THE DOCK C .-- ELLA F. LORD FAMILY

Dock C. Lord and Ella Eva Fogleman had married February 6, 1890, at the Fogleman home, with the Rev. A. J. Smart, pastor of Bethel Baptist Church, officiating. The groom was nearly twenty-one and the bride a little over eighteen.

The land given to Dock--jointly with his sister Lorena and brother Henry--was across Patroon Bayou south of the Lord home place. Dock might have had his allotment in the fertile Bayou Boeuf land near Cheneyville, Louisiana, but it was subject to overflow (above, page 16)² and anyway, perhaps both Ella and Dock preferred to make their home in the area where they had grown up. They first lived in a small house near Patroon Bayou and two children were born to them at this place: Leroy Edwin (Roy), November 15, 1890; and Clyde Willis, February 22, 1893.

In September, 1893, Henry Lord deeded his one-third interest in the joint allotment across the bayou to Dock Lord and Mack Bragg, Lorena's husband, and Dock and Mack at the same time exchanged this tract of land with their Uncle Nathan (Nath) Chambers for 200 acres adjacent to and west-northwest of the old Lord (now Miller) home place. This land was divided by agreement between Dock Lord and Mack Bragg, but they continued to own it jointly until December, 1900, when they executed a partition deed apportioning to each 100 acres. It was hill land with a little bottom along a branch that flowed through it. On the crest of a hill Dock Lord built a frame house about three-quarters of a mile northwest of his parents' old home. Before moving to the place the family lived for perhaps as much as a year in Alonzo ("Cousin Lonsey") Wright's house on the road between the old Lord (Miller) place and the upper Patroon bridge. They moved into the new house probably in 1894 (see map page 7).4

The well dug there was not very satisfactory, and water was carried in buckets from a good spring down on the branch three or four hundred yards away. The washing was done at the spring, where the wash-pot was used to boil the clothes in water with home-made lye soap and the battling-block (a smoothly-sawed stump) and paddle were used to loosen the dirt on the clothes before washing them by hand in tubs. A fine peach orchard was soon producing, and more land was cleared and put into cultivation. Two mules, Tom and Beck, were used in the plowing and wagoning. There was a prolonged drought in 1896. The crops almost failed and this was for a long time thereafter called "that dry year." A twenty-acre tract of the northern part of the land was allotted to Ella's parents and the Fogleman house was built on it (above, page 30). The Dock Lord place

¹ List of births, deaths and marriages.

² Conveyance Records, Sabine County, Texas, Vol. G, p. 129; Land Survey Map of Sabine County, Texas: Statements of D. C. Lord; Irene Lord to the author, June 9, 1972.

³ Statements of Ella F. and D. C. Lord: <u>Conveyance Records</u>, Vol. 23, p. 93, Vol. 10, p. 533, Vol 19, p. 543, Vol. 0, pp. 484, 487; Land Survey Man.

⁴ Recollections of the author: Statements of Ella F. Lord. Alonzo Wright's wife, Mary Jane Bennett, was a first cousin of G. W. and Martha Lord's children (Affidavit of Heirship of Allen Chambers and Wife, Conveyance Records, Vol. 11, p. 361, Vol. 20, pp. 102,103).

was thus reduced to about eighty acres,5

Some hired labor was occasionally employed. An old ex-slave Negro couple, "Uncle Ike and Aunt Sylvie," helped a little, Sylvie in the house work and Ike in the field. Members of the Fogleman family worked as hired hands in hoeing and cotton-picking. For a year or two, probably 1898 and 1899, Louis Fogleman lived with and worked for his brother-in-law and sister for \$10 per month. He said Dock and Ella fed him twice at night (supper and breakfast) and once in the daytime! While he was there they decided to smoke cob pipes, and bought a pound of topacco. Very little of it was ever used.

The post office, Time, was in Emmett Bennett's store about a mile and a quarter to the northwest and Bennett was the postmaster. Another store, Ernest Alford's, was at least twice as far away southeast, and the village of Milam about eight miles distant south-southeast. The nearest railroad town to which they might take their cotton and shop was Robeline, Louisiana, forty miles away on the Texas and Pacific, until 1898 when the Kansas City Southern Railroad was built through, bringing Zwolle on that line within about fifteen miles.7

Dock Lord was not a member of the church when he married. Within the year he was converted under the preaching of the Rev. Smart, and himself soon felt the call to preach. Brother Smart encouraged and counseled and did much to get him started in the ministry. Bock was ordained about 1896, and he pastored some churches. Dock and Ella apparently were members of Friendship Baptist Church beyond the village of Sexton for some years following March, 1894.9

Meantime, more children were born into the family: Martha Irene (named after her grandmothers, but called Sister), August 11, 1895: Anna Corene (later changed to Corinne, called Cora), December 26, 1897; and Leonard Doyle (nicknamed Rube), September 18, 1900. By this time Roy and Clyde were large enough to help some in the field. In play they, and the others as they became large enough, were often at their Fogleman grandparents' home with the uncles and aunts and cousin, Will. The Lord children also played with their Bragg and Miller cousins. Clyde caused his mother much uneasiness by his tree-climbing, and once fell from a tree. 10

By sometime in 1901 Dock and Ella Lord were planning to move to Louisiana. Dock's father and mother, his sister Lizzie and brother Henry had moved to South Louisiana several years earlier (above, page 16, 17). and the connections that Ella's brothers, John and Louis, were making with kindred in that state (above, page 33) perhaps stimulated even more Ella's and Dock's interest in moving. The desirability of more fertile land also

⁵ Statements of D. C. and Ella F. Lord; Recollections of the author; Conveyance Records, Vol. 19, p. 541, Vol. P, p. 607. The battling-block was discontinued a few years later when rub-boards came into use.

