

Sheriff John Martin Lee
of
Snow Hill, Wilcox County, Alabama
&
Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana

Son of Levincy, Grandson of Enoch, & Great-grandson of Peter Albritton

by Timothy Dean Hudson

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Contents

I. Union Parish Farmer 2

II. Civic Positions Held by John Martin Lee Sr 6

III. Children of John Martin Lee & Mary Jane Taylor10

IV. Biographical Sketches of the Children of John Martin Lee & Mary Jane Taylor

 1. John Martin Lee Jr11

 2. Sarah Jane Lee Goyne.....18

 3. Emma Octavia Lee.....23

 4. Willis Wood Lee25

 5. Elizabeth Lavada Lee Webb25

 6. Jordan Gray Taylor Lee29

 7. Corrine Lee Turnage30

V. Notes.....32

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Union Parish Farmer

John Martin Lee (24 Jul 1829–30 Jun 1893) was the only male child of his parents [1]. He grew up at Snow Hill, Alabama, undoubtedly attending Bethsaida Primitive Baptist Church, where his father and uncle, Eaton Lee, served as deacons. In 1847, he emigrated with his family from Alabama and settled along Bayou d'Loutre about five miles northeast of Farmerville, in Union Parish, Louisiana.

John M. Lee married on 6 February 1849 in Union Paris to Mary Jane Taylor (14 Jun 1831–18 Oct 1903), daughter of Judge John Taylor (12 Mar 1804–30 Dec 1877) and Jane Wood (16 Aug 1811–15 Mar 1853) [2]. Soon after their marriage, John M. and Mary Jane Lee settled on a farm near his parents' farm. Although he served in various civic positions during his lifetime, John M. and Mary Jane Lee maintained a large planting operation on their farm throughout their lives.

Soon after their marriage, John M. and Jane Lee acquired a 400-acre farm near his parents, and in 1860, they lived there with their four young children [3]. Their farm was valued at \$2000, and Lee owned farming implements and machinery valued at \$350. His livestock holdings and 1859 farm production [4]:

1860 Union Parish, Louisiana Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule Farm of J. M. Lee									
Livestock as of 1 June 1860								1859 Farm Production	
Horses	Asses/mules	Milch cows	Working oxen	Other cattle	Sheep	Swine	Value livestock	Bushels Indian corn	Bales, Ginned cotton
2	4	7	--	12	52	50	800	800	25

Like both his and Jane's parents, John M. Lee cultivated his farm using slave labor. He owned only a few slaves, including what appears to have been a male/female couple, the male aged thirty-one and female aged thirty, another adult female aged twenty-five, two teenaged females aged fifteen and fourteen, and four female children aged nine, seven, five, and two years. All were described as having black color. Their value undoubtedly constituted Lee's personal estate of \$8800 [5].

After the Civil War, the U. S. Government implemented an income and property tax on citizens to help pay for the costs of the conflict. They assessed the tax on Louisiana residents in 1865 and 1866, with John M. Lee taxed for one carriage, paying \$1.00 in 1865 and \$2.00 in 1866 [6].

John M. Lee and his family continued to live on their farm about five miles northeast of Farmerville for several decades [7]. In 1870, his 392-acre farm consisted of 100 improved acres and 282 acres of unimproved woodlands, all valued at \$784. He owned farming implements and machinery valued at \$100, and he had paid \$100 in wages for farm labor. Lee's livestock holdings and 1869 farm production included [8]:

1870 Union Parish, Louisiana Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule Farm of John M. Lee													
Livestock as of 1 June 1870								1869 Farm Production					
Horses	Asses/mules	Milch cows	Working oxen	Other cattle	Sheep	Swine	Value livestock	Bushels Indian corn	Bales, Ginned cotton	Pounds of wool	Bushels sweet potatoes	\$\$ slaughtered animals	Total Value Farm Production
4	2	1	--	11	18	18	723	825	10	12	100	160	1413

It appears that during the 1870s, John and Jane Lee sold their farm in the country and bought another closer to Farmerville. In 1880, John M. Lee's 360-acre farm was valued at \$1600 and included 60 acres of tilled or fields in rotation, 30 acres of permanent pastures, 250 acres of woodland, and 20 acres of old fields. In 1879, he spent \$50 on building or repairing fencing and owned farming implements and machinery valued at \$25. He did not hire any labor to help in his fields in 1879. He owned livestock valued at \$300, including [9]:

1880 Union Parish, Louisiana Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule Farm of John M. Lee Sr.													
Livestock as of 1 June 1880									1879 Farm Production				
Horses	Asses/mules	Milch cows	Working oxen	Other cattle	Calves dropped	Swine	Barnyard Poultry	Other Poultry	Dozen Eggs in 1879	Acres in Indian corn	Bushels Indian corn	Acres in cotton	Bales of Ginned Cotton
--	22	3	--	3	3	21	10	50	50	26	235	16	7

In 1871, John and Jane Lee's eldest daughter, Sallie Jane, married Joseph R. Goynes, a Spearsville merchant and staunch Republican. They had two sons to survive infancy, Lee and Joseph R. Goynes Jr. In June 1879, Sallie gave birth to a stillborn daughter before succumbing to the ravages of

pneumonia a few days later. Joseph R. Goyne's death the following February left their sons orphans, and John and Jane Lee raised the Goyne boys [10].

Probably due to the influence of their grandsons, the Lees held social events for Farmerville's children at their home. On Friday night, 26 February 1886, the town's young people "*assembled at a sociable entertainment given at the residence of Mr. J. M. Lee, Sr.*" The young people "*passed a most enjoyable time until the small hours were about to make their appearance*" [11].

John's father, Martin Batte Lee, died on 28 March 1884 at the age of nearly eighty-six years. John served as the administrator of his father's estate, and as such, he maintained a large sum of money in his safe in his home on the outskirts of town. John had numerous sisters, many of whom had already died, with their descendants scattered across several states. As a result, it took several years to settle the estate.

On Sunday, 28 March 1886, John and Jane Lee spent the day with relatives near town, while the rest of the family left about 9:00 a.m. for Sunday School. As a result, the home was vacant between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Someone entered the home through a window on the front gallery that was fastened down with a nail. After gaining access to the gallery, the miscreant had access to the entire home. He found Lee's safe, an old one that required a key to open. He tore away the brass plate protecting the key hold, and then emptied the safe of money, notes, accounts belonging to the late Martin B. Lee, and private papers of John M. Lee. The burglar took the money, estimated between \$1000 and \$1500, but he left the notes and papers scattered on the floor.

It appeared that the robber knew the habits of the Lee household, given that he attempted such a daring act in the daylight. It was publicly known that John M. Lee had charge of a large sum of money belonging to the school board, but the safe only kept his private papers and money [12].

Later evidence indicated that two "*tramps*" robbed the Lee household. Local newspapers reported that one man was tall with a large mustache, while the other was "*low and chunky.*" Although rewards were offered for the apprehension of the thieves, it is unclear if they were ever caught [13].

John Martin Lee Sr. died on the last day of June 1893 at the age of only sixty-three. Locals described him as a "*prominent and useful citizen of this parish*" who "*was a man of excellent character, made a good citizen, and his community regretted to lose him*" [14]. The Shreveport newspaper described him as "*a man of excellent character, made a good citizen, and his community regretted to lose him*" [15].

