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THE GENIE

VOLUME 47

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ARK-LA-TEX GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

Post Office Box 4463
Shreveport, Louisiana 71134-0463

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statement of Publication

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOW YOU THINK MATTERS

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

Professor Maryanne C. Simurda, Professor of Biology at Washington and Lee University, remarked,

One of the important things about teaching generally is the value of a face-to-face professor teaching you how a professional thinks about that topic. I've always thought, sure, I could give the students microbiology problems and tell them to figure them out, and they would get the idea. But there are other concepts that I need to explain. They need to read it in the textbook, they need to see my picture of it, and they need to hear me talk about it. Because I'm explaining to them how to think about it.¹

Dr. Simurda's observations are relevant to virtually every complex field of endeavor, especially Genealogy. I see it in the exchanges between students and graders involved with the National Genealogical Society's Home Study Course. I see it in the amazing lecturers who teach at Samford's Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research, and at national and regional conferences and seminars countrywide. I also sense that the members of our association and the visitors who come to our public meetings *connect* with those speakers and leaders that share, either directly or indirectly, not only how they go about their research, but also how they think in the process.

Have I inadvertently split genealogists and family historians into two distinct tiers: a learned elite and everyone else? Really, that's not how I see it. Despite credentials, degrees, or other indicators of skill or learnedness, I know few such bearers who do not benefit genuinely from genealogists at all levels of experience. For example, while a grader for the Home Study Course, one student figuratively "transported" me in place and time into the California State Archives as she transcribed and analyzed a Spanish Land Grant. Another captivated me as she struggled to understand a local land record recorded in a county that was part of the Washington Territory at the time the land was deeded. A third led me through very early land records she uncovered in a Massachusetts town recorder's office. The grader learned from the students as they themselves were learning.

We are all in state of continuous learning. Truly successful genealogical research is complex, in my humble opinion, and our chances of getting it right improve as we observe others' results, learn how they found and interpreted records and artifacts, and, especially, hear how they thought through the process and their evolving problems.

As your president for the next term, teach me and others around you something old and something new. Express yourself. **How you think matters!** It is a strength of this association.

At least that's how I think about it.

Philip Burnett Adderley, CGSM, *President*.

¹ "From Blackboards to iPads: Technology in the Classroom," *The Washington and Lee University Alumni Magazine*, Fall 2012, 16-24, quoting Dr. Maryanne C. Simurda, Ph. D., on p. 24; underlined emphasis added.

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The Vice-President's Message

2013 looks to be an exciting year within the ARK-LA-TEX Genealogical Association! Our president for this term, Mr. Philip Adderley, has launched a plethora of ideas and opportunities to the membership for growth in this venture of family history which we all love!

Three grants have been offered to interested members since the beginning of this year. Two persons were recipients of a tuition grant for the highly successful Institute for Genealogy and Historical Research at Samford University in Birmingham, AL. One other tuition grant has yet to be awarded for the National Genealogy Society's Home Study Course. Won't YOU consider applying for this great learning experience discussed within this issue of *The GENIE*?

January's general session meeting was an eye-opening experience regarding the presentation by Mr. Shawn Bohanan, "Resources for Genealogy Research at LSU-S Archives." Many of us were unaware of LSU-S' holdings as well as the desire of Mr. Bohanan, archivist at the university, and his colleagues, to welcome non-students to work with him regarding genealogical pursuits. Mr. Bohanan explained the types of holdings of the Special Collections department. It was evident that their collections would significantly enhance the research of anyone interested in Caddo and Bossier Parishes and outlying areas. Ms. Sonja Webb in her Hornbook session discussed a cd which she designed that included an interview of a loved one, now deceased, enhanced by photographs. Her creation inspired many in the group to put her idea and its excellent execution into fruition in their own family history displays.

Black History Month was showcased on February 9 at Broadmoor Library in our monthly meeting. Ms. Raegan Stearns, Shreveport's Southern University archivist, was our speaker with "Highlighting Southern University's Special Collections and Archival Resources." She left the audience with a well-rounded view of the progress made at the university in this area and the availability of rich holdings often not found elsewhere. Ms. Stearns shared her expertise with encouragement to the community to take advantage of artifacts, newspapers and articles available at Southern. The February Hornbook was entitled "Yes, Indeed! Courthouse Success!" Ms. Glenda Bernard explained the ease in which researchers can enter courthouses without intimidation. She discussed a correlation between setting a realistic goal and searching for information in a given set of courthouse records.

Special recognition must go to our excellent Editor-in-Chief, Mr. Willie Griffin, who has tirelessly, for many years, devoted untold hours of editing and organizing our society's quarterly, *The GENIE*. As he retires from this position, we are overcome with gratitude for his ever willingness to help make ARK-LA-TEX Genealogical Association an excellent venue for thriving genealogists.

Glenda E. Bernard
1st Vice President

In Memory of
Betty Gene Murphy McCabe



OBITUARY...SHREVEPORT, Louisiana - Services celebrating the life of Betty Gene Murphy McCabe will be held at 9:30am on Saturday, February 23, 2013 at Rose-Neath Funeral Home Marshall Street. Officiating the Service will be Father Karl Daigle. Interment will follow at Forest Park East on St. Vincent. Betty was born July 22, 1928, in Shreveport, Louisiana, where she lived most of her life. [She died February 15, 2013] She attended St. Vincent Academy and Centenary College where she studied business. She worked as a book keeper most of her life and retired from the Strand Theater in 1993. She was a lifetime member of Zeta Tau Alpha sorority. During retirement, she was very active in the genealogy of her family history and was in communication with people all over the country, exchanging information to correctly document her family's lineage, and she enjoyed helping others do the same with theirs.

Betty was a member of St. John Catholic Church and was a charter member of St. Joseph Catholic Church when it was founded. While she was attending St. Vincent Academy, she formed lifelong friendships with several of the women who attended. They stayed in touch and met for lunch on a regular basis, forming what they called their "Lunch Group". This group included Ann Mueller, Martha Lazarus, Margaret Adkins, Donna Muirhead, Mamie Guarisco, Lucille Hickey, Jeanne Cecola, Dorothy Oden, and Margaret "Peggy" Kinsey (deceased). She wants to thank them for being so supportive and such wonderful friends over the years.

Betty also wanted to thank a few very special people in her life: "Thanks to Dr. Alan Borne for his many years of caring", "Thanks to Martha and Allan Lazarus for their friendship and care over the years", "My very special niece Jackie Carpenter", "My fond friend Ann Stratton" (deceased), and, "Thanks to my very best friend Ann Mueller, of Huston, Texas."

Betty once said, "My children are my life". This also included her grandchildren and her great grandchild. She took great pride in their accomplishments and welfare.

Betty was preceded in death by her precious daughter, Julia Elaine McCabe; parents, Frank Eugene Murphy born in Chicago, Illinois, and Azilee Wingo Murphy born in Coushatta, Louisiana; brothers, Edwin Thomas Murphy, James Robert Murphy, and

wife Janet; aunts, Hazel Noreen Turner and husband Leonard, Alma Wingo Parker and husband Lester.

She is survived by her children: Gaynor Ann McCabe Johnson and husband Rex, Patrick Murphy McCabe and wife Rachel, and Timothy Lee McCabe; her grandchildren: Katie Rebecca Haston Beyer and husband Steven, Daniel Rhea Haston, Kelley Christine McCabe, and Patrick Murphy McCabe, Jr.; her great grandchild: Katie Grace "Gracie" Beyer; her niece: Colleen Michelle Murphy Wray and husband Van; her nephew: Scott Eugene "Spud" Murphy; and her cousins: Mary Alice Boren and husband Dan, Robert Leonard Turner, Jr. and wife Dorothy.

She is further survived and preceded in death by a host of nieces, nephews, and great nieces and nephews of the Michael Purcell and Mignon Jessie Bond McCabe family.

The following will serve as honorary pallbearers: Richard Bartholomew, Richard Bothel, David Clark, Sam Everett, Daniel Rhea Haston, Byram Carpenter and Patrick Murphy McCabe, Jr.

[Betty Gene Murphy McCabe was a long time member of the Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association. She served on various committees over the many years of services.]

Source:

http://www.roseneath.com/index.php/act_obituary_details/obituaryId_6961?PHPS ESSID=0affe898fa5f86a29864b606d3cfc6ad

In Memory of Betty J. Gorman

Obituary



DIANA —Memorial services for Betty J. Gorman, 74, of Diana will be at 10:00 A.M., Saturday, February 9, 2013 at Grubbs-Loyd Chapel in Diana, with Reverend Christopher Charles officiating. Cremation arrangements are under the direction of Grubbs-Loyd Funeral Home in Diana. She passed away January 29, 2013 at her home.

Betty was born July 29, 1938 in Gilmer, Texas to J.F. "Red" and Mildred Gorman. She worked for Travelers Insurance Co. in Shreveport for 20 years. Her special interest included genealogy and estate sales.

She is survived by her sister & brother-in-law: Kay & Bob Doran of Shreveport, nieces and nephew: Karen Doran, Carol Northern, Patrick Doran, Elizabeth Delagarza & husband Mike, Julie Doran and Mary Doran, special cousins Surrie Fenlaw and son, numerous grand-nieces and nephews, & 1 great-grand-nephew.

Betty was preceded in death by her parents and step-father, Garland Farmer.

[Betty Gorman was a long time member of the Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association where she served in many positions on the Board of Directors, as well as on various committees over the years before having to leave Shreveport, LA to take care of her elderly parents in Diana, TX.]

Services Entrusted to: Grubbs-Loyd Funeral Home; (903) 663-3811

Source: Published in Shreveport Times on Friday, February 1, 2013

In memory of Jessie L. Stewart



OBITUARY

SHREVEPORT, LA - Celebration of life services for Mrs. Jessie Stewart, 92, will be 11:00 a.m., Saturday, February 9, 2013, at Galilee Baptist Church, 1500 Pierre Ave. Pastor E. Edward Jones, officiating. Interment will follow at Lincoln Cemetery. Family visitation will be from 5 to 7 p.m. Friday at Galilee B.C.

Mrs. Jessie Barnes Stewart was born 4 November 1920 in Keatchie, De Soto Parish, LA, where she attended elementary school. Because there were no high schools available for more than twenty miles, Jessie went to live with a great aunt in Silsbee, Texas. There she completed the eleventh grade which was equivalent to the twelfth grade at that time. With no funds for college she worked by the week and attended school on Saturday and eventually earned a Bachelor of Science Degree in Education.

At the age of twenty-four she was united in marriage to Fred Rose. This marriage ended with no children and after fourteen years of marriage, he passed away. After being a widow for two years, she married Roger Stewart. This marriage lasted for seventeen years until his death and no children were born in this marriage.

[Jessie Stewart was a long time member of the Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association and having written several articles for the Genie Publication.]

Services Entrusted to: Heavenly Gates Funeral Home; (318) 222-8010

Source:

Published in Shreveport Times on Friday, February 8, 2013

<<http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/shreveporttimes/obituary.aspx?n=jessie-l-stewart&pid=162918072&fhid=10226#fbLoggedOut>>

Calling All ALTGA Members ... or Not

Yep, you read the notice in the newspaper. You may have even consulted the website (www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~laaltga/) or seen one of the flyers at an earlier meeting. You know that there is a great Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association program coming up and you plan to attend. It promises to be *just* the information you've been interested in. You cannot wait. ALTGA meets at the same time and place every month—2nd Saturday, 1 p.m., Randle T. Moore Center. Yum! They'll even serve refreshments.

But, the second Saturday comes and goes. Alas, you didn't put the date in your smartphone, you didn't jot it down on your handy-dandy calendar, and your just plain forgot. Arrrgghh! How could you? Frustration mounts.

Worry no more, my friend. We'll work with you. We can send you a *reminder email* or do it the old-fashioned way and give you a *ring on the telephone*. It's your choice. Yes, we'll activate a contact committee, just for you.

We want to see you next meeting! All you have to do is let June Scholes know if you would appreciate a reminder from ALTGA and supply her with your name and email address or your phone number.

Email June Scholes today at jscholez@aol.com. You may wish to call her at **318.686.1745**.

HUGHES SPUR AND ALDEN BRIDGE **Bossier Parish Louisiana**

By Dale Jennings

"South of Swindleville approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile was the sawmill town of Alden Bridge. I was told by my parents, the town's name came from a bridge built across cypress creek near to Hughes Spur. It was built by a Mr. Alden and I never understood how the town was named after a bridge that was so far away." Quote from Clark McKinney Strayhan, "Alden Bridge – Prior to Highway 3," circa 2010 (paper in possession of his niece Kitty Coyle)

Clark's father, Hugh H. Strayhan, was postmaster at Hughes Spur from 1914 to 1928. He named his son after his own brother Clark, who was himself named for Mr. Clark Hughes. Clark McKinney Strayhan at age ninety and others have recorded their remembrances of the old company sawmill town of Alden Bridge. No comprehensive coverage of this subject can be found. Some of that written about Alden Bridge does not meet the test of fact-based evidence.

When the Cotton Belt laid its rails down through north Bossier Parish in 1888, they placed one of their depots on the vast flat, forested Cypress Bayou drainage. The route ran parallel to the bayou whose valuable cypress timber had been logged since early times. Southern pine was only now gaining widespread acceptance as paint-finished lumber. The region's great expanse of virgin pine was being cut and now with rail transportation to get it out, its lumber would soon be harvested on a grand scale. This unimproved land may have been hard put to suggest an appropriate name for the depot. The landmark site of old "Alden's bridge" a mile up the track would lend its identity.

