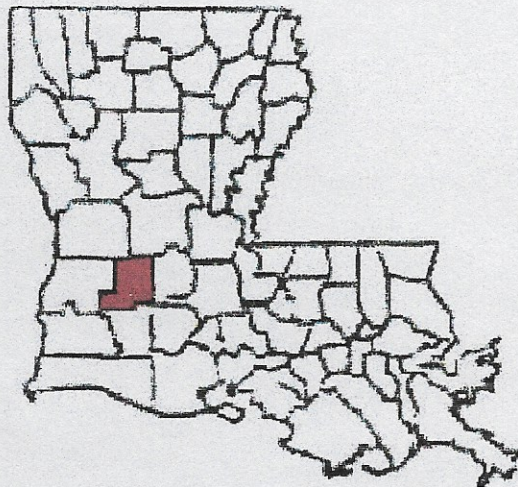


ALLEN GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

July 2014

P. O. Box 789, Kinder, La. 70648

Issue No. 248



CROSSROADS

COVERING

**Oakdale, Oberlin, Kinder, Elizabeth, Reeves,
LeBlanc, Mittie and surrounding communities.**

ALLEN GENEALOGICAL and HISTORICAL SOCIETY

2014 OFFICERS:

President—Betty Sarver

Vice President—Durvin LaFleur

Secretary/Treasurer/Publishing Editor—Fran Clemmons

Consulting Editor—Ethel Sacker

Reporter/Tourism Envoy—Ouida Savant

ALLEN GENEALOGICAL and HISTORICAL SOCIETY was organized May, 1985 to collect, organize, process, and preserve genealogical material. The purpose of the Society are to promote interest in genealogy, to assist and encourage genealogical researchers in gathering material on historical events and people of Allen Parish, and to help compile family histories. **AGHS** was incorporated in March 1990.

AGHS meetings are held every other month rotating the meetings on the first Tuesdays and Saturdays of the month at 10:00 am in the genealogy room of the Kinder branch of the Allen Parish Library located at 833 4th Street, Kinder, La. Members are willing to help visitors with research and to answer questions they may have.

MEMBERSHIP fees are \$15 per calendar year per person and includes an annual subscription to *CROSSROADS*. Correspondence and dues should be sent to AGHS, P. O. Box 789, Kinder, La. 70648.

CROSSROADS is published semi-annually. Issues will be sent out in January, and July. Please let AGHS know of change of address to assure delivery. Queries are free to members, \$3 each for non-members and will be published as space permits. When sending in a query, please include all pertinent information such as names, dates, and places along with your name and address.

EDITORIAL POLICY -- We encourage and welcome contributions of genealogical and historical material that pertain to Allen Parish locations and families for inclusion in *CROSSROADS*. The society does not assume responsibility for accuracy for any copyright infringement of submitted and published material. We reserve the right to edit and/ or reject material we deem not suitable for publication.

DONATIONS of books, periodicals and other material of genealogical and historical interest relating to Allen Parish are accepted by the Society. We accept family histories, newspaper clippings, old photos, filled out 5-generation charts. The society will catalog these items donated and place them on file in the genealogy room at the Kinder library to be used for research purposes. Memorials and honorariums are also welcomed by the society.

BOOKS PUBLISHED BY ALLEN GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The following books are published by the AGHS and are available for purchase at the prices listed plus \$2 each for shipping and handling.

Rev. Paul Leeds' Congregational Church records("Marriages & Funerals"—1895-1957—vol.1) \$25

Rev .Paul Leeds' Kinder Congregational Church records(1893—1957—volumes 1, 2, 3, & 4) each \$25

Rev. Paul Leeds' Bethany (Green Oak) Church records \$15

Congregational Church records of the Indian Village, Edna, and Emad Communities \$15

Congregational Church records of Elton and China Communities \$15

Congregational Church records of Iowa, La. \$15

St Peter's Bayou Blue Indian Congregational Church records(1901-1957(includes St Luke's early church)) \$15

China Cemetery, Elton, La. \$8

LeBlanc Cemetery, Allen Parish \$8

Indian Village Cemetery, Kinder, La. \$15

Sonnier Cemetery, Allen Parish, La. \$8

Resthaven Cemetery, Oakdale, La. \$8

Lyles Cemetery—Barnes Creek, Reeves, La. \$15

Index of Surnames in all recorded Allen Parish Cemeteries \$10

St Augustine Cemetery, Basile, La. \$15

Ancestor Charts—five generation charts—Allen Parish ties \$25

THESE BOOKS MAKE GREAT GIFTS FOR FAMILY AND FRIENDS!!!

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PLEASE mark your calendar with the following Allen Genealogical and Historical Society meetings at 10:00 A. M. in the genealogy room of the Kinder branch of the Allen Parish Library, 833 4th Street, Kinder, La.

Tuesday September 2, 2014, and Saturday November 1, 2014

Welcome new member, Robert Fontenot, 416 April Dr. Moss Bluff, La. 70611

President's Greetings

Summer has arrived in Allen Parish with the usual hot temperatures and humidity we experience this time of year. This gives everyone good reason for wanting to stay in the air conditioned buildings.

While this may not be the time to visit cemeteries for family information, it is a great time to visit the library's genealogy room. You will find many sources of information to aid in your research. One source is the chronological volumes of Louisiana Records by Fr. Hebert which are a treasure trove of information. If you are not familiar with these books, let me explain their sources and uses.

Fr. Hebert was a lover of genealogy and had a passion for collecting documented information. He and his volunteers (I was privileged to be one of those) copied records from the offices of Parish Clerks of Court and from various church records. If you have a family member's name and approximate date of their birth, christening, marriage, etc. you have a great possibility of locating documentation on them along with finding out more about who the parents, spouses, etc. were.

Our group meets in the genealogy room of the Kinder Library. Fran has included the dates and times of our meetings in this publication. We would be happy to introduce you to all the helpful sources of information available. Come visit with us!

With good wishes to you and your family,

Betty Sarver

Allen Genealogical and Historical Society President

The Allen Genealogy and Historical Society members are still getting the genealogy materials that have been stored in the genealogy room of the Kinder Library sorted through and ready to be scanned and indexed for the library. So much of the materials and files that the society has stored in the genealogy room was under lock and key and could only be accessed with the help of a society member. Going through all the information is time consuming, but we are making headways in the task.

This issue of **CROSSROADS** is the second issue of the new publishing schedule—semi-annually, January and July. The January issue received kudos on the new look and the articles in the publication. **CROSSROADS** still needs your help!!! Needed very much are your family histories and stories. Please contribute something, anything, for the next publication of **CROSSROADS**.

Looking for something of interest for this issue of **CROSSROADS**, I dug out my copy of “**LOOKING BACK AT KINDER**”. There is so much information packed into this little book about the histories of our families and families of people we know and have heard about, that I felt inspired and motivated to use some of the material for the articles in this issue of **CROSSROADS**. Betty Sarver submitted two interesting articles, one about a real celebrity from Allen Parish, and Ethel Sacker submitted a story she wrote about her school days at Kinder High School. I wish to thank both of these dear ladies so much for their contributions to this **CROSSROADS** publication. I appreciate your help very much!!! I have also included in this issue, the **BULLER BULLETIN**, with information about the up—coming **Buller Reunion**, to be held on Saturday, September 20, 2014. There are so many families in this area that have connections to the **Bullers**. Read the bulletin for the information, then mark your calendar and make plans to attend.

The next meeting of the Allen Genealogical and Historical Society will be held at **10:00 am on Tuesday, September 2nd, 2014** in the genealogy room at the Kinder branch of the Allen Parish Library, located at 833 4th Street, Kinder, La. Mark your calendar now so you will not forget to come, and bring someone with you!!! We look forward to seeing everyone.

BULLER BULLETIN

SPRING 2014

2014 BULLER REUNION

OFFICERS

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LOOKING FOR A FAMILY
VOLUNTEER

VICE-PRESIDENT

LOOKING FOR A FAMILY
VOLUNTEER

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It's time for the 27th Buller Reunion being held on Saturday , September 20, 2014 in Elton, Louisiana in Frantzen Hall of St. Paul's Catholic Church beginning at 10 A.M.

