

Compiled & Edited

By

COUNTS GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH & PUBLICATIONS
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CONTENTS

FROM THE EDITOR, 2

HISTORY OF JERSEY COMMUNITY, BRADLEY COUNTY, ARKANSAS, 3 - 12

TIDWELL FAMILY, 13 - 18

COMMUNITY OF JOHNSVILLE, BRADLEY COUNTY, ARKANSAS, 19 - 24

THE MEEK FAMILY, 25 - 30

BOOK REVIEWS AND BOOKS FOR SALE, 31 - 32

RESEARCH SERVICES, 33

RESEARCH AVAILABLE IN SOUTH @AROLINA MANUSCRIPTS, 33 - 34

QUERIES, 34

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#### FROM THE EDITOR

This issue is devoted to some of Arkansas' earliest pioneers, in an area of Tradley County that was once a part of territory known as "the oreat milderness". As late as 1873 when the writer's grandfather, Andrew Asa Smith, moved into the area it was still a wild country. Many harrowing stories of pioneer life in Arkan is have been handed down through the generations in this family.

The following issue will contain the 'Comrendium of Arkansas Genealogy' and will complete Volume II. It will be mailed shortly.

Volume III of the Research Aid will be a complete book and will be ready for mailing the latter part of this year.

Sincerely,

Hrs. William H. Counts
Editor

## HISTORY OF JERSEY COMMUNITY, BRADLEY COUNTY, ARKANSAS

#### By J. M. Anders

In 1843 the public road was cut through dense forests, most of the way from Pine Bluff to Moro Bay on the Ouachita River - a distance of 76 miles. At about the same time the road was opened from Warren to Lanark, intersecting the Pine Bluff-Moro Bay Road, a distance of 14 miles.

The first settlement between Warren and Lanark was made on the hill west of L'Aigle by a man by the name of Tidwell, about 12 miles from Warren. The first settlement between Lanark and Moro Bay, a distance of 18 miles, was made by a man by the name of Lavillian. He settled the place later called the Will Smith place and still later it was called the McDougald place. It is now occupied by Carlos Johnson.

At an earlier date two brothers by the name of Splawn had come from southeast Alabama and settled on a considerable portion of the lands now embraced in the city limits of Warren. They left a brother and his family in Pike County, Alabama.

#### EARLY RECORDS

A niece of theirs, named Nancy Splawn, married R. W. Anders, who was born in Sumter District, South Carolina on the 10th day of March 1814. His father was named Isaac. I have checked the records of the first census taken in 1790, and find that Isaac Anders was at that time living in the home of his father, who was also named Isaac.

In the first census, the names of children were not taken unless they were at least 16 years of age. In that census the records are kept by States, each in a separate

book. The size of the book in which South Carolina is kept is about the size of Webster's blue back speller. All these first census records are kept in the Library of Congress and not in the Bureau of Census.

R. W. Anders, the son of Isaac Anders and the grandson of another Isaac Anders, was in Charleston, South Carolina when the first train operated in the South and the first train in the United States to make a round trip. The first was out of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The wooden tracks spread and it failed to make the return trip. The old locomotive to to made the first run in the South was called Best Friend and is now on exhibition in Charleston, S. C. I have not seen it but my brother, Steve Anders, and his family saw it in 1949. It made its first trip in 1829.

Soon after 1829, Isaac Anders and his family moved to Fike County, in southeast Alabama and settled where Banks, Alabama is now located. The family burying ground is right near Banks. I have not visited it, but my sister Annie has.

In Alabama, R. W. Anders married Nancy Splawn. While living there he served in Indian Wars in Florida and for that service he received a land grant from the U. S. Government.

## COMES TO WARREN

In the fall of 1843, R. W. Anders and wife and one child started in an ox wagon from Banks, Alabama to Warren, Arkansas. Upon their arrival at Vicksburgh, Miss., they took a steamboat and went down the Mississippi River to the mouth of Elack River and up that to the mouth of Ouachita River and up that to the mouth of Saline River and up that to Suttons Ferry, located near the steel bridge across Saline River on old Highway No. 4.

In 1844 R. W. Anders made a crop south of Warren in what was later called Egypt. In the summer of 1844, he looked for a place to his liking on which to file his U. S. Land Grant. He selected the place later known as the Bob Anders place about one mile south of Jersey. He moved on this place in the fall of 1844 and cleared land and made a crop there in 1845. My father, J. M. Anders, was born in that vast wilderness in April of 1845.

The nearest neighbor of R. W. Anders was on the Lavillain place fou miles north. The next settler was the Tidwell place on the west bank of Lagles, some twelve miles from Warren, on the Warren-Lanark road. Hence there were but two neighbors from his place to Warren, a distance of 23 miles.

#### FIRST SETTLER AT JERSEY

Mr. Lavillain, the first settler in the Jersey community, was chopping timber with a negro slave, when the slave's ax came off the handle and inflicted a wound on Mr. Lavillain from which he bled to death. He was buried on his place and his was the first grave, so far as I know, in all the south half of Bradle, County. I am not familiar with the early history of the Johnsville community. (Ed. There was a P. Lavillien listed in the 1840 census in Union County from which Bradley was taken).

So few were the settlers, that it required two weeks for R. W. Anders to invite hands to roll logs. One day was required for the men to come, and one day to pile logs and they returned home on the third day.

Such were the conditions of the Jersey community in 1845. Let us see what followed. Mrs. R. W. Anders left her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Splawn, and her brothers and sisters in south Alabama when she and her family moved to Arkansas. Mrs. Elizabeth Splawn was born while George Washington was President of the United States, and lived until after I was a school boy. She and her sons, Jim, John and Steve Splawn settled south of the Jerd Neal place on Beech Creek. Mrs. Splawn drew a pension for the services of her husband in the War of 1812.

She had two sisters who came to Arkansas at the same time. They were Mrs. Sarah Hawthorne and Mrs. Amy Childs, who were both charter members of Shady Grove Church, organized in 1847. Mrs. Hawthorne and her family settled the Adam Tatum place. Her sons were Jim and Tom Hawthorne. I do not know the names of her daughters. I do not know the maiden name of Mrs.

The third sister, Mrs. Amy Childs, settled what we know as the Fayette Childs place at the upper or north end of Jersey community on the Moro Bay and Pine Bluff road. Her sons were Fayette and Gulf Childs. The Blacks settled just south of the Childs place on what was later known as the Henry Brazzel place. This place is between the Lavillain place and the Childs place.