⁶ Statements of D. C. Lord and Louis Fogleman: Recollections of the author.

⁷ Statements of D. C. Lord; Recollections of the author. As a boy Dock Lord wagoned a great deal, hauling cotton from his father's gin to Robeline and merchandise on the return trip to his father's store (Statements of D. C. Lord).

⁸ Statements of D. C. and Ella F. Lord.

⁹ Statements of John Fogleman; Recollections of the author; Bethel (New Hope) Church Record.

¹⁰ List of births and deaths; Recellections of the author.

probably played a part in their decision.

Either in person or by correspondence they arranged with Lige Fogleman's cousin, the Rev. John F. Shaw of Ville Platte, St. Landry Parish, to rent land and live in his home. The Lord family was to occupy one side of the spacious house, the Shaw family the other side, and they would both use the kitchen and dining space. The barn space was also to be apportioned between them. Louis Fogleman, recently married, also rented part of the Shaw land and he and Lula were to live in a tenant house on the place. 11

The Lord family moved about the first of 1902, having sold their place in Texas to E. R. (Ide) Russell. The mother and all the children except Clyde went by train from Robeline to Cheneyville, and the father and Clyde, having gone on by wagon, were to meet them there. The trip by wagon was, however, slower than anticipated, and Ella with four children, one of them (Leonard) a baby, waited in the Cheneyville depot about two days, through at least one night. The weather was very cold and she finally arranged to go to a nearby home. The whole family traveled the remainder of the way to Ville Platte in the covered wagon. 12

Sharing the living quarters did not work satisfactorily. John Shaw and his wife, Sarah Doucet Shaw, were elderly, and with them lived Mrs. Shaw's old maid sister, Theresa (Therese), and part of the time their brother, Pierre Doucet. Two families in one kitchen and dining room was inconvenient for both and the children especially got on the nerves of the old people. When the Shaw family wanted to conceal what they were saying, they spoke in French. The Lords could not resort to an unknown tongue. Louis Fogleman also found his situation unsatisfactory, and sometime in the summer sold his crop to his brother-in-law Dock and moved away.

One compensating feature of the year at Ville Platte was the school. Although Roy and Clyde had gone to school a little in east Texas, the short school session, inefficient teaching and molestation of older boys had combined to hardly give them a start. At Ville Platte under the principalship of Ernest E. Ortego and the efficient teaching of Miss Betty Tatman, Roy at age eleven, Clyde nine, and Irene between six and seven, began to learn and play on the school ground with the French children.

The people were predominantly Catholic, but the few Baptists in the area held services in a meeting house on the Shaw place. There were not many opportunities for Dock Lord to preach.

In the summer of 1902 after the crop was laid by, the Lord family went by wagon back to east Texas to get their cattle and visit the Fogleman kin. John and Louis Fogleman also made the trip, by buggy, about the same time to visit their family. While at the Fogleman home together, a photograph was taken of the Fogleman and Dock Lord families. The cattle were rounded up, probably a dozen or more, and with the help of neighbors, started and driven onto the ferry boat at nearby Chambers' Ferry to cross the Sabine River. After reaching Blue Lake, a mile or so on the Louisiana side, Dock Lord and his son Clyde, on horses, drove the cattle and Roy drove the wagon team that carried the other members of the family. They were on the road ten days, camping out at night in places where water could be found. 13

¹¹ Recollections of the author. John Shaw's mother was a sister of Elijah Fogleman's father (Ella F. Lord to the author, March 22, 1950).

¹² Recollections of Irene Lord, and of the author; Account related by Ella F. Lord. The 80-acre place was sold to Ide Russell for \$360 (Conveyance Records, Vol. 19, p. 541).

¹³ Recollections of the author. Several of the Fogleman and Lord families nave copies of the photograph taken in 1902.



THE DOCK C.--ELLA F. LORD AND ELIJAH L. (LIGE)--IRENE M. FOGLEMAN FAMILIES (In 1902)

Seated: Ella, Leonard & Dock Lord, Irene, Elijah (Lige) & John Fogleman; on ground: Irene & Corinne Lord, Willie (Will) Neal; standing: Roy Lord, Nin, Alpha, Louis & Birta Fogleman, Clyde Lord

After the crop was gathered the family moved, about the turn of the year, to a Bayou Boeuf farm owned by Dave Knoll about three miles northwest of Bunkie, near the southeast corner of Rapides Parish. The tenant house was back a mile or so from the road along the bayou and nearly a half-mile south-west of the railroad. The only close neighbor was Dave Knoll's son Ernest and his family. The Bennett store on the Bunkie-Chenevville road was close enough for some shopping.

The land was fertile, making a bale or more of cotton per acre without fertilizer. Some cotton of the preceding season in an adjoining field was never picked. The year 1903, however, was unfavorable, it is thought due to excessive rain, and the yield was not so large.