Jane Taylor Lee remained at their home for several years after her husband's death. By the latter 1890s, she had begun to travel regularly between the homes of her children. In 1900, she lived at Calhoun, in Ouachita Parish, with her widowed son, Jordan Gray Taylor Lee, the assistant director of the North Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station. Jane died in Mer Rouge, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, at the home of her daughter in October 1903. The editor of Farmerville's newspaper wrote of her [16]:

Mrs. Lee has been a mother indeed who has furnished to her country noble sons and daughters...Mrs. Lee was in her 73d year and was always a good Christian mother and leading spirit in church affairs...We will not speak of her Christian qualities, as all who knew her are familiar with them. Suffice it to say that she was ever zealous in all church work, especially was she anxious about her pastor's salary. Seldom did the write meet her in conversation that she did not ask about her pastor's salary. She was also a member of the ladies' aid society. Both in church and society she will be greatly missed.

John Martin Lee Sr. and Mary Jane Taylor are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish.

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Civic Positions Held by John Martin Lee Sr.

Although he was of appropriate military age, there is no known record of military service by John M. Lee in either the Mexican War or the Civil War. However, in the quarter-century that followed the latter conflict, John M. Lee *“held important offices of trust in the parish.”* He ran for Union Parish Sheriff in the fall of 1870. At the election held on November 7th, Lee received 695 votes to 528 votes for his main opponent, James Edwards [1]. Although Sheriff Lee managed to maintain order in Union Parish throughout his first term, the overall political situation across Louisiana worsened as the 1872 election approached. The white Democrats in Union Parish split into factions, with each group holding starkly differing views on how to oppose the Radical Republicans who then dominated Louisiana’s state government and the election process.

The factional strife among the Democrats caused serious animosity, making Sheriff John M. Lee’s 1872 reelection campaign against his former opponent, James Edwards of Marion, a bitter rematch. His son, Deputy Sheriff John M. Lee Jr., described it as *“one of the most interesting Campaigns ever known here.”* At the election held on November 4th, 1,236 local citizens cast their vote for Lee with only 642 citizens voting for Edwards. Sheriff Lee’s second term saw chaos and violence in nearby areas of Louisiana as federal troops stepped in to enforce the administration of Republican Gov. William Pitt Kellogg over his opponent, Monroe attorney John McEnery [2].

Sheriff John M. Lee ran for reelection again in the fall of 1874, this time facing Spearsville resident Malcom Leander McFarland, a thirty-four-year-old Confederate Army veteran. At the election held on November 2nd, McFarland defeated Lee, receiving 1029 votes to Lee’s 568 [3]. In the next election two years later on 7 November 1876, McFarland faced Shiloh farmer Benjamin Franklin Pleasant, with Pleasant defeating McFarland by a landslide vote of 1465 to 2.

During the fall 1878 campaign, John M. Lee’s former opponent, James Edwards, ran against Sheriff Pleasant, defeating him at the election on November 5th by a vote tally of 928 to 850 [4]. During Sheriff Edwards’ brief, one-year term (Louisiana’s 1879 Constitution ordered new elections held in December 1879), John M. Lee Sr. and James Edwards apparently resolved their personal differences, as Sheriff Edwards hired Lee to work as one of his deputies [5].

One of the most brutally violent and sensational crimes ever committed in Union Parish occurred in 1879, while John M. Lee Sr. served as a Union Parish deputy sheriff. In a drunken state, W. Jackson Overstreet murdered a man without cause in Clarke County, Alabama in April 1879, and then absconded. By the fall, he sought refuge along Bayou D’Arbonne in Union Parish, Louisiana where his wife’s family lived. Soon after his arrival in the piney hills of north Louisiana,

Overstreet violently raped, mutilated, and murdered a woman in October before sneaking up on his wife while she cooked breakfast and slamming an iron maul into the back of her head. The blow knocked the poor woman senseless and left her weltering in her own blood, and she succumbed to her injuries some twelve hours later.

A posse searched for Overstreet for eight days before locating him hiding in a neighbor's cotton house. After a gunfight that left him with several wounds, Overstreet managed to escape to the D'Arbonne Swamp, but leaving behind a telltale trail of blood. Sheriff Edwards brought his hounds to help track and apprehend the villain. They lodged Overstreet in the Farmerville jail, which a newspaper reporter described as "*a miserable edifice...utterly unfit for the purpose to which it is put*" [6].

A telegraph from Alabama authorities informing Union Parish residents of Overstreet's escapades in Alabama and his repeatedly evading the authorities there sealed his fate: the news from Alabama convinced locals that Overstreet would make his escape from the Farmerville jail once he recovered from his injuries. Before noon on Wednesday, October 29th, a large group of men rode into town, "*...with the avowed purpose of hanging Overstreet.*"

Deputy Sheriff John M. Lee Sr. and a few other town officials persuaded the men to disperse and leave town. The mob returned later that afternoon, again intent upon breaking Overstreet out of jail. For the second time, Deputy Sheriff Lee managed to convince the mob to leave Overstreet in jail and disperse. Concerned that the mob would return yet again, Deputy Lee formed a posse to guard the jail. When the mob returned for the third time, the sight of the posse convinced the mob leaders to announce they had given up their intentions and disperse again. Lee then dismissed the posse, retaining a few guards for the night, and he left the jail around 7:00 that evening and headed home [7].

Around 9:00 p.m., the mob of around eighty men rode back into town. Witnesses reported that it included many of the best-known Union Parish citizens, none of whom made any attempt to conceal their identity. They managed to quickly overwhelm the guards outside, break open the lower doors to the jail, and "*under threats of death secured the keys to Overstreet's cell*" from the jailor. The mob clamored into the inner room to find Overstreet asleep in his cell. He sprang to his feet to confront his attackers, looking quite haggard but still defiant. He barely managed to stand due to his leg wound, and so two men grabbed him, one on each side, and dragged him outside.

They went a short distance from the jail to a dense grove of trees. With the noose around his neck, the crowd asked if he had anything to say in his defense, but he refused to answer. His

expression revealed absolutely no pangs of conscience for his crimes, and he appeared utterly indifferent to his own fate. As he was swung from a tree, his facial muscles barely twitched, and he died without a struggle. Overstreet's hometown newspaper described his lynching as "*a wretched death for a wretched man.*" The crowd remained until certain Overstreet was dead, and then they dispersed to their homes.

In the days following Overstreet's lynching, Deputy Sheriff John Martin Lee Sr. wrote to Judge Tompkins of Mobile, Alabama, saying, "*I never saw the deed, but learned that he confessed to the murder in Alabama.*" Despite the illegal vigilante activities, the local law enforcement apparently agreed with public sentiment that rightful justice had been properly served, and they took no action against Overstreet's executioners. The next week, "*The Ouachita Telegraph*" wryly reported that the mob had given Overstreet "*his just dues, a short shrift and a long rope,*" with "*Judge Lynch presiding*" [8].

John M. Lee Sr. held other civic positions during the 1870s, 1880s, and early 1890s. On 18 August 1876, he was appointed and commissioned as the Registrar of Voter Registration for Union Parish, an important role during the voter chaos of the Reconstruction era [9]. In the controversial governor's election held in November, as election supervisor, Lee had to make affidavit to the correctness of the ballot county before Judge James E. Trimble [10].

In March 1878, Farmerville citizens elected John M. Lee Sr. as one of their town councilmen, and he was reelected 1879 [11]. By 1884, Lee served as Farmerville's treasurer, a position he held through 1886. When he stepped down as treasurer, someone thought there was an irregularity. A grand jury examined Lee's accounts as treasurer and pronounced them accurate and correct [12].

The World's Fair, known as the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, was held in New Orleans beginning on 16 December 1884. The Union Parish Exposition Association organized to select the parish's exposition. John M. Lee Sr. was appointed to the Executive Committee, along with William C. C. Smith and James M. Underwood [13].