The coming of the railroad coincided with a culmination of the long process of selecting a new site for the Bossier Parish courthouse. A change of parish boundaries had placed Bellevue on the eastern edge of the parish and a new central location was to be chosen. No place was too small or insignificant to be considered. The finalists were narrowed down to those on the right-of-way of one of the parish's two railroads, the Cotton Belt and the east-west Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific (VS&P).

Samuel Zeigler was a successful Bossier and Caddo Parish businessman during the 1870's, 1880's and into the 1890's. He was a persistent promoter of and investor in the St. Louis Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company (Cotton Belt), and was named first vice-president. On June 29, 1888, the state legislature passed a bill placing the courthouse finalists, Haughton, Bossier City, Vanceville, Benton and Alden's Bridge, on the ballot for a vote. All were on the Cotton Belt right-of-

way except Haughton, which was on the VS&P. Mr. Zeigler was either founder or co-founder of the new railroad towns of Vanceville, Plain Dealing and new Benton. He initially supported Vanceville in the courthouse race, but had a vested interest in all the candidates except Haughton. Zeigler had in March purchased a one-third interest in Mr. H. M. Underwood's 160-acre Northwest Quarter of Section 33, Township 21, Range 13. That tract became the location of the Alden's Bridge railway station and the town site of fledgling "Alden's Bridge," centered on the depot.

John Pickett came over to Alden's Bridge Station from his Hurricane Bluff Plantation on Red River and was granted a post office there on July 2, 1888. Some responses on his application pose questions. He said that his post office would be in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 28, and located "right at Alden's Bridge Station." This is confusing because his office and the station would be on opposite sides of the 28/33 Section line, and the depot building is known to have been 1,164 feet south down the track from the section line. He also said that the post office would be "right on the rail road on the west side." Pickett owned no property in the area, so would have been housing his postal facility in someone else's building. When asked on the application, "If it be a village, state the number of inhabitants," he responded: "New place." He indicated that his office would serve a population of one hundred. He left unanswered why he wanted to call the post office "Cottage Grove," the name of the little community that was centered nearly two miles northwest of there.

The widow Mary A. Campbell and her daughter, Miss Susan A. Campbell, were donated a large quantity of land by William E. Adger in 1874. This included the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 28, T21, R13. On July 5, 1888, they had a one-acre residence lot surveyed out along the south line of the quarter section. The survey showed a narrow business lot extending east from the main lot over to the railroad right-of-way. It probably contained the Cottage Grove Post Office building. Two months later the Campbells sold their two lots to Irvin F. Elder. (See illustration) He would later become postmaster and an Alden Bridge merchant. (We see by the 1900 census that Elder is the depot agent, probably the reason for his presence here with his family from the beginning.)

Alden's Bridge lost out in the October 1888 balloting for the Bossier courthouse – finally claimed in 1890 by Benton after a long contentious run-off dispute with Haughton. Among the losers only Bossier City and Haughton would survive as towns. Vanceville and Alden's Bridge did not. No town survey of old Alden Bridge can be found, but an early Bossier Assessors map, owned by life-long parish resident, Rodney Bellar, shows a dotted outline of what may represent the old town limits. It is just within Section 33, astride the railroad track and centered on the depot (in the same manner as the original Benton and Plain Dealing town sites). Any town lots sold by the developers would have been recorded

with the Bossier Parish Clerk of Court. Only three, described as Town of Alden's Bridge lots, were sold and their conveyances registered at the new courthouse. These were lots 17 and 18 on either side of the depot, and lot 14, whose location within the town site is unknown. Lots 17 and 18 were sold in a single transaction by Zeigler to Underwood for \$100 on September 2, 1890. Mr. Underwood sold Zeigler Lot 14, along with an acre of land outside the town limits, on the same date for the same price. Mr. Zeigler had paid only \$230 for his one-third interest in the Section 33 quarter section. The failure of Alden's Bridge as a town had no impact on his vast, diverse financial empire, which rivaled any in northwest Louisiana. Samuel J. Zeigler's financial ruin would begin three years later.

In May 1889, the mother and daughter had another acre surveyed from along the north edge of the Elder residence lot. They created six more narrow 30 x 100 foot lots extending from the residence lots down to the Cotton Belt track. The upper ends of these lots were separated from the larger ones by a street. The survey shows a second street between lots 5 and 6 that gave access from the first street over to the railroad frontage (See illustration). The 1889 residence lot and lots 3 and 4 were sold to Mrs. Susan E. Sprott on May 25, 1889.

The Sprott business lots became the site of the Sprott general store. Susan's husband, Allston Sprott, initially had a half interest in the store's inventory. His partner sold him the other half interest, which he gave to his wife. Allston acknowledged that he was indebted to his wife, Susan E. (May) Sprott, for \$3,050 and that this was a partial repayment. The funds had been given to her by her father and brother for her husband to invest in new Benton property and the stock of merchandise and groceries at Alden's Bridge.

Irvin Elder bought lot 1 adjoining his business lot and J.E. Childs would later buy lot 2. The others went unsold. In June 1890, the Cottage Grove post office was redesignated "Alden's Bridge." Its name would in turn be changed to "Alden Bridge" in June 1892, with Irvin F. Elder postmaster. On June 14, 1893, Elder submitted a postal report stating that his Alden Bridge post office was now located in Section 33 on the west side of the track 160 feet from the depot. This was probably the site of the old town of Alden's Bridge Lot 17, now belonging to the Mutual National Bank of New Orleans. Hugh M. Underwood had lost his two-thirds interest in the Section 33 quarter section, and full ownership in Lots 17 and 18, to the bank by sheriff's sale in May 1891.

The Thornton Lumber Company – incorporated in Shreveport – acquired its first land in the Alden Bridge area on May 15, 1894. The Campbell women sold them a 20-acre tract on the south line of Section 28, along the east side of the Cotton Belt track, for \$230. This was the sawmill location and would contain the major part of the reestablished company sawmill town of Alden Bridge. A few days afterward the Thornton Company, represented by their secretary-treasurer H. H.

Wheless, purchased a 40-acre tract along Cypress Bayou in Section 33, east of the depot. On November 5th of that year the company, represented by its president F. T. Whited, sold both of these tracts to the Whited & Wheless Lumber Company. Previously – in the month of August – Thornton Lumber had negotiated a right-of-way with W. C. Hughes on land that extended eastward from “a point on the Cotton Belt at or near Alden’s Bridge.” Their ambitious intent was to extend a rail line through the timber all the way to Bodcau Bayou and beyond. Frank T. Whited and Hewitt H. Wheless’s company seems to have absorbed the Thornton Lumber Company. They went on to acquire great tracts of timber in the region both by sale and lease, while expanding their mill plant. They were obviously able to raise a large amount of capital despite the advent of the great 1893 world-wide financial panic, or depression.

The 1893 depression, brought on primarily by the reckless practices of the big banks, was even more devastating to the economy than the panic of 1873. Buyers could not pay their credit accounts, businesses closed, loans were called in, and property lost its value. Samuel Zeigler had extensive mercantile and farming interests. A prudent businessman, he initially weathered the storm, but the cumulative effects of a general overflow of the Red River and crop failures all combined to bring him into financial ruin. Mr. Zeigler was sued in district court by his creditors, declared insolvent, and lost most of his property through sheriff’s sale. His one-third interest in the Section 33 land was purchased by the Whited & Wheless Lumber Company in January 1895. That same month, the company bought the other two-thirds interest from the New Orleans bank. The company town of Alden Bridge would expand south into Section 33.

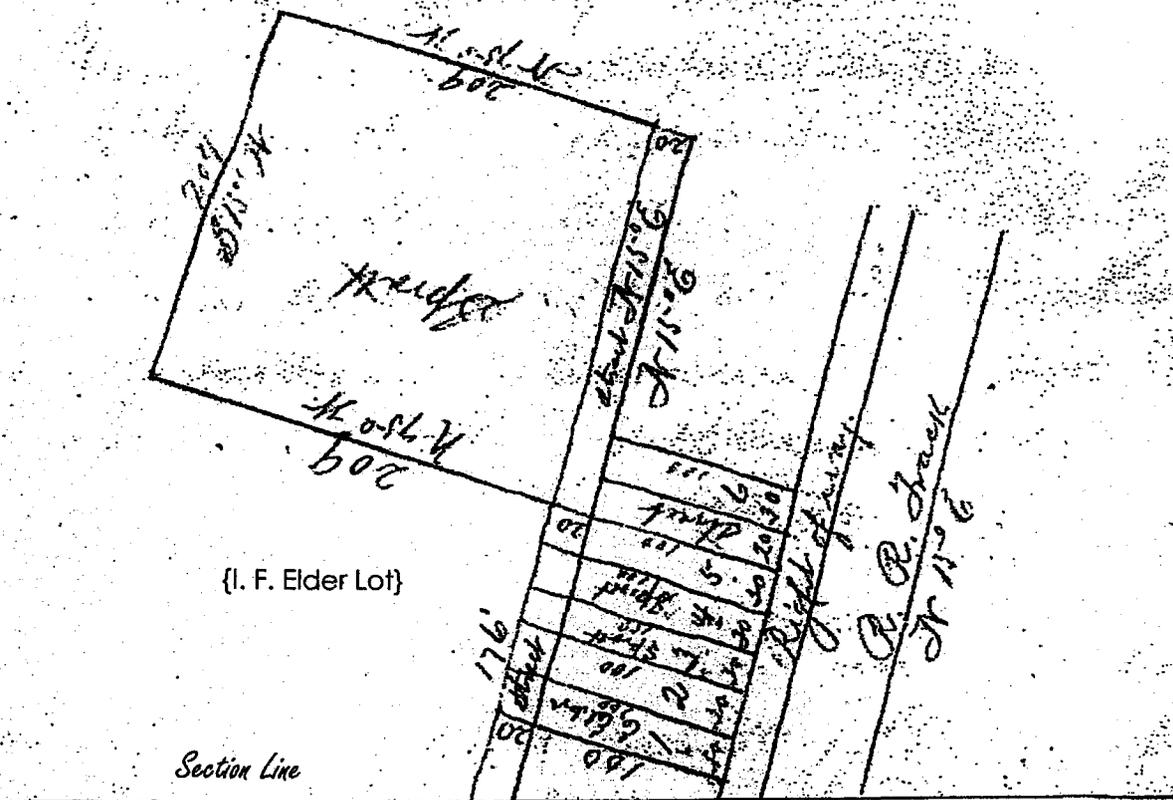
The September 27, 1900, *Bossier Banner* had an article about the current status of parish towns and communities. It said that Alden Bridge was principally owned by Whited & Wheless, manufacturers of lumber and general dealers in merchandise. Their immense sawmill, with its planer, dry kilns, trams and all necessary auxiliaries had an annual capacity of 18,000,000 feet of lumber. The company owned two railroad locomotives, forty log teams and twenty-one miles of railroad. The town included a company store, a two-story hotel, water works, fire brigade, a good school, a church and two fraternal lodges, the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. On the grounds were about 125 houses including tenant houses. Whited & Wheless Lumber employed about 200 workers. The article said the mill was located there in 1894, as was its store, now expanded to handle a wide assortment of sporting items, appliances, notions, millinery, other dry goods and groceries.

In 1902, Whited & Wheless bought most of the remainder of the Campbell Section 28 property. The company also purchased all of the six numbered lots on the west side of the railroad track, in that section. All were bought for a

nominal price, except that the Sprott family residence lot, and their two numbered lots containing the Sprott general store, were sold for \$1,000.

Whited & Wheless had in 1896 sold Mr. Elder seventeen acres from the Section 33 tract on which he would establish a store. The acreage was on the west side of the railway and the store midway between the section line and the depot. The 1910 census shows his occupation to be retail merchant general store. The constant presence of depot agent, postmaster and merchant, Irvin F. Elder, would span the several phases of the town of Alden Bridge.

To be continued...



Alden Bridge Survey (Bossier Parish Conv, Vol 14, Pg 295) May 25, 1889

The GENIE in 2014

By Philip Adderley

Willie Griffin, our distinguished editor of *The GENIE*, will step down after many generous years of volunteer service to our association. He will continue to serve us through the 2013 calendar year. If you have not met or worked with this gentleman, take a moment and do so. If you benefitted from *The GENIE* over the years as I have, you will not find enough words to express the appreciation he deserves.

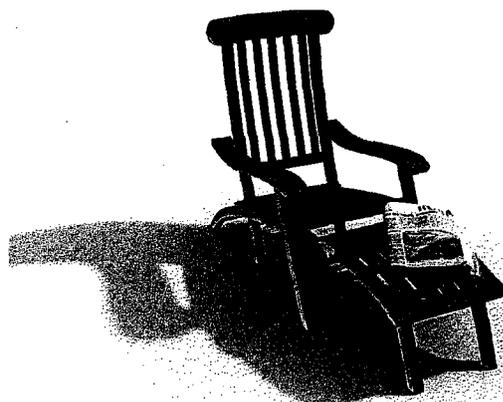
With his departure as editor, who among you will take the baton from him? The time to step forward is now, so that Willie and you can work together through the remainder of 2013.

Speaking for myself, I would like to see *The GENIE* continue as a print publication as long as possible. Some of our members do not use computers and do not access the Internet using someone else's computer. We also have members using computers and the Internet who value holding in hand, reading, and (gasp) flagging unique passages in a published, printed issue of *The GENIE*.