It's time to reach out to family members and let them know the time and place when we will meet for the family reunion. Everyone can start preparing to "save the date!" Reach out to family members, communicate with them, and let them know of the date, place, and time when it will occur.

It's time to start reviewing our family's life stories, getting those old pictures out of the

attic and closet, and collecting news articles of our young and living family members. We will then be able to share our family history with family members at our reunion. People who attend the Buller family reunion want to know about our family members, how they are doing, successful accomplishments, and, sadly, those that have passed away. The reunion is our venue for family news! So mark your calendars and make plans to attend our 27th reunion.

The pot-luck buffet at the last reunion seemed to be a nice and bountiful success. We'll try it again in 2014 for another full table.

Buller scrapbooks will be available for viewing. The updated Buller Descendant Book will be available to purchase at the cost of printing. Our database on a computer will be available for viewing and updating. If family members send updated information now it will be included in the publication. There will be a slide show of old pictures contributed by family members.

Volunteers will be needed to assist. If you are willing to help in any capacity please let Brenda Fuselier know. Contact information is at the lower left of this page. An updated newsletter will follow

REUNION 2012

JOYFUL SUCCESS!!!

If You were not present You missed a joyful family day of friends, good food, and your history. It was good to see some new family members that had not attended a Buller Family Reunion before.

Frantzen Hall was a spacious, comfortable venue to have our get together. The room was set up for us with great table placement, ade-

quate chairs, a great room temperature, all thanks to family members Lane and Betty Istre.

The buffet table was ready and you would not believe all the delicious dishes prepared by family members. It was too hard to decide what to eat. And talk about desserts! There was coffee, tea, soft drinks, and bottled water. Some of

our smaller family members kept the ice going in those cups; thank you .

Thanks go to all the ladies that helped in the kitchen. Their hard work was much appreciated! Pictures, scrapbooks, family stories, and family memorabilia all contributed to a loving and sharing family. Thank you EVERYONE!

Spanish Documents Suggest Irish Arrived in America Before Columbus

While Christopher Columbus is generally credited with having discovered America in 1492, a 1521 Spanish report provides inklings of evidence that there were, in fact, Irish people settled in America prior to Columbus' journey.

"Researchers feel certain that there was a colony of Irish folk living in what is now South Carolina, when Christopher Columbus "thought" he had discovered the New World," writes Richard Thornton for The Examiner.

In 1520, Peter Martyr d'Anghiera, a historian and professor, was appointed by Carlos V to be chronicler for the new Council of the Indies.

Though Martyr died in 1526, his report, founded on several weeks of interviews, was published posthumously in a book named De Orbe Novo (About the New World). The book has been published and translated numerous times in the centuries since then. The passages concerning the land that would become Georgia and the Carolinas were always included, but generally ignored, says Thornton.

While interviewing Spanish colonists, Martyr took note of their vicious treatment of Chicora Indians. However, he also included in his report that the Spanish colonists had a very good relationship with another nearby colony, which Martyr reported to be named Duhare.

Physically, the people of Duhare appeared to be European according to the Spanish colonists in the area. The people of Duhare had red to brown hair, tan skin and gray eyes, and were noticeably taller than the Spanish. According to Spanish accounts, the people of Duhare were Caucasian, though their houses and pottery were similar to those of American Indians.

The king of Duhare was said to be named Datha and was described by the Spanish as being a giant, even when compared to his peers. He had five children and a wife as tall as him. Datha had brightly colored paint or tattoos on his skin that seemed to distinguish him from the commoners.

Despite Martyr's report that included the apparently unique tribe of the Duhare, the believed predecessors of the Creek Indian tribe, more recent scholars are wary of the possibility of a Caucasian tribe at that time in America.

"In 1922 the Smithsonian Institute published, "Early History of the Creek Indians and Their Neighbors" by renowned ethnologist, John W. Swanton. It included much of Martyr's passages on Duhare, but was prefaced with contemptuous remarks by Swanton that the story couldn't be true and that the Duhare were probably a Siouan tribe," explains Thornton.

However, later in 2006, People of One Fire, a nationwide team of Native American scholars, primarily of Creek Indian heritage, began a comprehensive research program to obtain more accurate and detailed knowledge of North America's pre-European history.

As part of their research, they began to attempt to translate every single Native American word that was translated by the Spanish. While many of those words were easily translated by modern Creek, Alabama, Koasati or Choctaw dictionaries, the words associated with the province of Duhare defied translation until 2011.

Researchers began to investigate the similarity of Irish rock carvings to those in the state of South Carolina. One member of the People of One Fire team came across an ancient Irish lullaby entitled "Bainne nam fiadh;" On milk of deer I was reared. On milk of deer I was nurtured. On milk of deer beneath the ridge of storms on crest of hill and mountain."

The lullaby has particular significance as the deer were a prominent resource for Duhare people. According to Spanish sources, the Duhare maintained large herds of domesticated deer and made cheese from deer milk. The excess male deer population was fattened with corn for butchering.

The deer stayed in corrals within the villages at night, but grazed in herds in the day time, accompanied by "deer-herders" and herd dogs. Neighboring peoples knew not to hunt them.

The Duhare words, recorded by the Spanish, were able to be translated using Gaelic dictionaries. Duhare, in fact, was found to be translated to either "place of the Clan Hare," or if the Duhare came from west of the Shannon River, it meant, "du'hEir," place of the Irish.

Further solidifying the Irish roots in Duhare, it was found that Datha, the name of the leader of Duhare, was a standard Medieval Irish Gaelic word that means "painted". Datha of Duhare was remembered for being tattooed or painted, as if to separate himself from the commoners - a tradition among Celts.

Also in 2011, the mystery of the Reinhardt Boulder - an ancient and mysterious carved rock that was found years ago on the Cline farm in the Hickory Log area of Cherokee County in Georgia near the Etowah River - was put to rest after striking similarities between its carvings were made with rock carvings that originated around the Atlantic Coast of Ireland.

"There is a boulder on the Dingle Peninsula of County Kerry that has the same glyphs (carvings) as the Reinhardt boulder and is approximately the same size. The Reinhardt Boulders' concentric circles are a common theme of petroglyphic boulders all along the western Irish coast. However, the answer to the riddle of the Reinhardt Petroglyph has created many more questions about North America's history before Christopher Columbus's voyage," writes Thornton in a separate article.

Thornton himself asserts that researchers believe that the Duhare tribe was established prior to Columbus "discovering" America in 1492. However, he freely admits that historians and researchers do not know how, when or why the Irish arrived in present-day America.

While there is overwhelming evidence of Irish influence in what is now the area of South Carolina and Georgia, Thornton himself is careful to note that until solid DNA evidence is produced, it is hard to definitively link pre-Columbus America with Ireland.

Kerry O'Shea on Irish Central May, 2014

The Obituary that follows about Mrs. Zoe Reeves has been included in **Crossroads** as we have used one of her poems in this issue, and also an old newspaper clipping / photo listing her name in the caption.

REEVES The funeral for Zoe Lyles Reeves, 88, will be at 11a.m. Monday, May 10, in Creel Memorial Gardens Chapel, with the Revs. Glenn Ducharme and Don Barrett officiating. Burial will be in Creel Memorial Gardens Cemetery. Mrs. Reeves passed away on Friday, May 7, 2004. She was born on September 20, 1915, to David L. and Zoe Miller Lyles, a pioneer family in Barnes Creek Community near Reeves. She was a member of the Reeves Bible Church, loved nature, music, and was a published poet. Survivors -two sons, William Reeves of Lake Charles and Richard Reeves of Gillis; two daughters—Jessie Ritter of Reeves and Joy Pitre of Ragley; one sister—Helen Glynn Lyles of Reeves. Preceded in death by her parents; husband—Newbern Cole Reeves; three sisters and one brother.

FAYE EMERSON

ALLEN PARISH CELEBRITY

Yes, there have been and still are people from Allen Parish who can be called world renown celebrities. Faye Emerson was one.

