652	Carroll	Mercedes			26 Jan 1938	24 Nov 1975
653	Lang	Jim			05 Sep 1900	18 Oct 1987
654	Roland	Missionary	Sarah Hill		12 Jan 1914	02 Sep 1994
655	Bryant	Bessie	L.		1920	1995
656	Brown	Clyde	L.	Sr.	25 Aug 1922	30 Jan 2004
657	Summage	Henry		Jr.	01 Mar 1950	10 Feb 1998
658	June	Pae	Sue		25 Jan 1947	18 Dec 1991
659	Tyson	Frankie				29 Dec 1973
660	Fagan	Nathaniel		Jr.	1909	1987



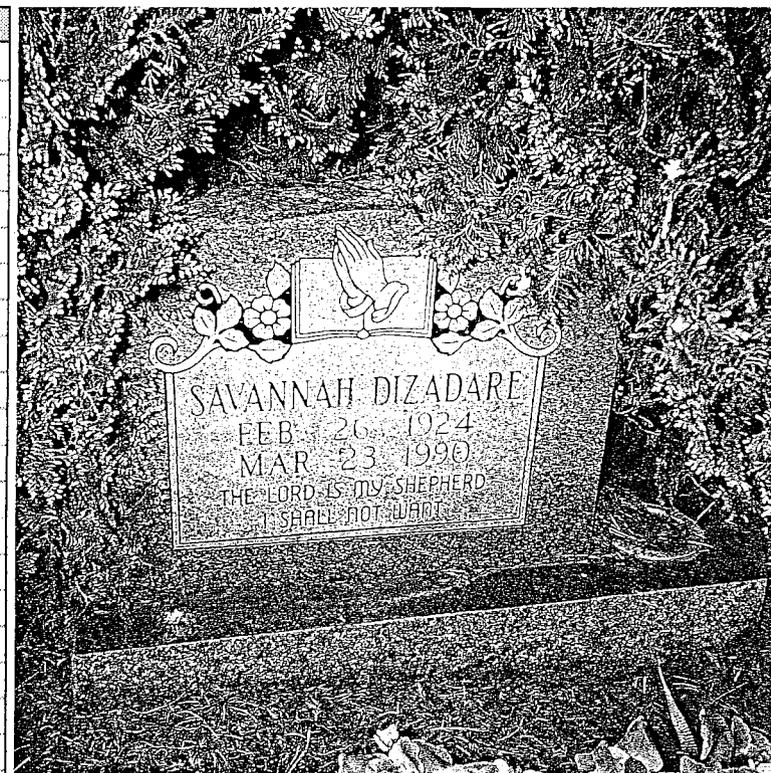
ID 658

ZION REST CEMETERY, 4300 HENRY ST, SHREVEPORT, LA

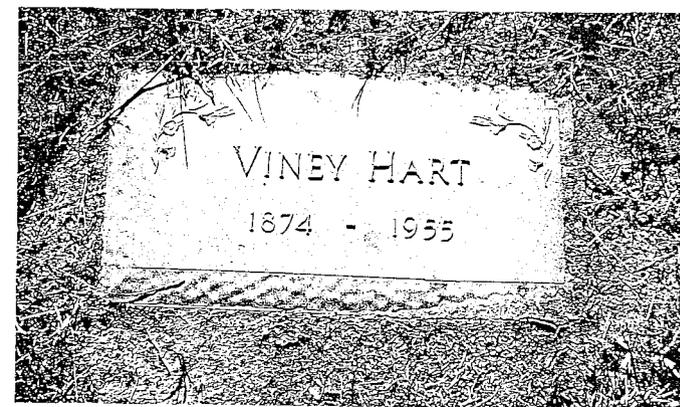
THE GENIE FOURTH QUARTER 2006

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ID	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	OTHER NAMES	TITLE	BIRTH	DEATH
661?		Ernest				? Aug ?
662	Johnson	Calvin	Roy		23 Sep 1950	29 Aug 2003
663	Smith	Cora	D.	Sis.	13 Feb 1939	07 Dec 1997
664	Robinson	Roger	Lee		1963	2000
665	Kelly	Lizzie	Mae		11 Feb 1934	02 Jul 1998
666	Wright	Norris		Sr.	18 Jul 1956	08 Apr 1987
667	Scott	Willie			14 Aug 1925	20 Oct 1984
668	Richardson	Rosetta	Mercer		20 Jun 1884	28 Mar 1982
669	Hayes	Reginald	Brie		1912	1983
670	Bell	Robert	H.	Jr.	26 Mar 1938	30 Jul 2002
671	Johnson	Bertha	Lee		28 Apr 1929	16 May 1975.
672	Rasco	Ophelia			1933	1997
673	Monroe	Bertha			10 Aug 1887	25 Feb 1982
674	Dizadare	Savannah			26 Feb 1924	23 Mar 1990
675	Bradley	Lee	Otis		1912	1962
676	Williams	Richard			20 Dec 1909	25 Feb 2002
677	Hudson	Ozenia	"Bit"		05 Oct 1907	27 Aug 1986
678	Gates	Cornelius			1925	1982
679	Parish	Susie	Summage		11 Feb 1951	28 Oct 1989
680	Capurs	Thelma		Mrs.	04 Mar 1956	09 Feb 2005
681	Coleman	Susie	Pearl		17 Jun 1944	11 Nov 1999
682	Capurs	Johnnie	L.	Mr.	23 Nov 1936	26 Feb 2003
683	Johnson	Donnie	Ray		17 Jun 1963	15 Sep 1996
684	Brown	Sam			24 Feb 1926	14 May 2001
685	Carr	John	E.	Rev.	13 Jan 1913	17 Jun 1988
686	Hughes	Anthony		III	21 Aug 1955	20 Jul 1992
687	Bay(es?)	Mary	K. Jones	Mrs.	07 May 1914	Illegible
688	McMillian	A.	C.		05 Jun 1914	02 Jan 1982
689	Birdie	Cameron		Mrs.	19 Jun 1937	17 Aug 2004
690	Fegerson	Willie	Mae		02 May 1905	05 Feb 1992
691	Kelly	Mack	H.		04 May 1930	17 Feb 1990
692	Kelly	Robert	"Mookie"		18 Aug 1973	08 Sep 1993
693	Kelly	Mack	H. Williams		13 Feb 1950	14 Jan 1995



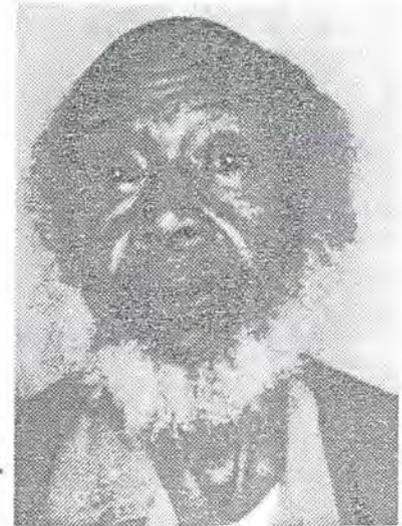
ID 674



ID 1463

ZION REST CEMETERY, 4300 HENRY ST, SHREVEPORT, LA

ID	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	OTHER NAMES	TITLE	BIRTH	DEATH
694	Payne	William	H.		1938	1995
695	Payne	Mary	Bell Brock		02 Apr 1912	19 Oct 1980
696	Evans	Elzie			13 Jan 1916	17 Feb 1978
697	Freeman	Rozlur			13 Apr 1924	20 Nov 1986
698	Bradford	Martha	Abrams		02 Dec 1900	04 Nov 1985
699	Wilson	Rosie	Mae		04 Jun 1927	04 Oct 1996
700	Perry	Ruby	H.		01 Dec 1896	23 May 1986
701	Hedgespeth	Willie			25 Aug 1900	18 Sep 1984
702	Hedgespeth	Algie		Mr.	21 Sep 1892	20 Dec 1973
703	Powell	Brady			04 Aug 1910	12 Jan 1990
704	Powell	Cassie	T.		1912	1994
705	Bell	Rudolph		Cpl	15 Nov 1912	05 Jan 1982
706	Bell	Beatrice	Richardson		25 Aug 1913	07 Nov 2001
707	Musco	Mattie	Pearl		28 Aug 1935	17 Mar 1995
708	Smith	Ora	Lee		1917	1986
709	Carroll	Martha			06 Dec 1908	11 Aug 1994
710	Foster	Fannie	C.		1920	1994
711	Gibson	Ola	Mae		22 May 1922	(Blank)
712	Harris	Everlena			1902	1991
713	White	Van	B.	Sr.	27 Nov 1944	19 Nov 1993
714	Bennett	Joe	L. Mitchell	Mrs.	14 May 1915	22 Feb 1986
715	Bennett	Willie			05 Jul 1915	04 Jan 1981
716	Newson	Alice	Mitchell		11 Aug 1917	18 Nov 1988
717	Newson	Willie			01 Jun 1915	15 Mar 1981
718	Dorsey	Pearl	Jefferson		06 Jul 1905	15 Apr 2000
719	Priest	Paulette	B.		03 Mar 1947	22 Aug 1994
720	Taylor	Gloria		Mrs.	26 Mar 1962	20 May 2004
721	Phillips	Robert		III	02 Nov 1972	18 Sep 1998
722	Grant	Tessie	Lee		29 Feb 1915	08 May 1987
723	Phillips	Chad	D.		28 Jul 1974	05 Aug 1990
724	Smith	Lillian			09 Oct 1930	31 Mar 1992
725	Rogers	Marcus	L.		21 Sep 1977	20 Sep 2004
726	Johnson	Prince	A.		1907	1982



Right:
**Mr. Roy T.
Clay**

“Mr. Roy T. Clay was born in Alexandria, Louisiana, February 6, 1912. His parents were Mr. Robert Clay and Mrs. Donese Clay (ID 429). His religious affiliation has been with the Saint Paul United Methodist Church since 1919 under the direction of Rev. J. L. Wilson.

