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EDITOR’S NOTES

The antebellum years of an Arkansas family, 1840s vital notices from an early Arkansas newspaper, the autobiography of a woman whose life spanned the Civil War, a century-old history of a once prominent Arkansan written by his daughter, and an annotated list of county officials complete the main lineup in this issue.

The third part of Brown or White Sugar treats James Russell Winn and his family in the years before and during the Civil War. The parents send their children north to Ohio to get them out of the fray. A resulting series of letters between them are used by Bill Lindsey to illuminate their relationship during that period and the father’s hopes for his children.

Bill Hanks has abstracted notices of vital events from an early western Arkansas newspaper, The Arkansas Intelligencer, in the 1840s. Marriage notices, probate and divorce notices, obituaries, and news articles record events not just in western Arkansas and Indian Territory, but throughout the state and beyond.

Before she died Martha Tabitha Taliaferro wrote the story of her life in a simple, straightforward way. The resulting manuscript serves to educate readers about the life of well-to-do Southerners in the more eastern and settled states prior to the Civil War and the adjustments they made when they moved to Arkansas. Her history of traveling back to Georgia and Alabama on numerous occasions is illuminating.

J. R. Hampton was an early pioneer of Union County. He later moved to Bradley County, built a large home and operated a large plantation. He became a force in state politics as a representative of Bradley and Dallas counties in the state legislature. About 1906 one of his daughters wrote a brief history of his life that was published in a newspaper. A clipping survives and the article is reprinted here.

Russell Baker has compiled a list of Pike County officials from 1833 to 1900 and annotated the list with sources of additional information about them.

Two Arkansas Ancestry Certificate lineages, queries, a book review and the society pages, including proposed bylaws amendments and board members, complete this issue.

Susan Boyle
C. James Russell Winn: The Arkansas Years, Antebellum

By 1848, James Russell Winn began to acquire land in the north half of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 32 in Township 16 south, Range 12 west, in eastern Union County, Arkansas.¹ Both county and federal land records show him buying numerous other tracts of land in the area throughout his residence there. His descendants speak of him settling land at Pigeon Hill, now defunct, which would place him on the south side of the Ouachita River north of present-day Urbana near Moro Bay. The 1850 census enumerated him in Wilmington township, in which Hillsboro community, where he seems to have resided, was located. Numerous records cited below make clear that James and Margaret Winn settled permanently at Hillsboro east of El Dorado. That is where they and their children who died in Arkansas (with the exception of son Powhatan, whose body was taken to Oberlin, Ohio, for burial) are buried in a now-unused family cemetery.

The 1850 census lists James as a warehouse keeper in Wilmington township. Living in his household was a John Newcomb, age 22, born in Virginia, and James’s nephew Abner Mitchell, age 23, son of Greenberry W. Mitchell and Cynthia Melinda Winn.² The census makes no mention at all of Margaret and their children. Nor does James’s family appear to be reflected on the 1850 slave census for Union County, which shows

¹ Champagnolle Land Office, Certificate 261, 1 November 1848.
him with five male slaves, all listed as black, none with ages approximating those of James’s family.\(^3\)

By 1852, James and Margaret had made a fateful decision: they sent their oldest son John Milton Winn (1836-1893) north for education, and, as family letters from this time forward also suggest, to protect him from harm as racial tensions heated up in the southern states in these years leading up to the Civil War.\(^4\) By 1859, John’s sister Emily had joined him in Ohio, and their remaining sibling Powhatan (Orianah, Harrison, and Mary had all died by 1857\(^5\)) was to follow shortly after that. John was sixteen when his parents parted with him. His correspondence with his parents and siblings after his departure for Ohio indicates he returned home after this date only for rare visits—though James’s letters note several times that John’s mother pined for him and his siblings after they had been sent north.

\(^3\) 1850 federal slave census, Union County, Arkansas, Wilmington township, p. 517, lines 1-5; NA M432, roll 32.

\(^4\) The 1852 date has passed down in the oral history of John’s descendants, according to Carol Ott of Chaska, Minnesota, in a 14 September 2004 email to me.

\(^5\) Family Bible of James R. Winn in possession of Rita Tharp, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
John Milton Winn’s descendants have preserved a precious
document that enables us to determine with precision the educational
motive underlying his parents’ decision to part with their son at such an
early date: this is his 1854 school report from Clermont Academy near
New Richmond, Ohio. The original now belongs to descendant Rita
Tharp of Iowa who has generously provided me with a copy. It shows
John enrolled in this school from 17 April to 1 September 1854.

The school report shows John pursuing courses in spelling, English
grammar, written and mental arithmetic, geography, natural philosophy,
algebra, scripture, and composition. The record indicates he had excelled
at all subjects, with a combined average of 97½ percent. In the same
period, he had committed to memory 547 scripture verses and had read
23 chapters per week from the Bible. The report is signed James K.
Parker.

This record is valuable as documentation of one of the reasons for
James’s and Margaret’s decision to send John away from home—
schooling—and because it situates him within an important current of
American educational history, the attempt to provide schooling for
children of mixed race for whom American institutions of formal
learning were almost non-existent. As histories of the school to which
James and Margaret sent their son John indicate, Clermont Academy was
among the few schools in the country at this period that welcomed
students of all races.

According to the Ohio State Centennial Educational Committee’s
1876 history of educational institutions in the state, Clermont (also
known as Parker’s Academy) originated in 1839 as a home school kept
for his family by Rev. Daniel Parker, who commissioned his son James
K. to conduct the school. The school gradually admitted other paying
pupils, including those of all races. As this source states,

One peculiarity of this school, which, perhaps, ought not to be overlooked in this historical sketch, is,
that colored pupils have always been admitted to its privileges on equal terms with the white. This feature
being a rare one in Southern Ohio, on the border between slavery and freedom, where prejudice against
color prevailed, was, for many years, the cause of unpopularity and even odium; but an unswerving
adherence to the principle, for conscience sake, has in a
measure overcome prejudice, and established for the school a solid reputation.⁶

An unpublished 1889 manuscript written by Sarah Preston Baker Parker for the school’s fiftieth anniversary notes that it was located at Clermontville near New Richmond and enrolled “colored” students in its first class in 1839, continuing to do so until it was replaced by a public high school.⁷ Parker’s manuscript contains a valuable memoir of John Milton Winn. Noting that John M. Winn arrived at the academy in April 1853, Parker observes:

John W. [sic] Winn was a colored boy from Arkansas. He had naturally a bright mind, and he had learned much by observation and work on the farm at home, but was wholly uneducated as to books. He could read a little in the first reader. Although he was the size of a man, yet he had to take the books of a little child. All of these he went through with remarkable rapidity and ease and exhaustiveness. He took the Gazette and read it regularly with enthusiastic interest. When he had been two years in school he was with the best students in Grammar, Philosophy, and Mathematics. We began to think it would be better to let boys run the farm without knowledge of books until they were almost grown men and then send them to school. His case was remarkable.

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⁷ Parker’s manuscript is entitled "A Brief History of Clermont Academy, Together with a Few Items from the Lives of its Founder and Principal." A transcription is online as part of Aileen Whitt’s "A Collection of Historical and Genealogical Writings, Clermont County, Ohio," at the website of the American Local History Network (http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~clermontcountyohio/Index.htm); accessed February 2009.
It is interesting to note that the family of Warren G. Harding, the 29th American president, about whom purported biracial ancestry rumors have circulated for years, was also associated with this academy. Michigan writer and teacher Marsha Stewart, who has written a biography of Harding, notes that he and Stewart share ancestors who attended Clermont Academy. Stewart notes that her family has long been aware of a kinship tie to President Harding, though family members were encouraged not to speak of this tie, since her family remained African-American, while his branch of the family had “passed” for white.8

After having completed his schooling, John Milton Winn remained in Ohio, marrying on 25 December 1858 Mary Frances Quintard, daughter of Charles Quintard and Maria Jeliffe, who had come to Ohio from Connecticut.9 From this point forward, it appears that, having married a white wife, John began to “pass” as white. In 1860, when John appears on the census in Knox County, Ohio, with his own family and siblings Emily and Powhatan living in his household, no racial designations are given for anyone in the household—or, it appears, for anyone in Miller township where this family is living.10 Thereafter, John appears on the 1870 and 1880 censuses as white, whereas his sister Emily appears on the census in 1870 and 1880 (but not thereafter) as a mulatto, despite having a white husband, and their sibling Powhatan is listed in 1870 and 1880 as mulatto.11

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9 The marriage date is from a Winn descendency chart sent to me in 2003 by descendant Rita Tharp, Cedar Rapids, Ohio.
10 John Winn household, 1860 U.S. census, Knox County, Ohio, Miller township, p. 111, Brandon post office, dwelling and family 136; NA film M653, roll 994.
11 John M. Winn household, 1870 U.S. census, Tama County, Iowa, Buckingham township, p. 206B, dwelling 88, family 84, NA M593, roll 420; John M. Winn household, 1880 U.S. federal census, Tama County, Iowa, Toledo township, enumeration district [ED] 334, p. 592A, dwelling and family 5, NA T9, roll 365. Emily was in the 1870 U.S. census household of her husband Edmund S. Lyman, Lorain County, Ohio, Pittsfield township, p. 579, family 165, dwelling 169, NA M593, roll 1235; Edmond S. Lyman household, 1880 U.S. census in Lorain County, Ohio, village of Oberlin, ED 181; p. 622A, dwelling 606, family 689, NA T9, roll 1042; Edmund Lyman household, 1900 U.S. census, Lorain County, Ohio, Russia township, Oberlin Village, ED 91, p. 251A, dwelling 288, family 316, NA T623, roll 1295; and Edmond Lyman household, 1910 U.S. census, Lorain County, Ohio, Russia township, Oberlin Village, ED 125, p. 262,
A 9 January 1859 letter from John and Emily’s father James is revealing: it indicates that their parents had sent them to Ohio not merely for education, but to set them up on farms there so that they could (this is clear in the letter’s subtext, though never spelled out) live free of discrimination as children of a racially mixed marriage in this period of growing tensions over slavery. James addressed the letter to Homer, Ohio, where the two siblings appear to have been living together—where they had settled north and east of Clermontville, the location of Clermont Academy.12 James wrote from Wilmington, Arkansas. One side of the letter was to John and the other to Emily.

After thanking John for a letter he and Emily had sent their parents on 22 November and one John sent on 3 December, James notes that he had made 60 bales of cotton averaging 480 pounds each, and had shipped 40 bales and ordered the other 20 sold. These business details are a preliminary to James’s real point in writing: this was to inform John that he intended to send money to his children to help set them up on their own land in Ohio.

James notes that as soon as the money from the sale of his cotton arrived, he intended to send John a draft for $3000. He also expected to borrow $1500 which he was sending by way of New Orleans as a draft. James expected to have both amounts sent by the beginning or middle of February. He states, "I am determined to lift that mortgage on your place this spring if possible and I think I will."

The letter is full of solicitude for his children living in quasi-exile. James says that he regrets that John had not written sooner about taxes he owed on his farm, so that James could have sent money by mail to pay them. He notes that in the present letter, he will enclose $10 to add to the $10 he had sent on 22 November. James states,

As long as I have anything, my children shall have. I am not only willing to assist you until next fall but so long as the good Lord spares my life & blesses me with anything it is free for my children. You need have

dwelling 256, family 276, NA T624, roll 1295. Powhatan was in brother John’s household in 1860; in sister Emily’s in 1870; and Powhaton Winn household, 1880 U.S. census, Lorain County, Ohio, Pittsfield, ED 177, p. 550D, dwelling 135, family 140, NA T9, roll 1042.
12 The original letter belongs to Rita Tharp, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who has kindly given me a copy.
Wilmington 3rd July 1859
John off Winn
Lanc, Ohio

My dear Son

You & Emily of 22 years of age
3. Dear came to hand 3 Qtr's which are away gladly and wish they could come oftener.
We are all well & getting along fairly well. We have had the warmest winter so far that we have had for many years, a greater
of cloudy damp weather but not much rain. I have killed meat plenty if I can save it & think I will
though the weather has not been very favorable since I killed my cotton turned out better than
I expected in the fall I made 60
Bales averaging 450 which I have
shiped 40 & ordered the other 20 & as
soon as sold I will order a draft.
no fears about having to break up for want of money, while I live and have any, and as soon as I can get your place paid for, I will do more for my dear children, if spared and blessed with health . . . .

James concludes by telling John that if he prefers the $3000 in two drafts, John should let him know this, though there may be too little time for a reply before the money is sent. To expedite communication, he asks John to send mail to Cleveland Bros. in New Orleans, who will send the mail to James by boat.

The letter ends, "Receive the warmest love of a father, mother, and brother," and is signed James R. Winn. This letter demonstrates that James and Margaret had sent John and Emily to Ohio not only for schooling, but to settle there, where they could live free of the prejudice with which they would have had to contend in the Southern states due to their racially mixed ancestry.

The portion of James’s letter to Emily thanks her for hers of 22 November, and states that James and Margaret would welcome more frequent letters. James encourages Emily to write as if she was talking to them, and not to concern herself with filling up a whole sheet of paper. The letter states poignantly, "Your mother sighs & longs to be with you & trusts she may some day but if not in this world, trusts she may in a better where parting is no more. Be faithful to the grace of God that you may have a home in heaven."

The letter ends by asking Emily to safeguard her health and to avoid exposing herself to inclement weather. It then states, "Be kind & affectionate to each other & be content & serve the Lord. Receive the warmest love of a father, mother, and brother, J.R. Winn." As the section of the letter to Emily makes plain, the separation of the children from their parents was painful to the parents—obviously not a separation that they desired, but one they had chosen for the good of their children.

A letter written on the heels of this one suggests that James was intently concerned at this period to have his children settled in Ohio. This is dated 28 January 1859, and is addressed to John in Homer,
Ohio. The letter notes that James was responding to letters of John dated 16 December 1858 and 4 January 1859, the former of which contained a picture of John’s wife Mary, whom James and Margaret had not met. James advises his son on John’s farming ventures, and states that he had requested that Cleveland Bros. send John a draft of $2600 via New York, which should arrive by 1 March. John was to send his father a copy to acknowledge receipt.

James notes that he will send another draft by Cutrer Harrison & Co. in the amount of $2000. He will try to have this draft sent by 12 or 15 February. James notes he was sending separate drafts because Cleveland Bros. could not accommodate the total sum of $4600 that James wished to send his son.

Putting on his strict Methodist garb, James adds,

Tell Mary I like her appearance except the Jewelry which is not taught to ware in the Bible & I think unbecoming in the followers of Christ & our Disciplin[e] forbid[s] but are too common with professors of [faith] of this day yet I ever was opposed to such & I will talk to her on the subject when I come God permitting me so to do. I design by Divine permission to come up early in May with Powhatan.

The reference to Powhatan is telling. James and Margaret had evidently kept this youngest son at home, and were now making arrangements to bring him to live with his siblings at the age of fourteen—though these arrangements are the source of suffering for their parents, since, having sent love to Emily, the letter ends by noting, "Your mother sighs much for her children."

