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*On the Cover:* Sisters Ida Jane Glanton Edwards (left) and Mary Elizabeth Glanton Roper (ca. 1900). Ida received the Glanton-Edwards Bible in 1898 as a Christmas gift from her mother, Martha Marinda Glanton. See the article on page 81.

# The ARKANSAS FAMILY HISTORIAN

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## Editor's Notes

The editorial board of this journal is appreciative of the members of this society who have submitted articles to be printed in *The Arkansas Family Historian*. When we share genealogical and historical research in this way, while explaining analysis of data and use of records, everyone benefits. The reader learns and the writer preserves his research.

Bob Edwards of Russellville is sharing a Glanton family Bible record from his father's side and an interesting family puzzle that goes with it. His annotations make names in the Bible come alive for us as real people.

Bill Smith deciphered a puzzle appearing on a gravestone and shares his research and thought process to conclude his treatment of the Miller Family Graveyard begun in the March issue.

Roy Wilson of Sheridan has from a young age been fascinated by the tales of his ancestors and presents one here concerning an ugly post-Civil War event that occurred in northeastern Dallas County. Like many events of that time period, it generated many family stories but there is little hard documentation of most of them.

The hanging of Jeremiah Earnest was another event resulting from local reactions to civil war. Accurate or not, the newspaper article describing the event is an example of the federal government publicizing its resolution to the problem. We would call it political spin.

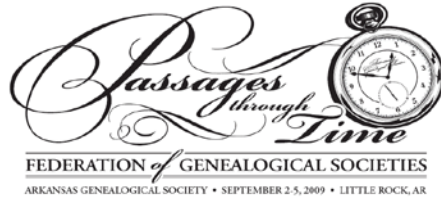
Few of us have been untouched by an experience of a child separated from his birth family. Marilyn Sickel shares with us a heartwarming story of family found, the coincidence that jumpstarted the search, and the efforts it took on two fronts to achieve the end result.

Continued here are voter lists that name resident males allowed to vote in four additional precincts of Columbia County in 1867 when the state was under Reconstruction.

Notices of divorce cases filed in Union County and Clark County in the 1840s were printed in the *Washington Telegraph* published in Hempstead County and two transcriptions are included here.

A family that settled in what would become Cross County wrote the names and birth dates of their slaves in their family Bible, thus leaving first hand evidence of otherwise difficult to document pre-1870 African Americans. The final article recognizes a Revolutionary War veteran buried in Arkansas. Four Arkansas Ancestry Certificate application lineages, member queries, and three book reviews round out this issue.

*Susan Gardner Boyle*



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## GLANTON-EDWARDS FAMILY BIBLE ENTRIES

*Robert R. Edwards*  
*bobandcarolyn@suddenlink.net*

The primary information in this article was recorded in a Bible owned by my grandmother, Ida Jane Glanton Edwards, from 1898 until her death in 1966. One of the entries reports that the Bible was “Bought by M M Glanton Dec. the 25, 1898. Presented to I J Edwards. A Mothers [*sic*] gift to her daughter.” Another entry identifies M. M. Glanton as Martha Marinda Glanton. Following my grandmother’s death, her Bible was owned by Kary T. Edwards, her youngest son, until his death in 1991. It is now in the possession of one of my cousins. I transcribed the information in 1966 and photocopied it in 1991.

In addition to events that occurred after the Bible’s 1898 purchase, some earlier Glanton family births and the marriage of Martha Marinda Glanton’s parents, William T. Glanton and Mary Jane Hollingsworth, were recorded, apparently by Martha. The earliest date for a recorded event is the birth of William T. Glanton on 21 October 1817. The 17 April 1898 marriage of Martha’s daughter, Ida Jane Glanton, to William W. Edwards in Calhoun, Georgia, is recorded on a preprinted form page in the same handwriting as the earlier events.

Most of the entries subsequent to the Bible’s 1898 receipt by Ida Jane Glanton Edwards appear to be written in her hand and are concerned largely with the births of her eight children, some of their marriages, and the births of her first seven grandchildren. The deaths of her mother, Martha Marinda Glanton; her parents-in-law, W. C. and Senthey Elizziebeath Edwards; and a son-in-law, C. C. Pearson, are also recorded. There is another entry that mentions Ida’s separation from her husband, William W. Edwards, in Little Rock, Arkansas, 6 June 1922.

Ida’s personal recording of family events discontinues with the marriage of her seventh child, Ira Lawrence Edwards, to M. (Mary) Louise Glenn 18 January 1936. The entries for the six recorded marriages among Ida’s eight children indicate that all occurred in Arkansas, beginning in 1919. Excepting her own 1898 marriage in Calhoun, Georgia, these are the first entries that include locations.

A twenty-two-year gap in the entries ends with the 8 August 1958 death of Ida’s daughter, Vada Inez Edwards Willfong. I wrote that entry at my grandmother’s request. The final entry records my grandmother

Ida's death 15 January 1966 and was written by my mother, Mary Louise Glenn Edwards.

None of the Bible entries for the pre-1898 period (and a minority of the subsequent ones) include the locations of the recorded events. Also, except for marriages, few of the entries identify family relationships. Additional research has provided complementary information about persons identified in the Bible, which is discussed after the list of entries. All these persons are now deceased, except one of Ida's grandchildren, whose identity and birth date are omitted for privacy protection.

### **List of Bible Entries**

#### **Entry on Preprinted Form in Bible**

THIS CERTIFIES THAT THE RITE OF HOLY MATRIMONY WAS CELEBRATED BETWEEN William W. Edwards of Ga. and I J Glanton of Ga. was married on April the 17, 1898 at Calhoun, Ga. by Re[ve]rent James Harkins.

Witness: J. E. Hollingsworth

E. B. Edwards

#### **Marriages**

William T. Glanton and Mary Jane Hollingsworth was married January the 27, 1842

Mattie Edwards was married to C C Pearson in Garland Co., Ark. May 19, 1919, Hot Springs, Ark.

Marvin Edwards was married July 8, 1923 to Ellon Kelly of Cedar Glades, Arkansas

Vada Inez Edwards was married to W. M. Willfong January 14, 1925 at Little Rock, Ark.

Alta Mae Edwards was married to Lee Roy Lemmer Dec. 21, 1927 at Little Rock, Ark.

Edmon C. Edwards was married to Rose Lee Kelly August 1929 Cedar Glades, Ark.

Ira Lawrence Edwards was married to M. Louise Glenn January 18, 1936, Little Rock, Ark.



"WHAT GOD HATH JOINED TOGETHER, LET NOT MAN PUT ASUNDER."



This Certifies

THAT THE RITE OF

HOLY MATRIMONY

WAS CELEBRATED BETWEEN

William W Edwards of Ga

and J D Glanton of Ga

on April the 17 1898 at Calhoun Ga

by Reverent James Hopkins

J E Hallingsworth

Witness:

E D Edwards

**Births**

William T. Glanton was born October the 21, 1817

Mary J. Glanton the wife of W. T. Glanton was born May the 27, 1821

Jhonathon Weaver Glanton was born October the 13, 1842

Martha Marinda Glanton was born November the 12, 1843

Francis Marion Glanton was born April the 3, 1845

James Henry Dibble Glanton was born July the 31, 1846

William Allby [?] Glanton was born October the 1, 1848

John [?] Franklin Glanton was born April the 27, 1850

Mary E. Glanton was born in the year of our lord September the 28, 1866

Dora L. Glanton was born in the year of our lord May the 27, 1871

W W Edwards was born August the 3 in the year of our lord 1872

Ida J Edwards the wife of W W Edwards was born in the year of our lord 1880 May the 12

W J Edwards was born January the 14 in the year of our lord 1899

M E Edwards was born January the 28 in the year of our lord 1901

M L Edwards was born January the 23, 1904

E C Edwards was born June the 17 in the year of our lord 1906

V I Edwards was born November the 16 in the year of our lord 1908

A M Edwards was born in the year of our lord December the 11, 1911

I L Edwards was born in the year of our lord June the 18, 1914

K T Edwards was born April 15, 1918

Gladys Pearson was born June 4, 1920

Conley J. W. Pearson was born March 20, 1922

Ida Gertrude Pearson was born January 17, 1924

John Wesley Edwards was born August 4, 1924

William Marion Willfong, Jr. was born October 13, 1925

Emma L. Pearson was born March 1, 1926

[Identity and birth date of one living grandchild omitted for privacy]



FAMILY OF WILLIAM WESLEY AND IDA JANE GLANTON EDWARDS (CA. 1915): BACK ROW, L-R: WILLIAM, IDA, IRA LAWRENCE (INFANT), MATTIE ELIZABETH, WILLIAM JASPER. FRONT ROW, L-R: MARVIN LEE, ALTA MAE, VADA INEZ, EDMON CLAYTON.

## Deaths

Senthey Elizziebeath Edwards the wife of W C Edwards died April the 23, 1914. Age 72. She was the Mother of W W Edwards

W C Edwards died October the 29, 1915. Age 80

C. C. Pearson died May 5, 1926

Mrs M M Glanton died May 1, 1931.  
Age 87. She was the mother of Mrs. Ida  
Edwards

August 8, 1958, Vada Inez Edwards  
Willfong died in her Mother's home in  
Little Rock. Age 49

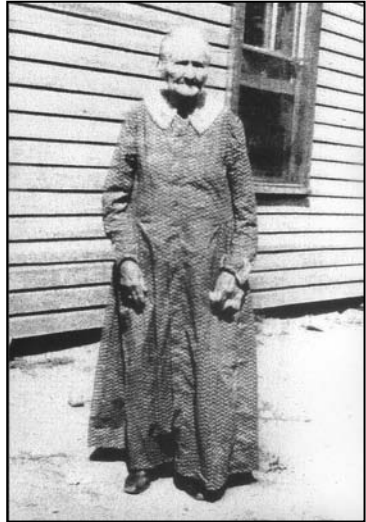
Ida Jane Edwards died Jan. 15, 1966

### **Additional Entries Inside Bible's Cover**

Bought by M M Glanton Dec. the 25,  
1898

Presented to I J Edwards. A Mothers  
gift to her daughter

W W Edwards and Wife separated June  
6, 1922 in Little Rock, Ark.



MARTHA MARINDA GLANTON (CA. 1925) PURCHASED THE BIBLE IN 1898 AS A GIFT FOR HER DAUGHTER, IDA JANE GLANTON EDWARDS.

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## **Complementary Information from Other Sources**

Most (possibly all) of the Glantons identified in the Bible entries with 1842-1850 birth dates are children of William T. Glanton and Mary Jane Hollingsworth. They were born in Georgia.<sup>1</sup> Mary E. Glanton (b. 28 September 1866) and Dora L. Glanton (b. 27 May 1871) are the children of Martha Marinda Glanton, as is Ida Jane Edwards (nee Glanton, b. 12 May 1880). The 1880 U.S. census records that Mary and Dora's (unidentified) father was born in Georgia and Ida's (also unidentified) father in Tennessee. Mary and Dora were born in Georgia and Ida in Alabama.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> M. J. Glanton household, 1860 U.S. census, Upson County, Georgia, population schedule, 357<sup>th</sup> District, Georgia Militia, Double Bridges post office, page 575, dwelling 294, family 268; National Archives [hereafter NA] microfilm M653, roll 139.

<sup>2</sup> Martha M. Glanton household, 1880 U.S. census, Etowah County, Alabama, population schedule, town of Gadsden, enumeration district [hereafter ED] 70, sheets 372A & 372B, dwelling 146, family 156, NA microfilm T9, roll 13.

William Wesley Edwards, husband of Ida Jane Glanton, is the son of W. C. (William Clayton) and Senthey Elizziebeath Edwards, whose deaths are recorded in the Bible. Senthey's maiden name is unknown. William Wesley Edwards and both his parents were born in Georgia.<sup>3</sup> The Edwards births recorded between 1899 and 1918 are the children of William Wesley Edwards and Ida Jane Glanton. W. J. (William Jasper), M. E. (Mattie Elizabeth), and M. L. (Marvin Lee) Edwards were born in Georgia.<sup>4</sup> Four of the Edwards children, E. C. (Edmon Clayton), V. I. (Vada Inez), A. M. (Alta Mae), and I. L. (Ira Lawrence) were born in Alabama; the youngest child, K. T. (Kary Tollison) Edwards was born in Arkansas.<sup>5</sup>

The births of Ira Lawrence Edwards (18 June 1914 in Alabama) and Kary Tollison Edwards (15 April 1918 in Arkansas) place the family's move to Arkansas between those dates. Martha Marinda Glanton, mother of Ida Jane Glanton Edwards, was living with the family and moved with it. The U.S. census recorded Martha in the household in Gadsden, Etowah County, Alabama, in 1910,<sup>6</sup> and in Benton, Saline County, Arkansas, in 1920.<sup>7</sup> She died 1 May 1931 in Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas.<sup>8</sup>

The births recorded from 1920 to 1926 are grandchildren of William Wesley Edwards and Ida Jane Glanton Edwards. These all occurred in Arkansas.<sup>9</sup> William Wesley Edwards died 29 September 1942 in Amity,

---

<sup>3</sup> William Edwards household, 1880 census, Etowah County, Alabama, population schedule, town of Gadsden and Turkey Town, ED 66, sheet 327B, dwelling 120, family 121, NA microfilm T9, roll 13.

<sup>4</sup> Will Edwards household, 1910 U.S. census, Etowah County, Alabama, population schedule, town of Gadsden, Precinct 1, ED 57, p. 37A, dwelling 534, family 565, NA microfilm T624, roll 13.

<sup>5</sup> William Edwards household, 1920 U.S. census, Saline County, Arkansas, population schedule, town of Benton, ED 189, sheet 11A, dwelling 188, family 201, NA microfilm T625, roll 78.

<sup>6</sup> Will Edwards household, 1910 U.S. census, Etowah County, Alabama, population schedule, ED 57, p. 37A, dwelling 534, family 565.

<sup>7</sup> William W. Edwards household, 1920 U.S. census, Saline County, Arkansas, population schedule, ED 189, sheet 11A, dwelling 188, family 201.

<sup>8</sup> Martha M. Glanton, death certificate no. 1096 (1931), Arkansas Department of Health, Little Rock.

<sup>9</sup> Interview, Mary Louise (Glenn) Edwards (Mrs. Ira L. Edwards, 705 W. Braden Street, Jacksonville, AR 72076) by author, 30 March 1990. Record held by author. Mrs. Edwards is now deceased.

Clark County, Arkansas.<sup>10</sup> Ida Jane Glanton Edwards died 15 January 1966 in Jacksonville, Pulaski County, Arkansas.<sup>11</sup> She was survived by six children, one sister, thirty grandchildren, forty great-grandchildren, and one great-great grandchild.<sup>12</sup>

Neither I nor any other Glanton family researcher with whom I am acquainted has identified the father(s) of Martha Marinda Glanton's children or have any explanation why the children were given her maiden name. The entry for Martha's spouse on her 1931 death certificate, using information provided by her daughter Ida, is recorded as "Don't Know".<sup>13</sup> This indicates Ida may not have known the identity of her own father. The father(s)' exclusion from the family Bible entries and Ida's apparent lack of knowledge about their identities suggest that Martha may not have wanted them to be remembered and hadn't discussed them with her children. No husband is identified in any of the U.S. censuses in which she is recorded. The 1967 death certificate of another of Martha's daughters, Mary Elizabeth Glanton Roper (whose 1866 birth is recorded in the Bible), identifies her mother as Martha Glanton and her father as Foster Glanton,<sup>14</sup> but no known Glanton researcher has found any other mention of a man with that name.

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<sup>10</sup> W. W. Edwards obituary, *Hot Springs New Era*, Hot Springs, Arkansas, 30 September 1942, page 3, column 2.

<sup>11</sup> Ida Glanton Edwards, death certificate no. 01051 (1966), Arkansas Department of Health, Little Rock.

<sup>12</sup> Ida Edwards obituary, *Arkansas Gazette*, Little Rock, Arkansas, 17 January 1966, page 6B, column 1.

<sup>13</sup> Martha M. Glanton, Arkansas state death certificate 1096 (1931).

<sup>14</sup> Mary Elizabeth Roper, death certificate no. 2922 (1967), Alabama Department of Public Health, Montgomery.

