## THE ELIJAH L .-- IRENE M. FOGLEMAN FAMILY

In 1890 Dock C. Lord married Ella Eva Fogleman, eldest daughter of Elijah Louis (Lige) and Irene Montgomery Fogleman. 1

The Foglemans were of German origin (the name meaning Birdman in that language) and some of them came to Pennsylvania in the German migration to that colony in the eighteenth century.<sup>2</sup> From Pennsylvania some of the Foglemans moved south and southwest. George and Sarah Hoozers Fogleman, the grandparents of Elijah Louis,<sup>3</sup> had lived in Pennsylvania, Virginia and probably North Carolina before settling in Louisiana. They moved into Louisiana at least by 1805, the year in which Louis Fogleman, the father of Elijah, was born.<sup>4</sup>

George Fogleman settled on and claimed 160 acres of United States government land on the west bank of the Atchafalaya River in St. Landry Parish. He cultivated some of this tract about 1808-09, but apparently moved to another place without taking further steps to establish ownership of it. George Fogleman and his son John were soldiers in the War of 1812. in 1817 George cleared and cultivated about five acres of a 640-acre tract on the west side of Calcasieu River about two miles above Charles Lake. His claim to this land was rejected on evidence that he had abandoned it in February, 1819. The George Fogleman family had in the meantime been living in St. Landry Parish. At some time they settled in the vicinity of Holmesville, a village on Bayou Boeuf near the southwest Avoyelles Parish border with St. Landry Parish, a few miles down the bayou from the present town of Bunkie. For years afterward members of the Fogleman family continued to live in that area, in both St. Landry and Avoyelles Parishes. 7

<sup>1</sup> Lists of births, deaths and marriages.

<sup>2</sup> Ralph B. Strassburger and William J. Hinke, <u>Pennsylvania German Pioneers</u> (Norristown, Pa.: Pennsylvania German Society, 1966), Vol. I, pp. 244, 245, 418, 454; <u>U. S. Census</u>, Pennsylvania, Northampton County, Salisbury Township, 1790, p. 179.

<sup>3</sup> Marriage licenses of Thomas Shaw-Elizabeth Fogleman (1819) and Louis Fogleman-Clarissa McDaniel (1833), Office of Clerk of Court, St. Landry Parish, Opelousas, La.; Clarissa McDaniel Bible record; Ella Fogleman Lord to the author, Mar. 22, 1950.

<sup>4</sup> Marriage licenses of James Armstrong-Sally Fogleman (1816) and John Fogleman-Sally Sandifer (1819), St. Landry Parish; <u>U. S. Census</u>, North Carolina, Orange County, 1790, p. 95; Louisiana, Avoyelles Parish, 1850, Vol. 1, p. 138, John Fogleman family, St. Landry Parish, 1850, Vol. 9, p. 33, Louis Fogleman family. George and Sarah Fogleman are known to have had at least one other son, John, two daughters, Sally and Elizabeth, and possibly other children (Marriage licenses, St. Landry Parish; <u>U. S. Census</u>, La., Avoyelles Parish, 1820, Microfilm roll No. 31, p. 11).

<sup>5</sup> Conveyance Records, St. Landry Parish, Aug. 19, 1820, Vol. E, p. 314; Edward E. Hill, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D. C., to the author. Sept. 20, 1972; Marion J. B. Pierson, Louisiana Soldiers in the War of 1812, p. 46.

<sup>6</sup> Asbury Dickens and James G. Allen (eds.), American State Papers,
Documents of the Congress of the United States in Relation to the Public
Lands (Washington: 1859), Vol. IV, p. 138, No. 256; Marriage licenses of
James Armstrong-Sally Fogleman and Thomas Shaw-Elizabeth Fogleman, St.
Lancry Parish.

<sup>7</sup> Solomon Northup, <u>Twelve Years a Slave</u>, edited by Sue Eakin and Joseph Logsdon (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1968), pp. 115,117.

