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On the Cover: Margaret Shackelford, a woman of color and the common-law wife of James Russell Winn. They are the main subjects of "Brown or White Sugar: the Story of a Mixed-Race Plantation Family in Nineteenth-Century Arkansas." Part 2 begins on p. 83.

The ARKANSAS FAMILY HISTORIAN

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Fall Seminar and Book Fair

November 5 & 6, 2010

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Desmond Walls Allen

will speak on Friday evening

Paula Stuart-Warren

will be the guest speaker on Saturday

EDITOR'S NOTES

From time to time, an editor must deal with the mixed blessing of an article of great value that is very long and would consume most of the pages of a small publication. Such is the case with “Brown or White Sugar: the Story of a Mixed-Race Plantation Family” by Bill Lindsey. Luckily for *The Arkansas Family Historian* the author wrote his article in easily defined sections: the first presents the historical and cultural background of the family; the second analyzes source problems while addressing the individual who is the main focus; the third presents the antebellum history of the family; and the final section deals with the post-bellum family history. In Part 1 printed here in the March issue, Bill set the scene with James Russell Winn’s ancestry and his social, cultural, and religious background. In this issue, Part 2 addresses James Russell Winn’s life and legacy and provides a lesson for researchers in the importance of viewing original records and carefully comparing transcriptions, published accounts, and family stories for discrepancies and motivation.

In another family history, Joan Carruthers, with the help of Bill Hanks, shares with us more information about an early Arkansas settler whose extended family has received attention in print over the years, while he and his immediate family have not. Jonathan Logan’s story, like James Winn’s, requires careful use of a great variety of sources to be presented accurately.

With the sesquicentennial of the start of the Civil War upon us in 2011, we are looking forward to articles that will tell us more about our ancestors’ lives during that bleak, confusing, and destructive event and afterward. Sometimes the best information about former Confederate soldiers comes from their applications for pensions. Such is the case with James M. Orrick, whose Arkansas Confederate Pension application held a rare and informative discharge certificate.

Whitney McLaughlin came across a news article about a group of elderly ladies who were gathered together in honor of their longevity and early residence in Dardanelle, Arkansas. The brief biographies created at the time of their celebration are a boon to researchers now.

Everyone enjoys old photographs. Russell Baker has provided us with two: one of a community gathering at the dedication of an early twentieth-century schoolhouse in the Sulphur Springs settlement of

southwestern Montgomery County and the other of the Jonah Abee family in front of their home in that same area. We print them here in separate articles with additional background information.

One of the purposes of a genealogical quarterly is to inform researchers of available source materials. In that regard, Linda McDowell, the African American History Coordinator at the Arkansas History Commission and State Archives, has sent us a list of the African American school yearbooks which are archived and accessible to the public at that research facility.

More often than not, older issues of newspapers did not survive to be filmed or were in very poor shape if they did. Sometimes, however, newspapers reprinted articles from past issues in a “look-back-in-history-type column,” and often included obituaries. Tommy Carter found such reprints in several Calhoun County newspapers and we include some of them in this issue.

Deaths that occurred before mandated state-wide registration are often hard to document. Researchers scour deeds, probate records, newspaper obituaries, gravestone inscriptions, and letters, diaries, and other manuscripts looking for proof of death. In Cross County, Arkansas, the personal papers of a father and his son held information about late nineteenth and early twentieth-century deaths in that county. Michelle Slabaugh has sent us a transcription of that information.

Sometimes researchers find so few records about their migrating families that their name in a list of letters left waiting at a post office for them to pick up is a significant find. Gloria Futrell has transcribed the names on the list of letters left at the Washington post office in Hempstead County, Arkansas, as of 30 June 1843. Washington was situated on the Southwest Trail and was bustling in that time period, making it a likely place to direct mail, not just to locals known to be there but to traveling persons who might be stopping off briefly or passing through.

Four pages of queries and a book review complete this issue.

Please send your comments, concerns, questions, articles, transcriptions, and interesting finds to publications@agsgenealogy.org.

Susan G. Boyle

**BROWN OR WHITE SUGAR:
THE STORY OF A MIXED-RACE PLANTATION FAMILY IN
NINETEENTH-CENTURY ARKANSAS
PART 2**

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James Russell Winn: Life and Legacy

For anyone seeking to compile biographical information about James Russell Winn, an immediate obstacle deserves attention, both as a commentary on the sources available to biographers and as a reminder to researchers of this racially mixed family of the need to delve within readily available sources for information that may have been suppressed or altered to fit the racial mores prevailing at the period when the information was compiled. This obstacle is his father's Bible register.

A. The Problem of the Family Bible(s)

As family researchers of the period before states kept vital records know, Bible registers are an incomparable source of birth, marriage, and death dates. As they are also aware, the information in Bible registers is susceptible to alteration when the data contained in the register might reveal family history that some family members prefer to hide. Reports of Bibles with altered dates to disguise the birth of a first child "too soon" after the parents' marriage are not unheard of, as are reports of published transcriptions that conveniently rearrange or omit data considered damning to the family's reputation.

In the latter case, the best safeguard historians have against distortion of Bible entries is the original record. It is only when the original Bible can be examined carefully and compared with published transcriptions that one can be assured no alteration has occurred.

Unfortunately, in the case of Abner Winn's Bible register, such comparison is impossible, because the family members to whom this Bible passed down were unwilling to allow relatives or researchers to view it, and its present whereabouts are unknown. A published transcription by a woman named McDonald appeared in the *Alabama*

Genealogical Register in 1967, with a note that the Bible belonged to a Miss Velma Winn of Moore's Bridge when its register was transcribed in 1960. This published transcription does not provide publication data or any indication of who entered the information in the Bible register.¹

A later transcription of what appears to be the same Bible register—although this is not certain—was done by Annie Laurie Spencer of El Dorado, Arkansas, and was published in *Arkansas DAR Genealogical Records* in 1985.² Neither transcription contains a photocopy of the original, and, as with the 1967 transcription, Spencer's does not indicate the date and place of publication or provide information about who wrote the names and dates in the register.

When one compares the two published transcriptions, it is immediately apparent that something is awry. Both give the date of birth inscribed on Abner's tombstone. Spencer, however, transcribes a place of birth as well: "at Old Virginia in [what appears to be] Meclin. County." The 1967 transcription does not include this information.

Both note that Abner's wife Lucretia was born 14 January 1773, but the 1967 transcription spells the name "Lucrecy," and Spencer transcribes a place: "at Maryland." Spencer also gives Lucretia's maiden name, whereas McDonald does not.

The Spencer transcription has, under the heading "Marriages," the statement, "Abner Winn Sen. married Lucretia Posey 1790." The 1967 transcription does not contain information on the marriage. Both give the same death dates for Abner and wife Lucretia as are found on their tombstones, the Spencer transcription adding that both died "at Tuscaloosa County, Ala."

The dates of birth of each of Abner and Lucretia's children are recorded in the Bible, and the two transcriptions concur on all except two of these. Spencer's adds the place of birth of each child. The discrepancies are the birth date of daughter Catherine Posey Winn, which the 1967 transcription gives as 27 February 1804 and Spencer as 27 July 1804; and the birth date of daughter Narcissa Byron Winn, which Spencer gives as 20 June 1816 and the 1967 version as 25 June 1816.

When one further compares these two published versions of what is claimed to be the same original source, other discrepancies appear. In the

¹ Mrs. W.W. McDonald, Jr., "Winn-McConnell Families, Bible-Cemetery Records," *Alabama Genealogical Register*, 9 (1967), 93-94.

² *Arkansas DAR Genealogical Records*, 143 (1985-6), 81-82.

case of son James Russell, for instance, Spencer transcribes the Bible register to give the name as James Russell Winn, while the 1967 article shows it as James R. Winn. Both versions concur on the date of birth, but the 1967 version does not include James Russell Winn's date of death, whereas the Spencer transcription does.

When one comes to the question of James Russell Winn's marriage(s) and family, things become even more interesting. The Bible record as transcribed in *Alabama Genealogical Register* in 1967 indicates that Abner Winn's Bible shows James Russell Winn marrying Samantha Mitchell, but provides no marriage date. The Spencer transcription indicates that the Bible has James Russell Winn marrying Margaret Shackelford on 4 January 1831. According to Spencer, the Bible records Margaret Shackelford's dates of birth and death: born October 1813, died 17 March 1882. Spencer also indicates that the Bible register lists the dates of birth for all children by Margaret Shackelford, as well as dates of death for several children.

What should one make of these discrepancies? It is entirely possible that the two publications actually transcribed two different Bible registers, though both suggest that these are the registers of the Bible of Abner Winn who married Lucretia Posey. Without Abner Winn's original Bible or a verified photocopy of it, it is impossible to know with certainty whether this is the case.

It is also possible that Annie Laurie Spencer actually transcribed a copy of Abner Winn's Bible register that had been copied and inserted into the Bible of his son James Russell Winn, with a note to the effect that this was a copy of his father's Bible record. An 18 October 1871 letter of John Alexander Winn (1795-1874) to his brother James suggests this possibility to me.³

John A. Winn's 1871 letter states that his brother James had written him on 12 August inquiring about their father's Bible. John notes that he had found the Bible (it had passed to him as the oldest living son, in fact, and the *Alabama Genealogical Register* transcription of Abner's Bible is accompanied by a transcription of John Alexander Winn's Bible register, which also belonged to Velma Winn). He goes on to transcribe at least some of the information in the register, advising his brother to enter in

³ Family bible of James R. Winn, passed down in the family of son John Milton Winn, and now in possession of descendant Rita Tharp in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who has given me a digital copy.

full the names of any persons mentioned in it, if James should transcribe the register, for the sake of future generations.⁴

This letter suggests how James Russell Winn happened to have a copy of the register of his father's Bible, and I am inclined to think that this is the copy Annie Laurie Spencer transcribed. Spencer lived, after all, in Union County, Arkansas, where James Russell Winn spent the latter part of his life and where he died.

I also suspect that this transcript was at one time included or enfolded in the register of James Russell Winn's family Bible, without having been copied into that Bible's register. I say this because that Bible passed down to descendant Rita Tharp, who has given me a photograph of its register.⁵ This register does not contain the information Spencer transcribes from Abner Winn's Bible, but it does have the information she transcribes about the family of James Russell Winn—precisely as she transcribes it.

It appears that the critical issue with these Bible registers—certainly that of James Russell Winn, but also perhaps that of his father—is the question of the information they contain about his marriage to and children by a woman of color.⁶ As I have worked on the history of the Winn family for some years now, I have run across repeated reports of difficulties researchers have encountered as they have sought to see Abner Winn's Bible. In 1984, I visited Lorene Williamson of Northport, Alabama, whose husband Durell was a Winn descendant and who had done much research on the Winn family. She told me that she had gone to the owner of the Bible on one occasion, had asked to see it (along with the register of John Alexander Winn, who is the ancestor of both Durell Winn and me), and had been told she might not do so.

In a 17 October 1983 letter, Lorene Williamson stated,

I called one member of this family and she made it clear that they are not interested in helping record the Winn

⁴ This letter contains an indicator of the Methodist commitments running through this Winn family: John A. Winn tells his brother that his church (Campground Methodist church in Tuscaloosa County) had just held a camp meeting, and, noting that his health was poor, states, “. . . [P]erhaps the good Lord is holing me off in quarantine until I shall become more health and better fit for the part of heaven.”

⁵ Family Bible of James R. Winn in possession of Rita Tharp, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

⁶ As Edward Ball notes in *Slaves in the Family* (New York: Ballantine, 1999), p. 59, there is unwillingness among white descendants of slave-holding families to admit even today that miscegenation took place in the antebellum South.

family information. She said one Winn family from Arkansas came to see them but they didn't want to fool with them. This is the family who has the Original Bible mentioned in the Alabama Genealogical Register.

The letter included family group sheets Lorene Williamson had compiled. On one of these, she had written a note indicating that she had called a cousin who might have access to these Bible registers, and that the cousin had “let me know in no uncertain words that they didn't want to be bothered with any family history.”

In 1987, a distinguished researcher of Southern Winn/Wynne families, Mildred S. Winn of Homer, Louisiana, wrote me to recount the experience she and two Winn cousins had when they had gone to Jonesboro, Louisiana, to ask for information about the Bible of Abner Winn. They had located the daughter of the Winn descendant and researcher who had done the 1967 transcript published in *Alabama Genealogical Register*.

When they went to the library in which this contact worked and asked to see a copy of the Bible record which they believed the contact had, this is what happened, according to Mildred Winn:

[She] went “crazy,” berated us loudly and angrily for even asking. The head librarian came out, apologized and took the girl off—last of that. Anyway, we did not get to look at the Bible. That was all we wanted anyway for I already had the info.—one of the hazards of family history, I guess.

It is impossible for me to avoid the conclusion that the fierce determination of some Winn descendants to keep these family records from the public eye has everything to do with the fact that a son of Abner Winn and Lucretia Posey spent his adult life in a marital relationship with a woman of color whom he acknowledged as his wife, and by whom he had children he also publicly acknowledged and to whom he left land.

The pattern of concealment is apparent even in the lifetime of James Russell Winn. His cousin Richard Dickson Winn, son of James's uncle Elisha Winn, wrote an unpublished memoir of the family of Abner Winn and Lucretia Posey containing notes on the families of all the children of

Thomas and Philadelphia Winn, James's and Richard's grandparents. This memoir states that James Russell Winn married Samantha Mitchell and "raised an only child who became the wife of Rev. Thomas P. Roberts of the North Alabama Conference." There is no mention at all of Margaret Shackelford and James Russell Winn's six children by her.

<i>Family Record.</i>	
<i>Births.</i>	<i>Births.</i>
<i>James R. Winn</i> <i>Born Jan 6th 1811</i>	
<i>Margaret Winn</i> <i>Born Oct 1818</i>	
<i>Orinad Winn</i> <i>Born Jan 9th 1834</i>	
<i>John H. Winn</i> <i>Born March 29th 1836</i>	
<i>Harrison Winn</i> <i>Born May 1st 1838</i>	
<i>Mary Winn</i> <i>Born Feb 14th 1841</i>	
<i>Emily Harrison Winn</i> <i>Born July 8th 1843</i>	
<i>Powhattan Winn</i> <i>Born July 10th 1845</i>	

BIRTHS PAGE FROM JAMES R. WINN'S BIBLE

By contrast, the Bible of James Russell Winn lists *only* Margaret Shackelford as his wife, and *only* his children by Margaret.⁷ The handwriting in this Bible register matches the handwriting of James Russell Winn in other documents.

Without access to the original Bible record of Abner Winn, it is impossible to know whether the decision of some descendants to shield that record from inspection stems from some recognition in that register of James Russell Winn's "outside family," or whether it derives from a desire to exclude from Abner and Lucretia Winn's family a son whose heirs were biracial, and who might want to track their ancestry to this prominent white family. Whatever the intent, the predictable effect of this concealment of records has been to make it difficult to compile an accurate record of the life and family of James Russell Winn.

As I worked on the Winn family in earlier years, I concluded that James Russell Winn was a "lost" son of Abner and Lucretia. It was easy to find the record of James's 10 November 1831 marriage to Samantha Mitchell in Greene County, Alabama (Marriage Book B, p. 24). However, the fact that her name is given there as Margaret C. Mitchell has created confusion for various researchers due to his subsequent unofficial marriage to Margaret Shackelford. I also knew from the settlement of his parents' estate that James was living in Union County, Arkansas, at the time of his mother's death.⁸

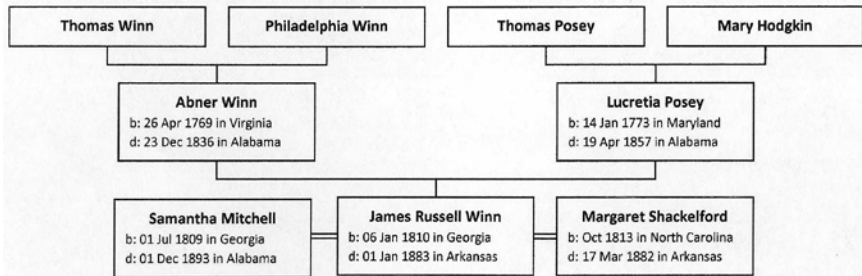
Other than these sparse facts, I could find little information about James Russell Winn or his descendants, whereas it was relatively simple to track the other children of Abner Winn and Lucretia Posey. James was lost, and the conflicting records about a wife Margaret, whether Mitchell or Shackelford, whether the same woman or two different women, caused many researchers, me included, to throw up their hands at the possibility of ever unraveling the mystery of this line.

These roadblocks caused me to give up on this family line until descendants of James Russell Winn contacted me from the Midwest, where their branch of the Winn family had gone prior to the Civil War. They provided me with tantalizing clues to the unusual story of a plantation owner, a free woman of color, and their children, who managed to endure despite the legal and social obstacles that outlawed such a family in the time and place in which they lived.

⁷ Family Bible of James R. Winn in possession of Rita Tharp, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

⁸ Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, Probate Minutes 6, 1854-8, 509-510; Abner's land held in trust by Lucretia was divided and sold after her death.

Here is what I learned as I followed the clues that James's and Margaret's descendants in the Midwest so generously shared with me.