**MILLER FAMILY GRAVEYARD BY HOG TUSK CREEK IN  
MORO, LEE COUNTY, ARKANSAS  
&  
A BRAINTEASER ON A GRAVESTONE**

*William Ramer Smith, Ph.D.*

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**PART II – THE BRAINTEASER**

A young married couple by the name of Youngblood lived in the town of Moro in Lee County, Arkansas, for a brief time during the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The woman died there at a young age, and perhaps her husband did as well. Almost certainly the young woman was Sybillia E. (Morrison) Youngblood, whose family moved to Moro from Pontotoc County, Mississippi, around 1867. I believe that Sybillia's husband's name was C. J. Youngblood, although his full name remains unknown. In any case, I will continue to refer to him by those initials for purposes of telling the following story, which actually is not dependent upon their identities and focuses entirely on what is written on this young woman's gravestone.

Sybillia is buried in the abandoned Miller family graveyard on the banks of Hog Tusk Creek in Moro, and inscribed on her marker are thirteen cryptic letters of the alphabet. For some years these letters have puzzled those of us who knew of them. No one that I know of has been able to decipher the meaning of these letters—that is, until now.

The photo shown on the next page is of the top portion of Sybillia's marker. It was clipped from a larger, color photo taken during a survey of the graveyard in 2005. The original photo, which is posted on the Internet,<sup>1</sup> shows the two largest pieces of the broken stone and illustrates the overall design of this type of marker.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Paige Achord, Jane Hartley, et al., "Miller Cemetery," Lee Co., Arkansas RootsWeb site accessed 28 Feb 2008 at <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~arlee2/millercemetery.htm>>. Photo reproduced by permission of Jane Hartley.

<sup>2</sup> Jesse L. Farber, "Early American Gravestones," American Antiquarian Society, 2003, accessed 20 Mar 2008 at <<http://www.davidrumsey.com/farber/Early American Gravestones.pdf>>. Farber states that the narrow top portion of such a stone is called a

Besides being broken, the stone is badly deteriorated, and looking at the photo on the Internet one can see how faint many of the letters and other symbols are. To make the letters stand out clearly here, I have airbrushed them in black (on the photo, not on the stone).



The letters do not spell anything, but obviously they stand for something. The challenge, of course, is to find a way of reading the letters that leads to understanding what they mean. As it turns out, most of the letters form what is known as an “initialism.” This is an intuitively obvious possibility when one learns that an initialism is simply an abbreviation formed from the first letters of words that make up a term or phrase.<sup>3</sup>

Nine of the thirteen letters are arranged in a circle, and while it is difficult to see in the photo, these nine letters are themselves encircled inside and outside by twisted cords or vines. Some experts interpret this as depicting a laurel crown, which is sometimes seen on old gravestones

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Tympanum, and it extends above a wider, rectangular bottom called the Tablet. This design made the stone appear to have shoulders, a shape meant to suggest the headboard of a bed or a portal through which a soul must pass to enter eternity. I mention this in case you think the two pieces don't match because of their differing widths. This design probably weakens a stone at the shoulders, which may be why it broke there.

<sup>3</sup> Initialisms” are related to “acronyms.” But unlike their classier acronym cousins, such as “RAM” (Random Access Memory) or “MADD” (Mothers Against Drunk Driving), initialisms are difficult to pronounce. As examples, two familiar initialisms are “IRS” and “YMCA,” neither of which can be pronounced easily as words, so we spell out the letters one by one. Though most acronyms and initialisms are made up of no more than six letters, there is no stated limit, and initialisms in particular can be quite long. As we will see later, nine of the thirteen letters on the Youngblood marker constitute an initialism, and even though the four that remain probably do not, herein I will refer to all thirteen using that term.



and is said to stand for “glory of life after death” or “spiritual victory.”<sup>4</sup> Each of the nine letters is separated by a jewel or star (not highlighted in the photo), which means that this is a jeweled or starry crown, often described colloquially as worn by persons who have passed into their heavenly glory or reward. Arranged in the center of the crown are four additional letters in a diamond-like pattern.

The 1880 mortality schedule listed this woman as being married at the time of her death, implying that her husband still was living at that time.<sup>5</sup> That being the case, we can reasonably assume that it was C. J. Youngblood himself who told the stone carver what to inscribe on his wife’s marker. Thus, the question that concerns us has to do with what C. J. was trying to say about his wife in this unusual and perhaps one-of-a-kind inscription.

In early 2008, I ran across a book on cemetery research written by Sharon Carmack of Salt Lake City, who has written a number of guidebooks on various subjects in genealogy.<sup>6</sup> I found nothing in her book that might help me interpret the letters, so I contacted Sharon and asked her to look at the photo of the marker and give me her opinion as to what they might be. Sharon told me that she had seen similar groupings of letters on other markers but had not had much luck interpreting them. She went on to say that she suspected that such sets of characters might sometimes be the first letters of words in a Bible verse, adding that she had nothing concrete on which to base that idea.

I had given the Bible-verse idea some thought on several occasions prior to speaking with Sharon, but it had been a long time since my Sunday School days, and I figured it would be like trying to find a needle in a haystack to leaf through the Bible looking for a passage that might fit these letters. Still, her words encouraged me to again pursue this line

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<sup>4</sup> Farber, “Early American Gravestones.”

<sup>5</sup> 1880 U.S. Census Mortality Schedule, Arkansas, Lee County, Hampton Township; Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. Accessed online 27 Feb 2008 at <http://www.ancestry.com> where it is referenced as MORT.6: 1.

<sup>6</sup> Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, *Your Guide to Cemetery Research*, Cincinnati: Betterway, 2002. Mrs. Carmack is a Certified Genealogist and editor of Betterway genealogy books. She is an owner of Warren, Carmack & Associates of Salt Lake City. 27 Feb 2008 <http://www.sharoncarmack.com>.

of thinking. In so doing I believe I now have found the solution to the riddle and to what C. J. Youngblood was trying to tell us about his late wife. In the paragraphs that follow, I will explain my approach and tell you what I believe the letters mean.

### First Part of the Solution: the Letters in the Crown

While thinking about the Bible verse idea and trying to come up with some relatively easy way to pursue it, I happened to remember that several years ago I had seen electronically-searchable Bibles on the Internet. On the premise that one of these Bibles might be useful in this particular situation, I decided to find one again. A quick review of the publication timelines of various Bible versions indicated that the King James Version (KJV) probably was the only one easily available to her husband at the time of Sybillia's death in 1879. So I probably needed a KJV, and I located a digital copy online that was fully searchable.<sup>7</sup>

In order to begin work on the problem I had to formulate some assumptions and guesses as to what the letters in the initialism *might* mean. From the dim circle of letters on the marker I chose several sequential pairs of letters that I could read more easily than others, and I tried to formulate guesses as to what words these pairs of letters might stand for. I tried searching the digital Bible looking for sequentially matching words, but I failed to come up with anything useful because each search produced either too many results or no results at all.

Thus, I changed my approach somewhat by making the assumption that the letter at the 12 o'clock position on the stone marker—the "F"—stood for the first word of the verse. Fortunately, both that letter and the next one clockwise from it—the "N"—were easy to read on the stone. So I tried to think of pairs of words beginning with "F" and followed by "N" that could be the first two words of Bible verses. Almost immediately it occurred to me that those two letters might stand for the

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<sup>7</sup> *Holy Bible: King James Version*, Electronic Text Center, University of Virginia Library, accessed 27 Feb 2008 at <<http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/kjv.browse.html>>.

words “Fear Not,” which seemed to me to be an intuitively sensible phrase to find on a grave marker.

In my first try at searching for those words I came up with thirty-two matches in the Bible, which still was too many for me to want to read. I felt I needed to narrow the search some more, but I could not come up with a guess as to what the third word might be. So, in hopes that this search engine would handle parts of words (some will not), I decided to add the third letter by itself to the search string. I was not exactly sure about the identity of the third letter, which was not as easy to read on the weathered stone as were the “F” and “N,” but I thought it probably was a “D.” So I entered a search string using my two guessed-at words and the single third initial—“Fear Not D”—and I hit *Enter*.

Eureka!! Up popped a single passage. It was a verse from the Gospel of John, Chapter 12, verse 15, which describes Jesus entering the city of Jerusalem riding on a donkey:

***"Fear Not, Daughter Of Zion; Behold, Thy King Cometh, (sitting on an ass's colt.)"***

It appeared very likely that this was the correct verse.<sup>8</sup> Thus, using the Internet, it had taken about five minutes to solve the largest part of an

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<sup>8</sup> In many versions of the English Bible, to include the King James Version first published in 1611, spelling of the Hebrew word “Zion” in the Old Testament changes to “Sion” in the New Testament. This variation also appears in the digital copy I used, where the verse in John’s Gospel actually reads “Daughter of Sion.” This inconsistency in spelling likely came about long ago as each Testament was rendered into other languages through “transliteration,” or the practice of transcribing a character or word written in one writing system into that of another writing system. Not the same thing as “translation,” transliteration is akin to trying to substitute English words or letters for Chinese characters, the two of which have nothing in common. The Old and New Testaments originated separately in unrelated languages and writing systems, so the respective transliterations created disparities one to the other. However, this particular verse, John 12:15 of the New Testament, refers back to specific Old Testament prophesies concerning the arrival of a Messiah in Jerusalem, or “Zion,” such as that found in Zechariah 9:9. So the word has essentially the same meaning in both places, regardless of spelling. In fact, in some later versions of the Bible, to include some editions of the KJV, the spelling was changed to be uniformly “Zion” throughout the Bible.

initialism that I had puzzled over for at least that many years. However, I still did not have a solution for the remaining four letters, and they posed more of a problem.

### Second Part of the Solution: the Four Letters in the Center

The letters in the center also were a little hard to read, and being that there were only four, there was not as much data to work with as in the outer circle. The letters were arranged like a baseball diamond, and they appeared to me to be “A P M Y,” with “A” at home plate, “P” at first base, “Y” at second, and “M” at third. My feeling was that they very likely stood for words that continued or complemented the “Daughter of Zion” concept from John’s Gospel, so I performed a search on that particular phrase to see what I might find out about it.

Several quite different possibilities came up, but one notion that seemed to fit better than others was that the letters might have to do with a treatise entitled, *Ornaments for the Daughters of Zion, or The Character and Happiness of a Virtuous Woman*, written in 1692 by theologian Cotton Mather. In his work, Mather described a number of characteristics that in his view constituted feminine and wifely virtues, including Piety, Modesty, Sanctity, Devotion, Purity and Submission. Mather implied that a “good woman” takes these virtues to heart and faithfully lives by them, so I wondered if C. J. Youngblood had used some of these to describe his wife.

In reading Mather’s lengthy treatise, written in tortuous Old English, I did not find a group of four such words that clearly matched the remaining letters on the gravestone. However, I did notice two names mentioned in Mather’s work that were unfamiliar to me—*Aseneth* and *Metanoia*—so I decided to research these two names because they matched two of the four letters on the marker. They proved to be the final clue in finding what I believe is the solution to the remaining part of the puzzle.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Cotton Mather, *Ornaments for the Daughters of Zion, or, The Character and Happiness of a Virtuous Woman*, Boston, 1692. Early English Books Online, Massachusetts Historical Society Library, accessed 28 Feb 2008 at <<http://www.proquest.com>>.

As far as I could tell, the only other place besides Mather's treatise where the two names Aseneth and Metanoia are found together is in an apocryphal book of unknown authorship from the early Christian era. This book more or less "evolved" over a long period of time and had several lengthy variations in title, so I will follow the practice of my main source and just call it "*Joseph & Aseneth*." <sup>10</sup> The story told in the book originated in early Jewish or Christian commentaries on several verses in chapters 39 through 46 of the Book of Genesis. This portion of Genesis speaks about the Hebrew patriarch Joseph, or "Yoseph" as the name was spelled originally. It struck me that perhaps Yoseph was the third word of the four.

You may recall from your own knowledge of the Scriptures that Joseph was the one who wore the "Technicolor" coat when he was a boy. He was his father's favorite, and his envious brothers cast him into a pit and sold him into servitude in Egypt. However, many years later Joseph would become a powerful ruler in Egypt. The referenced chapters in Genesis tell about this later period in his life and make tantalizingly brief mention of Joseph's Egyptian wife Aseneth (sometimes spelled Asenath) and her father, the Egyptian priest Potiphera (or Pentephres). Thus, I wondered if this priest's name might be signified by the fourth letter.

Besides Joseph, only Potiphera and Aseneth are mentioned in Genesis, and the Biblical narrative provides little or no information as to the identities of this Egyptian father and daughter. Furthermore, very little is said as to exactly how this marriage between Aseneth and Joseph

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Mather wrote his treatise, not coincidentally, at the same time as the Salem Witch Trials, and there is a dark and menacing mood apparent throughout. In one passage he preaches that if a woman fails to adhere to a certain virtue, she will "incur the intolerable and interminable torment which the Omnipotent God has to inflict on them that provoke Him . . . ." (p. 24). However, in 1879 when C.J. Youngblood thought up the inscription for his wife's marker, I am certain that he patterned it on the passage in the Gospel of John and on chapters in Genesis to be mentioned presently. There really is no connection between the Youngblood inscription and Mather's obscure treatise from a century earlier. Mather's work served only to provide clues that helped me solve the four remaining letters in the initialism.

<sup>10</sup> *The History of Joseph the Just and Aseneth his Wife* (the title varies), n.p., 1<sup>st</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> centuries C. E. Dev. Mark Goodacre, The Aseneth Home Page, University of Birmingham, 1999-2000, accessed online 30 Mar 2008 at <<http://www.ntgateway.com/aseneth/>>.

even came about. Because it ran contrary to Jewish law, how could a Jewish patriarch marry the daughter of a pagan priest? Pondering that question, some early interpreters of the Bible became intrigued with these fragments of information and actually filled in the gaps by inferring what they *thought* might have transpired.<sup>11</sup> As they reflected on this incident over years or even centuries, the story of *Joseph & Aseneth* began to take shape and grow into a parable that imparted lessons or morals that these interpreters thought to be useful and appropriate.

In final form, *Joseph & Aseneth* became the tale of the conversion of the beautiful Aseneth, who gives up the worship of Egyptian idols to worship the God of Joseph. It is set during the “seven years of plenty” when Pharaoh makes Joseph his overseer in the land. Aseneth is taken with this new overseer and falls in love with him, but Joseph will not have her until she repents of her idol worship. Thus, she secludes herself, prays to the God of Joseph and confesses her sin. An angel then appears and announces that her prayers have been heard and that she is now a new creation. The angel shares a magical meal with her and tells her about her heavenly counterpart, the angel Metanoia, mentioned previously.

Aseneth, now a suitable bride for Joseph, marries him and bears him two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh. As the tale closes, the aging Pharaoh's evil and envious son abducts Aseneth, attempting to make her his wife. But Joseph's brothers, whom he has now forgiven and brought to Egypt to live with him, pursue the Pharaoh's son and rescue Aseneth. The book ends with Joseph reigning as king over Egypt, with Aseneth at his side.<sup>12</sup>

Now, the point of the tale in the eyes of the storyteller is that both Joseph and Aseneth are perfect or ideal people. Joseph is that way throughout the tale. Aseneth, on the other hand, although “ideal” in the sense that she is a virgin and is beautiful, devout, innocent and otherwise very desirable, worships idols and is in need of religious conversion. Once she is converted to the God of Joseph, she becomes the truly ideal

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<sup>11</sup> Goodacre, *The History of Joseph the Just and Aseneth his Wife*.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

woman and is obedient, pure and respectful of her husband.<sup>13</sup> Thus, to paraphrase one recent scholar's words, in ancient times the story became a valuable resource for teaching and shaping attitudes towards prayer, angels, conversion, ritual, marriage and chastity.<sup>14</sup>

By today's standards, the tale has implications that have been seen as demeaning of women.<sup>15</sup> Still, it is important to remember in this case that we are trying to interpret a gravestone carved in 1879 on the orders of a man grieving for the woman he loved, and he certainly would not have viewed the words as demeaning of her. Besides, other more praiseworthy implications have been drawn out of the tale, as is pointed out in the following commentary:

“. . . the signs in *The Storie of Asneth* [sic] are not simply those of biblical iconography. They are social and political as well. And in this regard they function pointedly toward the social acculturation of an aristocratic young woman. The relationship between Asneth and Joseph after their betrothal but prior to their espousal is detailed. Asneth is permitted outgoing generosity. She claims prenuptial time with Joseph, yet at the same time remains chaste, until all the formalities are accomplished. Then she is much adored, adorned, and blessed. After the marriage we see Asneth in an administrative role, looking after the business of the harvest from the fields of the heritage. Even in the abduction, she teaches her audience how to behave in adverse circumstances and to forgive their enemies, once order has been restored and the domestic and political scene secured.”<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Moira Forbes, “Ideal Man versus Ideal Woman in Joseph and Aseneth,” University of Birmingham, 1999, accessed online 27 Feb 2008 at <<http://www.ntgateway.com/aseneth/Forbes.htm>>.