The Lord children went to school for a few months at a one-room school on Bayou Boeuf, taught by Miss Laura Clock of Cheneyville. They also attended a Sunday School conducted part of the time at this schoolhouse, and perhaps occasionally preaching services. There were no regular church services nearer than Bunkie, three miles by road. This was not too far to go by wagon had it not been for the social barrier between townspeople and country farmers, especially farm tenants. Although Dock Lord probably did not feel socially at ease in a town church, his desire to be in worship services was such that he attended the Bunkie Baptist Church rather regularly. His family usually stayed at home if there was no Sunday School at the schoolhouse. Roy and Clyde played on Sundays along the railroad track, and climbed box cars on a switch track up near the bayou. The mother of the family was kept at home by the coming of another child into the family. On July 29, 1903, Roberta Lillian (Later nicknamed Bobbie), was born. 14

One year was also enough at this place, and the family next moved to a farm on Bayou Rapides, owned by DeWitt James, Sr. The place was six miles from Boyce and within about two miles of Swann's store (near the present Hot Wells). A family named Torris lived nearby and on the opposite side of the bayou atop a high hill was a house of six or seven stories in which lived the Len Ball family.

The school, taught by Ben Parker, was about a mile down and across the bayou. There were no religious services near and the Lord family attended a church several miles distant in the hill country north of Bayou Rapides, thought to have been Hemphill Church in the community of that name.

Bayou Rapides was convenient for fishing, but a hazard for small children. Once while some of the lord children were playing on and around the footbridge, Leonard, who was four in September of that year, fell into the bayou. Irene ran calling their mother who came running and into the water to rescue the little boy, by this time several yards downstream. Roy was now above thirteen, Clyde eleven, and both had been for two or three years regular field hands. The land was not as fertile as that of Bayou Boeuf and was badly infested with nutgrass (also called coco). In addition to the mules, Tom and Beck, the family had a big razor-back grey horse which was sometimes hard to restrain. One day perhaps at noon Clyde got on old Grey away back in the field with only a burlap sack to cushion his back and ribs. The animal struck a brisk trot which was soon a furious run for a

¹⁴ Recollections of the author; Irene Lord to the author, Jan. 11, 1971; List of births and deaths.

¹⁵ Irene Lord to the author, Jan. 11, 1971, and interview, May 7, 1971; Recollections of the author. Roy and Clyde played with Len Ball's son Tommy, but felt sorry for him as the boy was not allowed to go barefooted (Recollections of the author).

half-mile or more to the front gate, in spite of the frantic "whoas" and tight rein of the rider. The sack was lost on the way and this enabled the boy to clench his legs more firmly into old Grey's ribs and stay on untill he charged up to the gate and stopped. 16

The Lord family had made two moves back toward the hills and at the end of 1904 made the third, this time into the hills of northwest Louisiana. Dock and Ella Lord had been reared in a hilly area and he now knew from experience that there would be more opportunities for him to preach among the numerous Baptists of the hill country. On a prospecting trip, Lord rented a farm on the border of Natchitoches Parish, in Wallace Community, which lay chiefly in the adjoining area of southeast De Soto Parish. The farm, owned by Harrison Bartlett, was adjacent to the Burrell (Burl) Arnold place across the parish line, and within a mile and a quarter of Mineral Post Office. The nearest town was Sodus (Pleasant Hill), about seven miles distant in Sabine Parish.

The Lord family moved to the Bartlett place about the first of 1905. The trip from Bayou Rapides was made by covered wagon, Roy and Clyde walking and driving the cattle. The family was on the road about a week, camping wherever a place could be found, one night in an abandoned house, out of which some goats ran when the mother of the family was entering it at dusk dark! The final part of the journey had to be made on a Sunday, and the road taken passed the Negro school, "Egypt." Thinking this was the white school, the Lord children would have gone the following Monday to Egypt had they not been piloted to Wallace School by Burl Arnold, Jr. 17

The Lord children played with the Arnolds: Burl, Lillie ("Keed") and Maggie, and with the Hodges, Stapletons and Buckleys, children of tenants on the Arnold place. The best neighbors, however, were the elderly Sam Howell and wife. Unknown as he was in Sodus, Dock Lord had to give a lien on his mules to get credit for the season with a merchant. He made arrangements with J. B. (Tie Jim) Brown. Someone said later that had he bought a crosscut saw and broadaxe to make crossties, Tie Jim would have given him credit without question! 18

The family attended and affiliated with Wallace Baptist Church, and Dock Lord was called as pastor for the next church year, 1905-06. He baptised his sons, Roy and Clyde, that year. Lord was again pastor of the home church at least a part of 1913 and $1921.^{19}$

Toward the end of 1905 Dock and Ella Lord took steps toward securing a permanent home in Wallace Community. They contracted with Quincy Gregory for his 80-acre place about a mile west of the main Wallace road. It was good hill land with some bottom ground along Little Wallace Bayou, much of the land not yet cleared. The Lord family moved to the place at the beginning of 1906, but the purchase was not consumated until 1908.20 The location of the

¹⁶ Recollections of the author.

¹⁷ Recollections of the author; Account related by Ella F. Lord.

¹⁸ Recollections of the author; Statements of Corinne Lord Bedell and John Reding.

¹⁹ Recollections of the author; Minutes of North Sabine Raptist Association, 1913, 1921, statistical tables; Wallace Church Record, 1918-22.