Louisiana politics of the 1880s devolved into a vicious battle between Gov. Samuel D. McEnery and Gov. Francis T. Nicholls. As McEnery began gearing up for his 1888 reelection campaign, he made a campaign stop in Farmerville in November 1887. Parish Democrats turned the event into a elaborate, grand affair, replete with the firing of anvil and small musketry as the governor's party approached Farmerville. Along with other leading citizens of Farmerville, both John M. Lee Sr. and John M. Lee Jr. served on the committee on reception to welcome the governor to the parish [14]. Gov. McEnery ultimately lost that election to Gov. Nicholls.

John M. Lee Sr. continued his activity among the Union Parish Democrats into his sixties. Dissatisfaction over poor agricultural prices during the 1880s led to the formation of the Farmer's Alliance, and it gained significant influence among poorer white and black farmers. Combining the Farmer's Alliance with the existing McEnery-Nicholls factional strife, the 1892 gubernatorial campaign looked like a rousing free-for-all.

On 17 December 1891, Louisiana Democrats converged upon Baton Rouge for the annual Democratic Convention where they would select their candidate for the next governor. John M. Lee Sr. was one of the delegates to the convention who represented Union Parish [15]. The convention ultimately selected Murphy J. Foster as the Democratic nominee for governor. Foster won the general election and served two consecutive terms as Louisiana governor.

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Children of John Martin Lee & Mary Jane Taylor

The children of John Martin Lee and Mary Jane Taylor are documented by tombstone and federal census records referenced throughout these notes. Their children are:

1. **John Martin Lee Jr.** (28 Jan 1851–2 Oct 1909) married Nevada Burch [Vada] (8 May 1855–8 Mar 1936).
2. **Sarah Jane Lee** [Sallie] (31 Dec 1852–10 Jun 1879) married Joseph Ryland Goyne (15 Jun 1830–11 Feb 1880).
3. **Emma Octavia Lee** (22 Jul 1855–9 Jan 1900) married Henry Marshal Lee (6 Jan 1851–30 May 1932).
4. **Willis Wood Lee** (28 May 1857–6 Sep 1863) died at the age of six years.
5. **Elizabeth Lavada Lee** [Lizzie] (11 May 1861–22 Aug 1942) married Robert Clinton Webb, III (5 Jun 1858–11 Nov 1916).
6. **Jordan Gray Taylor Lee** (17 Dec 1863–28 Feb 1945) married Addie E. McGrath (1862–3 Feb 1899) and Sarah Lane Lee (30 Jun 1862–4 Mar 1949).
7. **Corinne Lee** (3 Dec 1866–30 Nov 1930) married on 8 January 1890 to William J. Turnage (24 Dec 1864–10 Nov 1950).

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Brief Biographical Sketches of the Children of John Martin Lee Sr.

1. John Martin Lee Jr.

John Martin Lee Jr. (28 Jan 1851–2 Oct 1909) grew up on his parents' farm east of Farmerville near Bayou d'Loutre, with many of his extended family members living nearby. The region then only offered a rudimentary education, and in addition to attending the local schools, Lee further educated himself on his parents' farm [1]. He maintained a very close relationship with his older first cousin, John R. Parrott. The pair lived near each other in the 1850s until the Parrotts moved to Sabine Parish. On 18 February 1870, when he was nineteen, John M. Lee Jr. wrote to his cousin,

Dear Cosin [sic]...Pa received a letter from you last weak [sic]. We was all glad to hear from you. Pa has not wrote to you yet but says he will write soon. He wrote you a letter in September and went to Missouri to buy stock...I am going to try to make some more cotton this year for the old man...the Family send to you and family there [sic] love excuse all mistakes...

Three months later, on May 7th, John M. Lee Jr. again wrote his cousin,

I have bin [sic] waiting patiently for a letter from you. I have wrote you two letters Since I received one from you and this is the third one. Cosin [sic] John I would be glad to here [sic] from you if I cant [sic] see you...Cosin [sic] John, I and John Brantly [sic] is having a gay time with the girls now. We work all the weake [sic] and go to see the gals every Sunday, and now and then we talk saffle mush and lasses to one just to have a little fun...I have got the finest horse in North Louisiana he is worth \$300.00. I would like to rid[e] him down to see you if I could but I am going back to Missouri about the last of August and I cant come down...In my next I will tell you who my gal is if I find one. I think her name will be Miss Mollie Taylor. She is as pretty as a spefle pupy [sic]...

That fall, on 14 September 1870, John M. Lee Jr. again wrote John Parrott, this time mentioning his father's upcoming campaign for sheriff,

...Uncle George Hix said he was going to start down to your house the next Thursday So I wrote a letter to send by him and his family was taken sick and he did not Start so he put me off by saying he would Start next week, but he has not started yet...I want you to engage as many mules as you can and find out what they will give so I will know wheather [sic] to bring any down or not. Mules are higher in Missouri now then [sic] they were any time last winter so I do not know whether there is any money in them or not...I would start (to Missouri) soon but Pa is running for sheriff and he is out lectioneering and I will have to stay at home until the election is over...Give my kindest regards to Miss Ranie. Tell Whon Shack I am progressing sloly [sic] in Spanish. Your kinfolks is all well at this time. The McGouth family, Dito.

Lee's father, John M. Lee Sr., won the November 1870 contest for sheriff against James Edwards, but the pair again faced off in Sheriff Lee's reelection campaign two years later. On 17 November 1872, John M. Lee Jr. wrote to his cousin,

Dear Cosin [sic] as I have not Recd a letter from you in so long a time I will write you another I would have written Sooner but I have been very busy for the past two Months and I have had no news of importance to write as the election is now over...We have Just passed through one of the most interesting Campaigns ever known here Since before the war. Pa was a candidate to again against one of his old oponants [sic] Jas Edwards but when the votes were counted out the old man cam out Six Hundred & four (604) votes ahead...It is an old adage that when a person gets through with one thing there is another waiting for them So there is another election waiting for me which will come off on the Tuesday night the 19th of this month, as I have been a wild and railing Candidate for Some time past, I am now going to Sow all of my wild Oats into a marriage with a Miss Nevada Burch next Tuesday night. She is a daughter of Dr. R. C. Burch a citizen of this place formerly from Alabamma [sic]. It is of no use to tell you how pretty She is for you know if She was not the pretyest [sic] and best article of woman I would not Marry her. As times are hard and as I have a great many kinfolks we will not have any wedding...Write Soon as Conveniently Your true Cosin [sic] J. M. Lee Jr. Ps. I will Send you a copy of the Union record next weak [sic] & let you see the election returns.

This is the final letter from John M. Lee Jr. to John Parrott preserved by the Parrott family [2].

As he anticipated in his letter to his cousin, John M. Lee Jr. married on Tuesday, 19 November 1872, in Union Parish to Nevada Burch [Vada] (8 May 1855–8 Mar 1936), daughter of Dr. Richard Chunn Burch (3 Feb 1832–9 Jan 1885) and Letitia A. Sale (12 Oct 1833–28 Dec 1901) [3].

Although John M. Lee Jr. appears to have farmed over the next two decades, he also became active at a very young age in other endeavors. Soon after his father's election as Union Parish Sheriff in 1870, Lee became a deputy sheriff at age nineteen or twenty. He exhibited extraordinary qualities of calm and coolness in desperate situations, personal characteristics that carried him far in life.

In March 1872, the Union Parish District Court tried and convicted three former slaves of crimes, incarcerating them in the parish jail in Farmerville. Mr. Schneider, a German immigrant, then served as the jailor, and the three convicts conspired to overpower him and make their escape. The three freedmen agreed to enact their plan as they were returned to their cell following a regular outing.