“He was married to Mozetta Long. To this union, one son was born. He departed from this life Saturday, January 14, 1978. He is survived by his son, Mr. Robert Fisher Clay, Shreveport, Louisiana and other relatives.”

ID 430

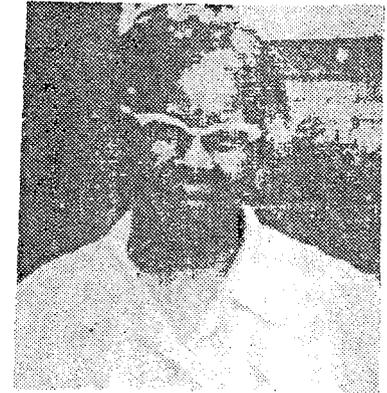
Source: “Funeral Services of Mr. Roy T. Clay,” dated January 19, 1978, in possession of Mrs. Isabelle Woods, 2016 Surrey Lane, Bossier City, Louisiana.

ZION REST CEMETERY, 4300 HENRY ST, SHREVEPORT, LA

THE GENIE FOURTH QUARTER 2006

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ID	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	OTHER NAMES	TITLE	BIRTH	DEATH
727	Johnson	Georgette			28 Jan 1908	12 Mar 1978
728	Rogers	Bessie	Mae		27 Nov 1929	12 May 1994
729	Nichols	Iona			27 Sep 1904	07 Nov 1987
730	Atkins	A.	L.		25 Mar 1895	09 Feb 1985
731	Smith	Lizzie	T.		10 Jan 1932	15 Nov 1988
732	Taylor	Essie	Lee		28 Feb 1916	23 Oct 1971
733	Wright	Mary	W.		02 Nov 1930	15 May 1981
734	Knight	Donald	Ray		03 May 1984	18 Mar 2005
735	Williams	John			29 Dec 1890	23 Jan 1987
736	Pennywell	Elizabeth		Mrs.	27 Mar 1931	30 Sep 2003
737	Wilson	Maxine	S.		16 Apr 1949	28 Aug 1971
738	Jones	Lola	M.		20 Mar 1932	25 Jan 1991
739	Jones	Floyd	E.		30 Aug 1932	05 May 2003
740	Morris	Willie			23 Feb 1902	07 Dec 1986
741	Johnson	Herbert	Donald		31 Jan 1930	23 Nov 1999
742	Clark	Clyde	M.		19 Nov 1944	17 Feb 1984
743	Johnson	Orzda	Stinson		03 May 1939	21 Apr 1989
744	Johnson	Vance	Merrick		24 Oct 1963	14 Jun 1988
745	Ellis	Mollie			1921	1960
746	Bingham	Cassie	B.		25 Apr 1918	22 May 1994
747	White	Patricia			07 Nov 1967	24 Oct 1986
748	Wi-----	Farrish	Mae	Ms.	16 Jun 1949	?
749	Wardlaw	Lonnie	D.		04 Nov 1950	18 Oct 1986
750	Beavers	Minnie	Evelyn		15 Jan 1923	09 Jul 1993
751	McCall	Lillie	Mae		13 Sep 1921	24 May 1998
752	Jones	Mason			05 May 1921	31 Aug 2003
753	Ardison	Alex		Jr./Bro.	08 Oct 1927	12 Sep 1990
754	Summage	Roderick	K.		16 Jul 1974	13 Apr 1993
755	Hall	Rosie	R.		28 May 1926	21 Nov 1990
756	Harris	Monica			22 Aug 1979	30 Aug 2003
757	Washington	Calvin	B.		29 Apr 1974	30 Aug 2003
758	Lowery	Gladys			13 Apr 1882	14 Feb 1971
759	Johnson	Ben	Joe		01 Aug 1949	07 Jun 1970



Right:
Mrs. Polly
Alexander

"POLLY ALEXANDER was born November 1, 1896 in Elm Grove, La. She was one of four children. She... was baptized by the late Rev. R. D. Spikes of the New Zion B. C. of Elm Grove, Louisiana.

"She...married Nathaniel H. Alexander on January 8, 1913. To this union was (sic) born twelve (12) children.

"After moving to Shreveport, La., she united with the Hurricane Bluff B. C. with Rev. S. Stills as Minister. She remained a faithful member until her death on June 20, 1979.

"Survivors are: Husband, Nathaniel H. Alexander, Sr.,...sons Nathaniel H. Alexander, Jr., Leo C. Alexander, Arthur L. Alexander of Shreveport; Stroder Alexander of Houston, Texas; ...daughters: Mrs. Valeria E. Davis, Barbara J. Ward of Cleveland, Ohio; ...(and) a host of Relatives and Friends."

ID 466

Source: "Obsequies of Mrs. Polly Alexander," dated June 27, 1979, in possession of Mrs. Isabelle Woods, 2016 Surrey Lane, Bossier City, Louisiana.

ZION REST CEMETERY, 4300 HENRY ST, SHREVEPORT, LA

THE GENIE FOURTH QUARTER 2006

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ID	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	OTHER NAMES	TITLE	BIRTH	DEATH
760	Washington	Melvin			29 Apr 1974	13 Nov 2003
761	Mallory	Mitchell	Lowery		02 Jul 1898	13 Feb 1970
762	Cannon	Richard	Earl	Jr.	13 May 1958	21 Oct 2003
763	Batts	William			12 Dec 1921	16 Feb 2001
764	Batts	Eliza	Hamilton		06 Sep 1903	17 Jan 1988
765	Batts	Willie	Lee		05 Jan 1899	24 Oct 1989
766	Mahoney	Sylvester			01 Feb 1903	26 Jul 1990
767	Brown	Ruthie	M.	Mrs.	23 Sep 1926	27 Mar 2004
768	Martin	David			21 Jun 1913	11 Sep 1998
769	Robinson	Lillie	Lewis		07 Apr 1937	12 Aug 2001
770	Davis	Shirley	A.		12 May 1938	26 Mar 1994
771	Jones	Mason			05 May 1921	31 Aug 2003
772	Rogers	Edd		Sr.	18 Feb 1927	24 Dec 1997
773	Rogers	Robert			15 Apr 1951	08 Oct 1998
774	Summage	Alma	Jeanette		09 Dec 1946	14 Apr 2004
775	Summage	Tamiko	R.		15 Mar 1968	17 Jun 2004
776	Hughes	Ola	B.		1920	2002
777	Fuller	Washington			14 Dec 1904	13 Nov 1979
778	Fuller	Willie	Mae		28 Aug 1911	05 Feb 1995
779	Thompson	Charles			03? Jan 200?	22 Sep 200?
780	Payne	Mary	B.		1903	1968
781	Boykin	John			16 Apr 1916	? May ?
782	Hall	Louis	C.	Sr.	25 Jun 1923	22 Aug 1996
783	Cooksey	Evette	Mims		07 Jan 1966	18 May 2003
784	Breda	Cynthia	Atkins	Mrs.	20 Oct 1961	07 Feb 2005
785	Smith	Fannie	Carter		30 Aug 1929	24 Jul 1999
786	Smith	Warren			23 Apr 1954	16 Apr 1994
787	Porter	Damon			17 Nov 1978	28 Dec 1997
788	Porter	Predtha			13 Aug 1941	17 Aug 1958
789	Howard	Marcus			26 Feb 1936	27 May 1971
790	Porter	Mary	Lou		05 Sep 1914	06 May 1977
791	Porter	Balestine			23 Jan 1952	03 May 2005
792	Mason	Ira	Glenn		08 Jan 1954	12 Mar 1995

Card of Thanks

"We herein extend our sincere thanks to our many friends for...their kindness and sympathy during the short illness and death of our husband and father, MR. LEE HARRIS, 1833 St. John street, who passed at the Tri-State Sanitarium Dec. 15, 1942.