²⁰ Recollections of the author; <u>Conveyance Records</u>, DeSoto parish, Mansfield, La., Vol. 23, p. 80. The purchase price was \$576.66, to be paid off in five years (<u>Conveyance Record</u>).

place back in the woods Wasa, however, unfavorable for the Lords, who were not forward socially. The Gregory family lived in 1906 on the adjoining farm to the north and were intimate friends. They moved at the end of the year to a farm on the Wallace road, and Willie Peacock and family moved on the nearby place. W. R. Brittain bought it from Peacock in 1914 and Brittain and wife then lived there several years. The elderly Onesimus (Neeser) Buckliew and wife and their son William and family lived nearly a halfmile to the east. Later Lee Buckliew and family moved to this place. Although the Lord children had friends, it was not convenient for them to attend social activities. Their above-average capacity for school work, however, gave them some recognition. They inherited this capacity more from their mother, who somewhat over-shadowed her husband, though he was a man of average ability. Both were deeply devoted to their family. Their austere outlook on life and the stress and strain of making a living robbed them of much of the joy of living. 21

The credit system reduced the farmers to near-peonage. They bought their supplies from the merchant who agreed to furnish them for the crop season. The prices charged were a good deal higher than those one would pay if he had money to shop around, and a 10 percent carrying charge was added to the credit price. At the end of the season the cotton was sold to the merchant and if it did not bring enough to pay all the store account, the farmer was obligated to trade with the same merchant the next year. The Lord family traded with the Tom Hardee-P.C. Gaddis store from about 1908 until those merchants separated in 1921, and then with the Hardee 'Company.²²

The cotton boll weevil came into that area about 1905 or 1906, and by 1908 was greatly reducing the yield of cotton. In addition to current supplies, Dock Lord had payments to make on the purchase of his place. Trying to make ends meet, he put into cultivation more than his work force could keep up with, and consequently the crop would get much in the grass. This worried Lord and with the pressure of his obligations affected his disposition to some extent. More land was cleared and brought into cultivation, and for two or three years additional land was rented. In the late winter or early spring a "log-rolling" was held to pile the fallen timber that had to be burned. The logs were sawed into convenient lengths, and about fifteen men invited to come and help pile the logs, carrying them with strong hickory "handsticks". Neighboring women came in to help prepare a big dinner for the day. Rail fences also were extended, until in later years when more wire was used.²³

The father and Roy did most of the plowing using the mules, Sam and Jack. Clyde, Irene and Corinne constituted the hoe gang until Leonard also

²¹ Observations and recollections of the author; Conveyance Records, Vol. 21 23, p. 310, Vol. 36, p. 311. Ella F. Lord took a special interest in and tried to give recognition to socially backward people. She would talk to them on the churchyard after services, and invite them home with her family for dinner (Recollections).

²² Interviews with Otho and Dewey Gregory, Pleasant Hill, La.; Amos Barron, Natchez, Miss., to the author, Mar. 25, 1961; Recollections of the author

²³ Recollections of the author. Six acres were rented from Bob Bufkin in 1911 and planted in cotton. Later some land was rented from Joe Spinks in Big Wallace bottom, and corn grown on it.

was large enough. Clyde was an under-sized boy, weakened much of the time by indigestion until after the hookworm eradication campaign in the schools, 1911-12. Meantime, others were growing up. The last two of the children were born into the family here: Lawrence Oran, August 15, 1906; and Valrey Leon (later changed to Louis), November 19, 1911. As the older brothers and sisters grew to maturity and left, Roberta (Bobbie), Lawrence and Valrey became the hoe hands. A congenital heart irregularity made it difficult for Bobbie to stand hard field work. In 1917 Dock Lord bought a young pair of mules, Red and Rhodie, which lasted the remainder of his farming days. The family also had a large horse, Dallas. 24

Along with the days of hard labor there was some time for spiritual and cultural concerns: The father led the family, at least part of the time, in Bible reading and prayer at night; there were church services on Sundays and in the summer "protracted" (revival) meetings; school attendance, except in the cotton-picking season in the fall and the crop-starting season in the

spring; and a little time for hunting, fishing and swimming.

The outstanding school principal, who developed Wallace into a high school, was Willie Strother, 1908-12. The Lord children had good records in school. Clyde, who was a little slower in perception than most of the others but worked harder, won two medals at the parish literary and athletic rallies, perhaps because the competition was not too strong. He placed first in declamation, 1914, in debating, 1916, and third in the half-mile race, 1915. Corinne Lord won second place in spelling, 1913 or 1914. Irene, Corinne, Clyde, Roberta and Lawrence graduated from Wallace High School, and Valrey from Poland High School in Rapides Parish. Roy's last schooling, 1911-12, was under his uncle John Fogleman in the Gates School near Pollock, Louisiana. Leonard went to work in the oil field without finishing high school. While their family was still young, about 1908, Dock and Ella Lord bought a reed organ. The father and several of the children played it to some extent. Clyde played the fiddle but never developed high skill. 25

Dock C. Lord never had any teaching for the ministry, except some informal instruction given by the Rev. H. R. Holcomb at Mansfield to the preachers of the surrounding area. Lord's preparation consisted mainly of his study of the Bible, B. H. Carroll's commentaries, some other books and his discussions with other preachers. In addition to Carroll's commentaries he had Edwin W. Rice, Commentary on Matthew, William O. Carver, The Acts of the Apostles, three or four books on prayer, three on salvation or evangelism, other theological and devotional books and several histories. Lord studied his Bible and other books at night after working all day, and whenever the opportunity came sat up late talking theology with a visiting preacher or with "Grandpa" Ferdinand Thornton, who was as well-versed as any preacher in the area. 26

The churches pastored by Lord, and most others of his time, had preaching only on one Saturday and Sunday of the month. He would work Saturday

26 H. R. Holcomb was for years pastor of the First Baptist Church, Mansfield, La. Some of Lord's books were acquired after his active ministry was

over.

²⁴ Recollections of the author; List of births and deaths.