Perhaps, you or someone you know is related to the Emersons that were in Elizabeth in the early 1900's.



We welcome your input, so if you have info on someone that is a native of Allen Parish and has gained celebrity status let us know about them.

Synonymous with chic, the ever-fashionable Faye Emerson certainly qualified as one of the "first ladies" of TV glamour. Bedecked in sweeping, rather low-cut gowns and expensive, dangling jewelry, she was a highly poised and stylish presence on the small screen during its exciting "Golden Age". An enduring presence throughout the 1950s, she could have lasted much longer in her field of work had she so desired.

Born in 1917 in Elizabeth, Louisiana, her father, Lawrence Leon Emerson, was both a rancher and court stenographer. Her mother was Emma Carroll (Cootie) Smythe. The family subsequently lived in Texas and Illinois before settling in California. Her parents divorced after she entered her teens and she went to live with her mother (and new husband) in San Diego where she was subsequently placed in a convent boarding school. Following graduation from high school, she attended San Diego State College and grew interested in acting, performing in several Community Players productions. She made her stage debut with "Russet Mantle" in 1935.

Her first marriage to a San Diego car dealer, William Crawford, was short-lived, but produced one child before it ended in 1942. Both Paramount and Warner Bros. talent scouts spotted her in a 1941 San Diego production of "Here Today" and were impressed, offering her contracts. She decided on Warner Bros. and began unaccredited in such films as *Manpower* (1941) and *Blues in the Night* (1941). During her five-year tenure at Warners she progressed to a variety of swanky secondary and co-star roles in war-era movies. A large portion of the roles she received were interesting at best. For the most part, however, Faye was caught in glittery roles that were submerged in "men's pictures".

At this juncture, Faye was probably better known as Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, the fourth child of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt, whom she married in 1944. Her husband was a war hero and author and the couple lived in the White House for a spell (FDR died in 1945). Faye abruptly abandoned the Hollywood scene after her marriage and the couple instead became major figures in the New York social scene. Sometime after the war Elliott and Faye entered the Soviet Union as journalists where they interviewed Joseph Stalin for a national publication.

With her movie career on the outs, the recently-transplanted New Yorker made her Broadway debut in "The Play's the Thing" (1948), then entered the world of television where she truly found her niche. Managing to combine both beauty and brains, Faye was a sparkling actress of both drama and comedy and a stylish, Emmy-nominated personality who became an emcee on *Paris Cavalcade of Fashions* (1948); a hostess of her own show *The Faye Emerson Show* (1950); a moderator of *Author Meets the Critics* (1947); and a regular panelist on the game shows *Masquerade Party* (1952) and *I've Got a Secret* (1952). In addition she enjoyed time as a TV columnist, appeared on such covers as *Look* magazine, and performed as guest host for other permanent TV headliners such as Garry Moore, Dave Garroway and even Edward R. Murrow on his "Person to Person" vehicle. All the while Faye continued to return sporadically to the stage.

Divorced from Roosevelt in 1950, her third (and final) marriage also would figure prominently in the public eye. She wed popular TV band leader Skitch Henderson shortly after her second divorce was final. The couple went on to co-host a 15-minute music show *Faye and Skitch* (1953) together. This union would last seven years.

Faye was welcomed as a guest panelist on other game show fun too, such as "To Tell the Truth" and "What's My Line?". The actress, once dubbed the "Best-Dressed Woman on TV," focused on traveling in the early part of the 1960s and never returned actively to Hollywood. For nearly two decades she lived completely out of the limelight in and around Europe, including Switzerland and Spain, returning to America very infrequently and only for business purposes. She died of stomach cancer in 1983 in Majorca, Spain.

Mini Biography By: Gary Brumburgh

THE GENIUS BROTHERS

Frank and Albert Genius

The Genius Brothers were sons of James Genius and Mary Celeste Font. James Genius was born July 26, 1834 in Rhenish, Germany, son of Francis Edward Genius and Margaret Schuman. He immigrated to the United States from Germany in December 1851, arriving in New York, New York. He settled first in Cincinnati, Ohio then moved to St Louis. In the war Between the States he enlisted in the Confederate Army in March 1862, serving under Confederate General Albert Sydney Johnston. He was a 1st sergeant of Company K, 27th Regiment of the Louisiana Volunteers. He was captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi in 1863 and released in a prisoner exchange in 1864 in Shreveport, La. He named his second son after the General. James married Mary Celeste Font on February 5, 1879. She was born February 1850 in New Orleans, Louisiana. Her parents were Salvador Font and Celeste Pennison. James and Mary had the following children, born in Natchitoches, Louisiana: Francis Edward "Frank" Genius, born December 7, 1879, Albert Sidney Genius, born March 21, 1882, and Mary Alice Genius, born in October of 1884. James died on September 7, 1889 and was buried in Catholic Cemetery in Natchitoches, La. Mary died December 4, 1929 in Kinder, La. and is buried in New Roads, La.

The Genius family moved to New Roads in early 1900, working there until moving to Kinder, La., in 1912. Frank Genius married Mary Emma Bergeron on August 21, 1909 in Anchor, La. Mary Emma was born March 29, 1886 in St. James, La. She was the daughter of Joseph Bergeron and Mary Daunis. Children born to Frank and Emma were Francis Ellery Genius, Wynonah Genius, and Roma Genius. Wynonah Genius was born on August 1, 1910 in New Roads, La. She attended and graduated from Louisiana Normal School(Northwestern State University) in Natchitoches, La. Her occupation was School teacher. She was married to James Aswell "Pat" Hanchey on Feb. 8, 1936 in Kinder, La.. Pat and Wynonah had the following children: Patricia Genius "Pat" Hanchey, James Randall Hanchey, Judith Ann "Judy" Hanchey, Penelope Jane Hanchey, Stephen Gregory Hanchey, and Mary Candace "Candy"

Hanchey. Wynonah died on Dec.24, 1981 in Lake Charles, La., and is buried in Prien Cemetery.

Albert Genius married Laurie Alice LeBeau on November 9, 1904 in New Roads, La. Laurie Alice was born on January 15, 1882 in New Roads, La. Her parents were Charles LeBeau and Catherine Hurst. The children of Albert and Laurie Alice were Charles Malcolm Genius, Garnet Genius, James Winston Genius, and Shirley Katherine Genius.

The Genius brothers, Frank and Albert were druggist by trade. They built a brick building on the corner of what is now Eighth Street and Fourth Avenue in 1916. The building was very large and was partitioned down the middle and had space for two businesses, so they opened a drug store in the corner building and rented the other space to Sam Goldsmith and J.E. Grantham for a clothing store. When Mr. Grantham moved to another town, Mr. Goldsmith remained. In the back of the drug store was a space that was rented to Dr. Abel Guillory, believed to be the first dentist in Kinder. Along with the drug store, the Genius brothers had the first "modern" soda fountain in town, with ice cream parlor tables and chairs, and also had smaller size table and chairs for children.

The Genius Drug Store was where everyone went to purchase new school text books for their school age children, as at that time the state did not furnish books for the students. It was an exciting time for the children as this was the only place in town to buy the books needed for school and the first and only "soda fountain".