George Fogleman's son Louis married Clarissa, a daughter of John Mc-Daniel, in March, 1833. Elijah Louis (Lige) Fogleman was born to this union, April 22, 1841. Louis and Clarissa Fogleman had another son, who was killed in being thrown from a horse. The mother, Clarissa, also died while Lige was in young boyhood. Shortly before Lige was nine, his father married a widow, Ann Bell, with three children ranging in age between eight and twelve. This union was probably followed by family friction, for Lige apparently did not continue to live in the home. He roamed around and lived part of the time with Indians, who trained him to hunt. 10

Although German in name and ancestry, Elijah Louis Fogleman was more Irish than German in features and temperament, and was said to have been one-fourth Irish. His Irish blood probably was derived from both his mother and the O'Quin family to whom the Foglemans were related. Lige Fogleman was small in stature with reddish brown hair and (in maturity) red mustache and beard, a man of fiery temper and keen sense of humor.ll

In June, 1861, at the age of twenty, Elijah together with his cousins Isaiah and George Fogleman enlisted in Company F, 8th Louisiana Infantry Regiment, at Camp Moore in St. Helena Parish for service in the Confederate Army. 12 The 8th Regiment with others served in Virginia and together made up the Louisiana Brigade. Under the command of General Richard (Dick) Taylor the Louisiana Brigade was distinguished for its fighting in "Stonewall" Jackson's famous Shenandoah Valley Campaign, 13 and as a part of the Army of Northern Virginia took part in the major battles of the war. 14

<sup>131</sup> note; <u>U. S. Census</u>, La., St. Landry Parish, 1850, Vol. 9, p. 33, 1860, Vol. 9, pp. 933, 967; Avoyeles Parish, 1820, Microfilm roll No. 31, p. 11, 1830, Microfilm roll No. 44, p. 203, 1850, Vol. 1, p. 138, 1860, Vol. 1. p. 393.

<sup>8</sup> Marriage license of Louis Fogleman-Clarissa McDaniel, St. Landry Parish; List of births and deaths; Roberta Lord Bergman, Corrigan, Texas, to the author, Feb. 8, 1938.

<sup>9</sup> Statements of Ella F. Lord. Elijah's brother was riding John Shaw's horse while John walked home with his girl friend. The horse became frightened, threw, and killed the boy (account given by Ella F. Lord).

<sup>10</sup> U. S. Census, La., St. Landry Parish, 1850, Vol. 9, p. 33, Louis Fogleman family; Marriage license of Louis Fogleman and "Barbery Ellen Richardson, widow of Grimbel Bell," St. Landry Parish; Lois Fogleman Gordon, Morrow, La., to the author, June 19, 1971. Elijah Louis Fogleman's name was not included in the census enumeration of the family in 1850 nor in that of any other household of St. Landry or Avoyelles Parish in 1850 and 1860 (Sadye Giller, Washington, D. C., to the author, April 19, 1971).

<sup>11</sup> Statements of Ella F. Lord and Louis Fogleman; Recollections of the author.

<sup>12</sup> Andrew B. Booth (compiler), Records of Louisiana Confederate Soldiers and Louisiana Confederate Commands (3 Vols.; New Orleans: Commissioner of Louisiana Military Records, 1920), Vol. II, p. 879; John D. Winter, The Civil War in Louisiana (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1963), p. 22.

<sup>13</sup> G. F. R. Henderson, Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War (2 vols.; New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1926), Vol. I. pp. 309, 311; John Esten, Cook, The Life of Stonewall Jackson (New York: Charles B. Richardson, 1863), pp. 188-190.

<sup>14</sup> War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate

"Little Lige," as he was called in the army, was wounded in the left arm at Marye's Hill, May 4, 1863, in the Chancellorsville Campaign, and was captured at Rappahannock, November 7 of that year, but was exchanged back into the Confederate forces in March, 1864. Lige may have made a trip home in the spring and summer of 1864, for he was absent without leave from April 20 to August 31. He was paroled at Washington, Louisiana, June 21, 1865.