*The GENIE's continuation as a print publication in 2014 is entirely dependent upon a volunteer editor willing to continue in that capacity. **The Board is calling for a volunteer to step up before it meets on 25***

March 2013. This person will work with Mr. Griffin for the remainder of the year in an effort to make the transition as smooth as possible.

Should this not happen, then beginning in April the Board must consider other formats in which to publish *The GENIE* in 2014. These presently range from publication of a full-scale journal distributed in electronic form (an "e-Journal," so to speak) to a scaled down electronic newsletter. There are a number of variations within those extremes, with limited print-delivery options not ruled out. Feel free to suggest your own options. That said, the final format and distribution method(s) ultimately hinge upon the volunteer(s) who will carry *The GENIE* forward in 2014.



April = Family History Assistance Days!

Young genealogist Thomas “Caveman” Wheeler (below) determined early that he might need a bit of help with his research. He encountered a few bumps in the road, not because of the road per sé, but because his skills as a genealogist seemed a bit “flat” in a few areas. In this image of him he apparently does not have the minimum tools of the trade at his disposal.



Do you need a jump start with your genealogical research? Whether you are just getting started in genealogy or you are ready for more complex problems, we may be able to help. The events on the 6th of April are aimed at newcomers in the morning and all levels in the afternoon. On the 13th you are welcome to share or hear of unique objects and findings among our research treasures. On the 20th we aim the learning experience at intermediate and advance researchers, but beginners are welcome.

April Family History Assistance Days	6	Family History Assistance Day at Broadmoor Library, 9:30am–4:00pm. Morning: Lecture and Panel Discussion for Beginners, 9:30am–12:00pm. Afternoon: 1:30–4:30pm, 1:1 Assistance with Your Research in the Genealogy Department.
	13	Family History Assistance Day at Randle T. Moore Center, 1:00pm–3:00pm. You are invited to the Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association’s regular monthly meeting. Program by the Education Committee, “Show OR Tell (of an artifact, special finding, or unique research experience encountered in your genealogical research)”
	20	Family History Assistance Day at Bossier Parish Library Historical Center (BPHC), 9:30am–4:00pm. Programs: Philip Adderley, Certified Genealogist, “Possibly ... Probably...Really, What Basic Steps Turn ‘Findings’ into ‘Evidence’?” at 9:45am. Pam Carlisle, Local History and Public Outreach Specialist, BPHC, “Discover Genealogical Treasures at the Bossier Parish Library Historical Center” at 11:15am. A tour of the facility is planned. 1:1 Assistance is planned for the afternoon in the Historical Center.

Yes, Indeed! Courthouse Success!

Presentation by Glenda E. Bernard for the Hornbook Session

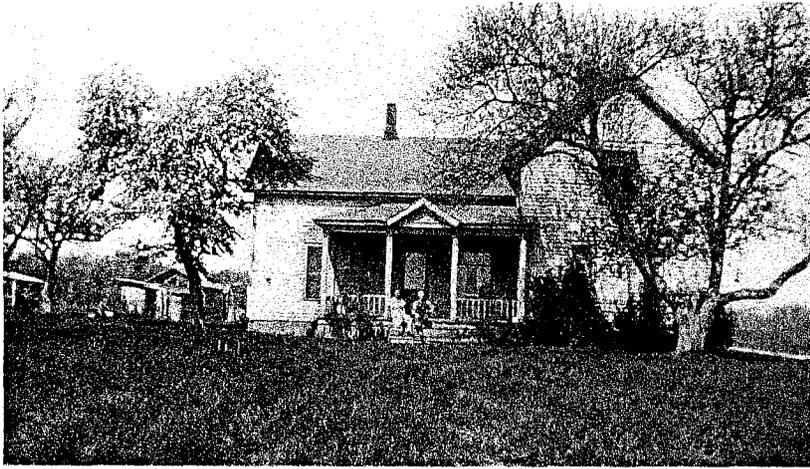
Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association General Meeting

9 February 2013

Research in any courthouse in the U. S. can be a challenge at times! It does not need to be an intimidating experience at all. The internet has made "doing homework" before entering the courthouse door so much easier. As much research as possible should be done at home such as locate names of records, volume numbers, page numbers, etc. to maximize the time spent at the courthouse. One website that may seem complicated is www.familysearch.org. The approach below can be used to locate images from various sources available, including those found in the courthouse.

1. Open www.familysearch.org. Do not enter data into the search box.
2. Scroll to the bottom of the first page and click on "United States."
3. The title of the screen is Historical Record Collections. Scroll on left side to your state of interest and click on it.
4. Notice files you can open and view images (if there is a photo of a camera present.)
5. Click on one file which interests you. Then click on "Browse Through ___Images." Don't get discouraged—it will filter down to a manageable number of files.
6. A screen of all available counties in that state will appear. Click on your county of interest.
7. A list of sources will appear with a volume title and year.
8. (This author had gone to Mississippi, then "Mississippi, Probate Records, 1781-1930." Then "Index to Probate Records, 1800-1899" was chosen as the next option. In order to go to the "S" listings for Smiley, the selection box at the top of the screen was changed from image 1 to image 47. When the "S" listings appeared, Samuel Smilie was on the first page with a location of #A 102. The metal bins in the courthouse were all labeled and #A 102 was found which contained the Smilie account as well as estate accounts for about 13 other people.) You would simply enter the state where you are looking for records.
9. Make a note of all of the surnames and their corresponding number and take this with you to the courthouse to help you find those illusive ancestors.

Questions or comments are welcome. glenda646@gmail.com.



Finding The Irish Road Farm
Genesee County, Michigan
Elaine (and Jim) Johnson

This is a photo of what my mother always referred to as "The Irish Road Farm". Several times over the years, mama had talked about the Irish Road Farm. She lived there as a child with her mother and grandmother after

her parents were divorced. This is what she told me in 2003:

About 1933-35 her grandmother (we called her Grandma Mater) bought a 40 acre farm on Irish Road. When I asked her where it was, she said "Probably in Shiawassee County, but I'm not sure. I was really young. It was about a mile from the John Service farm." She was not sure how to spell the last name, but assumed it was spelled the way it sounded. Even though I looked long and hard, I was not able to find him in the census records. Mama said they had a big farm house with a spy apple tree in the front yard that she used to climb and eat apples and read. She said the farm had a barn and a pond. In the winter the pond used to freeze over hard enough that a car could drive on it. From the house to the pond was a large slope and she used to sled down the hill in the winter out onto the pond. They also had a dual source water pump. When it was windy they used the windmill. When it was not windy it was driven by a gasoline engine.

She went to Seeley School which was located between her grandmother's farm and John Service. There was an old railroad track in the area that she used to walk on to get to a friend's house. She said she used to walk for miles on the railroad track when she was very young (under 10) and never was afraid or felt unsafe.

The Neph family lived between her grandmother's farm and John Service. They had 9 children that mama played with. She said they had an attic in their house and that is where all the children slept. They kept in touch for years after she was grown, but she had lost track of them now.

During this time period, my grandmother worked on the John Service farm during the summer keeping house and cooking for him and the farm hands. John Service was a single man and during the winter he would close up most of the house and "batch it". So during the winter they stayed with Grandma Mater. Mama said grandma worked for John Service for three or four summers.

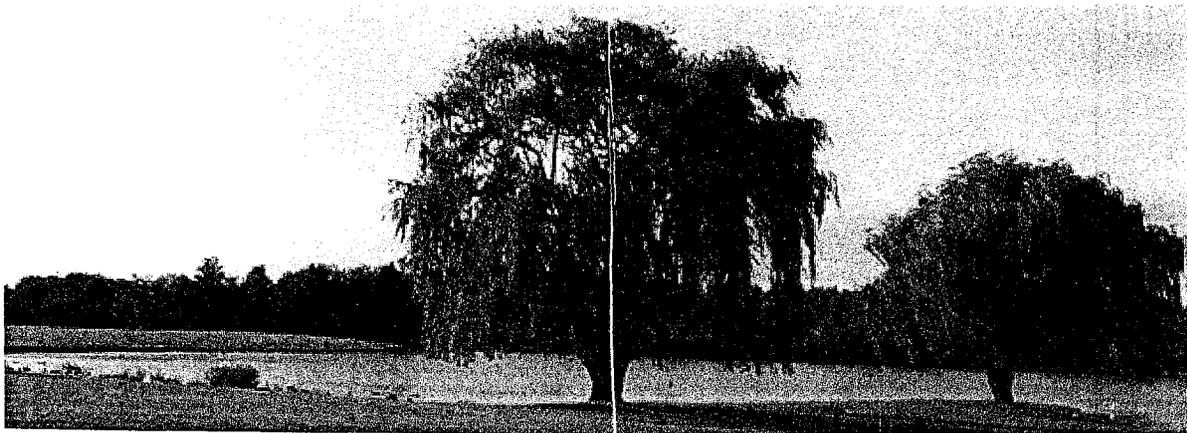
I have always been curious about where the Irish Road Farm was. I had lots of clues, (the names John Servis, Neph, Seeley School and the fact that there was a pond and a railroad), but I still did not know what county it was in. Mama died a couple of years ago. While we were going through her things, I found an old post card from her aunt and uncle addressed to her. The

address was "Otisville, Michigan, R#1, % J. Servis". With this spelling of his last name I was easily able to find him and the Nephews on the 1930 census, living on Irish Road. From the census I was able to determine that it was in Genesee County, Michigan. Using MapQuest, I was able to locate Otisville and Irish Road.

My husband Jim and I recently took a trip to Michigan. One of the things I wanted to do was find the Irish Road Farm. I now knew what county Irish Road was in, but it is a very long road. We started at the court house looking for property records for my great grandmother. I knew the approximate year that she bought it, but we were unable to find any records where she bought property in Genesee County. I was thinking that perhaps my mother was mistaken that the property had been bought. I was just about to give up on it when I mentioned John Servis and Seeley School. Jim said "Let's look for records for John Servis." We actually found records for him pretty quickly. The land records showed that his property was in the southeast corner of Section 31. The clerk found an old plat map that showed where section 31 was and also showed Seeley School in the Northwest corner of Section 32. Irish Road divides Section 31 and 32, so John Servis' land was on left side of Irish Road and Seeley School was on the right side of Irish Road. The plat map also showed the Pere Marquette RR running through the sections. Further research on the railroad showed that it had gone defunct even before they lived there.

We then looked at a current plat map and found that Frances Road was at the southern edge and Dodge Road was at the northern edge of Sections 31 and 32. So now we had the exact spot -- Irish Road in Genesee County between Frances Road and Dodge Road.

We drove out there. The school, the houses, and the railroad tracks are all gone. You can tell where the railroad was, but the tracks are gone. There is just a field where the school was. All that was left was the pond. Mama had talked several times about how she would love to go back there, so she probably would have been disappointed. But for me, it was the highlight of our trip.



The next day we went to the Michigan State Archives in Lansing, Michigan. We found that the WPA created some really interesting records during the Depression era. In Michigan they created a Rural Property Inventory. The Depression period found many surveyors, engineers, land appraisers, and other trained Michigan citizens out of work. In an effort to employ this unused skilled labor force, and to create a comprehensive source of information about real and

personal estates, the Rural Property Inventory was established. Cards (about 8x10 inches) were created for each piece of property, providing such facts as description, ownership, utilization, and improvements. The documents are quite detailed. It describes lands; buildings; fences; crops; woodlands; means of communication; sources of heat and light; number of school district; legal description of the land; name of village, township and county wherein located; name and post office address of individual assessed; together with amount of acreage within certain classifications.

You do need to know at least what section the property is located in. Because we knew the land description we were able to find the cards for my great grandmother's property, Seeley School, and the Neph and John Servis property.

My Great Grandmother's property was described as:

Township: Forest
County: Genesee – Section 31, Township 9N, Range 8E
Gravel Road: Irish Road
Trading Center: Otisville (4 miles)
School: 1 mile
Telephone, Gas Line, Water Supply: Well.
Built: 1856 Remodeled: 1896
Sq. Feet: 1128
Foundation: Stone
Roofing: Pat Shingles and gables
Construction: Wood Frame
Basement: Part
Heating: Stove – Wood & Coal
Plumbing: None
No. Stories: 1 1/2. No. Rooms: 6
Floors: Pine & Hardwood & Plaster
Int. Finish: Pine & Hardwood – decorated
Lights: Oil
Porches: 2 covered.
Condition: Fair.

The barn was built in 1896 and was described as: Dimensions: 63 X 21 X 18, Foundation: Stone; Exterior Rough Lumber, Poor Condition. There was a pig pen built in 1924 and a tool shed built in 1896 and a chicken house (14 X 14 X 8) built in 1924. Fence: Woven, Posts Wood.