#### JESSE LEE

The next place south of the Lavillains was settled by Jesse Lee. He settled what is now known as the Broughton place. I know that he came into the community prior to 1847, for my mother was his granddaughter and she wal born on the Roark place, February 22, 1847. Jesse Lee had a large family, all of whom came with him when he moved into the Jersey community from Georgia. His sons were Josiah, Jim, John, and Jesse Briton.

Jesse Lee had the first cotton gin in that section. It was a horse gin, of course, and was operated within my memory. Josiah Lee settled the north part of the Higgason place. The other sons of Jesse Lee all settled north of the Childs place. Jesse Coodman, who married Nancy Lee, settled the southwest part of the Roark place and died there in 1852. Another son-in-law whose name was Thomas, settled just east of the Lee place and still another son-in-law whose name was Jim Anderson settled in the same area. Bob Hines, who married Susana Lee settled on what was later the Culbreath place located southwest of the J. M. Anders homestead.

The Tom Parker place, later called the J. H. Cill place was settled by Uncle Billy Jones, Uriah Parker and William

Parker, not related to the Tom Parker family.

Uncle Billy Jones settled near the north line of the place. His old home was still standing within my memory. It was near the double fence of a later generation. Uncle Billy Jones was a professional cabinet maker and very proficient. He made the first kitchen cabinet and two chairs that my parents owned. One or both of these chairs were still in use the last check up I made.

Uriah Parker settled near the J. H. Gill home of today.
William Parker settled near the Dr. Shaw home of today.

The next settlement down the road was the J. B. Watson place later called Jersey. It was settled by a man by the name of Will Smith, a brother of Bud and Tom Smith. In the history of the community, three Smith families appear, none of whom were related. The second Smith family was the Alonza Smith family, who came into the community in 1880 from Georgia.

The third Smith family was also Alonza Smith, the father of the Smiths who now live at Jersey, in the old J. B. Watson home.

The first building for Shady Grove Church was erected at Jersey. After the Church was built, Will Smith acquired title to this land from the U. S. Government. The first building committee was Marvel McClendon, James Hawthorne, Bennett Cooper, Isaac Langston and Josiah Lee, ex officio.

After Will Smith acquired title to the lands on which the church building was erected, a committee was appointed to see if Mr. Smith would deed the church two acres on which the church building was erected. The committee reported that he readily agreed to deed the church two acres. Later the committee was instructed to secure the deed. At this time Mr. Smith refused to give the deed or to permit the church to remove the building. This necessitated a new location.

### GOVERNMENT LAND

Just north of the home of Josiah Lee was 40 acres of government land, lying on both sides of the Parker Branch. It was agreed that Josiah Lee and the Church would buy this 40 acres and he would take the part south of the branch. The Church would take the north part of the branch. It follows that the Church has owned approximatel, 20 acres of land there for almost a century. Will Smith later sold the J. B. Watson place to Josiah Lee for a shot gun and a yoke of oxen.

The Bull family came into the community at a very early date and settled southeast of the Higgason home. The Shady Grove cemetery did not exist then and did not exist until about 1856. I am sure that some members of the Bull family died before the present cemetery at Shady Grove was estab-

lished, for a considerable number of the Bull family are buried on their old home place.

The Ready family settled on lands adjacent to the Bull holdings and they lived there many years and went from there to Ashley County as shown by the records of the church.

The J. M. Anders place just south of the Watson place was settled, I think, by Pete Ivy. I know he was living there prior to 1868 when my father acquired it.

Immediately east of the J. M. Anders a settlement was made by a man by the name of Goforth. I know nothing of him. His field was there 70 years ago.

South of the J. M. Anders place is the J. L. Anders place, which was settled at a very early date by the Jordan family. A number of the members of that family were members of Shady Grove Church prior to the Civil War.

### . HINES FAMILY

The next early settler south of the Jordan place was the Hines place, later known as the Clark Thompson place.

This was settled by old Aunt Betty Hines and her family. Her sons were Bill, Bob and Henry Hines.

Bill Hines settled on or near the Ike Stalling place in the pine woods east of the Bines Hines place. He did not live long there. Sixty years ago the pine trees growing on his old fields were almost large enough for saw logs.

Henry Hines settled northeast of the Lavillain place on Beech Creek. I do not know the date. Aunt Betty Hines had a number of slaves. One of them I remember. His name was Phil. He died on my father's place at an old, old age, about 70 years old. Aunt Betty Hines came into the community about

1850. I do not know the exact date. I know that there was no cemetery at Shady Grove Church when she died and was buried on her place. The Hines cemetery on the Betty Hines place has been used by the family since the first death in the family after they came to Bradley County. I know that Bill, Bob, Elliah and Joe Hines are buried there.

#### TOM TATUM

South of the Hines place is the Tatum place. It was settled by a man by the name of Tom Tatum. He had so many slaves that he did not know them all. He cleared much land on both sides of woro Creek. His holdings included what was later called the Gilbert place in Calhoun County. His place was later called the Dalton place. On what was later called the Adam Tatum, The Mose Tatum, the Tarvin and the Armstrong place, the Hawthornes, the Davises, the Haglers settled.

He previously lived on the Tarvin place north of the Ferd heal place and homesteaded the place where he reared his family. At about the time he made his proof, the Land Office was moved from Champagnole, on the Ouachita River to Camden, Arkansas. Uncle Jerry's proof was lost in the move and the land appeared in the U. S. Land Office of Washington as public lands. It was bought by the Lindsay band and Lumber Company of Ped Oak, Iowa and transferred to the Southern Lumber Company. The lawsuit that resulted covered a period of 20 years. H. B. Van Valkenburg first represented Uncle Jerry, next. W. R. Quinney, Judge Zach Wood and an attorney by the name of Gardy in Camden, and was settled by Anders and Bradham in

The outbreak of the Civil War resulted in much of the manpower of the community being inducted into the Army. I list those I know to have served. Billy Anders, Joe Anders, Ben Anders, Jim and John Hawthorne, Tony Davis, W. T. Clements, Steve Splawn, J. V. Robertson, Bob Hines and perhaps Bill and Henry Hines. I think there were two of the Jordans and two of the Lavillains, Bud Smith and Bennett Cooper. Perhaps one of the Joneses, Jim Lee Jr., John Lee, Jesse Britton Lee, W. H. Higgason and Ben Langston. I do not know about the Bulls nor the Readys. I know that Bill, John and Bob Ederington were in the service; they were north of the Jersey Community. Steve Splawn served with my father. They were mustered out of service at Marshall, Texas in May, 1865.