²⁵ Recollections of the author; Interview with Irene Lord, May 7, 1971; and with Willie K. Fogleman, Nov. 10, 1971; Corinne L. Bedell to the author, Jan. 24, 1973.

morning, saddle his male or horse after dinner and ride sometimes twenty miles or more to some church, preach twice, arrive back home late Sunday night, and be in the field to plow again early Monday morning, August he was away from home some weeks in revival meetings. Preschers



THE DOCK LORD FAMILY HOME



THE FAMILY (about 1917)

In front: Roberta, Lawrence & Valrey Lord; Back row: Roy & Corinne Lord, Birta F. Miller, Nin Fogleman, Ella F., Dock C. & Leonard Lord (Irene & Clyde Lord absent)



31 Recollection DOCK LORD PLOWING WITH HIS MULES, "RED' AND "RHODIE"

morning, saddle his mule or horse after dinner and ride sometimes twenty miles or more to some church, preach twice, arrive back home late Sunday night, and be in the field to plow again early Monday morning. In July and August he was away from home some weeks in revival meetings.27 Preachers were paid very little, and Lord received among the least. He was not concerned about that, and was pained when John Reding once suggested that he should not go to Rocky Springs Church in Sabine Parish for what they were paying. Rocky Springs probably paid him a little in 1909, 1911 and 1912, years in which no salary was reported. In 1910 Lord's salary from that church was \$35, and in 1921 it was \$40. The salaries paid to Lord within the dozen years, 1909-21, by seven different churches for which records are available, ranged from nothing reported to \$67, with the exception of Wallace Church, which paid him \$85.50 for nine months as interim pastor in 1921. Arbor Springs near Pleasant Hill, paying \$67, was the only one of the others to pay more than \$50 annual salary. The revival meeting preacher sometimes received more than the pastor's salary for the year. 28

It is not known whether all the annual payments on the purchase of the Lord place were made by November 1913, as provided by the contract, but they probably were not all paid in full by that time, for the mortgage was not canceled until December, 1917.29 A little over a year later, in February, 1919, Dock Lord mortgaged his place again to the Federal Land Bank, for a loan of \$650 at 5-1/2 percent interest, to be paid off in thirty-five years.30

In the 1920's with only the two youngest of their children yet at home, the mother in poor health and at home alone much of the time, it appeared more and more advisable that the Lord family find a less isolated place, on a public road nearer to neighbors and church. After the father had looked around and failed to find a suitable place in the surrounding area, Irene and Clyde Lord sought a location in the country around Alexandria, Louisiana. Finally in 1926 they bought a twenty-acre farm from L. M. Nabours, principal of the Poland High School in Rapides Parish. It was within about a half-mile of the school and Red River (later Poland) Baptist Church. The move was made to this place about the first of 1927.31

This proved not to be a very satisfactory location. The land was near the Red River where earlier overflows had left deposits of river sand in some places and these had little fertility. The ground was badly infested with grass, and the mules, Red and Rhodie, were hardly big enough for the heavy plowing. Moreover, there were few opportunities for Dock Lord to preach in the surrounding area. Louisiana College was near and the people preferred younger preachers with some college education. Lord was now fifty-eight, and with the exception of one or two meetings in North Louisiana and a little

²⁷ Minutes of the North Sabine Association, statistical tables, 1905-24; Recollections of the author. D. C. Lord often knelt and prayed between the plow handles before starting work in the morning.

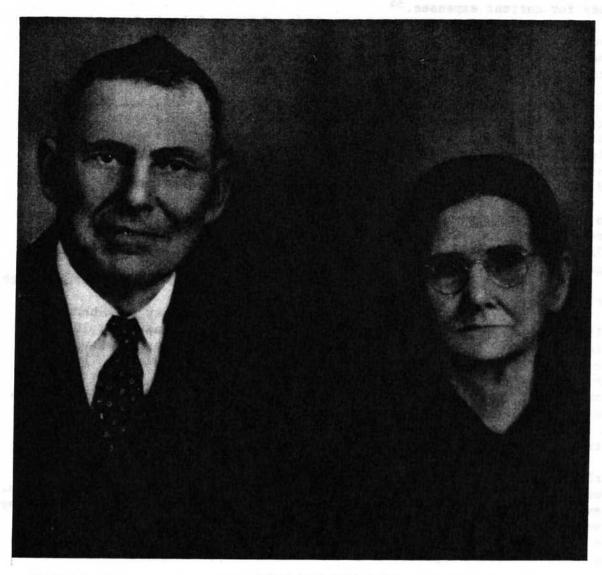
²⁸ Statement of John Reding, Aug., 1960; Minutes of North Sabine Association, 1909-21, statistical tables; Wallace Church Minutes, Jan. 16, 1921, Church Record, 1918-22.

²⁹ Mortgage Record, De Soto Parish, Mansfield, La., cancellation, Dec. 28, 1917.

³⁰ Federal Land Bank Mortgage Record, (Mansfield, La.), Book I, p. 197. The Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916 enabled farmers to borrow up to 50 percent of the value of their land and 20 percent of the value of improvements (Arthur C. Bining and Philip S. Klein, A History of the United States [New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1951], Vol. II, p. 353).

³¹ Recollections of the author; interview with Irene Lord, May 7, 1971.

preaching at Pine Grove Church in Ruby Community across the river, his ministerial call thereafter was exercised only in teaching a men's Sunday School class. This he did very acceptably for years, as long as he was physically able. Dock and Ella Lord celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary on February 6, 1940.32



DOCK AND ELLA LORD (about 1938)

Dock Lord's years of hard labor in northwest Louisiana, particularly some heavy lifting in hauling lumber and crossties, perhaps had hastened the development of angina, which was troubling him to some extent by the time the family moved to Poland. This heart ailment increased and by 1942 rendered him unable to work.33 Meantime, much-needed financial assistance

³² Knowledge of the author; Interview with Irene Lord; Alexandria Daily Town Talk, Feb. 15, 1940.