James succeeded in bringing son Powhatan north in 1859, since the 1860 census shows the three siblings living together in John’s household at Brandon in Miller township, Knox County, Ohio. John’s total worth was $18,000, of which $4500 was real worth—almost precisely the total

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13 The original letter belongs to Rita Tharp, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who has kindly given me a copy.
sum his father had promised to send him in his 28 January 1859 letter. To put that sum into perspective: according to Donald P. McNeilly, one could buy a farm of 160 acres and two field hands in Arkansas in the 1850s for $6000.15

Meanwhile, James Russell Winn appears alone on the 1860 census in Wilmington township in Union County, a farmer with a real worth of $6000 and a personal worth of $15,000.16 The 1860 slave schedule of Wilmington township shows him with twelve slaves, both male and female, all listed as black.17 Wife Margaret is nowhere to be found on this census, though the 1859 letters demonstrate that she and James were living together as husband and wife. The money gathered to set up James’s oldest son on his own land in Ohio—a son of mixed racial ancestry—was generated by a cotton plantation operated with slave labor in Arkansas.

Again, to put James Russell Winn’s solicitude for his children by Margaret Shackelford into historical perspective, it is important to consider how white plantation families in this period frequently ostracized men who formed such open liaisons with women of mixed blood. As Edward Ball indicates, though such liaisons between white planters and women of color were common, the white man was expected eventually to marry a white woman and leave behind his wife or concubine of color—never acknowledging their children.18

Ball notes that fierce reaction to such relationships began to develop in the South in the 1850s, and it often focused on mulattoes: in Charleston in 1860, all free people of color who could not prove their free status were taken back into slavery.19 In February 1859, the Arkansas legislature passed an act banning the residency of all free people of color in the state and threatening the return of these citizens to slavery if they did not leave.20

15 Donald P. McNeilly, The Old South Frontier (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 2000), 170.
17 1860 US. census, slave schedule, Union County, AR, Wilmington township, p. 318, NA M653, roll 54.
19 Ibid, 15-16.
To avoid the threat of being returned to slavery, many free people of color fled the South at this time—that is, in precisely the period when James and Margaret sent their young children north, as their mother sighed for them.\(^\text{21}\) Ball's study *The Sweet Hell Inside* focuses on an ancestral cousin of his, William Harleston (1843-1874), who crossed the racial line to live openly with a common-law mulatto wife Kate Wilson, and who incurred his family's wrath by leaving her half of his property in his 1873 will.\(^\text{22}\)

Even when a family with mixed racial lines succeeded in holding itself together and living as a family unit, one has to wonder about the dynamics these black-white families experienced when they owned slaves—as they sometimes did. In the case of this Winn family, there are echoes of stories handed down in Union County among African-American families. These speak of James’s kindness to his slaves. In the 1960s, Byron Bell, a grandson of John Milton Winn through John’s daughter Grace Myrtle (1883-1956), visited Hillsboro, Arkansas, from Iowa. His daughter Rita Tharp has kindly made available to me a manuscript Byron Bell wrote following this visit.

Bell noted that he spoke with African-American residents of the area whose families remembered James and Margaret, and who spoke of them in “legendary” terms. These families told Bell stories about two aspects of James’s life that have the ring of authenticity, given the witness of various other documents about his life. The first of these is that he was a man of profound religious conviction, whose faith expressed itself in extraordinary generosity and kindness to slaves. These stories speak of churches he built for both black and white Methodists; they recall that he sometimes preached in those churches. In addition, the stories Bell collected also note (something the biography of his grandson of the same name had also mentioned) James’s keen interest in politics.

If these are authentic snapshots of the life that James and Margaret really lived in Union County, then it seems possible that, even while holding slaves and operating a plantation by slave labor, James sought—as some of his relatives also seem to have attempted—to mitigate the effects of slavery while still engaging in the practice. It has to be kept in mind, of course, that these were stories told to a descendant of James whose family had long since crossed the color line—stories his listeners may have thought he wished to hear.

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\(^{21}\) Ball, *The Sweet Hell Inside*, 17.

\(^{22}\) Ibid., 21.
In the fall of 1860, James sent his daughter-in-law Mary Quintard Winn a letter. Writing from Wilmington, Arkansas, on 5 September 1860, to Mary in Homer, Ohio, James discusses his crops, which were not good, his health, which was improving after a period of ill health, and the national political situation. He notes that the weather had been exceptionally hot in July, as if from a heated furnace, parching everything.

James indicates that the country (from the context, it appears he was using the old meaning of that word to refer to his own locale) was in a "state of commotion on the subject of politics." He observes that the results of the Arkansas election on the first Monday of August pointed to the possibility that Bell and Everett could carry the state in the upcoming presidential election. Nearly all the regular Democrats had been beaten.

It appears that James’s sympathy lay with the Constitutional Party candidates John Bell of Tennessee and Edward Everett of Massachusetts, since he adds, "This state has allways been largely Democratic by a large majority but they are now so divided that I hope we will be able to defeat them in November." In fact, James thought that Bell and Everett would carry most Southern states, resulting in a contest between Lincoln and the Constitutional candidates. (Lincoln was, of course, not even on the ballot in most Southern states, and the Southern Democrat Breckenridge carried most of the South, including Arkansas.)

James ends by noting wryly, "I would much prefer the excitement was on the subject of religion." The letter concludes by noting that James was enclosing a dollar in gold for little Charlie, James’s first-born grandson Charles Russell Winn (1860-1932), and that neither Emily nor Powhatan had said much in their letters about crops in Ohio, but from what he read in the papers, they seemed good.

In 1861, Emily married: her spouse, Edmund Strong Lyman (1839-1910), was a member of a distinguished New England family with abolitionist ties that included Harriet Beecher Stowe and her brother Henry Ward Beecher, both outspoken anti-slavery advocates. Emily

23 The original letter is in the possession of Rita Tharp, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who has kindly given me a digital copy.
24 It is interesting to compare these political observations with the insistence in his grandson’s biography that James was a Democratic leader in Arkansas; see George Washington Smith, *History of Illinois and Her People* (Chicago: American Historical Society, 1927), 126-127.
and Edmund wed 17 April 1861 and settled at Oberlin, Ohio, where Edmund’s family had significant connections to Oberlin College, a center of abolitionist activity in Ohio. Edmund’s cousin Rev. Huntington Lyman (1803-1900), who had been expelled from Lane Seminary in Cincinnati due to his promotion of abolition, was an early member of Oberlin’s faculty.26

Oberlin was a terminus of the Underground Railroad, with at least six separate routes for slaves escaping the slave states converging there.27 Equally significant for the story of this Winn family is that the area was also a drawing card for Arkansans of mixed or African ancestry in the period just before and after the Civil War. Charlotte Andrews Stephens, a noted black teacher of post-bellum Arkansas, went to Oberlin in 1870, studying there until 1873. Stephens was the daughter of Rev. Wallace Andrews, a free man of color and Methodist minister, who founded a school for black children in Little Rock in 1863, as soon as the Confederates were driven out of the city.28

Historic Westwood Cemetery in Oberlin is a virtual who’s who of escaped slaves, people of color who went north to avoid discrimination in the South, and abolitionists.29 Among those buried there is Winifred Carter Quinn Conner (d. 1874), who was born in North Carolina as a free person of color and who migrated to Ohio in 1850, when she was nearly sixty, with about fifty family members. Though this family had been property owners in the South, they were driven out by the "Black Codes" enacted in their area in the first half of the 19th century. Also buried at Westwood is Lewis Clarke (1815-1897), a slave on whom Harriet Beecher Stowe is said to have based *Uncle Tom’s Cabin.*

Emily Winn’s husband Edmund Lyman was the son of Darius Lyman and Mary, daughter of Carey Oakes and Tamar Easton of Oberlin.30 The Oakes family, into which Emily’s brother Powhatan also

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26 Ibid., 172. Huntington Lyman was evidently influenced in favor of abolition by another cousin, Rev. Lyman Beecher, who was president of Lane for a period, and who delivered fiery pro-abolition sermons there.
30 Coleman, *Genealogy of the Lyman Family*, 413.
married (his spouse was Ada Luzelle Oakes, daughter of Francis Oakes, a brother of Mary), were prominent Methodists in Ohio. Like the Lyman family, the Oakes had deep New England roots and apparent ties to the abolitionist movement. William Oakes, an uncle of Emily’s husband Edmund Strong Lyman, was a deacon in Brecksville, Ohio, who housed the Methodist missionary in the region.\textsuperscript{31} As these details about the families into which James’s children were marrying suggest, the abolitionist movement also supported interracial marriage in some areas of 19\textsuperscript{th}-century America, bringing together biracial children of Southern planter families and prominent New England-to-Ohio families whose religious convictions led them to oppose slavery.

James’s sons evidently did not share his Constitutional Party leanings. During the war, Powhatan enlisted in Ohio’s 117th Volunteer Infantry Regiment.\textsuperscript{32} On 4 November 1864, his brother John wrote to him at Camp Cleveland from “College Home,” noting that he was sorry to hear Powhatan had been sick.\textsuperscript{33} John encouraged Powhatan not to worry about the 1864 election, noting that Lincoln would surely win, particularly after the Democrats had been detected trying to falsify the votes of soldiers.

Editor’s note: Part 4 of “Brown or White Sugar, James Russell Winn: The Post-bellum Years” will be printed in the December issue of \textit{The Arkansas Family Historian}.

\textsuperscript{31} See Cleveland Centennial Commission Women’s Department, \textit{Memorial to the Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve} (Cleveland: J.B. Savage, 1896), 686.
\textsuperscript{32} Powhatan’s service is noted in the biography of Powhatan’s son James Russell Winn in Smith, \textit{History of Illinois}, 126.
\textsuperscript{33} The original letter is in the possession of Rita Tharp, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who has provided me a digital copy.
The Arkansas Intelligencer started publishing in January 1842. Publishers were in turn Van Horn & Sterne, Sterne & Wheeler, George W. Clark & Thomas Sterne, George W. Clark, J. W. Washbourne & C. D. Pryor, and finally, George W. Clark. This newspaper is especially useful and valuable because the Crawford County courthouse burned in 1876, destroying the earliest fifty-five years of the county's records. Many of these items below you will find nowhere but in this old newspaper. The newspaper's political orientation was Whig until George W. Clark made it a Democratic paper. The newspaper was published on Saturdays except for one issue on a Thursday which is clearly noted below. Each item is identified by date of publication, page, and column. Copies of the newspaper are found on microfilm at the Arkansas History Commission, call number “MFILM NEWS 000665 ROLL 1, Arkansas Intelligencer, Van Buren, Mar. 11, 1843-Sept. 4, 1847.”

11 March 1843, [first sheet on film]:3. Yell County Circuit Court in Chancery, October Term 1842, Bill for Divorce, William Bryant, Comp., vs. Nancy Ann Bryant, alias Nancy Ann Johnson, Deft., they were married some time in 1838 and she deserted him 12 October 1840. s/James C. Gault, Clerk.

[8th sheet on film]:2. Crawford County, Arkansas, Probate Court, Administrator’s Notice. Letters granted 3 January 1843 on the estate of Daniel Pierce [torn].

18 March 1843, 3:2. Conway County, Arkansas, Probate Court, 20 February 1843, Petition for Dower, Andrew J. Stephens and Emily Stephens [remarried widow of the deceased] vs. Russell Wellborn Administrator of the estate of Thomas G. Beeson, deceased, died 15 August 1840, and Richard Beeson his only heir at law.

8 April 1843, 2:2. Married on Thursday evening, March 10th, by Rev. C. Washburn, Mr. James Anderson to Miss Mary C., daughter of Maj. Ephraim Dickson, all of Benton County, Arkansas.
15 April 1843, 2:2. An 8 year old son of Mr. William D. Green, of Hempstead County, Arkansas, fell into a coal fired kiln and was burned to death.

[William] McCummins, Esq., Death on Friday; was a member of the Bar, the Whig Party, came from his native state in 1825, Masonic honors at the grave. Little Rock Times and Advocate [torn].

22 April 1843, 2:1. Married in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 20th of March last, by the Rev. Mr. Sear, Mr. Thomas Sterne, junior editor of this paper, to Miss Mary E. Jones, of that city.

29 April 1843, 2:1. John Hurley was killed at Fort Smith on Monday last while endeavoring to make peace in a row.

29 April 1843, 3:3. Married, on Sabbath evening last, at the residence of Mr. Calvin Phelps, by the Rev. C. Whitfield Wilson, Maj. Henry Clark to Miss Harriet Davis, all of this place.

Died in Fayetteville, on Friday the 21st inst., Judge Job Sheldon. His remains were interred with Masonic honors.

6 May 1843, 2:1. Murder of a family and the burning of a negro. We noticed two weeks ago a report of the murder of a family near the Choctaw line on the Poteau. The name of the family was Cox. Mr. Cox was a blacksmith, and had been working in the Indian country, either among the Creeks or Seminoles, under the employ of the United States, and had lately moved into Arkansas, and settled in Scott county, at the place where he and his family were murdered. An Indian and a negro, who were supposed to be the murderers, were pursued and arrested in the Indian country, and brought back and delivered to the civil authorities of Scott county. They confessed that they committed the crime. It appears from their statements that the Indian shot Mr. Cox, and at the report of the gun Mrs. Cox ran to the door, and the negro knocked her down with an axe and killed her—then killed a small child and cut its head off. They then robbed the house, and found something like a thousand dollars. They were placed in jail, but the populace became so much enraged, that they went to the jail and took the negro out, tied him to a stake and burned him to death.

13 May 1843, 4:3. Johnson County, Arkansas, Circuit Court, on Chancery side, in vacation before the clerk, 10 May 1843, Bill of Chancery, William G. Freeman, Comp., vs. Marmaduke N. Jeffrys, Jones Cook, Harriett Freeman, Bryan H. Freeman, Amanda G. Freeman, Willie
Ledbetter, Samuel D. Strayhorn, Joab Durham and James White, Defts., to recover eight slaves, a negro woman named Peggy and her seven children. s/Augustus M. Ward, Clerk.

  20 May 1843, 3:3. Died at Washington County, Arkansas, on Wednesday the 10\textsuperscript{th} inst., Salinda Sheppard Scott, infant daughter of A. M. Scott, Esq. s/S.

  20 May 1843, 5:2. Married in the town of Fort Smith, Arkansas, on Thursday evening the 18\textsuperscript{th} inst., Samuel Edmondson, Esq., to Mrs. Abigail Nelson, all of that place.


  Crawford County Probate Court, Jesse Turner, Administrator, estate of William B. Heather, deceased, petition for order to sell land.

  Franklin County, Arkansas, Circuit Court in Chancery, before the Clerk, 16 May 1843, Libel for Divorce, Mary Ann Green vs. Pleasant Green, by her next friend Samuel Hixson. s/J. W. Pendleton, Clerk.

  Franklin County, Arkansas, Circuit Court in Chancery, before the Clerk, 15 May 1843, Libel for Divorce, Julia Ann Hill, Comp., vs. John B. Hill, by her next friend Emanuel Speigle. s/J. W. Pendleton, Clerk.

  10 June 1843, 3:2. Administrator’s Notice, Crawford County, Arkansas, Probate Court, to apply for order to sell land in estate of Curry Barnett, deceased. s/R. Stevenson, Administrator.

  24 June 1843, 3:2. Died on 29\textsuperscript{th} May, at Park Hill, Mrs. Mary Candy, wife of John Candy, native printer at Park Hill, Cherokee Nation.

  Died at Natural Dam, Crawford County, Arkansas, on Thursday morning the 22\textsuperscript{nd}, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Newland, formerly of Athens, McMinn County, Tennessee. Tennessee papers please copy.

  1 July 1843, 2:1. Murder. A gentleman named Moss was shot down in his field, while at work, on Saturday morning last about sunrise. He lived near Danville in Yell County, [Arkansas].