Nothing is known of Lige Fogleman's activities after the war until his marriage, but he was probably engaged in farming either on his own or for someone else, and in timber and other job work. He was nearly twenty-nine when he and Irene Montgomery married in January, 1870.16

Irene Louvilla Christina Montgomery was about ten years younger than Elijah Louis Fogleman. She was the youngest child of John and Emilie Gay Montgomery, born January 25, 1851, near Whiteville in St. Landry Parish, some miles down Eayou Boeuf from Holmesville. John Montgomery and wife were natives of Georgia and were of the Southern planter class, in 1860 owning real estate valued at \$16,000 and personal estate, \$8,000, consisting mainly of fifteen slaves. Trene Montgomery Fogleman was a woman of above average intelligence and became a stabilizing influence in her family. Like many women of her time, she dipped snuff. 18

The wealth of the Montgomerys, as that of other Southerners, was of course largely lost as a result of the Civil War. Louisiana and the other Southern states were now under Carpetbag-Scalawag-Negro governments, supported by federal troops, and many of the Southern white men were banding together in secret organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan to intimidate the Negroes and prevent them from voting. Some Klansmen resorted to acts of violence, and it was reported that hot-headed Lige Fogleman was involved in these activities, and that to escape the federal officers he moved across the border into Texas. 20

Armies, Series 1, Vol. 19, Part 1, p. 806; Vol. 25, Part 1, p. 792; Vol. 27, Part 2, p. 285; Vol. 36, Part 1, p. 1023; Vol. 52, Part 2, p. 1216. In 1863 and 1864 Brigadier-General Harry T. Hayes commanded the Louisiana Brigade. In Jackson's Valley Campaign the brigade was a part of General R. S. Ewell's division. Later General Jubal Early was the division commander (Ibid.).

<sup>15</sup> Lois F. Gordon to the author, June 19, 1971, Feb. 15, 1972; Booth, Louisiana Confederate Soldiers and Confederate Commands, Vol. II, p. 879; Henderson, Stonewall Jackson, Vol. II, pp. 462-463. In battle Lige Fogleman was a good soldier. He continued firing his musket for some time after he was wounded (Statement of Henry Rutledge reported by Ernest Fogleman, interview, Nov. 8, 1972).

<sup>16</sup> List of births, deaths and marriages; License and marriage record of Elijah Louis Fogleman and Irene L. C. Montgomery, St. Landry Parish.

<sup>17</sup> List of births, deaths and marriages; Interview with John and Allie Keller Fogleman, Apr. 26, 1972; U. S. Census, La., St. Landry Parish, 1850, Vol. 9, p. 33, 1860, Vol. 9, p. 935, 1860 Slave Schedule, Vol. 4., p. 128. John and Emilie Montgomery had nine other children: Viny, Lucendy, Mary, John, Martha, Thomas, William, Charles and Alfred (Census, 1850, 1860). Either Viny, Lucendy, or Martha was called "Liza" (Recollections of the author).

<sup>18</sup> Statements of Ella F. Lord; Recollections of the author.

<sup>19</sup> John D. Hicks, George E. Mowry and Robert E. Burke, The American Nation, Fourth Edition (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1963), pp. 32-33, 35,36-37, 39-40.

<sup>20</sup> Interview with Ernest Fogleman, Mar. 21, 1974, reporting statements of Louis Fogleman.

Whether of not this was the moving incentive, Lige migrated with his wife and baby daughter Ella Eva across the Sabine River, probably in 1872. It is not known where they at first lived, but later the Fogleman home was somewhat between the village of Geneva, and the Chambers-Lord settlement. About 1896 or 1897 they moved into the immediate vicinity of the Lord and Chambers families.<sup>21</sup>

There were five daughters and two sons in the Fogleman family, born in the following order: Ella Eva, November 1, 1871; Willie I. (Irene?), November 1, 1873; Birta Zada, June 20, 1875; John O'Quin, November 8, 1877; Elijah Louis, April 2, 1880; Emily Clara (Ninnie), September 2, 1882; and Alpha Lillian, March 26, 1885.22