<sup>14</sup> Goodacre, *The History of Joseph the Just and Aseneth his Wife*.

<sup>15</sup> Forbes, “Ideal Man versus Ideal Woman in Joseph and Aseneth.”

<sup>16</sup> *Heroic Women from the Old Testament in Middle English Verse*, Medieval Institute Publications, Western Michigan University, 1991. Russell A. Peck, Ed. “The Story of

The foregoing may give hints as to what a young, idealistic, 19<sup>th</sup> century man such as C. J. Youngblood was feeling and thinking at the time of his wife's death. Certainly he loved this woman and would not have placed something disrespectful of her over her grave. Also, it may be significant that the letter "Y" is placed at the bottom of the four letters on her grave marker. This placement is somewhat out of character with *Yoseph* in the story, because he is the "first amongst men" and perfect throughout the plot.<sup>17</sup> So if C. J. Youngblood saw himself as Joseph and his wife Sybillia as Aseneth, he positioned her name above all the others, including his own.

There is more: In describing some interesting parallels between the tale of *Joseph & Aseneth* and the book of Revelation in the Bible, one writer comments that, "Most strikingly, Aseneth's eyes are described as looking 'like the rising morning star'."<sup>18</sup> No one would deny that this is a dazzling description of a woman. However, if those words came from the lips of a man who had just lost his beloved spouse, it might sound more like an anguished lament emanating from the depths of his soul. In either case, we are given to think that the words C. J. abbreviated on his dead wife's marker were meant to tell us in an almost poetic sense both of the wonderment in which he held her and of his terrible sadness and sense of loss at her death.

There may be no way to prove it with absolute certainty, but I believe that the letters "A, P, M, Y" on this young woman's marker in the Miller family graveyard stand for the four names mentioned in the tale: *Aseneth*, *Potiphera*, *Metanoia* and *Yoseph*. First of all, in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it is likely that this young couple, as well as many others of their time and place, adhered to the social and religious ideas put forth there. But more importantly, the central plot in the tale of *Joseph & Aseneth* speaks of *religious conversion at the hands of a man perfected*, and this

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Aseneth," Robbins Library, University of Rochester, n.d., accessed online 27 Feb 2008 at <<http://www.library.rochester.edu/camelot/TEAMS/asnthint.htm>>.

<sup>17</sup> Forbes, "Ideal Man versus Ideal Woman in Joseph and Aseneth."

<sup>18</sup> Rebekah Rowland, "Apocalyptic Imagery in Joseph and Aseneth," University of Birmingham, 1999. 25 Mar 2008 <<http://www.ntgateway.com/aseneth/Rowland.htm>>



mirrors the plot encapsulated in the “Daughter of Zion” verse in John 12, which actually speaks of *redemption at the hands of a man-become-Messiah*. This matching imagery remains intact in spite of C. J. Youngblood’s somewhat idiosyncratic use of the “Daughter of Zion” verse in comparison to the real symbolism of this concept in both the Old and New Testaments.<sup>19</sup>

Still, even though the two narratives are very much alike in many respects, keep in mind that in the tale of *Joseph & Aseneth* itself there is nothing of substance that actually came from the Bible. Rather, the story is an apocryphal, early-Christian-era parable or legend that C. J. may have read and studied in addition to the Bible. Perhaps he was a student of theology or a clergyman—we just don’t know—but he appears to have seen parallels between the two stories. Thus, regardless of the fact that in choosing the inscription for her marker he took a few liberties with meaning, I think that C. J. put together an impressive avowal of the high station in which he held his wife Sybillia and of the grief that he was feeling at having lost her.

Whatever his background and intent, C. J. almost certainly did not look upon the inscription as a brainteaser to amuse people of our time. Perhaps he only intended his meaning to be understood by those who knew his wife in life. In any case, almost 130 years after those thirteen cryptic letters were inscribed on Sybillia Youngblood’s gravestone, the message that we obtain in deciphering them tells us that the words were meant to speak volumes in praising and honoring this woman who died far too young.

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<sup>19</sup> The Biblical phrase “Daughter of Zion” does not refer to a woman or individual. According to scholars, it was employed by the writer of John’s Gospel and in other places in the Bible as a symbolic reference to the Temple in Jerusalem, and it also has been applied in a more general sense to the Hebrew inhabitants of Jerusalem. In this way the phrase “Daughter of Zion” is loosely similar to the word “Church,” which may apply either to the building or to the people inside. That entire verse at John 12:15 actually refers back to several Old Testament prophecies foretelling the arrival of a Messiah or Redeemer who will deliver the Children of Israel. So the meaning of the verse in the Bible is somewhat different from the way C. J. used it on the gravestone, where it appears that he was at least partly referring to his wife. Nevertheless, he probably intended it to have a double meaning on the marker.

## Conclusion

I am a retired educator and businessman, and I have a good deal of experience in utilizing the Internet to obtain data and find ways to analyze it. However, I never really figured that it was possible to solve this type of riddle using the Internet. I found no more than passing mention there of gravestone inscriptions like this one, which in fact appears either to be a one-of-a-kind creation of the mind of a single individual or, at best, a terribly rare and unique work, and I found no ready answer as to what these particular thirteen letters might mean.

Instead, what I did find was a handful of resources that enabled me to successfully follow a hunch concerning what the letters *might* be. It took some lucky guesses on my part, but that was far from sufficient for me to come up with a solution. Another person might have been able to solve the initialism more easily, particularly someone schooled in the Bible, which I am not. But without a computer it might have taken me weeks of reading to find a solution, assuming I could have found one at all, and I would not have been willing to devote that kind of time to such a project. Using my PC at home, I accomplished the task in less than a day.

I should emphasize that the resources and databases I called upon here may not be the same ones you might use in solving another such puzzle. Rather, the important thing to keep in mind is that the approach I outlined above for solving the puzzle on the Youngblood marker may apply in the case of similar groupings of cryptic letters on other gravestones. This means that the search itself is the key; not the particular databases that the search turns up.

Thus, if in your own genealogy research you come across a similar gravestone relic in an old cemetery or graveyard, by all means give this approach a try and perform some searches on the Internet using a few discerning guesses as to what your puzzle, or parts thereof, may mean. You might be as surprised at what you come up with as I was.

## THE TRAGEDY AT PINCHBACK MILLS, DALLAS COUNTY, ARKANSAS

*Roy L. Wilson*

Nineteenth century wanderlust was fueled by western land. It would motivate a father in his late twenties to remove his wealthy South Carolina family to the wild Saline River lands of northern Dallas County in 1850s Arkansas. Having amassed or inherited a fortune in Chester District near Rock Hill,<sup>1</sup> he would be drawn by cheap land in the area of Beech Bluff, Grissom's Ferry, Hampton Springs, and Lee's Ferry just east of the progressive towns of Tulip and Princeton. Today's familiar landmarks are the communities of Farindale and Carthage. Perhaps cotton depletion of South Carolina's soil spurred this fateful trek west to accumulate marginal swamplands opening up in the 1850s. The father's name was Alexander Pinchback, and his migration would have an impact lasting into the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Although his surname does not survive locally, his Arkansas descendants still benefit from income generated by timber sales.

By 1844 Spirous J. Rogers from Tennessee had cleared a road from Lee's Ferry on the Saline River southwestward toward Moro Creek. His family originally intended to travel to Oregon, but changed their destination at Memphis due to a friend's illness. Having heard of new land opening near Tulip, Rogers originally camped at a large spring before settling one mile west near the banks of the flooded Moro. Eventually he cleared a road toward Princeton, which allowed freight wagons to link businesses in Pine Bluff with Camden.<sup>2</sup> It would be the next settlers at the spring along the "Spy Road," as it was called, who would leave a dramatic story.

The Alexander Pinchback family arrived in the late 1850s. The family included three children: John and James had been born in South Carolina and Mary in Mississippi. A girl named Ann was born about 1858 after they arrived in Arkansas. Pinchback located his house place on 280 acres

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<sup>1</sup> Alexander Pinchback household, 1850 U.S. census, Chester County, South Carolina, population schedule, p. 82, dwelling and family 1283; National Archives [hereafter NA] microfilm M432, roll 451. The young and unmarried Alexander reported \$7323 in real estate and held 20 slaves ages 1 to 27.

<sup>2</sup> Spirous L. Rogers, "A Patriarch of North Dallas County," typescript, 1975, in Spirous J. Rogers Individual File, Arkansas History Commission [hereafter AHC].

in Section 32, Township 7 South, Range 13 West. Slaves created handmade bricks for foundations and chimneys for a two-story white frame house which faced south.

Between January 1856 and late 1860 Pinchback purchased and entered land for a total of nearly 6000 acres in Dallas County, some of it in what is now Cleveland and Lincoln counties.<sup>3</sup> Tax records list thirty-five Pinchback slaves in 1858 valued at \$21,000; in 1859, thirty-seven slaves valued at \$25,900; in 1860, twenty-nine slaves with a value of \$18,850; and in 1862, after the war began, twenty-five slaves valued at \$10,000.<sup>4</sup>

A storage barn was constructed behind the house and nearby was a large smokehouse, as well as an orchard. Several hundred yards east was the large spring where the steam-powered sawmill, grist mill, and cotton gin would be located. Southeast of the house, along the road, was located a freight wagon yard, and in 1878 a post office was established, appropriately called Pinchback Mills. Alexander's wife, Jane White Pinchback, was appointed postmistress.<sup>5</sup> Mrs. Pinchback provided medical attention to injured slaves in the barn behind her home. Onetime employee Joe Peters told descendants that Mr. Pinchback once asked him to walk a herd of hogs from Pinchback Mills to Hot Springs to sell. It must have been an exhausting and difficult forty-five mile trip, and no record exists to tell how many hogs ran away.

Another tale involved a female Pinchback slave observed with money, something obviously forbidden. After the investigation, a male slave owned by the Lee Family confessed that he had given her the money. A slave whipping was scheduled for a Saturday and a large crowd appeared. The offending man was bent over, tied across a large cypress log, and brutally beaten with a paddle with holes in it. One who

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<sup>3</sup> Original Entry Book 85: 53-60, Townships 7 and 8 South, Range 13 West account for many of the cash purchases and land entries using bounty land warrants; State Land Office Records, AHC, MFILM General 0001865, roll 27, which is also Family History Library microfilm 1302820.

<sup>4</sup> Dallas County, Arkansas, Tax Records, 1845-1867, AHC, MFILM County roll 001418, Dallas County Records roll 45. These early tax records are extant because the books were sent to the state, preserved, and filmed by the state archives.

<sup>5</sup> Records of the United States Post Office, Records of Appointments of Postmasters: Arkansas 1832-1971, Arkansas-Dorsey counties; NA microfilm M841, roll 6. See also Post Office Reports of Geographic Site Locations, Dallas-Drew counties 1837-1950; AHC MFILM General, 00001738, roll 28; NA microfilm M1126, roll 28.

observed the event said he could never stomach another slave whipping after that.<sup>6</sup>

Spirous Rogers, the original settler at the spring, once served as the Pinchbacks' overseer, and later led their freight wagon service, using oxen teams when the dirt road turned into mud. In 1846 when Rogers paid his poll tax, he owned a 320-acre half-section of land valued at \$960, rode a \$25 horse, possessed a \$30 mule, pastured four cows valued at \$45, and paid the state \$1.33 and county \$1.83 in taxes.<sup>7</sup> In 1847, his land was still valued at \$960, the mule had lost \$5 in value, and his cattle numbered eight, worth \$76. His tax payments were \$2.71 and one-half cents to the state of Arkansas and \$1.85 and three-quarters of a cent to the county. In 1848, when Rogers paid his taxes, he owned a \$39 carriage, a \$25 horse, a \$30 mule over two years of age, and eight cattle worth \$96. Property valuation was \$151 and he paid 37 ¼ cents to the state and 83 cents to the county.

By comparison, Alexander Pinchback's holdings were considerably more extensive during his early years in Arkansas. Tax records of 1858 list eight horses valued at \$360; seven mules at \$700; 26 neat cattle worth \$280; \$3000 loaned at interest; and \$180 in gold watches. Total value of Pinchback land and improvements ranged from \$36,025 in 1858 to \$42,272 in 1860. By 1862 his property value had fallen to \$32,773 and in 1867 only \$3056 was listed as total value of taxable property. In 1860 the family had loaned \$7000 to others and \$6000 in 1862. In 1867, the family listed \$125 worth of gold watches, 3 mules worth \$150, five horses at \$200, and 15 cattle worth \$120. Taxes owed to the state was \$18.28, to the county \$32.56, and to the local school district \$6.11. That was down from \$70.45 state tax and \$53.84 county tax paid in 1860. In 1860 he owned a few thousand acres, listing personal and real estate in the amounts of \$40,000 and \$60,000. This included one pleasure carriage or surrey with fringe on top valued at \$350. The Pinchback children were delivered to school in that carriage in a show of prestige unknown in the region. Within their neighborhood, for instance, the cabin of Andrew and

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<sup>6</sup> The observer was a grandfather of Helen Childers Kauffman who repeated his story in an interview with the author in the 1980s.

<sup>7</sup> This and the other tax information following here can be found on AHC MFILM County roll 001418, Dallas County Records roll 45.

Martha Wilson had a dirt floor in 1870.<sup>8</sup> No one else within miles, other than Pinchback's mother-in-law, listed gold watches for tax purposes.

The mothers of Alexander Pinchback and his wife Jane White lived out their days at or near Pinchback Mills. Alexander's mother, Mary A., wife of John Pinchback, was born in 1788 in Chester District, South Carolina, and lived ninety years. Jane's mother, Elizabeth W. White, was born in 1803. Like her son-in-law, Mrs. E. W. White was listed in Dallas County tax records with considerable property, slaves, a carriage, and gold watch. But she would not be fortunate in living to an advanced age.

Late in 1865 a group of local men came to the side yard of the Pinchback house and perpetrated an atrocity with tragic consequences, perhaps a result of political and economic forces originating far from that white frame house civilizing deep Arkansas woods.

As the group appeared in the yard, Mrs. Pinchback and her mother, Elizabeth White, must have been at home alone. One account left by Spirous Rogers places them inside. Two other unrelated accounts place the two out in the yard washing clothes in a kettle over a fire. The lure of gold was powerful for those neighbors slapped lean from hard times during and now after the war. Perhaps individually those men might not have acted so brutally, but in a group feelings ran high and a request for money was made. The exact response is lost but horseshoe pliers soon appeared to start pulling fingernails from Mrs. Pinchback's hands. When money was not forthcoming, her mother was forcibly seated on the hot coals of the fire in their yard. Another account has the men burning her feet in the fire.<sup>9</sup>

Rogers' account referred to Jane Pinchback's unwillingness to share the location of her gold since it was in the care of a neighbor and she dared not tell them where. The men then tied her mother to a bedstead inside and placed hot coals on her. Elizabeth White died three days later from the shock of her wounds. Her date of death is recorded on her tombstone at Hampton Springs Cemetery as 26 November 1865.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> The author conducted an interview with Joe Brewer at his home near Crossroads in Grant County in 1976. Mr. Brewer recounted the memories of his half-brother Hugh Randolph Wilson, born in 1870, concerning his boyhood cabin home. When Hugh's father died, his mother remarried to a Brewer.

<sup>9</sup> Varying accounts result from interviews of and oral history from various members of the Wilson, Childers, and Rogers families.