"We especially thanks Rev. J. C. Anderson of the C. M. E. Temple, our friends who were kind to us and our friends who sent florals and condolences, and the Gilmore Funeral Home.

"Mrs. Ida Harris, wife; Mrs. Mayme L. Harris Edmond, daughter; Mrs. Corean Harris Johnson, daughters; Mr. Leon C. Harris, son; Mr. Rudolph and Felix J. Harris, brothers;....and a host of relatives."

ID 1474

Source: "Card of Thanks," *The Shreveport Sun* dated January 2, 1943, page 8, column 1, Archives Room, Southern University Library, Shreveport Campus, Shreveport, Louisiana.

ZION REST CEMETERY, 4300 HENRY ST, SHREVEPORT, LA

By Isabelle Woods

THE GENIE FOURTH QUARTER 2006

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ID	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	OTHER NAMES	TITLE	BIRTH	DEATH
793	Williams	Beatrice	T.		23 Sep 1913	10 Oct 1987
794	Turner	Daniel	E.		1959	1966
795	Stinson	Ida			1887	1965
796	Bumcon	Ida	Mae		31 May 1917	15 Dec 1995
797	Wells	Louis		Jr.	12 May 1933	01 Feb 1998
798	Mahoney	Howard			07 Nov 1897	27 Mar 1964
799	Wright	George		Jr.	24 Jun 1921	31 Jan 1982
800	Watson	Roscoe			1919	1982
801	Williams	Mariah	(Baby), "Mama"		13 Aug 1894	12 May 1985
802	Brown	Sam	Y.		28 Mar 1959	11 Feb 1990
803	Crichlow	Bre	Shay Devon		30 Apr 2001	30 Apr 2001
804	Pettis	Jakiron		Infant		28 Oct 1997
805	Douglas	Steve	C. McKinney	(Infant)	10 May 1994	27 Oct 1995
806	Fowlkes	Erion		Master	27 Mar 1997	28 Sep 1998
807	Pratt	Patrick	Lee	Jr.	25 Jul 1997	25 Jul 1997
808	Williams	Mathew			7 Jun 1928	3 Jan 1998
809	Davis	Kalvin		Infant	24 Nov 2003	24 Nov 2003
810	Summage	Aniyia	Tierra		23 Mar 2004	30 Mar 2004
811	Battle	Kenneth		Jr.	23 Apr 2004	23 Apr 2004
812	Williams	Elijah	Taylor		02 Jul 2004	02 Jul 2004
813	Williams	Lloyd	D.		23 Oct 1913	27 Jan 1989
814	Jenkins	Mattie			06 Nov 1911	28 Jun 1997
815	Dunigan	Remia	Ronee		14 Apr 1989	07 Apr 1990
816	Dunigan	Ratavia	Roneé			21 Mar 1987
817	Hopkins	Leon	Bertrain		18 Jul 1908	15 Aug 1990
818	Sanders	Lester	B.		13 May 1921	25 May 1996
819	Brown	Ella	D.		07 Sep 1898	12 Jul 1982
820	Brown	Will		Jr.	19 Apr 1925	16 Jul 1982
821	Frazier	Bill			02 Jun 1900	24 Dec 1985
822	Smith	Curtis	L.		13 Mar 1922	16 Dec 1971
823	Anderson	Sam			26 Mar 1889	21 Dec 1981
824	Anderson	Lila			27 Sep 1895	19 Jul 1958
825	Johnson	Sharon	D. Williams		08 Feb 1962	01 Aug 1996

"Milam St. Resident Passes"

"Mrs. Beulah Holland, in Milam Street, passed after a short illness in her home. Funeral rites were held Sunday (April 6, 1947) a 2 o'clock from Little Union Baptist church with the Rev. H. K. Griffin, Jr., officiating and interment in Zion Rest cemetery under the direction of J. S. Williams & Sons Funeral Home. Surviving are her mother, Mrs. Emily Holland; Mrs. Alleania Holland Harris, sister; her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Lyons, Detroit, Mich., and a host of relatives and friends."

ID 1545

Source: "DEATH NOTICES," *The Shreveport Sun* dated April 12, 1947, Page 8, column 3, Archives Room, Southern University Library, Shreveport Campus, Shreveport, LA.

EXCHANGE PERIODICAL REVIEW

Compiled by Constance Whatley

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

Family Findings, Volume XXXVIII, Number 3, 2006, published by Mid-West Tennessee Genealogical Society, Jackson, Tennessee lists the following Genealogy Webliography.

GENEALOGY.COM, http://genealogy.com/index_a.html Genealogy.com is a genealogy database with three levels of membership including access to over 18.8 billion names including family trees, historical records, and its comprehensive Genealogy Learning Library. Try a free trial to see what membership is right for you and take advantage of Family Tree Maker, Genealogy Library, World Family Tree, U.S. Census Records and International and Passenger Records.

GENETIC GENEALOGY <http://www.dnaancestryproject.com/> Studies show that we all share a common ancestor from Africa who lived between 50,000 and 200,000 years ago. Each person's DNA includes traces of information linking him/her to a specific time and place in history. This website allows the genealogist to order a participation kit to see where he/she fits into this history.

GENEALOGY PORTAL.COM <HTTP://www.genealogyportal.com/> This is a free database that searches eight search engines. Information includes ancestors or families, census or vital records, local histories/collections, research help and genealogy products/services. It is a joint project of Stephen Wood (The Genealogy Home Page) and Matthew Helm (Helm's Genealogy Toolbox), designed to locate information not readily accessible through traditional genealogical links.

GENEALOGY.ORG <http://www.genealogy.org/> Genealogy.org is a free searching tool that includes 3,000 genealogy databases including census records, vital records and old newspapers.

HELM' GENEALOGY TOOLBOX. <HTTP://www.genealogytoolbox.com/> - Created by Matthew Helm in 1994, this resource includes digitized images of original documents and an online store for purchasing over 13,000 products. Full-text searching may be conducted through categories or within specialized sites.

Refdesk.com <http://www.refdesk.com/factgen.html>. Refdesk.com links to 89 genealogy online resources including Ancestry.com, cemetery records, Ellis Island, Mayflower passenger lists, and more. This centralized site will cut down on your time in locating your old bookmarks for these individual sites.

Louisiana Genealogical
and
Historical Society

The Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Society will be holding its *annual meeting* and *seminar* on Saturday, April 14, 2007 at the Holiday Inn South, 9940 Airline Hwy. (Airline at I-12) in Baton Rouge. The annual business meeting will be held from 8:45 – 9:00 AM.

John A. Sellers will be the speaker for this seminar, a day of informative lectures. John Sellers is a 5th generation Texan, nationally known speaker, and specialist in courthouse research in Texas and Louisiana. Topics are: *On the Road Again – Finding Genealogical Gems at Your Ancestral Home; History's Role in Your Genealogical Pursuits; Making Sense of Internet Census Searching; and What Do You Mean, "It Burned"? Is All your Research Up in Smoke?*

Full details about this seminar are available at their website:
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~la-lghs/>.

If there are any questions, you may contact:
Sue Elizabeth Badeaux, Board of Trustees, @ (225) 659-7422

OUT OF STATE OBITUARIES

Eleanor Borkenhagen, from Huntington Beach, California, has been clipping obituaries from the Los Angeles Times and Orange County Register. She has sent the actual obituaries; so if any of these people are your relatives, please contact *The Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association* for a copy of that obituary. Please enclose an SASE with your request.

Jessie Louis Coleman, b. October 4, 1923 in Shreveport, d. June 16, 2005, Los Angeles Times, 06/19/05.

Lawrence Bell Brashier III, b. in Shreveport, d. July 8, 2005, Orange County Register, 07/14/05.

June DeLude, b. in Shreveport, d. November 12, 2005, Los Angeles Times 11/16/05.

Jenny Geneva (McPherson) Riddle, b. November 14, 1914 in Shreveport, d. December 9, 2005. Orange County Register, 12/13/05.

Rosemary Palmer (DeBouse) Pryor, b. September 12, 1922 in Shreveport, d. October 11, 2006. Los Angeles Times 10/18/06.

The Mysterious Patterson House Drawings

Article by Bonnie Falk-Creskoff

[Taken from the Northern Virginia Heritage, June 1987,
A Journal of Local History, published three times a year from 2/1979 to 10/1988.
Original copies are in the Virginia Room, Fairfax County Public Library.]

Information Submitted by Betty McCabe

The Patterson House, dating back to approximately 1761, has been described as "the best pre-Revolutionary Georgian house in Leesburg."¹ This old stone house has another claim to fame as well. A number of mysterious pencil drawings decorate its garret walls and have been the source of much speculation, rumor and legend.

Exactly when the drawings were created and by whom, is still unknown. However, a brief look at the Patterson House and the drawings can shed some light on the mystery.