  1 July 1843, 3:3. Died at Fort Smith, on the 18\textsuperscript{th} inst., Mrs. Priscilla Kennedy, aged about 20 years, consort of Mr. Calvin W. Kennedy.
1 July 1843, 3:3, Crawford County Circuit Court on Chancery side, 30 June 1843, Bill in Chancery, Mathew Moore, Administrator of estate of Powell Uper, deceased, vs. Peter Uper and Jacob Uper, Defts., s/A. M’Lean, Clerk.

8 July 1843, 3:2. Died at Dardanelle Spring, [Yell Couny], on the 20th of June, of inflammation of the brain, Mr. Medad Wakeman, aged about 30 years. A native of Watertown, Conn. The Cleveland, Ohio and Hartford, Conn. Papers will please copy.

22 July 1843, 3:3. Died at his residence on the 29th of June 1843, the Rev. Young Wolf, of Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, in the 52nd year of his age. As he lived so did he die, a genuine Christian Minister, beloved by his family, esteemed by his friends, and respected by his enemies. s/J. F. C.

2 September 1843, 3:2. Married on Thursday, the 11th of August, in Howard County, Missouri, by the Rev. Mr. Heberling, John Carnall, Esq., of Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Miss Frances H., daughter of Henry Turner, Esq., formerly of Fauquier, County, Virginia.

Administrator’s Notice. Letters of Administration were granted to William L. Rogers, 29 August [1843] on the estate of George W. Brand, deceased. [Arkansas State Gazette, Wednesday, 16 February 1842, 3:1, “Died in Crawford county, on the 5th inst. (February 1842), Mr. George W. Brand, aged 42 years, a native of Virginia, and formerly a resident of this place.”] [Also from this same Gazette, “Died at Van Buren, on the 10th inst.(February 1842), Mr. William F. Northern, aged 52, formerly of this place.”]

Notice. Col. Wharton Rector, deceased, if indebted to him you are requested to make payment. s/ John Drennen and E.[lias] Rector. [Obituary from the Arkansas State Gazette, Wednesday, 16 February 1842, 3:1: “Died at his residence in Crawford county, on the morning of the 8th inst. (February 1842), after a short illness of quinsy, Col. Wharton Rector, Paymaster of the U. S. Army, in the 42d year of his age. He was a native of (Fauquier county) Virginia, but emigrated when young to St. Louis, Mo., where he married, and from whence he emigrated to Arkansas with his family, in 1827. The following just tribute to his memory is From the Van Buren Intelligencer, of last Friday, (11 February 1842; this paper does not survive on microfilm): “We publish today the obituary of Col. Wharton Rector. His loss has produced a
gloom in our community not soon to be forgotten. Col. R., was a faithful officer and an exemplary citizen. By his death the offices of the Paymaster of the Army, and Director of the Branch of the Real Estate Bank of Arkansas, at Van Buren, are left vacant. Col. R. was a Democrat of the most independent character. But his personal friends were by no means confined to the members of his party. His uniformly honorable and manly deportment won for him the esteem of all who knew his worth. In the time of the highest political excitement no one thought of the removal of this faithful officer from the responsible station which he had filled so long and so faithfully. His rise in the world is another high evidence of what honesty of purpose, industry and application of business, may accomplish. His remains were interred with military honor, under the superintendence of Maj. Lear, commanding at Fort Smith.”]

[Note: Wharton was a son of Wharton and Margaret Mary (Vance) Rector, born at Fauquier county, Virginia, on 13 August 1801; married at St. Louis, Missouri, 13 November 1821 to Betsy Ann Langham born circa 1802 Ohio; in the 1840 census Crawford county, Arkansas, Richland township, p. 12, they had three sons, one under five and two age five to under ten; two daughters, one under five and one age ten to under fifteen, (Mary A. born circa 1824-25, Margaret Amanda born January 1830, Frank Enoch born circa 1831-35, Thomas Hinds born circa 1833-34, and Wharton Rector, Jr., born circa 1838); they owned fifteen slaves, twelve males and three females, with seven working in agriculture; in 1850 the widow was living alone in Richland township. Wharton represented Pulaski County in the lower house of the Arkansas General Assembly in 1829 (Arkansas Gazette, Wednesday, 26 August 1829, 3:1). He was elected a State Director of the Branch of the Real Estate Bank of Arkansas at Van Buren (Arkansas State Gazette, Wednesday, 22 December 1841, 3:1). He in 1836 was appointed Paymaster of the U. S. Army with the rank of Major which he held at the time of his death. He was a brother of Maj. Elias Rector (1802-1878) the Indian Superintendent, “the grand old man near the Choctaw Line,” and a cousin of the Arkansas Governor Henry Massie Rector. He belonged to “the family,” the Sevier-Conway-Johnson Democratic faction that controlled politics for many years in early Arkansas. “Mrs. Wharton Rector, funeral from the residence of William Walker, Esq., in Van Buren, 17 March 1857,” from the Eno Collection of Funeral Notices at the Arkansas History Commission].
9 September 1843, 3:1. Married on Thursday evening, the 31st, by Rev. William Stirman, Mr. George G. [North], of Fayetteville, Arkansas, to Miss Sarah D., daughter of William Evans, of Tennessee. s/K. [could not read last name of groom; went to 1850 census for it].

16 September 1843, 3:1. Married on the evening of the 22nd of August, at Rice’s Cross, by the Rev. Jos. Travis, Mr. Joseph M. Clarke, of the firm of Clarke & Carroll, Belmont, to Miss Adelaid, daughter of Col. Robert Clanton, all of Pa[nola] [Cou]nty, Mississippi.

23 September 1843, 2:1. Thomas Caldwell was killed about 12 miles from Fayetteville, a few days since, by a man named Young in defense of his wife.

23 September 1843, 3:1. Masonic. Van Buren Lodge No. 6, on September 21st, A. L. 5843, the following Resolutions were passed in the Death of our brother William ______[torn], …brothers Sterne, Dibrel and Johnson to transmit letter to bereaved family… to be published in the Arkansas Intelligencer. s/H. W. Bell, Secretary, Pro tem.


30 September 1843, 3:2. Died on Friday evening, September 22nd inst., in this place, Mrs. Violet P. Turner, consort of Jesse Turner, Esq., …but a short time since she came amongst us with the pure devoted feelings of a bride.

Died on Friday the 22nd inst., at the residence of Major B. Moore, in this county, William Henry Dillard, in the 25th year of his age. s/S.

7 October 1843, 3:2. Died at her late residence on Little Mulberry, on Monday evening the 2nd inst., Mrs. Rebecca Bean, wife of Mr. Richard Bean, leaving a young and helpless infant daughter…saying but a few minutes before her death that she was going to meet her mother who was in heaven…[long article].

Died in this place on Friday evening, the 29th inst., Mrs. Sarah Justus, consort of Mr. Isaac Justus, age 32 years.

Died in this place on Saturday evening, the 30th ultimo, Angeline, daughter of H. W. and Delilah Hill, aged 14 months and three days.
14 October 1843, 3:3. Died in the Creek Nation on the morning of 2\textsuperscript{nd} October Mr. William G. Jacobs aged 50 years. The deceased was born 23 March 1793, at Front Royal, Frederick County, Virginia, and was the son of John and Eady Jacobs. He became a citizen and trader of the Creek Nation, in Alabama, in the year 1818, and emigrated to this country with the McIntosh Party of Creeks in 1827; where, until within a few years since, he continued his business as a trader in the Nation, and was, at the time of his death, Clerk to the Lower Creeks. He was an affectionate and kind husband, a fond and indulgent parent, a warm-hearted and generous friend [long article]. Virginia papers will please copy.

21 October 1843, 3:3. Died on 13 October 1843 at the residence of her father Neosho Dillard aged 6 years and 8 months.

28 October 1843, 3:3. Married at Park Hill, Cherokee Nation, on 20\textsuperscript{th} inst. by the Rev. Stephen Foreman Mr. James Vann to Miss Araminta A. Ross, all of the Cherokee Nation.

Married at Fort Smith on the 23\textsuperscript{rd} inst. by Samuel Edmonson, Esq., Mr. Russell Mott to Miss Lucinda Hatfield, all of that place.

4 November 1843, 3:1. Yell County Circuit Court on Chancery side, 16 August 1843, Bill of Chancery, Samuel H. Hays, Comp. vs. Samuel Ward, the unknown heirs at law of John Tucker, deceased, and Jefferson Tucker, Deft. Regarding the title to 296 acres of land. s/James C. Gault, Clerk.

At Van Buren, June 1843, committee to inquire into the facts connected with the murder of A. Campbell, near Webber’s Fork, Crawford County. [more info]. s/ John Gregg, James A. Simpson, K. M. Deweese, Washington Duval and Solomon Forrester.

11 November 1843, 2:1. We regret to learn that Mr. George W. Carter, late of Tennessee, died at Cane Hill, Washington County, on the 22\textsuperscript{nd} October. Tennessee papers please copy.

18 November 1843, 2:1. Wright Family on Cane Hill massacred by three men now in custody at Fort Gibson.

18 November 1843, 3:3. Married at Park Hill, Cherokee Nation, on Tuesday, 19\textsuperscript{th} inst. by Judge R. Keys Mr. Lorenzo De Lane to Mrs. Elizabeth Stinnet.
18 November 1843, 3:3. Died at Fayetteville, Washington County, on the 1st inst. after an illness of eight days Mr. James L. Webster, aged 23 years, 6 months and 10 days. He attached himself to the Methodist Episcopal Church...he had been a public professor of religion for somewhat more than three years. He left an aged and infirm mother and several brothers and sisters [long article].

2 December 1843, 3:3. Notice. Franklin County at Ozark, January 1844, to sell the negroes belonging to the estate of John Lasater, deceased. s/L. N. Clarke, Administrator.

2 December 1843, 3:4. Pope County Circuit Court in vacation, 9 November 1843, Bill for Divorce, Sarah Jane Dillard, Comp. vs. Thomas G. B. Dillard, Deft., they were married 13 September 1843, she left him on 15 October because of indignities. s/John R. H. Scott, Clerk.

9 December 1843, 3:2. Married at the Columbus Hotel in Van Buren on Thursday evening last by Isaac B. Austin, Esq., Mr. William Bell to Miss Elizabeth Jane Smith, all of Crawford county.

Died on Tuesday last at his residence, about six miles from this place, Mr. David Hinds, aged about 40 years. A most worthy and respectable citizen.

16 December 1843, 3:3. Died on the 30th November at the Choctaw Agency, Thomas Irvin, Esq., aged about 44 years...he was an honest man, just and generous to all.

Died on Tuesday, 21st ult., at the residence of W. C. Dickson, near Fort Gibson, Thomas B. Hamleton, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and for a short time past an itinerant merchant in this vicinity. He was about 28 years of age, was an adopted child of the United States, and has left a bereaved family. The New Orleans papers will please copy.

30 December 1843, 3:2. Died at the residence of the Hon. David Walker, in Fayetteville, on the night of the 20th inst., after an illness of three weeks, Houston R., son of Mr. William D. Shaw, of the Cherokee Nation, aged 10 years and one month.

20 January 1844, 3:1. Died at his residence at Point Prairie, Franklin County, on the 11th inst., Col. E.[lijah] S.[impson] Moffett, in the 40th year of his age. Mr. Moffet was for many years a citizen of Franklin County and enjoyed the friendship and respect of a wide circle of acquaintances. Such was the confidence in his fidelity and ability, that he
was chosen by his fellow citizens to represent them in the legislature of this state [in 1840]. At the time of his death he held the office of Post Master and Deputy Sheriff of Franklin County. He was an enterprising citizen and an honest man. He has left an affectionate wife and six children to mourn his sudden death. s/J. M.

20 January 1844, 3:1. Died in this place, on Tuesday evening last, Elias James, a son of Col. William S. and Mary V. Oldham, aged ___ months and twenty days [torn].

10 February 1844, 3:3. Obituary. [from the North Arkansas Times of Batesville]. Capt. Jesse Bean died at his residence in Independence County where he has been a citizen for a quarter of a century. He fought under Jackson at New Orleans. Jackson appointed him Captain of Mounted Rangers in 1832. He raised a company and marched it to Fort Gibson. His was one of the companies that escorted the Commissioners and their Secretary, Washington Irving, to the prairies. When the Rangers were disbanded and the Dragoons organized, Capt. Bean was appointed to a Captaincy. He repaired to his native state of Tennessee and there enlisted a company of Dragoons. After serving with honor for some years he returned to Arkansas. He leaves a wife, daughter and several grandchildren to mourn his loss [long article].

17 February 1844, 2:3. A Tribute of Respect. Henry Cureton, Esq., a resident of Madison County and for many years a resident of Washington County, died at Fayetteville on Saturday the 3rd inst. He was born in Georgia 8 January 1795, was in his 50th year. He emigrated to Arkansas with his father about 30 years ago and settled in Lawrence County on the Black River; thence he removed in 1819 to McLean’s Bottom on the Arkansas River; in 1829 he came to Washington County; and he moved to Madison County 2 or 3 years ago. His brother Rev. Jno. Cureton and his mother live in Missouri. He leaves a wife and two children. s/A. M. S., Washburn’s Prairie, Missouri, 5 February 1844.

17 February 1844, 3:4. Married on Bayou Menard, Cherokee Nation, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Bertolf, Mr. C. Runyan, of Jacksonville, Alabama, to Miss Nancy E., daughter of Capt. John Drew of the Cherokee Nation.

Died in this place, on Monday the 12th inst., of consumption, Miss Sophia, daughter of William P. Riley, aged 22 years, 3 months and 16 days.
17 February 1844, 4:3. Washington County Circuit Court on Chancery side, November term 1843, Petition for Divorce, Mary Ann Williams, Comp., vs. James Williams, Deft. s/B. H. Pierson, Clerk.

9 March 1844, 3:1. Married by [Samuel Edm]onson, Esq., Mr. Jacob Grub to Mrs. Lu____ __n. on the 8th inst. [illegible].


16 March 1844, 2:1. We are pained to learn of the death of Major Benjamin Moore, a worthy citizen, and one of the first settlers of Crawford County. He died on Monday morning at an advanced age.

16 March 1844, 2:3. Point Prairie, Franklin County, 27 February 1844, on the night of the 19th inst., Col. John S. M’Clellans’s cribs and stables burned with contents. Suspicion rests on a ____ Hicklin who was convicted about two years ago of the murder of Joshua Hudson.

6 April 1844, 3:2. Administrator’s Notice. Letters of Administration were granted to George Turner on 3 February 1844 on the estate of William Fisher, deceased.

20 April 1844, 2:1. John Boyle, from Pennsylvania, drowned by falling overboard from the [river steamer] Trident, on the 8th inst., near Loughderdales’s landing.

4 May 1844, 3:3. Administrator’s Sale. By order of Franklin County Probate Court during April term 1844, on estate of Thomas Moore, deceased. s/Emanuel Speegle, Public Administrator of Franklin County.


Obituary. William D. Proctor, Esq., late of Madison County, Arkansas, on Saturday 27th day of April, in attempting to cross War Eagle Creek in a small boat at Longbridge’s mills he was swept over the dam and lost, the creek was swollen by rain. He was 34 years of age and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church [long article]. s/A. North Alabama papers will please copy.