From the first the family experienced the poverty of the Reconstruction period and never had much, for Lige Fogleman was not a good manager. The children worked hard, not only in their own crops, but also as hired hands heeing and picking cotton for other farmers. The father worked much of the time on jobs off the farm, such as in stave timber (used in making barrels) and rail-splitting. In winter he liked to trap for the coon and mink, the hides of which were sold for their fur. Lige Fogleman was an excellent marksman and hunted the wild game that abounded in the woods. He is thought to have kept his Civil War musket and had other muzzle-loading guns. He also owned a Winchester that he had got from a sheriff of Sabine County. 23

In the 1890's, a few years after Ella Fogleman and Dock Lord had married, they gave twenty acres of their place to Ella's parents, 24 and the Fogleman family, with the help of heighbors, erected a single-pen log house with a back shed room built on. There were spaces between the wall logs that were later covered with slats. The log kitchen was separate and set several yards from the remainder of the house to lessen the danger of loss of the entire dwelling by fire in case the kitchen burned. The ground served as the floor for the kitchen. In the summer they often cooked out in the yard. For inside lighting at night they used long pine splinters stuck in the mud chimney fireplace. Hand-made pire boards were used for roofing, and when Lige Fogleman started to roof his kitchen, he nailed the boards first along the highest point (the comb), but when he started his second line of boards Lige saw that the water would run from above under the boards. Exclaiming, "Ah, that infernal thing!" he started anew, beginning along the eave of the roof. "Infernal" was his cuss word. The family was always poor. When John graduated from the school at Geneva in the 1890's he was to wear a white shirt, but his parents could not afford to buy even the cloth so his mother made the shirt from a bed sheet. In June, 1906, it was reported to the church that the Fogleman family was in need. A collection was taken for them, which amounted to \$7.46.25

Willie, the second daughter, had married at about the age of fifteen, despite her parents' efforts to prevent it. She "run away" with Bill Neal, a widower much older than she, and the marriage was not successful. Bill

<sup>21</sup> Statements of Ella F. Lord and John Fogleman; Recollections of the author.

<sup>22</sup> Lists of births and deaths.

<sup>23</sup> Interview with John Fogleman, Oct. 30, 1970; Statements of Ella F. Lord and Louis Fogleman; Recollections of the author; Lois F. Goadon to the author, June 19, 1971.

<sup>24</sup> Statements of D. C. and Ella F. Lord.

<sup>25</sup> Statements of Louis Fogleman reported in Lois F. Gordon to the author, New. 11, 1971; Interview with Louis Fogleman; New Hope Church Records.

was said to have mistreated Willie and the family brought her back home. Once when Neal came to see Willie, her father with gun in hand stopped him at the yard gate, saying he would shoot if Neal came inside. He never came in. The girl died. October 30, 1889, in giving birth to a son, who was perhaps injured at birth and was abnormal, though he could partially take care of himself. He was named Willie (Will), after his mother. 20

On one occasion two men had a disagreement with Lige Fogleman and threatened him with a gun. He was unarmed and grabbed up a pine knot telling them to come on. They did not attack. Lige was usually good-humored and not one with whom it was difficult to deal, but when aroused he was furious and fearless.27 The mother of the family, Irene Montgomery Fogleman, was a capable and conscientious woman, and all the family were members of the Baptist Church. Ella was much like her mother, but with a tincture of her father's humor and temper. Birta was tender-hearted and self-sacrificing. John, serious and studious, became a successful school teacher and preacher. Louis was wild and reckless, given to foolishness and joking, but nevertheless developed good management and leadership qualities. Had he been in west Texas Louis would have been an outstanding cowboy and ranchman; in the army, he would have been a dashing cavalryman. Ninnie had an impediment in speech, due to an abcess or ulcer in her throat. She was not sent to school, and never learned to read or write. Thus, with an inferiority complex, Nin became dependent on other members of the family. Alpha, the youngest, had a voice and tear for music, and later led the singing in church services. once hearing a song, Alpha could remember the tune and Birta could recall the words, so at work on Monday they would practice the new song they had heard in church Sunday. They and Louis also knew and sang many of the old love songs and other folk melodies that circulated through the country. 28