The town of Leesburg was authorized by the Virginia General Assembly in 1758, Nicholas Minor, one of the town's founders, sold lot 11 to Michael Stoker. A twenty by sixteen foot log house was built in the northwest corner of the lot within three years. While it no longer exists, it is believed to have been used as a kitchen after the Patterson House was constructed.

John Patterson, an eighteenth century building contractor, surveyor and Scottish merchant, bought the lot from Stoker on September 9, 1761, and shortly after began building the now historic Patterson House. Patterson was the first master builder of Mount Vernon (1757-1759) while Washington was on the frontier during the French and Indian War. Washington was then planning his marriage to wealthy widow Martha Custis and was enlarging Mount Vernon from a story and a half home to two and one half stories. Patterson's work on the addition was reviewed by both George William Fairfax and John Carlyle. Patterson had purchased Lawrence Washington's town house in 1761 and lived there near Alexandria's "Gentry Row" until his death in 1768. Between 1759 and 1768, he built the first town hall in Alexandria and the large warehouse overlooking the Potomac River in which the Seaport Inn is now located. Prior to his death, Patterson gave his brother, Fleming, a wealthy Scottish merchant and later a Justice of the Peace for Loudoun, a half interest in the Patterson House. Unfortunately, Fleming had to mortgage the Patterson House and his own properties on Market Street to pay for John's debts following his death. As a result, in 1773, Patterson sold the house to Henry McCabe for 500£.

Henry McCabe ("Capt. McCabe"), also thought to be Scottish, was a *shipping* merchant from Old Town, Alexandria who had signed the Virginia Non-importation Association of 1770, and occasionally performed service for George Washington. Nicholas Cresswell, famous for his Revolutionary Journal, knew McCabe well and spent time drinking at McCabe's Ordinary, which the Patterson House became soon after McCabe purchased it.

"Wednesday, Nov. 29th 1775. Dined at Captn. McCabes and Captn. Speake and all of us got drunk."²

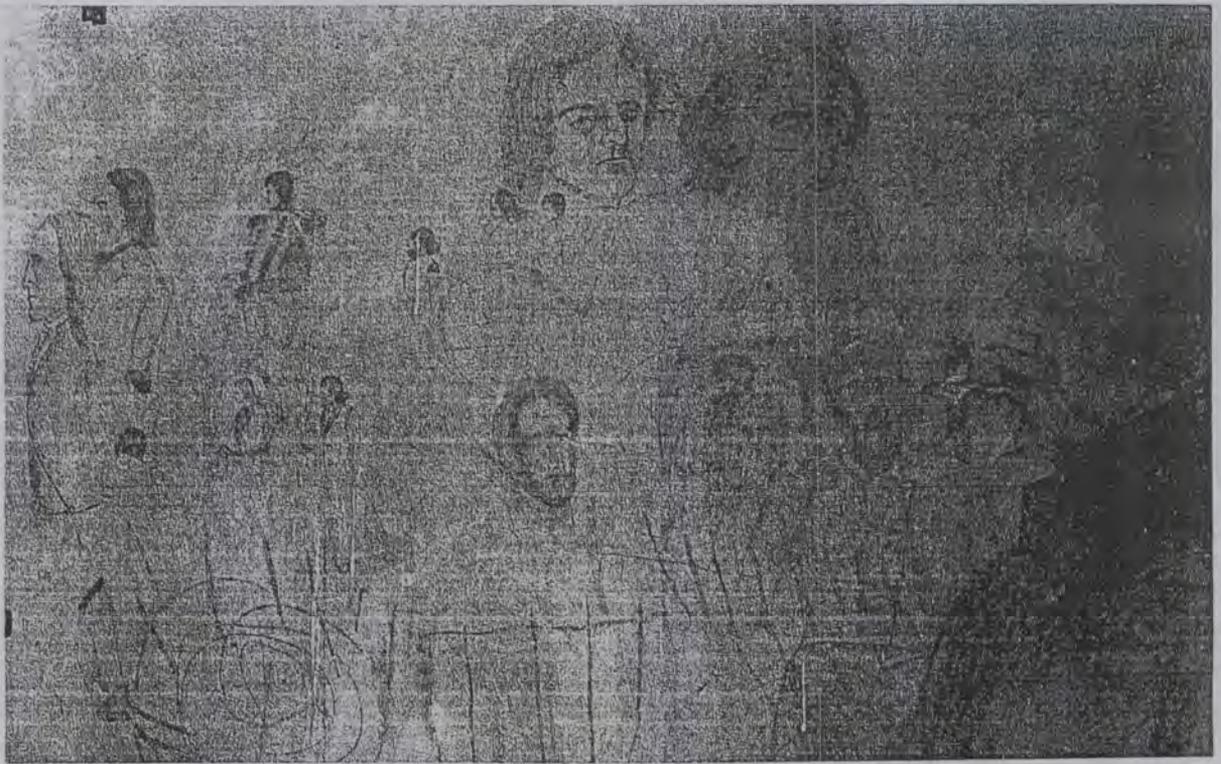
It was McCabe's son, John Henry, who hosted Leesburg's most honored event. He was mayor of Leesburg and welcomed the elder Marquis de Lafayette on August 9, 1825, allegedly on the Patterson House front steps, with a crowd of 10,000 attending. Ex-President James Monroe had completed his second term and retired to his newly built Loudoun mansion, Oak Hill, where Lafayette stayed overnight with his son, George Washington Lafayette. President John Quincy Adams and his son were among the guests. McCabe was a Loudoun member of the House of Delegates in 1829-30 and sheriff in 1843-1844. His daughter, Harriet I. Dowling, the last McCabe owner of the Patterson House, sold it in 1852. By then most, if not all, of the mysterious drawings on the garret walls had been completed.

Like many mysteries, some far-fetched explanations have been offered to explain their origin. According to Leesburg lore, for example, the pictures or caricatures were drawn on the bare attic walls by Revolutionary Hessian soldiers who were temporarily imprisoned there. However, this theory seems highly improbable since most people in the drawings are wearing nineteenth century clothing. Additionally, W. Brown Morton, III, an architectural preservationist and restorer, states that there were never any attic doors in the home.

Another favorite Leesburg theory suggests that the drawings were sketched by New England portrait painter William Jennys around the time Lafayette visited Leesburg in 1825. Jennys may have been traveling with the Lafayette party and stayed at McCabe's Ordinary. However, according to a Mutual Assurance Society policy, the tavern became a dwelling in 1816. Furthermore, Linda Thrift, Deputy Keeper, Catalog of American Portraits of the National Portrait Gallery, studied the pictures and wrote:



A drawing on the Patterson House by Pam McAloney.



Life size gentleman and bearded gentleman on Patterson House north garret wall.

"Any attribution to William or Richard Jennys seems rather far afield. Roth artists were working in the late 1700's and very early 1800's — too early for your drawings . . . They appear to be from different time periods: however, this is difficult to judge since several of the portraits appear to be derived from published illustration. The Washington, of course, is derived from Gilbert Stuart's Athenaeum portrait . . . The lady at the top of the stairs is quite a nice profile portrait typical of the 1840's. This has the appearance of possibly being from life, and, judging by the draftsmanship (especially of the hand) is by a fairly proficient artist."³

The drawings were reviewed by Barbara Lock, curator of the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Center, who wrote:

"I have no qualms about categorizing the sketches as 'folk art'; further their strong compositions and high degree of individuality and detail give them visual appeal over and above their value as documents of the past."⁴

Carol C. Deakin, Special Programs Coordinator, Division of Historic Preservation, Fairfax Park Authority and a costume expert, viewed the drawings and commented on the clothing style. Concerning the life-sized gentleman, she stated,

"His clothing looks late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century. The cutaway coat and the standing collar is 1780's and 1790's as is the length of the waistcoat . . . He looks like he is wearing pantaloons rather than breeches which could date it more 1800. There would be no facial hair over the chin or mustache area."

On the bearded man next to him, Mrs. Deakin said: *"The facial hair and clothing style looks like he was drawn mid-nineteenth century with some earlier turn of the century*

figures thrown in from whatever memories, school book learning, studying figures like Patrick Henry. Reverend Williams is written on the stomachs of these figures . . . The minister is interesting because of all the religious revivalism in nineteenth century Virginia."⁵

Reverend Williams replaced Reverend Adie during the Civil War period at St. James Episcopal Church. Reverend Adie's widow, Mary, lived in the Patterson House from 1856-1867. Civil War author John E. Divine noted the bearded gentleman and the Rev. Williams wall writing and said:

"For about six months the Confederates were in command and Gen. Evans fought the battle of Balls Bluff . . . gosh a mercy, look at ole Shanks . . . hair down on the side, the nose, Nathan George 'Shanks' Evans. I think you've got some Civil War mixed in it and I think you've got old Shanks Evans here."⁶

Peter F. Copeland, author and illustrator of *Working Dress in Colonial and Revolutionary America*, viewed the drawings. He guessed the artists to have been two young girls between the ages of 13 and 15 drawing in the 1840's. He thought one of them had more talent than the other but both had a passion for French novels. One of the pictures has "Eugene Sue" written above it. Eugene Sue was a French novelist in the early nineteenth century who wrote books on Colonial America. He theorized that the girls came to the attic to read the popular forbidden novels and then drew the pictures. He thought they were girls because:

"The attention on the face that is paid to the eyes and the mouth are much more characteristic of female drawings than men's. The fact that there's almost no action in any of the figures; they are studies; albeit amateur studies, of faces and details of dress with no action at all."