³³ Interview with Irene Lord; Statements of Ella F. Lord; Recollections of the author.

had come in 1937 from an oil lease of \$35 per acre on the old eighty-acre home place in De Soto Parish. This enabled Lord to pay off the balance of the long-term loan from the Federal Land Bank, and also have some additional money for current expenses. 34

A few years after the purchase of the place at Poland, Irene bought Clyde's half-interest, made improvements on the house, and, having becom home demonstration agent of Rapides Parish, moved into the home with her parents in 1940. She built a new house in 1945. The mother fell and broke her left hip in 1947 and was never able to walk again, but could move around in her wheelchair. The father's angina became more and more severe until he died, February 14, 1948. About a week before his death, Roy and family moved into a house that Irene had erected nearby on the place, to help in taking care of the parents. The frail mother lived several years longer, declining in strength until she died, September 5, 1954. Dock C. and Ella F. Lord were buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Pineville, Louisiana.35 At the time of his death Dock Lord was survived by one brother, George, and two sisters, Lorena and Rosanna (above, pages 23-26). All of Ella Fogleman Lord's sisters had preceded her in death, Nin having passed on, October 6, 1951. The two brothers, John and Louis, lived on for years longer (above, pages 45.46).36

Dock and Ella Lord's children had continued longer, on the average, with

their parents than those of most families.

Roy Lord was about twenty-five when he began work away from home as an oilfield "rough-neck." He was drafted into the army on September 19, 1917, after the United States entered World War I. Roy served as a wagoner in the Supply Company, 156th Infantry Regiment, 39th Army Division. His unit arrived in France on September 3, 1918, but his assignment did not involve combat duty. Roy's outfit shipped back to the United States in April, 1919, and he was discharged on May 22. Roy returned to oilfield work and was in it most of the time until he and Lurline Davis of Pelican, Louisiana, married, January 29, 1931.37

Roy and Lurline lived on and farmed the old Lord home place, 1931-36. Early in 1937 they rented a place a few miles from Pelican known as the "Goat Ranch." There Roy farmed and had a log truck, operated by a hired man. They next lived at Lurline's old home nearby and farmed until 1941, when they moved to Poland Community in Rapides Parish. In Poland the family lived on the "Shug" Ryland place, 1941-43; the Marvin Ryland place, 1943-45; and the L. P. Whittington place, 1945-48. In February, 1948, Roy and family

³⁴ Recollections of the author, Without the lease money or some other assistance, D. C. Lord could never have paid all of his loan, and like many others would have lost his land. The old house, occupied at the time by some temporary dwellers, burned in 1942 (Account given to D. C. and Ella F. Lord).

³⁵ Interview with Irene Lord; Lurline D. Lord to the author, Jan. 27 1971; Recollections of the author.

³⁶ Nin had continued through the years living with her sisters and their families. She died of cancer (Recollections of the author).

³⁷ Recollections of the author; Lurline D. Lord to the author Jan. 27, 1971; Leroy E. Lord's military record, in family papers.

moved to his sister Irene's place in Poland to help in caring for their parents. They continued there some years after the death of the parents, until March 1960, when they moved into their own home in Poland Community, bought from Clarence Rush.

A few months before moving to Poland, Roy began working at Camp Claiborne near Forest Hill, Louisiana, while the camp was under construction, and later as a warehouse laborer until January, 1946. Roy worked a short time at the Veterans' Hospital and at a sawmill, before moving to Irene's place in 1948.

Roy's and Lurline's children are: Oliver Glenn, born November 17, 1931; and Ella Frances, born May 3, 1942. Roy was in failing health several years, with Parkinson's disease, and fell breaking a hip September 29, 1967. Meantime leukemia was developing and Roy died at the Veterans' Hospital, Pineville, Louisiana, December 23, 1967. Eurial was in Greenwood Cemetery, Pineville. 38

Clyde Lord was twenty-three when he graduated from Wallace High School in 1916. He went to Louisiana College, graduated in 1921, and became a history teacher. Clyde later attended the University of Texas, 1924-25, receiving the M. A. degree, and did further work there in the summers of 1926 and 1927, and the session of 1930-31. He taught in Rusk Junior College, Rusk, Texas, 1921-24; Louisiana College, Pineville, 1925-30, 1931-32; was principal of the Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, High School, 1933-34; and teacher of history in Jones County Junior College, Ellisville, Mississippi, 1934-58. Clyde Lord and Grace Stark of Houston, Texas, married September 2, 1928. Two children were born to them: Nelda Lu, September 25, 1929, and Jack Velton August 22, 1932.39

Irene Lord was between nineteen and twenty at the time of her graduation from Wallace High School in 1915. After another year at home she attended the State Normal School at Matchitoches, Louisiana, in the summer of 1916 and took an examination for a teacher certificate. Irene taught at Union Grove in Natchitoches Parish, Francisville in De Soto, Byrd in Sabine and Anacoco in Beauregard Parish. In further preparation she did a semester and summer of work in 1919 at Louisiana College, Pineville, and entered Baylor College, Belton, Texas, in the summer of 1920. Irene graduated from Baylor College in 1922 with a major in home economics, and later took courses at Peabody College, Louisiana State University and Colorado State University.