Alpha, like Willie, married contrary to her parents' wishes. In 1904 she ran away with Robert, a son of T. S. ("Bud") Brittain. Robert was unfaithful to Alpha, becoming involved in an affair with Fannie Dorsey, a daughter of John and Winnie Dorsey. This broke up the marriage. 29

Meantime, by the late 1890's Lige Fogleman was losing some of his former strength, and perhaps not feeling well when one day he told John not to do something. John, who was now a grown young man, nevertheless sent ahead and his father became enraged and threw a chair at him. He left home and went to South Louisiana, probably to some relatives of the family. 30 John returned after some months and later he and Louis went to Louisiana together.

30 Account given by Alpha F. Shuff to Irene Lord; Interview with Ira Chambers, Aug 12, 1966,

<sup>26</sup> Statements of Ella F. Lord and Louis Fogleman; Recollections of the author.

<sup>27</sup> Account given by Louis Fogleman; Statement from John Fogleman.

<sup>28</sup> Statements of Ella F. Lord and Irene Lord; Recollections of the author. Alpha, Birta, Louis and their friend June Smith sang two or three "Weeping" Willow" songs, "The Red River Valley," "The Prisoner's Song" and many others. "Oh, bury me 'neath the weeping willow, 'neath the weeping willow tree; And when he [or she] knows that I am sleeping, Oh then perhaps he'll think of me" (Recollections of the author).

<sup>29</sup> Statements of Ella F. and D. C. Lord; Recollections of the author; Conveyance Records, Sabine County, Vol. 8, p. 210. Soon afterward Fannie was washing at a spring and a tree fell and killed her. This was regarded by some as the judgment of God for her part in the affair (Recollections of author)

In 1899 John married Allie Keller, sixteen-year-old daughter of Willie Keller of Big Cane, St. Landry Parish, after a courtship of a few months. 31

Louis and Allie's sister Lula fell in love a little later, but Mr. and Mrs. Keller objected because they regarded Louis as too wild. He would sometimes take a drink, race his horse up and down the road and shoot off his pistol. Louis and Lula, now about sixteen, planned a run-away wedding in 1901. Dressed in his wedding suit, Louis went to the home of his brother John to borrow a buggy, but no one was at home and just as he was knocking at the door a big mad dog ran up on the porch (gallery") and attacked him. With his bare hands Louis fought the beast jumping at his throat for what seemed a terribly long time, and finally with a desperate shove got the dog turned away from him to run off in another direction. Louis's wedding suit was badly torn and his skin pinched in numerous places. The skin, however, was not broken anywhere and the doctor, who was consulted later, thought there was no danger of him taking hydrophobia, which the dog was found to have had. Shortly after this encounter with the dog, John had Louis burn his clothes and bathe, and loaned him a suit. He went on, met Lula and they were married. 32

Perhaps Louis was uncertain as to just when his and Lula's run-away wedding could be arranged, for he had made a date with a girl at Whiteville. So he decided he should fill this date, and a week after he was married went to see the girl. It is not known what he told her or whether he told Lula anything! Always full of his humor, Louis told some amusing stories of his and John's early experiences in Louisiana. Once while travelling and desperately hungry they stopped at a barn to rest their horses. Both of them spied a raw sweet potato at the same time and in the wild scramble for it John got the potato. Again on short rations, John borrowed the last nickel Louis had to buy him some cakes, and since he would pay the five cents back, John didn't give Louis any of the cakes! As Louis told it, he never got his nickel back. En route to Texas in 1902, they were pursued one night along a woods road by a group of Redbones. Finally a rainstrom intervened and they found refuge in a barn. 33

Within the first years of the new century the mother of the Fogleman family became increasingly crippled with rheumatism (rheumatoid arthritis), and soon had to begin using a wheelchair. 34 The father of the family also continued to wane in strength. Their sons John and Louis were now living in Louisiana, and Ella, Dock Lord and children moved to that state about the first of 1902. So, with the family ties in their native state increasing and dependence on their children also increasing, Lige and Irene Fogleman went back to Louisiana, probably near the end of 1906.35 About the time he was

<sup>31</sup> Account given by John and Allie Fogleman.