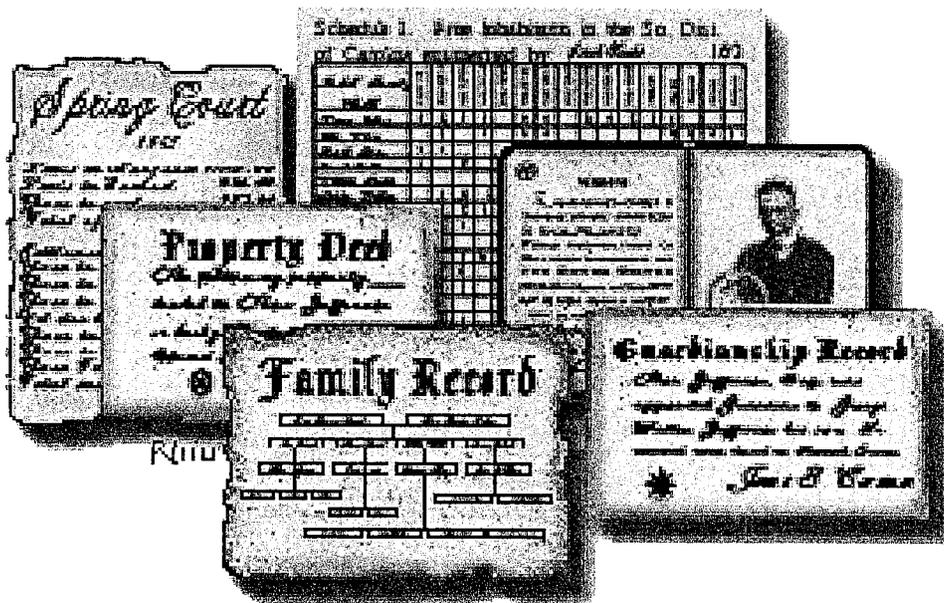
There is also a diagram of the house and the outbuildings. All in all, an interesting document.

We also got the description of the Seeley School: I don't recall mama ever mentioning that it was a one room school house, but the description said: Built 1861, Square Feet: 866, Foundation: Concrete, Heating: Stove – Coal. Plumbing: None; No. Stories 1, No Rooms: 1, Floors: Hardwood; Lights: Electric.

But what really blew me away was the description of the Neph House. Remember they had NINE kids. Description: Built: 1926, Sq Feet: 525, Foundation: Post; Construction: Wood Frame; Basement: None, Heating: Stove – Wood & Coal; Plumbing: none; No. Stories: 1, No. Rooms 2, Floors: Pine; Lights: Oil. Condition: Good. Can you imagine raising 9 kids in a 525 square foot house???

From this trip I learned a couple of things:

- (1) Always think a little outside the box. Even though we could not find the land records for my great grandmother, we did find the land records for her neighbor John Servis.
- (2) There are records out there if you just know where to find them. I had no clue about the Rural Property Inventory in Michigan. But they provided proof that my great grandmother (~~Amanda Carry~~) owned the property.



Cemetery photos: permission required?

Posted on October 22, 2012 by Judy G. Russell

Reader Timothy Campbell in Elmira, Ontario, Canada, and a cousin of his in Grand Rapids, Michigan, have encountered some problems in taking gravestone photographs. “As an active genealogist I have taken part in transcribing and photographing headstones in cemeteries,” Tim writes. “I was recently told that I could not photograph headstones in our municipal cemetery without permission from the municipality. ... The same scenario happened to my cousin in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in May. ... What law does this fall under?”

Permission required?

The answer to this question is really basic, but it’s one that just about every genealogist — including *The Legal Genealogist* — tends to forget. It’s the law of **property rights**.

Now it may seem strange to think of cemeteries as property, particularly when they’re owned by a governmental entity, but any landowner — public or private — has certain rights to control what happens on that land. Even when the land is publicly owned and dedicated to a public purpose, such as a park, the landowner is absolutely entitled to impose time, place and manner restrictions as to what can and can’t be done on the land.

In both the United States and Canada, property laws — and particularly laws regulating cemeteries — are local laws. In the United States, it’s commonly a matter of state law, and state laws may well delegate decision making authority to municipalities or counties.

In Canada, it’s commonly a matter of provincial law, and in Ontario, for example, individual cemeteries are permitted to adopt by-laws that restrict access and other activities in cemeteries.¹

And the same is true under Michigan law: state law specifically allows any cemetery corporation operating in Michigan “to make all needful by-laws, rules, and regulations, not inconsistent with this act, that may be necessary to the proper management” of the cemetery corporation.²

So what’s important to remember here is that every cemetery — even a public cemetery — has the right to set its own rules and those rules will be upheld by the courts as long as they’re reasonable. If you don’t obey the rules, you can be asked to leave and charged with trespassing if you refuse.

What does that mean for photography in cemeteries? The fact is that restrictions on photography in cemeteries are extremely common. They don't usually tend to be very onerous — often, it's nothing more than a limit on the type of equipment used or on taking photos of funerals or persons mourning without permission. For example, at Arlington National Cemetery just outside of Washington, D.C.:

Photography is permitted within the grounds of Arlington National Cemetery. Public use of a tripod or lights is not permitted without permission from the Office of Public Affairs. ...

We ask media and tourist seeking to photograph those visiting gravesites to respect the solemnity of Arlington National Cemetery by refraining from taking pictures or filming someone who is visibly mourning and asking for permission to film or photograph those visiting a gravesite. Many are very open to talking with media and cemetery visitors about their loved ones and want to see their loved ones honored and remembered.³

At the historic Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn, New York:

Photography is permitted. Please ask for a copy of our Photography Policy at our main entrance. Professional photography, including use of lights, stands or other equipment, as well as publishing of any photographs taken at Green-Wood, requires written consent of The Green-Wood Cemetery.

Filming and videotaping are strictly prohibited without advance permission and require written consent of The Green-Wood Cemetery.⁴

At the Glenwood Cemetery in Houston, Texas:

Photography for private (not commercial) use is permitted so long as it does not interfere with the quiet enjoyment of the cemetery by other visitors. Photography in available light is preferred, although flash cameras may be used. External light sources not integral to the camera may not be used. Photography of burials is permitted only with the express permission of the person authorizing the burial, and such permission should be made known to the Glenwood office in advance of the burial. Photography for commercial use is prohibited, except with the written permission of the Executive Director. Requests should be submitted to the Glenwood office.⁵

Occasionally, advance permission and payment of a fee is required. At Brookwood Cemetery in Woking, Surrey, England, an entire page of the cemetery website is devoted to its photography policy (in effect since 1854), the reasons for it including the justification for a fee charged for a permit to take photographs, and the need for additional permission if you wish to post a photo you've taken on the internet:

All visitors are reminded that Brookwood Cemetery is a privately owned and managed burial ground, and it is a courtesy to seek permission to explore the grounds. Over the years this has rarely happened, and with the increasing use of the grounds as a "free" photographic resource, rather than a burial ground, Brookwood Park Ltd has introduced following procedures for any photography in the cemetery.

We do not permit any photographs to be taken in the cemetery unless you have a photographic permit issued by the Cemetery Office. These permits prohibit the posting of photographs on the internet. If you wish to do this you will need to apply for further permission from the Cemetery Office.

All requests for photography must be made in writing to the Cemetery Office and permits will be issued at our discretion. ... There is a suggested donation of £10, payable to the Brookwood Cemetery Restoration Fund

We are making some photographs available for sale, with donations going to the Brookwood Cemetery Restoration Fund ...

We would like to clarify our reasons for having these restrictions in place:

1. Cemetery staff have to deal with complaints from families who are shocked to discover photographs of their family graves posted on the internet (and sometimes posted for sale).
2. It is bereaved families who have raised this as an issue with the cemetery management. We have a duty of care to those with loved ones buried at Brookwood.
3. Monies raised from permits is specifically paid into our Brookwood Cemetery Restoration Fund and used for restoration projects across the cemetery. This includes the cleaning of older memorials (which would otherwise be uncared for), although our most significant project to date has been the restoration of the lake in the Glades of Remembrance.
4. Despite our status as a Grade I Historic Park & Garden, Brookwood Cemetery currently receives no external funding support. This means any work taking place in the cemetery has to be paid for out of income we generate from running and maintaining the cemetery.
5. All visitors to the cemetery should remember that if they visited (say) Kew Gardens or another historic attraction, they would expect to pay an entrance fee. We could argue you are exploiting the cemetery as a free photographic resource.
6. It is a courtesy to ask permission to take photographs when entering private property. Most photographers don't bother and don't feel they have any obligation to do so.... On behalf of grave owners, we disagree.
7. The cemetery has had restrictions on photography since its opening in 1854. The change in recent years has been that we have made these restrictions more explicit, in response to complaints from grave owners at Brookwood.⁶

Now not every cemetery has restrictions on photography. Many small cemeteries don't have those kinds of rules; many smaller cemeteries and cemeteries that no longer accept burials don't even have an active management to contact to ask for permission. I certainly wouldn't hesitate to take a photograph in a cemetery where there was no office and no staff on site to ask. But the standard suggestion for photography in any cemetery is good advice regardless: get the rules of the road in advance — know if you need permission,

whether there's a fee, and what the hours are so you don't accidentally get locked inside the gates.⁷

SOURCES

1. See "Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act," S.O. 2002, Chapter 33, as amended 2012, c. 8, Sched. 18, effective 1 July 2012, *ServiceOntario eLaws* (<http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca> : accessed 21 Oct 2012).
2. "By-laws, rules and regulations," Cemetery Regulation Act, 456.15, Michigan Legislative Website (<http://www.legislature.mi.gov/>: accessed 21 Oct 2012).
3. "Information for Photographers," Arlington National Cemetery (<http://www.arlingtoncemetery.mil>: accessed 21 Oct 2012).
4. "Hours, Directions, and Rules," Green-Wood Cemetery (<http://www.greenwood.com>: accessed 21 Oct 2012).
5. "While at Glenwood," Glenwood Cemetery (<http://www.glenwoodcemetery.org>: accessed 21 Oct 2012).
6. "Photography in Brookwood Cemetery," Brookwood Cemetery (<http://www.brookwoodcemetery.com> : accessed 21 Oct 2012).
7. See e.g. Ed Snyder, "11 Tips for Taking Pictures in a Cemetery," *Stone Angels*, posted 16 Dec 2005 (<http://www.stoneangels.net> : accessed 21 Oct 2012).

PERIODICAL EXCHANGE REVIEW

Compiled by Glenda Efferson Bernard

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

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

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

Limestone Legacy, Vol 35, Number 2, January 2013, Limestone County Historical Society, Athens, AL, 23 pages. A continuing essay from the October 2012 issue, "The History of Athens, Alabama" by Julian Newman begins this bulletin. An interesting page, "Want Ads of Long Ago" is included. Another continuing essay from the Oct 2012 issue is the "Nebo Community Church Homecoming Celebration" regarding the Nebo church 1815-2012. An interesting article "Fifty Years Ago in 1963" from the Alabama Courier is an interesting read.

Ancestry, Quarterly Bulletin of the Genealogical Society of Palm Beach County, FL, Volume XLVIII, No. 1, January 2013, 40 pages. There are several pages of interest in the article "Payne Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church," of Palm Beach County with several photos of the church and its pastor. An entire page of end notes on the article may be helpful for anyone researching the area. Also a long article with photos and endnotes entitled "Ancestry and Family of Frederick William Alcock, Sr." is quite thorough. A long list of vertical file titles covers a page along with another article and family tree chart of "The Search for Francis Alcock."

Terrebonne Life Lines, by the Terrebonne Genealogical Society, Vol 31, No. 3, Fall 2012, 68 pages. This is a great publication which includes poetry, genealogies and photos. A lengthy chart is included in "Register of Oaths and Bonds LaFourche Interior Parish, Louisiana" from the 1813-1828 timeframe. A very long article is presented in "The Acadian Plight of the USIE Family (Originally spelled Heuzee or Heusee)" with a preface on the history of Acadia. Another truly long and in great detailed article is "Gerald Crochet Oral History Tapes." This article is a type of question and answer article with Mr. Gerald Crochet discussing schools, roads, companies, fishing, styles of homes, etc. of the Coteau area of Terrebonne Parish. The last entry is "The Doherty-O'Rourke-Scally Connection - Tigerville and Lafourche Crossing, Louisiana," by Sarah Sick. It is a genealogy with photos of people, letters, and homes discussed in the article.

Clark County Historical Journal, 2012, is published by Clark County Historical Association, Clark County (Arkadelphia) Arkansas, 122 pages. This yearly publication includes a long article, "Walnut Street Baptist Church: Cornerstone Baptist Church," by Velma Seale. This is a history of the church from its inception in 1961-1986 which lists its former pastors and the general decisions of the church during that time. Two Bible records are printed, "The Andrew Jackson Ross Family Bible" (with many photos) and the "Fitzgerald Bible." A courtship by mail, "Kate Bruce and Solomon Rollins," is a jewel of an article which shares letters that these two individuals wrote during their courtship. A terrific article by Phillis Kinnison, "The Treasures You Can Find in a Ledger (or Moonshine in the Archives)" describes the secrets which a ledger can hold. She found a very detailed recipe in E. F. Richardson's ledger, 1922-1938---whiskey recipes. Several pages of photographs of the area showcase Clark County as many remember it from the past, in "Buildings Around Clark County, Arkansas." The last extensive article in the volume, "W. H. Halliburton Collection," is a finding aid for locating items from the vast collection at Riley Hickingbotham Library's Special Collections in Clark County. It is a valuable source for researchers desiring to peruse his collection.

The Arks Valley Crossroads, Vol. 24, No. 1 January 2013, is published by The Wichita Genealogical Society (Kansas), 24 pages. Claudia Vickery is the author of "Obituary Index, March-April of the Wichita Beacon, 1910," which is a great resource from their local newspaper for those months in 1910. Nancy Patterson included a one page article on "Medical Miscellany" in which she divulges medical issues of citizens mentioned in obituaries and death notices in

1900. A two page account is given from an eye witness to a tornado which hit in the area, "Towanda Hit by Tornado, March 31, 1892." This newsletter concludes with a two page article "Two Caves in Sedwick County" which gives the newspaper story of the discovery of two caves discovered in this county of Kansas.