Irene Lord taught home economics at Idabel, Oklahoma, the session of 1922-23, and at Baylor College the summer of 1923. She was dietitian and teacher at Rusk Junior College, Rusk, Texas, in the summers of 1922 and 1924. In the fall of 1923 Irene became teacher of home economics at Bolton High School, Alexandria, Louisiana, and taught there five years.

In 1928 she went into home demonstration work under the United States Agricultural Extension Service. Irene served as home demonstration agent in Tensas Parish, Louisiana, 1928-29; Morehouse Parish, 1929-36; Grant Parish, 1936-40; and Rapides Parish, 1940-60, a total of thirty-two years in home demonstration work.

³⁸ Lurline D. Lord to the author, June 3, 1972, Mar. 9, 1973; Know-ledge of the author.

³⁹ Recollections of the author and of Grace Stark Lord.

When she took the work in Rapides Parish in 1940, Irene moved into her home in Poland Community with her parents, who were in declining health. In 1945 she rebuilt her home there, and in 1948 bought a small house and placed it near her residence for Roy and his family to occupy in helping to care for the parents.

Irene retired in 1960, and continued to live in her home at Poland until January, 1967. She built a new home in Corrigan, Texas, and moved into it in January, 1967.40

Corinne Lord graduated from Wallace High School in 1915, a few months after she was seventeen years of age. She remained at home another year and in 1916 took an examination for a teacher certificate. She taught the session of 1916-17 at Blue Ridge ("Scrougeout") School and in 1917-18 at Sardis, both in Sabine Parish, Louisiana.

Corinne went to Tyler (Texas) Commercial College in the spring of 1918 and finished the bookkeeping and shorthand courses there in the fall of that year. After working a short time for a sawmill near Lecompte, Louisiana, Corinne in January, 1919, took a job as bookkeeper for Louisiana Baptist Hospital in Alexandria, Louisiana. She resigned in the summer of 1920 and attended Baylor College at Belton, Texas, the session of 1920-21. Returning to Alexandria in September, 1921, as the bookkeeper of Preston Brasher, a plumber, she soon accepted work at the Baptist Hospital again, as bookkeeper and secretary to Superintendant J. E. Oliver.

Corinne Lord resigned at the hospital about the end of 1922, and went to New York to take journalism at Columbia University. The expenses in the city were such that within a few months she had to give up the university course and take a full-time job. Corinne was employed as a bookkeeper for Thompson Feature Service, a newspaper syndicate, for about five years, 1923-28; next as assistant-bookkeeper for Lyon, Cowdry and Wilson, an exportimport firm, 1928-29; and from 1929 to 1936 as bookkeeper and secretary for Dr. Josephine Kenyon, a gland specialist working with children and counseling mothers. From 1936 to the close of 1948, Corinne was registrar of the Bridgeport (Connecticut) Engineering Institute, a night school. Having moved South in 1949, she worked as secretary for Dr. Daniel M. Kingsley in Alexandria, Louisiana, 1950-52; and with the Alexandria-Pineville Guidance Center, one of the state mental health centers, 1952-64. She retired in 1964.

Corinne Lord and Harry Jenkins of New York married on June 15, 1927, and lived in Yonkers, a suburb of New York. They divorced in 1934. Emil G. Christianson of Connecticut and Corinne married, April 18, 1935. Their home was in Bridgeport, Connecticut, until 1942, when they moved to a home about fifteen miles out, at Monroe. From there Corinne and Emil moved to Alexandria, Louisiana, in 1949. Emil died, January 7, 1953, and Corinne continued to live in her Alexandria home until 1966, when she moved to Corrigan, Texas. She and David C. Bedell of Connecticut married March 17, 1971. They live in Georgetown, Connecticut, except in the winter months, which they spend at their home in Corrigan, Texas. 41

Leonard Lord dropped out of school at about the age of seventeen, working on the farm and making railroad crossies until he was near nineteen.

In the summer of 1919 Leonard went into oil field work and was soon on drilling rigs as a "roughneck." He worked in the Bull Bayou field, between Bayou Pierre and Red River, 1919-21; in the Eldorado-Smackover field

⁴⁰ Interviews with Irene Lord, May 7, 1971, July 14, 1972.

⁴¹ Interview with Corrine L. Bedell, Dec. 7, 1972.

in Arkansas, 1921-27; in north Louisiana, 1927-30; in Oklahoma for short periods, 1927 and 1930; in the East Texas field, 1930-33; and in the Gulf Coast field, 1934-42.

Leonard was drafted into the army in October, 1942, for service in World War II, but was discharged in March the next year after it was decided that men of his age would be more useful in civilian work.

Soon after his return to civilian life Leonard became a driller, in charge of rigs drilling for oil, and from 1943 to 1960 drilled all along the Louisiana-Texas coast area. By 1960 he was almost too old to continue this work, and retired in 1962.

Leonard Lord and Hazel Davidson of north Louisiana married in 1934, but broke up in 1941. They remarried in 1950. Meantime Hazel in 1945 had adopted twin baby girls, Betty Jean (Jeanie) and Bonnie Jane (Janie). In December, 1950, a daughter, Linda Gayle, was born to Hazel and Leonard. They bought a home in Corpus Christi, Texas, in 1951, and have lived there since that time. 42

Roberta (Bobbie) Lord graduated from Wallace High School in 1922, a few months before she was nineteen. After attending Louisiana College, Pineville, one session, Bobbie went to Baylor University School for Nurses at Dallas, Texas, in January, 1924. She graduated early in 1927, working the last six months in the laboratory under a pathologist.

