Mss. 4820

Inventory

by Luana Henderson

Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections Special Collections, Hill Memorial Library Louisiana State University Libraries Baton Rouge, Louisiana

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CONTENTS OF INVENTORY

SUMMARY	3
BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTE	4
SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE	5
LIST OF SUBGROUPS, SERIES AND SUBSERIES	6
SUBGROUPS, SERIES, SUBSERIES DESCRIPTION	7
INDEX TERMS	25
CONTAINER LIST	
APPENDIX - Ellis family tree	32

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Mss. 4820

1826-2000

SUMMARY

Size. 14 linear ft., 27 v.

Geographic locations.

Louisiana, Southern States, Northeastern States, West (U.S.),

Washington D. C., Wisconsin, Great Britain, Alaska, Korea, France,

Germany, Italy.

Inclusive dates.

1812, 1826-2000

Bulk dates. 1885-1983

Languages. English

Summary. Collection is comprised primarily of correspondence, but also

includes financial papers, legal documents, printed items,

photographs, diaries, notebooks, ledgers of five generations of the Ellis family of Tangipahoa Parish, La.; a family of educators,

lawyers, and public officials.

Arrangement. Subgroups arranged chronologically within series.

Related collections.

E. John, Thomas C. W. Ellis and Family Papers, Mss. 136; E. P. Ellis and Family Papers, Mss. 663; John Hamilton and Harriet Boyd Ellis

Papers, Mss. 4092; William H. Ellis Papers, Mss. 2274.

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Citation. Buck-Ellis Family Papers, Mss. 4820, Louisiana and Lower

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BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTE

The Ellis family of Tangipahoa Parish, La. was a prominent family of lawyers, judges, politicians, planters, and clergymen. Ezekiel Parke Ellis (1807-1884) was born in Columbia County, Ga., to John and Sarah Johnston Ellis. As a young man, he moved to St. Tammany Parish, La., where he taught school and studied law in the office of Judge Thomas Cargill Warner, the first territorial judge of present day St. Tammany and Washington parishes. Ellis began practicing law in Covington, La., after his marriage in 1831 to Tabitha Emily Warner, daughter of Judge Warner. Ezekiel Parke relocated first to a plantation south of Clinton, La. in 1847, and then to Amite, La., where he practiced law until he was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial District in 1869, a position he held until 1873. He and Tabitha had six children, Thomas Cargill Warner (1836-1918), Ezekiel John (1840-1889), Stephen Dudley (1845-1926), Emily Margaret "Mag" (1848-1916), Ellen Olivia "Ollie" (1852-1873) and Mary Elizabeth "Lizzie" (1842-1927), wife of Rev. John A. Ellis of Hattiesburg, Miss. Ezekiel Parke's three sons were all lawyers. Thomas served as judge of the Civil District Court in New Orleans; Ezekiel held seats in the Louisiana State Senate and the U. S. Congress; and Stephen Dudley served on the Louisiana State Court of Appeals. Thomas and Ezekiel also served as officers in the Civil War. Several of Ezekiel Parke's descendents continued in the legal profession and public life.

Martina Hamilton Ellis Buck (1898-1996), great granddaughter of Ezekiel Park Ellis, was an educator in Tangipahoa Parish, La. After graduating from Newcomb College, New Orleans, in 1920, she taught at Hammond High School in Hammond, La. Martina later accepted a position as a history professor at Southeastern University in Hammond, La. She married Carroll Buck (1893-1975), a practicing attorney in Amite, La. Carroll also served as state assistant attorney general to Bolivar R. Kemp, Jr., 1948-1952, and as second assistant to Fred LeBlanc, 1952-1956. He was named special assistant to Attorney General Jack Gremillion in 1956, and in 1960, he was appointed Gremillion's top aide.

SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

The papers are divided into two subgroups: the Ellis family papers and the Martina and Carroll Buck papers.

Ellis family papers (1812, 1826-1987) are comprised almost entirely of personal correspondence relating to daily activities, politics, health, religion, employment, military service, education and travel of five generations of Ellis family members. Other material includes financial papers, legal documents, speeches and lectures related to the study of law, printed items, account books, diaries, inventories, notebooks, court logbook, family scrapbook and minute books of United Daughters of the Confederacy, Blue Cross Chapter.

The Martina and Carroll Buck papers (1922-2000) consist primarily of personal correspondence from family and friends, but include some professional correspondence, mostly that of Carroll Buck. Papers also contain personal and professional papers, newspaper clippings, family photographs, and an account book for the Church of the Incarnation Sunday School.

LIST OF SUBGROUPS, SERIES AND SUBSERIES

Subgroup 1. Ellis Family Papers, 1812, 1826-1973

- **I.** Correspondence, 1812, 1826-1969
- **II.** Financial papers, 1837-1959, undated
- III. Legal documents, 1837-1941, undated
- V. Lectures and speeches, 1857-1907, 1961 undated
- V. Printed items and graphic material, ca. 1860-1969, undated.
- VI. Personal papers, 1831-1973, undated

Subgroup 2. Martina and Carroll Buck papers, 1904-2000

- **I.** Correspondence, 1941-2000
 - 1. Personal correspondence, 1941-2000
 - 2. Professional correspondence, 1939-1976
- **II.** Professional papers, 1922-1970, undated
- **III.** Personal papers, 1944-1987, undated
- IV. Printed items and graphic material, 1904-1989, undated
- VI. Manuscript volume, 1949-1956

SUBGROUPS, SERIES, SUBSERIES DESCRIPTION

Subgroup 1. Ellis Family Papers, 1812, 1826-1963

Ellis family papers are comprised primarily of personal correspondence, but also include some financial, legal, personal papers, along with speeches, lectures, printed materials, and family photographs.

I. Correspondence, 1812, 1826-1969

Personal correspondence comprises the vast majority of this subgroup. Letters illustrate the lifestyles, daily activities, travel, social activities, employment, education, health, and personal affairs of individual family members. Much of the correspondence of the 1930s and 1940s relates to Ellis family history, and includes the discovery of Thomas C. W. Ellis' diary (Dec. 6, 1937), information on Colonel C. T. Warner's land holdings on the Bogue Chitto Bayou (April 13, 1938); and genealogical information from Mississippi court records (Aug. 4, 1940). Letters of congratulations, letters of condolence, and love letters between Reverend John A. Ellis and "Lizze" Ellis (1870-1893), and between "Ollie" Ellis Grant and Bullitt Grant (1894-1900) are also found in this series. A series of letters (Dec. 4, 1890-April 24, 1893) document the activities and experiences of "Gessie" Ellis Harrison before her separation from her husband, Willie Harrison, until her suicide in April 1893. Her letters to her father, Rev. John A. Ellis, reflect the social and financial difficulties she faced as a single mother at the end of the 19th century. Two letters from Daisy Hodgson give the options available for the placement of orphaned children in New Orleans, La. (June 7, 1910; Aug. 28, 1913).

Of particular interest is correspondence relating the political environment; race relations; business and economy; religion; natural disasters; health; travel; military activities; and student life at Centenary College at Jackson, La. (1854-1857; Jan. 23, 1867) and LSU (1917-1918).

Note: The letters in the following categories are arranged in chronological order within the series.

Political correspondence. Letters relating to politics span the entire collection. Early correspondence reveals Rev. John A. Ellis' [1830-1893] mixed feelings regarding the temperance movement (Aug. 18, ca. 1844), the political atmosphere in Washington Parish (Oct. 28, 1852), and legislative funding for the College of Louisiana (Feb. 9, 1855). In a letter (typescript, no original) to H. E. Randall of New York, Lord Macaulay of England, discusses the inevitable political and economic downturn in United States due to future population growth (May 23, 1857). Thomas C. W. Ellis [1836-1918] comments that the nation slighted their choice for president in election of 1856. Many letters written by Thomas C. W. Ellis [1836-1918] and Stephen Dudley Ellis [1845-1926] between 1878 and 1900 reflect political environment at the time, particularly in Louisiana. These letters contain predictions concerning the outcome of elections, election results, and comment on conventions and delegates. Charles E. Kennon, while critical of the Radicals, writes at