As Schneider and Deputy Lee routinely moved the prisoners back into their cell one day, the prisoner selected to initiate the escape walked directly towards Lee, then standing at the head of the staircase. Lee instantly "*coolly drew his pistol and told the prisoner to walk on in*" the cell. The inmate complied, and after they had locked the door after inmates, Lee and Schneider overheard one of the men berate the other for not having the courage to carry out their escape attempt [4].

John M. Lee Jr. served as Union Parish Registrar of Voters in 1874, a position that thrust him into the center of vicious Reconstruction politics. A rogue U.S. Cavalry officer led his squadron of soldiers on a mission to arrest leading Democrats in Claiborne, Lincoln, and Union Parishes in early November 1874, hoping to scare white Southerners from voting in the election. He then had leading citizens arrested without cause, cut telegraph wires, and committed other outrages in Claiborne and Lincoln Parishes.

Warned of their arrival, Union Parish Democrats vanished into the woods as the U.S. Cavalry troops arrived in Farmerville, foiling the Radical Republican plan to alter the election. Instead, late on Sunday night, November 1st, two days prior to the election, they sent operatives into Farmerville to steal the poll book, original voter registration book, and all ballot-boxes from the courthouse. Registrar of Voters John Martin Lee Jr. went to Judge Trimble's house on Monday to plan for how they should conduct the election. Trimble personally supervised the election on November 3rd with Lee, and it proceeded smoothly, without further incident. This obvious attempt to disrupt the election made national headlines, putting a spotlight on the twenty-three-year-old John M. Lee Jr. [5].

In October 1879, Union Parish residents elected John M. Lee Jr., then twenty-eight, as one of their delegates to Louisiana's Constitutional Convention. The Louisiana governor appointed John M. Lee Jr. as Union Parish Commissioner in April 1884, and in July 1884, he appointed Lee as a member of the Union Parish School Board. In January 1885, he appointed John M. Lee Jr. as the Union Parish Tax Assessor. Lee soon opened an office in Judge W. R. Rutland's former law office on the west side of the courthouse square in Farmerville, and by February 18th, he *"is now ready to enter upon the discharge of his official duties."*

About 1885, he became a clerk in the Louisiana State Senate. In early 1886, Farmerville residents elected Lee as their mayor. In May 1886, Lee joined a group of members from the Louisiana Legislature appointed to inspect the buildings of the Seminary and Charity Hospital at Alexandria and Pineville. Lee and the legislators arrived in Alexandria on Friday night, May 28th, by train to begin their inspection [6].

In January 1889, Judge Thomas C. Lewis, III sold his Farmerville newspaper, *"The Home Advocate,"* to John M. Lee Jr. and S. J. Dillard, and Lee assumed duties as editor of the paper. He did not remain in the newspaper business for long, for in April 1889, Lee accepted the position of general land agent for the Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Pacific Railroad Company in Monroe, and he

soon moved his family there from Farmerville. The Lees purchased a home in West Monroe and lived there in 1900 [7].

John M. Lee Jr. joined Louisiana delegation to the Pan-American Exposition held Buffalo, New York in 1901, along with his brother, Major Jordan G. Lee, then serving as Louisiana's Agriculture Commissioner. On Saturday, September 7th, John M. Lee and his daughter, May, rode a trolley car through Buffalo. Just as he alighted from a car, another passing trolley car rushed by, striking him on the hip and briefly pinning him between the two cars. Although the accident did not break any bones, it caused a serious hip injury that physicians at the Buffalo hospital initially thought would prove fatal. However, Lee began to recover and arrived home in October. In early November, he visited Farmerville and reported that he had nearly recovered from his injuries [8].

In early March 1902, John M. Lee Jr. resigned his position with the Vicksburg, Shreveport, & Pacific Railroad to accept the position of general agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad based in New Orleans. A New Orleans newspaper praised the appointment, saying of Lee,

There is perhaps no more generally popular and efficient railroad man in the Southwest than Hon. John M. Lee, until recently Industrial Commissioner of the Queen & Crescent railroad. In that capacity Mr. Lee has been a potent factor in developing the industrial resources of North Louisiana, in filling up that splendid section of the state with a desirable class of immigrants, and in promoting the general progress and prosperity of that section of Louisiana...Attracted by the valuable work he has accomplished in that section of the state, the Southern Pacific railroad invited him to become its representative in a similar line of work in its interests...By this transaction New Orleans gains a splendid citizen, the Southern Pacific system a peerless representative and the interests of New Orleans and of Southern Louisiana an indefatigable, resourceful and able worker in the great work of development now going forward under such promising auspices...

Lee established residence in New Orleans in association with his new position, although he continued to consider Monroe his home [9].

In his work with the railroad industry, John M. Lee Jr. became widely known across the state, as he attended every Louisiana Legislative session and most meetings of the State Railroad Commission. He was considered one of *"the best posted men on railroad matters in the State and his services were invaluable to the railroad companies he represented."* His acquaintances wrote that Lee

...had a great deal of personal magnetism and easily made friends and kept them...He was a man of a genial disposition and spread sunshine wherever he went.

Although he continued working as a railroad man after his trolley car accident in 1901, *"he was never wholly a well man."* His health began to seriously decline about 1907, leading to an operation

at a New Orleans hospital in March 1909. He never fully recovered, lingering until his death in New Orleans on October 2nd [10].

Vada Burch Lee lived with her children after her husband's death, becoming known for her varied intellectual pursuits and appreciation of cultural affairs. She had a deep interest in civic beautification, spending hours working in her flower gardens at her daughter's home in Monroe. John M. Lee Jr. and Vada Burch Lee are buried in the Old City Cemetery, Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana [11].

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Children of John Martin Lee Jr. & Martha Nevada Burch

The children of John Martin Lee Jr. and Nevada Burch are documented by the Lee slat-book and federal census records:

1. **Capt. Thompson Wood Lee** [Woodie] (4 Nov 1873–12 Sep 1898) [12] entered Louisiana State University in October 1891, where he *"pursued the literary course, graduating with the A.B. degree."* He served as an officer in the University's corps of cadets each year. After graduating, he studied stenography, bookkeeping, and typewriting at the Fort Worth Business College. He served as the assistant sergeant at arms of the Louisiana Senate in 1896, and while in Baton Rouge, he was elected captain of the Capital City military company known as the *"Pelican Rifles."* In 1897, he was appointed assistant director of the experimental station at Calhoun but resigned when war broke out with Spain.

During the Spanish-American War, Capt. Wood's unit, the *"Pelican Rifles,"* was one of the first mustered into service, designated as Co. E, First Louisiana Regiment. His unit was sent to Jacksonville and Miami, Florida, where he contracted typhoid fever. He was granted a furlough to return home to recover. He spent three weeks bedridden at his parents' home in West Monroe before succumbing to that dreaded disease. He was uniformly mourned, described as *"a promising young man with many noble traits of his character, well fitted for the duties of life."* The New Orleans newspaper claimed that Lee *"was one of the most popular young men in the state, and was known by every man in public life in Louisiana"* [13]. Capt. Woodie Lee is buried in the Old City Cemetery, Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana [14].