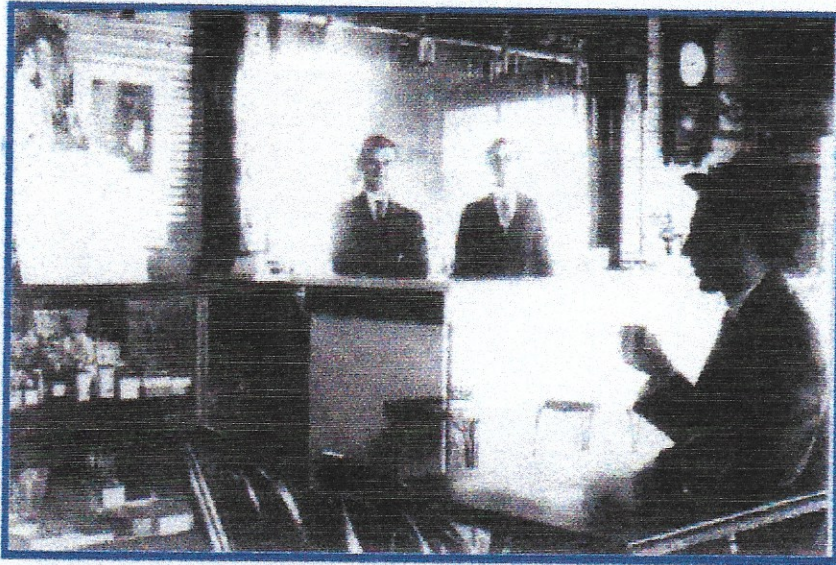
When the sawmills at Emad and Edna closed, people began to move away from the Kinder area including Frank and Albert. In 1929, Albert moved his family back to New Roads, La. He had served one term on the town council. Frank moved to Iowa where he and his son, Ellery, opened a drug store in 1933 and together operated it for some years with Ellery selling in 1975 when he retired. Frank Genius died on March 3, 1952 and is buried in St. Marys Cemetery in New Roads, La. His wife Emma died on May 19, 1973 and is buried in St. John Cemetery Laccassine, La.. Albert Genius died June 19, 1933.

The Genius building was rented to Ward Cappel for his drug store where he stayed until he bought the old bank building, which is where the present Cappel Drug Store is now on Fourth Avenue.

Joseph T. Christian, who came from Elton, bought the Goldsmith Store, circa 1925, and later, sometime in the late 1930s, Mr. Christian bought the entire building from Frank and Albert Genius. He removed the partition and had a large department store. His daughter, Madeline Jacobs, helped manage the business. When Mr. Christian Sr. retired, his son, Joe Jr. and his wife, Bernadine Henderson Christian, continued in the family business until their retirement in 1979. The Christians donated one of the original show cases to the Kinder branch of the Allen Parish Library to be used for displays.

The Genius Building is a landmark of Kinder.

information for this article taken from "Looking Back At Kinder" by Ethelinda Andrus & Grace Cornish. Information also taken from internet at sudsborg.com [sudsborg.com/berry/html/Genius, %Francis%Edwardhtml](http://sudsborg.com/berry/html/Genius,%20Francis%20Edward.html) " Descendants of Francis Edward Genius" sudsborg.com/berry/html/geniusfamilyfacts1.html



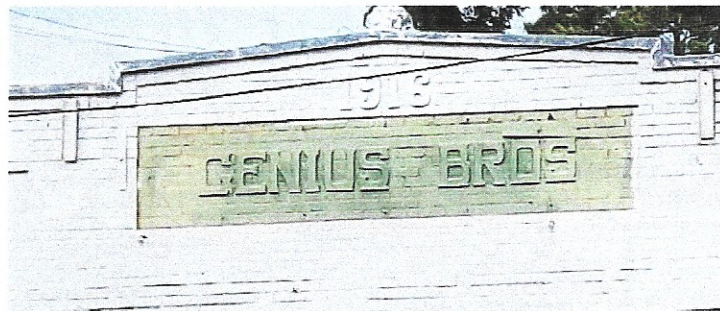
Frank Genius, Murphy LeBeau, Doc
Watson at the first Genius Drug Store
in Kinder, Louisiana



Albert at Frank and Albert's second
Genius Drug Store in Kinder,
Louisiana



Genius Brothers building as it is in 2014
The sign made in the brickwork shows
1916 - the year it was built
and their name - Genius Brothers



February 9, and
ully consider
ging offers of
ll continue to
AN CAMPAIGN
friends

yours,
E. ODEN

Charley Love to the Front

Charley Love, the man that
"ran" in the first primary
for representative, is out among
em again and expects to "run
some more" in the election to
be held next Tuesday. Mr. Love
is thoroughly able and will
make good man in the office to
which he aspires. He has
promised to preserve the inter-
ests of the people of Allen,
and his friends feel that if elect-
ed, Charley will do them justice
as the representative in the
state legislature.

Dr. E. Oden, the right man
for the right place, and the pop-
ular man for the office to which
he is aspiring, spent a short
time with his family in Kinder
the first of the week.

The many friends of Mrs. F.
E. Geis will be delighted to
learn of her rapid convalescence.
She returned from the sani-
tarium in Lake Charles Satur-
day morning, where she had
been to receive expert medical
attention.

D. J. Baum has made the in-
terior of his barber shop on
Seventh st. much more at-
tractive by the addition therein
of a large French mirror with
stand etc. N. A. Kingrey did
the necessary carpenter work
on the job.

Tuesday night, at a called
meeting of the members of the
Baptist church of Emad, that
church voted unanimously to call
Rev. Dr. Treadwell as their pas-
tor, to preach for them on the
third Sunday of each month.

Miss Vina McDonald, of Sugar-
town, were married Sunday at
Moeling, Rev. Lee Floyd officiat-
ing. The bride and groom are
both industrious young people
and they have a host of friends
who wish them a long and happy
married life.

Mr. Smith is an employee of
the J. A. Bel Lbr. Co., at Moel-
ing. He will continue with his
present position and expects
soon to erect a new home which
he and his bride will occupy
upon its completion.

Genius Bros. Occupy New Store Building

Genius Bros. are becoming
comfortably located in their new
brick store building on the
corner of Eight st., and Fourth
ave., and will soon be in a better
position than ever to give their
patrons efficient service along
with the high quality of goods
they handle.

The buiding was erected by
Knapp & East, general con-
tractors of Lake Charles and is
a credit to them in that the
workmanship on the building
together with the architectu-
ral lines, give it an appearance
of up-to-dateness that is equalled
only in the larger cities.

Agaisse Bros. will occupy the
south division of the buiding
with their general line of mer-
chandise. They also expect to
retain their present location
and will continue to do business
in both houses.

W. H. Reeves Announces For School Board

In the announcement column
of the Tribune will appear this
week, the name of W. H. Reeves,
of Reeves, for member of the
parish school board from ward
3, subject to the will of the white
democratic electors in the pri-

He is running for no scheme of
men and is making a clean race
on his personal merits for the
office to which he is aspiring.
It is not one person, one body
of persons, neither is it one
town or community but the par-
ish as a whole that Mr. Powell is
desirous of serving.

Mr. Powell is no lawyer but
has proven himself to be a conser-
vative business man, looking
well to his own interests and it
stands to reason that if entrusted
with the responsible position
that it lies with the people to
give him, that he will exert every
energy in making good with
himself and with the people who
placed him in office.

primary election to be held in Au-
gust of this year.

The people of ward 3 know Mr.
Reeves far better than we do as
he has lived among them the ma-
jor portion of his life. It would
therefore be a presumption on
their intelligence for us to eulo-
gize him in any way and as we
know nothing that would reflect
on him in an adverse manner, it
remains for us to say that his
friends know him to be a man of
clean character, rugged honesty
and sincerity of purpose, these
three qualities alone having gain-
ed for him a large and enthus-
iastic following of friends in his
home ward who are anxious for
him to represent them in the
body of school directors of this
parish.

We therefore recommend his
candidacy to the fair considera-
tion of the voters in ward 3, they
to be the judge and jury. Being
however, a conservative man and
one who has looked well to his
own interest, his constituents in
our neighboring ward feel that
if Mr. Reeves is entrusted with
the position to which he aspires,
it will be successfully adminis-
tered all along the line, and
throughout his entire term of
office.

Frank Jemison has completed
the bridges in the river swamp.

RTB
411

KINDER...IN THE BEGINNING

Community History

And

Some of The Early Businesses

Long before Allen Parish was created, small settlements dotted the area beginning in the late 1800's with the Indians and the French. On October 1, 1804, Louisiana was divided into two parts, with the lower part being called "Territory of Orleans." In 1807 the "Orleans Territory" was divided into nineteen parishes making the parish in the southern segment " St. Landry". In 1840 it was divided and Calcasieu was formed. Land was either donated or sold for the first courthouse for Imperial Calcasieu at Marion, Louisiana on the Calcasieu river north of what is now Lake Charles. The present parishes of Beauregard, Allen, Jefferson Davis, Cameron, and Calcasieu were all included.