He continued about a man without a shirt:

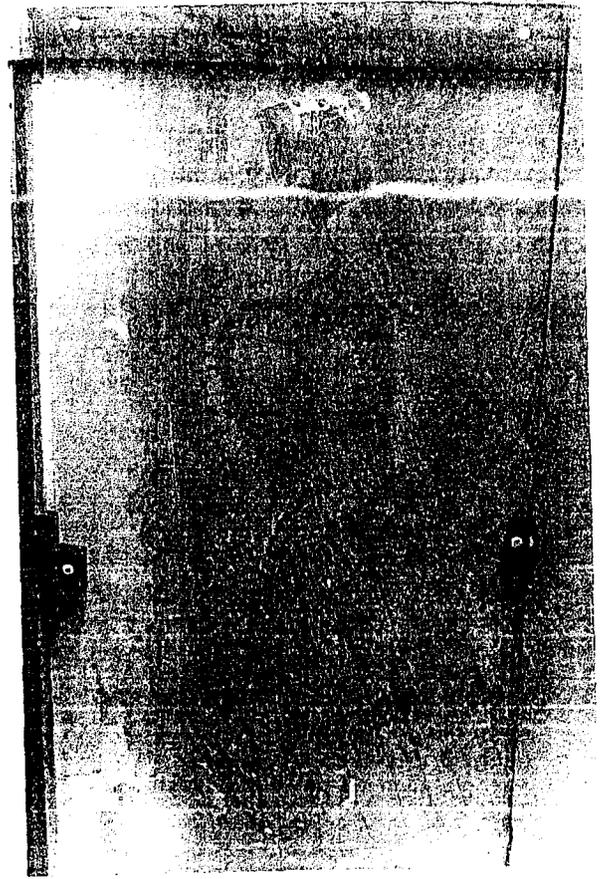
"Look at the little fists which are done so well. This is the only thing that approximates an action drawing . . . The face and hands are the two things in portrait painting and learning to draw that are the most important but boys never see that; they see the action of the figure, striking somebody or with sword."

On the "gentleman" and "lady," Copeland said:

"The eye of the 'gentleman' is good, under the chin is slightly stout. It's the only drawing that I've seen where the features look sufficiently effeminate so there is some doubt about the sex of the individual drawing. It could be a woman; it is a remarkable good drawing of somebody . . . The 'Lady' is the best of the lot. Her body is very bad. The artist was more interested in hands and face; the bust is unlikely and the arm is too thick. The lines of the skirt are fine and the face masterful. That could be done by a professional artist.... The hand is badly drawn but a lot of action is given in rendering the finger correctly."



The gentleman with "slightly stout chin."



The "lady."



Three faces of a gentleman, the hair and glasses appear early 1800's.



Drawing with "Eugene Sue" written above it.



Two minister studies possibly Reverend Williams.

The mystery of the drawings goes on as does the research. As Barbara Luck said: "I certainly feel them deserving of your efforts of preservation." Brown Morton said of the drawings: "Wherever these drawings came from, I think they are one of the finest existing remains of early nineteenth century political graffiti. I think they are one of the most valuable things about the Patterson House."

The historic National Landmark stone Patterson House has been owned by Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel A. Baker, Jr. since 1985. Mr. Baker, President of Town & Country Properties, Inc. and a former history teacher, is sponsoring a written history of the house, including genealogy of some of its former colonial owners and an analysis of 1,200 artifacts discovered in 1979.

Those interested in touring the Patterson House may call Bonny Falk-Creskoff at 698-4903.

Bonny Falk-Creskoff, a writer/consultant, is writing the history of The Patterson House for Mr. Baker, President of Town & Country Properties, Inc.

From time to time the editor recommends a book which does not specifically focus on the area of Northern Virginia. There is a new biography of Patrick Henry by Henry Mayer which deserves a wide readership. *A Son of Thunder, Patrick Henry and the American Revolution* is the best biography of this fascinating and enigmatic figure presently available. Henry will be less of an enigma to readers of Henry Mayer's work which is a very well crafted and highly readable biography, only slightly marred by an occasional error of fact. Henry emerges as the crucial link between the Virginia elite and the masses of Virginians. If you enjoy good biography and are interested in Virginia history, I recommend you purchase this book. Hardback book published by Franklin Watts Inc., 387 Park Avenue, S, New York, New York, 10016. Price \$22.50.

Patterson House Drawings — Footnotes

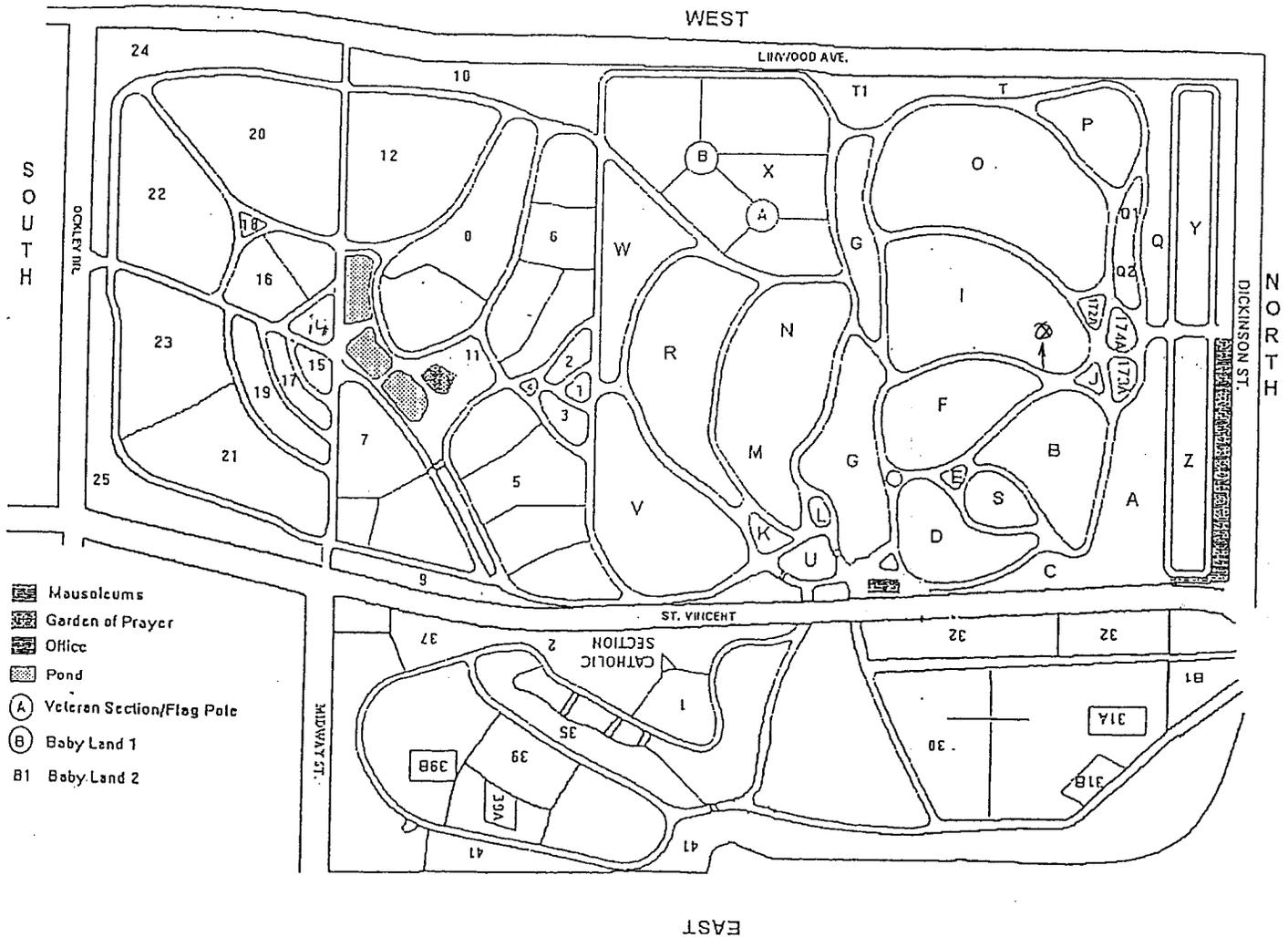
- 1 *Roberts, Clayton, "Morton Restores Patterson House," Loudoun Times-Mirror, September 6, 1979.*
- 2 *The Journal of Nicholas Cresswell, 1774-1777, Kennikat Press, Inc., Port Washington, N.Y. pp. 47-48.*
- 3 *Linda Thrift, Deputy Keeper, Catalog of American Portraits, National Portrait Gallery letter to Town & Country Properties. March 27, 1986 (attached).*
- 4 *Barbara Luck, Curator, The Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Center, Williamsburg June 17, 1986 letter to Town & Country Properties (attached).*
- 5 *Carol C. Deakin. Special Programs Coordinator, Division of Historic Preservation, Fairfax Park Authority remarks from June 2, 1986 viewing of drawings.*
- 6 *Interview with John E. Divine, April 24, 1986.*
- 7 *Interview with Peter F. Copeland. Patterson House. February 6, 1987.*
- 8 *Interview at Patterson House with W. Brown Morton, III, April 7, 1986.*