CAPT. T. WOODIE LEE
"PELICAN RIFLES,"
CO. E, 1ST LOUISIANA REGIMENT
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

2. **Anna Jane Lee** (20 Jan 1876–13 Aug 1967) married on 19 April 1899 in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana to Hillyer Rolston Speed (4 Oct 1873–8 Dec 1930). Anna Jane Lee and Hillyer R. Speed are buried in the Old City Cemetery, Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana.
3. **Minnie Lee** (25 Mar 1878–5 Aug 1879) died at the age of fourteen months from "*pernicious fever*." She is buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
4. **May Burch Lee** (9 Feb 1881–30 Jun 1968) married on 11 February 1902 in New Orleans, Louisiana to James Roach Wooten Jr. (4 Mar 1877–8 Mar 1951), son of James Roach Wooten (14 Dec 1833–23 Jun 1881) and Rebecca A. Taylor (21 Nov 1841–11 Apr 1919). May Lee and James R. Wooten Jr. are buried in the Old City Cemetery, Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana.
5. **William Burch Lee** (27 Aug 1883–1 Feb 1938) married on 4 November 1908 to Irene Drake (5 Jul 1887–29 Apr 1957), daughter of Felix Harland Drake (28 May 1861–11 Mar 1922) and Elizabeth George Eames (Jul 1861–13 Jul 1955). William Burch Lee and Irene Drake are buried in the Forest Park Cemetery, Shreveport, Caddo Parish, Louisiana.

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2. Sarah Jane Lee Goyne

Sarah Jane Lee [Sallie] (31 Dec 1852–10 Jun 1879) married on 8 August 1871 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Joseph Ryland Goyne (15 Jun 1830–11 Feb 1880), son of Hiram Davis Goyne Sr. (c1799–2 Feb 1852) and Mary Allen [Polly] (c1800–1835/1837) [1]. Joseph R. Goyne operated a thriving mercantile business and planting operation at Spearsville, in northwestern Union Parish. He was politically active, one of the few outspoken Republicans in the parish. Goyne's first wife had died earlier in 1871, leaving him with six children. Thus, upon her marriage, Sallie joined her husband at his home in Spearsville, instantly becoming the stepmother to his six children [2].

Joseph R. Goyne served as clerk of the New Hope Primitive Baptist Church at Spearsville. Sallie joined the church by experience and was baptized on 12 September 1875 [3].

After having four healthy babies, Sallie delivered a stillborn daughter in June 1879. It appears that the complications of childbirth weakened and caused her to contract pneumonia. Although Goyne sought the services of Dr. William P. Welch to look after Sallie, she died of pneumonia on June 10th [4]. Joseph R. Goyne requested that Primitive Baptist minister Thomas Jefferson Foster preach a sermon memorializing Sallie and write her obituary [5]:

By request of brother J. R. Goyne, it becomes my painful duty to chronicle the death of his beloved wife, Sallie Jane Goyne, and daughter of J. M. and M. J. Lee, who departed this natural life at their residence in Spearsville, La., June 10, 1879...

Our dear sister was born Dec. 31, 1852 and was married August 14, 1871. In the summer of 1875 she professed a hope that God for Christ's sake had pardoned her sins, and on the second Saturday in September following she went forward and related her experience to the Primitive Baptist Church at New Hope, and was baptized on Sunday by Elder H. B. Howard. Since that time she has been an orderly member, and always filled her seat in the church when not prevented by sickness, and enjoyed herself very much among the saints. I well remember the last meeting she was at, which was one month before her death. How much she seemed to appreciate the communion and the washing of the saints' feet. No one seemed to enjoy it more than she did.

The sad event has produced a vacuum in the family circle and in the hearts of her dear parents, brothers and sisters, and all the dear saints; for her door was always open, and she was always read to administer to her friends and neighbors.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their words do follow them."

She was a devoted wife, a kind mother and dutiful daughter. She leaves a heart-stricken husband, two little boys, (one seven years old, the other twenty months) five step-children, a father and mother, brothers and sisters, with other relatives, friends and the church to mourn; but, blessed be God, we mourn not as those who have no hope.

The writer tried to preach a discourse last Sunday in memory of our sister,

"Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep,

*From which none ever wake to weep;
A calm and undisturbed repose,
Unbroken by the last of foes."*

*T. J. Foster
Champagnolle, Ark., July 17, 1879.*

Joseph R. Goyne remarried a few months after Sallie's death, but he also perished from pneumonia some eight months after her death. Sallie Jane Lee and Joseph R. Goyne are buried in the Spearsville Cemetery, Spearsville, Union Parish, Louisiana.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Children of Sarah Jane Lee & Joseph Ryland Goyne

The known children of Joseph Ryland Goyne and Sarah Jane Lee include:

1. **Lee H. Goyne** (14 Jul 1872–7 Oct 1910) married Mary Etta Heard (22 May 1875–18 Nov 1940).
2. **Carrie Goyne** (19 Feb 1874–6 Aug 1875).
3. **Ida Goyne** (2 Dec 1875–12 May 1877).
4. **Joseph Ryland Goyne Jr.** (19 Oct 1877–25 Jun 1945) married Ella Cordelia Percy (29 Jul 1881–12 Oct 1964).
5. [infant daughter] **Goyne** stillborn in June 1879.

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Biographical Sketches of the Children of Sarah Jane Lee & Joseph Ryland Goyne

1. **Lee H. Goyne** (14 Jul 1872–7 Oct 1910) was orphaned by the deaths of his mother in June 1879 and father in February 1880. Afterwards, Lee and his younger brother, Joe, were raised by their maternal grandparents, Sheriff John M. Lee and Mary Jane Taylor of Farmerville. In the early 1890s, Lee Goyne moved to Monroe. On 7 April 1894, Farmerville's newspaper reported that he took the steamboat "*Helen Vaughan*" from Monroe to Farmerville to spend "*a few days with relatives and friends in town*" [6].

Lee Goyne married on 14 May 1894 at the Shiloh Baptist Church in Shiloh, Union Parish, Louisiana to Mary Etta Heard (22 May 1875–18 Nov 1940), daughter of Thomas Anderson Heard (19 Oct 1845–23 Mar 1907) and Mary Ann Elizabeth Weldon (1853–23 Feb 1936). Prominent residents of Shiloh, their marriage was a notable social event, replete with the wedding march played on the church organ, bridesmaids and groomsmen, and flower girls walking before the couple, "*strewing their path with roses.*" After the ceremony, "*Sweet strains of music again pealed forth*" as the newlywed couple marched out of the church. They immediately drove to Farmerville, where Lee Goyne's aunt, Corrine Lee Turnage, "*served an elegant wedding dinner.*" Farmerville's newspaper described Goyne as "*well known throughout the parish as a gentleman of high standing and courteous manners*" [7]

Lee and Etta Goyne initially settled in Monroe after their marriage [8], but by September 1895, they had moved to Union Parish, where he was paid \$6.00 for serving on an inquest jury [9]. By late 1895, the Goynes had settled at Spearsville, where he possibly worked in his father's old store. On 1 February 1896, Lee and his oldest brother, Robert W. Goyne, both represented the Spearsville region as delegates to the Union Parish Democratic Convention held at Farmerville. The convention next met on August 29th, and Lee and his brother again represented Spearsville as delegates to the convention. Lee was paid \$8.35 in December 1896 for his service as an election commissioner. At the parish Democratic Convention held on 29 November 1897, Lee Goyne again represented Spearsville as a convention delegate, but his brother did not [10].

Lee and Etta Goyne continued to reside at Spearsville through August 1899, frequently visiting relatives in both Shiloh and Farmerville [11]. In mid-August 1899, Lee accepted a position with H. M. Blackman's mercantile establishment at the booming village of Bernice, established the previous year as the closest railroad station to Shiloh in western Union Parish [12]. In 1900, he worked as a "*liveryman*" in Bernice and continued his political activity. Later

in 1900, he served as the clerk of elections for Ward 4, the region surrounding Shiloh and Bernice. He remained in Bernice through December 1906 [13].