length the need to attract African-American support for a white government (July 12, 1878). He refers to the new constitution (July 17, Aug. 26, 1878,) and his support for Maton S. Newsom (Oct. 2, 1878). A group of letters pertains to the constitutional convention and control of the delegates (Sept. 1879). Thomas mentions the state lottery and discusses gubernatorial elections, including the race between Murphy Foster and Samuel McEnry (Dec. 15, 17, 1883, Sept. 11, 1885, Nov.-Dec. 1891, Sept. 11, 1885, March 1892, n. d.: politics), and the race between Jared Young Sanders and Horace Wilkinson (Sept. 12, 14, 15, Dec. 17, 1907). He also expresses his distrust of the Radicals (Oct. 26, 1876), commenting on the political threat posed by their vote if combined with the African-American vote (April 5, 1892). He also comments on the political appointments of African-Americans by Gov. Nicholls (Nov. 33, 1887, April 1888). James Moore complains of "reconstructionists" controlling the Democratic Party and freedmen participating in government (Sept. 20, 1888). Ezekiel John Ellis (1840-1889) writes to his brother, Stephen Dudley that local African-Americans are not very political, and that they were tired of the carpetbaggers (Sept. 30, ca. 1880). Thomas C. W. Ellis writes to his brother, Stephen Dudley, that the opponents of the lottery must form a ticket of honest men (Dec. 12, 1891). Correspondence criticizes Grover Cleveland's administration, the Democratic Party, and again the Radicals (Sept. 6, 1894). Congressman Samuel M. Robertson comments on finance legislation (Feb. 11, 1895) and the out of control constitutional convention (April 15, 1898). U.S. Senator Donelson Caffery (Dec. 14, 1894) discusses the Democratic Party (March 27, 1896) and William Taft's attendance at the dedication of the first Presbyterian Church in the Philippines (Nov. 8, 1907). J. H. Amacker writes to Thomas C. W. Ellis on the consequences of the Civil War and how the South suffered (May 27, 1915).

Correspondence also includes a claim that Stephen Dudley pressured a candidate to withdraw his candidacy for the office of Deputy Surveyor (June 10, 1898). In a letter to C. T. Moise, chairman of the Tangipahoa Parish Executive Committee, Charles E. Kennon resigns from the committee in protest to a resolution restricting the nomination of Maton S. Newsom supporters (n. d.: politics). A letter to Thomas C. W. Ellis requests his participation at the Arbitration Conference concerning the Treaty of Arbitration between United States and Great Britain (Dec. 31, 1903), and another pertains to a the U. S. Supreme Court decision concerning river navigation (April 17, 1904). Mention is made of the lawlessness (July 20, 1897), political violence in Franklinton, La. (April 8, 1899), and crime in Tangipahoa Parish (Sept. 8, 1910).

E. F. Stilley offers his political support to **Robert Stephen Ellis, Sr. [1871-1945]** in exchange for alcohol and money (Aug. 18, 1908). Stephen Dudley solicits political support for his re-election to the First District Court of Appeals (Aug. 15, 1914). **Olivia "Ollie" Ellis Grant [187?-1947]** refers to a state senatorial race in Texas (Oct. 25, 1911) and a telegram to Robert Stephen requests his assistance in Edward J. Gay's senatorial campaign (July 23, 1918). Thomas C. W. Ellis remarks on the defeated retirement bill, Mexican hostilities, and the military service of Ezekiel and Hamilton Ellis should war break out (July 3, 1916). There is in addition a letter concerning the construction of a controversial bridge (June 14, 1926). **Robert Stephen Ellis, Jr. [1899-1966]** discusses voter turn out in the parishes east of the Mississippi River in his father's election (undated; politics), and he attempts to convince his father to withdraw from an election

(June 29, 1923). **Frank B. Ellis [1907-1969]** writes of his own victory in the primary election and praises Sam Jones' honor and integrity (Feb. 8, 1940). An analysis is made of Frank's defeat in 1944 (Jan. 23, 1944), and differences between Adlai Stevenson and Dwight D. Eisenhower are cited (Dec. 16, 1952).

Racial relations. Correspondents' attitudes toward minorities, particularly African-Americans are reflected in this group (July 21, 18--; July 2, 1890; Jan. 16, May 1891; Feb.1, 26, June 15, 1900; Aug. 10, 1911; May 27, 1915; Nov. 8, 1927; Nov. 10, 1941), along with comments relative to servants (May 28, June 4, Oct. 9, 1892; April 9, 1900; May 24, June 3, Aug. 20, 1901; July 11, 1906; Oct. 12, Dec. 3, 1911; Jan. 14, 1928; Sept. 27, 30, 1944; Dec. 16, 1952; undated: fragments). Correspondents also discuss laborers (Oct. 30, 1896; Sept. 2, 1901; May 8, 1903; Feb. 11, 1918), and labor problems (Sept. 21, 1918; Oct. 21, 1899; April 26, Nov. 25, 1953), and a high rate of unemployment (Nov. 25, 1933). There are several references to "Mammy", Leda LeShopper, who was an employee of the Ellis family for many years in the latter 19th and early 20th centuries.

Other topics mentioned are a Fourth of July celebration (June 30, 1899), housing conditions (Jan. 14, 1901), a crop failure that devastated tenant farmers (Jan. 12, 1912), Additionally, there is a request for housing and medical assistance for a indigent, elderly woman (Oct. 12, 1936) and report on the financial assistance given to "Mr. Belsy" (Oct. 21, 1936). Letters mention the lack of school bus transportation for African-American children (Sept. 27, 1944), and the government should limit the public dole (Dec. 16, 1952). Charlie Palmer writes to his mother, Maud, stating his personal views on race relations (May 15, 1955). A letter to Stephen Dudley Ellis reports that African-Americans are not very political and they tire of the Carpetbaggers (n.d.: politics-Sept. 30). Of particular interest is a letter detailing the circumstances surrounding the murder of an African-American man (Aug. 4, 1900).

Also related to African-Americans is the participation of African-American volunteers during a yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans (Oct. 5, 1898), support in the Democratic Party to promote white supremacy (April 16, 1896), and the mention of an African-American character in a vaudeville act (Nov. 2, 1911). A letter signed "Indian Girl" request her family history (Feb. 3, 1909), and another refers to the interesting tales of a speaker at an Indian Affairs conference in New York (Nov. 9, 1911). **Hamilton Ellis [1894-1971]** remarks that African-Americans are interested in buying "Zeke's" guitar (Feb. 12, 1917). **Ezekiel Parke Ellis [1897-1979]** tells of the African-American soldiers in camp (Jan. 11, Aug. 19, 1917), and he describes the different musical styles heard from the African-American barracks and the barracks of the white soldiers (Feb. 27, 1919). In Civil War letters, **Ezekiel John Ellis** mentions slaves singing in the fields at Chickamauga (April 21, 1863), and he sends his greetings to the slaves at home (Aug. 3, 1863).

Business and economy. Correspondence discusses poor crop production and crop failure (May 25, Oct. 28, 1852; Jan. 12, 1912; Oct. 11, 1915); production of paper (July 13, 1886; Jan. 26, 1887), cultivation and marketing of ramie (April 6, 1885), hemp and livestock (May 13, 14, Sept 1887, Sept. 1907), and logging (Jan. 16, 1913).

1826-2000

In a letter to **Ezekiel Parke Ellis (1807-1884),** his brother **Stephen Ellis** writes of career possibilities in Louisiana and Texas (Feb. 24, 1850). Other correspondence discusses economic conditions in Louisiana (April 7, 1879) and Texas (March 21, 1900), gold in Alaska and California (March 21, 1900; Feb. 24, 1912), Seattle's rapid growth (March 20, 1903), and the mining industry (Oct. 27, 1899; April 1, 1905; March 26, 1906; Jan. 3, 1907; June 19, 1908; April 2, 1909). Correspondents remark on investments in oil stocks and fields (July-Aug. Oct. 3, 1901), discovery of oil by Neches River Oil Co. (Dec. 17, 1901), and an oil lease contract (March 2, 1917). **Tom S. Ellis [1870-1944]** writes of business opportunities in Washington State (Oct. 21, 1899), and comments on a possible labor strike by trainmen (Oct. 8, 1911).

Letters describe land situated in Amite (Jan. 8, 1914), and discuss timber, land value and the prospect of discovering oil (March 5, 1916) in the vicinity. References are made to land in the Jackson, Miss., area (May 11, 1917), oil refinery work in Arkansas (Nov. - Dec. 1921), oil reclamation (Feb. 17, 1922), and sugarcane farming in Cuba (May 17, 1930). Letters also convey the economic problems of the Great Depression with references to government assistance to farmers and high unemployment (Nov. 25, 1933), desperate living conditions in Tickfaw, La. (July 15, 1932), the closure of Tangipahoa Bank and Trust and women in the workforce (Jan. 8, 1934). Letters also mention the profitability of stock in the National Biscuit Co. (Jan. 4, Aug. 13, 1937) and Coca Cola (Aug. 13, 1937).