In 1903, the southern part of the parish, about 3 miles from the Calcasieu River, the small village of Kinder was founded. The Acadians from Canada came and settled in the "Opelousas Territory", but gradually migrated into the present site of Kinder and built small houses. Their language was French and their religious belief was almost entirely Roman Catholic. The people were called "Cajuns", taken from the term "Acadian". They came with oxen pulling carts and wagons over deep rutted trails. At that time there were no roads, so they blazed trails through the woods so they could be able to get to neighbor homes and also to get to Welsh and Lake Charles on occasions to get supplies that could not be grown at home. The beginning of population in the area was growing, but when the Homestead Act was passed, large numbers of people from the north and east of the Mississippi River moved into this part of Louisiana to file their claim, and this part of the state really began grow.

One of the first persons to take advantage of the Homestead Act was James A. Kinder arriving on July 9, 1889 from his native Mississippi. He took a Soldier's Claim of 138.97 acres on what is now the site of the town. He operated a small store that provided simple supplies to the folk living nearby. Most of the people had gardens and farm animals to supply their food, but the necessities that couldn't be grown had to be brought in from Welsh or Lake Charles. The folk began coming to the little store on a regular bases, and they referred to it as "Kinder's," and became the name of the town by popular usage. James Kinder didn't stay in the area and sold his homestead to Mr. Jabez Watkins, a railroad builder. Mr. Kinder moved to Lake Charles and became a permanent resident there.

Mr. Watkins came from Lawrence, Kansas in 1890 to build one hundred miles of railroad from Lake Charles, La. To Alexandria, La.. Mr. Milton McRill, the contractor for building the road bed, and Mr. John M. Houston, the surveyor and office manager, came with Mr. Watkins. The coming of the railroad brought a wave of excitement to the area , as everyone thinking of "Business" being good, and "easy travel", so much better than by horse and wagon.

The railroad played a major role in the growth of Kinder, as with the transportation available, saw mills sprang up and industry came into the area. As the number of families grew, Mr. Watkins and other civic minded men saw a need to get better organized and to designate places for building sites. The Watkins Site Company was formed in May 1892. A plot of the Kinder Town site was made and marking of the streets and blocks were done. The town site was on the land Mr. Watkins bought from James Kinder. In 1903 two thirds of the voters of the unincorporated village of Kinder presented a petition to the governor, setting forth the metes and bounds of the village, and stating the number of inhabitants in the village to be two hundred and fifty. Governor William Heard issued a proclamation declaring the village a corporation and designated the name as "The Village of Kinder".

From the time Kinder was layed out and proclaimed a village, small businesses began to appear. The first store was built by Villmore Marcantel, located near ninth Street and U.S. 190. He supplied the village people with simple needs. As the population increased more businesses were needed. Mr. Doucet, who had moved in from the country, opened a grocery. In 1904, Mr. Pierre Nevils and his wife, Eleanor Buller Nevils, operated a store on South Main. The Store was larger than any of the previous ones and offered a variety of commodities, including ice. His building housed the first post office, and his son William Nevils was the post master.

The livery stable was one business very much needed at the turn of the century. Before the days of automobiles, horses and buggies could be rented or people would be transported by carriage. Horses were fed and watered for the drivers passing through town. James Nevils had a business at the north end of Main Street. He would drive men that worked in logging camps out from town to work on Monday morning, then go back on Friday afternoon to pick them up and bring them back to town to spend the weekend with their families.

Arthur Philbrick was another young man who owned a livery stable located on the corner of Nineth St. and the U.S. 190. Arthur lived in a room above the stable so that he would be available at all times for people that needed to rent a horse and "rig" for transportation. People traveling through the area might need to board their horse. Sometimes a man passing through needing a place to stay would sleep on the clean

straw at night and help with chores during the day. These helpers were called "hostlers".

Mrs. Myrtle Hatfield owned a Millinery Shop in Kinder. All ladies wore hats in the early 1900's, and to have them made to their own specifications was a mark of distinction. The Hatfields came to Louisiana from the state of Idaho. She opened her shop on the west side of Main Street and her husband, Frank, had a jewelry store in the same building. When mass production furnished retail stores with a wide selection of hats, Mrs. Hatfield still used her talents as a seamstress.

The first drug store in the community was owned by Henry Alfore Keys. The building was on the east side of Main St. He sold the pharmacy to Calvin Cappel, a druggist from Evergreen, La. He was the grandfather of Jane C. Allen and Ward Cappel.

The Blacksmith shop was a going concern in the early years of Kinder, since farming was a big industry. Farmers needed their equipment repaired when broke. The "Smithie", as the blacksmith was called, also repaired broken wagon wheels and buggies. The first "Smithies" in Kinder were two brothers, Ed and Cursey Reynolds.

The number of businesses grew as well as the town. Early merchants were Jap Cole, Edoc Rosa, C. C. LaFleur, and Will Gidlow. Mr. Gidlow sold furniture in his store and also sold coffins beings there were no funeral home.

W. D. Horn had a Feed & Seed store next to the railroad. He later moved the store next to his home on Main St.. His daughter Hazel and husband, R. E Baker, had a grocery store for a while, then opened a jewelry store. Another daughter, Ettie, and her husband, Harold LaBuff, managed the Bessie Hotel.

John T. Jordon, built one of the first brick buildings to be used for commercial use. He opened a grocery first, then opened an automobile agency and sold "Tin Lizzies", as the Ford Model "T" was called.

Mr. Tom Karam rented a building on the corner of Eighth St. and Fourth Ave. that was owned by Dr. Howell, for the use of a dry good store until he moved a block north into his own building. The Chevrolet Agency then used the corner building for a office and showroom. The repair shop was on the street behind it and was called Stagg-King, then later was named Kinder Auto, owned by the King Family.

Albert Sliman's Bakery on Main St. was well known in the early years of Kinder, where he baked and sold large loaves of bread daily.

Mr. Tucker Buck, brother of Dr. Will and Dr. "Pete" Buck, opened a much needed hardware store. Alton Baker, Sr., and Mr. "Bill" Marcantel were well known merchants in Kinder also.



PIERRE NEVILS
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Kindred, La. 5/29 1914
By J. H. Mayes

Address J
Got by or
Delivered to Orlin J. Marouff

1	1 Sh. Flour	1 50
2	6 x Salt	25
3	Corn	1 00
4	1 Gal Syrup	60
5	Sugar	50
6	2 N. Onion	1 0
7	8 N. Hard	1 00
8	7 lbs Beans	50
9	6 Pkts Soap	25
10	2 Box matches	1 0
11	1 Can B. Flour	1 0
12	1 00% Salt	50
13	1/2 lb Corn Meal	3 1/2
14	3 Pkts Hard Apple	2 1/2
15	B. E. Beans	40

Thank You!

We take pleasure in thanking you for your patronage.

If there is anything wrong about this transaction, we stand in readiness at any and all times to cheerfully rectify same.

We want your trade solely upon the merits of our goods.

You will profit by trading here.

Very truly yours,

PIERRE NEVILS



Livery stable
owner

Pictured above is Arthur Philbrick of Kinder (date unknown) in his room above his livery stable. The stable was called both Philbrick's

Livery Stable and Kinder Livery Stable. Philbrick was a brother to Mrs. Frank Jemison.



Commercial Hotel

Zoe Reeves mailed in the photo shown above and wrote that she had been taken to the Commercial Hotel in 1915 when she was one day old to be raised by Press and Alice Simpson, who were owners of the

hotel at that time. She also stated that the building stood across from Christian's Store (Sullivan's today), where Sidney Langley's Barber Shop is located.

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL

1915

The Commercial Hotel was a large two story wooden structure that was the place where the elite of Kinder, Louisiana would met for political meetings and social affairs. There was a banquet room where these special meetings took place. The caption written under the above picture mentions that the owners of the hotel were Press and Alice Simpson. From the description of the location written in the caption, the hotel would have been where Mike Fuselier's barber shop is today.