Bulletin of The Genealogical Society of Old Tryon County, Inc., 50 pages, Vol. XL, November 2012, #4 is a wonderful publication of North Carolina. A continuing article, "Rutherford County, N.C. Deed Book 34" abstracts deeds during the time period 1807 to 1829. A wonderful write-up follows the list of deed abstracts in "A Fancified Account of an Owens Family" by Harold W. Rollins. Mr. Rollins, deceased, had written many detailed notes in his research in North Carolina and this society decided to print those notes. This first article represents three separate accounts of this mid -18th century Owens family. He recorded the data in the 1970s. Mr. Rollins also contributed another article with a copy of an original deposition given in 1695, Henrico County, Virginia in his "Notes on the Blankenship Family." Mr. Rollins also took notes on Benedict and Veronica Tohm from the York County, Pennsylvania, early 1800s area and those notes appear in this volume. He abstracted British records covering various bundles of information in "Jonas Bedford's Post-Revolutionary War Claim." A huge file, "A Gettys Family," involves notes by the late Kenyon Withrow which are treated by the society much like Mr. Rollins' notes. This family of Rutherford County, PA, is outlined with additional data to the basic record by Mr. Withrow. The information begins with Samuel Gettys who died in 1790 having settled in Pennsylvania and rounds out the genealogy with a Gettys descendant who died in 2005. This fifteen page article is an interesting and valuable addition to the Gettys family data by Mr. Withrow and would be of invaluable significance to any researcher of the Gettys family. This fabulous bulletin ends with an article, "The Origins of Lorentz Kayser," by Miles Philbeck. Mr. Philbeck records marriages, baptisms and land records for Lorentz Kayser's family as a Pennsylvania pioneer in the early 1700s. Several copies of these particular records are seen in this article.

New Books at Shreve Memorial Library's Genealogy Department

Compiled by Glenda Efferson Bernard for the March 2013 GENIE

Shreve Memorial Library's Genealogy Department at Broadmoor Branch, Shreveport, Louisiana, has a separate, designated shelf for books that have been added to the genealogy collection within the last two to three months. It is located to one's left behind the display case upon entering the department. The list below includes some of the latest additions to the collection:

Bowen, Jeff. Applications for Enrollment of Creek Newborn, Act of 1905. Baltimore: Clearfield Co., 2011-2012.

Burris, Jesse S. The Samuel and Mary (Myers) Burris Family. New Orleans, LA: Pelican, 1998.

Casso, Evans J. Lorenzo: The History of the Casso Family in Louisiana. Gretna, LA: Pelican, 1998.

Chapman, Blanche A. Marriages of Isle of Wight County, Virginia, 1628-1800. Baltimore, MD: Clearfield, 2002.

Dobson, David. Scots-Irish Links, 1825-1900. Baltimore, MD: Clearfield Co., 2009.

Dobson, David. Scots in the Mid-Atlantic Colonies, 1635-1783. Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2002.

Dobson, David. The People of the Scottish Burghs: A Genealogical Part Two; The People of Perth, 1700-1799. Baltimore, MD: Clearfield Co., 2009.

Dronet, Curney J. A Century of Acadian Culture: The Development of a Cajun Community: Erath, 1899-1999. Erath, LA: Acadian Heritage and Culture Foundation, 2000.

Evans, Tad. Albany, Georgia Newspaper Clippings. Savannah, GA: T. Evans, 1996-1997.

Evans, Tad. Baldwin County, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings, Vol. 1-12. Savannah, GA: T. Evans, 1995-1997.

Evans, Tad. Darien, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings, Vol. 1-3. Savannah, GA: T. Evans, 2001-2002.

Evans, Tad. Decatur/Early Counties, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings, Vol. 1 & 2. Savannah, GA: T. Evans, 1998-1999.

Evans, Tad. Dodge County Newspaper Clippings, Vol. 1-4. Savannah, GA: T. Evans, 1991-2003.

Evans, Tad. Georgia Newspaper Clippings, Jasper County Extracts, Vol. 1 & 2. Savannah, GA: T. Evans, 1999.

Evans, Tad. Georgia Newspaper Clippings, Pulaski County Extracts: 1810-1891. Savannah, GA: T. Evans, 1998.

Evans, Tad. Georgia Newspaper Clippings, Telfair County Extracts: 1810-1892. Savannah, GA: T. Evans, 1999.

Evans, Tad. Georgia Newspaper Clippings: Thomas County Extracts, 1826-1907. Savannah, GA: T. Evans, 2005.

Evans, Tad. Thomas County, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings, Vol. 1 & 2. Savannah, GA: Tad Evans, 1995.

Evans, Tad. Georgia Newspaper Clippings, Washington County Extracts: 1809-1887. Savannah, GA: T. Evans, 1997.

Evans, Tad. Greene County, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings, Vol. 1 & 2. Savannah, GA: T. Evans, 1995-1999.

Gahn, Bessie Wilmarth (Brown). Original Patentees of Land at Washington: Prior to 1700. Baltimore, MD: Clearfield, Co., 1969.

Genealogies of New Jersey Families: From the Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey. Baltimore, MD: Clearfield Co., 2005.

Kilbourne, Elizabeth Evans. Gordon County, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings Vol. 1-4. Savannah, GA: E. E. Kilbourne, 1997-1998.

Kilbourne, Elizabeth Evans. Savannah, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings, Vol. 1-5. Savannah, GA: E. E. Kilbourne, 1999-2003.

Liddle, Chester A. Families of Pohick Church, Truro Parish, Fairfax County, Virginia. Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, 1991.

Louisiana Commission des Avoyelles. Avoyelles Parish—Crossroads of Louisiana Where All Cultures Meet. Gretna, LA: Pelican Publishing Co., 1999.

Lucas, S. Emmett. Land Deed Genealogy of Anderson County, Tennessee, 1801-1831. Greenville, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1999.

Lucas, Silas Emmett, Jr. *The Third, or 1820, Land Lottery of Georgia.* Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1986.

Merrill, Ellen C. *Germans of Louisiana.* Gretna, LA: Pelican Publishing, 2005.

Mitcham, Samuel W. *Richard Taylor and the Red River Campaign of 1864.* Gretna, LA: Pelican Publishing Company, 2012.

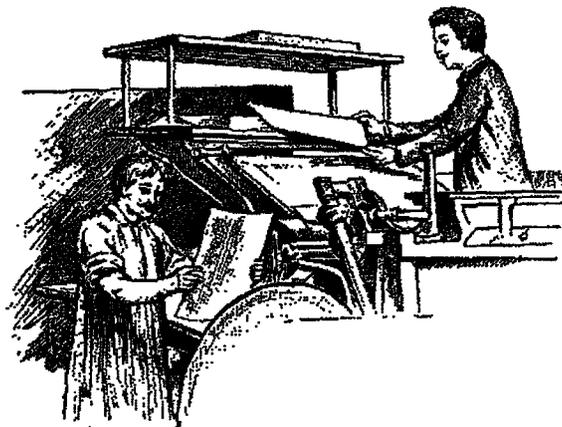
Morin, Gail. *First Metis Families of Quebec, 1622-1748: Vol. 1, 56 Families.* Baltimore, MD: Clearfield Co., 2012.

Murphy, William L., Jr. *Genealogical Abstracts, Duplin County Wills, 1730-1860.* Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1986.

Rocker, Willard R. *Marriages and Obituaries from the Macon Messenger, 1818-1865.* Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1988.

Vann, Virginia Melson. *Montague Memorial Memories.* V. M. Vann, 1985.

Wilkinson, Tom. *Early Anderson County, S.C. Newspapers, Marriages, and Obituaries, 1841-1882.* Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1978.



WALL FAMILY'S WAR RATION BOOKS

Submitted by Brenda Custer Randall

With assistance from Jim Randall and Kary Munn Randall

According to www.AmesHistoricalSociety.org records, families across the nation participated in the War Effort through the rationing system that was in place.

Those living in the rural South were not as dependent on assistance as those in urban areas due to their gardens and other similar sources of food and food preservation.

One such family from Vivian, Caddo Parish, LA, appears to have had other means of subsistence. This is indicated by the unused stamps found in books assigned to them in 1942 and 1943 and shown in the pictures to follow.

These booklets were purchased at an estate sale in south Shreveport by Jim Randall, son of ALTGA member, Brenda Randall. Research in Ancestry.com has determined that the mother and two sons who received these books are deceased. The following Family Group Sheet lists details about them.

Ida Mae Wall was issued War Ration Book One, #160051-249, on 05 May, 1942. Her book includes a physical description of 5'5-1/2" tall, 165 pounds, hazel eyes and dark blond hair. Her signature is included as well. She had stamps 19, 20 and 22 left unspent. These were designated for coffee, one pound per stamp for five weeks. On 05 Aug 1942, she was issued 33 pounds of sugar during a special bonus time.

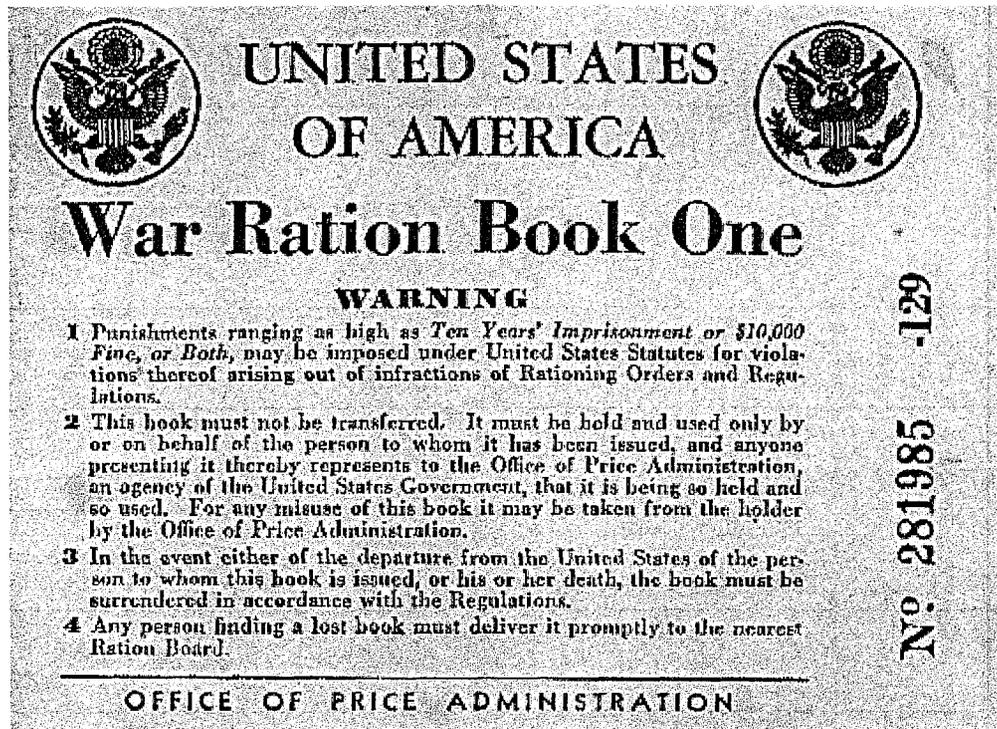
Cammack C. Wall was the 17-year-old son of Ida Wall. He was issued War Ration Book 3. It is not dated, but these books were issued October, 1943. There is a hand-written note "Book 4" on the front. His book is not signed and there is no physical description of him other than to indicate he is male. Stamps 1-4 (sugar stamps) from one page have been used.

Curtis Allen Wall is described as a 10-year-old male, 4'9-1/2" tall, 71-3/4 pounds, gray eyes and dark blond hair. There is a signature but it appears to be in his mother's handwriting. He was issued Book One on 27 Mar 1943. All the stamps in the first book were used. He was issued a second Book One but it is not dated, nor all the stamps used. Gone are Stamps 1-4, redeemed for one pound sugar each during a designated two-week period. Also used were Stamps 5 and 6 for two pounds of sugar each during a four-week period. Stamp 7 was a sugar bonus to be used between 10 Jul and 22 Aug 1942. This was used for 33 pounds of sugar on 05 Aug 1942.

Ida Mae McDonald Wall, at this time, was the widow of William Cammack Wall (1890-31 Jan 1940). Their children were Elizabeth Louise Wall, William Cammack Wall and Curtis Allen Wall. All members of this family were residents of Vivian (Caddo) LA and all are buried in Vivian Cemetery.

References: *Ancestry.com; FindAGrave.com; ameshistoricalsociety.org.*

World War II Rationing



War Ration Book One - 1942

The following is a set of instructions that came with every ration book:

Your first ration book has been issued to you, originally containing 28 war ration stamps. Other books may be issued at later dates. The following instructions apply to your first book and will apply to any later books, unless otherwise ordered by the Office of Price administration. In order to obtain a later book, the first book must be turned in. You should preserve War Rations Books with the greatest possible care.

- 1 - From the time the Office of Price Administration may issue orders rationing certain products. After the dates indicated by such orders, these products can be purchased only through the use of War rations Books containing valid War Ration Stamps.
- 2 - The orders of the Office of Price Administration will designate the stamps to be used for the purchase of a particular rationed product, the period during which each of these stamps may be used, and the amounts which may be bought with each stamp.
- 3 - Stamps become valid for use only when and as directed by the Orders of the Office of Price Administration.

4 - Unless otherwise announced, the Ration Week is from Saturday midnight to the following Saturday midnight.