Bobbie worked three or four months in the Baylor Hospital and later in 1927, several months in the Missouri Pacific Hospital at Dennison, Texas. In the fall of 1927 she went to the Medical Arts Building in Houston to work in a clinic there, also taking an X-ray technology course at night. Thus trained, Bobbie did X-ray and laboratory work and assisted the doctors as a nurse. After about four years in this combination capacity she resigned in 1931 and worked the next two years at Methodist Hospital in Houston, supervising nurses on two floors. The Great Depression had deepened, and salaries were low. Bobbie heard of a favorable prospect at a small hospital in Livingston, Texas, owned and operated by Dr. Harry Bergman. In 1933 she accepted a position there, supervising nurses, doing the X-ray and laboratory work and assisting Dr. Bergman. Early in 1935 Bobbie transferred to the same combination of work in another hospital in Livingston, under the direction of Dr. W. W. Flowers. She continued there until 1937, some months before her son was born. Having married and with home responsibilities increasing, Bobbie thereafter did only part-time professional work except for two and a half years in the 1950's as X-ray and laboratory technician at the Polk County Hospital in Livingston.

Roberta Lord and Hunter Bergman of Corrigan, Texas, had married, Febru-10, 1935, and had built their home in Corrigan. Hunter had a son, Donnis, by a former marriage, born January 9, 1925, and he was a member of the family. Bobbie's and Hunter's son Jake Hunter (Bob) was born on January 20, 1938. They have continued to live in their Corrigan, Texas home. 43

Lawrence Lord finished at Wallace High School in 1927 between twenty and twenty-one years of age, a few months after the family had moved to Poland Community in Rapides Parish. He lived those months in the Quincy Gregory home. Lawrence then farmed two years at Poland, living with his parents. He enrolled in Louisiana State University in the winter of 1930, worked his way through, and graduated in 1933 with a degree in chemical engineering.

⁴² Interview with Leonard Lord, Nov. 16, 1972.

⁴³ Interview with Robert Lord Bergman, Nov. 17, 1972.

Soon after graduating from the university Lawrence secured employment at Shell Oil Company's Houston, Texas, refinery at Deer Park. He worked there until 1952, when he was transferred to Midland, Texas, and made Superintendant of Operations of the Gas Department of the Midland area district.

Lawrence Lord and Vera McCullen of Poland Community married December 28, 1934. Two children were born to them: Gail Kay, October 8, 1937; and Joel

Vance, February 16, 1942.

Lawrence retired from his position with Shell Oil Company in 1968 at the age of sixty-two. About two years earlier he had bought the interests of his brothers and sisters in the Lord home place in De Soto Parish, Louisiana. There Lawrence and Vera built a \$20,000 "camp house," which they have, in 1974, greatly enlarged. Meantime Vera had been teaching in the Midland, Texas, school system since 1952 and continued to teach there until the close of the 1971-72 session, when she retired. With the addition to their "camp house," Lawrence and Vera have sold their house in Midland. 44

Valrey Lord graduated from Poland High School, Rapides Parish, Louisiana, in 1929, between seventeen and eighteen years of age. He went to Tyler Commercial College and in April, 1930, finished in bookkeeping and shorthand.

The country was then in the grip of the Great Depression and jobs were hard to find or keep. Valrey worked a short time for the American Desk Manufacturing Company at Temple, Texas, then for Swift and Company, meat packers, at Natchez, Mississippi, from late 1930 until April 1931, and for Southern Craft Corporation (a paper company) at Bastrop, Louisiana, for two or three months later in 1931. He was back home in 1932 raising comatoes for the market, and in 1933, a cotton crop.

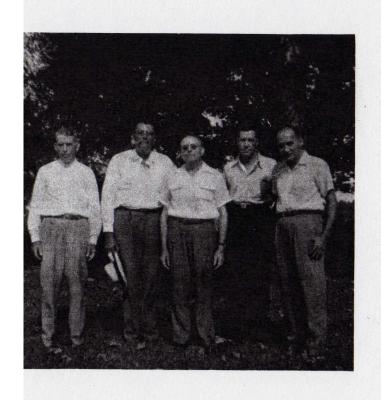
After a part-time job with O. G. Wilson, a sheet metal contractor at Alexandria, Louisiana, early in 1934, Valrey again became a bookkeeper and stenographer for Swift and Company. He continued with this corporation until 1942, working in Jackson, Vicksburg and Meridian, Mississippi; Birmingham, Alabama; Alexandria, New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Lake Charles, Louisiana, and also on relief jobs at a number of other places.

In November, 1942, Valrey took a job with M. W. Kellog Construction Company at Lake Charles, continuing until mid-summer 1944, when he began work in the Cities Service Oil Company refinery at Lake Charles. He soon became an operator in the refinery, and has remained on this job until the present time.

Valrey Lord and Opal Ryland of Poland Community married on September 30, 1939. One son, Jerry Valrey, was born, July 16, 1941, to this marriage, which broke up in 1963, with divorce in 1965. On April 11, 1968, Valrey and Pauline French Beckwith, a teacher in Lake Charles, married. Pauline had a daughter, Susan, by her former marriage. 45

⁴⁴ Interviews with Lawrence Lord, Aug. 15, 1971, July 13, 1972; Lawrence Lord to the author, June 5, 1974.

⁴⁵ Interview with Valrey Lord, Nov. 8, 1972.





THE CHILDREN OF DOCK C. AND ELLA F. LORD
(In 1954)
From left: Roy, Leonard, Clyde, Lawrence, Valrey, Corinne (Cora), Irene, Roberta (Bobbie)