Of all those in the service only two, so far as I know failed to return. Jesse Britton Lee was killed in the battle of Shiloh. Billy Anders served throughout the war and was under Johnson when he surrendered in North Carolina in May, 1865. He had had measles and was in poor health. However, he started home when Bill Ederington and others from Arkansas did, but never got home, and nothing was ever known of his going nor of the time, place and circumstances of his death. Ben Langston was wounded and W. H. Higgason was captured and held a prisoner for some time on an island in the Gulf of Mexico.

#### COTTON PASSED THROUGH JERSEY

Through the Jersey Community passed the Moro Bay - Pine
Bluff road, cut through the wilderness before the Anders filed
their land grant. Cotton grown in the areas of Toledo, New
Edinburg, and Kingsland was hauled to Moro Bay for shipment to

New Orleans. "I have seen a train of as many as 45 wagons pass my Father's house, all loaded with cotton grown in Cleveland county," Anders recalls. I have given the settlements made along this road from the Childs' place on the north to

# OTHER NAMES MENTIONED IN THIS HISTORY

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Editor's Note: This splendid history of the Jersey Community is typical of the early days in all south Bradley County. We are indeed indebted to Mr. M. J. Anders, many years now an attorney at Eudora, Ark, and his brother, Stephen Anders of Warren, Ark.

## TIDWELL FAMILY

The previous article on the Jersey Community in Bradley county stated that there was at least one family by the name of Tidwell living in that area. The 1840 census of Arkansas lists a Harriet, Peter and Sanders Tidwell living in Jackson County, A Robert Tidwell in Independence county and a William Tidwell in Scott County, in the northern part of the state. The following article gives an account of the fate of another Tidwell family.

## INDIANS BRING TRAGEDY TO TIDWELL FAMILY IN TEXAS --- SURVIVORS MOVE TO ARKANSAS

A raid by a band of Kichai Indians in Texas brought tragedy to the family of Milton Tidwell in the summer of 1840, and the following autum the three surviving members of the family came to Lafayette County, Arkansas, to make their home with relatives.

Tidwell's wife, Sarah, was born near Camden, S. C., about 1803, and was therefore 37 years old at the time of the Indian raid. Before moving to Texas, the family had lived in Georgia where the two oldest sons were born, John C. about 1835 and asberry J. within the next year or so.

Sarah's brother, Richard Blanton, was two years her senior. He had married Mary Young in South Carolina, moved to Lowndes County, Alabama, and from there had come to Arkansas in 1837. This couple had eight children, three of whom died young. Only one of the three born in Alabama lived to maturity. He was James D. Blanton, born October 28, 1832. At the time of the raid, the Blantons had one other child, William P. born in Arkansas about 1838.

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# TIGHT BINDING

Anders, Frank
ister of Ke
Anders, J.R.
Anders, Julia
Anders, Steph
Braddes, Hugh

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the Armstrong

Childs, Bill Clements, W. Isaac Lange Clements, W.

Core, Dr. fro Creed, Rev. Davis, W.K. Dunlap, C.B.

Gill, Julia Hardner, Rev

Johnson, J.P Langston, Ik

Langston, Is NaLean, Dr. 1

Mulligan Fam Farker, U.H. Faschel, E.C

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Tidwell Family, Cont'd.

The Tidwells settled in what was known as the Stroud settlement on the Brazos River, established by the brothers Beden and Ethan A. Stroud of Alabama about 1837. It was located near the present town of Calvert, in the Western part of Pobertson County.

Since the Stroud brothers made their move to Texas about the same time Blanton came to Arkansas, and had lived in Alabama almost 20 years previously, it is likely that all these people came West together and that Blanton and his family left the group to settle in Arkansas.

Sarah knew her brother was living in Arkansas, but she did not know exactly where he was or how to get in touch with him. His home in Lafa, ette County was not far off the usual route to Texas, which also suggests that he might have broken away from a party of settlers headed for Texas.

## INDIAN TROUBLE

undian depredations were common in some parts of Texas during this period, and occasionally the settlers on the Arkansas frontier had trouble with them.

On July 2, 1840, a party of 18 Kichai Indians rode into the Stroud settlement. Apparently they concentrated on the Tidwell home and did not raid other homes in the small community. Sarah and her three small children stood helplessly by while they killed and scalped her husband. Having disposed of the head of the household, the Indians ransacked the house and took everything they could carry away.

They forced Sarah and the children to go with them to their village, traveling day and night until they were beyond Tidwell Family, Cont'd.

the reach of the white settlers. It was a particularly difficult journey for Sarah, who was carrying her five-weeks-old baby and trying to quiet the fears of the other two children, the older of whom was five.

After seven days of hard traveling, they reached the Kichai village, which Sarah thought was somewhere on the Trinity River. She probably was right, for the Smithsonian's Handbook of American Indians locates the main Kichai town east of the Trinity in the vicinity of the modern town of Palestine as far back as 1777. The Kichais were a very small Caddoan tribe, closely allied linguistically to the Pawnees.

Upon their arrival at the village, Sarah's two older children were taken away from her, and she saw them no more. Soon afterwards, her baby became ill and died in her arms. After the death of the baby, Sarah became more of a liability than an asset to the Indians, and they decided to put her to death.

Before her death sentence could be carried out, a Delaware Indian came to the village on a trading excursion and rescued her. The Kichais drove a hard bargain. They demanded a ransom of about \$200 for her, and the Delaware paid it and took her away, but he did not have enough money or trading goods to buy the two children. Although her ransom was stated in terms of money, it seems likely that it was paid with trading goods that had cost the Delaware about \$200, for the Kichais had no use for the white man's money and did not understand its value.

The friendly Indian took Sarah to the Blue River in the

Tidwell Family, Cont'd.

Chickasaw Nation, about 80 miles northwest of Fort Towson. He did not expect to get his money back, and he told her she was free to go wherever she pleased, but she was unwilling to leave the frontier as long as her sons remained with the Kichais.

She was confident that her brother would help her if she could find him, but she knew only that he lived somewhere in Arkansas. H. W. Ryburn of the Choctaw Agency saw her at the Blue Fiver, and on August 1, 1840, he wrote a latter to the brother to her assistance.

The letter was written only a month after the capture of the Tidwell family, but it was not published until September 23, presumably because of the slowness of the postal service.