5 - War Ration stamps may be used in any retail store in the United States.

6 - War Ration Stamps may be used only by or for the person named and described in the War Ration Book.

7 - Every person must see that this War Ration Book is kept in a safe place and properly used. Parents are responsible for the safekeeping and use of their children's War Ration Book.

8 - When you buy any rationed product, the proper stamp must be detached in the presence of the storekeeper, his employee, or the person making the delivery on his behalf. If a stamp is torn out of the War Ration Book in any other way than above indicated, it becomes void. If a stamp is partly torn or mutilated and more than one half of it remains in the book, it is valid. Otherwise it becomes void.

9 - If your War Ration Book is lost, destroyed, stolen or mutilated, you should report that fact to the local Ration Board.

10 - If you enter a hospital, or other institution, and expect to be there for more than 10 days, you must turn your War Ration Book over to the person in charge. It will be returned to you upon your request when you leave.

11 - When a person dies, his War Ration Book must be returned to the local Ration Board, in accordance with the regulations.

12 - If you have any complaints, questions, or difficulties regarding your War Ration Book, consult your local Ration Board.

NOTE

The first stamps in War Ration Book One will be used for the purchase of sugar. When this book was issued, the registrar asked you, or the person who applied for your book, how much sugar you owned on that date. If you had any sugar, you were allowed to keep it, but stamps representing this quantity were torn from your group (except for a small amount which you were allowed to keep without losing any stamps). If your War Ration Book one was issued to you on application by a member of your family, the number of stamps torn from the books of the family was based on the amount of sugar owned by the family, and was divided as equally as possible among all the books.

185535 DZ UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
WAR RATION BOOK TWO
IDENTIFICATION

Farwell Tilden Brown
(Name of person to whom book is issued)

(Street number or rural route)

(City or post office) (State) (Age) (Sex)

ISSUED BY LOCAL BOARD NO. *856* *Stony* *Towa*
(Local board number) (County) (State)

114 Clark (City) *James* (City)

By *H. J. [Signature]*
(Signature of issuing officer)

SIGNATURE
(To be signed by the person to whom this book is issued. If such person is unable to sign because of age or incapacity, another may sign in his behalf.)

WARNING

- This book is the property of the United States Government. It is unlawful to sell or give it to any other person or to permit anyone else to use it, except to obtain rationed goods for the person to whom it was issued.
- This book must be returned to the War Price and Rationing Board which issued it, if the person to whom it was issued is inducted into the armed services of the United States, or leaves the country for more than 30 days or dies. The address of the Board appears above.
- A person who finds a lost War Ration Book must return it to the War Price and Rationing Board which issued it.
- Persons who violate Rationing Regulations are subject to \$10,000 fine or imprisonment, or both.

OPA Form No. R-131 16-30662-1

War Ration Book Two - January, 1943

This book is the property of the United States Government. It is unlawful to sell or give it to any other person or to use it or permit anyone else to use it, except to obtain rationed goods for the person to whom it was issued. Persons who violate Rationing Regulations are subject to \$10,000 fine or imprisonment, or both.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

189653 DU
WAR RATION BOOK No. 3 *Void if altered*

Identification of person to whom issued: PRINT IN FULL
Loamach C. Wall
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

Street number or rural route _____
City or post office _____ State _____

AGE	SEX	WEIGHT Lbs.	HEIGHT Ft. In.	OCCUPATION
<i>17</i>	<i>M</i>			

SIGNATURE
(Person to whom book is issued. If such person is unable to sign because of age or incapacity, another may sign in his behalf.)

WARNING
This book is the property of the United States Government. It is unlawful to sell it to any other person, or to use it or permit anyone else to use it, except to obtain rationed goods in accordance with regulations of the Office of Price Administration. Any person who finds a lost War Ration Book must return it to the War Price and Rationing Board which issued it. Persons who violate rationing regulations are subject to \$10,000 fine or imprisonment, or both.

LOCAL BOARD ACTION

Issued by _____ (Local board number) _____ (Date)

Street address _____
City _____ State _____
(Signature of issuing officer)

Book 4

OPA Form No. R-130

War Ration Book No. 3 - October, 1943

The Stamps contained in this Book are valid only after the lawful holder of this Book has signed the certificate below, and are void if detached contrary to the Regulations. (A father, mother, or guardian may sign the name of a person under 18.) In case of questions, difficulties, or complaints, consult your local Ration Board.

Certificate of Book Holder

I, *the undersigned*, do hereby certify that I have observed all the conditions and regulations governing the issuance of this War Ration Book; that the "Description of Book Holder" contained herein is correct; that an application for issuance of this book has been duly made by me or on my behalf; and that the statements contained in said application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Mrs Ida Mae Wall [Book Holder] [Own Name]
(Signature of, or on behalf of, Book Holder)

Any person signing on behalf of Book Holder must sign his or her own name below and indicate relationship to Book Holder.

The Stamps contained in this Book are valid only after the lawful holder of this Book has signed the certificate below, and are void if detached contrary to the Regulations. (A father, mother, or guardian may sign the name of a person under 18.) In case of questions, difficulties, or complaints, consult your local Ration Board.

Certificate of Book Holder

I, *the undersigned*, do hereby certify that I have observed all the conditions and regulations governing the issuance of this War Ration Book; that the "Description of Book Holder" contained herein is correct; that an application for issuance of this book has been duly made by me or on my behalf; and that the statements contained in said application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Charles Allen Wall [Book Holder] [Own Name]
(Signature of, or on behalf of, Book Holder)

Any person signing on behalf of Book Holder must sign his or her own name below and indicate relationship to Book Holder.

Mrs Ida Mae Wall
(Father, Mother, or Guardian)



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



War Ration Book One

WARNING

1. Punishments ranging as high as *Ten Years Imprisonment or \$10,000 Fine, or Both*, may be imposed under United States Statutes for violations thereof arising out of infractions of Rationing Orders and Regulations.
2. This book must not be transferred. It must be held and used only by or on behalf of the person to whom it has been issued, and anyone presenting it thereby represents to the Office of Price Administration an agency of the United States Government that it is being so held and so used. For any misuse of this book it may be taken from the holder by the Office of Price Administration.
3. In the event either of the departure from the United States of the person to whom this book is issued, or his or her death, the book must be surrendered in accordance with the Regulations.
4. Any person finding a lost book must deliver it promptly to the nearest Ration Board.

No. 160051 -249



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



War Ration Book One

WARNING

1. Punishments ranging as high as *Ten Years Imprisonment or \$10,000 Fine, or Both*, may be imposed under United States Statutes for violations thereof arising out of infractions of Rationing Orders and Regulations.
2. This book must not be transferred. It must be held and used only by or on behalf of the person to whom it has been issued, and anyone presenting it thereby represents to the Office of Price Administration an agency of the United States Government that it is being so held and so used. For any misuse of this book it may be taken from the holder by the Office of Price Administration.
3. In the event either of the departure from the United States of the person to whom this book is issued, or his or her death, the book must be surrendered in accordance with the Regulations.
4. Any person finding a lost book must deliver it promptly to the nearest Ration Board.

No. 131076 -69

Certificate of Registrar

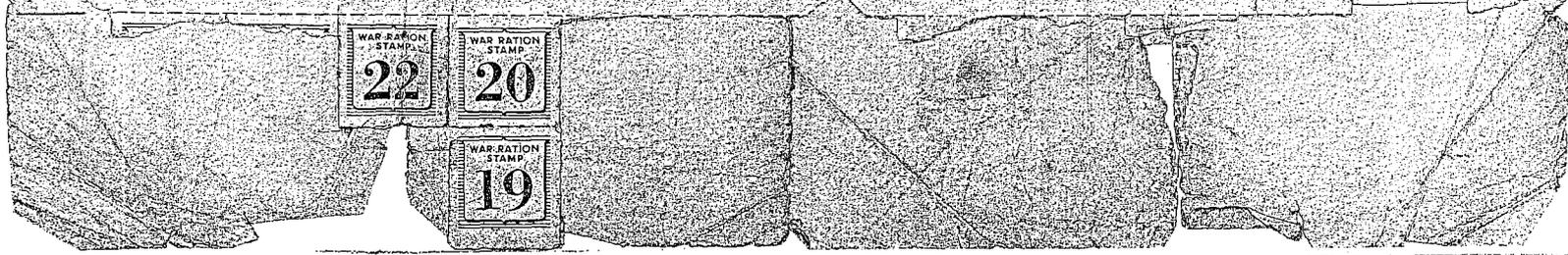
This is to Certify that pursuant to the Rationing Orders and Regulations administered by the OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION, an agency of the United States Government,

(Name, Address, and Description of person to whom the book is issued:)

Wall John Mac
(Last name) (First name) (Middle name)
Gen. Del.
(Street No. or P. O. Box No.)
Vivian Caddo La.
(City or town) (County) (State)

5 ft 5 1/2 in. 165 lbs. Hazel Blue 39 yrs. Sex Male Female
(Height) (Weight) (Color of eyes) (Color of hair) (Age)
 has been issued the attached War Ration Stamps this 5th day of May, 1942, upon the basis of an application signed by himself , herself , or on his or her behalf by his or her husband , wife , father , mother , exception . (Check one.)
C. T. Terry
(Registrar) (Signature)
 Local Board No. 18-19-70 County Caddo State La.

Stamps must not be detached except in the presence of the retailer, his employee, or person authorized by him to make delivery.



Certificate of Registrar

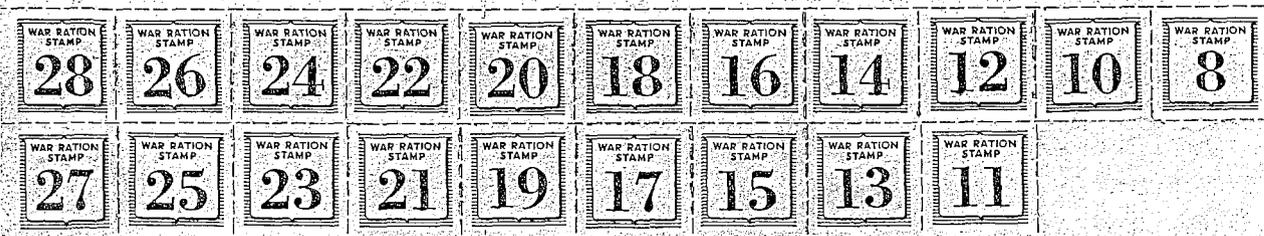
This is to Certify that pursuant to the Rationing Orders and Regulations administered by the OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION, an agency of the United States Government,

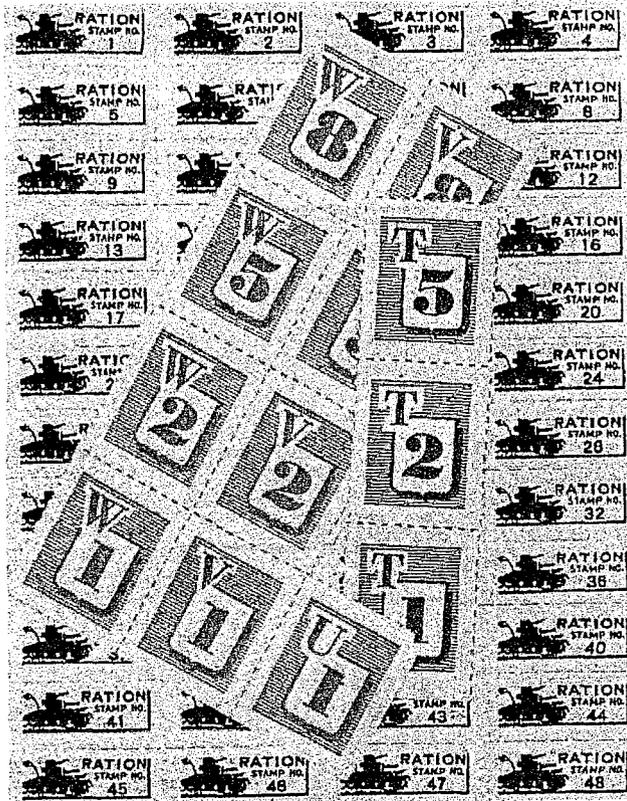
(Name, Address, and Description of person to whom the book is issued:)

Wall Curtis Allen
(Last name) (First name) (Middle name)
Gen. Del.
(Street No. or P. O. Box No.)
Vivian Caddo La.
(City or town) (County) (State)

4 ft 9 1/2 in. 77 3/4 lbs. Gray Dark Blue 10 yrs. Sex Male Female
(Height) (Weight) (Color of eyes) (Color of hair) (Age)
 has been issued the attached War Ration Stamps this _____ day of _____, 1942, upon the basis of an application signed by himself , herself , or on his or her behalf by his or her husband , wife , father , mother , exception . (Check one.)
C. T. Terry
(Registrar) (Signature)
 Local Board No. 18-19-70 County Caddo State La.

Stamps must not be detached except in the presence of the retailer, his employee, or person authorized by him to make delivery.





Ration Stamps



War Ration Book Five was prepared but never issued.

One entire page in the 1943 Sears, Roebuck and Co. catalog assured Americans that they could buy rationed shoes from Sears by mail. *Simply detach War Ration Stamp No. 17 from your War Ration Book No. 1 (sugar and coffee book) and pin it to your order.*

Question: Am I allowed to tear War Ration Stamp No. 17 out of War Ration Book No. 1?