<sup>10</sup> Dallas County Extension Homemakers Council, *Cemeteries of Dallas County Arkansas*, 1996, Hampton Springs Cemetery, p. 55. Names of persons buried in each

A neighbor, Uriah Wilson, said he was traveling past the house and upon seeing the commotion started to drive the group of men away.<sup>11</sup> But the damage was done. Years later, Captain Aaron Hedden of the Grapevine community displayed signs of the stress of the event. Witnesses said at public gatherings he would always sit with a tree at his back while holding a pistol. Upon his deathbed, family heard him loudly repeat the words: "Get Mrs. White off me. Get Mrs. White off me."<sup>12</sup>

In 1867, a similar cruel incident would hurt another wealthy citizen who lived less than ten miles to the north of Pinchback Mills. Dr. Richard Clinton Rhodes, a native of Clinton, North Carolina, was hung by a group of local men, when he failed to produce money. He said he had transferred all his money into then-worthless Confederate bills. In 1860 Dr. Rhodes had listed \$30,000 in real and \$40,000 in personal estate.<sup>13</sup> Rhodes survived, but the hanging wire damaged his neck to the extent he had to hold his throat to swallow. He perished within a few months.

When neighbors later called on his young widow, they found her crying, hunched down amongst her children at the fireplace holding a chicken she had killed. Susan Rice Rhodes was shocked to have to prepare it alone, having been used to servants all her life.<sup>14</sup> Although in poor condition, the Rhodes' augured and wooden-pegged house constructed by slaves in the 1850s survives to this day.<sup>15</sup>

The Pinchback house place was eventually abandoned. The son John, who had been born in 1852, died in 1874. Alexander's mother died in 1878, Alexander himself in 1881, and Jane Pinchback in 1905.<sup>16</sup> Mollie Carrie Pinchback married E. B. Taylor in 1878, and they later moved the

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cemetery are alphabetized, so family members appear together but the reader is unable to know who they are buried near.

<sup>11</sup> This author interviewed Lynda Suffridge, great-granddaughter of Uriah Wilson, in the 1980s. [ed. Lynda's Childers family's account suggests that the attack may have taken place at Elizabeth White's home a short distance from the Pinchback place.]

<sup>12</sup> Interview by this author with O. J. Ramick of Grant County, Arkansas.

<sup>13</sup> Richard C. Rhodes household, 1860 U.S. census, Saline County, Arkansas, population schedule, Cherry Grove post office, p. 591, dwelling and family 240, NA microfilm M653, roll 50.

<sup>14</sup> Interview by this author of Mattie Wilson Rhodes Beers, wife of Rhodes' grandson Will.

<sup>15</sup> Personal visit by author to the house in 1976 and interview with descendant Claud Rhodes.

<sup>16</sup> *Cemeteries of Dallas County Arkansas*, 55. All of these burials were at Hampton Springs Cemetery.

Pinchback industrial equipment several miles northeast to Grapevine in Grant County. Pinchback Mills in time became a hunting location, with men camping in the house. Word was passed that it was haunted to intimidate those who believed, keeping them from the scarce wildlife still found in the area. One hunter, Joe Braden, related the story that upon hearing the bothersome “haints” in the attic, he took his quilt to sleep on the ground a short distance away. At sunrise, he discovered he had spent the night in the Pinchback slave cemetery located to the southwest of the house. A Pinchback slave descendant living in Carthage told me in 1998 that she remembered the cemetery, having last visited it in 1940.

The house burned in the 1920s. Woodlands overtook the house site, and turkey and deer would slip into the location of the smoke house to claw at the salt drippings left behind by years of ham and bacon preservation for the Pinchback family. A deer camp is currently located across the road.

When I was ten years old, my grandfather told me his story of the Pinchback place. After a turkey hunt, he and his brother Carl took shelter overnight during a rainstorm. When the “haints” started hollering, his brother became “wild” to leave that shrill, shrieking sound originating above the ceiling. Probably a rat or flying squirrel, the noise would “come down the stairs and quit, then go back up.”<sup>17</sup>

Eventually, through family history research, I discovered I was a great-great-great grandson of Spirous Rogers, who had extended the Princeton Pike in 1844. An uncle had volunteered to take me to the Pinchback place, and in 1980 we journeyed toward the site, turning north at the old McGriff place. He had last been there when he took his Grandpa Sam hunting in 1930. I stopped at the last house where an elderly couple was packing to leave, but eighty-six-year-old Mr. Massey agreed to show us the way. All that remained of Pinchback Mills was a large tree and overgrown rubble of bricks from the fireplace. He located a nearby barn site where Mrs. Pinchback doctored injured slaves. I saw a crumbling remnant of an ancient apple tree from the Pinchback orchard. Mr. Massey pointed to a large, room-sized wet area that was the remains of the smoke house floor which had become recessed due to wildlife scratching for salt. He pointed eastward to the sites of the spring, saw mill, grist mill, and cotton gin. Just to the south, Pinchback Mills’ freight

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<sup>17</sup> Interview with James Roy “Dink” Wilson, who was born in Grant County in 1895 and died in 1981.



wagon yard site was identified, plus the location of the small post office building. When Mr. Massey located the sandy “Spy Road” which led west, he was impressed when I told him I was a Rogers descendant.

I later found a deed by which the Pinchbacks sold land to my great-great-grandfather William Gray Allen and his wife Nancy Folks Allen when they arrived from Carroll County, Tennessee.<sup>18</sup> Located about a quarter mile east of the Pinchbacks, “Allen Field” was one of Mr. Massey’s childhood memories. The Allens’ son was the Grandpa Sam my uncle took hunting in 1930. Sam Allen told descendants of the day in 1864 when he was age twelve and blue coated soldiers came to his house, making him rake all the corn stored in his father’s barn into their empty wagons. He remarked that soon afterward, the noise of war “came down the Saline River” emanating from the Battle of Jenkins’ Ferry occurring about five miles upriver to the northwest.

I once visited an elderly grandson of the original Spirous Rogers and he identified an old road south of the site of the Rogers’ 1840s cabin. He reminisced that as a boy in the 1920s, he would shoot at little blue glass insulators on trees that once held a Confederate telegraph line connecting Pine Bluff and Arkadelphia.<sup>19</sup>

In the late 1980s I asked my history students to interview the oldest person they could find. As one paper was presented, I was amazed to hear the student say that he had interviewed Mr. Childers, a man in his 80s, whose grandpa had told him that he regretted only one thing in life: and that was that he had taken part in the killing of Mrs. White. The G. Childers homestead was labeled on a Confederate map of the area captured by Union forces in 1865. It was four miles to the east of the Pinchback house beside the “Spy Road.”<sup>20</sup>

Many people remembered what happened when a dream of a better life brought a family “west” where affluence, war, hardship, and avarice led to the tragedy at Pinchback Mills.

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<sup>18</sup> Dallas County, Arkansas, Deed Book F, page 307, AHC, MFILM County roll 001402, Dallas County Records roll 29; Family History Library microfilm 984733.

<sup>19</sup> This author interviewed Spy Rogers of Princeton, Dallas County, Arkansas, in the 1980s.

<sup>20</sup> Arkansas History Commission, Map 1366, #4 of 4, is a detailed depiction of northeastern Dallas County when the Saline River was still its eastern boundary. One can follow Lee’s Ferry Road as it goes westward from the river past Mrs. White’s, W. G. Allen’s, J. Pinchback’s, and S. Rogers’. G. Childers’ place was just east and south of Mrs. White’s along the road to what is now Fordyce.

## THE HANGING OF CAPT. JEREMIAH EARNEST OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ARKANSAS

*Russell P. Baker*

The following article was printed in the *National Democrat* published in Little Rock, Arkansas, 26 March 1864.<sup>1</sup>

### **Retribution.**

On Friday last, the 18th inst., Jeremiah Earnest, of Montgomery county, and Thomas Jefferson Miller, of Hempstead county, suffered the penalty of death, for causelessly hanging Union men down in Dixie, during the past summer. They were hung in front of the penitentiary, where they have been imprisoned since they were captured by the Federal army, some time last fall. A fair and impartial trial was allowed them, and every opportunity afforded them to establish their innocence of murder; but their guilt of participating in the hanging of the two Ogburns and Childers, on the Antoine in Clark county, in July last, was beyond controversy, and now a just retribution has overtaken them, and this is but the prelude to hundreds of cases equally guilty, whose hour of punishment will certainly come sooner or later. Hundreds of good and loyal citizens of the United States have been murdered in cold blood, by mobs and bands of rebels acting under no shadow of authority but their own base passions. And these cruel murders, we are told are still being committed within the rebel lines. They may think themselves safe, and therefore continue these outrages, but a moment's reflection ought to convince any reasonable man, that the majority of the United States Government cannot thus be set at naught. Just as certain as any man engages, or participates by his presence in aiding to hang and murder Union citizens, just so certain will a just retribution overtake him.—They need not think to commit their crimes surreptitiously, for "There is a chief among them taking notes," and all their black deeds will be hauled to light when they least expect it. J.

Jeremiah Earnest/Ernest was born about 1821 in Sevier County, Tennessee. He moved to South Fork Township, Montgomery County,

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<sup>1</sup> *National Democrat*, Little Rock, Arkansas, 26 March 1864, 3: 1; Arkansas History Commission [hereafter AHC] newspaper microfilm MFILM NEWS roll 000382.

Arkansas, from Walker County, Alabama,<sup>2</sup> about 1855 and settled near Mount Ida.<sup>3</sup> At the beginning of the Civil War, he enlisted as a private in Company F of the famous 4<sup>th</sup> Arkansas Infantry, CSA.<sup>4</sup> Shortly afterwards he became unfit for duty and was given a medical discharge. In 1863 he was commissioned as a captain in a local Confederate home guard unit stationed in Montgomery and nearby counties.<sup>5</sup> In July of 1863 his home guard unit caught and hanged several local Union sympathizers who were trying to enlist men into the Union Army. The event took place on the “Antoine Creek in Clark county”.<sup>6</sup> The victims were Jessie and Elijah Osburn and Jackson Childers. At the time, this remote mountainous area along the Antoine River was a hot bed of Union support.

Union forces made a raid into Mount Ida on 14 November 1863. Local Union men, probably members of the hanged men’s families, persuaded the military authorities to arrest Earnest/Ernest as an “inhuman and horrid” guerrilla and criminal. He was taken to the military prison in Little Rock located where the capital building now stands, where he was charged with murder. Although he had committed these acts while on military duty, a court-martial in Little Rock tried him on 18 March 1864. After being found guilty, he was hanged by the Union authorities and his body buried on the prison grounds. In 1870, his two youngest children were still living in Mount Ida with their oldest sister.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Jaramiah Ernest household, 1850 U.S. census, Walker County, Alabama, population schedule, 11<sup>th</sup> (or 12<sup>th</sup>) district, p. 274, dwelling and family 85; National Archives [hereafter NA] microfilm M432, roll 16.

<sup>3</sup> Jeremiah Earnest household, 1860 U.S. census, Montgomery County, Arkansas, population schedule, South Fork township, p. 851B, Mount Ida post office, dwelling 11, family 9; NA film M653, roll 16. [Ancestry.com has this household indexed as being in Monroe County.]

<sup>4</sup> Jeremiah Ernest, compiled military record (private, Company F, 4<sup>th</sup> Arkansas Infantry), *Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Arkansas*, NA film M317, roll 72.

<sup>5</sup> J. Ernest card, Herndon’s Index to Arkansas Confederate Soldiers, AHC.

<sup>6</sup> Charles G. Williams, “The Confederate Home Guard in Southwest Arkansas,” *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 49, No. 2, p. 170.

<sup>7</sup> Eligh Williams household, 1870 U.S. census, Montgomery County, Arkansas, South Fork township, population schedule, p. 142B, Mt. Ida post office, dwelling 70, family 84, NA film M593, roll 59.

## FINDING DOROTHY LUTON'S BABY

*Marilyn Hambrick Sichel*

Everybody has those “stories” within their families. Our family is no different. One never expects to be the one to discover the truth about some of those family stories, though.

I began researching our family lineages twenty-five years ago. I have had success with some of my grandparents' families and not such good luck with some of the other lines. One of the stories that we have had to live with involved the sibling of my paternal grandmother, Lillian Grace Luton Hambrick. Lillian was the eldest of four daughters born to William Anderson Luton and Mollie May Hollingsworth. The girls were Lillian, Myrtle, Dorothy, and Bessie. Bessie died at the tender age of eight, from eating wild greens that contained an undiscovered spider egg, so her sister believes.

Mollie May decided to part with her husband and left the girls in his care. He had been a river man all his life and had only recently become a land resident. He didn't know how to raise three girls. The girls truly needed their mother during their teen years. All the girls married young. Lillian and Myrtle both raised large families with lots of descendants living today. Lillian died at age 57 of a heart attack. Myrtle has celebrated her 92<sup>nd</sup> birthday. But Dorothy.....

Dorothy was a young fourteen-year-old when she married a much older Burl Plummer in 1936. She immediately conceived a child and in the latter stages of her pregnancy, her world fell apart – literally. The Plummers lived in the Worden, Arkansas, area. This part of eastern Arkansas was not exempt from the tremendous spring flooding of 1937. Water was everywhere. The first of April found Dorothy, like all her neighbors, trying to maneuver around in the flooded areas. Dorothy was wading in very deep water and contracted toxemia. She was taken to a hospital in Memphis, Tennessee, as a flood refugee.

A month later, at full term of her pregnancy, Dorothy delivered a beautiful daughter who, it is said, was given the name Dorothy Ola, after her mother. Three days later, Dorothy's weakened body gave up. Burl Plummer already had adult children from his previous marriage. He was not willing to raise another child alone, so Dorothy Ola was put up for adoption, without her mother's side of the family knowing anything about the issue. We will always wonder if money did not play a major

factor in this process. During the 1930s money was very hard to come by in the Eastern Arkansas delta area.

When our family found out about the adoption process, it was already complete. Family members were told that a wealthy physician from Osceola, Arkansas, had adopted Dorothy's child and no details of the adoption would ever be available to us. Family members have grieved for and searched for this child for seventy-two years. Dorothy Luton Plummer's father was livid because he thought that his grandchild was going to be raised as a Catholic, and that was totally unacceptable to him, according to family members who have recounted this tale over the years.

Meanwhile, in 1937 in Osceola, Arkansas, the local postmaster, Victor G. Bell, and his wife were grieving, as well. Mrs. Bell had hemorrhaged, yet again, during their latest attempt to conceive a child. They had put in an adoption request and were told that a baby girl was available in Memphis, Tennessee. They jumped at the opportunity to finally have a child of their own.

The adoption papers were filed in Osceola, Arkansas, where the adopting family lived. By sheer luck, I stumbled onto the file while researching at the courthouse there in the spring of 2002. It was my understanding at the time that adoptions prior to 1955 were open to the public in Arkansas so I requested the office personnel to photocopy the documents. The file was indexed in a public record book, so it must be a public document. I was confused for a bit because the index listed a Betty Ann Plummer; not Dorothy Ola, but the time and location were correct so I felt sure that I was right.

I located the file packet all by myself, and I had it in my hands, finally, after all these years. I thought the staffer was going to go into cardiac arrest on the spot when I asked her to photocopy the packet! It was only about six pages, so what could be her problem?

I was told that the only way I would be able to view this file was with a court order. The staff was open to listening to my side of this issue, with regard to what I thought was current Arkansas law regarding adoptions prior to 1955. We tossed it around some and finally one of the staffers decided to contact the local city attorney to obtain his opinion. He was adamant that no adoptions were accessible without a court order, regardless of the date of the event. I determinedly decided to pursue my issue one step further and firmly requested the presence of the local police to uphold my rights in this issue. MANY more phone calls later, I

walked out of the office with nothing. I had done my best. I had come so close to discovering the whereabouts of Dorothy's child, only to be turned away at the final moment.

My mind was set by the time I arrived back home in Prairie County. It was a good thing that I had a couple of hours to calm my frustration and dry my very private tears. Now, I was ready to jump through the legal hoops required by law, so I fired off a letter to my attorney, delicately requesting a court order to view my great aunt's child's adoption file. I understood that I had to follow the legal process to obtain my heart's desire so I tried to be exceedingly patient over the months that followed. I knew the mother was deceased, and for all I knew, the child might be deceased by this time, as well.

Not much later, my attorney's wife's health began to deteriorate due to the onset of Alzheimer's disease. More time passed and still nothing happened. One of my sons got married, mother died, I lost my in-laws and grandfather, too; life moved on and my passion for this project dissipated. Like many of my family members, the issue of not knowing what happened to this child was always in the back of my mind.

The only surviving sibling of Dorothy, Myrtle Luton Toney, was aware of my keen interest in family history research. She was very helpful when I began researching our family. She shared everything she could remember about the sequence of events surrounding the child's adoption. As time passed, we would attend family events and not once did my Aunt Myrtle leave without querying me in regard to new information about the Luton family in general and especially about her sister Dorothy's only child.