The Gazette's editor recalled that he had once had a subscriber in Lafayette County named Richard Blanton, who might be the same man, and suggested that some of the present subscribers there should show him the letter if he still lived there.

Meanwhile, Sarah had learned her brother's address by some magens and had written to him. He was living in the area served by the postoffice called Conway, later known as Walnut Hill.

As soon as he received the letter, he started to the Chickasaw Nation, arriving a few days later. The pelaware Indian who had befriended Sarah was still there, and he agreed to return to the Kichai village and negotiate for the release of the two little boys. At a heavy expense, Blant a supplied the Pelaware with a large quantity of trading goods likely to

Tidwell Family, Cont'd.

appeal to the Kichais, which the trader would offer as ransom for the children. He soon returned with the boys, who were in good health, and by October 12 the entire family was back at the Blanton home in Lafayette County.

Sarah had seen another white boy with blue eyes and light hair in the Kichai village. He appeared to be eight or ten years old, and evidently had been taken captive at an early age, for he could not speak a word of English. Sarah had been us ble to learn anything about his lackground. Another white boy about seven or eight years old was then living near the home of Richard McClure on Blue River in the Chickasav Mation, having been purchased from the Caddo Indians who held him a prisoner. This boy knew that his name was Thomas Pierce, and remembered where his parents came from and that they had been murdered, evidently by marauding Indians. A family named Pierce had been massacred on the Trammell Trace two or three years earlier, and it was presumed that this child was the only survivor. Is-ti-u Catubby, the Chickasaw who had bought the boy from his captors, was eager to return him 'p his relatives if they could be located, asking only that they reimburse him for the purchase. If he was ever reunited with his family, the Gazette did not report it.

Soon after the rescue of the Tidwell family, Blanton moved to Roane Township, west of Red River, in the part of Lafayette County that later became a part of Miller County. Previously he had been an overseer, but in the new location he began farming for himself. Blanton prospered as an independent farmer, and by 1850 he was the owner of 20 slaves

Tidwell Family, Cont'd.

and had begun to accumulate a large estate. He entered land in 1843, and later added to his holdings. He served as a justice of the peace, and held the rank of lieutenant colonel in the militia.

When the 1850 census was taken, Sarah Tidwell and her sons were still living with the Blanton family. At the time of the 1862 census enumeration, the Blantons were living in Sulphur ork township, which also later fell within the boundaries of "Iller County. The Tidwells were not listed in the household, and only the younger son, Asberry J. Tidwell, was found in Lafayette County. He had married and was living near his uncle.

Trs. Blanton died in 1861, and Richard Blanton died in December 27, 1863. He had come to Arkansas with no more than 13,000 worth of assets, but even though he died after the Civil War had brought disaster to most Arkansas farmers, he nevertheless had an estate valued at approximately \$50,000.

Seterence: Arkansas Gazette, Jan. 2, 1966, p. 6E

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Note by Ed: In Book A, Miller County Marriages, 1875-1879, page 92, there is a marriage record of an Andrew Blanton, age 28 to Maria Jones, age 24, both of Miller County, merried January 1, 1876.

## COMMUNITY OF JOHNSVILLE Bradley County, Ark.

Johnsville Community is located in the south-eastern part of Bradley County close to the Ashley and Drew County lines. The following article regarding old settlers of this area was written by W. T. Martin and reprinted in the Eagle Democrat of Warren, Arkansas December 24, 1946.

Dear George, James Meek told me that there was going to be an old settler's meeting at Johnsville next Sunday and services would be held in the Presbyterian Church and asked me to tell what I knew of the history of Johnsville and the people who settled in that country before the war; in fact, to tell as far as I know about the country and its history; that perhaps it may be of some interest as well as information to the younger generation.

## MARTIN FAMILY

On the 20th day of September, 1856, my Father, James Saddler Martin, arrived from the state of Mississippi, crossed the Saline River at Moore's Mill, Bradley County, and passed Col. John R. Hampton's place and stopped at Henry S. Rawls, who settled on the river hills two miles above Colonel Hampton's. In a few days my Father moved to the Boyd place, a mile from Col. Hampton's. John G. Martin, an uncle of mine, lived on the hills close to Dr. Cabeen. Uncle Mortimer Nartin bought Heathington's place and ran a tan-yard there during the war.

In that early day there were quite a number of people who had recently come into the country, had settled in the woods and cleared land and built houses and Negro quarters. Charlie Moore, James I. Robinson and Mat Stuart bought a saumill and began operating it on the Saline River about 1850 at the Jack Fogle place. It was a lively place in those days and was the only place where people could go to learn the general news of the country and congregate socially. The nearest store was at Longview, then miles up the river, where Phil Derden did a general merchandise business, which was my Father's trading point.

#### FOGLE FAMILY

Jack and Pete Fogle lived on Saline River near Moore's Mill. Fog Fogle lived a mile west - he married a widow who was named Lacature. Another one of the Fogle brothers named Bat Fogle died at Henry S. Rawls' in 1859. Jack's Island in the Quackita was probably named for Jacque Fogle or his Father. Jacque, son of a French hunter, was born on an island in the Quachita in 1818. The Fogle Family came to this area in the year 1769 with two other French families Buleet and Acan. Jane Fogle was born in Arkansas in 1819. Mary Hamilton, in the Fogle household in 1850, was also born in Arkansas in 1819.

"Jack togle told me that he never lived in a house until he was a grown man. His father was a roving hunter up and down the Saline and Ouachita Rivers, fishing and hunting game for their hides and oil, which they carried in canoes to Monroe, Louisiana, where they found a market. He said they cleared off the cane on Saline River and planted it in corn with a grubbing hoe, and went along and cut the bitter weeds in summer time, and in the fall of the year gathered it in baskets, put it in pens close to their camp for their bread during the winter, and lived on wild game for meat when they

#### CABEEN FAMILY

John Thomas Cabeen, son of Thomas and Euphemia (Graham) Cabeen, was born 1790 in Chester County, South Carolina. Died in Bradley Gunty, Arkansas in 1869. Buried in the Old Franklin Cemetery out from Warren, Arkansas. His tombstone has been lost since the early 1940's, when a Mr. Wardlaw of Camden, Arkansarched and failed to find it among six or seven remaining at that time. John T. Cabeen married Winifred Wood Franklin, daughter of Thomas Baker Franklin, in South Carolina. They were living in Arkansas, approximately two miles south of present-day Warren in 1827 - possibly lived there as early as 1817 when Thomas Baker Franklin prived there from Farmersville, Lawia Union County, Arkansas, which was one of the parent counties of Bradley. Cabeens related by marriage to the Meeks, Hampton and Franklin families of Bradley County. (Ref: Franklin Ms. by John H. Pierce. The above paragraph by Editor)

Or. Cabeen, father-in-law of Col. Hampton, lived about two miles west of Eongview, at the foot of the big hills west of the river. He moved there in the thirties from near Monroe, Louisiana, and his other son-in-law, Sam T. W. Meek, lived on the west bank of the Saline River one mile south of Longview.