B. *James Russell Winn: The Alabama-Mississippi Years*

The obituary of James Russell Winn's mother Lucretia Posey Winn in the *Southern Christian Advocate* states that Abner and Lucretia Winn moved their family from Jackson County, Georgia, to Alabama in 1822. On 2 November of that year, Abner sold to his oldest living son, John Alexander Winn, a tract of 202 acres on the Mulberry Fork of the Oconee River in Jackson County, which seems to have been his home place (Deed Book H, p. 56). By early October the following year, Abner had patented several tracts at the Cahaba land office in sections 18 and 19 of what was evidently Perry County, Alabama (Cahaba certificates 490, 535). The family appears on the 1830 census in Perry County,⁹ and sometime before 1840, had made its move to Tuscaloosa County.

Abner's son James, the subject of this sketch, was twelve when the family moved from Georgia to Alabama in 1822. The first record I have found for him as an adult is the record of his marriage on 10 November 1831 to Margaret Samantha Mitchell in Greene County.¹⁰ As noted previously, the two transcriptions of James's father's Bible register available to researchers create confusion with this initial record of James's adult life, since the transcription published in *Alabama Genealogical Register* in 1967 states that he married Samantha Mitchell,

⁹ Abner Winn household, 1830 federal census, Perry County, Alabama, p. 80, line 14; National Archives [NA] microfilm M19, roll 3.

¹⁰ Greene County, Alabama, Marriage Book 24, p. 23. The marriage record shows James R. Winn receiving a license to marry Margaret C. Mitchell on 5 November, with Rev. E.V. Levert returning the marriage record on the 10th. Various documents show her using both Margaret and Samantha as her given name, the latter spelled "Cimantha."

but provides no date, whereas the Spencer transcript says that James married Margaret Shackelford on 4 January 1831—a record I have not found, and which appears highly unlikely, given his marriage to Samantha Mitchell in November of that year. The marriage to Margaret Samantha Mitchell is confirmed by the *Greene County Gazette*, which notes on 17 November 1831 that James R. Winn had married Margaret C. Mitchell on 10th inst. with Rev. E.V. Livert officiating.

Samantha was the daughter of Ransom Mitchell, whose son Greenberry W. married James Winn's sister, Cynthia Melinda Winn.¹¹ Samantha's tombstone inscribed "Mrs. M. C. Winn" in Mt. Hermon Methodist Cemetery, Hale County, Alabama, shows her born 1 July 1809 and dying 1 December 1893. Following her divorce from James Russell Winn about 1838 or 1839, she returned with their daughter Lucinda to Alabama, where she is found in the household of Lucinda and husband Rev. Thomas Parkus Roberts in Greene County in 1860 and with her brother James Mitchell in Hale County in 1870.¹²

James and Samantha's daughter Lucinda Elizabeth was born on 11 August 1832, according to her tombstone in Mt. Hermon Cemetery. All censuses in which she appears show her born in Alabama, so it is reasonable to think that she was born in Greene County, where her parents seem to have settled initially following their marriage.

In the absence of clear records, it is difficult to determine when James Russell Winn formed his liaison with Margaret Shackelford. That arrangement has to have begun by the time their first child was born. James's Bible states that daughter Orianah (a name thought to refer to gold or the rising sun, one given as an informal honorific to Elizabeth I of England) was born 8 January 1834. Since Orianah died on 3 November 1855 according to the same source, and since she is "hidden" on the 1850 census (see below on this), it is impossible to use census data to discover whether James had moved to Mississippi by the time he met Margaret Shackelford.

¹¹ Ransom Mitchell left a will in Greene County, Alabama, in 1843: see Catherine Cooper, posting 10436, Mitchell forum, Genforum.com at <http://genforum.genealogy.com/cgi-bin/pageload.cgi?ransom::mitchell::10436.html> (accessed Feb. 2009). The date of Cynthia Melinda Winn's marriage to Greenberry W. Mitchell is in her father's Bible register.

¹² Thos. P. Roberts household, 1860 U.S. census, Greene County, Alabama, Five Mile beat 3, p. 825, Hamson post office, dwelling 39, family 41; NA M653, roll 10. Samantha Winn household, 1870 U.S. census, Hale County, Alabama, Beat No. 4, p. 67, Greensboro post office, dwelling and family 2; NA M593, roll 18.

James was definitely in Mississippi by 1836, with Margaret accompanying him. His Bible notes that son John Milton Winn was born 28 March 1836, and all censuses from 1860 through 1880 consistently give John's birthplace as Mississippi. Descendants indicate that his birthplace was Kosciusko in Attala County, Mississippi.¹³

By 1838, the marriage to Samantha Mitchell was definitely on rocky ground, since the 9 February 1839 edition of the paper *Spirit of Kosciusko* contains a notice that James had filed for divorce on 16 June 1838, apparently in Leake County, which adjoins Attala County. The notice indicates that James's ground was abandonment by wife Samantha, who had returned to Alabama with their daughter.

Attala County had a devastating courthouse fire in July 1858, and all records predating that date are thought to be destroyed. No record, either at the county or the state level, indicating whether this divorce was finalized has yet to appear. Did Samantha leave James because he had formed the relationship with Margaret Shackelford, or was that relationship a response to her abandonment; did Samantha and Lucinda really accompany James to Mississippi, or did he leave Alabama without them: these questions are impossible to answer accurately, in the absence of documentation.

By 1839, James was experiencing financial problems, since a January 1849 case in the Mississippi Supreme Court (Adam Foster vs. William E. Pugh) indicates that on 27 March 1839 John T. Simmons received judgment in Attala County vs. Pugh, James R. Winn, and others. The case was for debt, and Supreme Court case records say that in April 1840, the sheriff seized and sold property of Winn that included lots 80 and 101 in Kosciusko. Foster bought most of Winn's property.¹⁴

In 1839, James ran for sheriff of Attala County.¹⁵ He evidently won the election, since the biography of his grandson and namesake James Russell Winn (1872-1963) in Smith's 1927 *History of Illinois* states that

¹³ This information was sent to me in a 19 September 2002 email by Carol Ott of Chaska, Minnesota. The death certificate of John Milton Winn's son Walter Fremont Winn states that his father John M. Winn was born in Kosciusko, Mississippi. Walter died 15 February 1948 in Los Angeles, California (certificate 1730, district 1903, registrar's number 321).

¹⁴ Mississippi Supreme Court, *Cases Argued and Decided in the Supreme Court of Mississippi*, vol. 29 (E.W. Stephens, 1849), 416-425.

¹⁵ An announcement about this is in *Spirit of Kosciusko*, 18 May 1839.

his grandfather of the same name held the office of sheriff, as well as other offices, in his “home county” in Mississippi.¹⁶

The 1840 census contains the first clear public record (as distinguished from James Russell Winn’s Bible register) that he had begun living with Margaret Shackelford in a marital arrangement that could not be legally solemnized due to miscegenation laws preventing interracial marriages. The 1840 census shows James’s household in Attala County consisting of a white male aged 30 to under 40 and the following free persons of color: two males under 10, 1 female under 10, and 1 female aged 24 to under 36.¹⁷ No slaves are listed in the household.

This is an important record for several reasons. In the first place, it indicates that James and Margaret had formed a family—one they themselves recognized, even if the state and church did not do so. The composition of the household perfectly matches the evidence of James’s Bible register, which shows Margaret Shackelford born October 1813, and the following children born prior to 1840: Orianah born 8 January 1834, John Milton born 28 March 1836, and Harrison born 1 May 1838.

In the second place, the 1840 census record indicates that Margaret and her children were, by this date, free. Without documentation, it is impossible to know whether Margaret was free when James met her or whether he or someone else emancipated her if she had been a slave. In later records, Margaret and her children will appear on the census as mulattoes. As Edward Ball indicates, the term “mulatto” was introduced to the federal census in 1850 to complement the existing categories of “white,” “black,” and “Indian.” Ball notes that, when the term began to be used by the census, it was not explicitly defined—evidently because the meaning of this term to refer to someone with both a black and a white parent had long been standard in American culture.¹⁸ The 1870 census did specify that the term meant “all persons having any perceptible trace of African blood.”¹⁹

It is worth noting that there was at least one other marriage connection with Shackelfords in this Winn family. On 25 November

¹⁶ George Washington Smith, *History of Illinois and Her People* (Chicago: American Historical Society, 1927), 126-127.

¹⁷ James R. Wynn household, 1840 U.S. census, Attala County, Mississippi, p. 13, line 3; NA film M704, roll 215. Note that the household of Ransom Mitchell in Greene County, Alabama, in 1840 contains two females whose ages match those of James’s ex-wife Samantha and daughter Lucinda; NA film M704, roll 5, p. 131, line 19.

¹⁸ Edward Ball, *The Sweet Hell Inside* (New York: Harper Collins, 2001), 13.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 14.

1823, James's sister Lucretia Brooke Winn (1801-1843) married John Wade Shackelford, son of James Shackelford and Martha Brodnax, in Perry County, Alabama.²⁰ One wonders if Margaret had some tie to that same Shackelford family.

One final point should be noted about the 1840 census record. The rather open listing of Margaret and her children in his household may indicate that James had a certain level of acceptance in Kosciusko, Mississippi, particularly when one notes that in 1850 in Union County, Arkansas, where he was a newcomer, he "hid" Margaret and the children in his census listing, where their names do not appear at all, and where no slaves listed in his household clearly seem to match them. In Kosciusko, where he successfully ran for public office despite what citizens of the community must have known of his home life, James had a public standing and family background that enabled him to claim his outside family with relative ease—something that may not have been the case when he moved westward into Arkansas.

The *Spirit of Kosciusko* paper for 15 February 1840 announces a sheriff's sale in the case of Elijah B. Harvey vs. Wm. B. Oldham and James R. Winn—evidently another action taken for debt. It appears that his financial difficulties in Mississippi were at least part of the impetus for his move to Arkansas in the fall of 1842. In the Mississippi Supreme Court case Foster v. Pugh, a judgment of debt was handed down against James Winn in April 1841. Foster bought James's two lots in Kosciusko on 3 March 1842.

According to the case file in this legal proceeding, James Russell Winn moved to Arkansas following the sale of his property to Adam Foster. Foster claimed that, as he left Mississippi in the fall of 1842, James took with him a slave named Nancy and her son Isaac and another slave named George, of whom Foster claimed ownership as part of the debt judgment. The suit claims fraud on Winn's part, but the state Supreme Court upheld his right to dispose of his property as he had chosen to do.

And so a new chapter begins in James Russell Winn's life, one that his grandson James's biography describes in this florid way:

He made the journey to the new country under many difficulties and hardships, he having found it necessary to cut his way for many miles through dense forests, into

²⁰ The Abner Winn Bible register contains the marriage date.

the depths of certain parts of which no white man had previously penetrated, besides which he had to traverse many swamps and make difficult crossings of swift-rushing streams--all this implying much labor and not a few perils. He became a leader in his pioneer community, there rose to a position of prominence, became widely known, largely through his influential participation in the councils and campaigns of the democratic party, and at one time he was earnestly importuned by party leaders to become a candidate for governor of Arkansas, an office for which he was well qualified but for which he refused to consider nomination by his party.²¹

And of course, unmentioned in this account of the move to Arkansas, though an important part of that relocation, were his spouse of color Margaret Shackelford and their children Orianah, John Milton, Harrison, and Mary, the latter born in the year prior to the move.

Erratum

Please note the following correction to information contained in the first installment of this series of articles in the March 2010 issue of *The Arkansas Family Historian*: on p. 8, I identified the Thomas Posey whose wife was Mary Hodgkin as a Thomas Posey (with wife Mary) selling tracts of land called Lothberry, Allgate, and Nuddle's Branch in Charles County, Maryland, in 1790.

As I look more closely at the Charles County records, I realize that I have mistakenly identified the Thomas with wife Mary selling these three tracts of land with the Thomas Posey who married Mary Hodgkin. These men were contemporaries; both lived in Charles County; and both had wives named Mary.

The father of the Thomas Posey who owned Lothberry, etc., was a Thomas Posey also (abt. 1723-Sept. 1776) whose father Francis Posey left these three tracts to his son Thomas in Francis's will, 23 February 1772, in Charles County. The father of the Thomas Posey who married Mary Hodgkin was almost certainly a John Posey (abt. 1711-abt. 1771)

²¹ Smith, *History of Illinois*, p. 126.

named as the son of an older John Posey in his 6 January 1759 will in Charles County.

As the previous installment notes (p. 7, note 7), Lloyd F. and Betty Drake Posey, *The Posey Family in America* (Hattiesburg, MS: Meet Your Ancestors, 1971), have carefully researched the family of Thomas Posey and Mary Hodgkin. Their research indicates that Thomas is the son of John Posey (abt. 1711-abt. 1771), whose wife Mary is thought to have been a Perry. Though this John Posey did not die testate, the land records of Charles County allow us to identify his sons as Joseph, John, Harrison, Thomas, and Richard Posey, all of whom moved to Abbeville County, South Carolina, following the Revolution. South Carolina records add to the conclusion that these men were brothers, and also indicate that another brother, Hezekiah Posey, came from Maryland to South Carolina with them.

Unfortunately, many published sources have created confusion regarding this branch of Poseys, by identifying John Brooke Posey (discussed in the previous installment) as the son of the Revolutionary General Thomas Posey, who has then been erroneously attached to the family of John Posey and wife Mary. General Thomas Posey's parents are not known, and as the first installment of this article shows, Elbert County, Georgia, records make clear that the father of John Brooke Posey was the Thomas Posey who died in Elbert County in 1822.

Bill Lindsey

Editor's note: Part 3 of *Brown or White Sugar*, "James Russell Winn: The Antebellum Years" will be printed in the September issue of *The Arkansas Family Historian*.

THE JONATHAN LOGAN FAMILY OF POPE, NOW LOGAN, COUNTY, ARKANSAS

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Jonathan Logan of Pope County was the brother of David Logan and the uncle of Col. James Logan, for whom Logan County, Arkansas, was named. Although Jonathan's family and descendants were active in the early history of the Louisiana and Arkansas Territories, there has been very little written about him.

Many Logan descendants of Pope and Crawford counties in Arkansas Territory and their successor counties have speculated about their ancestors and their relationship to more notable Logans in early American history. Only a few have discovered the contribution of Jonathan Logan. Jonathan, along with his brothers David, Hugh, Charles and Robert Allison Logan, experienced the excitement and challenges of opening up new territories as they removed from Virginia to Kentucky and then on into Arkansas. They served in the militias, they built communities, and they protected both their homes and their families. The information about them presented here is intended as a resource for interested descendants and historical researchers.

Jonathan Logan

Jonathan Logan was born about 1762¹ in that part of Virginia known as Augusta County. His parents, James Logan and Martha

© Joan Carruthers is a direct descendant of James and Martha Logan through their son David and their grandson Col. James Logan. She has been researching the Logan family for more than twenty years. She is a member of the Southern California Genealogical Society. Bill Hanks is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia and the Arkansas Genealogical Society.

¹ Wisconsin Historical Society, Draper Manuscript Collection, George Rogers Clark Papers, Series J, 17: 60, Lincoln County, Kentucky, List of Tithables 1783, Capt. John Dougherty's Company, lines 1 and 2; the column "whites above 21" listed Jonathan on the line with his father and his brother Matthew and his brother James was listed separately on the following line.

[Allison?],² settled on a tributary of Collier's Creek which flowed into Buffalo Creek which in turn flowed into the James River.³ The settlement would become part of Botetourt County in 1771 and by 1778 would be a part of Rockbridge County, Virginia.

In March of 1779, James Logan, Sr., made a settlement in Lincoln County, Kentucky, on 400 acres of land on the Hanging Fork of the Dix River.⁴ He returned to Virginia and by the end of the year had sold the Rockbridge home and removed his family to a more rural homestead in Kentucky.⁵

James Logan, Sr., died in 1788 and left a will naming the legatees of his estate.⁶ His eight children named in order were: James Jr., Matthew, Hugh, Jonathan, David, Charles, Martha Jr. and Robert Allison. According to the will David and Jonathan were left 300 acres of land upon which James, Sr., had lived, and their mother Martha was allowed to live there during her widowhood.

Jonathan Logan served in the Lincoln County Militia with Capt. John Dougherty under Gen. George Rogers Clark in 1783,⁷ and in 1792 and 1793 he was a Lieutenant in the 6th Regiment.⁸

Jonathan and David resided on the Hanging Fork of the Dix River between 1788 and 1794. On 24 September 1792, Jonathan married Frances Thurmond.⁹ His brothers David and Matthew had married Thurmond sisters in 1790, which is no surprise since the girls' parents,

² It has been speculated since the 1940s that her son was named Robert Allison after her maiden name. At this date, there is no proof to support that theory.

³ Peter Cline Kaylor, *Abstract of Land Grant Surveys of Augusta and Rockingham Counties, Virginia, 1761-1791* (Harrisonburg, Va.: Rockingham Historical Society, 1938), 10, 18; F. B. Kegley, *Kegley's Virginia Frontier* (Roanoke, Va.: The Stone Press, 1938), 429.

⁴ "Certificate Book of the Virginia Land Grants 1779-1780," *Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, 1923, 21: 234.

⁵ Rockbridge County Circuit Court, Land Deeds Book A, 225.

⁶ Lincoln County, Kentucky, Will Book A, 156; will written 23 May 1787 and entered probate 15 July 1788.