Then, one day, our family attorney let us know that he was going to retire from his legal practice, due to his wife's health. That was the final blow. I was sure then that I would never know the contents of the adoption file.

During my many years of research, the field of genealogy has progressed from letter writing and glaring at the postman when he didn't deliver the expected response, to computers and the Internet and the almost overwhelming amount of data available. So eventually, I decided to post some queries on the genealogical message boards regarding this family. Well, let's give credit where credit is due. I am not as computer savvy as my sister so I gave her the data for our queries and she was smart enough to figure out how to make it happen for us.

Several years passed and no significant responses were received electronically. Then one day in late summer of 2008, I received a phone call from a young lady in Georgia. She began our conversation by slowly quoting Luton family statistics that I now knew by heart. All my nerve endings were exploding. Finally, she came through with the clincher. "I believe I have information for you regarding the child of Dorothy Luton Plummer. I am engaged to the grandson of Dorothy Luton Plummer's child, and she is still living, here in Georgia." That's when I started doing the genealogy dance!!

Sara Ann, the grandmother, casually tossed out the information in conversation one day to Jessica, her grandson's fiancée, that she had been looking for her biological family for many years. Her adoptive parents were now deceased and she wanted to revive her search. Jessica agreed to play around with the facts on her new computer. It didn't take long for the search engines to filter out the queries that we had posted several years ago. It took longer for them to find us. After three days of computer searches and phone calls, she finally connected with me. Jessica had my phone number and asked if she could give it to Sara Ann. I agreed, and received Sara Ann's phone number in exchange.

Many hours of tearful and joyous telephone calls have been exchanged since then. I was told that Vernon Bell and his wife had adopted the child of Dorothy Luton and Burl Plummer. The child known to us as Dorothy Ola, and adopted as Betty Ann Plummer, was named Sara Ann Bell by her adoptive parents. Tracing a male lineage is sometimes difficult, but he generally will keep the same name. Women are a bit different. They marry so their name changes. This child's given name AND surnames changed. We had no hope of ever finding Dorothy's child. She had to find us. She compounded our problems by marrying three times, therefore multiplying her name changes. Adoptive parents are allowed by law to have a new birth certificate issued. It is the final and only birth record recognized by law, and at that time, did not have any mention on the certificate of it being an amended birth record.

The electronic message boards had come through for us. We now were finding out what happened to our lost family member. Sara Ann lacked for nothing as a child. She even had her own horse that she rode all over town. Everyone in her rural hometown knew she was adopted and that she was the postmaster's daughter, so she felt safe and well loved. Her adoptive parents told Sara Ann that she was an adoptee and indicated that they were open to discussing her biological family with

her. Her parents stated over and over that they “paid dearly” for her. This too, makes us all wonder if there wasn’t some connection to the Tennessee Children’s Home/Georgia Tann blackmarket adoption scandal in Memphis.

Sara Ann was always reluctant to delve into her biological family for fear of hurting her parents. She would wonder about her red hair and fair complexion frequently though. One of the quirks about this situation is that Sara Ann actually worked for two different lawyers in Osceola, Arkansas, yet never had a clue that her own adoption records were filed in the local courthouse. Now, once again, the process has been put into motion to retrieve the elusive courthouse documents.

After many hours on the phone, we eventually decided that Aunt Myrtle’s ninety-second birthday party was the day our family was to have a REAL family reunion. That would give everyone six weeks to make plans and arrangements. Everything hinged on Aunt Myrtle’s fragile health though.

Saturday, 13 September 2008, was the weekend before Aunt Myrtle’s birthday, which is the 15<sup>th</sup>. Aunt Myrtle’s immediate family planned a cookout at one o’clock in Ward, Arkansas. Many extended family members gathered together, and how they all kept our secret I’ll never know.

God works in mysterious ways. I will always rue the fact that I was the one who was unable to attend this once in a lifetime event. I am a farm wife and the remnants of a hurricane were scheduled to wreak havoc the following day. I felt compelled to do what I could to help with our grain harvesting, in case we were devastated by the elements the next day.

My sister drove from Texas to attend the reunion. She called me while I was unloading grain at our local facility, and we both boo-hoed because I wasn’t going to be able to attend, even though I lived in the adjacent county. She represented our family with flying colors. Somehow, she managed to hold herself together and give the birthday girl what she had been wanting for seventy-two years.

Mother Nature’s impact in our geographic area of Arkansas was not as fierce as was predicted. Rain and wind, yes; but not the major devastation forecasters were expecting. I felt like I had been rewarded for my diligence to my livelihood when I got to spend some time with Sara Ann, Jessica, and Michael, Sara Ann’s grandson, before they headed back to Georgia the following day.



**1867 VOTER LIST**  
**OUACHITA COUNTY, ARKANSAS**  
**PART 2**

*Transcribed by Rebecca Wilson*

In 1867 the U.S. Congress passed acts providing for the registration of voters and holding of elections in the former Confederate states. Otherwise qualified males of age twenty-one who had not voluntarily served in the Confederate Army could register after taking an oath. Some of these voter registration lists for Arkansas survived and were filmed by the Mississippi State Archives. The lists are by county and then by election precincts that correspond to 1867 townships. The names in each township are not alphabetical but are sometimes numbered. The following is part of the list of Ouachita County, Arkansas, voters. Every attempt has been made to preserve original spelling. The film may be accessed at the Arkansas History Commission and State Archives, General Microfilm file, Voters: Voters Lists 1867, Ashley – Yell Cos., 0001959, roll 1.

**Missouri Election Precinct**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>		
	<b>Page 6</b>	16	J. G. Beaver
		17	L. C. Howard
1	Jas. G. Holleman	18	T. F. Womble
2	E. B. Holleman	19	R. J. Black
3	J. G. Holleman, Jr.	20	G. W. Martin
4	W. Sotwell	21	J. W. Gaudy
5	Thos. G. Roberts	22	F. Haynie
6	G. R. Otwell	23	S. Nichols
7	J. H. Mosley	24	Irvin Fielding
8	John L. Gates	25	W. D. House
9	James Wood	26	B. J. Carter
10	Clay Wood	27	J. L. Turnage
11	W. R. Rooks	28	J. C. Walthall
12	A. B. Ridling	29	Jas. G. Pursell
13	W. T. Adams	30	P. Earl
14	G. W. Lee	31	John Wicker
15	L. C. Lee	32	J. K. Wicker

- |    |                  |     |                   |
|----|------------------|-----|-------------------|
| 33 | T. J. Wicker     | 69  | Alex Gully        |
| 34 | James Turnage    | 70  | Mansfield Purifoy |
| 35 | Alfred Holeman   | 71  | William Green     |
| 36 | William Branton  | 72  | H. W. Green       |
| 37 | Authur Reddick   | 73  | Owen Mulligan     |
| 38 | Glasco Jones     | 74  | A. Z. Arnold      |
| 39 | William Tidwell  | 75  | J. G. Wood        |
| 40 | Green Post       | 76  | A. J. Meador      |
| 41 | Jerry Casper     | 77  | D. Walker         |
| 42 | Esquire Durby    | 78  | J. E. Starnes     |
| 43 | Marks Barton     | 79  | Hezekiah Beaver   |
| 44 | D. M. Eagle      | 80  | J. Daugherty      |
| 45 | J. E. Smith      | 81  | G. W. B. Young    |
| 46 | G. L. Lamkin     | 82  | H. B. Pursell     |
| 47 | N. W. Pittman    | 83  | Henry Marks       |
| 48 | Josiah Frisby    | 84  | Henry Post        |
| 49 | L. M. Epperson   | 85  | E. Frisby         |
| 50 | John Ward        | 86  | W. B. Jones       |
| 51 | W. J. Carter     | 87  | W. J. Meadow      |
| 52 | S. L. Gully      | 88  | James McCallin    |
| 53 | Fielding Hachett | 89  | E. K. Wood        |
| 54 | William Stewart  | 90  | John Gully        |
| 55 | John Nichols     | 91  | Levy Foster       |
| 56 | Peter Gully      | 92  | B. F. Gardner     |
|    |                  | 93  | Daniel Stewart    |
|    |                  | 94  | Saml McLain       |
|    |                  | 95  | John W. Beard     |
|    |                  | 96  | John G. Alexander |
|    |                  | 97  | R. T. Hollman     |
|    |                  | 98  | G. W. Richardson  |
|    |                  | 99  | Isaac Hawkins     |
|    |                  | 100 | W. J. Wallace     |
|    |                  | 101 | G. R. Ward        |
|    |                  | 102 | E. J. Carter      |
|    |                  | 103 | J. W. Johnson     |
|    |                  | 104 | L. E. Johnson     |
|    |                  | 105 | W. J. Carter      |
|    |                  | 106 | Jerry Munn        |
- Page 7**
- |    |                    |
|----|--------------------|
| 57 | Jordan Clark       |
| 58 | Hillard Forte      |
| 59 | Luke Gully         |
| 60 | Peter Threadgill   |
| 61 | Benj. Purifoy, Jr. |
| 62 | Toney Curby        |
| 63 | Benj. Purifoy, Sr. |
| 64 | Emanuel Purifoy    |
| 65 | Marshall Gully     |
| 66 | Y. A. Granger      |
| 67 | Alex Smith         |
| 68 | William Smith      |

- |     |                   |     |                 |
|-----|-------------------|-----|-----------------|
| 107 | Wm. McMellon      | 117 | James Butler    |
| 108 | M. L. Ridling     | 118 | T. A. Ray       |
| 109 | Meshacle Ward     | 119 | J. T. Toad      |
| 110 | Handy Wood        | 120 | C. C. Jackson   |
| 111 | J. Q. Plattenburg | 121 | James A. Clem   |
| 112 | Nathan Brown      | 122 | Wiley S. Arnold |
|     |                   | 123 | M. P. Higgins   |
|     |                   | 124 | A. J. Beavers   |
|     |                   | 125 | S. B. Payne     |
| 113 | Elijah Tate       | 126 | C. Turnage      |
| 114 | Ephrum McKedroit  | 127 | L. B. Moores    |
| 115 | William Watson    |     |                 |
| 116 | William Kirby     |     |                 |

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**Red Hill Election Precinct**

- |            |                   |    |                   |
|------------|-------------------|----|-------------------|
| <b>No.</b> | <b>Name</b>       | 22 | G. M. Walthall    |
|            | <b>Page 9</b>     | 23 | A. J. McBride     |
| 1          | J. F. Benson      | 24 | M. T. Gibson      |
| 2          | John Holliman     | 25 | Henry Terrill     |
| 3          | Elijah Reed       | 26 | P. R. Murphy      |
| 4          | John B. Gill      | 27 | Henry Johnson     |
| 5          | Hugh Terrill      | 28 | John M. Pegg      |
| 6          | B. T. Powell      | 29 | Joseph Bragg      |
| 7          | R. W. Glenn       | 30 | E. P. Tubberville |
| 8          | J. M. Stinnett    | 31 | A. N. Powell      |
| 9          | J. A. McBride     | 32 | Reddick Powell    |
| 10         | Hilliard Fort     | 33 | Jerry Bragg       |
| 11         | James A. Evans    | 34 | Edward Bragg      |
| 12         | T. J. Smith       | 35 | Alex Bragg        |
| 13         | B. J. A. Phillips | 36 | A. C. Luckson     |
| 14         | John H. Taylor    | 37 | William Kearby    |
| 15         | Wm. Cox           | 38 | R. H. Kearby      |
| 16         | A. J. Cathey      | 39 | J. M. Pickett     |
| 17         | G. W. Cathey      | 40 | W. J. Pickett     |
| 18         | L. G. Elliott     | 41 | W. M. Bratton     |
| 19         | W. M. Tubbeville  | 42 | W. T. Burnett     |
| 20         | S. H. Ferrill     | 43 | J. W. Tubberville |
| 21         | A. Patterson      | 44 | G. W. Pickett     |

45	W. A. Jones	57	J. H. Frizzell
46	S. R. Johnson	58	Jacob Tison
47	W. E. Coleman	59	A. D. Pierce
48	Jas. H. Coleman	60	Thos. Saunders
49	G. B. Coleman	61	G. W. Pearce
50	E. B. Webb	62	George M. Smoote
51	Henry Kearby	63	W. H. Howard
52	W. R. Cubage	64	J. B. Pierce
53	C. H. Weststreet	65	J. S. Bearer
54	Thos. Grayson	66	E. S. Murphey
55	W. H. Willis	67	L. D. Pierce
56	H. S. Adams	68	A. J. McAbby
		69	A. P. Johnson

**Page 10****Behestian Election Precinct**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	20	Patterson Newberry
	<b>Page 11</b>	21	Sampson Haunt
1	T. G. Bratton	22	George M. Tate
2	G. T. Domson	23	Curtis Peoples
3	J. K. Stinnett	24	Byron Bragg
4	Willie Umsted	25	William Prim
5	Jefferson James	26	Phelix Williams
6	J. M. Powell	27	Reason Davis
7	Wm. D. Miller	28	J. R. H. Ponder
8	John Barr	29	J. T. Micheal
9	Peter Watts	30	Wm. Donaldson
10	Martin Umsted	31	B. F. Peace
11	Lymas Hale	32	A. R. Ridgell
12	W. L. Briant	33	O. H. Wathall
13	E. Wortham	34	Elijah Gates
14	D. Delaughter	35	Lafayett Dewese
15	T. J. James	36	Robert Tate
16	Jessie Fowler	37	Thos. Dickens
17	C. L. McKenzie	38	Elijah Bailes
18	John Delaughter	39	H. Satterwhite
19	G. W. Delaughter	40	John Robertson

41	A. G. Tate	66	T. C. Walthal
42	T. N. Scroggin	67	John Gisner
43	A. Gascton	68	G. W. Lee
44	J. H. Bratton	69	J. W. Lewis
45	M. R. Owens	70	Hugh Johnston
46	Wyatt Lynn	71	J. C. Wright
47	Frank Smith	72	Joseph Jones
48	Raphlf Smith	73	John T. Butt
49	Elijah Smith	74	James Cox
50	Boliver Peters	75	J. L. Meeks
51	Benjiman Owens	76	J. J. Umstead
52	W. A. Gates	77	S. M. Powell
53	Edward Wilson	78	John Bratton
54	Charles Diffie	79	J. P. Foster
55	A. McCraig	80	W. F. Gaston
56	John Green	81	W. C. Dewese
		82	V. S. Nelson
		83	Richard Hunter
		84	A. J. Ussery
		85	John A. Gaston
		86	J. K. Lee
		87	Clayborn Reynolds
		88	Allen Dunn
		89	Thos. Dunn
		90	Wm. Hardle
		91	Wesley Lewis

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**Liberty Precinct**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	7	Saml. Haywood
		8	Counsel Williams
		9	Isaac Joel
		10	John Young
		11	James Jordan
		12	Simon Solomon
		13	Haslin Brown
		14	Church Williams

**Page 13**

1	Peter Sockwell
2	Richard Camey
3	Robert Tamlin
4	Floyd Ross
5	S. Mendenhall
6	Decatur Williams

15	Anderson Charles	53	John W. Robertson
16	Young S. Mitchell	54	Poldo Gully
17	Jas. B. Mangrum	55	Nelson Williams
18	John Grayson	56	Peter Bragg
19	William Johnson		
20	Grenville Smith		<b>Page 14</b>
21	Nelson Rawlings	57	Edward Pratt
22	Geo. Stone	58	Isaac Bragg
23	Thos. Jordan	59	Jas. Clever
24	Saml. Kelly	60	Solomon Bragg
25	S. A. Ricketts	61	S. B. Bragg
26	Reason M. Poe	62	John Stanley
27	Peter Hunter	63	Plumb Simms
28	Adam Coleman	64	Jessie Thomas
29	Daniel Humphrey	65	Jacob Dansby
30	Servant Hunter	66	Richard Fort
31	Harvey Reynolds	67	Geo. Smith
32	Russel Hindman	68	Richard Parks
33	Peter Stephens	69	Peter Brewer
34	W. S. Jackson	70	Marshal Green
35	Henry H. Purifoy	71	Prince Bleakley
36	William E. Brown	72	Jas. Lipscomb
37	Henry H. Smith	73	Ellison Dempsey
38	Henry L. Grayson	74	Thos. J. Grayson
39	Edward Luke	75	W. C. Cunningham
40	William Giles	76	Francis M. Grayson
41	Jackson Parks	77	George Robertson
42	Andrew Bragg	78	Benj. A. Webb
43	Adam Bragg	79	Eward Dickens
44	Alfred Charles	80	Saml. Box
45	Jas. A. Crain	81	Saml. Blackshire
46	Jas. B. Gill	82	Robert Davis
47	W. H. Pittman	83	Charles Thomas
48	Beryl Smith	84	George Washington
49	John G. Sockwell	85	Howard Davis
50	Peter Lyde	86	Giles Bragg
51	E. R. Frazier	87	Saml. Williams
52	A. M. Tennison	88	Saml. Davis