#### YORK FAHILY

Jim York lived on the hills about half a mile west of Johnsville. In the early forties he left Alabama and started to move to Texas and got as far as Dr. Cabeen's when the L'lages and Ouachita River overflowed and he could go no further. Dr. Cabeen took him about the country and showed him the land where he settled and afterwards he cleared a field about half mile east of his house. Afterwards, his son-in-law, George, lived there and another son-in-law, Brunson, settled about a mile southeast where the first Methodist church in that country was built. Afterwards the place was sold to a man named Hoviss. A man named Rix sold his place to Sam McClain, who moved from Mississippi in 1858 and settled there, and he sold to a man named Walpoole in 1878. Isiah Lanzdale had settled some time in the forties on the river hills about a mile southeast of where the Methodist Church now stands.

Johnsville Community, Cont'd. .

#### GILLIS FAMILY

John Gillis was another early settler. He came from Alabama in the thirties and settled on the Saline River just where Col. Hampton's gin house used to stand and married one of Jack Fogle's sisters.

Johnson Runnels lived on the big road three miles south of Johnsville. Mat Stuart lived on Improvement Creek one half mile south of Col. Hampton's. He sold the place to Col. Hampton, who afterwards gavt it to Mrs. Sue Newton, his daughter, who had married a Dr. Wiley Newton of Union County.

James I. Robinson had a brother, Eli Robinson, who died after the war. Dr. Miller lived at Longview and in after years went blind and died on the Rawls place in 1867. A man named Hung cut had settled on the west side of Improvement Creek about a mile west of Col. Hampton's.

Mrs. Cook and her sons-in-law, Isaiah Slator and Grumbles, lived on Snake Creek not far west of the river. Grumbles afterwards moved to Branchville in Drew County. Lock Stuart, James Thompson, Wallace Cabeen and Dr. Brandon lived further up the Creek. Mortimer Martin lived still further up the creek on the place in after years known as Deab Johnson's place. James Gill lived four or five miles further north. Nelson B. York lived about a mile west of his father, James York. Terrell York had settled six miles west on Half-Way Creek. John Scarbrough lived on Dr. Jackson's place about a mile north of Johnsville.

Two men named Love and Boyd lived on the river hills about a mile southeast of Johnsville. The big road used to run by the Boyd place from Moro to Longview and went by Dr. Cabeen's. Dave Jones and Mason B. Lowrey, who were brothersin-law, lived about two and a half miles northwest of Johnsville. Mason B. Lowery lived about one mile north of the Smyrna Baptist Church. He sold his place to a man named liwin, and then settled at the edge of the bottom two miles southeast of Johnsville, where he lived during the war.

A man named Walls lived about a mile east of Smyrna Church. Stuarts, Atkins, Castleberrys, Dubrons and Forrests lived two or three miles north on the river hills. One of Walls daughters married a Carcuff who lived in on the river. His place now goes by the name of Carcuff's Landing.

Dunk Pippins owned and operated a warehouse on Saline River about four miles south of Moore's Mill where the Rock Island railroad crossed the river. He used to operate a ferry where my father in crossing on his ferry boat lost one of the finest horses that was eyer in that country. There was a landing on Saline River close to Dr. Cabeen's house, a graveyard close by, and some old vacant houses when we came to the state.

Dunk Pippin told my father that he and another raftsman were camping there, and the old raftsman had a pot of gold which he buried one night near that place and died a few days thereafter. He (Pippin) looked for it but never found it. This gold was buried in the thirties.

## - GERRELLS FAMILY

A man named Gerrells lived about two miles south of Johnsville in a big old log house that used to stand over in the
field east of the road close to where McKinhey's mill stood.
After Col. Hampton put up the sawmill, Gerrells built the
little white house on the road just south of the mill close to
the Methodist Church. Dr. Alpheus Rawls and Stephens Barefield
afterwards lived in it. Gerrells died one night at the surper table before he moved in his new house and his widow afterwards married a man named Jerry Radden. Uncle Joe Martin came
to this country with my father and settled about a mile north
of Henry S. Rawls on the river hills.

These people I have named are about those who lived in this country in the early days when my father moved there from Mississippi in 1856. There were a few French people living on the river down in the corner. They were the Acans, Pewetoes, Colers, Laeboffs and Hamiltons. After 1856 people began to move in fast - mostly from Mississippi and South Carolina. The families of Crawford, Wilfong, Elison, Pagan, Chambers, Meek, Carrison, Jackson, Saddler, Ross, King, Givens, Montgomery, Ferrell, Thomas, McKerr, Thompson, Ruff, Dan and James McClain, all came from South Carolina and settled in that country a few years before the war. Sam McClain, the Godfries, Martins, Temples and Rawls were from Mississippi.

#### JOHN BRADY

In 1857, John Brady came from Warren and built a store at the cross roads of the Moro and Longview road and the Warren and Moore's Mill road. I was at the home of Uncle Henry Rawls and heard John Brady and some men of the community discussing that they would name the place and it was decided to name it Johnsville for the different Johns in that community, among whom were John R. Hampton, John Cabeen, John Martin and John Brady.

The Presbyterian Church was built in 1858-59 and the Rev. Crawford was the preacher for several years. He moved to Arkadelphia where he died years later. Afterwards, the Reverends Kerr, Dixon and Brown filled the pulpit as long as I

The present Palistine Methodist Church was built in 1860. Before it was built there was a log church about twenty steps east. Uncle Joe Martin taught school at this churc. and I attended this school. George M. and Edward E. Hampton, sons of Col. John R. Hampton and the Rawls boys - Randolph, Jesse and Sing, also attended this school.

Uncle Joe Martin taught in 1857, 1858 and until April, 1859, when a hurricane blew a tree on his house, injuring him and his son, John. He never recovered but moved to the Gillis place close to where Mr. Alison lived, and died in 1860. Thus passed away one of South Carolina's best lawyers, who had figured prominently in the early history of that state. He is buried in the grave yard at Palestine Church.