Religion. Correspondence of a religious nature concerns the Methodist Church and Christian Science. The majority of letters related to the Methodist Church were written between Rev. John A. Ellis [1830-1893] and his wife, Mary Elizabeth "Lizzie" Ellis [1885-1893]; they concern Church business and religious thought. Additionally, a group of letters (1890-1911) by Rev. Hicks Ellis, son of Rev. John A. Ellis, relates to Church affairs and includes the discipline imposed upon a member of the congregation (June 8, 1891). The majority of letters regarding Christian Science discuss the health benefits of faith healing (Jan. 29, 1908; April 29, July 30, Aug. - Oct., Dec. 3, 9, 1911; Feb., Oct. 1, Nov, 19, Dec. 21, 1912; Feb. 17, 1913; Feb. 13, 1914; July 28, 1916; July 23, Aug. 13, 1937; Aug. 19, 1939; July 17, 1946; May 31, July 4, 1947). A form letter released by Eugene R. Dilworth, of the Christian Science Committee on Publication, strongly objects to pending legislation in Congress that would require the administration of silver nitrate to newborns (March 8, 1934).

Natural disasters. Correspondence relates news of fires and natural disasters that resulted in loss of life, property, and travel. These reports pertain to tornados in East Feliciana (May 22, 1882), Louisiana and Mississippi (March 14, 1884,April 30, May 18, 1908), hazardous roads and rivers between Franklin, La. and Moss Point, Miss. (Aug. 23, 1889), torrential rains in Meridian, Miss. (May 10, 1900), and flooding in Mandeville, La. (April 29, 1910; Sept. 15, 1941). Other accounts regarding widespread flooding include a Mississippi River flood, with a short account of the evacuation people and livestock (two letters, undated: major events), the Texas flood of 1936 (July 4, Oct. 21, 1936), and the use of deforestation as a means of flood control in Honduras (Feb. 14, 1932). Additionally, letters report on an earthquake in Virginia (Aug. 15, 16, 1900), fire damage in Covington, La. (June 13, 1911), hurricane damage near Anahuac, Texas (Aug. 22, Sept. 2, 1915), assistance provided by the Red Cross to storm victims (March 10, 1937), and a volcanic eruption in Guatemala (Jan.25, 1932). **Sara Ellis [d. 1940]** tells of a storm and its accompanying waterspout causing considerable damage (undated: major events). Also within this group is a

form letter by Amite Methodist Church soliciting aid for tornado victims in Amite (June 8, 1940), and comments on fires in Maine prompting evacuation preparations (Dec. 16, 1947).

Health. Most correspondents refer to their own health or that of family members. Many write detailed accounts of physical ailments, symptoms and treatments. They report on births, deaths, and illnesses, frequently mentioning fevers, colds, pneumonia, grippe, boils and asthma. Correspondence related to major illnesses or epidemics include comments on yellow fever (undated: health; June 3, 1887, Oct. 5, 1898; Sept. 9, Dec. 21, 1905; Aug. 5, 1906), travel in a quarantined area (Sept. 19, Oct. 4, 1898), and Dr. Thomas C. W. Ellis' [1868-1940] assignment to the government quarantine service (July 16, July 17, Aug. 16, 1904). Mention is also made of small pox (Feb. 20, March 21, 1900; Oct. 19, 1901), typhoid fever (Feb. 29, 1857; March 5, 1882; Oct. 11, 1905; May 23, 1907; May 24, 1943; undated: health) and typhoid vaccinations (Sept. 7, 1918; May 1, 1940; undated: health[My darling Nin]). Correspondents also comment on malaria (Oct. 1, 1904; May 23, 1907; June 17, 1911; Dec. 10, 1916; Aug. 5, 1918; July 3, 1927; Sept. 18, 1928; undated: disease[My dear Cousin Lizzie]; undated: disease[My dear Teene]); scarlet fever (March 21, 1900; July 20, 1901; Sept. 5, 1907), leprosy (June 23, 1911), and influenza (1918-1919, Feb. 4, 1925). Letters talk of a child's tonsillectomy and his recovery (April 18, 1908), rickets (undated: health), and a case of the measles (April 1, May 6, 1857; undated: fragments-July 8).

Letters concerning illness among military troops during World War I (Sept.-Oct., Nov. 27, 29, Dec. 4, 1918; Feb. 16, 1920) tell of the high incidence of illness at Camp Beauregard, the presence of disease at other camps, strictly enforced quarantines, and a description of life under quarantine at Camp Beauregard (Jan. 13, 1919). Letters also refer to flu epidemics in New Orleans, Lafayette, and twenty cases among cadets at LSU (Jan. 1, 14, 1919, undated: health), and travel restrictions due to quarantines (undated: health; undated: fragments).

Several Ellis family members visited hot springs for health reasons. Their letters depict the scenery of Blue Ridge Springs, Va., (July-Sept.1880), and they praise the health benefits of the hot springs. They write about Crockett Springs, Va. (July 24, 1900), Browns Wells (July 29, 1896; Sept. 28, 1901), and Cooper's Wells, Miss. (Aug. 2, 4, 1903) among others (July 23, 1904, Aug. 14, 18, 1911). **Josie Chamberlain Ellis [d. 1912]** details medical treatment available at the Alma Springs Sanitarium, Mich. (June 22, Aug. 28, 1903) and Galbraith Springs, Tenn. (June 22, 1908).

Travel. Members of the Ellis family traveled extensively for pleasure and employment. Rev. John A. Ellis describes Goliad, Texas and its residents (Aug 4, 1855). Others describe the sights of Washington D. C. (Sept. 19, 1882) and its vicinity (March 18, 21, 1885), trips to Williamsburg, Va. and Jamestown (Aug. 17, 1935), Central Park, N. Y. (June 12, 1872), the Niagara River and Niagara Falls (Sept. 21, 1901), and New York City (March 10, 1898; undated: travel[My precious Nin]). **Gessie Ellis Harrison** depicts the mountains surrounding Jamestown, Colo. (Sept. 9, 1891) and the vicinity of Colorado Springs, Colo. (Sept. 10, 1905). Additionally, letters describe Opelousas, La. (Oct. 11, 1900), Ashbury Park, N.J. (undated: travel [Dear Teene]), and York Village, Maine, and the recent return of a Navy ship from the Philippines (Sept. 16, 1900), Letters also recount Christmas Day in Covington, La. (Dec. 29, 1900) and Mardi Gras in New Orleans (Feb. 19, 1901). Areas described in these letters include Tacoma, Wash. (March 26, 1906), Sparta, Wis. (Sept. 15, 1910), Little Rock, Ark. and

surrounding scenery (July 15, 1906), and the landscape between Memphis and Little Rock (July 7, 1906). A letter details a visit to Mandeville, La. and a nearby Catholic school for deaf children (Oct. 4, 1911). A series of letters from Alaska describe Anchorage (Dec. 8, 1953), fishing and hiking in the Alaskan wilderness (May-June 1954).

Several family members wrote of their experiences and observations while traveling overseas. Correspondence from Honduras reflects family life, social activities, travel, and depict of landscape (1927-1932). Comments are also made on the banana industry (July 5, 1927) and crime (Aug. 24, 1928) in Honduras. **Martina Hamilton Ellis [1898-1996]** gives an account of steamboat passage across the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea to Honduras (July 23, 1928).

Correspondence recounts travel in Europe (July 21, 1902) seeing members of the royal family (July 7, 1936), visiting St. Paul's Cathedral and Windsor Castle (undated: travel[Dear Aunt Ollie and Uncle Bullitt]). A set of letters (June-Aug. 1953) report on traveling aboard a French passenger ship, the English countryside, and bombed-out areas near St. Paul's Cathedral. The writer recounts her trips to Rome and France, with comments on cultural differences and the French view of the Eisenhower administration. Letter to Maud Ellis describes the food and surroundings aboard a cargo ship (March 3, 1953). **Robert Ellis Palmer [b. ca. 1931]** relates his impression of commercial air flight, and he tells of his travels in England, Italy, France (July 1957); and another series of letters gives details on accommodations, landscape and people of Wales and Scotland (July-Aug. 1963). Noteworthy is a letter by **Ezekiel John Ellis** depicting the serene beauty of the landscape at Chickamauga, Ga. (April 21, 1863).