<sup>32</sup> Account given by Louis Fogleman; Allie K. Fogleman to the author, Jan. 18, 1971; Lois F. Gordon to the author, June 19, 1971. It was a bulldog belonging to Jack Pickett and had got out of a chicken coop into which Pickett had put it. The bulldog strikes for the throat of its prey rather than other parts of the body, so Louis did not have his flesh torn (Lois F. Gordon to the author Jun. 19, 1971).

<sup>33</sup> Lois F. Gordon to the author Nov. 11, 1971; Experiences related by Louis Fogleman. The Redbones are a mixed-blood people, supposed to have generated through intermarriage between Indians, mulatto Negroes and lower-class whites (Thomas Lynn Smith and Homer L. Hitt, The People of Louisiana [Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1952], p. 45; Brewton Perry, Almost White [New York: Mac-Millan Co., 1963], pp. 27-28; Newsweek [Dayton, Ohio], Mar. 30, 1953).

<sup>34</sup> Interview with Allie K. Fogleman, Apr. 26, 1972; and with Irene Lord, July 14, 1972; Photograph of Fogleman and D. C. Lord families, 1902, p. 40.

<sup>35</sup> Recollections of the author and of Irene Lord; John and Allie K. Fogleman to the author, Jan. 18, 1971; Conveyance Records, Sabine County, Vol. W, p. 631.



ELIJAH LOUIS (LIGE) FOGLEMAN (probably 1902)



IRENE MONTGOMERY FOGLEMAN
(in 1902)

preparing to move Lige swapped his twenty-acre home in Texas for a homestead claim to a tract of land near Blue Lake, a few miles away in Louisiana. To acquire title to this place he would have had to live on it to complete the five years of required residence, which was impossible under the circumstances, so nothing was received for the Fogleman home in Texas. 36

In order to be near one of their children the Foglemans moved to a farm in St. Landry Parish near Rosa station called the "Tarver place," on which Louis and his family lived. The Lige Fogleman family moved into a tenant house on the place. In 1906 Birta had married John Miller, whose first wife, Susie Lord, had died in 1899. Alpha and Nin lived with their parents, and so also did Will, the afflicted son of Willie. Birta's husband died about a year after their marriage, and she soon returned to her parents. The Men Louis, early in 1909, occupied another farm (the "Banks Cason place") he moved his parents' family to the nearby George Havard house. In the meantime, Lige and Irene Fogleman's health had continued to decline. She died, May 1, 1909, and he survived her only about a year and a half, expiring November 26, 1910. They were buried in the Big Cane Baptist Church cemetery. 38

Alpha married Robert Shuff in February, 1911, and this reduced the household to Birta, Nin and Will. Louis moved them to the "Collins place" at Big Cane when he and his family took over that place in 1911. Later in the year probably by the fall of 1911, Birta, Nin and Will moved near Pollock, Louisiana, where John Fogleman and family lived. In 1913 they were living in"the Burn" Community northwest of Big Cane near Alpha and her family, and in 1916 they were again in the house on Louis's place at Big Cane. 39 The burden of taking care of Will and Nin was heavy on Birta, even with what help she received from others, and in 1916 she broke under the strain and became insane. Birta was taken to Central Louisiana Hospital at Pineville in the fall of 1916, but recovered and was discharged sometime in the early part of 1917.40 Meantime, John Fogleman had got Will admitted to Central Hospital and he lived the remainder of his life there, dying in 1931.41 Nin began living around with her sisters and brothers, moving occasionally from one to another. She lived most of the time with her sisters, more of it with Birta and Alpha and their families. Sometime after her discharge from the hospital Birta went to live with her sister Ella, but remarried in 1919.42

<sup>36</sup> Recollections of the author. The Fogleman place was deeded to J. C. Webb, Dec. 1, 1906. The selling price given as \$300 (Conveyance Records, Vol. W, p. 631) was most probably not money, but Webb's evaluation of the homestead claim that he traded to Fogleman.