29 June 1844, 3:2. Married at Boonsboro, Arkansas, on the 22nd inst. by the Rev. Samuel Harris, Mr. George W. Clarke, of Van Buren, to
Miss Mal D. Doak, daughter of Josiah S. Doak, Esq., recently of Holly Springs, Mississippi.

29 June 1844, 3:3. Obituary. Died on the morning of the 22nd at Cane Hill Charles M. McLellan age about 42 years, son of Col. Jno. McLellan, after a severe and painful illness. His father predeceased him and he leaves an aged mother who was dependent on him. He was a firm and influential Democrat.

6 July 1844, 2:1. Drowned from onboard the steamboat Arkansas Mail on Tuesday last near Patterson’s shoals, Aaron, a free negro, belonging to Pittsburgh, who came to this place last winter on the Emeline as a cook.

6 July 1844, 3:3. Died on Monday the 24th ult., in the Cherokee Nation, Malvina, daughter of J. W. and Ruth Crossland, aged one year and nine months.

Died in this place on Saturday, the 27th ult., Orphea Amanda, youngest daughter of J. F. Powell, in the second year of her age.

Died on Sunday, the 30th ult., David M., only son of the Rev. D. McManus, aged 1 year, 1 month and 22 days.

Died on Tuesday morning, the 2nd inst., Emily Catherine, daughter of Jesse L. and Sarah A. Smith, aged 1 year and 15 days.

13 July 1844, 3:2. Died in this place on Tuesday the 9th inst., George Ann, daughter of James and Lucinda Gibson, aged 8 months.

20 July 1844, 3:2. Died in this place on Sunday night last, Isham Harrell aged about 35 years.

Died on Thursday morning last, Richard Henry, son of E. Cunningham, Esq., of this place.

27 July 1844, 3:1. Married near this place on Thursday, [by the] Rev. Mr. McManus, William _____ [to] Mary A., daughter of the late _____ [not visible].

Married [on] _____, in this place, by the Rev. Mr. _____, [Richard] S. Roberts to Miss Augusta _____ [not visible].

Married, the same, Mr. Richard Wheel[er] [to] _____ Foster, all of this place [not visible].
27 July 1844, 3:1. Died near the Mouth of False Washita, ______ ______ville, formerly a citizen of ______ [not visible].

Died [on the] 22nd inst., Adrian Castella, [son of] [Mer]cy Turner, aged 1 year and 6 [months] [not visible].

10 August 1844, 3:3. $1,500 reward for the apprehension of James L. Dawson and John R. Baylor who barbarously murdered Seaborn Hill in the Creek Nation on the 8th inst. Dawson is the late Creek Agent and Baylor is his brother-in-law. s/John Hill, Creek Nation, 20 July 1844.

17 August 1844, 3:2. Married on Thursday evening last by the Rev. W. Stirman, Mr. Joseph Hawkins to Miss Letitia Powell, all of this place.

Obituary. Walter M. Murray, died at Fort Smith, on the 27th ult., in the 23rd year of his age, kind and courteous to all and had a generous disposition. He leaves parents and brother and sister [long article]. s/V.

7 September 1844, 3:3. Married at Madison, Indiana, on the 13th ult. Mr. T. C. Boyer of this place to Miss Eliza Ann Wilson, of that city.

Obituary. Died, in the 55th year of his age, at his residence in Clarksville, Johnson County, Arkansas, on the 31st ult., of a severe attack of apoplexy, the Rev. William McLean, an acceptable minister of the gospel, of the Old School order of the Presbyterians. He was a native of New Castle, upon the Tyne, England, but was reared and educated in London. He was for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Beaver, Pennsylvania. He might truly be said to preach the truths of the Holy Volume from which he drew all his lessons. He leaves a wife and several children. The Little Rock and Pittsburg papers will please copy [long article].

Died in Philadelphia on Monday the 12th ult. of disease of the brain, Richard Ridgeway, son of Richard and Henrietta R. Fields of the Cherokee Nation, aged about two years. They were visiting Mrs. Fields’ old home. Home Journal.

21 September 1844, 3:2. Married at Fayetteville on the 12th inst. by the Rev. W. A. Cobb, Mr. Edward Freycshlag to Lucy W. Hawkins, all of that place.

Died at her residence eight miles west of Park Hill, Cherokee Nation, 12 September 1844, Mrs. Jane, wife of Joseph Coody, the eldest sister of John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, aged 57 years and 3 months. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
21 September 1844, 3:2. Died on Monday, 23rd ult., Martha, daughter of Thomas P. and Mary Ellen White, aged 3 months, 2 weeks and 10 days.

28 September 1844, 2:1. John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, was married, at Philadelphia, on the 2nd inst., to Mary B. Stapler, of Wilmington, Delaware. He is about 55 and she is a beautiful girl of 18, highly accomplished and belongs to the Society of Friends. Her father is a merchant.

5 October 1844, 1:6. William Hedrick was murdered twelve years ago in 1833 in this county by John Boyd who was tried, convicted and sentenced to be executed, but escaped. Boyd is being held in New York for the Arkansas authorities to get [long article]. [St. Louis Reveille].

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Ephraim Morrill, a native of Vermont, but for the last three years a citizen of this place, who died at Lake Providence, Louisiana, on the 8th ult.

19 October 1844, 3:2. Obituary. Died in the town of Huntsville, Madison County, on the 5th of October, Alexander Ish, aged nearly twenty years. He was sent by his parents who reside in Washington County, to this place to school [long article].

Died at his residence in Little Rock on Friday last Capt. James Pitcher, merchant of the well known firm of Pitcher, Walters & Co. He was one of the oldest settlers and most active and prominent business men of Little Rock. Arkansas Banner.

Died in Little Rock on the 8th inst. of apoplexy, 1st Lieutenant William Bowman of the 1st Regiment of Dragoons of the United States Army. After services at the Episcopal Church, his remains were attended to the cemetery by the Little Rock Guards and he was buried with military honors [long article]. s/H. Arkansas Banner.

2 November 1844, 3:2. Died by drowning while crossing the Arkansas River on Monday the 28th ult., George H., son of George and Mercy Turner, aged 8 years.

Died in this place on Tuesday last, James Gibson, aged fifty-four years, and for the last twenty-five ____ [torn].

Tribute of Respect to 1st Lieutenant William Bowman of the 1st Regiment of Dragoons. At a meeting held 23 October 1844, of the officers stationed at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Country, Lt. Col. R. B.
Mason was called to the chair and Lt. Flint appointed secretary. He leaves a widow and a brother. A copy to be sent to the National Intelligencer and the Carlisle papers to publish. [long article]. s/ Lt. Col. Mason, Captains Cady, 6th Inf., Stein, 1st Dragoons, Ketchum, 6th Inf., M. McCormac, Ass’t. Surgeon, 1st Lt. Lovel, 6th Inf., 2nd Lt’s. Nelson, 6th Inf., Flint, 6th Inf., Lay, 6th Inf., and Rust, 1st Dragoons.

9 November 1844, 5:3. Capt. David Vann and Mr. Macke, second clerk, of Arkansas, killed in the explosion of the boilers on the steamboat Lucy Walker, four or five miles below New Albany in the Ohio River. Louisville Courier of Thursday last…from Cincinnati Commercial Bulletin.

9 November 1844, 3:3. Crawford County Probate Court, October Term 1844, George C. Pickett Administrator of the estate of Joseph T. Medley, deceased. s/A. McLean, Clerk.

30 November 1844, 3:1. Married in Kentucky, on Tuesday, the 29th of October [by the Rev.] ______ Maury, Mr. Benjamin J. Borden, Esq., [of the] Arkansas State Gazette to Miss Sarah, [daughter of] Daniel Yeiser, of the former place.

7 December 1844, 3:1. Died in this town, on Tuesday last, Ken____ Deweese, of pulmonary consumption, in the ___ [year of his] age, leaves a widow and orphaned children [long article].

Died at Little Rock, on the 14th Ult. _______ Paschall, the daughter of Judge George and [S]arah Paschall, [se]ven years of age [long article].

14 December 1844, 2:1. Suicide. John Vickery on the 26th ult. shot himself through the breast in Franklin County [long article].


Died at his residence in this county on Monday last, Hugh Pearce, aged about 85 years. He was one of the first settlers of western Arkansas, having lived in this county for more than thirty years. He was an upright and honorable man.

4 January 1845, 2:1. Tom Waitie killed ______ Beamer a few days ago near Evansville.
4 January 1845, 2:5. Married on Thursday evening, the 26th ult. at Mr. Wilson’s, by the Rev. John Harrell, Mr. John W. Wilson to Sarah W. Peters.


Died at Doaksville on Thursday the 12th, [in the] ____ year of his age, William Riddle, [an in]terpreter for the United States, for the last seven years for the Choctaws. He leaves a wife and ____ [long article].

11 January 1845, 2:1. We regret to record the death of Gen. John Clark, the Senator from Chicot County in this state, who died a few days since at Little Rock while attending to the duties of his office.


11 January 1845, 3:3. Administrator’s Notice. Letters of Administration were granted to William L. Hockett 7 January 1845 on the estate of William W. Hockett, deceased.

1 February 1845, 2:1. Died, a distinguished citizen, one of the primary settlers of Arkansas, Col. Robert S. Gibson, of pleurisy on the 17th ult. For many years he filled the important office of Probate Judge in this county, with zeal and ability, giving satisfaction generally, and offence to none.

An assassin entered the house of Mr. Charles Thornton at the mouth of the Illinois in the Cherokee Nation and stabbed him to death.

8 February 1845, 3:1. Died on the 5th inst. John B., infant son of Henry and Harriet Clark, of this county.

Died on the 5th inst., Mrs. Easter, consort of Alexander Stewart of this county.

8 February 1845, 5:1. Died, at his residence in Crawford county, Robert S. Gibson in his 47th year. He was a native of southern Kentucky, but removed here 24 years ago. He leaves a wife and two infant children [long article]. s/Achates.

Died in this place on the 27th ult., Sarah Virginia, daughter of John and Sarah Ann Bostick, aged 3 years, 1 month and 28 days.
8 February 1845, 5:2. An order of Crawford County Probate Court to sell land in the estate of D. R. Looney, deceased, George W. Paschal and Samuel G. Hensley, Administrators.

15 February 1845, 2:5. Administrator’s Notice. Letters of Administration were granted to Phineas H. White 11 February 1845 on the estate of Robert West, deceased.

1 March 1845, 3:1. Died in this city on Wednesday morning last, Mr. Jacob F. Powell, in the 55th year of his age. He was honest in his transactions and industrious in his occupation. He leaves a widow and children.

1 March 1845, 4:1. Crawford County Probate Court, 15 January 1845, filed 3rd annual return on estate of David Thompson, deceased, by George W. Paschal and Jesse Turner, administrators.

8 March 1845, 3:3. Administrator’s Notice. On 5 March 1845 Letters of Administration were granted to Sarah P. Gibson, on the estate of Robert S. Gibson, deceased.

15 March 1845, 2:5. Married on Monday evening the 10th inst., by I. _____, Esq., Mr. James Maxfield to Miss Catherine ______, all of this city.

Married on Tuesday evening the 11th inst., by I. _____, Esq., Mr. Jacob Hiner to Mrs. Caroline ______, all of this county.

22 March 1845, 2:1. Col. Lorenzo N. Clarke died at Baltimore, on the 26th ult., after an illness of three days. Another old settler of the state has gone before us to eternity. He was one of Arkansas' best children. We have met him in almost every scene and found him always the same true possessor of every manly virtue.

Mrs. Juliette Sevier, consort of Hon. A. [mbrose] H. [undley] Sevier [4 Nov 1801 TN-31 Dec 1848, married 26 Sep 1827], died at Little Rock on the 16th inst. [her grave at Mount Holly Cemetery is unmarked], Col. Sevier [Arkansas' U. S. Senator] has not arrived from Washington, but is expected hourly. [Mrs. Sevier born 12 Oct 1812, was a daughter of Judge Benjamin Johnson (22 Jan 1784-2 Oct 1849) and his wife Matilda Williams, and a granddaughter of Robert and Jemima Johnson].

22 March 1845, 2:5. Obituary. Died in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 26th ult., Col. Lorenzo N. [ewton] Clarke, of [Morrison's Bluffs], Johnson County, Arkansas, aged 48 years. A native of North [South] Carolina and
emigrated to this state 24 or 25 years ago, has braved all of the dangers and trials peculiarly incident to a border life in Arkansas, and through the whole course of life he has maintained a fearless, honest and hospitable character [long article].

22 March 1845, 3:1. Died at the residence of Dr. Thurston, near this city, William Thurston, of consumption, aged about 27 years. Was formerly of _____ County, Missouri.


19 April 1845, 2:1. Samuel Ratliff was murdered by White Path in 1839 in the Delaware District.

26 April 1845, 3:1. [Resolution of Respect]. At the regular April meeting of Franklin Lodge [No. 9], in their hall at Morrison's Bluffs, Johnson County, Arkansas,...our beloved brother and Junior Warden, Lorenzo N.[ewton] Clarke... s/George C. Powell, Secretary. [long article].

3 May 1845, 2:2. Mr. Clark Landers, long a resident of this county, was drowned about two weeks since while crossing the Red River. He had recently moved his family to Texas.

3 May 1845, 3:1. Married, at Natchez, Mississippi, on the 8th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Page, A. G. Mayers, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Miss Jane B. Gilly, of New Orleans, Louisiana

24 May 1845, 3:1. Administrator’s Sale. At Webber's Falls, Cherokee Nation, to sell negroes and horses belonging to the estate of Joseph Vann, deceased, on 17 June 1845. s/James S. Vann, Adm'r.

31 May 1845, 3:1. Died, at his residence on Flat Rock Creek, in this county, [Da]niel R. Mills, Esq., on the 25th inst., of an attack of inflammation of the lungs and bowels. He was a native of [Kentu]cky, in his 38th year, of which he had lived 20 in Arkansas. Little Rock and Memphis papers please copy.

7 June 1845, 2:5. Died of consumption at White Oak, Franklin County, Arkansas, on Sunday 1 June 1845, Mrs. _____ Scott, consort of A. M. Scott, Esq., aged 30 years.

14 June 1845, 2:4. Married, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. C. M. Slover, Mr. Walter Orm to Miss Mahala Jane Couch, all of Crawford County.

Thursday, 19 June 1845, 2:5. Died, in this vicinity, on Wednesday the 18th inst., _____ C. Skidmore, son of Otis and Malinda Skidmore, [aged] ____ years, 2 months and 15 days.


5 July 1845, 2:2. Married on the 14th of May by Josiah Wynn, Esq., Mr. Robert Russell to Miss Susan Jane Hinds, all of this county.

12 July 1845, 2:4. Died in this city on Tuesday the 8th inst., William, infant son of Jno. and Jane B. Ogden, aged 4 months.

Died, in this city, on Wednesday the 9th inst., James A., infant son of Dr. James A. and Mrs. Ann E. Dibrell, aged 11 months.

19 July 1845, 2:5. Crawford County Probate Court, July Term 1845, Nimrod Capps, Administrator of the estate of David Hinds, deceased, 1st annual return.

Crawford County Probate Court, July term 1845, John J. Dillard, Administrator of the estate of William H. Dillard, deceased, order to sell slaves.

2 August 1845, 2:1. A. M. Singleton, a convict from this county, died in the Arkansas Penitentiary a few months since.

9 August 1845, 2:5. Death of James Pope, Esq., Resolutions of Respect from the Batesville Bar, an excellent and good man.