Military activities. Most of the Civil War letters are those of Ezekiel John Ellis (1840-1889). He reports on the lack of Confederate reinforcements and the probability of a military engagement with General William Rosecrans' army; he remarks on General Bragg's character, the disrespect shown towards the general by some officers, and he blames the scarcity of military provisions on poor Army's poor management practices (April 6, 1863). He later informs his mother that a Confederate force of 75, 000 men will face Rosencrans, and believes the general's defeat will convince the North to quit the war. He goes on to speak of Southern supporters and an anti-war movement in the North. This letter also reports on the death of many Confederate prisoners in Union prisons, the contribution to the war effort by the ladies of Atlanta, and details the cost of his clothing (April 21, 1863). In addition, Ezekiel tells of cotton speculators, military engagements, and the growth of the Confederate navy (Aug. 3, 1863); he reports on the news of fellow soldiers and a sense of isolation at Johnson Island, Ohio (Dec. 29, 1864).

Other Civil War letters tell of the despair felt among the troops over the capture of New Orleans, anger over conscription, and illnesses suffered by the soldiers (April 24, 1862). **Stephen Dudley Ellis** writes of camp life, his duties, illness among the soldiers and the stoppage of mail into camp by Gen. Beauregard (April 14, 1862). A Franklinton, La. merchant lists medicine he offers for sale (Oct. 17, 1862). Bolivar Edwards writes to Ezekiel John Ellis, from Fort Delaware prison, about the inexplicable release of all imprisoned Confederate surgeons (Aug. 7, 1864).

Much of the 1917-1919 correspondence relates to World War I. News of the war effort, military assignments, military life, and medical conditions of soldiers is related by soldiers or by their family members. Letters pertain to John Hamilton (1894-1971) and Ezekiel Parke (b. 1897) training for war (April 9, 1917), sewing bandages for the Red Cross (April 27, 1917), the passage of the conscription bill and the desire to enlist (April 27, May 2, 1917). John Emerson [1868-1939], who served on the draft board, comments on an impending draft bill (Aug. 7, 1918) shortage of building materials and possibility of having roadwork considered a war measure (May 17, 1917). References are made to the Naval Academy (July 29, 1917), high cost of goods and conservation of supplies (Aug. 19, 1917, Dec. 17, 1917). Hamilton describes the physical condition of a wounded soldier and camp life at Camp Beauregard (Nov. 12, Nov. 29, 1917), and he later notifies the Ellis family of his deployment over seas (July 30, 1918). An American diplomat depicts life in Paris, France during WWI, regarding air raids, living arrangements, scarcity of food, as well as art and historical sights (July 19, 1918). Hamilton Ellis writes to Sara Ellis informing her of military censors (Oct. 12, 1918), and cadets relate concerns about health, academics, and social activities (1918-1919). "Lil" writes to "Nin" of the sorrow caused by the war (Nov. 26, 1918).

World War II correspondence expresses concern and apprehension over the political situation in Europe, military service, labor shortages, daily activities, and the war and its duration. **Moyra Ellis** writes of increased production at the defense plant and the evacuation of children (Jan. 4, Feb. 4, 1942); she later writes that she will leave home due to an increase in military activity in the area (Feb. 22, 1942). Myra also relays news regarding the destruction of Naples, Italy during the invasion (March 6, 1944), and an attack on a U. S. naval ship in Europe (Aug. 9, 1944). "Lil" writes to Ollie Ellis Grant from Florida that a torpedo hit tanker and in the same letter comments on the difficulty in finding servants because, most women are doing defense work (April 12, 1942). **Tom S. Ellis [1870-1944]** comments on military engagements with the Japanese and their military strength (Jan. 30, Feb. 17, March 16, 1943, Jan. 24, 1945). **Marguerite Ellis** writes of her concern about the war (undated: major events).

Other letters from men in military service reflect wartime and peacetime experiences. **Leslie Black, Dick Ellis** and **Steve Ellis** write letters from the Pacific recounting their duties and observations. Steve also gives a description of the Philippines shortly after its liberation from the Japanese, and he tells of two priests who were held as prisoners of war by the Japanese (March 27, 1945) He also describes the civilians and condition of buildings in Yokohama, Japan (Sept. 30, 1945). **Dugie Palmer** details camp life, military training, job assignments, and leisure activities while in basic training at Camp Roberts, Calif. and serving in Alaska (May –July 1953). He also strongly objects to a published article criticizing the condition of the troops and their vulnerability to Russian attack (Feb. 8, 1954)

II. Financial papers, 1837-1959, undated

Financial papers relating to the personal finances and expenditures of several Ellis family members consist of receipts for groceries, sundries, property taxes, school tuition,

services, lodging, reading material, and payments on personal debts. Two receipts issued by the Parish of New Orleans for the registration of Martina Virginia Ellis' birth (May 22, 1878) and Olivia "Ollie" Ellis to C. Bullitt Grant's marriage (April 1, 1898). Other items include voter registration and poll tax receipts (1923-1925), promissory notes, bank drafts, statements of account, and two stock certificates for Fluker Realty Co. (Aug. 10, 1915). Additionally, there are receipts for pine timber transported (Dec. 1955-Jan. 1956).

III. Legal documents, 1837-1941, undated

Legal papers concern the sale and transfer of land located in Ashley County, Ark. (Sept. 24, 1852), Rankin County, Miss. (May 22, 1891), Tangipahoa Parish (May 10, June 4, 1874; July 21, 1922; Feb. 21 1825; Sept. 18, 1930), a lease to the Central Light and Power Co., Ltd. (Sept. 7, 1923), and transferred of the right of way to Illinois Central Railroad (May 15, 1941). Documents contain marriage certificates of Stephen D. Ellis and Amanda Davis, (Oct. 17, 1876), Thomas C. W. Ellis, Jr. and Lucy Cothran (May 9, 1893), and Colquboun Bullitt Grant and Olivia "Ollie" Ellis (March 24, 1898). A well water contract (April 10, 1886) is accompanied by a petition filed in the 18th Judicial District Court claiming the contract was breached (Aug. 17, 1886). Papers also relate to the disputed election between Ezekiel P. Ellis and W. B. Kemp for 6th Judicial District Court judgeship (April 19, 1873), the contested succession of Sarah and Simon C. Bankston of Tangipahoa Parish (July 20, 1877) and the succession of T. C. W. Ellis, Sr. (July 8, 1912; Nov. 21, 1919); as well as voters' registration for T. C. W. Ellis (May 1899); military induction order for Ezekiel Parke Ellis (Sept. 1, 1918); affidavits and briefs regarding delinquent tax debt (undated) and seizure and sale of property (undated). Additionally, there is a note signed by Dr. Thomas. C. W. Ellis transferring the custody of his sons, Hamilton and Ezekiel, to his sister, Sara Ellis (Dec. 27, 1907). Certificates issued to Stephen D. Ellis upon his election as District Attorney (1879) and as a justice on the Third District Court of Appeals (1907-1920) are also included.

IV. Lectures and speeches, 1857-1907, 1961 undated

This series contains class lectures, drafts of speeches and religious sermons (1899-1903, n.d). A lecture by Professor Roselino defines a legal contract, including a description of those individuals excluded from contracting (Jan. 25, 1857). Lectures delivered by Thomas C. W. Ellis at Tulane University, Law Dept. discuss international law (1899-1903) and the jurisdiction of the federal courts (March 5, 1900). E. John Ellis wrote a paper on the effects of Confederate currency on contracts and business transactions after the war (March 9, 18-). The speeches discuss the dedication of a Confederate monument (undated), rationale behind the growth of slavery in the Southern States (Camp Moore, fall 1907), endorsement of a system of spillways to supplement the levee system (undated), necessity and practicality educating Southern women in the post-war era (undated), and the historical basis of white superiority (undated). Also contained are speech fragments and notes concerning the similar topics. The sermon "Backsliding" refers to man's propensity for self-indulgence (undated), and in "Choose ye this day that ye will serve," the speaker argues that man is responsible for his own actions (undated).