<sup>37</sup> Lois F. Gordon to the author, June 19, 1971; Lela M. Boles to the author, Jan. 25, 1971.

<sup>38</sup> Lois F. Gordon to the author, June 19, 1971; Toombstone inscriptions, Big Cane Baptist Church Cemetery.

<sup>39</sup> Lois F. Gordon to the author, June 19, 1971, Feb. 15, 1972; Irene Lord to the author, Jan. 3, 1972; Recollections of the author.

<sup>40</sup> Recollections of the author, who was in Louisiana College during that period and visited Birta in the hospital.

<sup>41</sup> Interview with Irene Lord, May 7, 1971; Recollections of the author.

<sup>42</sup> Irene Lord to the author, Jan. 11, 1971, Jan. 3, 1972; Wallace Baptist Church, Butler, La., Record Book, 1918-22, Membership roll; Tesmbstone Record of Nannie Chambers, Bennett Cemetery, Sabine County, Texas.

In the meantime, the families of Ella, John, Louis and Alpha Fogleman had been developing. Since the Dock Lord-Ella Fogleman union is given the more detailed account in this short history, the others will be summarized first.

John Fogleman and Allie Keller had married in 1899 (above, page 32). John was preparing to teach school and also felt strongly the call to preach. He began teaching at Bayou Jack in St. Landry Parish, 1903 or 1904, and continued at schools in the Burn, Avoyelles Parish, 1905-06, and Big Cane in St. Landry, 1907-08. John moved with his family to Grant Parish and taught in the Gates School near Pollock, 1908-10 and 1911-14, and at Clear Creek, 1915-20. In all of his schools he was both a teacher and principal, some being one-room schools.

Meanwhile, John Fogleman's work as a Baptist minister was increasing and he gave up school-teaching in 1920. He had been ordained by Big Cane Baptist Church about 1907 and pastored the Bayou Jack and Big Cane churches before moving to Grant Parish. There John began pastoring Big Creek Church, and Atlanta in Winn Parish. He resigned this work in 1910 to go to the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas. Fogleman was able to attend this institution only one session, but the instruction of Dr. Lee Scarbrough and other professors there meant much to him in the ministry. John returned to pastorates in Grant Parish, serving Verda, Pleasant Hill, Pollock, Friendship, Selma, Rochelle and Georgetown, Crowville in Winn and Robeline in Natchitoches Parish. Several of these he pastored in two or more periods, and throughout his fruitful ministry preached in many revival meetings. In 1937, Fogleman delivered the Baptist State Convention sermon at Louisiana College, Pineville.<sup>43</sup>

In Grant Parish the John Fogleman family first lived in Pollock. They soon bought a place in the Gates Community and this was their home until about 1916 when they moved into the home near Pollock which they owned and occupied for fifty-five years, until advancing years and waning strength have in the last three years required nursing home care.

Along with John's teaching and preaching, he and his fast-growing family carried on farming which made a substantial part of their living. John and Allie Fogleman's first child was a girl, Irene; then in succession nine boys: Iley, Willie, Chester, Valress, Elwood, Scarbrough, Jarrel, Charles W. (C. W.) and Ottis. All are living except Iley, who in December, 1934, was killed in an automobile accident, and Irene, who died July 4, 1972, at Wilshire Manor nursing home in Alexandria, Louisiana. The father, John Fogleman, expired, September 29, 1972, shortly under ninety-five. The mother, Allie Keller Fogleman, age ninety-one on March 2, 1974, is living in Wilshire Manor, Alexandria. 44

Louis Fogleman did not abandon his wild-west ways when he married. Sometimes in the cotton-picking season he would race his wagon team along a turn-row in the field. Some years after he married Louis and John Chambers raced their horses, jumping off and on while the steeds were in motion. Louis injured his side at this. 45 He had unusual nerve. Once with a deep gash cut in

<sup>43</sup> Scarbrough Fogleman, Baton Rouge, La., to the author, March 13, 1972; Interview with Allie K. Fogleman, Apr. 26, 1972; "Convention Sermon by Rev. J. O. Fogleman, Nov. 25, 1937" (printed copy).