⁷ Margery Harding, *George Rogers Clark and his Men, Military Records 1778-1784* (Frankfort, Ky.: Kentucky Historical Society, 1981).

⁸ G. Glenn Clift, *Cornstalk Militia 1792-1811* (Frankfort, Ky.: Kentucky Historical Society, 1957), 7.

⁹ Eleanor Antoniaki, *Kentucky Marriage Records* (Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Co.[GPC], 1983), 329, "Lincoln County Marriages." Witnesses David Logan and John Thurmond Jr.; John Thurmond Sr. acknowledged Frances as his daughter.

John and Molly [Dickerson] Thurmond, were the Logans' neighbors in Lincoln County.¹⁰

On 21 October 1794, Jonathan and David, with their wives Frances and Nancy, sold their 300 acres to kinsman James Tinsley. The Old Kentucky Land Grants show that Jonathan and David then purchased land on the Red River in Logan County, Kentucky. This land was designated a reserve for veterans of the Revolutionary War through military land grants. Jonathan's grant contained 207 acres.¹¹

In 1795 Jonathan and his brother Charles became commissioners in Logan County, which was named for General Benjamin Logan.¹² Charles later became the county Sheriff.

In 1796, Jonathan's land became part of the newly formed Christian County.¹³ Jonathan Logan, Moses Shelby, Hugh Knox and Brewer Reeves were the first Justices of the Peace for Christian County.¹⁴

Jonathan's three brothers David, Charles and Robert Allison Logan removed to the Louisiana Territory in 1803, and Jonathan and his family followed about five years later. On 27 November 1808 he departed Christian County and arrived at the home of his brother David Logan on 22 December 1808.¹⁵ The family settled along the St. Francis River in the area of Louisiana Territory that would become Wayne County, Missouri Territory, by 1819.¹⁶

In a petition to the United States Congress dated 6 January 1810, Jonathan and his brothers signed their names in Section 3 of the

¹⁰ James Sutherland, *Early Kentucky Land Holders 1787-1811* (Baltimore, Md.: GPC, 1986), 195 and 196.

¹¹ Willard Rouse Jillson, *The Kentucky Land Grants 1782-1924* (Baltimore, Md.: GPC, 1971), 202.

¹² Logan County, Kentucky, online at Wikipedia.org, accessed 19 April 2010.

¹³ Carol Lee Ford, *Early Kentucky Tax Lists. From the Register of the Kentucky Historical Society. With an Index by Carol Lee Ford*, (Baltimore, Md.: GPC, 1984), 110, 124, 130, 135, and 143.

¹⁴ William Perrin, editor, *County of Christian Kentucky* (Chicago: F. A. Battey Publishing Co., 1884), 43, 64; Christian County Kentucky, Tax Lists, 1797-1816; Family History Library [FHL] microfilm 0007926.

¹⁵ Manuscript record of the Jamison family found among the papers of the late John Rice Homer Jamison of Clarksville, Arkansas, transcription in Arkansas Daughters of the American Revolution [DAR] Genealogical Records, 1932-1933, Series 1, 7: 86-90, Arkansas History Commission [AHC] MFILM, General 1180, DAR, roll 1, hereafter cited as Jamison family record.

¹⁶ Missouri County Formation Maps, accessed 19 April 2010 at familyhistory101.com.

subscribers asking for passage of a law to form the territory of Missouri with its own government separate from Louisiana.¹⁷

Jonathan was active in his new community in Missouri as Justice of the Peace for Wayne County for the years 1823 to 1825. He served with friend and neighbor Ezekiel Rubottom.¹⁸

The exact date that Jonathan and Frances Logan arrived in Arkansas is unknown. The birthplaces of the children of their son Robert Allison Logan and the date of his death indicate they moved between 1825 and 1828. Jonathan Logan and his brother Robert Allison Logan were listed as magistrates of Pope County on 20 November 1829 in the register of civil appointments for Arkansas Territory.¹⁹

Jonathan and Frances Logan had three known children: Mary Dickinson, Robert Allison [sometimes Ellison], and apparently another son whose name is unknown. Neither is it known when this unidentified son married or to whom, but the couple did produce a grandson who Jonathan named in his will as Ranson B. Logan.²⁰

Jonathan wrote his will on 24 December 1830 and it was probated 23 January 1833. He left his entire estate to his beloved Fanny during her widowhood, and upon her death it was to be divided between their two children as named: Mary D. Jamison and the descendants of deceased son Robert Allison Logan. Frances Logan was named Executrix and Jonathan's nephew, Col. James Logan, was named Executor of Jonathan's will.²¹

Frances Logan does not appear on the 1840 federal census of Arkansas, but her death date is unknown. She certainly died by 30 July 1845 when James Logan was bonded as administrator for the estate of Frances Logan deceased.²² The estate settlement was finalized on 29 October 1851.²³

¹⁷ Clarence Edwin Carter, editor, *The Territorial Papers of the United States, The Territory of Louisiana-Missouri 1806-1814*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1949), XIV, 357-359.

¹⁸ Sherida K. Eddlemon, *Missouri Genealogical Records and Abstracts Vol. 3:1787-1839* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 2001), 147.

¹⁹ Clarence Edwin Carter, editor, *The Territorial Papers of the United States, The Territory of Arkansas 1819-1825* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1953), XIX: 827.

²⁰ Pope County, Arkansas, Deed Records, Book A, 92; FHL film 1026723.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Johnson County, Arkansas, Probate Court Record Book C, 1844-1852, 52; FHL film 1027113.

²³ Ibid., 442.

The Children of Jonathan and Frances Logan

1) Mary Dickinson Logan

Before leaving Christian County, Kentucky, Jonathan's daughter Mary Dickinson Logan (2 September 1793-1 May 1834) married George Jamison on 10 March 1808.²⁴ George was the son of Robert Jamison and Ruth Webster of Virginia.²⁵ Mary and George Jamison had twelve children, the first ten born in St. Genevieve and Washington counties in Missouri and the last two in Arkansas.²⁶

Jonathan Logan Jamison	b: 2 May 1809
Robert Webster Jamison	b: 17 Apr 1811
Anselm Harvey Jamison	b: 18 Nov 1812
Nancy Evans Jamison	b: 18 Nov 1816
George Washington Jamison	b: 2 May 1818
David Allison Jamison	b: 22 Jun 1820
Mary Anne Jamison	b: 2 Jul 1823
Eliza Melvina Jamison	b: 22 Jun 1826
Isaac Newton Jamison	b: 11 Aug 1828
Infant twin boy Jamison	b: 11 Aug 1828
James Alston Jamison	b: 16 Feb 1831
Francis Thurmond Jamison	b: 23 Feb 1834

On 7 November 1830, George and Mary Jamison and their family left Missouri and arrived at the home of her father in Pope County, Arkansas Territory, on 22 December,²⁷ just prior to his death. Based on the date of birth for their eleventh child on 16 February 1831, Mary traveled to her new home in Arkansas some seven months pregnant.

It is suspected the 1830 home of Jonathan Logan was actually located in the northeast portion of present day Logan County. This area was in Pope County in 1830, became part of Johnson County in 1833 and

²⁴ Jamison family record, 86, (see note 15). Eleanor Antoniak, *Kentucky Marriage Records*, 1983, 121, Christian County, provides the marriage bond date of 22 February 1808; the Jamison family record provides the actual marriage date of 10 March 1808.

²⁵ Jamison family record, 86. Additional family material can be found online at "*The Lost Jamisons*" website monitored by Don Jamison, a descendant.

²⁶ Jamison family record, 87 and 88.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 88.

in 1871 was placed in the newly created Logan County. Jonathan and Frances (Thurmond) Logan's estates were probated in Johnson County. Mary D. and George Jamison died in 1834²⁸ and 1836²⁹ respectively in Johnson County. One of George Jamison's obituaries stated that he died near Morrison's Bluff which is in northeast Logan County, south of the Arkansas River.³⁰

While Mary and George were both deceased by 1836, they left a legacy of prominence in the state of Arkansas. George Jamison was the first judge for Johnson County from 1833 to 1835.³¹ Their daughter Nancy Evans Jamison married Capt. John Rice Homer Scott of the distinguished judicial family of Scotts. His father Andrew Scott was appointed by President Monroe in 1819 as a Judge of the Superior Court of Arkansas Territory. Capt. J. R. H. Scott was the State Senator for Pope County in the year 1873.³²

George and Mary's son David A. Jamison also became a judge for the county. Son Anselm Harvey Jamison was administrator for the estate of his cousin Robert Allison Logan in 1835. Son Robert W. Jamison was administrator of the estate of his grandfather Jonathan Logan.

2) *Unknown Male Child*

There is no mention of this son in Jonathan's 1830 will. This child is surmised because Jonathan mentions in the will "grandson Ranson B. Logan"³³ and instructs his executors, wife Frances and nephew Col. James Logan, that this child is not to receive any part of his estate. Jonathan's daughter Mary D. Jamison would receive 2/3 and the children

²⁸ *Arkansas Advocate*, Little Rock, Arkansas Territory, Friday, 16 May 1834, 3:5, "Mrs. Polly Jamison after a lingering illness...lately in Johnson Co."

²⁹ *The Arkansas Gazette*, Little Rock, Arkansas, 19 April 1836, 3:5, "Died in Johnson Co. 26th Ult,...in 56th year of his age."

³⁰ *The Times*, Little Rock, Arkansas, 18 April 1836, 3:4, "George Jamison near Morrison's Bluff, Johnson County."

³¹ *Historical Report of the Arkansas Secretary of State*, 1958, 521.

³² *Goodspeed Biographical & Historical Memoirs of Western Arkansas* (Chicago: Southern Publishing Co., 1891), 258.

³³ *The Arkansas Gazette*, Little Rock, Arkansas, 15 January 1939, Section 4, 13:5, author Lucy M. Reeves reported that Elizabeth Logan [Mrs. A. A. Scott] had married 1st to Ranson D. Logan which began speculation that his middle name was David. In the 1832 will of his grandfather and on other records, Ranson is called Ranson B. His middle name is unknown at this time.

of his deceased son Robert Allison Logan would receive 1/3 of the estate upon the death of Jonathan's wife Fanny.

In his will, Jonathan Logan mentioned his grandson between the names of daughter Mary D. and son Robert Allison which might indicate that the father of Ranson was born between them. Whether Jonathan's unknown child died or was deliberately left out of the will is unknown.

Grandson Ranson B. Logan was likely born about 1809, since it is assumed he was under age twenty-one in 1830 when his grandfather's will mentions "when he comes of age."³⁴ He may have been named for Jonathan's friend and neighbor Ranson Southerland Bettis of early Missouri Territory who finally settled in Randolph County, Arkansas. Ranson S. Bettis was a man of distinction in Randolph County before his death in 1842.³⁵ His nephew Ranson Southerland Bettis, son of Overton Bettis, traveled to California with Jonathan's grandson Pleasant D. Logan.³⁶

The 1830 federal census of Arkansas Territory enumerated Jonathan Logan and his wife Frances in Pope County, living next door to Mary [called Polly] (Rubottom) Logan, the widow of their son Robert Allison, and her children.³⁷ Living with Jonathan was a male born 1790-1800 and another male born 1800-1810. These two males may be the unknown son and the grandson Ranson. At the time of the 1840 Arkansas census, Ranson B. Logan, his wife Elizabeth, and their two children under the age of ten years, were residing in Johnson County.³⁸

Ranson B. Logan married his cousin, Elizabeth Crawford Logan in Johnson County, Arkansas, on 29 September 1836.³⁹ She was the daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Crawford Logan and the granddaughter

³⁴ Jonathan Logan will, Pope County, Arkansas, Deed Records, Book A, 92; FHL film 1026723.

³⁵ Josiah H. Shinn, *Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas* (Baltimore, Md.: GPC, 1967), 47, 344.

³⁶ Lita Claire Neuske, "Legacy of Pleasant Dixon Logan," *The Covered Wagon* (Shasta Historical Society), 2000, 1-22.

³⁷ Johnathan Logan household, 1830 U.S. census, Pope County, Arkansas Territory, p. 168, line 12; Polly Logan household is on line 13; National Archives [NA] microfilm M19, roll 5.

³⁸ Ransum B. Logan household, 1840 U.S. census, Johnson County, Arkansas, Horsehead township, p. 246, line 15; NA microfilm M704, roll 18.

³⁹ *Arkansas State Gazette*, Little Rock, Arkansas, Tuesday, 1 November 1836, 3:4, "26 Sept, in Johnson Co., by John Swagerty, Esq." Jordan Dodd, *Arkansas Marriages Early to 1850* (Liahona Research Inc., 1990), 134, provides the newspaper publication date and location of 1 November 1836 and Pulaski County, instead of the marriage date and place.

of David and Nancy Thurmond Logan. Ranson and Elizabeth had three children: Mary Jane, Ranson Bettis, and David Latta Logan.⁴⁰ Ranson B. Logan died between 1840 and 1842,⁴¹ and his widow Elizabeth remarried to Alexander Anderson Scott on 2 June 1842.⁴² Alexander Anderson Scott was cousin to Capt. John Rice Homer Scott. Elizabeth lived to the age of sixty-two, dying on 19 July 1881 in Yell County, Arkansas.⁴³

3) Robert Allison (or Ellison) Logan

On 7 March 1816, in Cape Girardeau, Missouri Territory, Robert Allison Logan married Mary Rubottom.⁴⁴ She was the daughter of Ezekiel and Eleanor (Bettis) Rubottom of North Carolina.⁴⁵ Eleanor (Bettis) Rubottom died about 1809,⁴⁶ and Ezekiel married second to Parmelia Parish, daughter of Joseph Parish.⁴⁷ The first settlers in that area were Joseph Parish, Thomas Ring, and brothers David, Charles and Robert Allison Logan who arrived around 1802 from Kentucky.⁴⁸ About 1803, the older Robert Allison Logan, who was born in 1776 in Virginia and was the uncle of Jonathan Logan and his brothers, married his neighbor Mary Parish, another daughter of Joseph and Sally (Edgar) Parish.

⁴⁰ Bible of Jonathan and Sarah (Crawford) Logan, in possession of descendant Steven Hackney Logan, Sr., of Clarksville, Arkansas. Copy made 31 August 1982 and provided by Bill Hanks of Little Rock, Arkansas.

⁴¹ Johnson County, Arkansas, Probate Court Book C, 1844-1852, 49; FHL film 1027113; on 30 July 1845, [Col.] James Logan as executor of the last will and testament of Ranson B. Logan, dec'd. filed his account current for settlement. The original or record copy of the will has not been found.

⁴² Alexander Scott household, 1850 U.S. census, Yell County, Arkansas, Riley township, p. 507, dwelling and family 15; NA M432, roll 31.

⁴³ Elsie Viola Pearce Scott, *The Scott Family History*, manuscript privately published, 1967. Copy provided by Bill Hanks, Little Rock, Arkansas.

⁴⁴ Susan Ormsher, *Missouri Marriages Before 1840* (Baltimore, Md.: GPC, 1982), 137.

⁴⁵ Thomas W. Rubottom, "Bicentennial Series: The Rubottom Family, Early Area Settlers," *The Wayne County Journal-Banner*, Piedmont, Missouri, 15 July 1976, p. 4, photocopy sent to the author by Mary Nater, Tuscola, Illinois, 15 July 1976. Additional Rubottom family history can be found in Dr. Danene Brown Vincent, *Rubottom Reminisin'*, 1999.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Rose Fulton Cramer, *Wayne County, Missouri* (Cape Girardeau, Mo.: The Ramfre Press, 1972), 67.

⁴⁸ *Goodspeed's History of Southeast Missouri* (Washington, DC: Ramfre Press, 1964), 283.

On 1 May 1819, Ezekiel Rubottom was appointed the first Justice of the Peace in Cape Girardeau County, Territory of Missouri, by Territorial Governor William Clark.⁴⁹ Ezekiel Rubottom, Overton Bettis and Col. James Logan were appointed commissioners. The seat of justice was located at the home of Ranson Bettis.⁵⁰

Ezekiel Rubottom was raised a Quaker in the Society of Friends of North Carolina.⁵¹ Later in his life he became a Baptist minister and by 1840, at seventy years of age, he was moderator of the fifth meeting of the Black River Association.⁵²

Jonathan and Frances Logan were in Arkansas Territory by 1828 when their son Robert Allison was murdered. The newspaper reported: "*Murder: A man by the name of John Skaggs, charged with the murder of Ellison Logan in Crawford County...about two weeks since...The circumstances are of a very aggravating nature...*"⁵³ In an abstract of the case, the grand jurors found that Skaggs aka Skiggs beat Robert in the head with a stick until he was dead and further found that the act was "*felonious, willful and with malice aforethought.*" Skaggs was indicted for murder with the trial to be held the first day of the May term. No cause for the beating was recorded in the remaining records and apparently no trial was held. On 19 May 1828, John C. Summer, the coroner of Crawford County, acknowledged that he had taken custody of the body of Skaggs from the sheriff of Pulaski County. On 14 October 1828, William H. Parrot, prosecuting attorney for the second judicial circuit, moved that the court discontinue its case against Skaggs.⁵⁴ On 28 May 1828, *The Arkansas Gazette* published a brief and possibly erroneous comment stating that there had been an acquittal of Mr. Skaggs.⁵⁵

Robert's widow Mary (Rubottom) Logan resided in Pope County next door to her in-laws at the time of the 1830 federal census. Her household contained three boys under age ten and two girls aged ten to

⁴⁹ Sherida K. Eddlemon, *Missouri Genealogical Record & Abstracts, Vol. 2: 1752-1839* (Heritage Books: Bowie, Md., 1990), 147.