V. Printed items and graphic material, ca. 1860-1969, undated

This series includes newspaper clippings, booklets, brochures, admission tickets, flyers, currency, illustrations, and photographs. Booklets consist of By-laws for the Franklinton Lodge, no. 18 (1894) and Amite City Lodge, no. 130 (May 24, 1894) for Knights of Pythias; Prospectus of the Hualgayoc Smelting Co. (ca. 1888); and Miniatures from Paris, a catalog of women's fashion hats (1899). Items published by the Christian Science Publishing Society are "The Material So-Called Gases (1940) and La Ciencia Cristiana – (1940), and Concerning Them Which Are Asleep, is a publication of the American Tract Society (undated). Material of a political nature (1884-1945) contains handbills, brochures, flyers, slates of candidates related to national and local elections, issues and the Democratic Party. These items include a presidential address concerning the Pacific settlement of international disputes (1899); brochures speaking against U. S. military buildup (1913) and organized labor (1945?); and the constitution of the Jackson Democratic League of Louisiana (undated). Other material includes a decision made by Judge Thomas C. W. Ellis in the suit of W. Cucullu vs. Brakenridge Lumber Co., and a legal brief presented to the Supreme Court of Louisiana in the suit of Martha B. Warren vs. Francis T. Copp (1896). Programs (1878-1918); a quarterly statement of the Citizen's Bank of Louisiana (Jan. 31, 1906); remedies for various diseases (n.d); catalog of medical equipment for the asthmatic (undated); and five centavos currency of the Philippines (194?) comprise the remaining printed items in addition to handbills and flyers produced by religious and charitable organizations, petroleum companies, and publishing houses. clippings (1906-1945, undated) pertain to judicial elections, Ku Klux Klan, obituaries, announcement, social events, travel, and poetry. Graphic material is comprised of children's drawings, sketches of house floor plans and lots, printed color illustration cutouts, and photographs of mostly unidentified individuals (ca. 186?-).

VI. Personal papers, 1831-1973, undated

Personal papers document the lives, history, interests, education, and social background They include church documents pertaining to the clerical of the Ellis family. appointments of John A. Ellis (1849-1853), genealogy of the Hamilton line of the family, lists of Confederate soldiers, records of births and deaths from family bibles (ca. 1843-1965), and other genealogical material (undated). Education material (1854-1926, undated) consists of reports cards, certificates, and school assignments. Poetry concerns (1831-1878, undated) romance, religious convictions, grief, the demise of the South (Jan. 29, 1870), and the plight of the Confederate soldiers (undated). Ephemera (1853-1946, undated) consist of wedding and graduation invitations, acknowledgements (1881-1946, undated) and a funeral notice for E. John Ellis (1889). Other material includes rules of the Gun Club (undated), miscellaneous lists of household goods (undated), remedies for typhoid, pneumonia and colds (undated), and non-official election returns (undated), and a chronology of the Methodist Church in Covington and St. Tammany Parish [typescript] (undated). particular interest are typescripts of the diaries kept by Thomas C. W. Ellis and Ezekiel John Ellis and woman's narrative account of her experiences, impressions and

Mss. 4820

1826-2000

observations while traveling from 1875 to 1878 throughout the United States with a husband, a military surgeon. She describes her daily activities and places visited during her travels with the army. She gives detailed descriptions of Native Americans and their customs, ancient Indian ruins, and the landscape. Thomas Ellis' diary relates his daily activities as a young man and reflects his political and philosophical thoughts at the time (1853-1856); several political and philosophical essays accompany Thomas' diary (1853-1855). The diary of Ezekiel John Ellis documents his experience as a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island during the Civil War (1865).

VII. Manuscript volumes, 1855-1943

	Subseries 1.	Account books
v. 1	1860-1865	Account book of Thomas C. W. Ellis, Sr. recording notes concerning legal cases.
v. 2	1865-1867	Account book of Thomas C. W. Ellis, Sr. recording notes concerning legal cases.
v. 3	1869-1877, 1888	Account book of Thomas C. W. Ellis, Sr. and John Ellis recording notes concerning legal cases.
v. 4	1879	Account book of Thomas C. W. Ellis, Sr. and John Ellis recording notes concerning legal cases.
v. 5	1880	Account book of Thomas C. W. Ellis, Sr. and John Ellis recording
v. 6	1881-1885	notes concerning legal cases. Account book of Thomas C. W. Ellis, Sr. and John Ellis recording notes concerning legal cases.
v. 7	1869	Account book of Stephen D. Ellis recording notes concerning legal cases.
v. 8	1869	Bank account book with two account entries. Also contained are the dates of individuals and the location of gravesites, with an entry stating that the slaves were buried at Ingleside Plantation.
v. 9	1912	Account book of the Women's Civic League.
v. 10	1912-1915	Accounts of women enrolled in business courses.
	Subseries 2.	Diaries
v. 11	1873-1874	Diary of Thomas C. W. Ellis. Entries records weather, daily activities, family visits, and events, with some notes on legal matters.
v. 12	1881	Diary of Thomas C. W. Ellis. Entries records weather, daily activities, family visits, and events, with some notes on legal matters.
v. 13	1882-1883	Diary of Thomas C. W. Ellis. Entries record weather, daily activities, family visits, and events, with some notes on legal matters.

v. 14	1885	Diary of Thomas C. W. Ellis. Entries record appointments and daily activities related primarily to legal cases.
v. 15	1936	Travel diary details activities and observations while traveling by the steamer Ireland to England, and then to Norway, depicting English villages, countryside and London. Entries give detailed accounts of the landscape, villages, sightseeing in London and Norway, with comments on history, social activities, weather, people and the ambience of places visited.

v. 16 1940 Diary of Olivia "Ollie" Ellis Grant. Entries record daily activities, household chores, visits, and acknowledges birthdays of family members.

v. 17 1943 Diary of Olivia "Ollie" Ellis Grant. Entries record daily activities, household chores, visits, and acknowledges birthdays of family members. She comments on Madame Chiang Kai-shek speaking before the U. S. Congress (Feb. 18) and on U. S. armed forces in Tunsinia (Feb. 18, April 8).

Subseries 3. Notebooks

v. 18	1855-1860	Class notebook maintained by Thomas C. W. Ellis, Sr. while
		attending Centenary College of Louisiana at Jackson, La. contains
		poetry (1855-1856) and lists of accounts (1860-861, undated).
v. 19	1856	Notebook contains notes related to the study of Smiths Mercantile
		Law.
v. 20	1929	Notebook contains biographical notes of Thomas C. W. Ellis.

Subseries 4. Inventories

v. 21	1905	List of household furnishings categorized by room.
v. 22	1915	List of books categorized by genre.

Subseries 5. Minute books

v. 23	1903-1907	Minutes of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Blue Cross
		Chapter, with correspondence, invoices and committee
		membership lists.
v. 24	1911	Minutes of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Blue Cross
		Chapter

Subseries 6. Scrapbook

v. 25 1907 Scrapbook of Olivia "Ollie" Ellis follows the careers and social activities of Ellis family members.

Subseries 7. Logbook

v. 26 1896-1905 Logbook of court cases submitted to Judge Thomas C. W. Ellis.

Subgroup 2. Martina and Carroll Buck papers, 1904-2000

Papers of Martina Ellis Buck and Carroll Buck comprise this subgroup. Personal correspondence makes up the majority of the papers, but some professional and personal papers of Carroll and Martina Buck, along with printed items and graphic material are included.

I. Correspondence, 1941-2000

1. Personal correspondence, 1941-2000

Personal correspondence reflects the daily activities, social events, family matters, health, research and education of family, friends, colleagues and former students. Correspondence offers personal updates on their lives or requests advice regarding education and research. Letters also carry on a discourse on literary and historical works (1940-960). Much of the correspondence of the early 1970's concern the business of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Correspondence of the Tangipahoa Parish American Revolution Bicentennial Commission relates to business, projects, and updates (1973-1974). Letters pertaining to the genealogy of the Ellis and related families appear throughout the series, but with the majority written in the 1970s and 1980s. Letters of condolences, greeting cards, sympathy cards and post cards make a part of this series. Picture postcards (1943-1982, undated) depict landscapes, architecture, landmarks, and people from around the world. They also include postcard photographs of a Confederate monument (undated) and two elderly Civil War veterans shaking hands (undated)

Other topics found include the discovery of oil at Enterprise, La. (May 5, 1950); the rapid growth in Kinder, La. due to the oil production (Sept. 4, Dec. 31, 1954); cutting timber (Feb. 14, 1950;Oct. 31, 1964); and a description of a visit to a home for deaf and mute children (Nov. 13, 1961). Martina Ellis Barlow expresses her political views on the 1968 presidential election with a comparison of Hubert Humphrey, Richard Nixon and George Wallace (Oct. 9, 1968), and she later tells of her experience working as set designer (Nov. 2, 1977; April 13, 1978). Carlon Pace mentions the assassination attempt on George Wallace (May 15, 1972). She also complains of the "hippies" in area (Aug. 6, 1971) and criticizes the behavior of college students (March 8, 1974). In addition, there is an account of Mardi Gras events (March 11, 1981); references to the federal welfare program (Jan. 12, Sept. 19, Oct. 8, Nov. 6, 1961; Jan. 10, Feb. 22, 1977; Aug 15, 1982). An undated letter describes the people Chester, Ireland, and remarks on the Irish civil war (undated). Of particular interest is the correspondence pertaining to military activities, race relations, the elderly, travel and natural disasters.