89	George Glater	109	J. L. Cooper
90	Ralph Powell	110	A. J. Smith
91	Lewis Bragg	111	Luke Arnett
92	H. W. Richardson	112	T. M. Hargis
93	Richard Johnson		
94	Chas. Summers		<b>Page 15</b>
95	Henry Bragg	113	L. D. Atkins
96	T. B. Worthington	114	W. C. Douglass
97	Ruben Bragg	115	James R. Hunter
98	Benjiman Sockwell	116	N. H. Rawlings
99	A. S. Rawlings	117	G. P. Hanks
100	Thos. Ellison	118	R. C. Jackson
101	J. A. Gillespie	119	Jeremiah Rogers
102	W. C. Sordlett	120	John Purfoy
103	J. G. Breward	121	R. L. Atkins
104	J. M. Douglass	122	J. F. A. Ceaser
105	J. M. Branton	123	Willis Blair
106	W. H. Atkins	124	L. D. Adams
107	S. W. Gaston	125	Peter Hagan
108	W. B. Moore	126	J. D. Adams

**Jackson Precinct**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	14	J. G. Purifoy
	<b>Page 16</b>	15	D. M. Young
1	W. C. Hatley	16	H. B. Hollensworth
2	W. P. Simpson	17	W. D. Ray
3	John McNeely	18	R. H. Walker
4	W. T. Marlow	19	S. J. Neel
5	E. H. Blake	20	John T. Walker
6	H. M. Finney	21	James McAtler
7	Jas. Blake	22	M. H. Beavers
8	W. J. Blake	23	Thos. Neel
9	Joshua Creach	24	King Blake
10	John H. Crouch	25	George Cummins
11	Jas. A. Beard	26	Ellis Hollaway
12	John Cummins	27	Thos. Farley
13	John W. Shell	28	LeRoy Purifoy

29	J. T. Marlan	65	Henry Hayes
30	Gramson Phinney	66	T. V. Battle
31	Absolum Gill	67	Edward Dickson
32	Elijah McNeely	68	Jefferson Solomon
33	G. B. Green	69	R. A. Knight
34	B. F. Hyde	70	Isam Blake
35	R. Christopher	71	Giles Walley
36	G. M. T. Christopher	72	Anthony Hatton
37	J. M. Kirk	73	E. Hatton
38	A. P. Greer	74	Anthony Ellis
39	John W. Greer	75	Francis Green
40	Alfred Due	76	A. J. Arnold
41	Andrew Jelly	77	Adam Hatley
42	W. H. McNeely	78	Solomon Marsh
43	Thos. Night	79	T. A. Potter
44	John Hayes	80	Richard Mendinhall
45	R. A. Walker	81	Dennis Fort
46	A. J. Cross	82	Warren Hatley
47	William Tyre	83	Robert Martin
48	Peter Blake	84	Wm. Slate
49	Lewis Blake	85	A. E. Willoford
50	Wm. Alexander	86	J. P. Benson
51	Jo Dickson	87	H. Fleets
52	W. C. Thompson	88	David Singletary
53	P. M. Creamer	89	M. Mitchell
54	John Honea	90	[no name]
55	G. W. Mendanhall	91	C. B. Jones
56	Geo. Franklin	92	E. P. Hale
		93	Wm. W. Nicholson
		94	G. B. Thompson
		95	H. M. Harant
		96	Chester Foster
		97	Daniel Hairs
		98	James H. Caruthers
		99	Thomas A. Graham
		100	G. Stewart
		101	J. S. Stewart

	<b>Page 17</b>		
57	Abram Voluntine		
58	Benj. Hickson		
59	Saml. Lauson		
60	Chas. Gill		
61	Z. Butler		
62	John L. Jatton		
63	H. T. Barksdale		
64	D. L. Young		



## TWO EARLY ARKANSAS DIVORCES

*Submitted by Gloria Futrell  
gfutrell@aol.com*

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**From the *Washington Telegraph*, Washington, Arkansas  
19 July 1843, p. 3, col 3**

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State of Arkansas County of Union  
In Union Circuit Court, sitting in Chancery,  
this eighth day of May, A. D. 1843

Levisi Harris, complainant.

vs.

Petition for Divorce

David Harris, defendant.

This day came the complainant by her solicitors, and it appearing that the said complainant issued a subpoena against the said defendant, which was returned; that the said defendant could not be found in said Union county; and the substance of complainant's bill being that the said complainant intermarried with the said defendant in the State of Arkansas—that the said defendant, after the said intermarriage, willfully deserted and absented himself from the said complainant for upwards of twelve months, prior to the filing of this bill of the said complainant, and intends never to return to the said complainant—that the conduct of the said defendant during their combination together, was most unkind towards the complainant, leaving her in a most destitute condition—and the said complainant prays in her said bill of complaint, to be divorced from the bonds of matrimony by her contracted and entered into with the said defendant. It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court here, that unless the said defendant be and appear at the November term of the Union circuit court, A.D. 1843, at Champaynole, in Union county, Arkansas, and plead, answer, except, or demur to the complainant's said bill, the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered by default against him. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the *Washington Telegraph*, a newspaper published in the State of Arkansas, for eight weeks successively, the last insertion thereof

to be at least eight weeks before the said next term of said court, until which time and term this cause, is continued. Jas. R. Moore, Clerk

A true copy from the record

Teste: Jas. R. Moore, Clerk

*Moore and Jackson*, solicitors

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**From the *Washington Telegraph*, Washington, Arkansas  
October 30, 1844, p. 4, col. 2**

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State of Arkansas  
County of Clark,  
April Term, April 22d, A. D. 1844.

Clark Circuit Court  
in Chancery sitting

John W. Talbot, complainant

Bill & Petition for Divorce

vs.

Lucinda C. Talbot Defendant

This day came the complainant by his solicitor and filed his bill, accompanied by his affidavit annexed thereto, and it appearing to the court here from the affidavit of said complainant filed herein, that the said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Arkansas. It is therefore ordered by the court that the said defendant be notified of the commencement of this suit, and also the substance of the allegations and prayer of the bill and petition in this cause. And the said defendant is therefore hereby notified that the said complainant has this day filed in the office of the clerk of the Clark circuit court, in the State of Arkansas, on the chancery side thereof his bill and petition against her for a divorce, the substance of which is that the complainant was married to defendant in the county of Tallapoosa and State of Alabama, on the twenty-eighth day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and that she lived with him as his wife until about the twentieth day of November, 1839, when she left his bed and board without any reasonable cause and remained absent for space of several months, and that she afterwards absented herself some time in the month of September, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, and has remained absent ever since. And said complainant prays

in his petition and bill a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, by him contracted and entered into, to and with the said defendant, and that the same be dissolved. It is therefore ordered that the said defendant be and appear before our Clark circuit court, in chancery, sitting at the court-house in the county aforesaid, on or before the third day of the next term thereof commencing on the fourth Monday of October next, and plead answer or demur to the matters and things in said petition contained, or the same will be taken for confessed and a decree entered accordingly.

And it be further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Washington Telegraph for eight weeks by eight successive weekly insertions, the last insertion to be at least four weeks previous to the first day of said October term, and that this cause be continued.

true copy from the record,

S. Teste: James S. Ward, *Clerk*

H. Flanagin, *Solicitor*

**Available Soon !**

**Prior Births Volume 7**

**Book and CD**

## THE MAGET FAMILY BIBLE, INCLUDING SLAVE BIRTHS, CROSS COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Cross County Museum & Archives, Wynne, Arkansas  
Submitted by Michelle Slabaugh