Old-Timers Buried In Forest Park Cemetery, Shreveport, LA

Submitted by Joe Slattery

The following is a list of some burials in *Forest Park Cemetery* on St. Vincent Avenue in Shreveport. The survey of grave markers was limited to those whose birthdates were before 1850. The oldest part of Forest Park Cemetery was searched, which includes sections A through X. Other sections will be surveyed at a later date. This listing does not include burials of Old-Timers without markers. The transcription team consisted of Carol Hill de Santos, Reed Mathews, and Joe Slattery, and was done September-October 2006.

Forest Park Cemetery was opened about 1919. Grave markers which show a death date before 1919 reflect a transfer of the remains from another burial place. Old-Timers were not found in sections E, J, L, S, T, U, W, 172, 173, and 174. Please send any questions or comments to Joe Slattery at: joeslatt@yahoo.com



SECTIONS A & C

Wadsworth, Albert (18 Oct 1847 – 13 Feb 1922)
Wadsworth, Betty (5 Nov 1847 – 13 Jun 1939)
Marberry, John T. (8 Dec 1848 – 12 Dec 1928)
Randall, Mary Jane A. (1839 – 25 Jan 1924)
Bartmess, Elliott S. (10 Aug 1839 – 25 Feb 1920)
Dull, Elizabeth (3 Jun 1842 – 28 Oct 1931)
Ludlam, Susan F. (1843 – 27 Jul 1924)
Lambeth, Jessie Monroe (1849 – 22 Dec 1927)
Joseph, Annie (1848 – 26 Feb 1922)
Lunsford, Scion J. (16 May 1846 – 7 Nov 1929)
Sisk, Henry McMurty (Mar 1833 – 13 Dec 1921)
Ames, William Patterson (1845 – 1920)

SECTION B

Whittington, Jasper B. (9 Oct 1849 – 30 Oct 1924)
Rodenhouse, William (1846 – 2 Nov 1935)
McCutchen, Mattie E. (1848 – 15 Mar 1930)
Pitts, Mattie J. (22 Jan 1848 – 27 Jan 1920)
Ford, Mary Cates (1846 – 1928)
Miller, George C. (1848 – 19 Jul 1925)
Miller, Harriet (1849 – 1920)
Pugh, Rev. H.C. (18 Sep 1848 – 7 Jul 1915)
McCranie, Thomas Kenton (21 Aug 1847 – 13 May 1914)
Jones, Charles Duncan (Mar 1845 – 9 Dec 1929)
Hendricks, Rev. William H. (1 Dec 1828 – 21 Mar 1923)
Hendricks, Margaret (28 May 1848 – 11 Jan 1931)
Dirker, Wilhelmena (1846 – 22 Oct 1919)
Marston, Capt. Bulow Ward (10 Nov 1841 – 13 Jun 1917)
Marston, Abbie Louise (27 Dec 1847 – 19 Feb 1934)
Riser, Henry M. (3 Oct 1849 – 21 Sep 1919)
Hassell, Ben F. (31 Jan 1848 – 28 Apr 1936)
Hassell, Sarah C. (1847 – 16 Apr 1924)
Herndon, Edward B. (12 Mar 1849 – 3 Sep 1930)
Miller, R.M. (2 Oct 1845 – 28 May 1922)
Miller, Nannie J. (12 Feb 1848 – 7 Jan 1943)
Rambin, M.M. (- 8 Aug 1920)
Pearson, C.H. (1836 – 24 Jun 1921)
Hankins, James (- 7 Jan 1922)
Chase, Frank W. (1840 – 3 Jul 1922)
Rutherford, L.M. (18 Nov 1840 – 22 Jan 1923)
Bullock, Thomas (1840 – 8 Feb 1924)
Hill, Augustus (1840 – 5 Mar 1924)
Cleaver, James M. (1841 – 24 Apr 1924)

SECTION D

Ardis, Gertrude Ingersoll (1849 – 1934)
Magee, Sue Doyle (23 Jul 1846 – 14 Nov 1928)
Newcomb, Sarah M. Anderson (Mrs. James, 26 Sep 1841 – 18 Apr 1932)
Kinnebrew, A.B. (13 May 1938 – 29 Jan 1925)
Kinnebrew, Blanche Edwards (26 Jul 1848 – 19 Apr 1921)
Bartlett, Jesse M. (4 Nov 1844 – 1 Aug 1903)
Gibson, Mattie Gray (29 Jan 1844 – 14 Dec 1928)
O'Kelley, John Beattie (27 Nov 1832 – 2 Jul 1899)
O'Kelley, Edna Amanda Edwards (29 Nov 1842 – 7 Jan 1921)
Brown, Octavius W. (9 Apr 1845 – 11 Jul 1914)
Clingman, A.K. (1849 – 2 Jun 1919)
Rustin, Julia Ann Doty (20 Jan 1846 – 2 Nov 1929)
Gill, Joshua (15 Jul 1841 – 14 Nov 1925)
Gill, Maria Norton (26 Jul 1845 – 16 Sep 1938)
Ramsey, Elmira S. (18 Jul 1834 – 18 Feb 1923)
Young-Head, Mary Jane (1845 – 1932)

SECTION F

Hill, Ann Kelly (1848 – 8 Jul 1936)
Quintle, Theresa (13 Oct 1834 – 3 Feb 1922)
Van Loan, Sarah Jane Goslin (27 Mar 1848 – 20 Jun 1919)
Clark, Mary Wright (3 Feb 1841 – 24 May 1928)
Brown, Rev. John Marshall (25 Jan 1840 – 16 Jul 1923)
Alison, J.S. (1849 – 11 Nov 1933)
Vance, W.C. (1842 – 6 Oct 1898)
Blish, Kathryn (16 Sep 1848 – 29 Jan 1922)
McLelland, Margaret Youngblood (1838 – 1925)
Hunt, T. Mort (25 Dec 1837 – 25 Jan 1909)
Hunt, Mary V. Zoder (29 Oct 1838 – 20 Oct 1909)
Lund, Rosetta A. (29 Oct 1849 – 7 Sep 1931)
Von Aulman, Sarah (7 Oct 1823 – 26 May 1908)
Bains, Robert F. (12 Oct 1842 – 17 Jan 1927)
Beattie, James Scott (27 Aug 1847 – 24 Dec 1927)
Hucabee, Sophia A. (7 Sep 1837 – 7 May 1922)
Levy, Charles H. (18 Aug 1837 – 17 Jan 1926)
Levy, Emily Pierson (27 Jan 1849 – 6 Feb 1920)
Sellers, William (6 Oct 1845 – 24 Nov 1921)
Prothro, Olivia A. (2 Aug 1840 – 14 Jul 1926)

SECTION G

Svarva, Elizabeth Green (7 Nov 1846 – 6 Nov 1922)

SECTION I

Hamilton, Bettie Massey (4 Mar 1846 – 24 Aug 1927)
Staring, Elizabeth (12 May 1836 – 10 Dec 1922)
King, Washington Wood (15 Feb 1843 – 31 Jan 1930)
Curry, Janie Harper (1839 – 20 Oct 1930)
Curry, Dr. William Parr (1839 – 1877)
Bynum, William J. (1847 – 11 Sep 1926)
Yearwood, Charles S. (1831 – 19 Oct 1926)
Yearwood, Mary E. (1844 – 11 Jan 1938)
Ross, George W. (1837 – 1901)
Ross, Martha A. Huskey (1841 – 1920)
Mabry, Roland Madison (10 Nov 1846 – 23 Aug 1928)
Allen, Nathaniel Sykes (7 Aug 1829 – 5 Jul 1922)
Allen, Martha Ann Carroll
Price, M.D. (1 Sep 1848 – 10 Aug 1922)
Whitten, Richard J. (7 Mar 1847 – 12 Apr 1923)
Whitten, Sarah M. (1 Jul 1842 – 9 Sep 1924)
Guynemer, Alice F. (29 Mar 1838 – 25 Feb 1922)
Woodruff, William I. (22 Apr 1847 – 20 Mar 1935)
Woodruff, Anna Josephine Finch (24 Nov 1848 – 20 Dec 1922)
Quirk, Emma McIver (Mrs. Frank, 16 Mar 1843 – 1 Aug 1923)
Nelson, Lycurgus (23 Jun 1840 – 28 Jan 1905)
Nelson, Evie B. Weakley (9 May 1843 – 5 Oct 1902)
Herrin, Martha (Mrs. W.J., 27 Jul 1846 – 19 Mar 1921)
Frierson, Thomas Clarence (3 Jul 1849 – 10 Sep 1919)
Quarles, Annie A. (20 Nov 1845 – 21 Jan 1921)
Quarles, Alice F. (1849 – 1925)