In late 1906 or 1907, Lee and Etta Goyne moved from Bernice to Arcadia, in Bienville Parish [14]. In early 1910, they moved to nearby Gibsland, where he took the position of manager and bookkeeper of the Maxey mercantile firm. That fall, he contracted typhoid fever and his condition deteriorated quickly, resulting in his death on October 7th. The Gibsland correspondent for the Shreveport newspaper wrote [15]:

A gloom of sadness was spread over our city on Friday morning when it was known that Mr. Lee Goyne died during the night.

Etta Heard Goyne did not remarry. Lee H. Goyne and Etta Heard are buried in the Bernice City Cemetery, Union Parish, Louisiana [16].

2. **Carrie Goyne** (19 Feb 1874–6 Aug 1875) died at the age of seventeen months and was buried in the Spearsville Cemetery.
3. **Ida Goyne** (2 Dec 1875–12 May 1877) died at the age of seventeen months and was buried in the Spearsville Cemetery [17].
4. **Joseph Ryland Goyne Jr.** (19 Oct 1877–25 Jun 1945) likely had no memory of either of his parents, given that his father died shortly after his second birthday. Joe and his brother, Lee, were raised by their maternal grandparents, Sheriff John M. Lee and his wife, Mary Jane Taylor, of Farmerville. After his grandfather's death in 1893, Joe moved to Calhoun, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, and probably worked for his uncle, who then directed the experimental agricultural research station. The Farmerville newspapers make references to his residence there between 1894 and 1897 [18]. In 1896, at the age of nineteen, he went to Texas to study at a business college in Fort Worth [19], and he also studied at Louisiana State University, where he studied agriculture. By 1903, he had settled at Delta, in Madison Parish [20].

Joseph R. Goyne Jr. married on 21 June 1906 to Ella Cordelia Percy (29 Jul 1881–12 Oct 1964), daughter of Robert Sargent Percy (24 Mar 1844–20 Jul 1924) and Clara G. Hamlin (25 Feb 1846–3 Apr 1913). Between 1906 and 1910, he worked as the agricultural manager of the state farm at Jackson, Louisiana and later worked for the Delta Pine and Land Company at Scott, Mississippi. Joe Goyne moved to Monroe in 1912, where he managed the planting interests of the Stubbs estate until 1923. Beginning in the latter 1920s, he worked near Pine Bluff, Arkansas and Clarksdale, Mississippi before returning to Monroe in 1933. He took over management of the Magenta Plantation until his retirement.

Joseph and Ella Goyne are buried in the Riverview Cemetery, Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana [21].

5. [infant daughter] **Goyne** stillborn in June 1879.

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3. Emma Octavia Lee

Emma Octavia Lee (22 Jul 1855–9 Jan 1900) married about 1877 or 1878, probably in Union Parish, Louisiana, to her second cousin, Henry Marshal Lee (6 Jan 1851–30 May 1932), son of John Allen Lee (16 Jul 1824–17 Aug 1863) and Patience Caroline Purifoy (c1827–aft. 1880) [1]. They presumably married in Union Parish and lived there at the birth of their eldest known child, Clara Belle Lee, on 8 February 1879. Soon after Clara's birth, they moved to Nevada County, Arkansas, where they lived in 1880 [2].

Emma and Henry did not remain long in Arkansas, for they returned to Farmerville by the time their son, Jordan Gray Lee, was born on 29 October 1885. They settled on a farm a few miles from Farmerville, and on Friday morning, 6 January 1888, the couple left the nine-year-old Clara inside the house with her little brother, two-year-old Jordan Gray Lee, while they completed some domestic chore in the yard. Given the cool morning, Clara sat inside playing near the fire, and sparks ignited her dress. Hearing her shrieks, her father rushed into the house to find Clara enveloped in flames and starting to run from the room. He wrapped his arms around the dress to extinguish the flames, and his quick action prevented Clara from any harm. However, Henry Lee suffered severe burns on his hands and wrists from his efforts to protect his daughter from a near-tragedy [3].

In early February 1899, Emma Octavia Lee became quite ill, but she improved by the 15th. She became ill again the following January, with her malady causing her to develop pneumonia. Her condition worsened to the point that her family summoned her brother, Jordan Gray Lee, at Calhoun, to her bedside. Emma died soon after her brother reached her at the age of only forty-two years [4]. Emma's daughter, Clara, was engaged and had previously scheduled her wedding a few weeks after Emma's death. Clara went ahead with her wedding at her parents' house near Farmerville, but due to her mother's recent death, they held it on a Tuesday afternoon and "*the affair was a very quiet one*" [5].

Emma's cousin eulogized her, writing [6]:

She bore her sufferings with patience, never complained, nor murmured a word, and had the devoted attention of a kind mother, relatives, and friends, but with all she grew worse, until death gave relief...She was a kind and affectionate wife, a faithful and devoted mother, an obedient and orderly walking member of the church, faithful to her neighbors. Cousin Emma was a lady possessed of many good qualities. She was kind and pleasant, industrious, modest, pious, always cheerful, and had many virtues which constituted a noble woman.

Henry Marshal Lee remarried on December 9th to a widow and moved to Marion, where he spent the remainder of his life. Besides farming, he served as clerk of the Union Parish Police Jury beginning in 1900, and from 1908–1912, he served as police juror from Ward Two and Police Jury President. Emma O. Lee and Henry Marshal Lee are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery near Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana [7].

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Children of Emma Octavia Lee & Henry Marshal Lee

The known children of Emma Octavia Lee and Henry Marshal Lee include:

1. **Clara Belle Lee** (8 Feb 1879–12 Oct 1964) married on 30 January 1900 in Union Parish, Louisiana to John Randolph Norris (30 Sep 1868–1 Jun 1928), son of Pascal Newton Norris (26 Apr 1835–6 Jun 1915) and Martha Permelia Kennedy (17 Jan 1847–29 Sep 1921). Clara Lee and John R. Norris are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
2. **Jordan Gray Lee Sr.** (29 Oct 1885–28 Apr 1956) married about August 1909 to Genevieve S. Barber [Vieva] (31 May 1889–Nov 1972), daughter of Flavius Josephus Barber (26 Aug 1849–16 Mar 1908) and Addie Eunice Cary (31 May 1854–19 Nov 1935). Jordan G. Lee obtained both bachelor's and master's degrees from Louisiana State University. He founded the Department of Agriculture at Southwestern Louisiana Institute in 1909. Lee joined the faculty at LSU in 1919 and was named dean of the College of Agriculture in 1931. He served in this capacity until his death [8]. Jordan G. Lee and Vieva Barber are buried in the Greenoaks Memorial Park, Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, Section 16.
3. **John Lloyd Lee** (10 Jul 1894–7 Apr 1958) married on 6 July 1921 in Beauregard Parish, Louisiana to Esther Dillard (1898–1982), daughter of Saxon Dillard (2 May 1853–23 Aug 1915) and Sarah Elizabeth McFarland (25 Jan 1856–19 Mar 1937). John L. Lee attended Marion High School and graduated from Louisiana State University in 1916 before joining the U. S. Army in 1918. Between 1942 and 1958, Lee served as the district agent for northwestern Louisiana, Louisiana State University Agricultural Extension Service [9]. John L. Lee and Esther Dillard are buried in the Greenoaks Memorial Park, Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana.

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4. Willis Wood Lee

Willis Wood Lee (28 May 1857–6 Sep 1863) is buried with his parents in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery [1].