DO YOU KNOW THESE WORDS?

The words given below are found in genealogical research, in legal records or family papers and were taken from PAUL DRAKE's *What Did They Mean By That?* How many did you know?

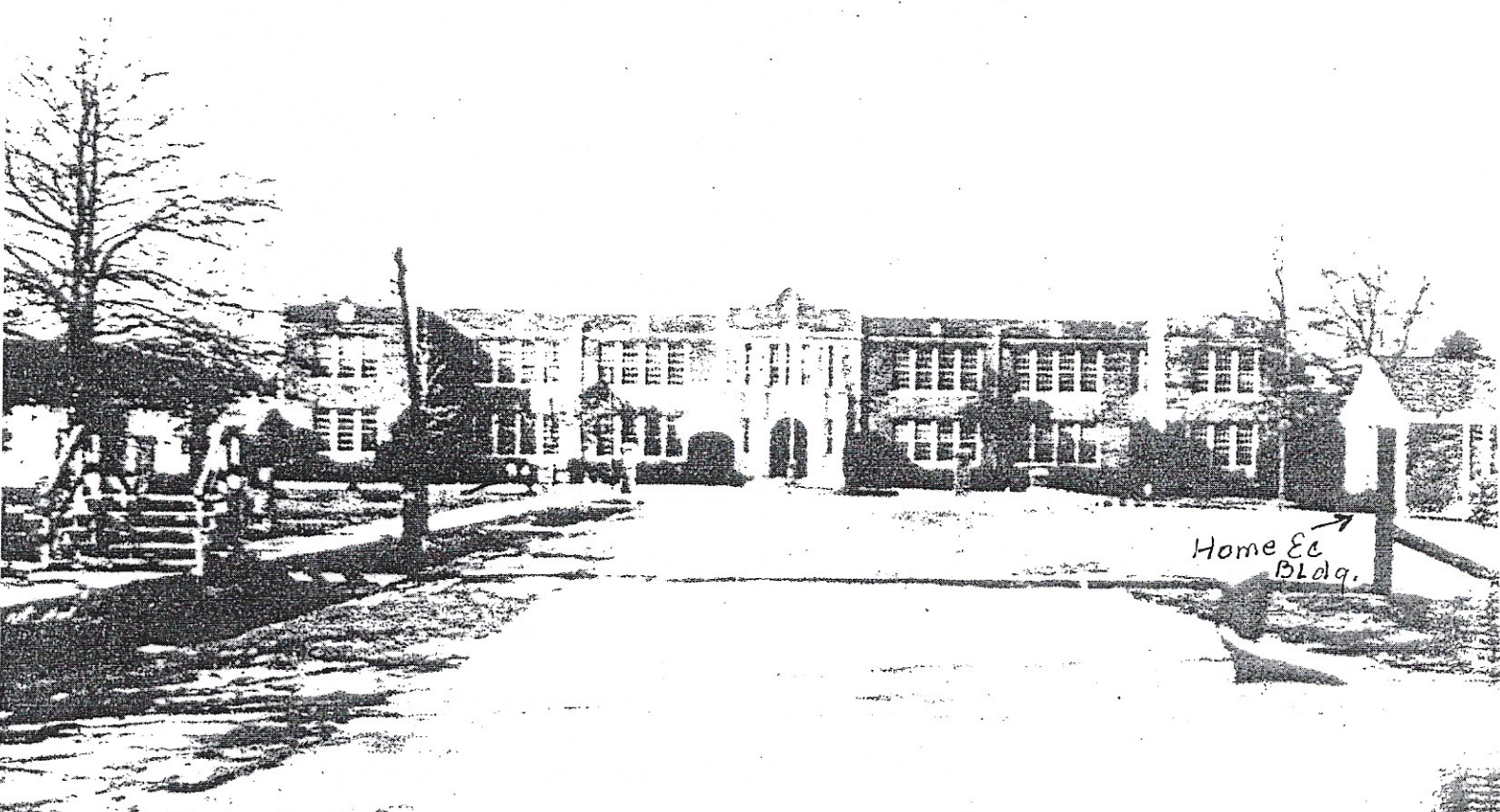
- ANTICHRESIS**—a legal paper at the time of the War Between the States by which a debtor pledges income from property to his creditor.
- ATAVUNCULUS**—the brother of a third-great grandfather, a fourth-great uncle. The term is sometimes seen in old Louisiana records.
- ATAVUS**—one's third-great grandfather.
- AVUNCULUS**—a maternal uncle; the brother of one's mother.
- BOUNDED TREE**—a tree which marked the boundary in old surveys; a boundary tree.
- CARTE DE VISITE**—calling cards with small photographs of the visitor, given as remembrances. Cartes de visite were widely used during the War Between the States and for thirty years afterward.
- CENOTAPH**—monument to person whose body is buried somewhere else, at sea or someplace unknown.
- CHARGER**—a large platter or flat wooden or metal dish, usually used for serving meat or poultry. Chargers are found listed as important possessions in many old inventories.
- COMMON LAW**—customs whose long usage have gained the strength of law. The laws of the U.S. and most of the states are based on British Common Law. Many of Louisiana's laws are based on the Napoleonic Code.
- CONSANGUINITY**—relationship of people of the same blood through ancestry or descendancy. Many marriages were prohibited on the grounds of consanguinity or too close a relationship.
- DIAPER**—linen woven into a floral pattern, also called a "napkin". In early inventories the term had nothing to do with a baby.
- DIGIT**—a measure of length of .75 inches, or the width of a man's finger.
- DISHERISON, DISINHERISON**—the legal act of being deliberately disinherited from an estate.
- ECTYPE**—a copy of a legal document or court order.
- EIGNE**—first born. The term is seen in old Louisiana records.
- ENTAILMENT**—a legal process no longer in use by which land was inherited only by a certain person and his descendants or heirs.
- ESCHEAT**—to revert to a prior owner, usually the government, because certain conditions were not fulfilled according to the grant or agreement, such as improving the property.
- ET AL**—(Latin) literally, and others. The term is seen in wills, property deeds, business agreements and other legal papers.
- ET UX or ET UXORIS**—(Latin) and husband and or wife. When the terms were used after a person's name, it denoted that he/she was married.
- EXTRACT**—a section of a document, letter or book which is taken verbatim from the original. This term is in contrast to "abstract" which means a condensed version of the information.
- FEME**—(French) female.
- FEME COVERT**—(French) married woman.
- FEME SOLE**—(French) single woman who was unmarried, divorced, widowed or a married woman, who by virtue of a prenuptial agreement, could make contracts and conduct legal and business matters. These terms are often seen in Louisiana documents.
- FILIUS**—a son.

Kinder High School

Story written By: Ethel Fontenot Sacker

The Way We Were

"Abracadabra" was the magical formula of the Gnostic religious sect of the second century used to invoke the help of benevolent spirits to ward off affliction.



Pictured above is the old Kinder High School as it looked to more than one generation of Kinder students. On the left is

the famous "stile" that kids crossed to get onto the campus. There was no stock law in Kinder and a cattle guard (in the foreground)

traversed the street and kept cattle and horses from going on campus. Also, janitor Oscar Ortego's horse roamed the campus and the

cattle guard kept her from leaving the schoolground. "Mr. Ortego" used the horse to pull a large mow-

ing machine with which he kept the grass trimmed on

Kinder High School

1931 - 1944

Written by: Ethel Fontenot Sacker

I started school in 1931 when we lived in the Little Mill settlement west of Kinder. By my second year, we had moved into town, in a small three room frame house next to Broussard's filling station, on the main highway as you came into town from the south. We were living with my mother's parents, the Bill Gordons. My mother and father were divorcing, so she moved in with her parents. It was one big family living in a little house; three rooms, not three bedrooms. There were beds in every room of the house, including the kitchen. My mother got a job as housekeeper for the Bill Kingery family, and helped her parents in exchange for taking care of her children. One of her brothers went into the CCC camps to help out. It was Depression times and jobs and money were scarce. My mother earned about two dollars a week, and worked all day. Milk cost ten cents a quart. I remember this, because I dropped one, on my way home from the store one day, and learned a valuable lesson on being careful with food when sent to the store.