Note: The letters in the following categories are arranged in chronological order within the series.

Military activities

Most of the correspondence written during 1943-1945 relate to World War II. William Hyde writes of his experiences and observations while stationed in England (March 29,

1826-2000

Aug. 10, 1944). Letters comment on the war's effect on higher education and camp life in Clovis, N. M. (April 17, 1944), and the damage caused to roads in Southwest Louisiana due to military maneuvers (June 25, 1944). "Dugie" Palmer writes of camp life (1953-1954), and Norbert E. Raacke, Jr. "Tippy" tells of his activities at Fort Bliss, Texas and his friendly association with the NATO troops (April 4, 1961). In a letter to a Lt. William Calley, Charles B. W. Palmer expresses his views regarding the My Lai incident and the Vietnam War (April 1, 1971). Martina Ellis Barlow writing from Korea mentions the North Koreans and ROK soldiers rampaging (postcard: Aug. 24, 1971).

Racial relations

References to African-Americans include Norbert Raacke's suspicion that his white Southern heritage prevented military advancement, and he remarks that his superior officer is an African-American officer (June 6, 1960). Correspondence related to civil rights recounts events surrounding James Meredith's admission to the University of Mississippi, (Sept. 20, 27, Oct. 13,1962); mentions integration of schools in Bogalusa, La. (Sept. 22, 1966); riots in Baltimore, Md. (Easter Monday, April 15, 1968); Ku Klux Klan trials (April 21, Sept. 19, 1965); and a boycott in Bogalusa (Sept. 19, 1965). Letters also discuss sympathy felt by many Northerners towards Southerners regarding the integration "problem" (Aug. 2, 1962), and the need to defeat Civil Rights movement (Sept. 30, 1966). Carlon Pace reports on racial violence in Baton Rouge, La. (Jan. 11, 1972); she also expresses her personal belief that African-Americans would prefer welfare to work (Nov. 24, 1970, June 26, 1979). Lois Palmer offers her observations on the behavior of African-Americans at a horse race in Tennessee (Sept. 25, 1972). Other references to African-Americans include babysitters (Nov. 17, 1961, Feb. 22,1966), a cook (May 29, 1973), housing in Lettsworth, La. (Nov. 22, 1975), and a remark on the phrase "black is beautiful" (April 6, 1971). Louie Hamilton writes of African-American men helping him find old cemeteries in the woods of near Suggsville, Ala. (Jan. 11, 1971).

Additionally, letters by Cora D. Wilson, an African-American woman, to Martina Buck, tell of her activities, requests advice from Martina, and expresses gratitude to Martina and Carroll Buck for their assistance (Sept. 5, 1945; Nov. 21, 1955; Feb. 20, 1956; Sept. 23, 1959; Aug. 29, 1960; Feb. 6, April 12 1962; Feb. 25, 1963).

Elderly

Carlon Pace letters offer insight into the lifestyle and activities of an elderly widow living in rural Louisiana (1975-1982), and correspondence of friends and family discuss Mildred Couvillon's situation and medical condition as a resident in a nursing home (1974-1978).

Travel

Letters include a short description of Carlsbad Caverns, N. M. (April, 17, 1944); describe a Scottish exhibition at Camp Glenlaurel, N. C (July 1959); and refer to Australian schools as old fashion (April 14, 1962). Harrell Weathersby speaks of his life while studying in Hamburg, Germany; he tells of the weather, home life, shopping, social events and student activities (Oct. 22, Nov.11, Dec. 17, 1964). He also describes the German celebration of Advent (Dec. 8, 1964), and comments on the anti-American attitude of the German students (Feb. 24, 1965). Ben Weathersby writes mostly of his social activities during his stay in Germany (July 22, 1967). A group of letters written from Great Britain (June-Nov.

1967) discusses schools, education, attending a lecture by Cleanth Brooks, social activities, shopping, food, history, and customs. island of Martinique (Feb. 19, 1968) and the quality of her stay aboard ship while traveling on the ocean liner, *Raffaello*, (Feb. 24, 1968). Another group of letters (1971) recounts Martina Ellis Barlow life in Korea as a military wife. She offers her observations on the culture and history; and gives an account of an excursion to Pusan, Korea (July 6, 1971). She also comments on the possible election riots (Feb. 23, 1971). On a later trip, she details artifacts in the Custer Museum, Idaho, and depicts the surrounding landscape (July 15, 1974). Lois Palmer details the sights, events, and activities observed at the races in Tennessee (Sept. 25, 1972).

Natural disasters

Letters detail tornado damage (June 25, 1944), and offer sympathy for a fire that partially destroyed the Buck's home and many of their belongings (June 23, July 7, 16, 1944). Norbert E. Raacke, Jr. "Tippy" writes about a sandstorm in West Texas that deposited a quarter inch of dust inside his room (March 8, 1961). A description of the damaged caused in New Orleans by Hurricane, and the need to call up the National Guard to prevent looting (Sept. 19, 1965). There are reports of flooding in Pointe Coupee Parish and St. Charles, Mo., the evacuation of residents, and the opening of the Morganza Spillway (Dec. 12, 1971; March 23, 26, April 6, 27, 1973). Carlon Pace writes of tornado damage in the Innes, La. area (Feb. 22, 1975), and the delay in roadwork and crop planting of crop caused by storms (May 18, 1975; March 14, 1976).

2. Professional correspondence, 1939-1976

Martina Ellis Buck's professional correspondence (1946-1976) relates to her writings submitted for publication, editing the works of others, and academic and social activities involving universities and professional associations.

Carroll Buck's professional correspondence (1939-1973) relates primarily to points of law, legal actions, successions, insurance, land conveyances, property disputes, taxes, oil production and leases. Among other topics is the creation of a new position, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General, in the Louisiana Dept. of Justice (July 14, 1948); Jack Gremillion, Louisiana's Attorney General, writes to Gordon M. Tiffany, staff director of the Civil Rights Commission, in response to voting rights complaints. Gremillion states that he found the majority of questions presented as irrelevant (May 28, 1959). Memorandum cites precedence in land disputes between the State and the heirs of Charles Willis Ward and Edward Avery McIlhenny (June 12, 1958). A series of memoranda pertain to giving Louisiana consumers preference to any new natural gas discovery within the state (Aug.-Dec. 1970) during a natural gas shortage. Justice Albert Tate expresses appreciation for comments made on Chapman-Boredon case (Sept. 8, 1961), and there is form letter from the General American Oil Co. of Texas to stockholders (March 28, 1972). Correspondence relating to legal concerns of family members and friends is also contained in this subseries.

II. Professional papers, 1922-1970, undated

This series consists of papers and documents related to Carroll Buck's activities as an attorney (1922-1970, undated); drafts of *A Louisiana Prisoner of War on Johnson's Island, 1863-1865* (undated) and the introduction to the diary of Ezekiel John Ellis (undated), both by Martin Buck. The legal papers and documents of Carroll Buck consist of succession records for the estates of William Grant (1927), Olivia "Ollie" Ellis Grant (1947), C. Bullitt Grant (1943-1962), and John T. Jordon, Carroll's brother-in-law (1938-1953). Miscellaneous papers consist of an oil lease for Liberty County, Tex. (Sept. 15, 1954); division orders showing the ownership of land leased for oil, gas and mineral production (1934; 1951); land surveys and descriptions (1955, undated); and the ownership and transfer of land (1922; 1943; 1947; 1962, undated). Papers include a copy of Judge J. McCaleb's dissenting opinion pertaining to teachers' salaries (1948).

III. Personal papers, 1944-1987, undated

Genealogical material and ephemera comprise the largest portion of this series. Genealogical material contains the history of the E. P. Ellis family bible (undated); biographical sketches of Frank Ellis (undated), Thomas C. W. Ellis (May, 1961, n. d.), Thomas Cargill Warner (undated), and Carroll Buck (June 24, 1972; Sept. 2, 1975), and as well as notes on the Ellis and related families (undated). Ephemera contain invitations and announcements related to weddings, graduations, births, and other events. Papers also contain a history of *The Annex*, the Ellis family home in Amite, La. (undated); *History of Southeastern Louisiana University* at Hammond, La. (undated); and *Montpellier Academy*, the history and bylaws of Montpelier Academy, St. Helena Parish, La. (undated). Also contained are miscellaneous financial papers consisting of tax notices, receipts, statements of account for various items (1951-1979, undated), and church school reports (1950-1951; 1954).