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5. Elizabeth Lavada Lee Webb

Elizabeth Lavada Lee [Lizzie, Libbie] (11 May 1861–22 Aug 1942) married on 5 December 1879 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Robert Clinton Webb III (5 Jun 1858–11 Nov 1916), son of Robert Clinton Webb Jr. (27 Mar 1833–29 Jan 1879) and Harriet Delilah Rossitter (14 Nov 1836–9 Jul 1902) [1]. After their marriage, Lizzie and Robert Webb cultivated his parents' farm east of Farmerville and lived there in the early 1880s. In the 1880s or 1890s, Robert C. Webb acquired what locals referred to as the "*Port Union Plantation*," located near the mouth of Bayou d'Loutre on the Ouachita River. Lizzie and R. C. Webb settled there for a while in the mid-1890s. However, after the death of their infant daughter there in July 1897, they hired an overseer to manage the day-to-day operation of the plantation and made their home near Farmerville [2].

In 1900, they lived in a rented home a few miles west of Farmerville [3]. On September 16th, Robert C. Webb arrived at his Port Union plantation to talk to his overseer, Hillory Crawford Ham, about picking cotton. The two men soon became angry, and "*Ham pulled his pistol and began firing at Webb*," while "*Webb stabbed Ham in the side under the left arm*" with his knife. Webb suffered a gunshot wound to the arm and "*a glancing shot in the side*." One eyewitness stated that Ham instigated the argument, and "*after shooting Webb twice snapped his pistol three times at him*." Webb's wounds were regarded as minor, but Ham's knife wound was serious [4].

In late 1900 or early 1901, Lizzie and Robert C. Webb moved from Farmerville to near Monroe. In June 1901, the Webbs lived a few miles south of Monroe. In September, Lizzie and her younger children travelled from Monroe to Farmerville to visit relatives. They still lived in Monroe in September 1902 when their youngest child died [5].

In late 1902 or early 1903, Elizabeth and Robert moved to Mer Rouge, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, and in early May she made a visit to Farmerville to visit relatives and friends. Lizzie's mother, Jane Taylor Lee, died at her home in Mer Rouge in October 1903, and the Webbs remained there through July 1906 [6]. By March 1907, they had moved from Mer Rouge to Monroe, and by 1910, they lived on North 5th Street. Robert C. Webb worked as a wholesale liquor salesman [7].

In the fall of 1916, Robert C. Webb received serious injuries in a fall, but he appeared to begin recovering. On November 11th, Robert told Elizabeth that *“he felt better than usual today.”* After learning he felt well, she left the room for a few minutes. She returned to the room to find him dead. Physicians stated that he died of apoplexy, a stroke [8].

Afterwards Robert’s death, Elizabeth spent her life living with her children. She died in 1942 at the home of her daughter in Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama. Elizabeth Lee and Robert C. Webb, III are buried in the Farmerville Cemetery, Union Parish, Louisiana [9].

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Children of Elizabeth Lavada Lee & Robert Clinton Webb III

The known children of Elizabeth Lavada Lee and Robert Clinton Webb III include:

1. **Robert Clinton Webb IV** (23 Nov 1880–30 Oct 1943) married on 17 January 1912 in Warren County, Mississippi to Joy Gamlen (23 Nov 1893–13 Feb 1971), daughter of Zebulon Gamlen (18 Sep 1860–3 Nov 1920) and Alice Player (4 Sep 1857–2 Jun 1938). Robert and Joy lived at Delta, Madison Parish, Louisiana, where he became a successful planter. Robert and Joy Webb are buried in the Cedar Hill Cemetery, Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi, Div. D, Square 142, Lot 2.
2. **Edith Webb** (10 Jun 1882–15 Mar 1917) married on 5 June 1901 at her parents' home near Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana to Thomas Claude Rowland (24 Mar 1876–7 Jan 1968), son of Eugene Fulton Rowland (18 May 1843–5 Sep 1928) and Sarah Binford Brandon (12 Aug 1843–6 Apr 1926). Edith Webb Rowland died at the age of thirty-four in El Dorado, Union County, Arkansas and is buried in the Woodlawn Cemetery there. Thomas C. Rowland moved to Monroe and is buried in the Cospers Cemetery, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana [10].
3. **James Jewel Webb** (4 Jan 1884–15 Mar 1919) grew up in Farmerville and Monroe. By 1904, he began working as a traveling salesman for his uncle, Rufus P. Webb, a liquor distributor based out of Monroe. On the night of 28 December 1904, while in a Monroe bar, Jewel pulled his pistol and killed the bartender, Phil. Semansky. The coroner's jury ruled the killing justifiable homicide [11].

Jewel Webb married Stella Hause sometime prior to September 1918. Suffering from tuberculosis, in 1918 they "*went west...in search of health*" and settled in El Paso, Texas. He was under a physician's care beginning in November 1918, but by mid-March, he had become critically ill with pneumonia. His uncle arrived to find Jewel unconscious, and he died on 15 March 1919. J. Jewel Webb is buried in the Riverview Cemetery, Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana [12].

4. **Egbert Lee Webb** (19 Aug 1886–20 Nov 1922) married on 28 February 1919 in Pulaski County, Arkansas to Dawn Hubbard (4 Apr 1890–7 Dec 1942). The night of Monday, 20 November 1922, Egbert Webb and another man drove back to town from the Webb plantation about 7:00 p.m. As they attempted a sharp curve, they met some men in a buggy and made a quick turn to avoid a collision. The sudden turn caused their car to skid off the road and overturning, with the car crushing both men underneath. The other man was killed instantly, but Webb was rushed unconscious to the Monroe sanitarium. He succumbed to his injuries

about midnight [13]. Egbert Lee Webb is buried in the Farmerville Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.

5. **Minnie Lee Webb** (18 Jan 1890–27 May 1891).
6. **Clifton Grey Webb** (31 Aug 1892–7 Nov 1909) underwent an appendectomy in Monroe at the age of seventeen. He died a few days later, probably due to infection from the operation [14].
7. **Vivian Gray Webb** (29 Mar 1897–3 Jul 1897) died at Port Union, Union Parish, Louisiana. She is buried in the Farmerville Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana [15].
8. **Addie Lee Webb** (20 Sep 1899–7 Jan 1954) worked for social services handling child welfare cases in Huntsville, Alabama in 1930. Addie married on 12 January 1933 in Madison County, Alabama to Walter Lee Humphrey (24 Sep 1876–4 Mar 1943), son of John Dwight Humphrey (28 Dec 1850–14 Mar 1930) and Nannie Lee Weaver (4 Sep 1853–2 Oct 1908).

After their marriage, Addie and Walter settled in Huntsville, Alabama, where he worked as a druggist in a retail drug store. In the latter 1930s, Addie's mother, Elizabeth Lee Web, moved in with them and lived there until her death in 1942. Walter Humphrey died in Birmingham, Alabama and is buried in the Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama. Addie remained a resident of Huntsville and lived there until her death in 1954 at the age of fifty-four years. Addie Webb Humphrey is buried in the Farmerville Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana [16].

9. **Rufus P. Webb** (4 Apr 1902–20 Sep 1902) was born and died at Monroe, but his parents had him buried with their other family members in the Farmerville Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana [17].