The Maget Family Bible<sup>1</sup> was donated to the Cross County Historical Society by descendant Tommie Hare. Besides names and dates for several generations of the Drew/Maget/Deadrick family, the Bible contains the names of slaves born between 1793 and 1815. The Bible originally belonged to Priscilla Drew who married Samuel Maget. It evidently passed to their son, John Drew Maget, who moved to Northampton County, North Carolina, from Surry County, Virginia. From North Carolina the family migrated to Fayette County, Tennessee, and then on to what would become Cross County, Arkansas. Using slave labor, John Drew Maget built a house for his daughter as a wedding present and it is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. His daughter Virginia married Isaac Nute Deadrick, who served as a Captain in the Civil War.

~~~~~

Died the 17<sup>th</sup> Apl 1812[written above as though pertaining to son Nicholas]  
Nicolas Maget son of Nicholas and Jane his wife was born August the  
20<sup>th</sup> 1764

Jane Maney daughter of James and Susanna Maney was born the first  
day of July anno domini 1727 Died March 15<sup>th</sup> 1793

Samuel Maget son of Nich<sup>s</sup> and Jane Maget was born August the 12<sup>th</sup>  
1754 Died March the 10<sup>th</sup> 1819

Priscilla Drew daughter of Edw<sup>d</sup> & Milly Drew was born November the  
7<sup>th</sup> 1767 Departed this life January 31<sup>st</sup> 1835

John Drew Maget son of Samuel & Priscilla Maget was born January the  
5<sup>th</sup> 1793... and was married the 16 of July 1818

Henry Thomas Maget son of the afors<sup>d</sup> was born Sept 17<sup>th</sup> 1794

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<sup>1</sup> Bible title page, top torn: ...of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ Newly Translated out of the Original Greek and with the former TRANSLATIONS Diligently COMPARED and REVISED by his MAJESTY'S Special Command. Appointed to be Read in CHURCHES. EDINBURG Printed by Alexander Kincaid his (torn) MDCCLX(XVI)

Milly Mary Maget daughter of afors<sup>d</sup> Sept 18<sup>th</sup> 1797

Died Jan the 4<sup>th</sup> 18??

[difficult to tell which name the above date refers to: the one above it or below it]

Samuel Maget son of the afors<sup>d</sup> was born April 11<sup>th</sup> 1799

\_\_\_\_\_ son of the afors<sup>d</sup> was born Jan<sup>y</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 1802 [page torn]

\_\_\_\_\_ was born Apl the 9<sup>th</sup> 1806

\_\_\_\_\_ was born February the 25<sup>th</sup> 1813

On a separate page:

Mary Smith daughter of John and Mary Smith was born March the 9<sup>th</sup> 1788

Maria Agness Everett was born the 12 of Aug 1815

The list of slave names and birth dates is arranged mostly in chronological order, suggesting that they were written in the Bible as their births occurred.

Mime b. Feb 1793 SOLD  
 Vine b. July 1793 SOLD  
 Miles b. Aug 1794  
 Charlotte b. Oct 1794  
 Ben b. May 1796  
 Phyllis b. July 1796  
 Dorcas b. Jan 15, 1797  
 Claborne b. Dec 27, 1798  
 Clary b. Feb 15, 1800  
 Jacob b. Feb 12, 1801  
 Jinne b. Apr 21, 1801  
 Derry b. Jun 7 1801  
 Luke b. March 5, 1803  
 Crecy b. April 15, 1803 SOLD  
 Milli b. Sep 22, 1803  
 David b. Jan 30, 1804  
 ??? b. Aug 26, 1804  
 ??? b. September 25, 1805  
 ?? b. Feb 1806  
 Rachel b. April 1806

???? b. Jun 1806  
 Austin A... b. Jun 26, 1807  
 Winnie b. Jan 22, 1808  
 Jeremiah b. Sept 1818  
 Fredrick b. Oct 4, 1819  
 Theodore b. Dec 31, 1818  
 Lewis b. Oct 1821 (illegible)  
 Harry b. Dec \_\_\_\_ d. 1811  
 Jac??? b. Jun 1812  
 Ann b. Oct 25, 1813  
 Corey?? b. Dec 1815

The Cross County Museum and Archives is housed in a former four room schoolhouse next door to the courthouse in Wynne, Arkansas. The building was built in 1937 with WPA funds and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Cross County Historical Society was given use of the county-owned building in October 2005 to establish a repository for county archives and artifacts.

The Archives holds original courthouse books dating from 1862 to the 1920s that were rescued at a yard sale by the historical society, as well as other probate, civil, and criminal records which had been stored in a county shop building for many years. Artifacts include a ca. 1250 to 1450 A.D. Indian Pottery collection from the Cherry Valley Mounds donated by Barry and Linda Carwell of Cherry Valley, as well as railroad memorabilia, local fossils, and antique farm equipment and implements, among other things.

A recent partnership with the Cross County Library resulted in the posting of a database of 1943-2000 Cross County Marriage Records, compiled by library staff, to the historical society website.

The Cross County Museum & Archives is located at 711 E. Union Avenue in Wynne and is open Tuesday through Friday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The mailing address is PO Box 943, Wynne, AR 72396. The web site address is [www.cchs1862.org](http://www.cchs1862.org), and email may be directed to [crossmuseum@sbcglobal.net](mailto:crossmuseum@sbcglobal.net). The society and the museum are non-profit and depend on donations.

Other helpful web sites concerning the area are:

<http://www.freewebs.com/southernroots/cemeteries/DeadrickHouse.htm>

[http://www.arkansaspreservation.com/historic-properties/national-register/results.asp?county=Cross&city=&historic\\_name=&description=&submit=Find](http://www.arkansaspreservation.com/historic-properties/national-register/results.asp?county=Cross&city=&historic_name=&description=&submit=Find)

<http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/AR/Cross/vacant.html>

[http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ncnortha/nh\\_maget/index.htm](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ncnortha/nh_maget/index.htm)

## BENJAMIN COOK: REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER BURIED IN ARKANSAS

*Laura J. Cleveland*

Tromping through old graveyards on chilly autumn days... Don't you just love it? Well, perhaps we who gather roots are a rather strange bunch. In my family, it has come down as oral history that the first DAR marker erected in Arkansas for a Revolutionary War veteran belongs to my sixth great-grandfather, Benjamin Cook. The marker was erected through the kind assistance of Mrs. Richard Clough Thompson who was Regent of the Pine Bluff Chapter of the DAR between 1906 and 1908.



Benjamin Cook was born in Bullock County, Georgia, about the year 1760. The official records of the War Department show him as a member of the 1st Co., Georgia Militia serving under Captain William McIntosh, and Major John Habersham during the American Revolution. Part of his service involved helping to recapture three ships which had been captured by the English in the harbor of Savannah.<sup>1</sup>

Benjamin married Nancy Dixon in 1782 and in about 1815 they moved with their family to Monroe County, Alabama, staying there thirty years [it appears they stayed in their first location about thirty years also].

<sup>1</sup> *Arkansas Historical Markers: including Revolutionary War Soldiers: commemorated and placed by Arkansas State Society, DAR., Arkansas State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution: 2002, 35.*

In January 1846 he moved with family to Union County, Arkansas, and there died on 27 February 1846. He is buried at Old Shady Grove Cemetery, six miles east of El Dorado in Union County.

His grandson Benjamin Washington Cook (1830-1916), himself a Confederate veteran, left us with these patriotic words regarding the family patriarch:

He was one of those noble old veterans, who, in the midst of poverty and privation, followed and assisted in protecting the flag of his beloved country through all the precarious vicissitudes of that terrible ordeal of the American Revolution; which procured for us the blessings of a free and independent country, whose noble flag now proudly floats over the most magnificent government the world has ever produced.<sup>2</sup>

The DAR held a rededication service for Benjamin James Cook at Shady Grove Cemetery on 13 October 1990.

\*Laura Cleveland is the Director of the Columbia County Library, Magnolia, Arkansas.

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<sup>2</sup> Excerpted from Murphy-Perdue-Perry Family Quarterly (and Allied Lines) edited by Kathryn Morey Yarbrough, 1, no. 2: 54, which cites Benjamin Washington Cook Biographical Memorandum, Arkansas History Commission and State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas. Ed. This biographical memoranda is the 1911 Confederate questionnaire filled out by or for Benjamin Washington Cook who shared a large amount of family information. The questionnaires were collected and filmed by the Arkansas History Commission where they are available on MFILM Military 00000044. The index to them is called 1911 Veterans and is available in the research room.

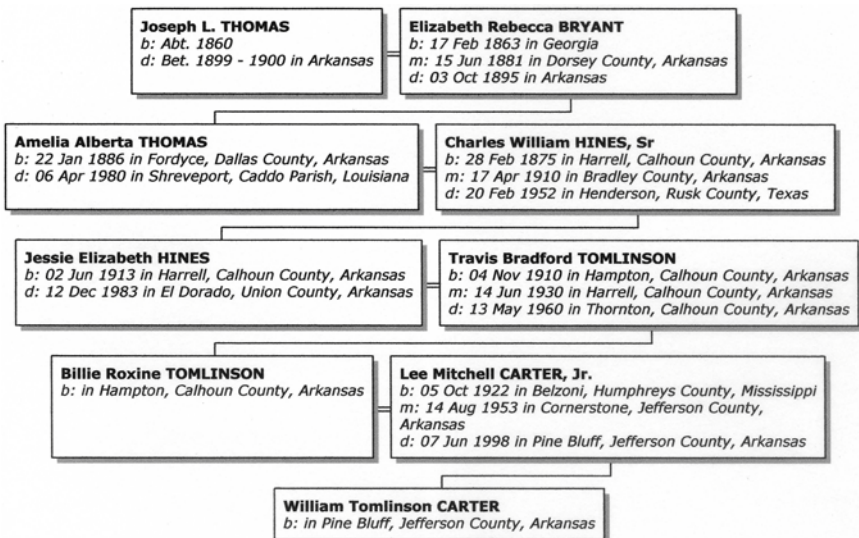


## Arkansas Ancestry Certificates

### Nineteenth Century Ancestry Certificate for William Tomlinson Carter

*Submitted by William Tomlinson Carter  
10106 Sulphur Springs Road  
Pine Bluff, AR 71603-8004  
870-879-2555  
MTBA777@aol.com*

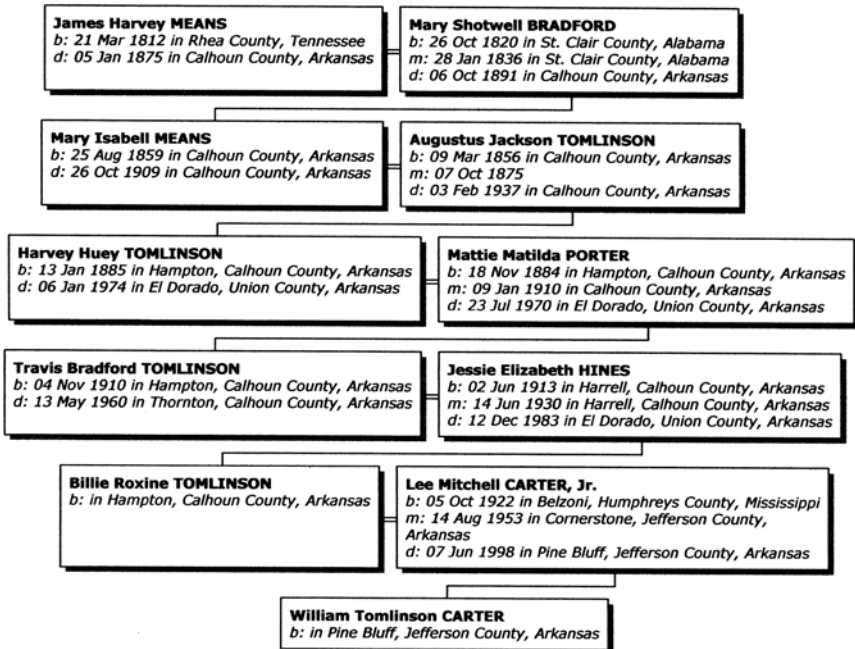
William Tomlinson Carter received a Certificate of Arkansas Ancestry for the Nineteenth Century period based on documentation submitted for the following lineage. The Nineteenth Century ancestor was Joseph L. Thomas. Joseph L. Thomas was in Dorsey County on or before 15 June 1881.



## Antebellum Period Ancestry Certificate for William Tomlinson Carter

*Submitted by William Tomlinson Carter  
10106 Sulphur Springs Road  
Pine Bluff, AR 71603-8004  
870-879-2555  
MTBA777@aol.com*

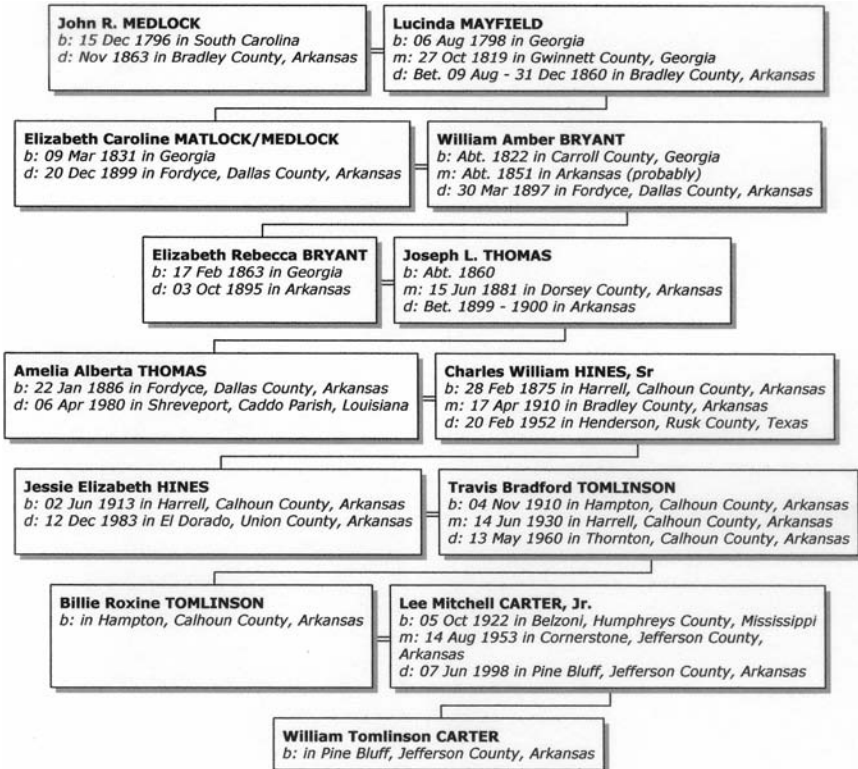
William Tomlinson Carter received a Certificate of Arkansas Ancestry for the Antebellum period based on documentation submitted for the following lineage. The Antebellum ancestor was James Harvey Means. James Harvey Means was in Dallas County on or before 7 October 1850.



## Antebellum Period Ancestry Certificate for William Tomlinson Carter

*Submitted by William Tomlinson Carter  
10106 Sulphur Springs Road  
Pine Bluff, AR 71603-8004  
870-879-2555  
MTBA777@aol.com*

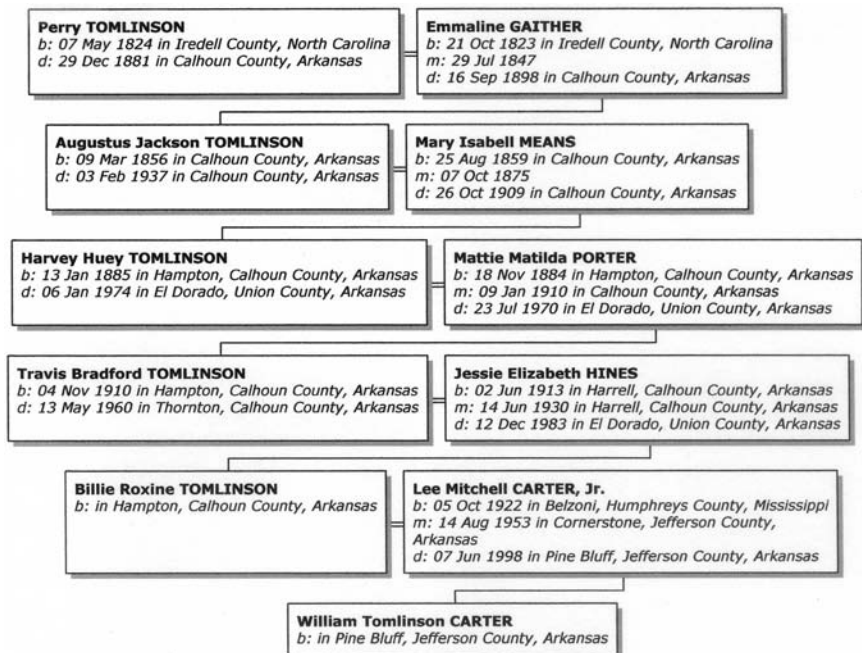
William Tomlinson Carter received a Certificate of Arkansas Ancestry for the Antebellum period based on documentation submitted for the following lineage. The Antebellum ancestor was John R. Medlock/Matlock. John R. Medlock/Matlock was in Bradley County on or before 28-29 April 1845.



## Antebellum Period Ancestry Certificate for William Tomlinson Carter

*Submitted by William Tomlinson Carter  
10106 Sulphur Springs Road  
Pine Bluff, AR 71603-8004  
870-879-2555  
MTBA777@aol.com*

William Tomlinson Carter received a Certificate of Arkansas Ancestry for the Antebellum period based on documentation submitted for the following lineage. The Antebellum ancestor was Perry Tomlinson. Perry Tomlinson was in Calhoun County on or before 18 August 1854.



## Arkansas Queries

Members may submit as many queries as they wish at any time. E-mail to [Publications@agsgenealogy.org](mailto:Publications@agsgenealogy.org) or post to AGS, PO Box 17653, Little Rock, AR 72222.

**BAXLEY** –David Samuel Newton Baxley was born 1848 Alabama, could have gone by initials S.N. or S.M. Lived in Logan County, supposed to have a coal mine in that area, donated the land for the Baxley Cemetery in Paris, Logan Co. His son, Allison Newton Baxley was born 1881 in Paris, Logan Co. D.S.N. married his 2<sup>nd</sup> wife, Rebecca Hargis in Logan Co. Any information would be greatly appreciated. Thanks! *Mr. and Mrs. Millard A. Baxley*, 1212 Brandon Ct, Irving, TX 75060, [millard.baxley3@verizon.net](mailto:millard.baxley3@verizon.net)

**BENSON** – Martin & Sarah Benson moved to Texas from GA mid-1800s. Children: Annie, James, Samuel & John. Lived in Hamilton, Lonoke Co AR early 1900s. *Billie Lisenby Dougherty*, 80 Laurel Lane, Ward, AR 72176-8401, [blisdou@aol.com](mailto:blisdou@aol.com)

**CLAIBORNE – NAPIER** – Looking for info on James C. and Ophelia A. (Napier) Claiborne m Independence Co AR 1857. James C. b abt 1836 in VA was brother of Virginia (Claiborne) Speights and Frances (Claiborne) Claiborne of IZARD Co, AR and Ophelia b 1839 TN was daughter of Madison Napier and sister of Ella (Napier) Nash of GA and Mary (Napier) Rey of Independence Co AR. James died abt 1874 leaving wife Ophelia and 2 children – all alive in Oct 1876. *T. Citarella*, [ekpvp@aol.com](mailto:ekpvp@aol.com)

**COOPER** – Information on Benson Cooper family listed in 1860 in Monroe Co, m to Delpha with following children: Cordelia, Julia, Dillard, John C., Emerita and Benson H. Listed in 1850 AR census, Richland twp, St. Francis Co. Brother of Caleb Cooper listed in 1850 AR census, Smith twp, St. Francis Co. *Arnold and JoAnn Cooper*, 16 Algonquin Ct, Cabot, AR 72023, [jacooper@cebridge.net](mailto:jacooper@cebridge.net)

**CRAYTON – BRANCH – UTSEY** – I am interested in finding the testate or intestate probate records for Cincinnati Utsey, who is believed to have died abt 1910 in or near Mt. Holly or Boone twp, Union Co, AR.

I am interested in finding any information for any person or persons with the last names Utsey, Crayton, and or Branch. Family legend states my gg-grandfather, Cincinnati Utsey and wife, Nancy Brown Utsey, secured their freedom before the Emancipation Proclamation was signed. I am very anxious to validate this information. **Vernester Bates Sheeler**, 25 Thousand Oaks, Oakland, CA 94605, (510)638-4084, vsheeler@aol.com

**DALLAS** – Looking for information about the family of Ernest Alford Dallas b 21 July 1896 Vilonia, Faulkner Co AR. His father was Robert D.C. Dallas & mother Willie Bennett. Ernest married Mittie Ferrell 5 Dec 1916, and had a son, Welton, around 1918-1919. I have him last in the 1920 census in Cypress Twp, Faulkner Co AR. **L. Irene Dallas Goble**, P.O. Box 60, Bassett, AR 72313, pecanpt@mcec.coop

**DAVIS** – Need information on the following members of the Davis family: Is Mary Davis dau of James & Locky Smith? Mary lived in Prairie Twp, Madison Co, AR 1860. Mary Davis 26F TN; Daniel 9M AR; Elizabeth 6F AR; Mary 5F MO; Andrew 1M TX; Lydia 1F TX; Van Buren Smith 24M farm laborer AR. **Charles N. Ferguson**, 811 So Market, Shawnee, OK 74801

**DOOLEY – REID** – Looking for information concerning Hiram G. Dooley (1810-1875) and his wife Sarah Reid (b 1818) of Lafayette Co AR and his parents Thomas Dooley and Elizabeth Wilson of VA and AR. **Kay K. Gregory**, #3 Hillside Ct, Austin, TX 78746, kknit@att.net

**FREEMAN – WATTS** – Looking for information on the family of James M. Freeman and his wife Sarah Watts. They lived in Searcy and Van Buren Co AR in 1850 & 1860. James M. Freeman was killed during the Battle of Pea Ridge. His wife and children disappear from the area before the 1870 census. I'm trying to locate any decendants. Known children were: John M., Mary A., Elizabeth J., Dicy C., Nancy K., & Sarah J. **Kathryn Garcia**, 5111 Tiffany Circle, Killeen, TX 76549, kgsearcher@aol.com

**FURGUSON/FERGUSON** – Need any information on the following members of the Ferguson family who lived in Fayetteville, Washington Co AR, abt 1868-1870. William M. Ferguson b 1825 in TN, d or disappeared 1869-70 in AR; Martha b 1825 in MO, d aft 1880 in TX;

James Wesley b 1848 in MO, d 1911 in OK; William Riley b 1849 in TX, d 1899 in TX; John b 1852 in TX; Amos b 1853 in TX; Francis M. b 1854 in TX, d 1945 in TX; Coleman S. b 1858 in TX; Richard B. b 1861 in TX; Charles A. b 1869 in AR, d bet 1935 & 1941 in AR. *Charles N. Ferguson*, 811 So Market, Shawnee, OK 74801

**GIBBENS/GIBBONS** – Need information on Inez Gibbens/Gibbons b 25 Mar 1903 in Scott Co AR, d 26 Dec 1993 in Kansas City, MO. Is her father named Elias L. Gibbons? *Charles N. Ferguson*, 811 So Market, Shawnee, OK 74801

**GIBBONS** – Need further information on the following members of the Gibbons family. The father and husband is James Gibbons b 1823 in VA, d 1879. The following is from the 1880 Scott Co AR census: Gibbons, Mary WF54 IN KY VA; Sirephie WF19 MO VA IND; Catherine WF15 IA; Margarette WF15 IA; Eliza WF13 MO; James WM10 MO. Will appreciate any help. *Charles N. Ferguson*, 811 So Market, Shawnee, OK 74801

**HOLIMAN** – Searching for Emma Jean Holiman b c1926 or any of her descendants or friends. Last known married name was Martin (1980); dau of Cornelious H. Holiman and Flora (Ward) Holiman of North Little Rock; gdau of William W. Holiman and ggdaug of Dr. Joshua C. Holiman of Hot Springs. *Norman E. Holiman*, 35 Green Brier Rd., Narbagansett, RI 02882, normanh401@aol.com

**MALES** – Seeking info on Ora Males, Washington Co, AR. *Henry D. Hisel*, 2229 W Eldorado Pkwy, Little Elm, TX 75068-3524

**MAYO – BONE** – Seeking info on John Harry Mayo b Sep 1878, d 6 Aug 1950, and lived in IZARD Co AR. He married Sarah Arena Bone, dau of James Henry Bone and Amanda Taylor, 18 Feb 1900, Sage, IZARD Co AR. *John L. Davis*, 20607 Laverton Dr, Katy, TX 77450-1913, johnlogandavis@gmail.com

**MOORE** – Alfred B. Moore, b ca 1823, m 30 Oct 1839, Lavina E. Marlow, b 26 Nov 1818 NC. Six of their known children were born there. They moved to Marion Co AR after 1855 and prior to 1859. He served in the Civil War. After returning home he was murdered ca 1866.

They were parents of: Mary Elizabeth who married James Justice Keeter; Mira H. m James Estes; Minerva m Jesse M. White; Sarah A. m Gamaliel A. Pyle; Martha A. m George Davenport; Leatha m Thomas Nowlin; Catherine “Kate” m John Anglin. It is thought that F. M. Moore was a son, but I have no actual proof. I would like to exchange information with any of these families. Particularly would like to find out who Alford’s parents and/or siblings were. *Helen McMindes*, 5201 Stagecoach Rd, #25, Little Rock, AR 72204, calark@comcast.net