9 August 1845, 3:1. Married in this city, on 29 July 1845, by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, Mr. Emanuel W. McCrackin to Miss Susan E. Collins, all of this city.
9 August 1845, 3:2. Petition for Divorce. Madison County, Arkansas, Jane Gray, Comp., vs. William Gray, Deft. They were married December 1840, and he abandoned her December 1843.


Washington County Circuit Court in Chancery, in vacation, 11 August 1845, Samuel Carnahan and Peter Pyeatt, as the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Jacob Pyeatt, deceased, Comp., vs. Preston Mathews, Deft., to force foreclosure of a mortgage. s/J. C. Pittman, Clerk.

13 September 1845, 2:1. James Bigelow, a citizen of the United States, trading in the Nation was murdered at his store in Flint District, Cherokee Nation, on Sunday night last. He was a brother of Jonas and George Bigelow, both of whom were murdered in the Cherokee Nation. Albany, New York papers please notice.

11 October 1845, 2:5. Died on 30 September, at the ______ dian, Creek Nation, Mr. Abner Chapman, of congestion of the chest, in the 61st year of his age, has been a resident of the Nation 11 years, had a trading house.

25 October 1845, 2:1. John Burnett who murdered old man Silby on Cane Hill in August has been apprehended and is held at Fayetteville.

25 October 1845, 2:5. Died at R. M. Jones' plantation, George W. Jones, aged 5 years, only son of R. M. and Susan Jones.

8 November 1845, 2:1. Married, on Sunday night last, at Fort Smith, Mr. James Clark to Mrs. Mary E. Phillips, formerly of the Missouri House at Little Rock.

15 November 1845, 2:5. Married at the residence of the late Col. Jno. Mc[ Clellan] of Cane Hill, Washington County, Arkansas, on Thursday, [the] ___ inst., by the Rev. Sam Harris, Dr. George C. [Powell] to Miss Sarah C., daughter of Col. M. W. McCle[llan], of Morgan County, Alabama.

Millspaugh, Admr. of Daniel Pierce, deceased, George S. Foster, Admr. of George H. Foster, deceased.

13 December 1845, 2:1. John Burnett the murderer of Silby, and son of Crawford and Lavina Burnett that were hung a short time since in Fayetteville, is to be hung, at the same place on the 26th.

13 December 1845, 3:1. Died [Tue]sday last, at her residence, about 3 miles from this city, Mrs. Nancy, consort of Josiah ______, aged about 45 years.

Same day, after a short illness, Maj. John ______, long a resident of this county.

Silas Chote’s Heirs: Sanders Chote, Delila Hampton, John Chote and James Chote, their agent satisfactorily handled their petition to collect Chote’s reservation claim for them in Washington. s/R. M. Farrington, 2 December 1845.

20 December 1845, 2:1. On Sunday last, Valentine Martin, who lives on Cove Creek, Washington County, shot dead the wife of his brother Sevier Martin.

27 December 1845, 2:1. Mr. James Brown, son of the late Joshua E. Brown of this county, was beheaded in the Cherokee Nation.

Mingo Nit-Uk-A-Chee, Chief of the Push-ma-ta-ha District of the Choctaw Nation, died in Lauderdale County, Mississippi, on the 22nd ult., of an attack of pleurisy. He was there helping the United States authorities move the remainder his tribe west.

3 January 1846, 2:1. Charles Duncan killed Jno. M. Ward, at Maysville, Benton County, a few days since, both Cherokees, whiskey the cause.

John Burnett was hung in Washington County on the 26th [December 1845]. He protested his innocence to the last.

3 January 1846, 2:5. Died in Little Rock, on Sunday evening, of a pulmonary affection [sic], John E. Graham, Esq., aged about 45 years. Maj. Graham was a native of North Carolina, of a family that was part of a Scotch Colony that settled in the western part of the state before the Revolution, graduated from the University of the South, taught high school at Milledgeville, Georgia for two years, read law in Alabama, emigrated to Arkansas Territory and has been employed as a Public
Surveyor. He helped run the line between Missouri and Arkansas [long article]. Arkansas Gazette.

ERRATA:


According to *The Scott Family History*, compiled by Elsie Viola Pearce Scott, circa 1967, Alexander Anderson Scott was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, on 5 June 1813, died at his farm home near Waveland, Yell County, Arkansas, on 1 February 1879, and was buried in his family cemetery there. He married a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford (Logan) Logan, on 2 June 1842 at Clarksville, Arkansas, and had six children. He was a Major in the Confederate Army when they were living in Corsicana, Navarro County, Texas in 1864.

A. A. Scott was the fifth of ten children born to his father John Scott who was born in North Carolina, 15 July 1780 and died in Scott County, Arkansas, 9 April 1848. On 13 September 1804 John married Katherine Anderson born in England 14 December 1784 and died in Scott County, Arkansas, 23 November 1844. The parents were buried in the old Scott graveyard on the east bank of Sugar Creek, located northwest of the present site of Sugar Grove, in southeastern Logan County, Arkansas. In the 1940s the graves in this cemetery were relocated by the Corps of Engineers to the Sugar Grove Cemetery to get them out of the flood plain when Blue Mountain Lake was constructed.

Current available evidence does not suggest a close connection between this family and that of Judge Andrew Scott and his son J. R. H. Scott, whose family came from Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri to Arkansas.

The last sentence of the second paragraph on page 104 is in error also. It should read, “About 1803, the older Robert Allison Logan, who was born in 1776 in Virginia and was an uncle of Robert Allison (or Ellison) Logan, married his neighbor Mary Parish, another daughter of Joseph and Sally (Edgar) Parish.”

On page 107, second paragraph, first sentence, there is a typo. It should read “T. P. Sadler was the first sheriff of Yell County, Arkansas, having served three terms from 1840 to 1846.”

*Bill Hanks, 16 June 2010*
STORY OF HER LIFE BY MARTHA TABITHA TALIAFERRO

Submitted by Rufus Buie

The following autobiography may have been previously published. The author’s spelling, punctuation, and abbreviations have been preserved in this reprinting. The editor’s additions are in brackets.

My grandfather, Colonel Benjamin Taliaferro, was the son of Zackarias Taliaferro of Amherst Co. Virginia. My grandfather was born January 4, 1756. He grew to manhood in Virginia and while quite young joined the Revolutionary Army as a private. He was promoted several times and at the close of the war he was Colonel of his regiment.

After the close of the war he was married to Martha Merriwether, the daughter of David Merriwether, who also lived in Virginia. In 1780 they moved from Virginia to Wilkes County, Georgia. They had five sons and a daughter: Lewis, Thornton, David, Benjamin, Nicholas, and Margaret. After my grandmother’s death, my grandfather married again. By that marriage he had one son, Zackarias.

My father, Nicholas Merriwether Taliaferro was born Dec. 13, 1801. He died June 23, 1874 of heart failure. He was married to my mother, Nancy Hill, Feb. 24, 1824. My mother was born Jan 4, 1804. She died of pneumonia June 31, 1868. They had seven children.

1. Benjamin Blanton was born Feb. 1, 1830. He died during the Civil War just after the battle of Shiloh in 1862 from the effects of measles. He was buried in Tennessee.

2. Malinda Margaret, the oldest daughter, was born May 30, 1832. She died Oct. 1878. She was married to Thomas Brewer of Elbert Co. Georgia. They had six children, Rosa, Ben, Nannie, Nick, Charles, and Lucy.

3. The second son, John Nicholas was born May 10, 1835. He died Oct. 9, 1904. He married Barbara McGehee in 1858. They had five children, Lucy, Mary, a son born dead, Linda, and Barbara.

4. Miles Hill, the third son was born Jan. 23, 1837. He died Oct. 12, 1860. He was never married.

5. James Hampton, fourth son was born Aug. 20, 1842. He died Jan. 30, 1890. He married Rebecca McGehee in the fall of 1869. They had eight children, Nicholas, Miles, Julia, Ed, Mack, James, Zack, and Frankie.
6. Ann Amelia, the second daughter of my parents, was born Aug. 13, 1845. She died from the effects of a burn when she was three years old.

7. Martha Tabitha, (the writer) was born March 1, 1847, in Wilkes Co. Georgia. Being the youngest of seven children and the pet of the whole family I was badly spoiled and was allowed to do pretty much as I pleased. There were no public schools in Georgia at that time, and there were not enough children near us to keep up a private school, so I was eight years old before I started to school and then I had to board with a neighbor during the week and spend my Saturdays and Sundays at home. For that reason my education was very much neglected, as I went when I pleased and stayed at home when I didn’t care to go. When I was twelve years old my father sent me to a private school in Elberton, Georgia, for a year. I didn’t like it so I was not sent back. The next two years I went to private schools near home. That was the extent of my education in Georgia.

We had such a nice home in Georgia. Our house had eight large rooms, a wide hall below and above stairs, two large pantries, wide galleries in front and back of the house. On the north end of the house in the yard were two large rooms. One was the kitchen, the other was a weaving room where cloth was woven for the negroes. Between the house and the kitchen to the right was a splendid well of water. Under the same shelter with the well was the dairy. On the northwest corner of the yard was a large smoke house. On the south of the house just outside the yard was a large carriage house, not only large enough for our own carriage and buggy but large enough for the carriages of company. On each side of the gate was a large pink crepe myrtle. In the southern corner of the yard was a large store room where everything unsightly about the house was stored.

In front of the back gallery was the largest china tree I ever saw. Four sprouts from the same root sprang up. Each sprout grew to be as large as my waist and spread out in such a way as to shade the whole back yard. There I had my swing and entertained my friends in the summer time. On the east and front of the house was my mother’s flower garden. It was laid off in two large squares with a wide walk running from the house to the front gate. All around each square were beds about three feet wide. All of these beds were bordered with boxwood that was never allowed to grow more than a foot tall. In these beds were planted
annuals and the smaller flowers. In the center of the squares were planted roses and shrubs of different kinds.

In front of our house ran the public road leading from Washington to Danbury.

Across the road in front of the house was a large cherry orchard that was beautiful when in bloom and in fruit. Just north of the cherry orchard was an immense poplar tree. In the spring it was covered with flowers very much like tulips only larger. We had two large orchards of apples, peaches, pears, and plums.

Our church, (Pope’s Chapel) was three miles south of our home. There I joined the church when I was twelve years old. Brother Tom Christian of the North Georgia Conference was our pastor.

Our neighbors, the Fortsons, the Wynns, the Heards, the Waltons, the Cades were all well-to-do, intelligent people. Our relatives, the Jordans, the Hills, the Wootens, and the Popes lived some distance north of us.

In the summer of 1860 my brother Jimmie and I went with Aunt Em Jordan to visit her sister Mary Duncan in South Carolina. After a nice visit there, we went with Aunt Em by private conveyance through the country and over the mountains from Greenville, S. Carolina to Ashville, North Carolina. The scenery between the two places was perfectly beautiful. I have never seen anything like it before or since. Aunt Em’s father had a summer residence three miles from Ashville on the beautiful river, French Broad. The house was very large and was kept furnished with bedding, dishes, cooking utensils, and everything needed. It was free to any of his children or grandchildren who wished to spend the summer there. The old couple who took care of the place when it was not occupied did the cooking while we were there and we certainly had a good time.

In the year 1859 my brothers Ben, Nick, and Miles, and my brother-in-law, Tom Brewer, all moved to Arkansas and settled near each other. That left only Brother Jimmie and myself in Georgia with my parents. In 1859 my parents made a visit to their children in Arkansas. While on that visit they were persuaded to move to Arkansas. So in the fall of 1860 we left our nice home in Georgia and moved to the wilds of Arkansas. My brothers bought a farm for my father and had the house built before we came. All my brothers and my sister lived in log houses but they had a frame house built for us, which was the first one in that neighborhood. All the lumber and brick to build the house had to be
hauled from Pine Bluff (25 miles) as there was no mill or brick yard nearer.

Our new house was just half the size of the one we left in Georgia—four large rooms, two pantries, and two closets. My father intended to have two more rooms added but it was never done. Our kitchen was a hewed log room near the back door. Our surroundings here were very different from our home in Georgia. Most of our neighbors were very poor and illiterate but they were good people and good neighbors.

The church that we joined, Bethlehem, was built of logs. Most of the congregation came on horseback or in wagons. Often a man riding a horse would have his wife riding behind him with a baby in his lap. Our carriage and my sister’s carriage are the only two I ever saw at that church.

In the spring of 1861 the war began. The country was wild with excitement. Nothing was talked about but the war. The first and second Arkansas regiments were organized May 16, 1861, in Pine Bluff. Previous to that time a company had been organized in our neighborhood. My oldest brother, Ben Taliaferro was made captain. My youngest brother, Jimmie, and my uncle Zack Taliaferro, joined that company. At the organization of the two regiments in Pine Bluff my brother’s company was placed in the second Arkansas regiment. The company was known as “The Taliaferro Fencibles” Company H. Hindman’s regiment.

In July 1861 the 9th Arkansas regiment was organized. My brother, Nick, and my brother-in-law, Tom Brewer, joined that regiment in Capt. Henry’s Co. Rev. J. M. Bradley was colonel. It was known as the preachers regiment as the colonel and 33 other preachers belonged to it.

Nearly every man that could carry a gun joined the army. Every man that could go and didn’t was looked upon as a traitor. The old men that couldn’t go looked after the wives of the soldiers. The women spun and wove cloth to make clothes for the soldiers. I spent my time knitting for the soldiers. I should have been at school but there was no school near and I was afraid to get far from home while things were so unsettled. We never knew when to expect the Yankees nor what they would do when they came. One day a company of them came to our house who had boasted to our neighbors that they were going to burn old man Taliaferro’s house, but fortunately when they came a company of
our soldiers was there to meet them. They had a fight right in front of our house. Our soldiers drove them off and captured seven of their men.

After the Yankees got to Pine Bluff we were between the lines. Perhaps one day we would have the Yankees and the next day the Confederates.

I stayed a good deal with my sister who was alone with her little children, and she lived on the most public road in the country. One night while I was there a regiment of Yankees came about one o’clock. The colonel woke us up and demanded a bed. He went to sleep in my sister’s spare room and left his soldiers to do their worst. They fed their horses in my sister’s beautiful front yard. They killed every chicken on the place, they ate up and destroyed everything we had to eat, and took everything they wanted from the house. We had to send to a neighbor to get something for breakfast.

These two incidents I have related are enough to show you what was happening every few days.

But the climax came when one night (they didn’t belong to either army but were hail fellows with the Yankees) a crowd of Graybacks came to our house and arrested my father and mother with their pistols in their faces and demanded my father’s money and his watch. They took a beautiful watch that my father had been wearing for many years. They then told him they had heard that he had a box of gold buried. When he refused to produce the gold they took him just outside the yard, tied his hands behind his back and hung him to a tree until they thought he was dead. But when they cut him down they found he was still alive, and one of them gave him a kick, cursed him and told him to get up. He told them he couldn’t with his hands tied. One of them helped him to his feet. My mother said when he came to the house the rope was still around his neck so tight he could hardly breathe. She loosened it at the risk of her life. I was staying with a sick neighbor that night but went home early the next morning. I found everything in the house turned upside down. They had taken every blanket and everything they could carry on their horses. The Confederate soldiers heard how they had treated my father so Colonel Wright with his regiment came to our house and camped for three weeks. Scouts were sent out every day and they captured three of the men and brought them for my father to identify them. One of them confessed that he put the rope around my father’s neck. They were hung by our soldiers.