⁵⁰ *Goodspeed's History of Southeast Missouri*, 336.

⁵¹ Thomas W. Rubottom, "Bicentennial Series: The Rubottom Family, Early Area Settlers," *The Wayne County Journal-Banner*, 15 July 1976.

⁵² Rose Fulton Cramer, *Wayne County, Missouri*. 495.

⁵³ *The Arkansas Gazette*, Little Rock, Arkansas Territory, 13 February 1828, 3:2.

⁵⁴ Territorial Briefs and Records, United States v John Skiggs alias John Skaggs; accessed online 11 November 2009 at <http://arcourts.ualr.edu/case-078>.

⁵⁵ *The Arkansas Gazette*, Little Rock, Arkansas Territory, 28 May 1828, 3:1.

under fifteen years.⁵⁶ Mary was deceased by late 1835 when an administration notice appeared on 21 November in the *Arkansas Advocate*.⁵⁷ A. H. Jamison, son of Mary D. (Logan) and George Jamison, had obtained letters of administration from the Johnson County Court regarding the estate of deceased Robert Allison and Mary Logan. At the January 1836 term of the Johnson County Probate Court, Theodore Preston Sadler was appointed guardian of Robert and Mary's three sons.⁵⁸ The boys went to live with their sister Clarinda and their brother-in-law, Theodore Preston Sadler, who had married in 1834. On 2 February 1838 their sister Clarinda passed away.⁵⁹ The 1840 census profile of Theodore Sadler's household indicates the presence of young boys the ages of David L., Pleasant D. and Robert A. Logan, Jr.,⁶⁰ as well as one the age of his son and their cousin Leander Leantine Sadler.⁶¹

The 1830 Arkansas census profile of Robert and Mary Logan's household indicates that they had five children only four of whom can be identified: Clarinda, an unknown female, David Latty,⁶² Pleasant Dixon and Robert Allen or Allison. In October of 1844, David, Dixon and Allen filed petitions in Johnson County court against their guardian Theodore P. Sadler. In 1845, Robert A. Logan, Jr., came to court to remove Mr. Sadler as his guardian and, as he was still under age twenty-one, he asked that his cousin Robert W. Jamison be appointed. David L. and Pleasant D. Logan also petitioned the court that same day asking that Sadler be removed as guardian as they were above the age of twenty-one

⁵⁶ Polly Logan household, 1830 U.S. census, Pope County, Arkansas Territory, p. 168, line 13; NA M19, roll: 5.

⁵⁷ *Arkansas Advocate*, Little Rock, Arkansas Territory, 25 December 1835; 3:5.

⁵⁸ Johnson County Arkansas Probate Court, Book C, 47, notes on 29 July 1845 that during the January 1836 term Theodore P. Sadler was appointed guardian; FHL film 1027113.

⁵⁹ William T. Lewis, *Genealogy of the Lewis Family in America*, 1893, 245, erroneously calls her Clarissa. *The Arkansas Gazette*, Little Rock, Arkansas, 28 February 1838, page 3, column 5, omits her surname, calling her "Clarinda, wife of Theodore Preston."

⁶⁰ Theodore P. Sadler household, 1840 U.S. census, Scott County, Arkansas, p. 180, line 4; NA M704, roll 20.

⁶¹ Letter written 10 August 1857 by George W. Lewis of Yell County to William Terrill Lewis, W.T. Lewis papers, Alabama State Archives, Montgomery, Alabama, Archive Boxes 121 and 122, item 157, mentions Leander Leantine Sadler.

⁶² Arkansas kin referred to him as Latty; however, descendants of his brother Pleasant D. Logan in California believe that Latty's middle name was Lattimer and that's why Pleasant named his own son David Lattimer.

years. They also requested that the court grant the division of the estate of their deceased father, Robert A. Logan.⁶³

Clarinda O. Logan married Theodore Preston Sadler in Arkansas on 1 November 1834,⁶⁴ and her son Leander Leantine Sadler was born 2 July 1835.⁶⁵ In 1854, the Johnson County Probate Court was petitioned by T. P. Sadler on behalf of his son, Leander, for the settlement of the estate of Jonathan Logan, deceased.⁶⁶ Administrator of the estate was Robert W. Jamison, the son of Mary D. (Logan) and George Jamison. Leander was a minor child, under age 21, and his guardian and uncle Rufus C. Sadler, petitioned the court to show Leander Sadler was entitled to his 1/15 share in the estate of Jonathan Logan, deceased.

T. P. Sadler was the first Sheriff of Yell County during the years 1840 to 1848.⁶⁷ He was deceased after 1864.⁶⁸ In February of 1866, his estate was being administered by William H. Ferguson, Sheriff of Yell County. There was no mention of his second wife Mary Haney or his son by Clarinda O. (Logan), Leander L. Sadler. The final estate filing appears in the 1868 Yell County court records.⁶⁹

David Latty Logan married three times, to Lucy Johnson, Minerva Johnson [sisters], and Maryann Wade, and remained in Boone Township, Scott County, Arkansas. He was the father of four children of record: Mary A., Lucy L., John Edward, and Emma D. Logan.⁷⁰

Pleasant Dixon Logan, or *Dick* as he was more affectionately known, served in the military during the war with Mexico 1846-1848 as

⁶³ Johnson County, Arkansas, Probate Court Book C, 47; FHL film 1027113.

⁶⁴ George W. Lewis letter, W. T. Lewis papers, Alabama State Archives, cited in William T. Lewis, *Lewis Family in America*. G. W. Lewis was interviewing Sadlers living in Arkansas and the letters detail his discussions with relatives.

⁶⁵ *Ibid*.

⁶⁶ Johnson County, Arkansas, Probate Court Book D, 63, FHL film 1027113.

⁶⁷ *Historical Report of the Arkansas Secretary of State*, 1958, 673.

⁶⁸ George W. Lewis letter, 1864, W. T. Lewis papers, Alabama State Archives, cited in W. T. Lewis, *Lewis Family in America*. G. W. Lewis wrote: "T. P. Sadler is in a bad fix at this time he has bin Crazy for the last 6 or 8 months and has bin confind [sic] a part of the time Supposed to be Caused by intemperance."

⁶⁹ Yell County, Arkansas, Probate Court Book A, 24, 460; FHL film 295768.

⁷⁰ See Joan Carruthers, "Logan Family Corrections," *Arkansas Family Historian*, Vol. 45, No. 1, March 2007, 5-12. Family Bible of David L. Logan, American Bible Society, 1831, in possession of a descendant of Mrs. James M. [Emma D. Logan] Dorrugh.

a private in Company C of the Arkansas Volunteers.⁷¹ In his 1846 travel journal into Texas, Captain John Rice Homer Scott mentioned Pleasant:

*"Sat. Dec 5th Remained this day at Ch^s Logans very cloudy & misting waiting for Alfred to go home with me who is at Pettits 15 M west of this. Chs went to Mill and Pleasant to Paris. this looks like Arkansas very much it is 4 M South of Red River from here fine Bottom land good Sulphur water... Pleasant will leave for Mo in February [1847]."*⁷²

The Pettits that Scott referred to were Robert and Melinda Pettit. Melinda was the daughter of David and Nancy Logan. J. R. H. Scott married Nancy Evans Jamison, the daughter of Mary Dickson (Logan) and George Jamison.

Pleasant Dixon Logan settled on the Trinity River about eight miles from Weaverville in Shasta County, California, during the gold rush years. Col. James Logan's son, Daniel Boone Logan, died there in November 1854 and is buried in the Masonic cemetery of Weaverville. His is the oldest grave in the cemetery and it is marked by a large engraved stone.⁷³

Pleasant Dixon remained in that county and became one of the area's most ambitious citizens. He invented and patented a steam traction engine to bring logs to the Sacramento River where he and his sons also operated the ferry. In 1866 and 1867, Pleasant joined Alvin Coffey in organizing the Oat Creek School. It was a subscription school with mainly African American students and Pleasant served as a clerk on the board. The school was located on Logan's property and was taught by Anne Brown daughter of the abolitionist Reverend John Brown.⁷⁴

⁷¹ Pleasant Dickson Logan (Pvt. Co. C, Arkansas Volunteer Mounted Infantry), widow's pension certificate no. 11790; NA T317, Index to Mexican War Service Pension Files.

⁷² John Rice Homer Scott diary, Arkansas History Commission and State Archives, Small Manuscript Collection, Box XXVI, No. 23; the diary was written by J. R. H. Scott during a trip by horseback into Texas to visit an ailing uncle named Jones; transcribed by Lynn Drennon, 2002, photocopy of the transcription provided by Bill Hanks.

⁷³ *Trinity County Historic Sites*, Trinity County Historical Society, 1981, 77, 226, Masonic Cemetery, Weaverville.

⁷⁴ "History of Tehama County." *The Tehama Observer*, Tehama, California, 21 July 1866; *The Independent*, Red Bluff, California, 17 September 1869; look-ups provided by Tehama County Genealogical and Historical Society; see http://www.tcghs.org/Tehama_Co/Research.html.

Descendants credit Pleasant's activism to his mother's Quaker heritage and upbringing.⁷⁵

Pleasant Dixon Logan was married twice. By his first wife Cynthia Pettit he had five sons: Alfred Jefferson, Richmond Clayton, Robert Allison, Pleasant Dixon, and David Lattimer. After the death of Cynthia in 1872, he married her sister Pauline (Pettit) Scott and she helped raise his five boys. Both women were of African American heritage. Pleasant Dixon Logan died 28 February 1899 of pneumonia in Cottonwood, California.⁷⁶

Robert Allison Logan was born about 1828 and like his brothers went to California in 1849 during the Gold Rush. At the time of the 1850 census of Trinity County, California, Pleasant Dixon and Robert A. Logan lived next door to each other.⁷⁷ At that time, Robert was single. By 1860 he had married Arrelia Emeline Morrison, a native of Arkansas, and they were living at Comanche Peak in Johnson County, Texas, with two sons.⁷⁸ The boys were two-year old Robert A. Logan, born in Arkansas, and Wm D. aged 6 months, born in Texas. Robert enlisted as a private in Company C, Second Texas Cavalry Battalion on 1 October 1862 at Stephenville, Erath County, Texas.⁷⁹ He died of measles while serving on duty with the Confederate Army at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, in 1863.⁸⁰

In Closing

Through the last century, researchers speculated that this Logan family had some kinship with the Quaker James Logan who was the secretary to William Penn. There is no evidence to support this claim. That James Logan's family is very well documented in Pennsylvania and

⁷⁵ Thomas W. Rubottom, "Bicentennial Series: The Rubottom Family, Early Area Settlers," *The Wayne County Journal-Banner*, 15 July 1976.

⁷⁶ Pleasant Dickson Logan, widow's pension certificate no. 11790; NA T317.

⁷⁷ P. Logan household, 1850 U.S. census, Trinity County, California, p. 81, dwelling and family 333; R. A. Logan household, dwelling and family 331; NA film M432, roll 36.

⁷⁸ R. A. Logan household, 1860 U.S. census, Johnson County, Texas, p. 448, dwelling 162, family 163; NA film M653, roll 1298.

⁷⁹ Compiled Service Record, Robert A. Logan, Pvt., Co. C, 2nd Texas Cavalry; Carded Records, Volunteer Organizations, Civil War; War Department Collection of Confederate Records, Record Group 109; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

⁸⁰ Robert Alexander Logan, "West Texas Pioneers Column," *Fort Worth Star Telegram*, Fort Worth, Texas, 30 December 1940.

his lineage does not reveal any connection to the Logan family from Virginia that is the subject of this sketch.

There are several other misrepresentations of relationships for the James and Martha (Allison?) Logan family of Virginia. The first is that their son Hugh married Rebecca Bryan, a relative of Daniel Boone. Actually Hugh Logan married Isabella Purdy daughter of William Purdy of Logan County, Kentucky. In his 1797 will William named his daughter Isabella wife of Hugh Logan and left her son William a calf.⁸¹

Another erroneous assumption is that James Logan, Sr., and Benjamin Logan were brothers or cousins. There is no direct evidence of any relationship between the two families other than that they shared a surname and both resided in Lincoln County. Benjamin Logan, Daniel Boone, and James Logan, Jr., were very active in the early frontier wars and the settlement of the Kentucky territory. Benjamin and James, Sr., were neighbors and the two names can be found together in early court records of the county. In James, Sr.'s 1788 will he appointed Benjamin one of his executors and called him "*my friend Benjamin Logan.*"⁸²

James and Martha Logan's sons and grandchildren maintained close ties and explored new territories together. While their son James, Jr., remained in Lincoln County, Kentucky, and died there in 1825, their son Matthew married Dicey Thurmond and took his family on to Missouri with his brothers. He was deceased by 1814 and several of his children removed to Arkansas with their cousin Col. James Logan.⁸³ Hugh Logan and Isabella Purdy sons Huey, William, and John removed to Arkansas during the 1830s, becoming residents of Johnson County. Charles Logan resided in Lawrence County, Arkansas Territory, and married Mason Wilson. Charles was deceased by 1819. James and Martha Logan's daughter Martha married Samuel Gibbs on 7 July 1792,⁸⁴ and they resided in Christian County, Kentucky, near her brothers on land originally granted to her brother Matthew. They sold their land on the Muddy River in 1807⁸⁵ and removed to Missouri. Martha does not appear in the 1830 Missouri census household.

⁸¹ William Purdy will, Logan County, Kentucky, Deed Book A-1: 381, Circuit Clerk's office, Russellville, Kentucky.

⁸² James Logan will, Lincoln County, Kentucky, Will Book A: 156.

⁸³ Sherida K. Eddlemon, *Missouri Genealogical Abstracts Vol. II*, (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1999), 98, Cape Girardeau Tax Lists 1814.

⁸⁴ Eleanor Antoniak, *Kentucky Marriages*, (Baltimore, Md.: GPC, 1983), 329.

⁸⁵ J. M. Murray, *Logan County Kentucky Abstracts 1792-1813* (Henington Publications: Texas, 1993), 63, 66, 79.

JAMES M. ORRICK AND HIS UNCONVENTIONAL CIVIL WAR DISCHARGE

Susan G. Boyle

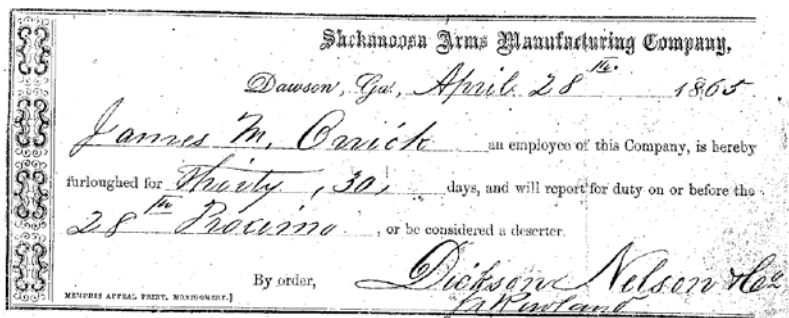
One of the major collections of Civil War papers archived at the Arkansas History Commission and State Archives consists of the original Arkansas Confederate Pension Applications. The United States government paid pensions to former Union soldiers, but it was left to the former Confederate states to pay pensions to ex-Confederate soldiers. Confederate veterans applied for pensions in the states in which they resided. When they moved to another southern state, they applied there for a pension based on their Confederate service.

Because the applicant had to prove both service and indigence, some of the pension applications, especially those of the widows, contain papers that provide helpful genealogical information. A widow had to prove her relationship and therefore may have included the place and date of her marriage to the veteran. The names of the former comrades in arms who testified to a man's service may provide the clues to the previous locale in which they all lived or to mutual relationships, families, and parents. Some papers may provide information on a man's location or occupation during the war. While such information may not be totally accurate, it may at least provide some clues for research.

James M. Orrick's Arkansas Confederate pension application file contains information that indicates the nature of his activities during the war. One item in the file is a small slip of paper fashioned somewhat like a printed receipt.¹ The slip carries the letterhead of "Shekanoosa Arms Manufacturing Company" and on the date line, "Dawson, Ga." It was signed "By order, Dickson Nelson & Co. per Rowland." This paper, dated 28 April 1865, nearly three weeks after General Lee's surrender, granted James M. Orrick, "an employee of this Company", a thirty-day furlough. Orrick was directed to report for duty on or before 28 May 1865 or be considered a deserter. An interesting side note is that the furlough paper had been printed by Memphis Appeal Print of

¹ James M. Orrick, Arkansas Confederate Pension Application, #8802, Arkansas History Commission and State Archives [hereafter AHC], Little Rock, Arkansas, MFILM Military 00000039, roll 79. The application papers also have been filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah and are available on Family History Library [FHL] microfilm 1722534.

Montgomery [Alabama]. *The Memphis Appeal* newspaper had been forced to leave Memphis and move elsewhere during the Civil War.