**SCOTT – FERGUSON – JAMISON – LOGAN – RICE – JONES** – Interested in any connection to Judge Andrew Scott (1789-1851), John Rice Homer Scott, or Robert A. Logan, or Polly Dickenson Logan of Pope or Johnson Co AR. I am a direct descendant of Walter Ferguson Scott (1822-1885), son of Judge Andrew and his wife, Elizabeth Rice Jones, m Nov 1811. Will share or trade information on California descendants. *Lynne Scott-Drennan*, 137 Rambling Dr, Folsom, CA 95630-4644, amandascott@worldnet.att.net

**SMITH** – Need information on the following members of the Smith family who lived in Madison Co & Mississippi Co AR in 1850 & 1860. The following is from the 1850 Mississippi Co AR census: James Smith 45M farmer KY; Locky 35F TN; Mary 18F TN; James 16M TN; Elizabeth 14F TN; Van Buren Russell 12M AL; Elizabeth Russell 11F AL; George W. Smith 11M AL; Francis M. 7M AR; Sarah 1F AR. *Charles N. Ferguson*, 811 So Market, Shawnee, OK 74801

**SPEERS** – Looking for info about my gfather, Steve Speers, d Mar 1924 Jonesboro, AR. *Bill W. Cooper*, 6269 Foothill Rd, Central Point, OR 97502, billwcooper@ccountry.net

**WINCHESTER** – Looking for the father of Robertson Winchester b 8 Oct 1811 Rutherford Co TN, d 7 Mar 1886 Sebastian Co AR. Robertson m Judith Russell b 23 Feb 1815 Rutherford Co TN, d 6 Nov 1895 Sebastian Co AR. Their children were: Sarah A, b 1833; Margaret P, b 1835; Matilda P, b 1837; Mary Jane, b 1838. *Alma L. Costello*, 19488 Baker Rd, Bend, OR 97702-7930, jcostello@comtronic.com



## Book Reviews

***Lay Down My Burdens, Haven of Rest Cemetery, Little Rock, Pulaski Co., Arkansas.*** By Barbara Clark Lawrence, 2008. JustUs Publishing Co., 2302 Lakeland Street, El Dorado, Arkansas 71730. Order from Tapping Our Roots, LLC, at 2302 Lakeland Street, El Dorado, AR 71730 or email TORLLC@yahoo.com. 255 pages, photos, map, index, bibliography. Paper with plastic protective covering. \$27.50 includes postage.

Haven of Rest Cemetery is located at 7102 West 12<sup>th</sup> Street in Little Rock, Arkansas, and is an historic burial place of members of the African American community of Little Rock and the surrounding area. Barbara Lawrence has done a superb job of researching the cemetery and organizing the cemetery survey in an easy to use format.

The resulting book is attractive and printed on excellent, durable paper. The table of contents reveals the organization of both the book and the cemetery by the various sections with lovely names like Brookside, Crown Hill, Maplewood, and Rose Lane among others. A brief historical comment is followed by a Foreward that offers other interesting historical information. A complete full name index makes it easy to locate people, including both maiden and married names of women. For instance, Ann *Williamson* Yancy can be found indexed under both Williamson and Yancy.

A pale watermarking has been printed on each page in large diagonally placed letters under the text to name the section of the cemetery in which the people on that page were buried. A section name does not appear on the top or bottom of every page. If any drawback to the book at all is found, it would be that when one goes from the index to the designated page, it is difficult to tell what section that person is buried in. The underlying section names do not show up well and one must turn to the table of contents to determine the section. That is a small complaint, however, in relation to the permanent valuable contribution that this book makes to African American family history and historical research in Arkansas in general and in the Little Rock area in particular.

*Susan Gardner Boyle, Little Rock, Arkansas*

***A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your African-American Ancestors, How to find and record your unique heritage.*** By Franklin Carter Smith and Emily Anne Croom. Reprint, Genealogical Publishing Company, 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, Maryland 21211-1953, 2008. 250 pages, photos, charts, photocopies of records, table of contents, 5 appendices, endnotes, bibliography, and index.

This book is well-written, well-organized, and easy to read. The authors use the first four chapters to introduce the reader to the basics of genealogy research, personal and family records, census records, federal sources, and state and local sources. They follow with the “special situations” that may be in store for African-American researchers and the special records they may use, such as manumissions, registers of free blacks, guardianship records, and tax lists.

The authors point out the importance of names, places, and neighbors. They use case studies to show how to keep track of variations in spelling and recognize the significance of certain names. They stress the goal to research the family back to the 1870 census and then use clues to the identity of the former slaveholder based on proximity, census records, both population and slave schedules, and land records. The authors show how to research the possible slaveholders' families and the records they created in tandem with the known history of the former slaves to zero in on the probable slaveholder. An interesting case study shows how to research mixed race families, another shows how to research a person born just before 1900, and a third shows how to research families with no apparent surname connection to the former slaveholder. In all cases, multiple sources and methods are used.

Appendices include a list of free and slaveholding states and territories in 1861; a list of which census reported what kind of information, 1790-1930, and the first census for each state; a list of state archives with contact information; and location and contact information for the National Archives and its regional branches.

The authors include a blank five-generation chart and a family group sheet with permission to photocopy. Suggestions for further reading appear at the end of many chapters and extensive endnotes are printed by chapter in the back of the book. A helpful index completes the volume.

*Susan Gardner Boyle, Little Rock, Arkansas*

*An Oral Biography of Beatrice Hoover Hill, the Life and Times of a Woman in Rural Arkansas: 1912-1952.* Interviewer and editor, H. Monte Hill, Ph.D. Copyright 2008 by H. Monte Hill. Published by Social Science Research Services: Lumberton, North Carolina. The book is 181 pages including notes, maps, photographs, an index and a biography of editor Dr. H. Monte Hill.

Dr. Hill gently guides Beatrice Hoover Hill into describing her life. His directed questions focus on her youth and her marriage, creating a visual image of a time that makes his book a very interesting reading experience. Beatrice Hoover was born 10 October 1912, at Cherry Hill in Polk County, Arkansas. Her memories include her mother rubbing clothes on a washing board, making soap, not having any running water or electricity, and what they did for fun through the summer. Stories of her youth last until her marriage to Homer Hill in August 1929. Concerning the Great Depression, Beatrice shares her experiences such as when she and Homer had to move often for him to find work. Good times came when Homer found work with the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) and he learned the trade of carpenter. They moved many times and Beatrice has vivid memories of the houses she lived in and what the towns were like. There were also exciting moments such as the time a tornado blew away their house outside of Dumas, Arkansas. She was alone with one child and expecting a baby. She survived by hiding under the kitchen table. They lost everything and had to start over. They moved back to Mena.

During World War II Homer often traveled to work in building defense projects. After the War events took them to Oakridge, Oregon. Homer got a job as a carpenter with Pope and Talbot lumber company. By this time they had a car and five boys, Diven Embry, Fletcher Daton, Homer Montgomery (Monte), Max Burnon and and Cristopher Franklin Hill. Both Diven and Daton played baseball for the Oakridge High School. They had a house with electricity throughout, an indoor bathroom, an electric stove and refrigerator and a radio. They left Oakridge after five years and returned to Mena. Even after they moved again, they always came back to Polk County, Arkansas. Dr. Hill concludes the biography of Beatrice Hoover Hill by adding a chapter on "Ancestors and Relatives," a real treasure of family history. Dr. Hill also provides maps and photographs to complete a wonderful story.

*Paula Kyzer Taylor, Archivist, Arkansas History Commission*

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## **ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE**

Arkansas Genealogical Society Annual Membership Meeting, normally held during Fall Seminar, will be held during the Federation of Genealogical Societies Conference in Little Rock.

Date: 4 September 2009  
Time: 7:30-9:00 a.m.  
Place: Peabody Hotel on Markham St.

Members will vote on new board members and change to bylaws concerning membership categories

For Breakfast, register online at [www.fgs.org](http://www.fgs.org) or mail last page of conference flyer with check for \$20.00 to FGS 2009 Conference, PO Box 441364, Jacksonville, FL 32222. Contact Jan Davenport, [jhdavenport@comcast.net](mailto:jhdavenport@comcast.net) or 501.835.3961 for questions.

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The following proposal to amend the bylaws of the Arkansas Genealogical Society was approved by the AGS Board of Directors during a scheduled meeting on April 18, 2009.

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### **Proposed Amendments to Bylaws**

Amend Article I, Section C. Membership and Dues

Replace:

Classes of membership are individual, household, institutional, and honorary. Dues for each class of membership shall be determined by the board. Honorary life membership may be conferred upon any member who has given exceptional service. The recommendation shall be presented by a board member and approved by a majority of the board of directors.

With:

Classes of membership are individual, household, and foreign. Dues for each class of membership shall be determined by the board.

# **Certificate of Arkansas Ancestry**

Or

## **Arkansas Civil War Ancestry**

**From the Arkansas Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 17653, Little Rock, AR 72222**

Do you have ancestors who would qualify for ancestry in Arkansas or Arkansas Civil War service or pension? AGS has certificates in five different categories of residency plus military service. In which category does your ancestor belong? It requires a little research to acquire a certificate giving recognition to your family's pioneers and settlers of Arkansas. The categories are:

### **Colonial**

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

### **Territorial**

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

### **Antebellum**

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

### **Nineteenth Century**

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

### **Civil War Ancestry**

This certificate is for an ancestor who served in an Arkansas unit – Union or Confederate between 1861 and 1865 or applied for an Arkansas Confederate pension or whose widow applied for such a pension.

To prove ancestry in Arkansas, a lineage of the direct ancestor must be submitted to AGS, along with source documents to prove these facts. A family group sheet of the ancestor who resided in Arkansas must be completed with primary sources as proof. All sources must be cited, photocopied and submitted with the application. Examples of acceptable documents include: census records, church or bible records, tax lists, court records, military records, land patents, deeds, newspaper items, Civil War service record, or Arkansas Confederate pension record. The applications will be filmed by the Arkansas History Commission and State Archives. An index to them is being prepared.

Print the application from the AGS website at [www.agsgenealogy.org](http://www.agsgenealogy.org) or write to Tommy Carter, 10106 Sulphur Springs Rd., Pine Bluff, AR 71603 and send your address with \$1.00 for postage. Complete the application form and return it with \$10.

Arkansas Genealogical Society  
Membership Application or Renewal Form

- Benefits of membership:
- Quarterly issues of *The Arkansas Family Historian*
  - Priority registration for AGS Sponsored Research Trips
  - Queries published in *The Arkansas Family Historian*
  - Members Only Page on AGS website

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

Check one:       New Membership     Renewal

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Membership:     Individual (\$25/yr)     Household (\$35/yr)  
                                          Foreign Resident (\$50/yr)

Query for *The Arkansas Family Historian*

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

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

Arkansas Genealogical Society  
P.O. Box 17653  
Little Rock, AR 72222



## Family History Writing Contest

Arkansas Genealogical Society is sponsoring a writing contest for 2009 to promote sound genealogical research in Arkansas and encourage quality writing and publishing of family history.

First Prize, the Bobbie Jones McLane Award, is \$150. The award is named for the long time Arkansas researcher, author and publisher, in recognition of her contributions to Arkansas research and to the Arkansas Genealogical Society.

The Second Prize winner will receive \$75 and the Third Prize winner will receive \$50.

**Judging will be based on quality of research; use of primary and secondary sources; citation of sources by footnotes or endnotes; style, theme and content; and use of graphics (photographs, maps, charts, tables).**

Winning entries will be announced and prizes awarded at the AGS annual meeting during the September 2009 FGS-AGS Conference. The first place entry will be published in the December 2009 issue of the *Arkansas Family Historian*.

The judges and the editorial board reserve the right to limit prizes to acceptable submissions. All entries become the property of Arkansas Genealogical Society. The author will retain all publication rights.

### CONTEST

**WHO** The AGS Family History Writing Contest is open to everyone except members of the Editorial Board.

**WHAT** The contest is limited to family history articles with an Arkansas connection. Entries should be about 4000 words or less and not have been previously published.

**WHEN** Submissions must be postmarked by 30 June 2009.

**HOW** Submissions must be accompanied by an entry form. (See following page.) Please provide a short statement of your genealogical research experience and send one printed copy of your entry to the mailing address and an electronic copy to [publications@agsgenealogy.org](mailto:publications@agsgenealogy.org) or send one printed copy and a CD or floppy disc copy of your entry to the mailing address. In order to ensure confidentiality in judging, do not include your name in the article or on the title page.

**WHERE** Mail your entry to AGS Contest, P.O. Box 17653, Little Rock, AR 72222. If you include an e-mail address, you will receive confirmation of receipt of your entry.

**JUDGING** At least three separate and independent persons will read, judge, and rank all entries as to their acceptability and according to the criteria stated above.

**Arkansas Genealogical Society  
Family History Writing Contest**

**Entry Form**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip+4: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Brief bio of genealogical experience:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Title of entry:

\_\_\_\_\_

May we list your name in *The Arkansas Family Historian*? \_\_\_\_\_

May we print your article in *The Arkansas Family Historian*? \_\_\_\_\_

Signature and Date:

\_\_\_\_\_

# Arkansas Genealogical Society

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

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

## **Membership**

Any person interested in genealogy is encouraged to become a member by payment of dues in advance for one year. Annual dues are \$25.00 for individual, \$35.00 for family (only one publication per family), \$50.00 for residents outside the USA. This includes a year's subscription to the society's periodical. Make your check or money order payable to: AGS, P. O. Box 17653, Little Rock, AR 72222.

## **Back Issues**

Back issues of *The Arkansas Family Historian* are available on the AGS web site, [www.agsgenealogy.org](http://www.agsgenealogy.org), for members only. Non-members may purchase electronic copies for \$5.00 each mailed to AGS, P. O. Box 17653, Little Rock, AR 72222.

## **Research Policy**

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

## **Book Reviews**

Authors and publishers may submit books for review in *The Arkansas Family Historian*. Books for review should be sent to Susan Boyle, 57 Plantation Acres Dr., Little Rock, AR 72210. All materials become the property of AGS to be distributed to repositories as the society deems appropriate or the submitter requests.

## **Queries**

Members may submit queries related to Arkansas ancestors to be published in *The Arkansas Family Historian*. Send queries by e-mail to [Publications@agsgenealogy.org](mailto:Publications@agsgenealogy.org) or mail them to AGS Queries, P. O. Box 17653, Little Rock, AR 72222. Be sure to include your name, address, e-mail address and phone number.

## **Submissions**

Please submit articles to be considered for publication. Photographs and materials will not be returned. Sources should be cited as footnotes or endnotes. Materials may be submitted by e-mail to [Publications@agsgenealogy.org](mailto:Publications@agsgenealogy.org) or on disk to AGS, P. O. Box 17653, Little Rock, AR 72222. The right to edit all material submitted is reserved by the Editorial Board. The submitter must include name, address, phone number and e-mail address with the material. Proof copies will be sent prior to printing if requested.

## **Contributions**

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

## **Change of Address**

Please notify AGS when there is a change of address or mistake in address as soon as possible. Contact us by e-mail at [Membership@agsgenealogy.org](mailto:Membership@agsgenealogy.org) or AGS, P. O. Box 17653, Little Rock, AR 72222.

**Arkansas Genealogical Society**  
**P.O. Box 17653**  
**Little Rock, AR 72222**

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