IV. Printed items and graphic material, 1904-1989, undated

Printed items are comprised of publications; newspaper clippings; advertisements; materials distributed by various organizations; and programs for lecture series, conferences and social and community events. Publications include *Centenary College Goes to War in 1861*(1940), *Official List* of the personnel employed by the Illinois Central Railroad (March 1, 1967), and reprints of *A Prisoner of War on Johnson's Island* (1963) by Martina Buck and *The Political Clubs of New Orleans in the Presidential Elections of 1860* by Jerry L. Tarver (undated). Printed material also contains items distributed by various associations and societies. Among these are the minutes and memoranda of Phi Kappa Phi (1959-1968); newsletters of the National Historical Society (1971), North Louisiana Historical Association (March 1960), Louisiana Historical Newsletter (Sept.1962-June 1965), Louisiana Colonials (1962-1965) Louisiana Historical Society (Sept.-Dec. 1964, June 1965). Also contained are newsletters and memoranda for the Church of the Incarnation, Amite, La. (1964-1976); yearbooks and newsletters for the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Camp Moore (1958-1959, 1969, 1973-1974); and a report on the 50th

Mss. 4820

1826-2000

anniversary reunion of the LSU class of 1917 (1967). Newspaper clippings relate to historical buildings, social events, civil rights, obituaries, political events, judicial decisions, entertainment, natural disasters and biographical sketches.

Graphic materials consists of colored illustrations of flowers (undated); photocopy of the 1904 Tulane Law School faculty (undated); photographs giving three views of the Annex, the Ellis family home in Amite (undated); and a photograph of the 1904 Tulane Law School faculty (undated). Other photographs consist primarily of unidentified family members and events (1957-1982, undated).

V. Manuscript volume, 1949-1956

v. 27 1949- Account book of the Church of the Incarnation Sunday School, 1956 Amite, La., lists receipts from offerings, and deposits made.

INDEX TERMS

Terms	Subgroup.Series.Subseries
African-American domesticsLouisiana	1.I, 2.I
African-AmericansAgricultural laborers	1.I
African-AmericansCivil rights	2.I
African-AmericansEmployment	1.I
African-AmericansPolitics and governmentLouisiana	1.I
African-AmericansSegregation	1.I; 2.I.1
AlaskaDescription and travel	1.I
BananasDiseases and pestsHonduras	1.I
Camp Beauregard (La.)	1.I
Camp Roberts (Calif.)	1.I
Chickamauga (Ga.)Description and travel	1.I
Chickamauga, Battle of, Ga., 1863	1.I
Christian Science	1.I
Church of the Incarnation (Amite, La.)	2.IV, V
Communicable diseasesLouisiana	1.I, V
Crop losses	1.I
Daughters of the American Revolution	2.1
Deaf childrenLouisiana	1.I; 2.I.1
Democratic Party (La.)	1.I
Depressions, 1929	1.I
Draft	1.I, III
Elderly poorLouisiana	2.I.1
EpidemicsLouisiana	1.I
EuropeDescription and travel	1.I, VI.2
Floods	1.I; 2.I.1
Foster, Murphy J.(Murphy James), 1849-1921	1.I
FranceDescription and travel	1.I
GermanySocial life and customs	2.I.1
GovernorsLouisiana	1.I
Great BritainDescription and travel	1.I
HealthReligious aspects	1.I
HondurasDescription and travel	1.I
HondurasSocial life and customs	1.I
HorsesDiseases	1.I
Hot springsHealth aspects	1.I
Hurricanes	1.I; 2.I.1
Indians of North America	1.I
InfluenzaUnited States	1.I
Inheritance and successionsLouisiana	1.II, III; 2.I.1, 2.I.2, 2.II,
ItalyDescription and travel	1.I
Johnson's Island	1.I
Jones, Sam Houston, 1897-1978	1.I

1826-2000

INDEX TERMS

JudgesLouisiana	1.I, III, VII.1, 2, 7
KoreaHistory	2.I
Ku Klux Klan, 1915-	1.V; 2.I.1
LawyersLouisiana	2.I, II,
LoggingLouisiana	1.I; 2.1
Louisiana. Constitutional Convention (1898)	1.I
LouisianaConstitution	1.I
LouisianaEconomic conditions	1.I
LouisianaPolitics and government1803-1865	1.I
LouisianaPolitics and government—1865-1950	1.I; 2.I.1, 2.IV
LouisianaSocial life and customs	1.I, VI.2; 2.I.1
Love letters	1.I
Marital conflict19 th century	1.I
Meredith, James, 1933-	2.I
Methodist ChurchClergy	1.I, IV, VI
Mines and mineral resources	1.I
My Lai Massacre, Vietnam, 1968	2.I
Natural gasLaw and legislationLouisiana	2.I.2
Oil and gas leasesLouisiana	2.I.2, II
Oil industry workers	1.I
Petroleum industry and tradeLouisiana	1.I; 2.I.1, 2.I.2; 2.II
Political campaignsLouisiana	1.I, V
Poll taxLouisiana	1.II
Practice of law—Louisiana	1.IV, V, VII; 2.I, IV
QuarantineLouisiana	1.I
Race relationsLouisiana	1.I; 2.I.1, 2.I.2; 2.IV
Race RelationsUnited States	2.1, 2.IV
Race riots	2.I.1
Racism	1.I, IV; 2.I.1
Reconstruction (U.S. history, 1865-1877)Louisiana	1.I
Rural elderlyLouisiana	2.I.1
Sanders, Jared Young, 1839-1881	1.I
Slavery	1.IV, VI.1
Spiritual healing	1.I, V
SteamboatsPassenger accommodation	1.I; 2.I
Students	1.I; VI.3; 2.I.1
Tangipahoa Parish	1.I; 2.I
TexasEconomic conditions	1.I
TexasSocial life and customs	1.I; 2.I.1
Tornadoes	1.I; 2.I.1
United Daughters of the Confederacy	1.VI.5; 2.IV
United States ArmyAfrican-American troops	1.I
United States ArmyMedical care	1.I
United States ArmyMilitary life	1.I, VI; 2.I.1

Mss. 4820

1826-2000

INDEX TERMS

United States ArmySupplies and stores	1.I
United StatesArmed Forces	1.I, V
United StatesDescription and travel	1.I,V
United StatesForeign public opinion	1.I; 2.I.1
United StatesHistoryCivil War, 1861-1865—Personal	1.I, VI
narratives, Confederate	
United StatesHistoryCivil War, 1861-1865Prisons	1.I, VI; 2.II, 2.IV
and prisoners	
United StatesHistoryCivil War, 1961-1865	I.1; 2.IV
United StatesPolitics and government	1.I; 2.I.1. 2.IV
ViolenceLouisianaTangipahoa Parish	1.I
Wallace, George C. (George Corley)Assassination	2.I.1
attempt, 1972	
Washington (State)Economic conditions	1.I
Welfare recipients	2.I.1
Wilkinson, Horace	1.I
WomenEducation	1.IV
WomenSocial conditions19 th century	1.I
World War, 1914-1918Person narratives, American	1.I; 2.I.1
World War, 1939-1945JapanPersonal narratives,	1.I
American	
World War, 1939-1945Person narratives, American	1.I; 2.I.1
World War, 1939-1945—WomenUnited States	1.I

CONTAINER LIST

Stack Location	<u>Box</u>	<u>Folders</u>	Contents
			Subgroup 1. Ellis Family Papers, 1812, 1826-1973
			Series I. Correspondence, 1812, 1826-1969, undated
16:1	1 2 3	1-9 1-13 1-8	Correspondence, 1812, 1826-1869. Correspondence, 1870-1884. Correspondence, 1885-1886.
16:2	4 5 6	1-11 1-7 1-8	Correspondence, 1887-1888. Correspondence, 1889. Correspondence, 1890.
16:3	7 8 9	1-10 1-8 1-10	Correspondence, 1891-1892: May. Correspondence, 1882:June-1893: April. Correspondence, 1893: May-1894.
16:4	10 11 12	1-12 1-11 1-8	Correspondence, 1895-1896: Oct. Correspondence, 1896: Nov1897: May. Correspondence, 1897: June- Dec.
16:5	13 14 15	1-7 1-10 1-11	Correspondence, 1898. Correspondence, 1899. Correspondence, 1900-1901: June.
16:6	16 17	1-12 1-11	Correspondence, 1901: July-1902. Correspondence, 1903-1907.
16:7	18	1-60	Correspondence, 1907-1921.
16:8	19	1-100	Correspondence, 1922-1969.
16:9	20	1-67	Correspondence, undated: health, politics, travel, major events; undated
16:10	21	1-14	Correspondence, undated
OS:B		1	Oversize correspondence, 1853-1954, undated
			Series II. Financial papers, 1837-1959, undated
16:10	21	15-26	Financial papers, 1837-1959, undated
16:10	21	27-31	Series III. Legal documents, 1837-1941, undated Legal documents, 1837-1941, undated
OS:B		1	Oversize certificates, 1873-1920.
16:10	21	32-41	Series IV. Lectures and speeches, 1857-1907 1961, undated Lectures and speeches, 1857-1907, 1961, undated

CONTAINER LIST (cont.)