William Dickson, Owen O. Nelson and Dr. Lewis H. Sadler started the Shekanoosa Arms Company in 1861 in Dickson, Alabama. The state of Alabama granted them a contract for 5,000 Mississippi rifles (Model 1841) and bayonets. The company provided 645 rifles to Alabama between 1 October 1863 and 1 November 1864. Soon after opening, the arms plant was moved to Rome [Floyd County], Georgia. After a few months of operation, the Rome armory was destroyed by fire. The factory then was moved to Adairsville [Bartow County], Georgia, and finally set up early in 1864 in Dawson [Terrell County], Georgia, where it continued to operate until the end of the war.²

Copies of Civil War discharge papers are few and far between, especially for Confederate soldiers. But James M. Orrick effectively was discharged with a furlough slip. Following his discharge, he took his furlough paper and went home to Alabama. We say home, because even though James had been born in Georgia and had served in a Georgia infantry unit, in 1860 he and his wife Temperance were living in Tallapoosa County, in east central Alabama, where his father Henry was also a householder.³ James was age thirty and a farmer with \$125 worth

² Anthony and Hills, *Pictorial History Confederate Longarms and Pistols*, accessed online at http://www.civilwarartillery.com/confederate_manufactures.htm on 1 May 2007.

³ J. M. Orrick household, 1860 U.S. census, Tallapoosa County, Alabama, population schedule, Beat 4, Dadeville post office, p. 88, dwelling 698, family 640; Also H. G. Orrick household, 1860 U.S. census, Tallapoosa County, Alabama, Beat 14, Stow's Ferry post office, p. 145, dwelling 1129, family 1026; National Archives [hereafter NA] microfilm M653, roll 25.

of personal property. Temperance was age twenty-six and also born in Georgia. No children were enumerated in their household.

The Alabama Census of 1866 located James Orrick in Township No. 22, Range 22, in Tallapoosa County living near Morans and Rays and other families who later migrated into Pike County, Arkansas. His household contained one male aged over twenty, one female under ten years, and one female aged over twenty.⁴

Neither James nor Temperance has been located in the 1870 census in Georgia or Alabama or anywhere else for that matter. Researching many families in Tallapoosa County over a number of years consistently has indicated that a significant part of the county was not enumerated in 1870 or the enumeration was somehow lost or misplaced. However, James' father Henry was enumerated in Tallapoosa and another son of his, William, had married and had his own household next door.⁵

By 1880 James and Temperance had moved north to Madison County, Alabama.⁶ Fifty-year old James was still farming, his wife Temperance was keeping house, and they had four children between the ages of six and nineteen in their household. Nineteen-year old daughter Mary had been born about the time the Civil War had started. Two other daughters, Olley and Hickey, ages thirteen and eleven, had been born after the war was over, fitting the profile of the 1866 state census. Henry, their only son, was six years old. All the children had been born in Alabama.

It is possible that James had been in Madison County before the Civil War as a James M. Orrick made two cash sale entries of land there in the Huntsville Land Office on 1 March 1858. The land involved was the east half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 1, Township 9 South, Range 13 West. Each purchase totaled 79.88 acres. James would have been about twenty-eight years old at the time, and he and Temperance may have been married by then.

James's and Temperance's daughter Ollie Idah married on 3 October 1880 in Madison County to Jackson T. Vann. A submitted entry

⁴ Alabama Census of 1866, Schedule of White Population, Tallapoosa County, p. 74; Family History Library [FHL] microfilm 1492022, item 15.

⁵ Henry Orrick household, 1870 U.S. census, Tallapoosa County, Alabama, population schedule, Beat 6, Duffeys District, Dadeville post office, dwelling and family 155; also William Orrick household, dwelling and family 156, p. 82; NA film M593, roll 42.

⁶ James Orrick household, 1880 U. S. census, Madison County, Alabama, population schedule, enumeration district [ED] 227, p. 340, dwelling and family 58; NA microfilm T9, roll 22.

in the International Genealogical Index [IGI] provides a birth date for Ollie of 26 September 1866 and a death date of 26 July 1945 and adds that she was buried in Oakland Cemetery in Little Rock, Arkansas.⁷ Indeed, she and Jackson were residents of the Baring Cross neighborhood of Hill township in Pulaski County, Arkansas, in 1900.⁸ They had a son who was age eighteen and born in Alabama and a daughter age ten who was born in Arkansas.

Like the 1870, the 1900 census enumeration of James and Temperance Orrick is not located. It is certain they reached Arkansas by 1891 to buy land and later to apply for a Confederate pension. Perhaps they had come with or followed shortly after their daughter Ollie's move to Arkansas. Unfortunately for researchers, they settled in Pike County which suffered a devastating courthouse fire in 1895.

Following the fire, many Pike County citizens over the years re-recorded their important documents. On 10 January 1914, a deed was filed in the courthouse documenting that on 6 February 1891 James M. Orrick had purchased land in Pike County from Burrell Horne.⁹

James M. Orrick applied for his Confederate pension from Pike County in July 1905, claiming he was aged seventy-five years, a farmer and a resident of Kirby, Arkansas.¹⁰ He said he had enlisted 1 October 1863 as a soldier in Colonel Bratmore's Regiment of Georgia Infantry Volunteers, Confederate States of America, and about 15 October he was detailed to serve as an employee at the Confederate States' Shekanoosa Arms Manufacturing Company in Dawson, Georgia. He testified that he served in that capacity to the end of the war and did not desert as evidenced by the furlough slip, which was effectively his discharge from service. As an added bonus for the family historians among his descendants, James's brother William D. Orrick, age 65, also a farmer

⁷ Both the marriage record and the birth and death dates appear in the IGI, but the marriage was extracted in a controlled program from Family History Library microfilm 1305701 which contains part of Volume 9 and all of Volumes 10 and 11 of Madison County marriage records filmed in the courthouse in Huntsville. The years covered are 1878-1881. The birth, death, and burial information was submitted by a researcher and no supporting documentation is cited.

⁸ Jackson T. Vann household, 1900 U.S. census, Pulaski County, Arkansas, Hill township, town of Baring Cross, ED 101, sheet 3B, dwelling 57, family 59; NA film T623, roll 74.

⁹ Pike County, Arkansas, Deed Book 28, p. 29 is cited by Indirect Index to Deeds 1895-1940; FHL microfilm 1010609.

¹⁰ James M. Orrick, Arkansas Confederate Pension application #8802, AHC MFILM Military 39, roll 79.

and a resident of Kirby, testified to his brother's service on the basis of his personal knowledge.

James did not enjoy his pension for very long. On 5 July 1906, his wife Temperance applied for her widow's pension saying that James had died 1 November 1905, six months after the date of his own application. He is buried in New Ebenezer Cemetery in Pike County.¹¹ James's brother William applied for an Arkansas Confederate pension 14 August 1907 and died 16 February 1908. William's widow Nancy L. Orrick applied for a pension based on her husband's service 9 August 1909. William also applied from Pike County, but his service was said to have been in the 50th Tennessee infantry.

The Broadfoot Index to Georgia Confederate troops puts J. M. Orrick in Bard's Co. of Georgia Infantry.¹² The Supplement to the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Troops lists Bard's Co., but says its station was not stated as of 21 August 1863.¹³ The roster of Bard's Company commanded by Captain James H. Bard does include the name J. M. Orrick.¹⁴ One online site describes Bard's Company as local defense troops raised for six months and also called Dalton Machinery Guards. Another site says the company was raised in Whitfield County, Georgia. Dalton is in Whitfield County in northwest Georgia slightly northeast of Rome and Adairsville where the Shekanoosa Arms plant was relocated after it left Alabama. William D. Orrick testified in 1905 before the Pike County Pension Board that his brother James M. Orrick "...was enrolled as a confederate soldier ...in the State of Georgia, and was detailed at Adairsville, Georgia, afterwards removed to Dawson, Georgia...and that he visited him while he was an employee in said shops... and on one of his visits to applicant at these shops he was night-watchman or guard on duty at the said shops."¹⁵

¹¹ New Ebenezer Cemetery listing accessed online 1 October 2004 at <http://www.interment.net>

¹² Janet B. Hewett, editor, *The Roster of Confederate Soldiers 1861-1865*, Vol. XII, Oadneal-Rand (Wilmington, North Carolina: Broadfoot Publishing Co., 1976), 61.

¹³ Supplement to the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Records of Events, 7: 284, Serial No. 19, Guard Troops (Confederate): Miscellaneous Units.

¹⁴ Janet B. Hewett, editor, *Confederate Roster, Georgia Unit Roster*, Vol. IV (Wilmington, North Carolina: Broadfoot Publishing Company, 1998), 864-865.

¹⁵ James M. Orrick, Arkansas Confederate Pension application #8802, AHC MFILM Military 39, roll 79.

ELDERLY LADIES OF 1899 DARDANELLE, ARKANSAS

Whitney McLaughlin
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While antique shopping in Saline County, I found and bought a wonderful old photograph of a group of ladies. Their names were numbered and written on the back. An envelope, glued to the back of the photograph, enclosed a yellowed newspaper clipping of an article about the ladies. Although the clipping included the date and town of the newspaper, it did not include the name of the newspaper. Research indicates that it is the *Dardanelle Post-Dispatch*. Unfortunately, the clipping cut off the last paragraphs of the article and I was unable to find another copy of the newspaper. A transcription of the truncated article follows.



1-Mrs. White
2-Mrs. Crews
3-Mrs. Evans
4-Mrs. Howell
5-Mrs. Adams
6-Mrs. Hayden
7-Mrs. Varnell
8-Mrs. Evins

9-Mrs. Gault
10-Mrs. Hart
11-Mrs. Johnston
12-Mrs. Robinson
13-Mrs. Kearney
14-Mrs. Hunt
15-Mrs. Kimball
16-Mrs. Feltus

17-Mrs. Jacoway
18-Mrs. Thomas
19-Mrs. Hamer
20-Mrs. Berry
21-Mrs. Wirt
22-Mrs. Hastings
23-Mrs. Blackwell

Transcription of article from newspaper, believed to be the *Dardanelle Post-Dispatch*, printed Thursday, 8 June 1899.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT

Was that Given to the Old Folks By Mr. and Mrs. Thos. A. Johnston

One of the most novel and interesting entertainments ever given in Dardanelle was the one at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. A. Johnson last Thursday afternoon, given to the elderly ladies of the city. The idea originated with the host and hostess, who are noted for their acts of kindness and thoughtful deeds. There were twenty-three guests present, and to say that the afternoon was pleasantly spent is putting it mildly. One feature of the entertainment was the pinning of a disconnected wing to a butterfly picture. Mrs. Berry receiving the premium or prize for the most accurate adjustment.

At five o'clock the honored guests were invited out into the dining room to a sumptuous and bounteous repast. The table was laden with all the good things the palate could crave, and the flowers were arranged *à la* forty years ago. One other feature of the occasion of especial interest were recitations rendered by Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. White, which contributed no little to the entertainment.

This was upon the whole one of the most notable gatherings which has taken place in Dardanelle for many days. The guests, upon most of whom the frosts of many winters had settled upon their head, were an intelligent and well preserved class of ladies, and their gathering together on this occasion was perhaps the first instance where they had been assembled under the same roof for a great number of years. At the close of the entertainment Mr. Ganner, the photographer, appeared and made a group of them. The picture is a good one, and the P-D. intended to reproduce it in this issue, but the time was not sufficient to get the cut made.

The P-D editor acknowledges the courtesy of an invitation to be present for a short while, and desires to return his thanks, and to say that the occasion was an enjoyment to him.

Below we give a list of brief notes and sketches of each of the guests present.

Mrs. Hart was born in Georgia in 1817. She had the distinguished honor of being the oldest lady present. Every one considered it a great pleasure to have her meet with them. She wore a pretty gray dimity.

Mrs. White was born in Kentucky in 1819. Though she has almost reached her eightieth milestone on life's rugged road, she is still bubbling over with wit and humor. At the request of the hostess she recited a little poem she had known in her childhood, more than seventy years ago. It was very amusing. She wore a nice black and white lawn.

Mrs. Evans, (familiarily known as Aunt Hannah) was born in Tennessee in 1820. She was one of the neatest and most pleasant old ladies that graced the occasion. To know her is to love her. She was tastily dressed in silk henrietta trimmed with footing.

Mrs. Sarah Evins, the next in age, was born in South Carolina in 1820. The frosts of seventy-eight winters have passed over her, yet they failed to leave any trace in her dark brown hair—not a thread of silver to be seen. Her dress was of black cashmere.

Mrs. Gault, mother of the hostess, was born in Tennessee in 1821. In a clear, musical voice, sang, (assisted by her daughter) "The Old House at Home," a favorite song of hers. Though she has experienced the joys and sorrows of seventy-eight years she is yet able to see and appreciate the "silver lining in the dark cloud." She wore a handsome black silk with cream chiffon fichue.

Mrs. Hunt was born in South Carolina in 1822. While rather frail physically her mental faculties are wonderfully good. She also at the request of the hostess, recited a selection from Young, "The Friendless Man." It was well rendered, and highly appreciated by the entire party. She was becomingly dressed in a black and white suit.

Mrs. Adams, born in South Carolina in 1825, with her pleasant face and bright smiles, won the good will and wishes of all. She was neatly dressed in black cashmere.

Mrs. Johnston, mother of the host, was born in Tennessee in 1825. She assisted in many ways in making the evening pass pleasantly. Everyone admired her soft white hair. She wore a black mohair-luster skirt, and a beautiful white lawn waist.

Mrs. Varnell, born in Tennessee in 1826, with her genial, jolly disposition and amusing little incidents, added pleasure to all. She was dressed in a nice, cool figured lawn.

Mrs. Crews, born in Missouri in 1826, is pleasantly remembered as the little "brown-eyed woman," another one old "Father Time" failed to leave foot-prints in her beautiful brown hair. She wore a black and white suit with black satin trimmings.

Mrs. Howell, born in Tennessee in 1828, has been a resident of Dardanelle longer than any one present. She is loved by everybody. In fact is known as everybody's friend. Her face is a bright happy one, made so partially by her many deeds of love and charity she has practiced for many years. She wore a black skirt and lovely white pique waist with black net fichue.

Mrs. Robinson, born in Tennessee in 1830, in her quiet, modest way made the occasion more enjoyable. She was becomingly dressed in a nice black lawn.

Mrs. Hayden, born in Tennessee in 1831, pinned her wing so close to the proper place some one thought that she must have "peeped" a little. She was dressed in a neat, dark lawn.

Mrs. Kearney, born in 1833, was a representative from Old Ireland. She had crossed the big, blue ocean, something no one else present could say. She was comfortably dressed in a black and white suit.

Mrs. Lou Thomas, born in South Carolina in 1833, was among the gayest. She seemed to be happy, consequently made others so. She was becomingly attired in a black henrietta with jet trimmings.

Mrs. Blackwell was born in South Carolina in 1836. She made herself agreeable in many ways, but she was somewhat worried to know what position she should take in the picture. She was neatly dressed in a figured lawn, with taffeta ribbons.

Mrs. Feltus, born in Rhode Island in 1835, being a great lover of flowers, presented the hostess with a beautiful bouquet of old-robin and wild roses. Her dress was of linen embroidered in white, the work of her own hands.

Mrs. Kimball, born in 1838, had the honor of representing our grand old State, the only one present born in Arkansas. She was also one of the smallest, though she pinned her butterfly wing the highest. Her dress was a neat white and black.

Mrs. Jacoway was born in Tennessee in 1838. This was one time she was glad she was sixty. She wore a lovely black silk with chiffon trimmings.

Mrs. Berry, born in North Carolina in 1842, was the sweet-faced lady who carried off the booby prize, it being a hand-painted spectacle case. She was dressed in beautiful, soft, sheer black india linen, with valenciennes trimmings.

Mrs. Hamer was born in Alabama in 1844. All will remember her for her gentle, refined manner. She was the picture of neatness in a black and white dress.

Mrs. Hastings, born in Virginia in 1844 was the little woman who won the prize in the butterfly contest, it being a decorated perfume bottle. She wore a dress of black and white, trimmed in lace and ribbon.

Mrs. Wirt was born in Alabama in 1846. Some of her friends thought her entirely too young to attend an “old folks” party. She was among the gayest, dressed in a light lawn trimmed in valenciennes.

PRESENTATION SPEECH

Rev. Wm. Sherman presented a handsome book to Mrs. Emmaline Hart, aged 82, as a token of love and respect from the host and hostess to the oldest guest present. Rev. Sherman spoke as follows:

LADIES—I can not find words to express my feelings at this hour. Here before me is a gathering of the oldest women of our town. For many years you have lived here. You remember the days when Arkansas was inhabited by the wild beasts. The scream of the panther and the howl of the wolf was heard in every neck of woods. Also the whistle of the locomotive nor the whir of wheels in massive machinery were not to be heard.

But the snow-flakes have fallen upon your heads. The bloom of.....