After we moved into town, all the children went to school in Kinder. The school was all the way across town, from where we lived, and town students had to walk to school. Only the country students rode the busses. So we usually walked in groups, and there were many children walking along the way. It was very safe, as there were few cars then. We didn't even have guards at the street crossings. And of course, we had a chance to play along the way. I was very small for my age, and the walk was a long distance for me, but I never missed school unless I was sick.

Our Kinder High School was a large, two-story, red brick building, and combined the Elementary and High school; with the Elementary school occupying the first floor, and High school on the second floor. There was an Auditorium built onto the back, with a

stairway running along the side going up to the second floor. Only the high school students could use the stairs. The halls were dark and dreary, but our classrooms had glass windows, allowing much light to come in. We had no air-conditioning; windows were left open to let any breeze in, and in winter, we had steam radiators along the back wall of each classroom, to warm them.

On the first floor, there was a large stairway at each end of the hall. I used to dream of the day when I would be in high school and be allowed to run up and down those high stairs. It symbolized knowledge to me, and some mystery of things I did not understand as yet. Our janitor was a Mr. Oscar Ortego, and after putting some kind of oil on the floors, he would use a push broom to clean the wood floors. He had the respect of all the students, and we were always mindful of him.

I always loved school and learned early to appreciate books. The Library was one of my favorite places, although in Elementary school we had very little chance to use it. As I grew up, my mother would order books for us from the Sears, Roebuck catalogs. Perhaps twice a year she would get a Nancy Drew mystery book for my sister and me.

In my seventh year in school, I moved up to the second story of the Kinder School with my classmates. I had made it. What a thrill! There we could mix with all the high school students, climb those high stairways, and study in the library I loved so much. I read *The Secret Garden*, Pearl Buck's, *The Good Earth*, and *Dragon Seed*; *Grapes of Wrath*, and so many others. I most always had a book checked out to read at home, so many times I got into trouble with my mother, because I would rather read than do my chores.

We had our favorite groups in school to hang out with during recesses and lunch periods. Some of my close friends were; Dora Ortego, Lurline Moreau, Maxine Pitre, and Alice Ortego. Sometimes we would sit out on the grounds, under a tree, or on the steps,

waiting for the bell to ring, and we would share our secrets and dreams. In elementary school, my mother would send us to school with our lunches, many times consisting of peanut butter and syrup or apple butter. Later in high school, we ate in a small restaurant just off the grounds. In my last two years of high school, I could walk to town to Edith's café for my lunches. Hamburgers were ten cents, and a plate lunch cost twenty-five cents. If I bought a hamburger, I had enough money to buy a candy bar, and I loved those candy bars called Mounds, with chocolate-covered coconut in them.

My ninth grade teacher was Miss Myrtle Bacon. She was so strict, that most of us were a little afraid of her, including me. But I believe I liked her best, next to Mrs. Lerlind Hanchey. Miss Bacon was so smart, that I couldn't help but be in awe of her, and wish that I could somehow gain just some of her knowledge. She was one of the fairest teachers in the school. She and Mrs. Hanchey were inspirations for me in my high school years. Some of the other teachers were Mr. Doc Allen (Math & Algebra), and Mrs. Russell (Home Ec). Mr. Glen Hanchey was the Principal, a very stern and strict man. All our teachers had to have strict, moral conduct. Their private lives were the town's business, and they were held in high esteem by the town people.

I took Home Economics in high school instead of typing and business. We had a choice. In Home Economics, we had cooking and sewing classes, plus knitting sweaters and rolling bandages for the Red Cross to send to our service men. World War II had started in 1941, and there were strong feelings of patriotism. We had rationing, with food stamps to purchase certain food supplies that were short. Sugar was especially scarce and each family was allotted only so much. When I went into Nursing School, I had to bring my own sugar stamps for the school to use.

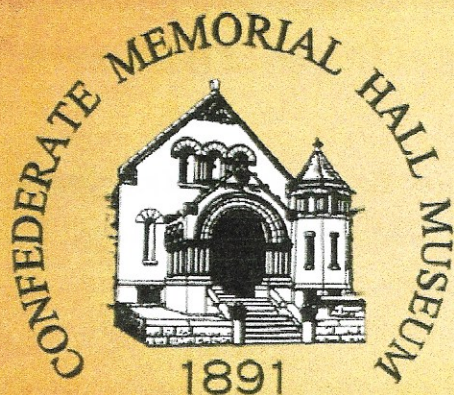
I have never forgotten my school years in Kinder High School. I went to school in the same building from my first year to graduation. It was torn down in later years, and I was

sad to see it go. It was so much a part of my younger years. It had help shape my mind, unfolded many mysteries, and helped me in my understanding of life, and relationships and interactions with my friends and classmates, that has lasted a lifetime. It had helped prepare me to face an unknown world, and to be a stronger and better person.

Thank you, Kinder High School.

LOUISIANA'S OLDEST MUSEUM

Confederate Memorial Hall Museum is located in New Orleans, Louisiana, containing historical artifacts related to the Confederate States of America and the American Civil War. It is historically known as "Memorial Hall". It was dedicated in January 1891 and it houses the second largest collection of Confederate Civil War items in the world. In the early days, the museum was a meeting hall for the Confederate soldiers of New Orleans, many of whom donated their war memorabilia to the museum. Included in the museum collection are many items donated by the Jefferson Davis family, including the Crown of Thorns woven by Pope Pius IX for Davis in the immediate post war period; the flag that the Tiger Rifles carried at the first Battle of Manassas, which is stained with the blood of Major CHATHAM ROBERDEAU WHEAT; the uniform of General P. G. T. BEAUGARD; a cannon and artifacts of the Washington Artillery; the sword of General ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON; 51 Confederate battle flags; 58 Confederate swords and sabers; 49 Confederate uniforms and hats; and numerous personal relics of Confederate soldiers. The museum building is known as the "Battle Abbey of the South" due to its elaborate stained glass windows and distinctive church-like architecture.



MISSION STATEMENT

MEMORIAL HALL IS A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO COLLECTING, PRESERVING, INTERPRETING AND EXHIBITING AUTHENTIC HISTORICAL MATERIAL OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. MEMORIAL HALL SEEKS TO BROADEN THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC BY PRESENTING IN A NON-IDEOLOGICAL WAY, THE TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF THOSE WHO HAVE GONE BEFORE, THAT REQUIRED COURAGE, PATRIOTISM AND DEVOTION TO DUTY.

HOW LIFE ONCE WAS

By

Zoe L. Reeves

Remember the old days, not so long ago; When you spoke of your boyfriend you called him your "Beau." Kids were more obedient, there were no "hippie" words. The old expression then: seen but not heard.

Ready-made food would have been considered a treat, as you buy it now, just thaw it and eat. A good many had never heard of a Cocktail Party. It was only hard work and eating hearty.

For women's lib, only turned up noses. The ladies then, pretty fair growing roses. Sunday's sermon was all fire and brimstone, that a lot felt lost when they got home. It was laborious to write a check. It was so seldom done, they were a total wreck.

Groceries was actually no problem then, you raised what you ate and divided with your kin. Wages were great at forty cents an hour. Some only hitched their wagon to go buy flour.

There were only forty-eight stars in the American flag, for a person to be able to brag. Men doubted there would be more, so many people as never before.

When someone died and was laid to rest, some walked to the funeral in their Sunday best. Model T needed only gas to run. People were their own best fun.

The years have gone by; Old timers had to die, Each providing their family share. It can't be too far away—We'll see them some day. I believe they all knew we care.

CONFEDERATE COOKING

Napoleon said that an army marches on its stomach. For Southerners...both soldiers and civilians...during the War Between the States, rations were often sparse. Farm labor was drastically decreased and imports were curtailed by the northern blockades. Many white men were off to war while slave labor was either freed or did not produce enough foodstuffs to feed the population. As a result, diets were monotonous and rarely balanced, with little or no meat or fresh vegetables. In the latter days of the war food became almost non-existent in some areas and only their ingenuity kept many people from starving.