I have forgotten who the circuit rider preachers were sent by the Methodist conference. I know there was a preacher sent there in 1859 and 1860 named Marshall, who had a son, Lewis Marshall. Mrs. Marshall taught school at Davis Jones'.

Mason B. Lowery was a local preacher of unusual ability and preached often at the Palistine church. James I. Robinson and Henry B. Rawls were also local preachers. When the church was built it was two stories. The upper story was a Masonic Hall. For several years they held their meetings in the old log church before the present church was built. There is an old Masonic chest that used to sit in the middle of the old church that was moved to the new hall when the church was completed.

The Beptists built a church about two miles north of Johnsville on the hill north of the spring on a branch and named it Smyrna. The ruling spirits in that church were Nelson B. York, Sam Meek and Irwin. Their preachers were Fev. Duboise, Rasberry and Denson. These three churches had about the same number of members who attended regularly, and all three were in a flourishing condition.

The people of that county in 1859 built an Academy on the Sol Bronson place two miles southwest of Johnsville, and established one of the best schools in the state. They employed a man named Hogue who had been teaching for a number of years at Mt. Holly in Union County. He was a Presbyterian preacher and a Southern man. His wife was from Iowa. He was one of the best educators in this part of the country. He was not long in building up as fine a school as there was in the state. I went to him four years and his moral and instellectual training has lasted me through life.

When the call for volunteers came in 1861, sixteen of the larger boys joined the army. Among them were J. E. Hampton, Mack Pagan, George Hogue, Jim Stuart, Sidney Walls, Jim York, Bob Ramsour, Sam Godfrey and Bob Chambers. Most all of the young men in that country joined too, and they organized the old Gee shop that stood not far from where T. Bo Craig's store now stands. If my memory serves me right they elected Buck McKinney Captain and Dr. Ross Lieutenant. After they had their brown geans uniforms made, which consisted of round-about coats and trousers with red stripes down the legs, they marched to the Presbyterian church to have services and bid their friends "goodbye" before they left Johnsville.

We younger boys yearned to go. We went back to school but the life was gone. There was a shadow of sadness over the patrons of the school as well as on the brow of the Hogues, for their boy, George, had gone with the other boys. Every morning Mr. Hogue opened school with prayer asking the good Lord to guard and protect the boys at the front. Every now and then news came that some of the boys were dead or wounded. How well I remember the day when the sad news came to Mr. and Mrs. Hogue that their boy George was dead. When the conflict closed only a few of that noble band of young men returned to their desolated homes.

After the war most of the people moved to Texas, while some moved to other parts of Arkansas. Now there are not many of the old timers there; Mack Pagan, L. E. York, Billy Martin are about the only ones left. A great many of the old timers have died and are buried in the three graveyards there. There were only two graves at the Palestine church when we moved there, and none at the Baptist and Presbyterian. One of the graves was a man named Boyd and the other was a man who died at Lock Stuart's place in 1852.

I will quit. I could write a book detailing what I know of that couldry and its people, so I will close and subscribe myself as one of the old settlers and your life long friend.

W. T. Hartin

\* \* \*

In the previous article on the community of Johnsville in Bradley county it was mentioned that the Meek and Cabeen families were related by marriage. Goodspeed gives the following information part of the family:

J.R.S. Meek, retired (1890) of Marren, Bradley County, Arkansas. This much respected and honored citizen was born in York County, South Carolina, on September 13, 1827, and is the son of Eli Meek, and grandson of James Meek, who was a soldier in the Revolution, lived near King's Mountain, and participated in that battle. He died in South Carolina, as did also the grandmother. The paternal great-grandfather was a native of the Emerald Isle.

Eli Meek was a native of South Carolina and many years fter his marriage to Miss Martha Starr, a native also of S. C., he moved to Arkansas, and settled twenty-five miles south of Warren on a farm. There his death occurred in 1866. The mother died in 1862. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters, only one now living: J.R.S. Meek, Marion Meek (was killed at the battle of Chickamauga), Edward S. Meek, (killed at the battle of Atlanta, and held the command of lieutenant, captain and major), and Amzi Neek (killed at Franklin, Tennessee, in the latter part of 1864). J.R.S. Meek was reared and educated in South Carolina, and in 1860 he came to Arkansas, traveling through in wagons, and locating in Bradley County, in the neighborhood of his father.

In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Second Arkansas Infantry, and served until the surrender, after which he returned home and resumed the cultivation of the soil. This he continued until 1870 when he moved to Johnsville, and embarked in the mercantile business carrying on the same until 1888, a period of eighteen years. He then removed to Varren, where he has since been practically retired. He was married in 1955 to Miss Martha Caldwell, a native of South Carolina, and the fruits of this union were nine children, five not living: Samuel B. Meek (a merchant of Warren), Sallie, Susan, Nannie and Rufus Meek. Mr. and Mrs. Meek are members of the Preshyterian Church, and are universally respected.

Two old letters of the Meek family were preserved in the family records of Mrs. Thomas Campbell of Charlottsville, Va. The first, to Dr. Rob't. E. (Robert Erskine) Campbell, Newberry District, South Carolina, from Union County, Arks. 22 Sept. 1842, from his father-in-law, John Meek. John Meek married 1st Sarah "Sally" Spraggins, daughter of Capt. William. Spraggins and his wife Nancy Abney. (Nancy Abney born 1767, obituary 1793, was the daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Abney, born 1734, obituary 1790, married 1758 to Isabel Madison.

Union CT.H. Arksas 20 Sept. 1842

Dean Sor

We had the pleasure to receive yours of 21st July in due

Meek Letters, Cont'd.

course of mail and were glad to hear of your lives being spared and your health being so good (May the Lord Bless you with many Blessings) I hope you may continue in health, I would suggest to you if your family have the fever to try a dose composed of 10 grs Quinine and 20 grs. Calomel given at bedtime. It has proved very successful with me it pukes usually during the night and turges powerfully acting on the liver and spleen. It usually breaks the fever and leaves the sistem in good tone. We sometimes have to give it a second night leaving one night between the portions, then, when the fever is broke we give the usual tonics and in all cases with speedy success.

We are all in health at present (thank God) and have enjoyed fine health this year but if you saw the Christal Springs we have to drink from, and the pure clean undulating country with tall forests shading it and waving under a delightful breeze from the Rocky Mountains you would not wonder to our health being good. And we have the most fertile soil I ever saw (except the Mississippi swamp which exceeds description). The banks of that Majestic River is like the streets of a great city with steamboats always in sight and trading constantly, if health could be enjoyed on that river it would be the "Gloria Mundi." The poorest land in our country would eat in corn, cotton, wheat, cats or potatoes, any land in Laurens or Newberry (S.C.)