SECTION K

Laing, Joseph (30 Nov 1848 – 23 May 1933)

SECTIONS M & N

Tower, Solomon S. (1834 – 1932)
Mercer, Clara Prescott (9 May 1843 – 17 Feb 1930)
Bourquin, G.A. (1842 – 3 Jan 1889)
Bourquin, M.L. (1847 – 17 Nov 1930)
Jordan, Joseph H. (17 Sep 1833 – 30 Oct 1923)
Jordan, Louisa H. (15 Dec 1836 – 18 Jan 1926)
Stricklin, Harriet A. (31 Oct 1849 – 28 Jun 1938)
Scott, Georgia Tooke (1845 – 1 Oct 1933)
Carter, Victoria M. (11 Nov 1843 – 5 Apr 1925)
Price, Caroline Key (1840 – 5 Jun 1924)
Fox, Mary Prevost (1848 – 5 Feb 1936)

Puckett, Septima Foster (9 Jun 1838 – 17 Jan 1929)
Stanley, P.B. (15 Feb 1842 – 9 Jan 1927)
Clifton, Sarah A. (1836 – 23 Jul 1926)
Collier, Virginia Bird (27 Aug 1841 – 27 Apr 1925)
Hicks, Rev. J.T. (1849 – 5 Nov 1930)
Wilcox, Joseph J. (16 Jan 1842 – 5 Jun 1909)
Edenborn, William (1848 – 14 May 1926)
Sebring, Samuel C. (1 Jan 1843 – 27 Nov 1922)

SECTION O

Wilbur, Henry J. (1848 – 14 Jun 1927)
Long, John J. (10 Jan 1842 – 3 Apr 1914)
Shuttleworth, M. Frances (1848 – 4 Feb 1944)
Shuttleworth, John (1843 – 13 May 1932)
Bell, Thomas Fletcher (24 Aug 1836 – 14 Nov 1912)
Bell, Mary C. Buckelew (20 Oct 1843 – 28 May 1933)
Bell, Sallie H. Ross (14 Oct 1844 – 14 Oct 1871)
Bartlett, Joseph Richard (29 Oct 1846 – 28 Oct 1927)
Roach, Benjamin H. (22 Oct 1842 – 4 Apr 1926)
Austin, Sallie Pitts (11 Dec 1846 – 25 May 1933)
Handy, Ulyses (27 Jan 1847 – 19 Jun 1935)
Taylor, John W. (26 Jul 1839 – 7 Oct 1930)
Taylor, Mary M. (17 Nov 1843 – 1 Jul 1930)
Jones, Amanda M. Scroggin (Mrs. James M.; 20 Jun 1848 – 29 Apr 1942)
Knight, Rosannah (25 Apr 1844 – 20 Sep 1932)
Grandmother (in the Blanco plot; 1845 – 12 Dec 1927)
Power, Capt. John N. (25 Dec 1849 – 10 May 1926)
Clement, Anne Elizabeth (28 Jan 1840 – 4 Nov 1934)
Kirby, Oliver (1844 – 22 Oct 1938)
Bartholf, Ella M. (12 Sep 1842 – 25 May 1930)

SECTION P

Davison, John Hamilton (5 Aug 1843 – 17 Mar 1927)
Davison, Ammie Ann (12 Aug 1844 – 12 Aug 1934)
Sherrell, Mary L. (1843 – 1935)

SECTIONS Q, Q1, & Q2

Watson, Ann (15 Oct 1844 – 3 Feb 1933)
Heathman, Phradie (1844 – 26 Feb 1937)
Bigbie, Rebecca Ann (1843 – 19 Dec 1926)
McLemore, Laura M. (1847 – 5 Apr 1931)
Dubroca, Marie Allain (12 Jun 1845 – 3 Dec 1936)

SECTION R

Fisher, Dr. L.H. (1827 – 9 Jan 1904)
Fisher, Elizabeth Iler (1842 – 20 Feb 1911)

SECTION V

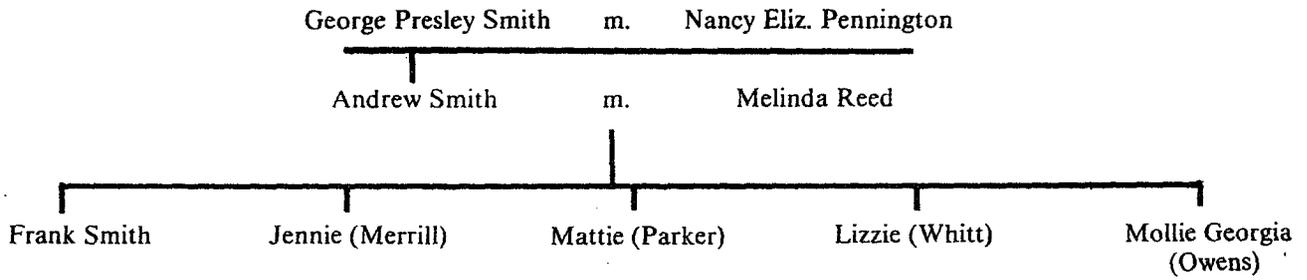
Stinson, Mary B. (26 Jun 1845 – 28 Jan 1930)

SECTION X

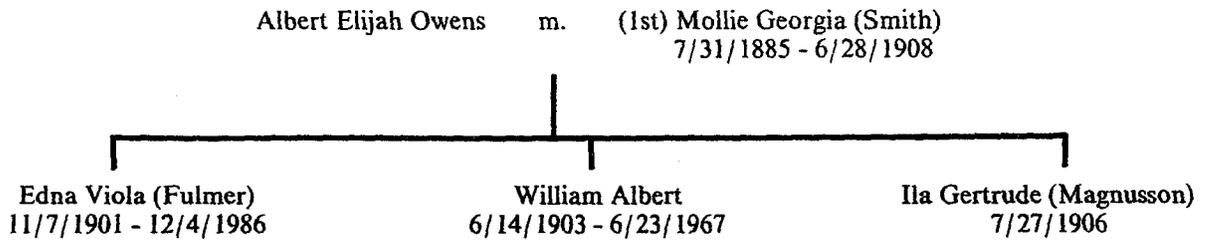
Dudley, Katherine (4 Oct 1839 – 10 Jan 1913)
Bayliss, James B. (1844 – 28 Apr 1922)
Baird, Dr. William J. (1837 – 1 Feb 1911)

Query Guidelines:

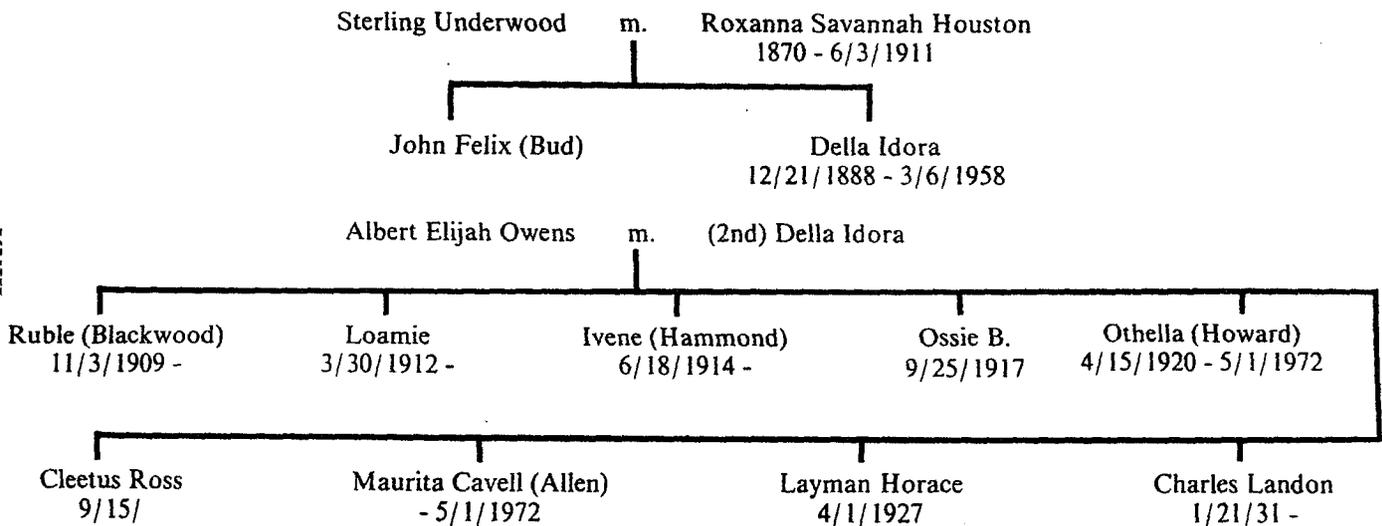
Queries are to be sent to ALTGA, PO Box 4463, Shreveport, LA 71134-0463 or through <http://www.rootsweb.com/~laaltga/> link to the editor. The most effective query is short and concise in length containing Who, What (an event), When (the year), and Where about one person or surname. Please include your US postal address! The editors reserve the right to edit queries and print them as space permits.