[remainder of article missing]

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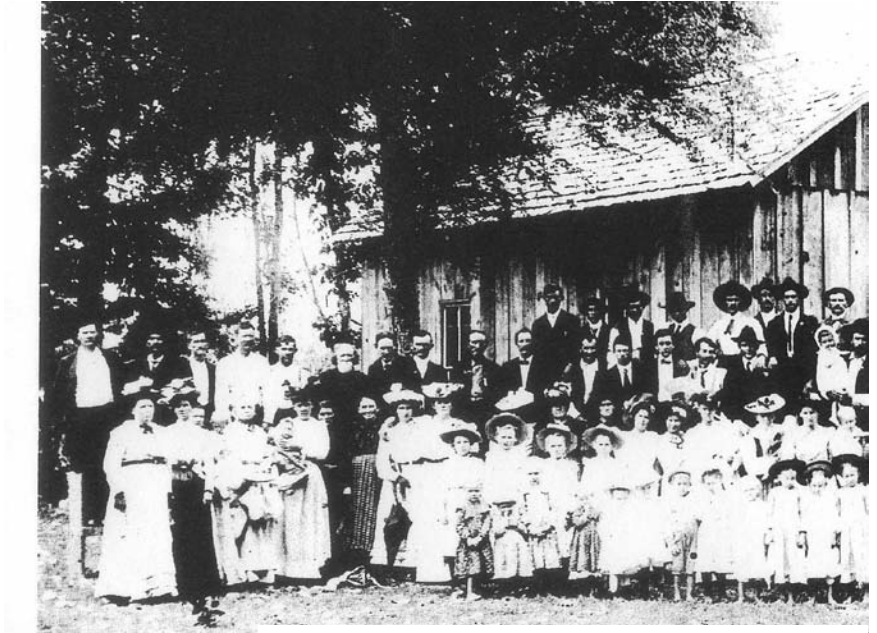
SULPHUR SPRINGS COMMUNITY, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Russell P. Baker

Sulphur Springs community is located in the Ouachita Mountains of western Montgomery County south of the Ouachita River and north of state highway 8. At one time, it was a large community boasting a Baptist Church, a rural schoolhouse, and a cemetery. Its settlement began in the 1850s with the arrival of members of the Standridge, Edwards, Bowen, Hutchinson, Maddox, and Bates families. The building of the Kansas City Southern Railroad through nearby Mena in Polk County brought in new settlers about 1900. Among them were the Hoyle, Abee, Goodman, and Stamey families. In 1901 a new schoolhouse was built and dedicated. A post office called Helen was established to serve the community in 1908. Its name changed to Alf in 1916 and the office closed in 1953. The community's main attraction is its numerous mountain springs, especially the never-failing sulphur spring that gave the area its name. Later a Seventh Day Adventist Church was built near the spring. Today the school is long gone and the Baptist Church is inactive. The community and Big Fork Township in which it resides are enveloped within the Ouachita National Forest.

Sulphur Springs was in School District #25 in Montgomery County. The two-room building in the community was constructed in 1901 and shared by the school and the Sulphur Springs Missionary Baptist Church. In 1920 the school district was consolidated with the Norman district, but school continued to be held in the Sulphur Springs schoolhouse until at least 1941.¹ A photo of the crowd gathered for the dedication of the school follows here on the next two pages. Many of those pictured in the photo are relatives of this author.

¹ "Montgomery County Schools from by-gone days" accessed online 9 April 2010 at www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~armontco/school.



CROWD GATHERED FOR THE 1901 DEDICATION

Back row: 10th from left (3rd from right?), tall man with hat is Thomas Bowen, son of John H. Bowen.

2nd row from back from left:

1. 2nd, man with tie and dark coat is William M. Edwards.
2. 4th, with white shirt and suspenders is John H. Bowen, father-in-law of William M. Edwards.
3. 8th, white shirt, white tie, and dark coat may be Alf Buerge, son-in-law of Emma Goodman.
4. 9th, with beard, is Uncle Will Stamey, CSA veteran and brother of Emma Goodman.
5. 10th, with dark suit and bow tie is Uncle Jim Stamey, CSA veteran and brother of Emma Goodman.
6. 11th, in white shirt and dark suit is Jonah Abee.
7. 13th, young man with bow tie is Claude Goodman, son of Emma Goodman.
8. 16th, in center, man with dark hat, holding baby, is James Monroe Bowen, son of John H. Bowen.
9. Man second from right end is thought to be Nicholas Hoyle, CSA veteran and brother-in-law of Emma Goodman.



OF THE SULPHUR SPRINGS COMMUNITY SCHOOL

3rd row composed mostly of women and babies, from left:

1. 2nd, Emma Stamey Goodman.
2. 5th, large woman with fan and scarf, Roseahannah (Mary Rose Ann) Hutchinson Bowen, first wife of John H. Bowen.
3. 9th, small woman with dark outfit may be a Hughes. 14th, woman with dark hat looking directly at camera is Rachael T. Bates Edwards, daughter of Rev. William F. Bates and mother of William H. Edwards.
4. 20th, woman in center of picture, holding child, just below James Monroe Bowen, is his sister Lydia Bowen Edwards, 1st wife of William M. Edwards.
5. 23rd, woman in white and large hat, looking directly at camera, is Lydia Fountain Bowen, wife of Thomas Bowen.

4th row, four girls unknown.

5th row, mostly children, from left

1. 9th, small girl is Zora Dale Edwards?, daughter of William M. Edwards, future wife of Marlin B. Goodman.
2. Toward right end, of six boys standing together, fifth one is Marlin B. Goodman, son of Emma Goodman.
3. Group of five girls standing together, 4th from left may be Eveline Edwards, future wife of Joe Hughes.

THE JONAH ABEE FAMILY OF SULPHUR SPRINGS COMMUNITY, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Russell P. Baker

One of the families that came from Polk County and settled in the Sulphur Springs community before the 1900 census was the Jonah Abee family. At the time of the 1870 census Jonah J. Abee, age 9, was enumerated along with his two brothers John P. Abee and Alonso F. Abee in the household of Seborn Posey in Ouachita Township of Polk County. Their mother Ann was the apparent wife of Seborn Posey who also had children of his own from a prior marriage in his household.¹

Jonah has not been located in the 1880 census, but he married the first time as a resident of Polk County on 25 April 1886 to Susan E. Bass who was eighteen years old.² On 13 May 1894 Jonah, then of Black Springs Township of Montgomery County, married again in Polk County to M. L. Edwards of Big Fork Township in Polk County. He was thirty-three years old and she was twenty-three.³

The photo accompanying this article shows Jonah with his second wife Margaret and their family gathered outside the high fence that kept deer and other wild game out of the garden in front of their home in Sulphur Springs. Jonah's children Susannah Elizabeth and Elijah stand in front of him. His wife stands to his left holding their twin daughters, Mary and Martha, who had been born in September of 1897. Standing behind them is an older woman who may be Jonah's mother Ann E. Abee Posey who was a widow enumerated next to Jonah at the time of the 1900 census. By the time of that census, Jonah and Peggy had gained another daughter, named Malinda, born in November of 1899.⁴

¹Seborn Posey household, 1870 U.S. census, Polk County, Arkansas, Ouachita township, Dallas post office, p. 304, dwelling and family 482; National Archives [NA] microfilm M593, roll 61.

²Arkansas County Marriages 1837-1957, online at <http://pilot.familysearch.org>, which references Polk County Marriage Book D, p. 106.

³Ibid., image is of Polk County Marriage Book E, p. 489.

⁴Jonah Abee household, 1900 U.S. census, Montgomery County, Arkansas, Big Fork township, ED 128, p. 14A and B, dwelling 65, family 70; Ann E. Posey is at dwelling 64; NA film T623, roll 69.



Jonah's eldest daughter Susannah Elizabeth married at age seventeen on 31 December 1905 to John H. Edwards. They were both said to be of Red Bird in Montgomery County when they married.⁵

In 1920 Jonah and Margaret were living still in Big Fork Township and school district 25. Jonah was a farmer and Margaret was raising poultry. The three younger daughters remained in their home, Martha doing farm work, Mary doing housework, and Malinda teaching. In 1927

⁵ Arkansas County Marriages 1837-1957, accessed at <http://pilot.familysearch.org> 9 April 2010. The image of the record was on p. 498, but the Montgomery County Marriage Book number was not recorded.

the Story Special School District #4 employed both Malinda and Martha Abee to teach the summer term.⁶

By 1930 Jonah J. Abee had moved to Mt. Ida in the center of Montgomery County. Margaret had apparently died and he was listed in the census as a widower, aged 69. His three daughters Mary, Martha and Malinda remained in his home, with Mary keeping the house and the other two occupied as teachers.⁷ Jonah died in 1932 and is buried at Pleasant Grove Cemetery near Big Fork, Arkansas.

Martha eventually married W. O. Hughes and lived a long life. Her obituary reflected her active life and revealed more family information:

Montgomery County News Nov. 5, 1987

Martha HUGHES

Martha Abee Hughes, 90, of Fort Smith, died Saturday, October 31, at a Fort Smith hospital. She was born September 23, 1897, at Sulphur Springs. She was a retired registered nurse and teacher and a member of the Main Street Baptist Church of Mulberry. Survivors include three step-children, Lorene Hughes Henderson, Juanita Hughes and Ira Hughes; three nieces, Florence Abee English, Bess Tyrell and Edmonia Edwards Austin; and two nephews, Jim Abee and Jerald Edwards. Services were held at 10 a.m. Tuesday at Beasley-Wood Funeral Home at Mena. Burial was at 3:30 p.m. at New Cemetery, Mulberry, under the direction of the Beasley-Wood Funeral Home. Memorials have been designated to Westark Community College's scholarship fund for nursing.⁸

Jonah's son Elijah, who was born 28 October 1889, apparently became a minister and lived until 31 March 1958. He was buried in Black Springs Cemetery at Black Springs in Montgomery County. His gravestone is inscribed "Rev. Elijah Abee."⁹

⁶ "Montgomery County Schools from by-gone days" accessed online 9 April 2010 at www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~armontco/school.

⁷ Jonah J. Abee household, 1930 U.S. census, Montgomery County, Arkansas, South Fork township, Mt. Ida, ED 20, p. 242A, dwelling 57, family 62; NA T626, roll 86.

⁸ *Daily Star*, Mena, Arkansas, 5 November 1987, page 4, cols. 4-5.

⁹ Findagrave.com accessed online 9 April 2010.

AFRICAN AMERICAN YEARBOOK COLLECTION AT ARKANSAS HISTORY COMMISSION

Linda McDowell, Black History Coordinator at AHC

Almyra, Arkansas County, Arkansas

Immanuel Christian Center and School

- “Crusade,” 1982
- “Crusade,” 1985

[“Black History: Study of Immanuel,” Citizens for Immanuel, Black History Grant, Arkansas Humanities Council, Box 1, Files 2-3]

Augusta, Woodruff County, Arkansas

Carver High School

- “The Bearcat,” 1952 [Archie Moore, Jr. Collection Supplement II, Box 5, File 76]
- “The Bearcat,” 1956 [Curtis Sykes Collection, MFILM #00001885, Roll 2]

Brinkley, Monroe County, Arkansas

Marion Anderson High School

- “The Dragon,” 1964 [Curtis Sykes Collection, MFILM #00001885, Roll 2]

Conway, Faulkner County, Arkansas

Pine Street High School,

- “The Polar Bear,” 1959 (photocopy) – F410.5 .P65 1959 [Limited Access]

El Dorado, Union County, Arkansas

Washington High School

- “Bulletin,” Commencement Edition, 1940-1941, 1943-45 (reprints)
- “Hornet,” Commencement Edition, 1946-1947, 1949 (reprints)

[“Washington High School Yearbooks: 1940s,” South Arkansas African American Historical Association, Black History Grant, Arkansas Humanities Council, Box 1, Files 1-4]

Helena, Phillips County, Arkansas

- Eliza Miller School annual, 1945-1946 (photocopy) - F410.5 .E45 1946

Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

- Dunbar High School, "The Bearcat," 1951 [Archie Moore, Jr. Supplement II, Box 5, File 79]
- Horace Mann, "The Bearcat," 1960 - LD7501 .L58 B43 1960 [Limited Access]

Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

Philander Smith College

- "The Philanderian," 1964 – LC 2851 .P5 P54 [Limited Access]
- "The Philanderian," 1965 – LC 2851 .P5 P54 [Limited Access]
- "The Philanderian," 1971 – LC 2851 .P5 P54 [Limited Access]

Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas

Morrilton High School

- "Tiger Tracks," 1949 (photocopy) - LD 7501 .M67 T54 1949 [Limited Access]
- "Tiger," 1956 (photocopy) - LD 7501 .M67 T54 1956 [Limited Access]

North Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

Scipio A. Jones High School

- "The Dragonette," Senior Edition, May 1946 (fragile), [Carolyn Owens Hervey Collection, Box 1, File 16]
- "The Dragonette," 1942, 1946-1948, 1951, 1953-1955, 1960-1962, 1965-1966 [Curtis Sykes Collection, MFILM #00001885, roll 1]

Pine Bluff, Jefferson County, Arkansas

University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff (Arkansas State College, A.M. & N.)

- "The Alpha," 1925 (photocopy) - LC 2851 .A75 A475 1925 [Limited Access]
- "The Lion," 1930 – [MFILM #00001721, 1 Roll]
- AM&N College yearbook, 1949 (photocopy) - F410.5 .L56 1949 [Limited Access]

- “The Lion,” 1957 – LC 1046.5 M66 L56 [Limited Access]
- “The Lion,” 1958 – LC 1046.5 M66 L56 [Limited Access]
- “The Lion,” 1962 - F410.5 L56 [Limited Access]
- “The Lion,” 1963 – F410.5 L56 [Limited Access]
- “The Lion,” 1967 – F410.5 L56 [Limited Access]

Pine Bluff, Jefferson County, Arkansas

- Coleman High School, “The Bear,” 1963
- Dollarway High School, “The Cardinal,” 1966 (integrated)
- Jefferson High School, “The Jeffersonian,” 1950
- Merrill High School, “Merrilleian Annual Yearbook,” 1946
- Townsend Park High School, “The Eagle,” 1964

[“Pine Bluff and Jefferson County African American Educational Material,” MFILM #00001724, 1 Roll]

Prescott, Nevada County, Arkansas

McRae School [MFILM #00001538, 1 Roll]

- “The Tiger,” 1957
- “The Tiger,” 1960
- “The Tiger,” 1969

Strong, Union County, Arkansas

- Gardner High School yearbook, 1949 [B.J. Gardner Family Materials, MFILM #00001303, Roll 1]

Turrell, Crittenden County, Arkansas

Golden High School

- “The Dragon,” 1957 [Curtis Sykes Collection, MFILM #00001885, Roll 2]

**CALHOUN COUNTY, ARKANSAS, OBITUARIES FROM
VARIOUS NEWSPAPERS
REPRINTED IN *THE ARKANSAW PLAINEALER* AND
THE CALHOUN HERALD IN THE 1940S, 1950S AND 1960**
Transcribed by William T. Carter

***The Arkansaw Plaindealer*, printed on Thursdays**

February 1, 1940, p. 4, News of Long Ago, from August 12, 1915:

Mrs. G. B. Talbot

We are sorry to chronicle the death of Mrs. Bettie, wife of G. B. Talbot, which occurred at her home five miles south of Thornton, Monday morning at 10:30, after a lingering illness of several weeks. She had Bright's disease. She was about forty years old.

Mrs. Talbot was a member of the Baptist church and a consistent Christian. She leaves a husband, five children and a large number of friends and relatives to mourn her...Interment took place at Chambersville Tuesday. The Plaindealer extends sympathy.

March 14, 1940, p. 2, News of Long Ago, from January 1913:

Mrs. Mary Hill Dead

Mrs. Mary Hill died at her home east of Hampton, last Saturday afternoon, and the remains were laid to rest beside her husband Monday morning, in the Pickett cemetery. Her death was caused by heart failure, and she had been subject to this trouble for a number of years.

July 4, 1940, p. 8, News of Long Ago, from April 19, 1917:

T. P. Bethea

On last Friday night, April 13, T. P. Bethea, an ex-confederate soldier and next to the oldest citizen of Calhoun county, died at his home near Woodberry. Mr. Bethea was born in Georgia, on March 29, 1836, aged 81 years and 15 days. He moved to Alabama in 1853 and remained there until 1859, then moved to Mississippi, where he remained until the Civil War. He was of the first to enlist in the 1st artillery out of Mississippi, as a Confederate soldier and fought in the famous battles of Missionary Ridge, Shiloh, Lookout Mountain, and many others. He served until he was ____ discharged after the ____

He was married to _____becca Vice in 1866. Th__ to Arkansas in 1867 and ____ has lived, devoting his _____ family, his county, st_____ country. He was the ____ 13 children, nine living ____ grown. His wife, three ____ four girls survive him. ____thea joined the Baptist _____ in 1860 and kept the f____ the Lord saw fit to call ____ better home. "I have m____ with God and am ready ____ was the statement he m____ fore death. The remain__ brought to Hampton S____ burial. Funeral services ____ conducted by Rev. J. G. _____ Bearden. In the pres____ hundreds of his friends ____ ly brother, D. P. Bethea _____ landa, was present at _____ eral.

Part of this obituary is in the binding of the paper and not readable

August 29, 1940, p. 3, News of Long Ago, December 20, 1917:

Died - S. U. McCann

S. U. McCann, a former citizen of this county, died at his home in Stuttgart last week. The body was brought here last Thursday and laid to rest in the Camp Ground cemetery. Mr. McCann sold out and left here only a short time ago.

December 19, 1940, p. 3, News of Long Ago, from November 22, 1917:

Mrs. May Stringfellow

Many hearts were made sad in this community when a message was received Saturday announcing the death of Mrs. May Stringfellow at Idabelle, Okla.