Answer: Yes. Even though the War Ration book states "void if detached." Under the shoe rationing order, the government permits holders of War Rationing Book No. 1 to tear out War Ration Stamp No. 17 in order to attach it to your order when buying rationed shoes by mail.

Feb. 1, 1944

SPECIAL NOTE:

Token program begins Feb. 27. One-point red tokens will be given in change for Red Stamps and one-point Blue Tokens for Blue Stamps. Stamps will be worth 10 points each. Tear Stamps out across Ration Book instead of up and down. Following Stamps become valid Feb. 27:

MEATS AND FATS

Red Stamps A, B8 and C8 (Book Four) good for 10 points each, Feb. 27 through Mar. 20.

PROCESSED FOODS

Blue Stamps A8, B8, C8, D8 (Book Four) good for 10 points each, Feb. 27 through May 20. Following Stamps remain at present point values.

PROCESSED FOODS

Green Stamps G, H and J (Book Four) good Jan. 1 through Feb. 20.

Green Stamps K, L and M (Book Four) good Feb. 1 through Mar. 20.

MEATS AND FATS

Brown Stamps V (Book Three) good Jan. 23 through Feb. 26.

Brown Stamps W good Jan. 30 through Feb. 26.

Brown Stamps X good Feb. 6 through Feb. 26.

Brown Stamps Y good Feb. 15 through Mar. 20.

Brown Stamps Z good Feb. 20 through Mar. 20.

SUGAR

Stamp No. 30 (Book Four) good for five pounds Jan. 16 through Mar. 31.

SHOES

Stamp No. 18 (Book One) good for one pair indefinitely. Airplane Stamp No. 1 (Book Three) good for one pair indefinitely.

FUEL OIL

Period No. 2 coupons good for ten gallons per unit through Feb. 7.

Period No. 3 coupons good for ten gallons per unit through Mar. 13.

Period No. 4 coupons and Period No. 5 coupons good for ten gallons per unit Feb. 8 through Sept. 30.

GASOLINE

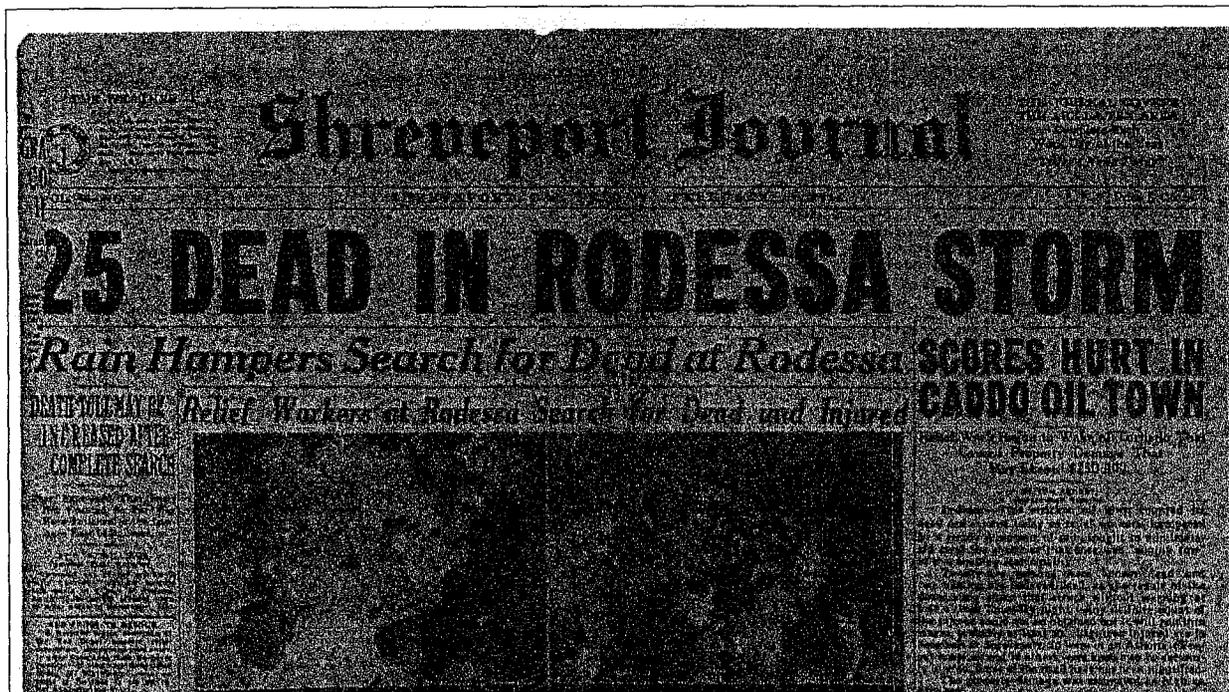
No. 10 coupons in A book good for three gallons each Jan. 22.

*Sugar
Stamp No. 30 (Book Four) good for
five pounds Jan. 16 through Mar. 31.*

*Fuel Oil
Period No. 2 coupons good for ten
gallons per unit through Mar. 13.*

*Shoes
Airplane Stamp No. 1 (Book Three)
good for one pair indefinitely.*

<http://www.ameshistoricalsociety.org/exhibits/events/rationing2.htm>



Scores Hurt In the Caddo Parish Oil Town of Rodessa

Rodessa – This stricken oil town counted its dead and injured today as relief workers, hampered by a steady downpour of rain, sought to administer aid amid the shambles that once was “supply row” of this bustling municipality.

Twenty-five persons were known dead and two missing are believed dead, as the result of the devastating storm that struck without warning at 9:45 o'clock Thursday night. Any definite count of the injured could not be obtained but it will run into scores, probably at least 50. Eighteen injured are in hospitals at Shreveport, 10 were in an Atlanta (Texas) hospital, and 12 others were known to be seriously injured. Some of the dead have not been identified.

The property damage was estimated as high as \$250,000.

Gov. Richard W. Leche, informed of the disaster shortly after it occurred, ordered Gen. L.F. Guerre, head of the state police, and Gen. Raymond H. Fleming, adjutant general, to the scene to take charge of rehabilitation work. A detachment from company E, 156th infantry, Louisiana National Guard, of Shreveport is on the scene under the command of Capt. Claude A. Dance and Lieut. Erin E. Rentz.

E. Bernard Weiss, chairman of the disaster relief committee of the Caddo Red Cross unit, was informed by national Red Cross officials at Washington

that that organization stood ready to render whatever assistance was required for rehabilitation and relief.

Mr. Weiss, who visited the scene shortly after the storm occurred, reported that all the injured and dead had been removed from Rodessa to Shreveport and Atlanta, Texas.

As far as could be learned all injured and homeless are being temporarily cared for. In the meantime, every effort is being made to organize and systematize the work of relief and rehabilitation.

Robert Jackson, listed in earlier reports as being dead, was located Friday at the Tri-State sanitarium, critically but not believed fatally injured. His wife is also at the Tri-State suffering from serious injuries. Their child, who was reported missing in earlier reports, was also found, uninjured.

A father who lost his wife and small child, both of whom are known dead, and who cannot locate his son, sobbed out a grim story of tragedy between frantic telephone calls last night. He was T. Trevillian, a trucking contractor.

"I left my family at home at 9:30 p.m. to go to town to get a prescription for my sick baby" he said. "That was the last time I saw them alive. By the time I reached town I saw the storm headed for my house. I hurried back. But it was too late. I found them about 150 yards from the house, which was wrecked. They were about 100 feet apart. My wife was still holding on to a mattress. It had been torn half in two. She was badly hurt. My sick baby was bloody. My boy was bloody. My niece, Irene Walston, who lives in Shreveport, but who was spending the night with us, had a broken leg. Then the people came and took them away. My wife and my baby died. I haven't seen my son. I can't find him. My niece is in a hospital with a broken leg."

There were numerous stories of miraculous escapes from death.

Typical was that told by Robert Jackson, 22, from his bed in a hotel in Rodessa. He was smothered in bandages from the hips down. His legs were severely lacerated and his feet tortured as he walked over nails, splinters, metal, and glass in search of his wife and baby. Both were injured but neither critically.

"We were in the bedroom," Jackson said, "when all at once the house quivered. I told my wife to grab the baby. The next I knew I was on the ground. My house was in splinters. I got up quickly and hunted for my wife. I found her. But she didn't know where our daughter was. Then they put us in an ambulance. At the drug store where they took me a little girl, all bloody, says 'Hey, poppa.'"

VICTIMS of STORM

There are 25 persons dead as the result of the Rodessa storm, according to a check by the Shreveport Journal.

Rose-Neath Funeral Home, Shreveport, LA

Mrs. Bessie Trevillan, 33
Patricia Bess Trevillan, 4
James Allen Trevillan, 18
Mrs. Alice Clark, 30
Laura Lee Clark, 7

Hanna Funeral Home, Atlanta, TX

B. E. Crowder, 51
Mrs. B. E. Crowder, 45
Mrs. Annie Crowder, 75
George Rogers, 35

Allday Funeral Home, Atlanta, TX

Terry Perry, 1 year old
Girl named Thatcher, 9
W. L. (Bill) Young, 40 Mrs. James Davis, 35
George Blackwell, 30, died at hospital
Mrs. Bernice Blackwell, his wife, 25

Other dead reported at Rodessa were:

Homer Brizell Davis
James Davis
L. E. Haddock
Mrs. L. E. Haddock
Unidentified man, 30
B. Stubblefield
Vernette Haddock
John Colby
Colby girl
Mary Louise Clark, 9

Missing and believed dead:

L. Clark, a truck driver, her father
Charles Nolan

Mrs. H. A. Stubblefield
Hazel May Stubblefield

North Louisiana
H. C. Baulknight

Charity Hospital
Mrs. Opel Marie Perry, 17

Ellington Memorial Hospital, Atlanta, Texas
Frank Perry, 7
Miss Beatrice Perry, 17
Mrs. C. M. Perry, 30
Billie Fay Haddock, 7
Miss Inez Riggs, 34
Bobby Eugene Richards, 8
Mrs. G. M. Richards, 30
Mrs. Gertrude Fuller, 24
Gwendolyn Fuller, 15
Albert Fuller, 13

Others reported injured at Rodessa are:

Baby Fuller
C. W. Thomas
Beatrice Perry
Radcliff Langston
Pete Fuller
H. Crockett and wife and five children

Many others suffered minor injuries.

Source: *Shreveport Journal*; Friday, 18 February 1938; Page 1, Column 8
and continued on Page 19, Column 5.)

Submitted by: Brenda Randall

11 Dead and 10 Injured Overtax

Atlanta's 2 Morgues and Hospital

Horror of Rodessa Storm Reminiscent of New London School Disaster

By Alfred Weeks

(Written for the Associated Press)

Atlanta, Texas. Eleven of the dead and ten of the injured from the little oil town of Rodessa, La. struck by a tornado last night, crowded two morgues and overtaxed this city's only hospital today.

Reminiscent of School Blast

For horror, the mangled bodies reminded one of the scenes witnessed at the New London school explosion disaster almost a year ago.

In one mortuary here where there are seven bodies, one was unidentified. There was little wonder; the head had been severed from the body of a man in the ripping, tornadic storm.

Most pitiful of all was a nine month old baby named Perry that lay dead on an operating table – the storm had respect for neither youth nor age.

Bodies of the victims were of necessity lined on cots in garages of the funeral homes to await embalming activities, so great was the rush.

Hospital Taxed

At Ellington Memorial hospital doctors and nurses found it taxed to overflowing. Cots were set up in halls to care for the tornado injured.

Nurses were called from Texarkana to assist the regular staff at the Atlanta hospital.

There was little confusion even when heart-broken relatives went to the hospital to identify injured kin or went to the morgue to claim their dead.

When the storm struck Rodessa the son of Mr. and Mrs. B.E. Crowder was not at home. He had gone on an errand. He returned, but found the home had been blown away.

At a morgue here he identified the bodies of his parents and his grandmother Mrs. Annie Crowder.

EIGHTEEN HURT AT RODESSA BROUGHT TO HOSPITALS HERE

**Quick Response Made by Local People
To Call for Help from Caddo Town**

(Shreveport Journal; Friday, 18 Feb. 1938; page 20; columns 4, 5 & 6)

[Submitted by Brenda Randall]

A check up of the local hospitals Friday showed that 18 of those injured in the Rodessa storm were brought here. Several of these were reported in serious condition while others who were badly hurt are expected to recover. Most of the injured were hurt about the head and face while a number received fractures of the legs or arms, or both.

Only one of the tornado victims was taken to the Charity hospital, Mrs. Opal Marie Perry, 17, who suffered a fracture of a leg and of an arm, possible internal injuries and severe shock. Her condition is reported uncertain.

The North Louisiana sanitarium also has one of the injured victims, H.C. Baulknight, 50, who is suffering from bruises, lacerations and shock. Not believed to be in critical condition.

Six of the victims are receiving treatment at the Highland. They are Mr. and Mrs. W.C. Davis, Miss Irene Walston, 17, Donald Ray Stubblefield, Roy Edward Fuller, 10, fracture of the left leg, Billie Ernene McGee, 21, lacerations of the face and head injuries.

The Schumpert sanitarium has four of the injured. They are Mrs. W.L. Young, fracture of one arm, shock and bruises about the body, her condition reported serious; W.L. Young and their son, Glenn Young, 11, and M. Antoine, 30, severe leg injury.