<sup>44</sup> Interview with Willie K. Fogleman, Baton Rouge, La., Nov. 10, 1971; and with Allie K. Fogleman, Apr. 26, 1972; Scarbrough Fogleman to the author, Mar. 13, 1972; Alexandria (La.) Daily Town Talk, Sept. 29, 1972; Lurline Davis Lord, Alexandria, La., to the author, July 10, 1972, Mar. 9, 1973.

<sup>45</sup> Recollections of the author.

his arm and the blood flowing freely, he called for a needle and thread and closed the wound with several stitches. When he had a fish bone lodged in his throat and the doctor said he could not get it out, Louis tied a rag to a string, swallowed the rag and pulled it out, bringing the fish bone with it. 46 Having seen a good deal of the seamy side of life, Louis said he wanted his boys to know the ways of the world. Later he was a deacon in Big Cane Baptist Church. Louis served about six years as a parish school board member and derived satisfaction from his work, laughingly saying he thought he had done pretty well with only a primer education. 47

Louis and Lula Fogleman had five sons and two daughters: Ernest, Lester, Floyd, Lois, Willard, John O'Quin (J.O.) and Lou Eleandor. J. O. was a war casualty of pneumonia and tropical fever, September 13, 1943, in naval service during the Second World War. Lou Eleandor died of diptheria at about two years of age. The mother of the family, Lula Keller Fogleman, passed away on April 20, 1960; and the father, Louis Fogleman, July 18, 1967. Willard succumbed to a heart attack, May 31, 1971.

Alpha and Robert H. Shuff had married in February, 1911. He was a widower whose children by his first wife were grown with the exception of two, Virginia (Virgie) and Theo. The others by that marriage were Marion, Oscar, Henry and Roy. Shuff was a tenant farmer and although he and Alpha worked hard, the circumstances were such that the family had little during the years in which their children were born and growing up. Four sons and three daughters were born to them and grew to maturity: Wilfred, Homer, Cecil, Jewel, Ruby, Roland and Gladys. Homer gave his life in combat during World War II, dying Oct. 17, 1944. The father of the family, Robert H. Shuff, had died February 15, 1933, about the time Wilfred was reaching maturity. Wilfred became a railroad telegrapher and assumed many of the responsibilities of a father to his family. The mother, Alpha Fogleman Shuff, died January 15, 1953.49

Birta's second marriage was to Mack Chambers, a son of Nathan (Nath) Chambers of Sabine County, Texas. Mack was a widower with several children. Birta gave herself to the rearing of the children and to her husband. She was accustomed to hardships and those years were probably among the hardest of Birta's life. She died January 8, 1938.

<sup>46</sup> Related to the author by Lois F. Gordon, Lester and Floyd Fogleman, Nov. 11, 1971.

<sup>47</sup> Recollections of the author; Lois F. Gordon to the author, Feb. 15, 1972.

<sup>48</sup> Interview with Lester and Floyd Fogleman and Lois F. Gordon, Nov. 11, 1971; Lois F. Gordon to the author, June 17, 1971, Feb. 15, 1972; Ernest L. Fogleman, Nederland, Texas, to the author, April 10, 1972; Toombstone inscriptions, Big Cane Cemetery.

<sup>49</sup> Recollections of the author; Interview with Irene Lord, May 7, 1971; and with Cecil Shuff, Nov. 11, 1971; Toombstone inscriptions, Big Cane Cemetery.

<sup>50</sup> Lela M. Boles to the author, Mar. 26, 1972; Statements of Ella F. Lord and John Fogleman; List of births and deaths.



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