Before all this happened Brother Nick and Brother Tom Brewer had been transferred from the 9th Arkansas Regiment to Mound Prairie,
Texas, as superintendents of a government factory where all sort of things were made for the army. They wrote my father to send his negroes out there and they would give them employment, which he did, leaving only three old couples at home. After Wright’s regiment left our house my father was afraid to stay at home. As the negroes were already in Texas, we decided to go too. So our family, my sister and children, Cousin Ophelia Hill and children packed what we could in two small ox wagons and started for Texas. (Cousin Ophelia’s husband was in the army and she begged to go with us.) When we got to El Dorado we camped in an old church for nearly two weeks until Brother Nick came with covered wagons to meet us.

When we got to Mound Prairie my father bought a large house in which all three families lived. The summer that we lived in that house there was quite an epidemic of flu among the children. My sister lost a beautiful little girl, Nannie, about two years old. Cousin Ophelia lost two little boys. They all died the same week and were buried in home-made coffins covered with white domestic.

After the war we made our way back to Arkansas. We found every bit of the paper and canvas torn from the walls of our house, the windows were broken, the fence around the place had been burned. My sister’s house had been burned, what stock that was left on the place had been driven off, and everything that could be destroyed was gone.

My father had buried three thousand dollars in gold in the hen house before we went to Texas. No one knew where it was except my mother and myself. We found that all right. With that we started at the bottom and worked up. My father turned the place over to Brother Jimmie as he said he didn’t know how to work free negroes. My brother who had never worked in the field a day in his life made a regular hand in the field the first year. He hired a few negroes, they split rails and got a part of the place in a state of cultivation. We had the wagons and teams that we brought from Texas. Cotton was selling at .50 cts a pound, our gin and press were left standing and my brother made some money ginning for the public. With that we got along all right.

In the spring of 1866 I taught a little school for the benefit of my sister’s two oldest children and a few others in the neighborhood and made a little money of my own.

That summer Cousin Duncan Hill, and his wife Ophelia, decided to go back to Georgia. My parents thought it would be a nice trip for me, so my father gave me enough money with what I had of my own to make
the trip. We went first to Auburn, Ala., where Cousin Ophelia’s parents lived. After a short stay there we went on to Georgia. I made my home with Aunt Em Jordan. While there I visited all my relatives and friends in Wilkes Co. where I was raised. I also went to Athens in Oglethorp Co. to visit Aunt Ann Hill and family. She was my mother’s sister-in-law. While there I attended the commencement exercises of the State University and had a good time generally.

After going back to Aunt Em’s, Uncle Will, (Aunt Em’s husband) told me that he had collected some notes that my father left with him before moving to Arkansas. Aunt Em said she thought it would be nice for me to take that money and go to school, so she wrote to my father and got his consent for me to do so. I had been to school so little—and was fully grown—that I was ashamed to go but was persuaded to try it.

So in September I was sent to Wesleyan College in Macon, Georgia. In spite of my ignorance I was kindly received by faculty and pupils. I had some very trying experiences but I pulled through all and never regretted going. Although I had a hard spell of sickness I learned more that year than I had ever learned before. After school closed I went back to Aunt Em’s rather expecting to go back in the fall, but my mother was in such bad health my father thought best for me to come home. On my way home I stopped in Atlanta, Georgia to visit Aunt Eudocia Winship and family. She was a sister-in-law of my mother’s. They had a beautiful home and lived in grand style. She had a beautiful daughter, Gussie, about my age. She showed me over the city and saw that I had a good time. My next stop was in Memphis. There I visited Cousin Pope Bradford. She was the daughter of my mother’s only sister Aunt Malinda McGehee. They, too, had a lovely home and I had a good time.

There was great rejoicing when I got home as I had been gone considerably over a year. I found my dear mother in such poor health I resolved never to leave her again. She lived only a few months after I got home. She died of pneumonia Jan. 31, 1868. All of the light of my life went out when she left us. And my father was never the same man. He said he felt like a ship without a rudder. I kept house for my father and brother the best I could.

In the year 1869 my brother had gotten the place in a good state of cultivation. He hired all the help he needed, and made a big crop of cotton. He sold his cotton for a big price. So in the spring of 1869, after he had gotten his crop well under way, he decided to take a trip to New Orleans. He asked me to go with him. My father said he would stay with
my sister and insisted on my going. I consented, and persuaded Cousin Rebecca McGehee to go with us.

About the first of March we started. We went from Pine Bluff on a boat to Memphis. We spent one night in Memphis at the Gayosa [Gayoso] Hotel, the finest in Memphis at that time. We went to the theater that night and started the next morning for New Orleans by rail. When we got there we were fortunate in finding Mr. Dodd, a friend of ours stopping at the same hotel that we were. He was well acquainted in New Orleans. He took us to the French Market, to Jackson’s Park, to the theater and other places of interest. We had a nice drive on the shell road down to Lake Ponchatrain. For the first and only time in my life I went to a regular hair dresser and had my hair dressed before going to the theater.

We spent some money on that trip very foolishly but I bought some things that I needed that I couldn’t get in Pine Bluff. I bought all wool three-ply carpeting to cover the floors of the large rooms. I bought a dozen silver forks and a dozen pearl handle knives (that was before the days of silver knives) and a lot of other things.

We went back to Memphis on the finest boat on the Mississippi River, the John Simmons. It was a floating palace. We took a smaller boat there for Pine Bluff. We had a delightful trip. Found all well at home.

During the fall of that year Brother Jimmie and Cousin Rebecca were married. I turned the housekeeping over to my sister-in-law.

In June 1870 my father decided to take a trip to Georgia. I went with him as far as Memphis. After spending a few days with Cousin Pope Bradford he went on to Georgia. I went to north Mississippi to visit the family of Aunt Malinda McGehee, my mother’s only sister. She was dead but her daughter, Sally, kept house for her father. There was a large family of the children. They all had beautiful homes, especially the oldest daughter, Annie Dandridge. Her home was the finest country home I ever saw. They were all wealthy and lived in grand style. I had a delightful visit. As my father returned from Georgia he came through Mississippi and we came home together.

That fall my uncle Zack Taliaferro and myself went back to Georgia to take my niece, Rosa Brewer, to school in Macon. As I had never visited my Taliaferro relatives we made a very short stay in Georgia and came home through Alabama. Uncle Zack knew all of our kin which made it nice for me.
Our first stop was in Montgomery. We made our home while there with Cousin Martha Micou, a niece of my father’s, and we visited other kin in the city. Cousin Gussie Micou, who was about my age saw that I had a good time.

From there we went to Demopolis to visit Cousin David Taliaferro and family. He was a nephew of my father’s. I never had anyone to give me such a welcome as he did. He said all of the Taliaferro girls had married Smiths and Jones and he would swim the Mississippi River on his back to see a live Taliaferro woman. We had a nice time with them.

From there we went to Wetumpka to visit Aunt Susan Taliaferro and family. She was a sister-in-law of my father’s. They all gave us a warm welcome and a good time.

Nothing of interest happened from that time until the 23rd of June, 1871, when my dear father died very suddenly of heart failure. He and I were visiting my sister at the time. A few minutes before his death he was working among the flowers in the front yard. We heard him call and Brother Tom and I ran to him as quickly as we could and we got him up the steps. He then sank to the floor, and with his head in my arms he died without speaking a word, and without a struggle. I had a lonely time after he died as he was my constant companion after my mother died.

In the summer of 1872 I decided to visit my niece, Rosa Brewer who was at school in Macon, Georgia. I got to Macon about a week before school closed. I enjoyed so much meeting friends that I knew when I was there at school.

After school closed Rosa and I went to Wilkes Co. and spent the summer with Aunt Em Jordan. As usual we had a good time. My cousin, Jimmie Duncan, who lived in Southwestern Georgia heard that I was at Aunt Em’s and came to see me. I little thought what his object was as I had met him often there before.

Without going into the details of our courtship, I will just say that he asked me to be his wife. I hesitated on account of our being too close kin. His grandfather and my grandfather were brothers. His grandmother and my grandmother were sisters. I considered him too good a chance for any woman to refuse so I accepted him.

He wanted the ceremony performed there and then but I refused and told him I would make no definite arrangements until I got home.

We talked the matter over and instead of my going back to Georgia I persuaded him to come to Arkansas. I left him in Georgia to wind up his business and I came home.
On my way home I stopped in Memphis with my friends, the Busbys, and bought most of my wedding outfit. I had my wedding dress which was a beautiful silk made at the Southern Emporium of fashion. The material and making cost me $100. My hat was white velvet with a beautiful ostrich plume and a pretty buckle. I bought some very foolish things for a country girl.

After so long a time (I will call him Mr. from now on) Mr. Duncan came and on the 30th January, 1873, we were married. We had a very private wedding. No one present except the family and Cousin Tom Hill.

I inherited the old home. Just before Mr. Duncan and I were married my brother Jimmie and family who had been living with me moved to a home of their own which left Mr. Duncan and me alone.

We were very happy and the future looked bright before us. But alas! In less than three months after our wedding day, March 21, 1873, Mr. Duncan died of pneumonia, and meningitis, leaving me with a heart bleeding at every pore. Although he suffered so much he was conscious to the last and with his own hands wiped the tears from my eyes and told me that God would take care of me, and to meet him in heaven.

Ben Brewer, my nephew, lived with me the rest of that year. It was a long and trying year for me. On the 7th of November, 1873, I was blessed by the birth of a baby girl. She was named Jimmie for her father before her birth. Her coming was my first joy after Mr. Duncan’s death. I lived on the farm five years after Mr. Duncan’s death. I had a very lonely life.

During the summer of 1877 Mr. Jewell came to my house to visit Brother and Sister Browning who were boarding with me at that time. Before leaving he asked me if I would correspond with him. I consented. He was a widower and like myself having a lonely time.

Our correspondence resulted in our marriage the 27th day of December 1877. We lived happily together 40 years and raised a nice family of children. On February 7, 1917, he passed away. A good man went to his reward and I was left alone again.

My life as a whole has been made up of sunshine and shadows and “sometimes the shadows have been deep.” Some of my troubles will go with me to my grave. Still I feel that I have much to be thankful for. I am only waiting until I cross the Bar. Then I hope to see my pilot face to face and all will be well.
A HISTORY OF JOHN ROBINSON HAMPTON
OF BRADLEY COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Submitted by William T. Carter

The article that follows here is from a clipping in Mrs. J. T. Sifford’s collection of historical newspaper clippings having to do with the history of Camden, Arkansas. Someone wrote in ink at the top of the clipping “By Mrs. J. W. Meek.” Mrs. Meek was Fannie Elmira Hampton, a daughter of J. R. Hampton.

Doors of “Forest Home” Swung Wide in Welcome
His Hospitality Was Known in All of Union County
Col. J. R. Hampton, Pioneer of Union County, Was Host to Many.¹

On April 1, 1807, there was born to the sheriff of Mecklenburg county, in the town of Charlotte, a little boy who was given the name of John Robinson Hampton. Becoming an orphan early in life this child received only three months school education, but learning the printer’s trade he proved an apt pupil and soon published a paper in Mississippi, locating at a little place called Macon, which it had been his privilege to name.

Leaving there he moved to Tuscalosa [sic], Ala. where he married Miss Frances Ann Webb, a lady of culture and refinement. Later he traveled farther west and in the year 1843 settled in Union county, Arkansas, four miles from the present site of El Dorado, and from that date proved an important factor in the history of his adopted state. His wife died three weeks after the overland trip to the new country, leaving him with two young children, Susan and Henry.

Colonel Hampton, as he was familiarly called, lived in this neighborhood for several years, subsequently selling the site of his home and it was years afterward known as the Goodwin place. His children were well cared for by the faithful slaves brought by him from Alabama, but things took a happier turn when he became acquainted with Miss Nancy Cabeen, whom he persuaded to become his bride. Miss Cabeen

¹ Mrs. J. T. Sifford, Camden Historical Clippings, 1906 section, Arkansas History Commission microfilm MFILM General 00000997, Roll 01
was the daughter of Dr. J. T. Cabeen, a prominent physician in that section of the country, and a cousin of General D. H. Hill. The bridal tour home from Bradley to Union county was made on horseback with Henry riding behind the bridegroom and little Susan sitting back of her new mother.

**Champagnolle Then County Seat.**

Champagnolle was the county seat of Union county at this time, but by common choice it was changed to a more central point. Three commissioners were appointed to select this site, Col. Hampton being one of them, and by courtesy of the other two, was asked to select a name for the new town. He did so and chose the hopeful and euphonious one of El Dorado, with the request that it be spelled as one word with only one capital letter. The lots were laid off in 1844.

While living in this neighborhood the son, Henry, died and was buried beside his mother. Col. Hampton moved to Bradley county a few years later, where he built a simple home to shelter his family until the great house [sic], which his enlarging household and increasing social duties demanded. The new home was several years being completed, owing to the fact that all material was hand finished, even local blacksmiths and brick masons contributing their products. The house was a two-story structure, large square rooms above and below, with broad, long halls between. The wide veranda roofs were upheld by huge round columns. Kitchen, dairy and the smokehouse were in the rear, as well as a long row of negro cabins built of logs, for Col. Hampton was an extensive slave owner. When finished the white colonial home resting upon a high granite hill, shaded by native oaks, ornamented by flowering shrubs and beds of bloom, was a landmark for many miles around. The name “Forest Home,” was bestowed upon the place by the mistress of the mansion, because a dense forest fronted the lawn and it was ever afterwards undisturbed because of sentimental connection with the name.

**Home of Great Plantation.**

Forest Home was the center of a plantation of 1,300 acres, 400 of which were always under cultivation. It was within one mile of the Saline river, which was navigable only a few months of the year. At such times each year Colonel Hampton, sometimes accompanied by one of the
many charming daughters who now graced his home, would visit New Orleans and ship his cotton for sale at this point. So great were his shipments and so lavish his purchase of yearly supplies for the return trip the steamboat on which he traveled seemed laden only for his profit and pleasure.

Hospitality was a synonym for the Hampton home. It was seldom without guests, many of distinction, more often the needy. Many soldiers and destitute people were refugees there during the war. Ministers of the gospel were especially sure of a hearty welcome and open purse, for Colonel Hampton was a Presbyterian of the old school type. Sunday dinner was always prepared on Saturday, the Jewish day of preparation, and neither number nor quality of guests was permitted to interfere with this custom. A member of the family still recalls such a meal served Governor Miller and Augustus H. Garland, who ate with evident relish the well-prepared cold dishes before them.

Major Latimer, quartermaster, afterward stationed at Camden, was a guest for some weeks at Forest Home. Maj. E. C. Boudinot, representative of the Indian nation in the Confederate Congress, made an extended visit there on his return home from Richmond when Congress adjourned. Allen Wright, another prominent Indian, whose son is now a Presbyterian evangelist, residing in Dallas, Tex., was also a welcome guest. Grandison Royston, Senator R. W. Johnson, Gov. Elias Conway, Senator J. K. Jones and other prominent men of the times were counted as his warmest friends and occasional guests.

Colonel Hampton’s Record.

Colonel Hampton was a good farmer, but his nature was too great to be confined to that one work. Records of the Arkansas Senate show him to have been a member of that body in 1848-49, representing Union county, and again in 1850-51. In 1856-57 we find him president of the Senate under Gov. Elias Conway, with John D. Kimball of Hempstead [county,] clerk and William Byrne of Carroll county, assistant clerk.