Mrs. Stringfellow was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Biggers who live near Hampton. She was born February 2, 1866, was married to Thomas Stringfellow October 25, 1891. She died Nov. 17, 1917. She leaves behind her parents, children, brothers, sisters and many friends who mourn her loss...The deceased was a member of the Christian church.

The remains were brought here from Oklahoma Sunday night and burial services were held at the Means school house cemetery Monday.

December 30, 1954, p. 2; also *South Arkansas Sun*, Thursday, December 23, 2004, p. 2A, YesterYear, from News Of Long Ago, October 1, 1936:

Death Claims Dr. Hathcock

Dr. E. L. Hathcock, aged 72, of Locust Bayou well-known South Arkansas physician, died Friday morning of last week at the Camden

hospital after an illness of several days. He had been in poor health for the past few years.

Dr. Hathcock was a lifelong resident of Calhoun county and practiced medicine for many years. He also served as State Senator, and was elected County Judge three times.

He is survived by his wife, two daughters, Mrs. Lloyd Brown of Kansas, and Mrs. R. C. Mason of Pennsylvania; two sisters, Mrs. W. B. Jackson of Texas and Mrs. Carrie Frazier of El Dorado; one brother, John J. Hathcock of near Hampton.

Funeral services were held Sunday at Lakeside.

***The Calhoun Herald*, published on Thursdays**

May 14, 1953, p. 2, News from 'Way Back Yonder, Nov. 6, 1930:

Mrs. J. M. Porter

Mrs. J. M. Porter, age 82, died last Sunday at the family home near Hampton. Funeral services were conducted Monday by Rev. Asa Hollingsworth of Warren after which burial was in Camp Ground Cemetery.

Mrs. Porter is survived by her husband, J. M. Porter, and eight children; P. E. Porter, Mrs. W. P. Campbell, J. M. Porter, Jr., W. E. Porter, E. R. Porter, Mrs. Mattie Tomlinson, M. A. Porter and Robert Porter, all of Hampton.

July 2, 1953, p. 2, News from 'Way Back Yonder, Feb. 24, 1927:

Jones Easterling

Jones Easterling died last Friday night at the home of his son, J. A. Easterling, at Chambersville, aged 85 years, and was laid to rest in the Chambersville Cemetery, Sunday afternoon, Elder V. R. Harris of Fordyce conducting the funeral service.

August 27, 1953, p. 4, News from The Long Ago, June 9, 1927:

Dead Negro Found Friday

Last Friday afternoon the body or skeleton of a negro man was accidentally discovered by Charlie Nettles who, with M. C. Owens, was fishing on Champagnolle creek near the bridge on upper Camden road. The body or what was left of it, was found about 50 yards downstream some few feet from the creek bank.

Coroner W. L. Furlow was notified and a jury was summoned to the scene. Dr. E. T. Jones and others made an examination which led to a partial identification of the gruesome object as the remains of **Ben Jones**, negro who escaped from the county jail several weeks ago. When running off Jones hid out in the creek bottoms and was never located. The clothing, shoes, hat, and a silver ring were said to be the same as those worn by Jones at the time of his escape. Cause of death could not be determined, but owing to flood conditions at the time the theory of drowning sounds reasonable. Relatives of Ben Jones were notified and the remains turned over to them for burial.

August 27, 1953, p. 4, also Thursday, June 2, 1955, p. 4, News from The Long Ago, June 9, 1927:

R. B. Stringfellow

Died, on Wednesday of last week at a hospital in El Dorado, R. B. Stringfellow, aged about 31 years. Death resulted from steam burns incurred some days before at Snow Hill. Interment was made Thursday at the Means cemetery, Rev. Talbot of Harrell conducting the funeral service.

Mr. Stringfellow is survived by his wife and two small children. Living brothers and sisters are: A. B. Stringfellow and Mrs. W. T. Blann of Hampton, B. F. Stringfellow of De Queen, George Stringfellow of El Dorado, Mose Stringfellow of Calion, Mrs. Susie Meeks and Mrs. Annie Benson of Pine Bluff, and Mrs. Izzie Byrd of Bearden.

Deceased was born and reared in Calhoun county, near Hampton.

Sept. 24, 1953, p. 4, also *The Calhoun Herald*, September 22, 1955, p. 6, News from The Long Ago, Nov. 8, 1928:

Edward Cornish Ends Own Life

Edward Cornish, aged 57, of Little Rock, was found shot through the temple in his room at a New Orleans hotel Monday evening. A police report said that Mr. Cornish killed himself.

Ed Cornish was for years connected with prominent banking institutions in Arkansas, and is reported to have left behind a fortune valued at more than a million dollars.

Mr. Cornish is survived by his wife and six children; his mother, Mrs. Sallie Cornish, of Hampton; two brothers, Calvin and Robert, both of Oklahoma City; a sister, Mrs. Ruth Tomlinson, of Hampton; another sister is Mrs. Sam Lee of Texas.

November 5, 1953, p. 2, also *The Calhoun Herald*, August 19, 1955, p. 4, News from The Long Ago, Jan. 24, 1924:

Mrs. Mattie Harrell

Mrs. Mattie Harrell died of heart failure about 7:30 o'clock last night while sitting in a chair at her home in Harrell and listening to the radio. She was about 73 years of age. The funeral will occur tomorrow, Friday, with interment in Dickinson cemetery one mile north of Summerville, where her husband, T. W. Harrell, was laid to rest many years ago.

Mrs. Harrell is survived by four sons: Bennett W. and S. V. Harrell of Harrell, Carl Harrell of Muskogee, Okla., and Thomas Harrell of Washington, D. C.; three daughters: Mrs. Sallie Beachboard of Harrell, Mrs. Laura Craven of Little Rock, and Mrs. Carl Downie of Pine Bluff.

Among the many family connections in the county the Wood, Dunn and Johnston families of Hampton and Harrell are notable.

December 3, 1953, News from The Long Ago, Jan. 15, 1931:

W. A. Blann Buried Sunday

W. A. (Bud) Blann, age 61, died Saturday morning, Jan. 10, at his home, nine miles south of Hampton. Mr. Blann had been in ill health for several months.

Funeral services conducted by Rev. R. C. Walsh, were held Sunday afternoon at Friendship cemetery.

Mr. Blann is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ella Blann, and three children – Mrs. Ruth Hannegan, Mrs. Bessie Roark and Nelson Blann.

February 3, 1955, p. 4, News from The Long Ago, Jan. 20, 1927:

J. N. Benson

J. N. Benson died Tuesday afternoon at his home in Woodbury, aged 73 years, and was laid to rest in the Means Cemetery Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Benson is survived by his wife. Living children are Brad, Eb, Noah, and Bunk Benson of this county, Charlie Benson of Pine Bluff, and Mrs. W. R. Reddin of Hampton. Ben, Bob, Tom and Gus Benson are surviving brothers. Mrs. McGlenn of Thornton is a sister.

March 10, 1955, p. 4; also August 1, 1957, p. 2; also reprinted in the *South Arkansas Sun*, Thursday, March 10, 2005, p. 3, News from The

Long Ago, April 5, 1928:

B. N. Means

Bradford N. Means, aged 72 years, died suddenly last Thursday at his home near Woodberry. Funeral services were held Friday, conducted by Bro. Stell, with burial in the Means Cemetery.

Deceased was a widower and survived by eight children-Mrs. Claud Benson, Mrs. Hugh Porter and Miss Kittie Means; five sons, Jim, Tom, Huey, Ikner and Henry Means.

March 24, 1955, p. 2, News from The Long Ago, July 10, 1924:

Died M. A. Poole

M. A. Poole died Tuesday night at the home of his parents, Col. and Mrs. C. L. Poole, aged 38 years, and was laid to rest Wednesday afternoon in Hampton Cemetery.

Deceased is survived by one son, resident of Baltimore, Md.; three sisters-Mrs. F.M. Abbott and Miss Mattie Poole of Hampton, and Mrs. Thomas Talbot of Stuttgart; and by his mother and father, resident in Hampton.

June 2, 1955, p. 2, News from The Long Ago, Oct. 29, 1925:

Carl Williams Dead

Carl Williams died last Friday morning at Louann and was laid to rest Saturday afternoon in the Old Faustina Cemetery, Rev. Walsh conducting the funeral service.

Deceased is survived by a wid-___, a bride of seven weeks. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Williams who live three miles east of Hampton.

June 9, 1955, p. 2, News from The Long Ago, July 28, 1927:

G. W. Oliver

George W. Oliver, aged 76, died Wednesday, July 20, at his home 3 miles north of Hampton, after an illness lasting several weeks. Burial was in the Means cemetery last Thursday afternoon, the Rev. J. I. Ingram of the Presbyterian church conducting the service.

Mr. Oliver was a widower and is survived by three sons, Harve, Bob and John, all of this county; four daughters, Mrs. Bettie Hawkins, of

Thornton, Mrs. Hattie Oliver, Tinsman, and Misses Lizzie and Belle Oliver who reside at the old home place. B. I. Oliver of Tinsman is a brother of the deceased, and living sisters are Mrs. Louise Newton of Harrell, Mrs. Tom Douglas, Bearden, Mrs. Sallie Mayfield and Mrs. Joe Reddin, Hampton.

September 15, 1955, p. 2, News from The Long Ago, Feb. 14, 1929:
Prominent Citizen Died Saturday

T. G. Grant, age 60, died last Saturday afternoon in an El Dorado hospital of influenza and pneumonia. Funeral services were held Monday afternoon at Pickett cemetery.

Bro. T. M. Armstrong conducted the funeral service, after which the deceased was given a Masonic burial.

Mr. Grant was one of the best known citizens of the county and his death brings sorrow not only to the community in which he lived, but to Hampton and throughout Calhoun county. A good man and a worthy citizen has passed on.

Besides his wife, the deceased is survived by six children, three sons: Jim, Jeff and Buster; three daughters: Mrs. G. G. Fletcher, Mrs. Ellis Avant, and Miss Ruby Grant, all of the Artesian community.

July 18, 1957, Page 4, News From The Long Ago, April 4, 1928:

Abbot Goodwin

Abbott Goodwin, 28, former Hampton boy, died at his home in Detroit, Mich., last Wednesday, March 13, of pneumonia. The body was brought home for burial, arriving Sunday morning. The funeral was conducted Sunday afternoon by Rev. Lewis at the Bill Dunn cemetery.

Deceased is survived by his wife and baby; his father, Harris Goodwin, Sentinel, Okla., and one sister, Mrs. Harry Cotham, of Hampton.

July 25, 1957, p. 4, News From The Long Ago, Feb. 9, 1928

Mrs. Ray Watson

Mrs. Ray Watson died Wednesday morning, Feb. 1, after an illness of four weeks. Deceased was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hadnett of Thornton, and is survived by her husband, two small children, her parents, and several brothers and sisters.

July 25, 1957, p. 4, News from The Long Ago, Feb. 9, 1928

Death Claims **Mrs. Mattie Abbott**

On Saturday, Feb. 4, Mrs. Mattie Abbott passed to her final reward. She was born April 27, 1855. She was buried in the family cemetery at the old home place where she was born, the services being conducted by Rev. W. C. Lewis.

Mrs. Abbott is survived by one brother, Phil Dunn of Roy, N. Mex., three children, F. M. Abbott, C. I. Abbott and Mrs. C. N. Primm all of Hampton.

The Calhoun Herald and The Arkansaw Plaindealer, printed on Thursdays

March 19, 1964, (The Following obituary is reprinted by request from a 1907 issue of *The Arkansaw Plaindealer*):

Rev. J. D. James Gone To Rest.

Rev. J. D. James was born in the state of Tennessee, Oct. 12, 1839. Having grown to young manhood, went from there to Alabama, and from there to this county 19 years ago, where he continuously resided up to a few weeks ago, having sold out his interest in Hampton, moving to Warren, Bradley county, Ark., where he intended to spend the rest of his life on earth. Having returned to Hampton on business, was taken suddenly ill and died at the home of W. A. James, his son, on Saturday morning, Feb. 16, 1907. Brother James was twice married, first to Miss Adeline Whitmire. To this union were born ten children, four sons and six daughters, four of whom are dead. His second marriage was to Mrs. Amanda Smith, to this union was born one son. Truly a good and useful man has gone from our midst. He leaves behind a broken-hearted companion, seven children and a host of friends to mourn his death. Everybody that knew Brother James loved and revered him. He was called Brother James both by saint and sinner. He served as County Judge of Calhoun county for six years with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people.

His funeral was conducted in the presence of a large assembly of weeping relatives and friends, after which the Masonic fraternity took charge of the body and consigned it to the grave to await the resurrection morning. Our hearts go out in deepest sympathy for the bereaved family.

August 4, 1966, p. 8, News Of Long Ago, 25 Years Ago From the files of *The Arkansaw Plaindealer*, August 7, 1941:

Funeral services were conducted Tuesday afternoon in the C. M. Nettles home in Hampton for **John Robert Biggers**, 37, who died last Monday morning in Vicksburg, Miss., a former resident of Hampton. Burial was in Means Cemetery.

August 4, 1966, p. 8, News Of Long Ago, Five Years Ago From the files of the *Calhoun Herald*, August 3, 1961:

Funeral services were held on Sunday at Locust Bayou Baptist Church for **Henry Harrison DePriest**, aged 81, who died Saturday morning at his home. Burial was in Dunn Cemetery.

January 26, 1967, p. 2, News Of Long Ago, 25 Years Ago From the files of *The Arkansaw Plaindealer*, January 22, 1942:

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at Pickett Cemetery for **Mrs. Sally Tucker**, aged 78, a pioneer resident of Calhoun County who died Monday at the home of her son, R. E. (Bob) Tucker

February 23, 1967, News of Long Ago – The following article is from the permanent files of *The Arkansaw Plaindealer* and *The Calhoun Herald* - 25 Years Ago:

Mr. and Mrs. Wes Clarkston, who live several miles southwest of Hampton, have been notified by the War Department that their son, **Leonard Clarkston**, 20, has been killed in action in Singapore. He is the first Calhoun County soldier reported killed in the war zone.

Arkansas Marriage Records, 1837-1957

are now available online at

<http://pilot.FamilySearch.org>

Index and images are currently available for all counties except: Arkansas, Clark, Sebastian, Washington, White, Woodruff

EARLY DEATHS IN CROSS COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Submitted by Michelle Slabaugh
msslabaugh@yahoo.com

Michelle Slabaugh found the following list of death records in family papers on loan to the Cross County Museum & Archives in Wynne, Arkansas. She considers the list to be valuable because most of the deaths predate state issuance of death certificates. She submitted both a transcription and original images. She also has submitted the list to the Cross County Historical Society website at www.cchs182.org.

Seth K. Ross was a Justice of the Peace for Coldwater Township in Cross County circa 1900. His father was Griffin W. Ross whose journals also reside at the Cross County Museum. Since Griffin was in charge of the poor house, some deaths that occurred there are also included in this list. Copies of the original list are available for a small copy fee by contacting Cross County Museum & Archives at PO Box 943, Wynne, AR 72396 or emailing crossmuseum@sbcglobal.net.

Information compiled about the Ross family and the people who died have been posted to a family tree that Michelle maintains about Cross County Families on Rootsweb.com at <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=SHOW&db=cchs&recno=1797>

Applewhite, Lavenia, Sep 9, 1909, colored, wife of Shelby Applewhite died

Arnold, John, Aug 1911, Died

Burns, Carroll, Dec 23, 1893, Death reported in journal of Griffin W Ross, Keeper of Poor House. Buried at Poor House by G W Ross.