XXII



XXIII





Loamie, Morris, Loyce Owens.
"Yesterday."

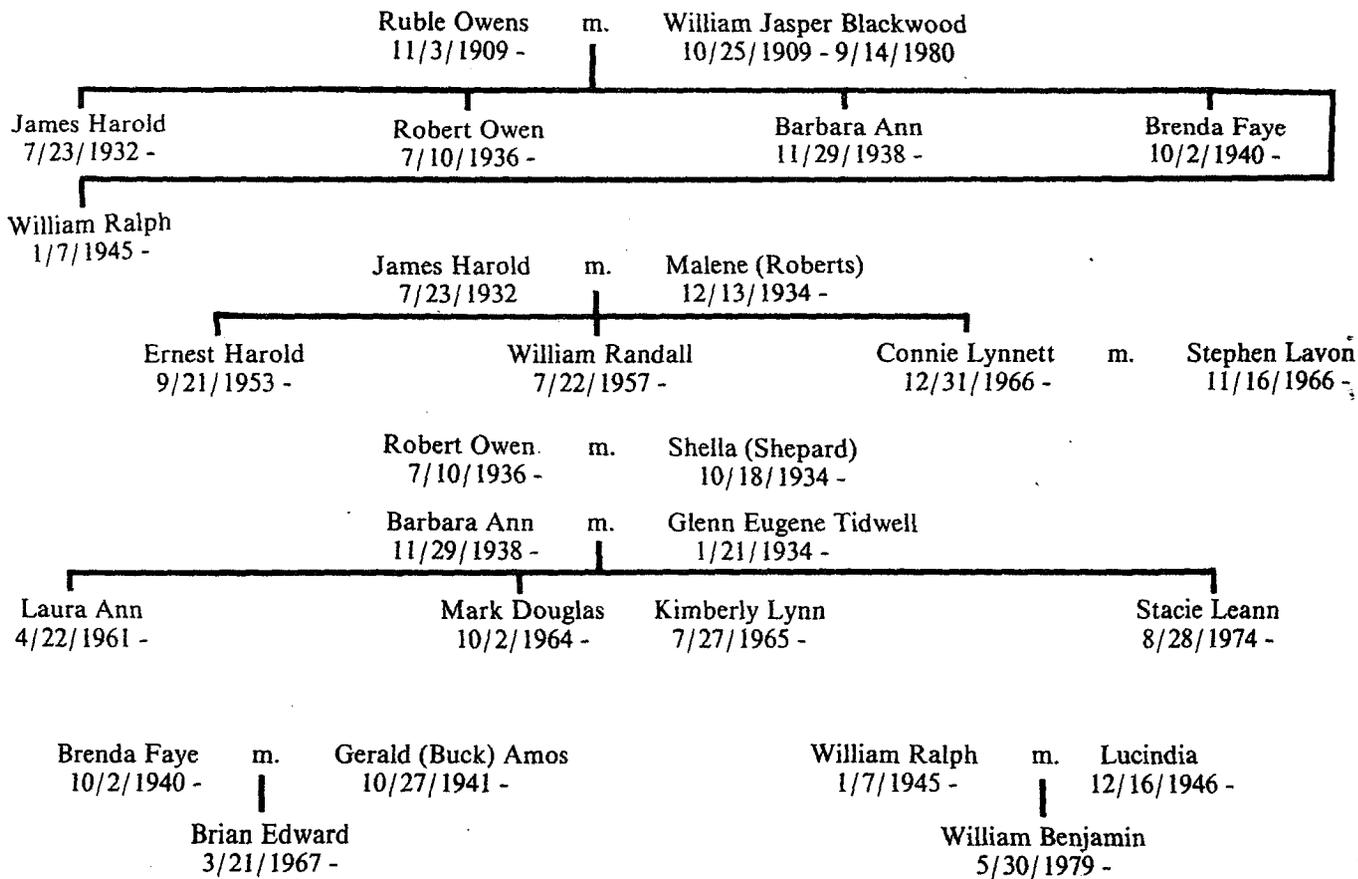


Buddy and Lynda Gardner

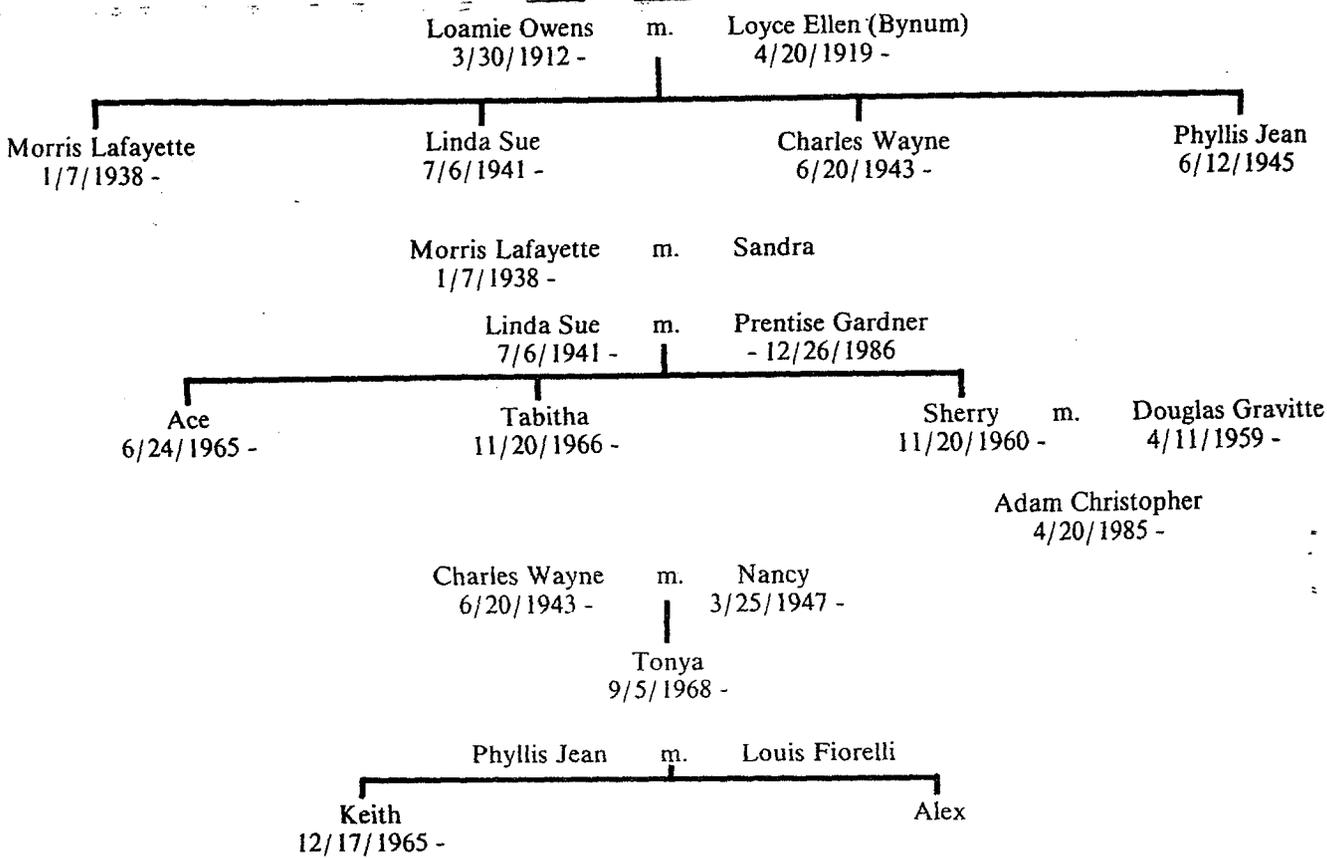


Loamie and Loyce. "Today."

XXXX



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