During this tenure of office, Colonel Hampton served as acting governor of the state for some time, because Governor Conway, being in poor health, found a change of climate necessary. Colonel Hampton previously had served in this capacity under Governor Roane’s administration.
Having moved his place of residence, but still holding the confidence of his people, he again returned in 1862 to the Senate, this time representing both Bradley and Dallas counties. Governor Rector resigned about this time, Thomas Fletcher was made acting governor, and Colonel Hampton was once more made president of the Senate, leaving Forest Home in the care of an overseer.

A special Confederate legislature was held in Washington, Ark., from September 22 to October 2, 1864. Colonel Hampton was too advanced in years to serve the South in the field, attended as a delegate from Bradley and Dallas counties, making the journey in a buggy.

When the constitutional convention met in Little Rock in 1874, Colonel Hampton was sent from Bradley and proved a strong supporter of Baxter during his time of election and service. It was from 1877 to 1879 that he gave his last service to the state. Although now spent in years, he made a special effort to attend this last session in order to aid in the re-election of his friend, Robert W. Johnson, a candidate for the United States Senate, who was finally defeated in the race by Judge David Walker of Fayetteville. As the session drew nigh, Colonel Hampton was in ill health, and the friends of Robert W. Johnson sent a carriage from Pine Bluff to Forest Home to bring him comfortably back to Pine Bluff, from which point he left on a steamboat for Little Rock.

Was Railroad Incorporator.

In the year 1853 Colonel Hampton was one of the 13 original incorporators of the Cairo and Fulton railroad, now the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern system. The others were: Edward Cross, Henry K. Hardy, H. P. Poindexter, William E. Davidson, W. C. Bevens, A. C. Totten, John M. Mitchell, A. S. Huey, James M. Curran, D. J. Chapman, William E. Ashley, Thomas J. Blackmore.

The county seat of Calhoun county was named Hampton for Colonel Hampton, who was then president of the Senate. The commissioners were David H. Tobin, James Ricks and Francis T. Davidson. Nathaniel M. Hunt donated 10 acres on which to build the town. When the first courthouse was built, Colonel Hampton presented a handsome chair for the use of the presiding judge.

In 1858 the little town of Johnsville in Bradley county was incorporated, and named for four men who lived in the community, Col. John R. Hampton, John G. Martin, John Pagan and John Brady, the last
named selecting the name and stating with open disregard of his own personal connection with the matter, that “a town could be named for no more honorable men in all the world,” a fact which has never been disputed.

**Few Deaths at Forest Home.**

Forest Home was saddened by few deaths, but weddings ruled the day when the large and interesting family of children grew up. Arkansas history has been enriched by the sacred rites performed beneath its roof. The parlor was the scene of these ceremonies; a quaint room with walnut furniture, marble-top center table, piano, brussels carpet and yellow brocade curtains. A huge secretary leaned solidly against the wall, guarding the locked drawer which the little ones always thought was filled with gold.

The “Arkansaw Traveler” looked down from a frame on the wall and played a livelier turn to his tune in 1859, when Susan Webb, daughter of Colonel Hampton’s first wife, became the wife of Wiley Newton, a young physician who later became army surgeon.

Also in 1867, when Charlotte Hampton wedded John D. Pugh of Ashley, and in 1873, when George M. Hampton married Miss Eva Womble, a charming guest from North Carolina.

It was during this same year that Fannie Elmira Hampton married John W. Meek of Union county, although the bridegroom, coming on horseback overland, found it necessary to face a cyclone in his path, to climb fallen tree trunks and claybank roots that he might arrive in time for the nuptial hour.

Forest Home gave its eldest son, J. E. Hampton, to serve in the South in the field in the sixties. He proved a brave young soldier and returned with a wound received on the battlefield of Shiloh.

**Home Destroyed by Fire.**

It was while Colonel Hampton was in the Senate that his handsome home was burned to the ground. He built a more modest one in Johnsville and spent the remainder of his life there among people who were proud to pay him homage in his declining days. His eldest daughter, Mrs. Susan Webb Newton, and her three daughters, ministered to him.
with tender affection as long as he lived. Children who mourned the flames of the great house are still alive and work with the same spirit of their father in good deeds and public interest.

J. E. Hampton of Fordyce has served his state faithfully and honorably for many terms as railroad and tax commissioner, and is besides a man of large financial interests.

George M. Hampton, also of Fordyce, was a pioneer in the stave business, through which he has amassed a fortune.

Mrs. Ella Van Gilder of Hamburg, Ark., is the widow of J. W. Van Gilder, who was a distinguished jurist in that section. She is a gentlewoman of broad charities.

Among the grandchildren are to be counted numbers of leading bankers, jurists and financiers of the state, all of whom are proud to claim their descent from the builder of Forest home, a man of probity, justice and mature wisdom.
# Pike County, Arkansas, Officials 1833-1900

*Russell P. Baker*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alford, W. D.</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>1892-1894</td>
<td>See 1880 census, Brewer Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 416B. He received an Ark. Confederate Pension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewer, Henry</td>
<td>Sheriff</td>
<td>1840-1842</td>
<td>see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryant, Benjamin</td>
<td>Coroner</td>
<td>1858-1860</td>
<td>See 1860 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 435B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryant, Benjamin F.</td>
<td>Assessor</td>
<td>1888-1890</td>
<td>See 1880 census, White Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 480A. He applied for an Ark. Confederate Pension but did not receive it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell, David R.</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>1865-1866</td>
<td>See 1860 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 443A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaney, Matthew D.</td>
<td>Assessor</td>
<td>1890-1894</td>
<td>See 1900 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 90A. He received an Ark. Confederate Pension and died 22 May 1932.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conway, Dr. Thomas J.</td>
<td>Coroner</td>
<td>1848-1850, 1854-1856</td>
<td>See Goodspeed's Southern Arkansas, p. 322.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copeland, Rev. James (Jim) P.</td>
<td>Sheriff</td>
<td>1876-1880</td>
<td>See 1900 census, Pike Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 45A. He was a noted Landmark Baptist minister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corbell, James S.</td>
<td>Surveyor</td>
<td>1872-1880</td>
<td>See 1880 census, Mountain Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 468B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corbell, Josiah/James</td>
<td>Sheriff/Coroner</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>See Goodspeed's Southern Arkansas, p. 324. His wife received a US Civil War pension. The veteran was killed in 1865.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covington, J. W.</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>1882-1884</td>
<td>See 1880 census, Mountain Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 424B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox, Robert A.</td>
<td>County Judge</td>
<td>1868-1872</td>
<td>See 1880 census, White Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 477D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox, C. S.</td>
<td>Surveyor</td>
<td>1868-1872</td>
<td>nothing located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawford, C. M.</td>
<td>Coroner</td>
<td>1856-1858</td>
<td>See 1857 Pike County, Ark., Tax Records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean, Miles P.</td>
<td>Assessor</td>
<td>1898-1902</td>
<td>See 1900 census, Saline Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 83B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dickson, David Simpson</td>
<td>County Clerk</td>
<td>1833-1848</td>
<td>See 1840 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunson, J. A.</td>
<td>Assessor</td>
<td>1894-1898</td>
<td>See &quot;1890&quot; Pike County Census Reconstruction (tax list).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elzy, John Berry</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>1860-1864</td>
<td>See 1860 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 443B.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fagan, H. F. Treasurer 1884-1886 See 1880 census, Thompson Township, Pike County, Ark., p. 425C.


Gorham/Gorman, John Coroner 1876-1882 See 1870 census, Missouri Township, Pike Co, Ark., p. 215A.

Gosnel, Joseph P. Sheriff 1886-1888 See below


Hay, Isaac Coroner 1844-1846 See 1840 census, Antoine Township, Clark Co., Ark., p. 109B.

Hill, M. W. County Clerk 1875-1878 See 1880 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 419C.

Holland, J. A. Treasurer 1878-1882 See 1880 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 420A.

Howard, James H. County Clerk 1862-1868 See 1880 census, Muddy Fork Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 433D.

Howard, Hiram P. County Clerk 1872-1875 See 1870 census, Missouri Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 216A.

Hubble, Cyrus Surveyor 1856-1858 See 1860 census, Missouri Township, Pike Co., Ark., hh #391/391.

Huddleston, Lewis Sheriff 1842-1854 See 1850 census, Brewer Township, Pike Co., Ark., hh #92/92.

Huddleston, David County Judge 1840-1844, 1854-1865, 1874-1876, 1878-1880 See 1880 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., 419B. He died 4 Oct 1880.

Huddleston, Wesley Coroner 1852-1854, 1862-1864 See 1850 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., hh #70/70.

Huddleston, David Treasurer 1854-1856 see above

Hughes, John Sheriff 1833-1835 see below
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>See Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hughes, John</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>1838-1840</td>
<td>See 1840 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hughes, John C.</td>
<td>County Clerk</td>
<td>1890-1896</td>
<td>See 1900 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 104B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, W. J.</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>1874-1876</td>
<td>See 1880 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 425C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazzia/Kazziah, Hiram</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>1840-1842</td>
<td>See 1840 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelley, William</td>
<td>County Judge</td>
<td>1835-1840, 1844-1848</td>
<td>See 1850 census, Missouri Township, hh #267/267 and Goodspeed's Southern Arkansas, p. 330-331.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelley, Elijah</td>
<td>County Judge</td>
<td>1865-1868</td>
<td>See 1850 census, Missouri Township, hh #265/265; 1880 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 419C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelley, William J.</td>
<td>County Clerk</td>
<td>1856-1862, 1864-1866, 1868-1872</td>
<td>See 1870 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 242A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelley, W. D.</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>1870-1872</td>
<td>May be the Wesley D. in 1870 census, Missouri Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 215.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkham, James H.</td>
<td>Coroner</td>
<td>1835-1836</td>
<td>See 1850 census, Missouri Township, hh #263/263 and Goodspeed's Southern Arkansas, p. 346.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkham, James H.</td>
<td>Surveyor</td>
<td>1836-1838, 1846-1848</td>
<td>see above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kizzia/Kizziah, M. N.</td>
<td>Sheriff</td>
<td>1896-1900</td>
<td>See 1900 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 94B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan, George W.</td>
<td>Assessor</td>
<td>1874-1882</td>
<td>See 1880 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 418A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan, George W.</td>
<td>Coroner</td>
<td>1868-1872</td>
<td>see above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Manney/Mauney, Millard M. County Clerk 1896-1900 See 1900 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 94B and Goodspeed's Southern Arkansas, p. 333.


McClure, Wiley N. County Judge 1890, 1896-1898 See 1900 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 92A.

McClure, Wiley N. Assessor 1872-1874 see above

McClure, Wiley N. Sheriff 1880-1886 see above

McDavel/McDovel/McDowell, James W. County Judge 1852-1854 See 1855 Pike Co., Ark., Tax Records.

McFarland, N. M. Assessor 1886-1888 nothing located


McFarlin, William R. County Clerk 1854-1856 see above

McKetcham, Dr. J. C. County Judge 1880-1882 See 1880 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 418A.

Morris, Matthew A. Treasurer 1898-1906 See 1900 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 105A.

Owens, John S. County Clerk 1852-1854 See Goodspeed's Southern Arkansas, p. 334-335.


Parker, A. W. Sheriff 1888-1890 See Goodspeed's Southern Arkansas, p. 335.

Preston, William H. County Clerk 1848-1850 See 1850 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., hh #305/305.

Reed, William J. Sheriff 1872-1874 See U. S. land grant #1723.

Scott, James County Judge 1848-1850 See 1850 census, Brewer Township, Pike Co., Ark., hh #94/94.

Scott, James  Surveyor  1854-1856  See 1850 census, Brewer Township, Pike Co., Ark., hh #94/94.


Smedley, William J.  Treasurer  1876-1878  See 1870 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 242A.


Southerland, John M.  Surveyor  1866-1868  See 1870 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 235A.

Southerland, John M.  Assessor  1870-1872  see above

Speer, W. B.  Coroner  1846-1848  See 1850 census, Missouri Township, Pike Co., Ark., hh #257/257.


Stephens, Thomas B.  County Judge  1884-1886  See U. S. land grant #1895.

Stephens, John T.  Treasurer  1890-1892  See 1880 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 247A.

Straun/Strawn, T. G. /Thomas J.  Treasurer  1872-1874  see below


Stringer, Rice  Treasurer  1842-1854  see 1840 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark.

Talleson/Tolleson/Tolerson, F. J.  County Judge  1882-1884  See 1890 Pike County Census Reconstruction (tax list).

Thomasson, W. B.  County Clerk  1878-1886  See Goodspeed's Southern Arkansas, p. 341.


Thompson, S. S.  Coroner  1850-1852  See 1850 census, Brewer Township, Pike Co., Ark., hh #142/142.
Thompson, W. J.  
Coroner  
1860-1862  
See 1860 census, Brewer Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 449B.

Threlkeld, C. W.  
County Judge  
1890-1894  
Died 02/14/1905.

Trapley, Grandville W.  
Coroner  
1872-1874  
See 1880 census, Missouri Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 435B.

Wagner, John  
Treasurer  
1866-1870  
See Goodspeed's Southern Arkansas, p. 344. He resigned in 1870.

Wagner, John  
Assessor  
1868-1870  
see above

Warner/Warren ?, John C.  
County Judge  
1894-1896  
See 1900 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 991B.

Westerman, Clifford N.  
Coroner  
1874-1876, 1882-1886  
His widow received an Ark. Confederate Pension. The veteran died 11/30/1885.

White, Isaac  
County Judge  
1850-1852  
See below

White, Isaac  
Sheriff  
1835-1840  
See 1850 census, Thompson Township, Pike Co., Ark., hh #214/214.

White, John M.  
Coroner  
1890-1892  
See Goodspeed's Southern Arkansas, p. 346.

White, W. J.  
County Clerk  
1874-1875  
See Goodspeed's Southern Arkansas, p. 333.

Williams, E. K.  
Surveyor  
1835-1836  
See 1836 Pike Co., Ark., Tax Records.

Wilson, A. F.  
Sheriff  
1874-1876  
See Goodspeed's Southern Arkansas, p. 345.

Wingfield, William H.  
County Judge  
1898-1900  
See 1900 census, Wolf Creek Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 34B.

Wingfield, Jacob J.  
Coroner  
1888-1890  
Received an Ark. Confederate Pension. Veteran died 12/23/1903.

Womack, D. D.  
Coroner  
1864-1865  
See 1860 census, Antoine Township, Pike Co., Ark., hh #189/189 and see Goodspeed's Southern Arkansas, p. 302.

Wood, William D.  
Coroner  
1892-1894  
See 1900 census, Pike Township, Pike Co., Ark., p. 50B.
Helen Marie Minor Lee received a Certificate of Arkansas Ancestry for the Nineteenth Century period based on documentation submitted for the following lineage. The Nineteenth Century ancestor was Alex Cole. Alex was in Arkansas during or before 1888 per the birth date and place of one of his children on the 1900 census of Jefferson Co., Ark.
Arkansas Territorial Ancestry Certificate,  
for Martha Norman Sowell

Submitted by Martha Norman Sowell  
12400 Hunters Glen, #2 
Little Rock, AR 72211  
501-224-9333  
Mars75@sbcglobal.net

Martha Norman Sowell received a Certificate of Arkansas Ancestry for the Territorial period based on documentation submitted for the following lineage. The Territorial ancestor was James Cantley. James was in Hempstead Co., Ark., on/or before 1 January 1828 per the 1828 tax list.
Members may submit as many queries as they wish at any time. E-mail to Publications@agsgenealogy.org or post to AGS, PO Box 26374, Little Rock, AR 72221-6374.