Six injured were taken to the Tri-State hospital. They are Mrs. R.H. Jackson, severe face and body cuts; R.L. Fuller fracture of the skull; Jeane Jackson, 8, severe face and body cuts; H.A. Stubblefield, severe cuts and bruises; Hazel May Stubblefield, 6, cut and bruised about the arms and face.

Three identified

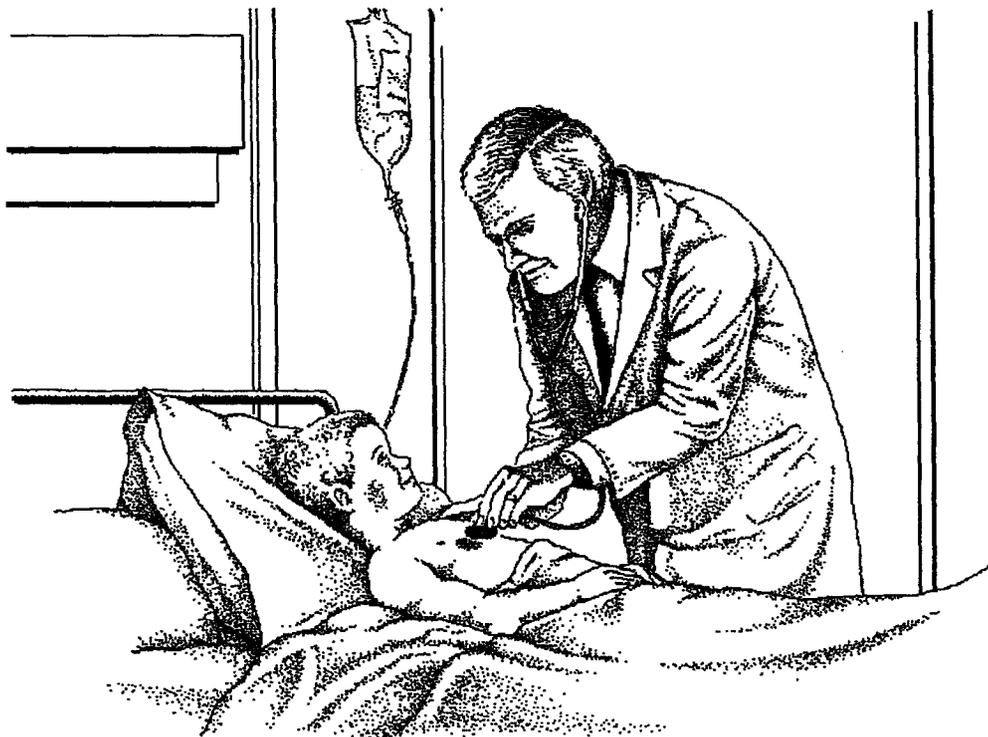
The bodies of three persons killed in the storm at Rodessa who have been identified are being held at the McCook Brothers funeral home while another, that of a man about 30 years old, has not been identified, although a number of people have called at the funeral home in an effort to identify him Walter McCook of the funeral home said.

Those identified at McCook's are L.E. Haddock, 40 connected with the Ardmore Lumber Co. at Rodessa; his 6 year old daughter, and the 2 year old son of Clark Avery. Mr. Avery is a truck driver for T. Trevillian, whose wife was killed in the storm.

The unidentified man, Mr. McCook said, had apparently retired for the night when the storm struck. He is said to be a man of fine physique.

All four dead were believed to have been instantly killed. They were all badly mangled when brought to the funeral home.

S.H. Simpson and Wellman (Buck) Bankson, of the Wellman funeral home, were among the first to arrive on the scene and the ambulance of the company was kept busy picking up the dead and injured and also giving first aid to those with broken limbs and other injuries. They brought a number of the injured to hospitals in Shreveport.



Property Damage at Oil Town May Reach \$500,000

Many Stories of Narrow Escapes and Heart Breaking Tragedy

Related by Survivors

"Supply Row" Hit

(Shreveport Journal: Friday, 18 February 1938; page 20, columns 1, 2 & 3)

[Submitted by Brenda Randall]

As daylight illuminated the scene of destruction, the crushing blow delivered suddenly in the night to "Supply Row" became apparent.

Wrecking crews dug deep into splintered timber. The deeper they went the finer were the splinters. Clothing and household effects were shredded by the windy blast.

A huge boiler was bent and twisted. Its iron sides were an inch or more thick. Threes were littered with sheet iron, rags, wood and paper. Searchers feared they would find additional bodies in the gulch.

One man, Homer Brown, said he was walking along the highway where the twister lifted over his head.

"I heard it swishing overhead," Brown said. "Then I heard yells and screams. It sounded like people were flying over my head. I believe they'll find some bodies hanging in the trees in the gulch."

"When I started running from the storm I saw two negroes behind me. That was the last I saw of them."

The storm struck at 9:42 p.m. It blew in from the north and roared like a freight train, witnesses said "**Over in Two Minutes**".

For two minutes it swirled along Supply Street, leveling nearly every structure in a block and a half square area. Small frame houses collapsed like cracker boxes, tumbling in on their occupants.

The power system failed, throwing the town into darkness.

Communication and power lines snapped crackled and dangled dangerously throughout the area. Oil derricks toppled. One fell across a highway, blocking traffic. Another uprooted and carried from the well, permitted oil to blow wild.

Eddie Hill, 20 year old oil field worker, said the tornado "sounded like a huge freight train rumbling through the town."

He was sitting with his wife in their hotel room discussing the storm when they heard a "terrific roar." They rushed into the street.

"There was plenty of confusion," he said. "People were running about wildly and some asked what had happened. They seemed to be stunned."

"Dead and injured were lying in the street and in the wreckage.

"It was like a terrible nightmare," Hill related.

Volunteers rushed to the stricken area carrying lanterns, flashlights and torches. They dug into the wreckage blindly, guided in some instances by the cries of those trapped under the demolished houses.

Trucks from the oil fields were rushed in and quickly converted into ambulances. Some were used to drag portions of fallen walls and heavy timbers from the victims.

Lack of facilities here prompted the transfer of the dead and injured to the neighboring towns.

Louisiana and Arkansas highway police converged on the area and kept the highway open for the passage of the injured-laden trucks.

Governor Acts Quickly

Gov. Richard W. Leche acted quickly at Baton Rouge to dispatch state aid. He ordered Adj. Gen. Raymond Fleming to Rodessa to take care of the relief and rehabilitation work, and sent word to Gen. Louis F. Guerre, head of the state police, to move every available man.

The tornado apparently singled out this oil boom town for its earthward descent as no other storms were reported with a wide area.

Scene of Shambles

The section of Rodessa west of the business area, known as "Supply Row" because of the many oil field supply houses located there, was a shambles. Houses were torn and twisted and timber was strewn as matchwood for a distance of more than two miles in the path of the twister.

Oil machinery and equipment were demolished, as were numerous automobiles.

At the northeast end of the stricken area a Standard Oil Co., gas and distillate well blew out throwing a million cubic feet of oil and gas in the air, when the tornado twisted off its "Christmas tress". Distillate and gas blew wild through the night and special guards were placed in the vicinity to prevent fire from matches and cigarettes. Train No. 41 stopped by the Western Union

operator, was routed around Rodessa as it would have passed with 20 feet of the flowing well.

From there the twister lifted but only to settle approximately a mile farther in the vicinity of the Standard Oil Co. camp.

Three persons, not immediately identified, were killed at the camp.

The tornado then lifted permanently between the camp and Capps City, which flanks the Miller County (Ark.) oil field.

Town's people said it was impossible to estimate immediately the property damage wrought in this center of Louisiana's richest oil field. It was agreed by authorities that the damage would reach more than a half million dollars.

Oil field supply houses suffered most. In them were hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of expensive oil-field equipment.

Witness Describes Storm

The tornado was described graphically by Dick Flowers, an oil field worker, who witnessed, it two blocks away from a hotel window.

"The first I knew of the tornado was a swishing sound," Flowers said. "I rushed to the window and saw houses, automobiles, machinery and debris swirling through the air. It was over in a minute. Then it started raining.

"People started running. I followed. I heard screams and moans as I ran down the road. One of the boys with me was the son of a man who was decapitated.

"I saw one man find a little boy's body alongside a heap of wreckage. We later were told he was blown a quarter of a mile by the wind."

The writer arrived at the scene an hour after the tornado struck. Mounting a pile of wreckage which had been a supply house, he was workers extricate the body of a woman. Later, the body of her husband was found 300 yards away.

Directly across the road a family of six was buried beneath the wreckage of their fragile home. All were removed, critically injured, and were not expected to survive their injuries.

Three places, Courtney's store, Dr. Charles Holt's office, and Dr. George S. Morrison's office, were utilized as temporary morgues, while rescue workers awaited arrival of ambulances, doctors and nurses from Shreveport, which had been summoned. In the confusion no tally was made at the receiving places of the dead or the injured. The dead were badly mangled and crushed from falling timbers.

The bodies were placed on operating tables in the offices of the two physicians, but in the store building newspapers were spread on the floor and the bodies placed thereon.

People Roam in Night Clothes

Men, Women, and children, many of them clad in night clothes, roamed the stricken area. Power lines were blown from their moorings and laid across the roads and walks. They were not alive, however, as the power went off as soon as the twister struck. Rodessa is served by a line from Shreveport.

At 2 a.m., when power was again restored to a line in the business area, sparks and fire leaped and played as outlines which were water soaked.

A cloudburst halted rescue crews shortly after midnight. The terrific rainstorm chased hundreds of people from the wreckage to shelter.

The tornado struck from the southwest about 9:45 p.m. according to R.L. Castro, Western Union operator at the K.C.S. railroad station.

"I was in my room at the Silverwood hotel," Castro said. "When the tornado struck. I grabbed my coat and immediately ran to the depot to warn the dispatcher to stop No. 41, due in there at about 10 o'clock from Texarkana. I wanted to stop the train until I could ascertain the damage.

"After stopping the train, I told the dispatcher to tell Vivian to send some ambulances, and then I told him to get some ambulances from Shreveport and to call the newspaper.

"I then ran down to the Mid Continent supply house and they told me something about a baby being dead. I then came back to my set and the dispatcher told me to find the agent. By that time telegrams started pouring in and they kept me at my set the rest of the night."

Castro said with 10 minutes after he spread the alarm an ambulance arrived from Vivian. It led a procession which grew in size, until a dozen or more ambulances had arrived from Shreveport and other points.

Quickly news of the catastrophe spread, and within an hour newspaper men from Shreveport were on the scene.

3 STORM DEAD - KIN OF ALEXANDRIA MAN

(Associated Press)

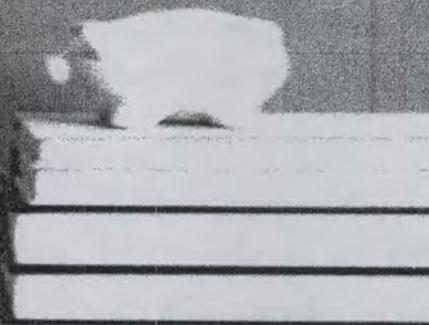
Alexandria.—Three of the dead in the Rodessa tornado were relatives of C. S. Crowder, Alexandria business man.

They were B. E. Crowder and Mrs. Anne Crowder, 75, his mother. Mr. Crowder of Alexandria went to Atlanta, Texas, today, where the bodies of the three were being held.

Tuition Grants!

Samford University's Institute of
Genealogy and Historical Research

The National Genealogical Society's
Home Study Course



Your Board is pleased to announce the selection of the following recipients of tuition grants for the **Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research (IGHR)** to be held at **Samford University** in June 2013:

- Ms. Peggy LaCour
- Ms. Glenda Bernard

Peggy plans to take the IGHR course "Techniques and Technology" coordinated by Pamela Boyer Sayre, CG, CGL. During the week she will hear additional faculty, Ed Cherry, B.A., M.L.S.; John Philip Colletta, Ph. D.; Linda Woodward Geiger, CG, CGL; J. Mark Lowe, CG; Richard G. Sayre, CG, CGL; and Elizabeth Crabtree Wells, B. A., M. A., M.L.S.

Glenda plans to take IGHR course "Intermediate Genealogy and Historical Studies" coordinated by Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck, A.B., M.A., M.S., FTGS, FNGS. During her week she will hear additional faculty John Philip Colletta, Ph. D. and Michael John Neill, M.S.

You may recognize many of these speakers from past national and regional conferences.

Peggy and Glenda plan to share their experiences with us.

Your Board is pleased to announce the receipt of a tuition grant for the **Home Study Course** administered by the **National Genealogical Society (NGS)**. The course is aimed principally at intermediate and advanced researchers.

All ATLGA members are eligible, including those who may be currently enrolled for the course but have not yet completed it. You must advise us of your desire to be considered by 30 April 2013.

- Advise any member of the Education Committee verbally, OR
- Notify via email phil@311research.com , OR
- Submit your name on one of Phil's 3x5 "email cards."

Tuition paid will be limited to the cost associated with being a National Genealogical Society member. This encourages but does not require a student to join the National Genealogical Society.

You can see and hear more about the Home Study Course in several ways:

- Watch for the Education Committee's flyers and displays at future meetings of the association and at our Family History Assistance Days' events.
- Talk with your president. He completed this course in 2006 and was an NGS grader for the lessons "Local Land and Tax Records" and "Migration" in 2009–2011.
- Access the National Genealogical Society's website for more information:

www.ngsgenealogy.org/cs/homestudy_course_cd

The Education Committee will select a recipient for the grant after the 30 April 2013 deadline.



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