James Neek will make a bale of 500 lb. cotton to each acre and has noble corn, oats, wheat. Potatoes of every sort grow extra fine. James is well pleased and doing well. He has got open 102 acres of land in fine improvement, good buildings, you would be surprised to see his place. Such good buildings, fine fences, and fruit trees and a first rate wife, well educated and healthy, industrious.

We are building 3 miles from here on a place of good land and extra fine water and beautiful situation. Mr. Hamton's family are well and he is well pleased. He is on first rate land and has a good crop. We just came from Jame's, they are well and the country has enjoyed the best health I ever saw in any country this year.

You have made a great mistake as to our inhabitants, the secole composing our community are the enterprising citizens of Europe and America from the first citys and countys of Maine and every other state till you reach New Orleans and for urbanity we think we could compare with any country without a blush. The people are a Church-going people and they greatly pride in being orderly when at Church and our Statute was are as good as yours and quite like them. Many of our citizens have been of the unfortunate and came here to get homes and repair their conditions. This many of them will do as they are industrious.

I wish you were here, you would be bettered in every way,

Meek Letters, Cont'd.

as well as good land at 1.25 cts an acre, better health, better trade as New Orleans is as it were at our door, and from there a ready access to every port of the Commercial world. At New Orleans I have heard every living tongue and language spoke by the native (almost) in one day, seen almost every kind of fruit in market. As to religion, I think we have pleasing prospects, new Churches are constantly rising, and invitations pressing me daily to preach in every direction. I was yesterday at a meeting at a new Church 30 miles southwest from us on the line of La. and Arks. and a more interesting meeting I never was at, and there was a Camp meeting near us last week, a very pleasant and encouraging meeting indeed.

The Indians are farther from us here than we ever lived from them before (except a few) and the U. States Carrison. between us on the Arks. River, and Texas between us and their Indians. We live 100 miles from the Line of Texas and 25 from Louisiana State Line and 200 from the west line of Ark. and 7.5 miles from the Mississippi Fiver, and 400 from the Gulf of Mexico.

If you and William were here, I should be well pleased in all respects. Oh, how I desire to see my dear Tabitha and embrace her sweet babes and hear dear Aunt who I love dearly. My dear son, comfort your aunt and raise your children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord and live the life of an humble Christian and be always looking for the call that may be sudden to render up your accounts to God of your Stewardship in this world. I know many obligations rest on you, an omnipotent God enable you to discharge them all agreeable to His Will.

Do not think we are out of the world. 20 days by land would bring a horseback traveler from your place here and it is a good road and good accommodations and no Indians on the road, but well settled with civil settlers.

Can't you come, do try and move here where you can enjoy good health and have good land and water - Give my best respects to all enquiring friends. Your Hother (see note) joins me in love to you all and says you would be a great addition to our society. She hopes you will come, her special love to Tabitha, her aunt, and the babes. Sally is quite like Tabitha and says she wants to see her, and her little nisces very much. Lavinia says tell Sister Tabitha to kiss her nieces for her. May God bless you and at last bring us all to dwell together Eternally in Heaven, is the ardent prayer of your Father.

John Meek

To Dr. R. E. Campbell

N.B. Do write to us immediately and let us hear how passed the sickly season. J.M.

Meek Letters, Cont'd.

Tabitha Atkinson finch Meek was the daughter of John and Sally Meek, of Newberry County. South Carolina. Her mother died at her birth or when she was very young, and Tabitha was rearied by her aunit, Mrs. Tabitha Atkinson, for whom she was named. (This is the aunt mentioned in the above letter). Her father, John Meek, after h.r mother's death, moved to Tuscaloosa. Alabama, then to Union County, Arkansas. He married Elizabeth Forney Webb, a widow. July 17, 1826, in Tuscaloosa ounty, Alabama, and reared a second family. Mother mentioned in John Meek's letter is his second wife, and Sally and Lavinia are their daughters, Tabitha's half-sisters. John Muck's son. William S. Mack, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., a grown man in 1845, was Tabitha's full brother, and older, than Tabitha. h. was born 1812. James Madison Week, born 1815 in S. C. wes her other full prother. Tabitha Atkinson Finch Meek (who sometimes signs her self Tabitha F. Campbell, and Tabitha A. Camprelle) married Dr. Robert Erskine Campbell of Cross Hill. S. C. Ho was born in Laurens Co., S.C. April 4, 1812, obitvery dated 187%, son of Dr. Robert Campbell and his wife ilizabeth Golding, grandson of Angus Campbell and his wife, Milired Llevellyn.

The following letter was written to Dr. Robert Erskine ampbell, Newberry Courthouse, S.O. (and his wife, Tabitha Meek) from her broth r. William S. Meek, Tuscalogsa, Alabama, January 11, 1845.

Tuscaloosa, Alabama January 11, 1845

war Brother and Sister,

"ith great satisfaction I acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 29th of December. I had well nigh abandoned all hope of receiving any other letter from you. I had between to inquire what I had done that I should merit such treatment. My letters I well knew, were all written in love, could not come to but one conclusion, and that was this: that I had not heard from you since I informed you of the calasticus state of my affairs occasioned by an unfortunate fire, and as tales of woe are unpleasant ones, I concluded that you would prefer to drop the correspondence, than listen to such recitals.

But your letter removed my doubts. You spoke of having written to me in July last, but I never received it. I have written to you once or twice since my return from Arkansas, and should not have written again had I not received yours. I rejeice that a fraternal feeling still exists. I have thought of you all many times with weeping. I have had hard times, but thanks be to Almighty God we are all yet alive, yet having "food and raiment." When I wrote informing you of my loss by fire, I by no means intended it as an appeal to A nt or yourself for relief, though help coming from any quarter

Meek Letters . Cont'd.

was most thankfully received.

I have always been persuaded that if I was near Aunt, that she would afford me assistance sooner than anyone else living. I shall never forget her kindness in the days of my childhood. She has always been ready to be a mother to mother's children, but should I not fail to say, that as it regards yourself. I have ever been gratified to acknowledge you as a brother and friend, and whenever any other thought to the contrary would obtrude itself upon me, it was painful in the extreme. I shurely think the spirit of a brother dwells in you. I don't want, nor will not think any thing else, unless forced by circumstances.