**BAKER – SAMPLES** – Abner Baker, b 1812 GA, married Amanda Samples, b 1842 AL. Abner Baker is son of William Baker and Rebecca Howell and Amanda Samples is dau of Fielding and Sarah Samples, b TN. Their children are: Sarah E, b 1864; Reuben C, b 1867; Nancy A, b 1870; Joseph F (Simon), b 1872; Charles A, b 1874; and Richard W, b 1877. Children all born in AL. Family came to Peyette Twp, Pulaski Co, AR. Children accounted for except Sarah E, Nancy A and Richard W. These last 3 might have married in Pulaski Co. They have never been found. If anyone knows what happened to them please let me know – also where Abner and Amanda died. **Barbara L. Morrow**, #2 Dogwood Circle, Nashville, AR 71852-9317, tommymorrow@sbcglobal.net

**BLYTHE – WOOD** – Need names of wife and parents of John Blythe, b ca 1780-1790 in NC. He served as Izard County AR Coroner 1830-1835 while living in what today is Marion County. Blythe Townships in Marion and Boone Counties were named for him. Known children: Mendoza Jackson, b ca 1815 KY, married Clarinda Wood; and Missouri, b ca 1818, KY, married John Wood. Clarinda and John were children of Abraham Wood, Jr. **Frances Hook Jernigan**, 52 Colony Rd, Little Rock, AR 72227-2947, melrose50@aol.com

**BYBEE** – What happened to Fannie? Fannie M. (Mary Frances) Bybee b 1846 in Pittsylvania Co VA; m Wm Curtis Pitts in same county on 21 Jan 1863. Three daughters: Olive, Fannie, Winnie. Family in AR after 1880. Wm remarried by 1890 in Izard Co AR. Family story says Wm & Fannie divorced; daughters stayed in AR. Where is Fannie? **Jerrie Townsend**, 307 Lee Place, Stuttgart, AR 72160, jerriet@suddenlink.net

**CLARKE – HYNUM** – Seek info on James F. Clarke and family who settled in Mount Adams, Arkansas Co AR about 1860. By about 1864, all the adult family members had died. Also seek info on Hynum family who settled in Old River Twp, Arkansas Co sometime in the 1840s.
Jill Hynum, 446 S. Midvale Blvd., Madison, WI 53711, jhynum@sbcglobal.net

CLOPTON – HENDERSON – QUICK – Seeking info on surnames Clopton & Henderson in Sebastian & Scott Co AR and Quick in Sebastian Co AR. Mildred Neeley Tatum, SPC 166, 1301 Taft Hwy, Bakersfield, CA 93307-6272, mildee@sbcglobal.net

FINLEY – Trying to find information about Capt. Wm. Isaac Rolland Finley on the White River as a boat Capt. sometime between 1895 and 1899. He was away from home a lot and I would like to know more about his activities in this regard – time wise and area concerned. He lived with his family in Big Flat, Baxter Co AR where their children were born. Children: Alma Leone (19 Jan 1892-14 Jun 1974), Onley Ray (29 Apr 1894-29 Jul 1975), Gladys Edna (12 Jun 1897-24 Aug 1977) & Lillian Lucille (16 May 1898-27 Mar 1959). He & his wife Cordelia were friends with the local Dr & his wife and went horseback riding with them. Patsy R. Finley, 5371 W Hwy 56, Burlingame, KS 66413, comandr@embarqmail.com

HARDIN – Hardin family, Conway Co AR 1850s. Talton, Eveline, and Allen Hardin. Marion T. Hill & Helen E. Hill, 606 East Woodland Park #303, Chicago, IL 60616, marion.hill0360@sbcglobal.net


JONES – STOUTENBERG – Hannah Jones (?) African American, b 1 Aug 1881 in Hudspeth, Chicot Co AR, married Moses Stoutenberg about 1897; sister named Fannie Payne (?) who had son named Willie. Hannah later married J H Stroope and D C Gillette. Melvyn L. Gillette, 50 Wickson Ave #102, Oakland, CA 94610, blayde67@netzero.net

McFARLAND – HARTSOE – Researching the ancestors of Sarah Ann McFarland who married William James Hartsoe on 31 Dec 1856 in Greene Co AR. In 1850 the census shows Sarah Ann age 15 living in the household of A J Cocksam (could be Cochran) with sister Mary age 13,
Angeline age 4, and Nancy age 6. **Saundra Thixton**, 25258 Airport Road, Philomath, OR 97370, sandythixton@peak.org


**TIDWELL – GOFF – RICHARDSON** – Looking for information about Fannie Tidwell (1840-1920) lived in Madison & Logan counties in AR and her husband Isham Goff (1810-1880) of South Carolina and Madison Co AR. Also Louise Wells Goff (1850-1920) of Logan Co AR and Ellen Stewart Richardson (1840-1920) of Illinois & Oklahoma. **Vicki L. Keck**, 11 Crystalwood Drive, Little Rock, AR 72210, vickicatmac.com

**WALKER – YOUNG – SYKES – BISHOP** – Jesse Walker, Hempstead Co AR late 1800s-early 1900s; George Young, Hempstead Co AR late 1800s-early 1900s; Loyd Sykes; Sarah Bishop, Ozan, AR. **Bill Sykes**, 1314 E. 29th St., Kansas City, MO 64109, bragi_01@yahoo.com [reprinted due to error in December 2009 AFH]

**WINN** – Seeking information about James Russell Winn and Margaret Shackelford, Union Co AR. James was b 6 Jan 1810, Jackson Co GA, d 1 Jan 1883, Hillsboro, Union Co AR. His parents were Abner Winn and Lucretia Posey. **William Lindsey**, 519 Ridgeway, Little Rock, AR 72205, wdlindsy@swbell.net

**WYATT – HARVEY** – Sarah E Wyatt b 1857 in MS. She married John Rubin Harvey. Sarah moved to Pulaski Co AR. I would like to know the family stories that Sarah passed on to her children. **Dora Robinson**, 300 Lo-Hawk Dr, Heber Springs, AR 72543, dfcerob@suddenlink.net
**Book Review**


This book was written for those researchers who want to know the origins of the names of their Scottish and Irish ancestors. North West Ireland in the title refers to the counties of Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone. This area was the final stronghold of the most powerful of the Gaelic tribes and it became the home of the English and Scots who took part in the seventeenth-century Plantation of Ulster. Many of the emigrants who left Ireland for North America during the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries came from this area of Ulster.

The author provides 323 brief surname histories which he estimates document surname origins of 80% of people with roots in North West Ireland. He indicates that his surname histories are relevant to all whose ancestors originated in the province of Ulster, including the six counties in Northern Ireland as well as the three in the Republic of Ireland, but are less relevant to those who originated outside of Ulster.

The introduction points out that many Gaelic Irish surnames are still numerous in the localities where they originated centuries ago. Changes occurred in Gaelic surnames as a result of translation into English, Anglicization of names, discarding of prefixes like Mc and O, and spelling variations. A list of surname reference books is included. The author also provides a list of variants for most surnames appearing in the book.

The histories of the names are brief, but informative, and include Irish counties, even parishes, where the name is numerous today. More is known about the origin of some names than others. Many names originated in Ireland, went to Scotland, and were carried back to Ireland again. The original Gaelic word or sept name is provided for Irish names, the area of origin in Scotland, and which names may be English as well. The author discusses the derivation of each name, if it is a patronymic or from a Gaelic word, and which names are interchangeable. A great deal of Irish, Scottish, and English history is recounted in the process of illuminating the history of the surnames.

*Susan Boyle, Little Rock, Arkansas*
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Certificate of Arkansas Ancestry
Or
Arkansas Civil War Ancestry
From the Arkansas Genealogical Society

Do you have ancestors who resided in Arkansas or had Arkansas Civil War service or pension? AGS offers certificates in five different categories of residency. In which category does your ancestor belong? A little research will qualify you for a certificate giving recognition to your family’s pioneers and settlers of Arkansas. The categories are:

Colonial
This certificate is for an ancestor who resided in Arkansas prior to 1 January 1804.

Territorial
This certificate is for an ancestor who resided in Arkansas prior to 15 June 1836.

Antebellum
This certificate is for an ancestor who resided in Arkansas prior to 6 May 1861.

Nineteenth Century
This certificate is for an ancestor who resided in Arkansas prior to 31 December 1900.

Civil War Ancestry
This certificate is for an ancestor who served in a Union or Confederate Arkansas unit between 1861 and 1865, or applied for an Arkansas Confederate pension, or whose widow applied for such pension, or a Union soldier or soldier’s widow who applied for a U.S. pension while living in Arkansas.

To prove ancestry in Arkansas, a lineage of the direct ancestor must be submitted to AGS, along with source documents to prove these facts. A family group sheet of the ancestor who resided in Arkansas must be completed with primary sources as proof. All sources must be cited, photocopied and submitted with the application. Examples of acceptable documents include: census records, church or Bible records, tax lists, court records, military records, land patents, deeds, newspaper items, Civil War service record, or Arkansas Confederate or U.S. pension record. Applications will be filmed by the Arkansas History Commission. Print the application from the AGS website at www.agsgenealogy.org or write to Tommy Carter, 10106 Sulphur Springs Rd., Pine Bluff, AR 71603 and send your address with $1.00 for postage. Complete the application form and return it with $10.00.
Arkansas Genealogical Society
Membership Application or Renewal Form

Benefits of membership:
∙ Quarterly issues of *The Arkansas Family Historian*
∙ Queries published in *The Arkansas Family Historian*
∙ Members Only Page on AGS website

Membership dues are payable annually and entitle members to a year’s subscription to the Society’s periodical. New memberships may be submitted at any time of the year.

Check one: _____ New Membership _____ Renewal

Name: ________________________________

Address: ______________________________

City:________________________ State:______ Zip:____________

E-mail: ______________________________

Type of Membership: _____ Individual ($25/yr) _____ Household ($35/yr)

_____ Foreign Resident ($50/yr)

Query for *The Arkansas Family Historian*

Members may submit queries that pertain to Arkansas families. Please try to mention the county or region of Arkansas involved and a full name and date, if possible. Queries are printed in the order received. They may be sent at any time by email to publications@agsgenealogy.org.

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Send this form and a check payable to Arkansas Genealogical Society to:

Arkansas Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 26374
Little Rock, AR 72221-6374
Mark Your Calendar!

Arkansas Genealogical Society Fall Seminar & Book Fair

November 5-6, 2010, Holiday Inn – Airport, Little Rock, AR

Featuring Paula Stuart Warren,
Russell P. Baker & Dr. Daniel Littlefield

Excellent lectures, great book vendors and fantastic door prizes!

For more details and registration see our website at
www.agsgenealogy.org

Paula Stuart Warren, CG, is a Certified Genealogist working full-time in genealogical and historical research, lecturing, consulting, and writing. Since 1997 she has been a course coordinator for the Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy. She has lectured at National Genealogical Society and Federation of Genealogical Societies conferences since 1993 and in 29 states and Canada. A former officer of the Association of Professional Genealogists and Minnesota Genealogical Society board member, she currently serves on FGS’ Board of Directors.

She has written for Ancestry Magazine, FGS Forum, NGSQ, NGS Magazine, New England Ancestors, Minnesota Genealogist, and is editor of FGS Conference News Blog and Paula’s Genealogical Eclectica. Her articles and lectures focus on unusual resources, manuscripts, analyzing records, the Midwest, and Native Americans.
Election of Directors to the AGS Board

The nominating committee proposed and the board recommends the election of the following individuals for three year terms on the Arkansas Genealogical Society Board, beginning 1 January 2011. All are members of AGS and have agreed to serve. The election will occur during the general membership meeting on 6 November 2010 during the AGS Fall Seminar and Book Fair.

William T. Carter, Pine Bluff
Wensil Clark, Little Rock
Rita Benafield Henard, Little Rock
Sheryll Miller, Lonoke
Lynda Suffridge, North Little Rock

Proposal to Amend Bylaws

The following amendments to AGS Bylaws will be voted on by the membership at the AGS Annual Meeting on Saturday, 6 November 2010, during the Fall Seminar and Book Fair.

Amend Article II. Nominations, Elections and Voting. Section A. Nominations. Strike the sentence All nominees must have given their consent to serve if elected. Insert. All nominees must be a current member of AGS and have given their consent to serve if elected.

Amend Article V. Officers. Section B. Duties of Officers
2. The First Vice-President
Add d. Maintain an inventory of all seminar and workshop materials with the exception of publications.

3. The Second Vice-President
Add d. Oversee the AGS booth at all events, schedule staffing of the booth, and assist the First Vice-President in maintaining the inventory of seminar and workshop related materials.

Amend Article VI. Committees. C. The duties of standing committees shall be
5. Education: Strike the sentence. Develop, organize and produce seminars, workshops and programs, as the board deems appropriate, and organize research trips to various repositories.
Insert. Develop, organize and produce seminars, workshops and programs, as the board deems appropriate.
Arkansas Genealogical Society

A member of the National Genealogical Society and the Federation of Genealogical Societies

The Arkansas Genealogical Society began in 1962 and is incorporated as a non-profit organization. The purpose of this society is to promote and educate its members in genealogy, to publish articles pertaining to Arkansas ancestors, and to locate and preserve genealogical, historical, and biographical information determined worthy of publication.

Membership

Any person interested in genealogy is encouraged to become a member by payment of dues in advance for one year. Annual dues are $25.00 for individual, $35.00 for family (only one publication per family), $50.00 for residents outside the USA. This includes a year’s subscription to the society’s periodical. Make your check or money order payable to: AGS, PO Box 26374, Little Rock, AR 72221-6374.

Back Issues

Back issues of The Arkansas Family Historian are available on the AGS web site, www.agsgenealogy.org, for members only. Non-members may purchase electronic copies for $5.00 each mailed to AGS, PO Box 26374, Little Rock, AR 72221-6374.

Research Policy

The society regrets that we do not provide research for members. We do suggest that anyone wanting fee-based research refer to the Association of Professional Genealogists website for a list at www.apgen.org.

Book Reviews

Authors and publishers may submit books for review in The Arkansas Family Historian. Books for review should be sent to AGS, PO Box 26374, Little Rock, AR 72221-6374. All materials become the property of AGS to be distributed to repositories as the society deems appropriate or the submitter requests.

Queries

Members may submit queries related to Arkansas ancestors to be published in The Arkansas Family Historian. Send queries by e-mail to Publications@agsgenealogy.org or mail them to AGS Queries, PO Box 26374, Little Rock, AR 72221-6374. Be sure to include your name, address, e-mail address and phone number.

Submissions

Please submit articles to be considered for publication. Photographs and materials will not be returned. Sources should be cited as footnotes or endnotes. Materials may be submitted by e-mail to Publications@agsgenealogy.org or on disk or paper to AGS, PO Box 26374, Little Rock, AR 72221-6374. The right to edit all material submitted is reserved by the Editorial Board. The submitter must include name, address, phone number and e-mail address with the material. Proof copies will be sent prior to printing if requested.

Contributions

AGS qualifies as a tax-exempt organization as stated in Section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Any donation of books, funds and other property to the society are deductible contributions by an individual or corporation.

Change of Address

Please notify AGS when there is a change of address or mistake in address as soon as possible. Contact us by e-mail at Membership@agsgenealogy.org or AGS, PO Box 26374, Little Rock, AR 72221-6374.