Stack Location	<u>Box</u>	Folders	Contents
			Subgroup 1. Ellis Family Papers, 1826-1973.
			Series V. Printed items and graphic material, 1860-1969, undated
16:10 OS:B	21	42-52 2	Printed items and graphic material, 1860-1969, undated Oversize newspaper clippings, 1888-1968, undated
16:11	22	1-5	Series VI. Personal papers , 1831-1973, undated Personal papers, 1853-1865, undated [typescripts of diaries and narrative].
	23	1-10	Personal papers, 1831-1973, undated [miscellaneous, genealogy, poetry].
	24	1-3	Personal papers, 1881-1946, undated [ephemera].
J:27			Series VII. Manuscript volumes. Subseries 1. Account books. v. 1 Account book, 1860-1865. v. 2 Account book, 1865-1867. v. 3 Account book, 1869-1877, 1888. v. 4 Account book, 1879. v. 5 Account book, 1880. v. 6 Account book, 1881-1885. v. 7 Account book, 1869. v. 8 Bank book, gravesites, 1869. v. 9 Account book, 1912. v. 10 Account book, 1912-1912.
J:27			Subseries 2. Diaries. v. 11 Thomas C. W. Ellis diary, 1873-1874. v. 12 Thomas C. W. Ellis diary, 1881. v. 13 Thomas C. W. Ellis diary, 1882-1883. v. 14 Thomas C. W. Ellis diary, C. W. Ellis, 1885. v. 15 Travel diary, 1936. v. 16 Olivia "Ollie" Ellis Grant diary, 1940. v. 17 Olivia "Ollie" Ellis Grant diary, 1943.

1826-2000

CONTAINER LIST (cont.)

Stack Location	Box	<u>Folders</u>	Contents
J:27			Subseries 3. Notebooks. v. 18 Class notebook, 1855-1860. v. 19 Notebook, Smiths Mercantile Law, 1856. v. 20 Notebook, biographical notes, 1929.
J:27			Series VII. Manuscript volumes. Subseries 4. Inventories. v. 21 List of household furnishings, 1905. v. 22 List of books.
J:27 16:11 J:27	24		Subseries 5. Minute books.v. 23 United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1903-1907.v. 23, loose pages, 1903-1907.v. 24 United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1911.
16:6	25		Subseries 6. Scrapbook. v. 25 Olivia Ellis scrapbook, 1904-1940.
16:11	24		Subseries 7. Logbook. v. 26 Judge Thomas C. W. Ellis court cases, 1896-1905.
			Subgroup 2. Martina and Carroll Buck papers, 1904-2000.
16:12 16:13	26 27		Series I. Correspondence, 1941-2000. Subseries 1. Personal correspondence, 1941-1975. Subseries 1. Personal correspondence, 1976-2000.
16:13	28	1-13 1 2-13	Subseries 2. Professional correspondence, 1939-1976. Martina Buck, 1945-1976. Carroll Buck, 1939-1973.
16:14	28	14-24 14 15-24	II. Professional papers, 1922-1970, undated Martina Buck, undated Carroll Buck, 1922-1953, undated
	28	25-32	III. Personal papers, 1944-1987, undated

1826-2000

Mss. 4820

CONTAINER LIST (cont.)

Stack Location	<u>Box</u>	Folders	<u>Contents</u>
16:14	28	33-53	IV. Printed items and graphic material, 1904-1989, undated
	28	54	VI. Manuscript volume, 1949-1956. v. 27 Account book, 1949-1956.

APPENDIX - Ellis family tree

- 1. Ezekiel Parke Ellis (1807-1884) m Tabitha Emily Warner (1811-1890)
 - 2. Daughter (b. ca. 1834)
 - 2. Thomas Cargill Warner (1836-1918) m Martina Virginia Hamilton (1841-1891)
 - 3. John Hamilton (1865-1920) m Mary Lent
 - 4. Emily m Lasores Owen
 - 5. John
 - 3. Thomas Cargill Warner, Jr. (1868-1940) m. 1st Lucy Cothran; 2nd Myra Nupert
 - 4. John Hamilton (1894-1971) m Harriet "Hattie" Boyd (1903-1983)
 - 5. Sara Katherine m John Bonvillion
 - 5. Harriet Boyd
 - 5. Lucy Olivia (b. 1933)
 - 5. Sue
 - 4. Ezekiel Parke (b. 1897) m Lelia Marguerite Rightor (1900-1979)
 - 5. Richard "Dick"
 - 5. Matt
 - 5. Tommie
 - 3. Robert Stephen (1871-1945) m Maud Sands Addison "Nan"
 - 4. Martina Hamilton (1898-1996) m Carroll Buck (1893-1975)
 - 4. Robert Stephen, Jr. (1899-1966) m Eleanor "Peeps" Ogden Kemp
 - 5. Eleanor Dunbar
 - 5. Martina Kemp (b. 1945) m George Barlow
 - 5. Robert Stephen III
 - 4. Maud Addison "Little Maud" (1902-1991) m Charles Palmer (1892-1937)
 - 5. Charles "Little Charlie" (b. 1929) m Rina
 - 6. "Charlie" (b. 1955)
 - 5. Everard "Dugie" m Lois
 - 6. Sarah (b. 1970)
 - 6. Everard Digby
 - 7. Digby, Jr.
 - 6. David (b. 1966)
 - 6. Caroline
 - 4. Lloyd Addison "Toto" (1901-1964)
 - 5. Lloyd Addison
 - 5. Louise Bunch
 - 4. May Elizabeth (1912-1990) m Charles Harrell Weathersby (1902-1970)
 - 5. Harrell m Barbara
 - 5. Ben
 - 5. Robert
 - 4. Mary Heloise "Ellie" (1906-1992) m Norbert E. Raacke
 - 5. Norbert E., Jr. (Tippy)
 - 5. R. Stephen
 - 4. Sara Olivia (1903-1911)
 - 4. Lillian (1908-1910)
 - 3. Olivia "Ollie" (187?-1947) m Bullitt C. Grant
 - 3. Sara Virginia (d. 1940)
 - 3. Martina "Teenie" (d. 1945)
 - 2. Ezekiel John (1840-1889) m Josephine Chamberlain (d. 1912)

- 3. Lillian "Lil" (1868-1958) m John L. Emerson
 - 4. John Ezekiel m Madeleine
 - 5. Nancy
 - 4. Constance
 - 5. Connie
- 3. Harvey Eugene (1875-1955) m Margaret Burton Whiteside (1884-1965)
 - 4. James Whiteside
 - 4. Ezekiel John
 - 4. Frank Burton (1907-1969)
- 3. Thomas Stephen (1870-1944) m Sadie
- 2. Stephen Dudley (1845-1926) m 1st Josephann Alsworth (1847-1870); 2nd Amanda I.
 - 3. John (d. 1900)
- 2. Mary Elizabeth "Lizzie", "Nin" (1842-1927) m Rev. John Alexander Ellis (1830-1893)
 - 3. Rev. Hicks M. m Joe
 - 4. Mary m Harry King
 - 5. Ruth
 - 4. Hicks M., Jr. (b. 1893) m. Nellie
 - 4. Jo D. (b. 1892)
 - 4. John
 - 3. "Gessie" m William "Willie" Harrison Burton Whiteside (1884-1965)
 - 4. Ruth
 - 3. Sallie m Ernest)
 - 4. Ernest, Jr.
 - 4. Randolf
- 2. Emily Margaret "Mag" (1848-1916)
- 2. Olivia "Ollie" (1852-1873)