It was a source of satisfaction to hear that you were all well. I feel particularly grateful to the Lord, for the present improved conditions of my sister's health, I learn a so that Aunt's health generally is good, but that she is much perplexed in mind. It is truly an unfortunate matter the connection with that old man, but the thing exists and grief will not lessen the burden. I am an unacquainted with all the circumstances, and consequently cannot advise, but this much I would say (:) that the easiest mode of getting entirely rid of him is the best. I thought the old fellow was dead long ago, and was surprised to hear of his creating troubles. Tell Aunt not to mind him but get shut of him, and let him go. One unfortunate move will and must have its results, it may all be for the best at least, to do the best that can be done and hope for a good result.

You wished me to say something of my Arkansas trip. I left home the 1st of last Earch on board the Steamer Fenelope. When we reached the Alabama River, she was discovered to be on fire. We were unable to land, the crew and passengers had to take water to keep from being burnt. We lay 36 hours in the marsh mud with but little to eat. At length, we were relieved by another steamer and landed safe in Mobile, thus far, bad enough. I took a good sea boat for New Orleans, had a heavy sea, and a severe March gale that gave me some idea of the dangers of the sea, though we arrived safe in Orleans.

I then found a boat ready for the Mississippi and Washitaw Rivers. I boarded and in a short time was landed within five miles of Father's house (John Meek) on the Washitaw River, Arkansas. I found all well and doing well. I was much pleased with the country, found the country as well adapted to convenience and comfort as any I ever saw, if not more so, good water, an undulating country, any way, I thought adapted to the wants of a farming life. Brother Janes is doing wonderfully, has a high reputation, has married an amiable well bred woman. They have one child, "Octavia."

Father is also well settled on a good farm, has more practice than he can attend to. Samuel and John are about

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It was a source of satisfaction to hear that you were all well. I feel particularly grateful to the Lord, for the prese, improved conditions of my sister's health, I learn also that Aunt's health generally is good, but that she is much perplexed in mind. It is truly an unfortunate matter the connection with that old man, but the thing exists and grief will not lessen the burden. I am an unacquainted with all the circumstances, and consequently cannot advise, but this much I would say (:) that the easiest mode of getting entirely rid of him is the best. I thought the old fellow was dead long ago, and was surprised to hear of his creating troubles. Tell Aunt not to mind him but get shut of him, and let him go. One unfortunate move will and must have its results, it may all be for the best at least, to do the best that can be done and hope for a good result.

You wished me to say something of my Arkansas trip. I left home the 1st of last March on board the Steamer Penelope. When we reached the Alabama River, she was discovered to be on fire. We were unable to land, the crew and passengers had to take water to keep from being burnt. We lay 36 hours in the marsh mud with but little to eat. At length, we were relieved by another steamer and landed safe in Mobile, thus far, bad enough. I took a good sea boat for New Fleans, had a heavy sea, and a severe March gale that gave me some idea of the dangers of the sea, though we arrived safe in Orleans.

I then found a boat ready for the Mississippi and Washitaw Rivers. I boarded and in a short time was landed within five miles of Father's house (John Meek) on the Washitaw River, Arkansas. I found all well and doing well. I was much pleased with the country, found the country as well adapted to convenience and comfort as any I ever saw, if not more so, good water, an undulating country, any way, I thought adapted to the wants of a farming life. Brother James is doing wonderfully, has a high reputation, has married an amiable well bred woman. They have one child, "Octavia."

Father is also well settled on a good farm, has more practice than he can attend to. Samuel and John are about

BOOK REVIEWS AND BOOKS FOR SALE

grown, very large and robust at their age, and a proverh of industry, they are sure to do well. Sally and Luvenia are thrifty and well grown. Sally, though young, takes the place of her mother, in the house and kitchen, and her age considered, does uncommonly well. They were all the picture of health, but a company of sad mourners. My present purpose is to move there next October. As far as indusements to move there is concerned, you have them in the description I have given. If you and Aunt would go there, I would do all that I could to assist you.

You asked if I could not be induced to move to South Carolina. I answer: I could, what more can I say, but circumstances as I am, none of you would wish me to move there, Yet if I could clearly see that it was for the best and comfort of us all, I could be induced.

We have four fine hearty boys, and as you was so frank as to express your expectation in that way, I will be free also, and say if all goes well, we shall number 5 in June next. We surely are a prolific stock.

But a word on feligion. The state of Religion amongst us is flattering. It is progressive. I have been blest during the last year in my pastoral labors. I received and baptized about 50 persons since September last. The cause of Christian benevolence is growing. I send you a copy of Br. Broadman's Sermon of Philadelphia to medical men, hoping that a persual of it will be instructive and pleasing to you. I wish you to write again on the receipt of this, and hereafter all my letters to you will be directed to Newbury, unless differently ordered. Nancy joins me in love to you, Tabitha and the little ones.

Remember us in an especial and affectionate manner to hunt. Tell her to come and go with us to Arkansas, and we will try to render her old age agreeable and happy.

Affectionately your Brother William S. Meek

P.S. Of late, I have experienced much spiritual darkness. I cannot feel the spirit and power of Religion as I have felt. Yet I feel that I know in whom I put my trust. I continue preaching every week, the Word seems to be blest to others, while I have to mourn over a hard heart. I desire a special interest in your prayers. W.S.M.

Note: Wm. S. Meek, son of John Meek and his first wife, Sally (Sarah) Spraggins, probably named for his maternal grand-father, Capt. William Spraggins. Wm. S. Meek's wife, Nancy Cole, was the dau. of Wm. and Martha Cole, both natives of S.C., both buried Hopewell Baptist Church. 4 miles east of Tuscalodsa, Ala. Wm. Cole d 2-20-1855, Martha Cole d 8-22-1860.

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\* \* \*

QUERY

James Harris (or Harrison) Curnutt, born Feb. 18, 1826, Ga. or Tenn. Died Jan. 30, 1891, buried at Mansfield, Ark. His wife, Mary A.F. (Jane) Chisholm Curnutt, born Feb. 14, 1833, Ga. or Tenn. Died Nov. 6, 1913, bur. Mansfield, Ark.

Who were his parents - brothers and sisters? Their 8 children were born in Miss. Would appreciate hearing from any CURNUTT families or CURNUTT descendants. Please Help.

> Virginia Curnutt Lanning 1417 Breckon Drive Hobbs, New Mexico 88240

CURNUTT