High prices and shortages, combined with non-existent supplies of many items, forced southerners to use their creativity. "Creative cooking" was nothing new to the poorer classes, but almost everyone had to change their ways and adapt their recipes. Many of the not-so-long-ago frontier recipes were recreated in those desperate times as people looked to the forests and streams to provide sustenance.

Corn, acorns or pieces of dried pumpkin were parched, then boiled to produce a beverage that took the place of coffee. Various teas and tisanes were drunk. Teas were made from sassafras, leaves of raspberries and various herbs, as healing drinks, as well as soothing beverages. Soups and "long gravy" substituted for meals with meat entrees.

White bread and cakes became a thing of the past as the price of flour soared even higher and became ever rarer. Corn meal was substituted and corn pone, corn dodgers, ash cakes, johnnycakes, hoe cakes and light bread made from cornmeal became staples of the Southern diet. Corn pone was cornbread made into small loaves, and dodgers were small corn cakes that could easily fit into one's pocket while on a military expedition. Ash cake was made from corn meal and water, and perhaps an egg if one was available; it was rolled in small pieces and baked in the ashes. A johnnycake, sometimes called a journeycake, and a hoe cake were made from the same basic recipe, but the johnnycake was usually placed on a clean board in front of

the fire to bake, while a hoe cake was baked on the blade of a hoe. Light bread was cornmeal baked in a Dutch oven or skillet.

The forest was scoured for game, wild fruits, nuts and berries. A comb of honey was not only a sweet-treat, but was used to flavor almost everything. Wild greens, such as dandelions and wild lettuce, were eaten to help prevent scurvy. Tender leaves of the pokeweed, a plant that grows wild, were boiled as a spring time treat; however, the roots of the pokeweed were poisonous so care had to be taken not to gather the greens down to the roots. Fish, crabs and shellfish were taken from local streams, and the banks of rivers often produced wild rice. Nothing in nature's cupboard was overlooked as a food source.

According to Confederate records, the daily ration of a marching or fighting soldier during the first year of the war was one pint of corn meal and one-quarter pound of bacon. In addition to these, when the soldier was in camp he was issued one-quarter pound of sugar or a half-pint of molasses, three-quarters of a pound of black-eyed peas, one ounce of salt and one-eighth of a pound of soap. On Christmas Day a "jigger" of whiskey was added to his rations. Meat, both beef and pork, was inferior and could not be kept long. Sometimes food issues consisted mainly of "sow-belly" (salted pork) or "salt horse" (pickled beef) and were supplemented by anything they could find...berries, game (such as squirrels or duck), a stray cow or pig, wild onions or fish. Sometimes soldiers found fresh vegetables and eggs as they foraged around the countryside.

A Confederate doctor, John H. Claiborne wrote, "Rations were light, provisions of all sorts scarce...Cut off by the blockade from foreign supplies, we were dependent upon home resources, already over-taxed and imperfect, for almost everything. Only cornmeal, peas and sorghum were plentiful." Sorghum, known as "long sweetening" took the place of the highly priced and unavailable sugar in coffee and recipes. Coffee was non-existent; substitutes were made from a variety of things, such as parched rye, dried sweet potatoes and roasted acorns.

The diet of cornbread and dried beans and peas was the mainstay of the army; it was coarse food but did not lack in nutrients. When they could not risk fires to cook, the

soldiers merely reached into their pockets for a handful of parched corn or "goober peas" (peanuts), supplemented by a strip of jerky.

As the war progressed and food became scarcer. The affluent classes of the South who had once looked down on such foods as sow-belly, pigs' feet and cracklings as unpalatable, were even glad to get such indelicate food. In fact, southern cooks learned to cook many things in many new ways. Few recipes were handed down from that time, as everyone had to "make do" with whatever ingredients they could find. The starving southerners learned to cook and eat anything that did not eat them first!!!

Information for this article taken from KINFOLKS vol 24 No. 3- 2000

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Every day thoughtless or careless people are destroying valuable and irreplaceable books and records in the name of progress. They may be putting the records online or microfilming them, but who knows how long this technology will survive. Without the proper machines to read the records, and without electricity, all the data and knowledge is lost. Original records are irreplaceable. Make every effort to preserve original records and good old books for the future.

.....

THE WORD which means those who are related to you through your father's side of the family is "agnate". Those related to you through your mother's side of the family are described as "enate". *The Family Tree*

.....

HEREDITY IS A MATTER OF HAND-ME-DOWN GENES.

GENEALOGY QUOTES / HUMOR / WIT & WISDOM

HEREDITY—BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES What is called my character, or nature, is made up of infinite particles of inherited tendencies from my ancestors — those whose blood runs in my veins. A little seed of laziness comes from this grandfather, and of prodigality from that other one. One of them may have been a moody person and a pessimist; while another was of a jovial nature who always saw the sunny side of every event. One may have had a most satisfactory life as a philosopher; while another ambitious one never was contented with actual conditions, whatever they were. Some remote grandmother, perhaps, has stamped me with a fear of dogs, and love of horses. There may be in me a bit of outlawry from some pirate forefather and a dash of piety from one who was a saint. . . .

My so-called peculiarities; my gestures, my ways and my mannerisms, I borrowed from all, without exception. So everything in me passes on through my children. I am sewn between ancestry and posterity. I am a drop of water in the flowing river of time; a molecule in a mountain; a cell in a great family tree.

As we enter life we find all these fears and fancies; likes and dislikes; dispositions and temperament already made in the human beehive, and crawl into them; so that they become a part of our frame of mind and body.

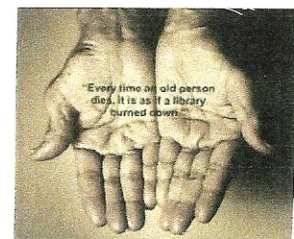
This is our birthmark; this is our heritage.

The application for a death certificate you want insists that you provide the maiden name of the deceased's mother — which is exactly what you don't know and is the reason you are trying to get the death certificate in the first place.

LOCKHORNS



The biggest lie I tell myself is "I don't need to write that down, I'll remember it."



Quote: "Every time an old person dies, it is as if a library burned down." #quote #genealogy

QUERY FORM

Date: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ St: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ E-mail: _____

Please type or print clearly all information. Use a separate form for each person you are seeking information on. Please capitalize the last name of each person you are seeking information on. Fill in all the applicable blanks. If not applicable, place a dash in that space. Place a question mark where the information is speculative. Use "ca" for any date that is approximate or a good guess.

Subject's name: _____

Date and place of birth: _____

Date and place of death: _____

Father's name: _____

Father's birth year: _____ Death year: _____

Mother's maiden name: _____

Mother's birth year: _____ Death year: _____

Spouse's name: (Maiden name): _____

Spouse's date and place of birth: _____

Spouse's date and place of death: _____

Date and place of Wedding: _____

Subject's children: _____

Subject's siblings: _____

Subject's places(s) of residence: _____

Subject's military service: _____

Any additional information on subject: _____

Queries are free to all members. Non-member fee is \$3.00 per Query.

Send Queries to: Allen Genealogical and Historical Society, P. O. Box 789, Kinder, Louisiana 70648

2014 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

TO: ALLEN GENEALOGICAL and HISTORICAL SOCIETY

P. O. BOX 789

KINDER, LA. 70648

NEW _____ RENEWAL _____

\$15.00/ Individual Per year

NAME _____
First Middle/Maiden Last

MAILING ADDRESS _____

City State Zip Code

PHONE NO. _____

E-MAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL): _____

QUERY(S) You wish published in *CROSSROADS*. Please include names, dates, locations, and information desired for each query.

I am willing to contribute Articles for *CROSSROADS* _____

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My Family Lineage

B. _____
M. _____
D. _____

B. _____
M. _____
D. _____

B. _____
M. _____
D. _____

B. _____
M. _____
D. _____

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M. _____
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