Catlett, Mrs. John, Mar 15, 1934, died suddenly

Cawood, Will, Aug 18, 1908, died

Cunningham, Jack, Mar 8, 1910, died buried at Akins Grave Yard

Cunningham, Lettie, Aug 15, 1910, died at Cherry Valley, Ark. Was buried at Akins grave yard

Damron, Joe, Aug 23, 1911, Died Hemature

Dunn, Cecil, Aug 4, 1908, Dr. Griffin patient

Earney, Tom, Mar, 1910, Died

- Fisk, A J, Jan 29, 1929, Inquest over the dead-body of A J Fisk who was found dead by a Mr. Jarvis on Jan. 25, 1929 about 5 or 6 miles east of Bay Village in Cold Water Township Cross County Arkansas. A jury of 17 citizens said he came to his death by exposure.
- Fletcher, J T, Mar 10, 1910, died, was buried at Bowers grave yard near Cherry Valley, Ark.
- Gann, Elsa, Sep 7, 1909, near Marvin, Ark
- Gann, baby girl, July 1910, John Gann's baby girl died was buried Akins grave yard
- Graves, Harry, Dec 23, 1910, died at his brother A G Graves
- Green, —, Aug 29, 1908, Mr. Frank Green's little girl died at John Sifford's saw mill (Dr. Kilgore patient) was buried Aug 30, 1908 near Hydrick
- Hale, Jim, July 11, 1909, of Prinedale, Ark. Died suddenly in Johnson County, Ark.
- Harding, Henry, May 6, 1910, Hung at J Foote farm Cross Co.
- Hydrick, Floy, Nov 1908, baby girl of Ollie and Minnie Tillery Hydrick
- Lawrence, — Aug 21, 1909, Section foreman struck by engine got killed on RR south of Cherry Valley, Ark.
- Legg, Jim, May 1910, of near Marvin died, Dr. Griffin of Vanndale was his physician, buried at Vanndale, Ark.
- Moncrief, Garland, Sep 7, 1909, baby died
- Perry, John, Jan 28, 1896, Death reported in journal of Griffin W Ross, Keeper of Poor House. Leg cut off, buried by G W Ross
- Pipkins, J B, May 1910, was buried at Akins grave yard Dr. J L Kilgore was his physician
- Smith, Lular, Apr 30, 1896, Death reported in journal of Griffin W Ross, Keeper of Poor House.
- Tyer, Sam, Nov 1908, old man Sam Tyer died
- Tyer, Jess, Nov 1908, of near Wynne, Ark formerly of Pleasant Hill neighborhood, son-in-law of Mr. Tip Bullard
- Woodard, baby, Feb 1909, Tom Woodard's baby died whooping cough

LETTERS AT THE POST OFFICE WASHINGTON, HEMPSTEAD COUNTY, ARKANSAS, 1843

Gloria Futrell

Remaining in the Post Office at Washington, Hempstead county, Arkansas, on the 30th of June, 1843 and if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

*[Transcribed from the Washington Telegraph, Vol. 4, No. 1,
Washington, Arkansas, July 19, 1843, page 3, col. 5]*

Anderson, Joseph	Blackwell, Jas.	Ferrell, Jno.
Andrews, Joseph	Bennett, Geo. A.	Field, Judge
Archer, James	Bolton, Wm. F.	Fert, Diana C.
Anderson, Solomon	Barnes, Davis	Garner, Jno. P.
Andrews, Wm. W.	Carrington, Robert	Gibson, William
Anderson, Mathis	Coates, Wm. M.	Gamblin, Thos.
Andrews, James	Carter, Wm. G.	Gray's admrs.
Andres, Nathaniel	Conway, Geo. - 2	Gilliam, Mrs. Mary
Adams, Sam L.	Cannon, Jno L.	E.
Apperson, Wm. P.	Cox, Jesse	Guest, Jno. C.
Black, Clarinda	Conway, Mary J.	Graham, Joseph
Beaty, Thomas	Conway, R. H.	Gosney, Richard
Bunch, James	Conway, J. D.	Giles, Jas. admrs.
Black, Jas. G.	Campbell, Jno.	Haukins, W. B.
Blackburn, Wm.	Cheatham, H.	Henderson, John
Barton, Wm. H.	Cleary, Jno. L.	Hines, L.
Bobo, William	Cox, Emeline A.	Hill, Tyra
Buzzard, Jacob	Clark, Benj.	Hunter, Andrew
Brittin, B. L. - 7	Curtis, Edmund	Hill, George
Brittin, N.	Custer, James	Henry, William
Brown, Wm.	Clerk of Hempstead	Hannah, Joel W.
Block & Son, A.	Co. - 2	Halton, Ez.
Boulden, Jno. L.	Dixon, R. W.	Hines, Willis
Baker, Jas. L.	Dougherty, J. R. - 2	Hayne, Jas. M.
Brattan, Adam	Draper, Jefferson	Harris, Wm. P.
Blevins, Dillon	Elliott, Saml. R.	Haines, Andrew
Blevins, Hugh A.	Finley, Jas. W. - 3	Hail, Wm. G.
Bell, Geo. H.	Finley & Oakley	Henderson, Jas. A.
Bradley, Gad	Floyd, Jas. B.	Heath, Abner

Henry, Thos. B.	Perrin, Samuel	Trammell, Nicholas -
Hoston, Geo. W.	Parker, H. S.	2
Hamner, W. C.	President Real	Trammell, James
Hill & Crabtree	Estate Bank	Tyree, Daniel
Harris, B. J.	Pearsall, James	Taylor, Henderson
Hartkoff, C.	Perdeu, Daniel	Varnell, Wm. M.
Irvin, Robert	Right, Benj.	Wood, Geo. W.
Jenkins, Nelson	Reed, D. C.	Wallace, Anderson
Johnson, Ed	Reed, Thomas - 2	White, Joseph R.
Jackson, Jesse	Rogers, A. L.	Wilson, Thomas F.
Jett, B. P.	Roach, Mr.	Wilson, John
Johnson, Edward	Royston, G. D.	Williams, Thomas
admr.	Roberts, Thomas	Word, Robert M.
Jones, I. N.	Reynolds, Thos. L.	White, Joseph
Johnson, W. B.	Rogers, Thomas K.	Weaver, Absolom
Kennedy, Charles - 2	Ragan, William	Weatherspoon, Wm.
Lachford, Wm.	Snider, John	Williams, R. P.
Lewis, Major A.	Scott, Thos. W. - 2	Whitfield, Francis
Leggett, I. N.	Stewart, Joseph	Woods, Jno. M. &
Lattimer, Mrs. Ann	Smith, Wm. L.	David
Lawrence, Wm.	Stuart, Wm. E.	Williams, Hardin
Moncrief, Sampson	Spears, John	Williams, Geo. D.
Moor, Saml.	Sheppard, William	Wyatt, Francis B.
Mitchell, A. B.	Stuart, Tilford	Wright, James
Moss, W. & M. - 2	Shook, Rev. J.	Wingfield, James
Moss & Mirick - 2	Sanderfer, Jno. B.	Woodson, Baker
Mirick, E.	Street, W. W.	Ward, Will & Co.
Morrison, Joshua	Scott, L. D.	Williams, Wm. M.
Mitchell, E. D. - 2	Sanders, Dr. R.	Walker & Cheatham
Mitchell, William	Sanders, Wm.	Watson, Wm. G.
Oakley & Finley	Sandlin, William - 2	Watson, F. P.
Owen, James M.	Shff of Hempstead	Wheat, Samuel C.
Pate, Jeremiah	Co.	
Preston, P. F.	Trimble & Green	

ROBERT L PHILLIPS, P.M.
Washington, July 4th, 1843

Arkansas Queries

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.

ADAMS – Seeking the names of the parents & wife of John Robert “Bob” Adams b c1824 TN. In 1880 he & family were in James Twp, Scott Co AR. His children were orphaned and lived in Sugar Grove, Logan Co AR, before moving to Oklahoma & California.

Bryan David Adams, 723 S. Oliphant St., Holdenville, OK 74848, bryadams@sbcglobal.net

BLISS – JENNINGS – Seeking information about Sarah Delila Bliss b 26 Feb 1850 in Floyd Co IN, d 23 Mar 1932 Hardy AR and parents Allen Clyde I Bliss and Susan Jennings and their ancestors. *Gene Snow*, 37 Atchinson Stage Rd., Clayton, CA 94517, gchlsnow@aol.com

BOUGHER – DAWSON – HARD – FIVECOATS – BURT – BATTENFIELD – Need information on these six families in Johnson, Pope, Mississippi, Lawrence and Madison counties in AR. *Susan Dawson*, 2432 Blake St., San Bernardino, CA 92407

BRANTLEY – Seeking information on Michael Joel Brantley b Mar 1865 Plain Dealing, LA, d 6 Jan 1924 Lafayette Co AR. Married Anne C Price 28 Jan 1892 in Lafayette Co AR. Annie C was born Aug 1873 AR and died 24 Nov 1941 in Dallas TX. I was told he was run over by a wagon or car and was bedfast for a long time before his death. I would like more information on what happened. His father Farm or Tom Brantley b 1826 Greene Co AR, married Patience Fletcher on 15 Oct 1851 Union Co AR. Patience was born 1834 MS. Michael Joel had a twin sister Mary C Brantley, married Benjamin F Cook on 26 Dec 1880 Columbia Co AR. Annie C. Price’s father was T R Price of AR. Michael Joel & Annie C are buried in Shiloh Cemetery, Buckner, Lafayette Co AR. *Mike Brantley*, 504 Crestview Dr., Seagoville, TX 75159, gwynda@att.net

CANNON – KENT – Any information on the following would be helpful: Erby Cannon, supposedly half Cherokee, born in GA c. 1821. The 1880 census showed him living in Garland Co AR, Hot Springs area. His wife, Rebecca, was born c. 1837 in AL. His dau, Julia A. Cannon b May 1863,

married Horatio Kent. I need their marriage license. In the 1900 census, they were in Jackson Twp, Little River Co AR. **Ellen Bonham**, 447 Leona Dr., Denver, CO 80221-4406

CANNON – I am looking for a marriage record of Susan Cannon born about 1869 in Texas, and Cecil C Allen b 1867 Franklin Co IL. I believe the marriage was in Arkansas between 1885 and 1894. Susan was listed in the 1880 US census for Lee, Garland Co AR at age 11 in the family of Erby Cannon age 59, Rebecca Cannon age 43, Alice Cannon age 21, Robert Cannon age 16, Allen E Cannon age 12, Susan Cannon age 11, Lucy Cannon age 9, Jane Cannon age 8, Mary Cannon age 6 and Charles Cannon age 3. This is the only Susan Cannon that I have found in the Arkansas or Southern Illinois census that would be near the correct age. Susan and Cecil Allen had two children, Lemuel C Allen b 20 Nov 1893 and Charles b abt 1894. Susan died and Cecil brought the two small boys back to Franklin Co IL and the two boys were raised by different families in Franklin. I found Cecil C Allen living in Belleville, IL in the 1900 US census as a boarder. Cecil moved to Williamson County after 1900 and died in Franklin Co IL in 1945. I was told that the Allen family may have lived in the Texarkana area. I have called the County Clerks in the following counties in the Texarkana area which did not have any record of the Allen and Cannon marriage: Columbia, Miller, Lafayette, Nevada, Hempstead, and Little River. I have also made contact through the internet with Garland Co which did not have any record of the marriage. I will appreciate any help that you can give me. **Robert D. Walker**, RR#2 Box 128B, Cisne, IL 62823-9610, rwalker@wabas.net

CRAWFORD – ELLEN – COLE – RATCLIFF – SWAFFORD – SMITH – ASCOL – MOORE – Researching Crawford, Ellen & Cole families of Union Co AR; Ratcliff, Swafford & Smith families of Saline & Jefferson Co AR; Ascol family of Cleveland Co AR; and Moore family of Cleveland Co AR. Thank you for your response.

Marilyn Smith Ellen, PO Box 10460, El Dorado, AR 71730, MarilynSEllen@gmail.com

FAIRCHILD – Seeking leads to primary documents linking George Washington Fairchild (1849-1916), buried Ouachita Co AR, to his parents, Melissa Jane Caruthers (b abt 1833, Clark Co AR) who m 1849 Robert Thomas Fairchild of Hempstead and Ouachita counties.

Patricia P. Tlapak, 2727 N. Colfax Circle, Plano, TX 75075, pat3000@verizon.net

HENRY – Seeking male descendants of William Henry b 1804 Botetourt Co VA, d 1875 Grand Glaize, Jackson Co AR. *Carolyn Anderson*, 5607 Dogwood Dr., Lincoln, NE 68516, cca44@aol.com, 402-421-1402

HICKS – Looking for information on an African American Hicks family in Conway Co AR 1890 to 1950. Hannah Hicks, widow of Abraham Hicks and widow of Hampton Walker. *Deborah L. Hicks*, 6706 Fairfield Dr., Little Rock, AR 72209, hicksgd@aol.com

HIETT – Looking for any information on T T Hiett's family; they were in Fulton Co AR in 1870, then they drop off the books. T T was married twice, America died between 1850-1870 location unknown, he then married Amanda. I have heard the last name was changed but no proof. *Pamela Coleman*, PO Box 879, Marcola, OR 97454, pecoleman49@aol.com

HILL – JOHNSTON – I need information on Marcus "Bud" Hill and Joseph Lemuel Johnston, Howard Co AR. Also researching Weatherford, Tankersley, Couch, Chaddic families. *Margie Weatherford Hill*, 5458 Sunshine Rd., Pearcy, AR 71964-9744, mwh14@sbcglobal.net

LEE – ENNIS – EVANS – PIERSON – WHITE – FRIDDLE – RUSSELL – SADLER – I would like to have a picture of William and Dicey (Ennis) Lee; Jacob and Janatta (Evans) Pierson; George W and Martha (Pierson) White; and John L and Emeline (Friddle) Russell, of the Logan Co AR area and any of the children of these families. *Bill Hanks*, 1217 W. 3rd St., Little Rock, AR 72201-1903

LITTLETON – Need parentage & siblings of Eli Littleton. He was in Washington & Franklin Co AR from 1836 to 1875, b 1792-1793 GA, d 18 Sep 1875 Franklin Co AR, m Eda Hughes 3 Dec 1818 Union Co IL. *Yvonne Gilbreath*, 3105 Glendale St., Monroe, MI 48162, ygilbre@yahoo.com

McCOLLUM – Information wanted about John B and Mary McCollum who lived in Old Austin, Lonoke Co AR area in late 1800s. Mary was born 17 Apr 1857 in TN. *Billie J. Dougherty*, blisdou@aol.com

McLIN – MACKLIN – MACLIN – Seeking info on any McLin, Macklin, or Maclin living in Arkansas in 1850-1870s.

Nadean Riley Bell, 1522 Bunker Hill Court, Van Buren, AR 72956, jchatbleu@cox.net

MOORE – I would like to hear from anyone researching or who knows anything about the Alfred B Moore family. He was listed by initials A B in 1860 Marion Co AR census. Would also like any information about his murder there in ca. 1866. **Helen McMindes**, 5201 Stagecoach Rd. #25, Little Rock, AR 72204, calark@comcast.net

SCOTT – HOWELL – LOGAN – JAMISON – Interested in Scott, Howell & Logan families in Pope Co AR and in Logan & Jamison families in Johnson Co AR. **Lynne Scott-Drennan**, 137 Rambling Dr., Folsom, CA 95630, amandascott@worldnet.att.net

SEVAOR – Wasa Sevaor family, Margaret P, Matilda, Mary Jane, Sarah A. All died in Sebastian Co AR. **Alma Costello**, 19488 Baker Rd., Bend, OR 97702, jcostello@comtronic.com

TERRY – Looking for gravesite of: Joseph B Terry (c1823-c1885) & Joanna Parker Terry b c1835. Their last known residence was Caroline Twp, Lonoke Co AR. Also need gravesite of his parents John Terry who was buried in TN, Sarah May Terry (c1806-Sep 1863) last known residence Prairie Co AR, and their parents. **Becky Sitton**, 1505 Wewoka, North Little Rock, AR 72116, beckysitton@sbcglobal.net

TURNER – BUCK – Seeking descendants of Jesse J. Turner and Malvina Buck m 1855 Shelby Co TN. Living in Prairie Twp, Pulaski Co AR in 1870. Children included George, William, Fannie (Frances), Charles, Mary. **Bob Edwards**, 300 Lake Ridge Dr, Russellville, AR 72802, bobandcarolyn@suddenlink.net

WESTMORELAND – Elizabeth “Betsy” Westmoreland, b 1798 NC, died after 1860 census, probably Madison Co, AR. Known children: Wilburn, Bethire, David. Husband probably Joseph. Did he come with them to AR or die in TN? When did Elizabeth die? Any info about this family welcome. **Angela Jacobs Mainwaring**, 32 Troon Trail, Durango, CO 81301-3754, amain2@bresnan.net

WINCHESTER – Robertson Winchester b 8 Oct 1811 TN, d 7 Mar 1886 in Sebastian Co AR, married Judith Russell. **Alma Costello**, 19488 Baker Rd., Bend, OR 97702, jcostello@comtronic.com

Book Review

Chickasaw by Blood Enrollment Cards 1898-1914, Volume II. Transcribed by Jeff Bowen. Clearfield Company, part of Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 2010. 238 pages include index. Glossy paper cover. Order from www.genealogical.com

Mr. Bowen continues to provide a great service to researchers of native Americans in another of his series of books transcribing the information and indexing the names recorded on the 1898-1914 enrollment cards, sometimes called census cards. He describes them as pre-printed cards or loose sheets of paper labeled "Chickasaw Nation. Chickasaw Roll (Not Including Freedmen) with Residence County." The cards transcribed in this volume can be found on National Archives microfilm series M-1186: Roll 67, 1-622 and Roll 68, 663-1424. These are part of Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Record Group (RG) 75 and are housed in the Archives Branch of the Federal Archives and Records Center at Fort Worth, Texas.

Following Mr. Bowen's informative introduction is printed NARA's description and explanation of "Enrollment Cards for the Five Civilized Tribes 1898-1914" from *American Indians Catalogue*, p. 41, which is very helpful to the researcher as well.

The transcriber has made an effort to duplicate the card as much as possible in light of space limitation, so the information is presented in a chart, somewhat in the card format. No card numbers were recorded in the provided field on any of the cards. The other information fields include residence, post office, name, relationship to person named first, age, sex, blood, and year, county, and page of tribal enrollment. Also included is tribal enrollment of parents including name, year of enrollment, and county of each of those. County may denote non-citizen, ethnicity, or Chickasaw Roll besides actual county such as Pontotoc, Tishomingo, or Pickens. Below each "card" in this volume the transcriber has included other information such as Dawes roll number, other name listings, transfers to other cards, birth and death dates, listings on payrolls, doubtful spouses or spouses in other tribes, and marriage license and certificate on file.

The index, which lists surnames with given names, as well as Indian names, is in large print and can be easily scanned, making the book very usable.

Susan Boyle

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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.

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