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6. Jordan Gray Taylor Lee

Jordan Gray Taylor Lee (17 Dec 1863–28 Feb 1945) grew up in Farmerville on his parents' farm [1]. He attended Louisiana State University in the 1880s, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture in July 1888. He spent the next eight years as assistant director of the North Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station at Calhoun. He served as major on the staff of two Louisiana governors, Samuel D. McEnery and Francis T. Nicholls. From 1896 to 1906, he served as the Louisiana Commissioner of Agriculture and immigration, and in 1910, he was appointed professor of forestry and horticulture at Louisiana State University. While a professor there, Lee founded the Department of Forestry, becoming known as the "*Father of Forestry*" in Louisiana. Lee held his position at LSU until his retirement in the early 1940s [2].

Jordan G. Lee married in 1890 to Addie E. McGrath (1862–3 Feb 1899), daughter of Gen. John McGrath (1836–28 Apr 1924) and Lavinia A. Smith (3 Jun 1840–12 Nov 1916). Addie McGrath Lee belonged to the North Louisiana Agricultural Society, serving several terms as secretary. Her fellow members found her "*at all times most zealous and untiring in her efforts*" to help the society. The Farmerville newspaper editor, who came to know her well due to Jordan's family connections with Farmerville, wrote,

Mrs. Lee was a lady of high literary and social attainments. Prior to her marriage she was local and society editor of the Baton Rouge Truth, a paper published by her father, Gen. John McGrath, and in that position she displayed rare literary ability, which won for her golden laurels throughout the state.

In late January 1899, Addie Lee attended the State Agriculture Society meeting in Shreveport, where she became ill. She returned to her home at the Calhoun experiment station to recover, but her health declined quickly, and she died on February 3rd [3].

Jordan G. Lee left Louisiana on an extended trip in 1906 for his health, spending a full year in his travels. While away, he met Sarah Lane Lee (30 Jun 1862–4 Mar 1949) in Marion, Perry County, Alabama, and they married there on 10 October 1907. Jordan and Sallie Lee lived in Baton Rouge on the edge of the campus of Louisiana State University until after his retirement. They are buried in the Marion Cemetery, Perry County, Alabama [4].



7. Corinne Lee Turnage

Corinne Lee (3 Dec 1866–30 Nov 1930) married on 8 January 1890 in Union Parish, Louisiana to William Jesse Turnage (24 Dec 1864–10 Nov 1950), son of Richard Henry C. Turnage (9 Aug 1841–5 Jun 1903) and Martha Adaline Wilson (25 Dec 1839–21 Aug 1881) [1]. Corrine and William Turnage spent their lives in Farmerville, where he worked as a merchant. She died in November 1930 following an operation at St. Francis Hospital in Monroe. Her husband survived her for two decades before succumbing to the infirmities of old age. Corrine Lee and William J. Turnage are buried in the Farmerville Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana [2].

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Children of Corrine Lee & William J. Turnage

The known children of Corrine Lee and William J. Turnage include:

1. **Kathleen Turnage** (28 Sep 1891–10 Dec 1992) married Fenner Wharton Murphy [Pat] (12 Aug 1887–4 Mar 1939) and Tazewell Walker Baird II (21 May 1894–15 Mar 1974). Kathleen Turnage is buried in the Farmerville Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
2. **Raymond Lee Turnage** (17 Jun 1893–8 Jun 1957) married Lucille Sanders (10 Aug 1894–4 Jan 1944) and Edna Boyette (14 Aug 1894–7 Jul 1958). Raymond Turnage is buried in the Farmerville Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
3. **Alvin Broadus Turnage** (17 Oct 1895–1 Jul 1969) married on 16 July 1919 in Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana to Edith Powell (31 Jul 1903–15 May 1964). Alvin and Edith Turnage are buried in the Farmerville Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
4. **Vivian Lee Turnage** (14 Apr 1899 – 4 Aug 1967) married Dr. John Drue Miller (14 Mar 1898–30 Oct 1982). Vivian Turnage and John D. Miller are buried in the Farmerville Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
5. **William Jesse Turnage Jr.** [Dub] (7 Aug 1902–2 Dec 1974) married Lilla Boone (10 Jun 1905–18 Aug 2001). Dub and Lilla Turnage are buried in the Farmerville Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
6. **Corrine L. Turnage** (1 Jun 1904–5 Apr 2003) married on 10 December 1920 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Dewey Lee Barr (1 Jul 1898–14 Sep 1973). Corrine Turnage and Dewey Barr are buried in the Farmerville Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.

7. **John Lee Turnage** (14 Feb 1911–26 Nov 1984) married Jamie Effie Dean (14 Feb 1914 – 12 Mar 1988). John Lee and Jamie Effie Turnage are buried in the Roark Cemetery, Marion, Union Parish, Louisiana.

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Notes

Union Parish Farmer

1. Martin Batte Lee family records (the Lee "slat-book"). Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstone of "John M. Lee Sr." (24 Jul 1829–30 Jun 1893).
2. Martin Batte Lee family records (the Lee "slat-book"). Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstones of "Mary J. Taylor Wife of John M. Lee" (14 Jun 1831–18 Oct 1903), "John Taylor" (12 Mar 1804–30 Dec 1877), and "Jane, Daughter of M. & H. Wood and wife of John Taylor" (16 Aug 1811–15 Nov 1853). "The Monroe News-Star" (Monroe, LA), 22 October 1909, p. 4, columns 4–5.
3. 1860 Union Parish LA Federal Census, P.O. Farmerville, pp. 620/115–621/116:
[p. 620/115](#): Dwelling #737, line #28: J. M. Lee.
[p. 621/116](#): Dwelling #739, line #6: M. D. Lee.
4. [1860 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule, p. 23–24; LDS Film #7857192, Images #474–475](#): #7: J. M. Lee.
5. [1860 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Slave Schedule, p. 312b/25; LDS Film #5170013, Image #630](#): column 2, #1: J. M. Lee.
6. Internal Revenue Assessment Lists for Louisiana 1863–1866, Microcopy #769, Roll 10; LDS Film #7110294:
[Image #113, 1865, p. 132, line #32](#): John M. Lee, 1 carriage, tax: \$1.00.
[Image #173, 1866, p. 53, line #11](#): Jno. M. Lee, 1 carriage, tax: \$2.00
7. [1870 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward No. 1, P.O. Farmerville, p. 7b/21](#): Dwelling #129, line #1: John M. Lee.
8. [1870 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule, Ward No. 1, P. O. Farmerville, p. 7; LDS Film #7857194, Image #564](#): #23: John M. Lee.
9. [1880 Union Parish LA Federal Census Agricultural Schedule, Ward 1, ED#84, p. 1; LDS Film #8931506, Image #40](#): #7: John M. Lee Sr.
10. [1880 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward One, ED #84, p. 394b/11](#): line #34: John M. Lee.
11. "The Gazette," 3 March 1886, p. 3, column 2.
12. "The Louisiana Weekly Journal" (Homer, LA), 7 April 1886, p. 3, column 4.
13. "The Shreveport Daily Times" (Shreveport, LA), April 8 (p. 4, column 1) and 10 (p. 4, column 2), 1886. "The Daily Telegraph" (Monroe, LA), 10 April 1886, p. 3, column 1. "The Ouachita Telegraph" (Monroe, LA), 11 April 1886, p. 3, column 1.
14. "Louisiana Review" (New Orleans, LA), 12 July 1893, p. 1, column 4.
15. "The Progress" (Shreveport, LA), 15 July 1893, p. 4, column 4.
16. 1900 Ouachita Parish LA Federal Census, Ward 6, ED #93, p. 167b/14, Dwelling #262: Jordan G. Lee. "The Daily Picayune" (New Orleans, LA), 20 October 1903, p. 3, column 2. "The Gazette" (Farmerville, LA), October 21 (p. 3, column 5) and 28 (p. 3, column 4), 1903.

Civic Positions Held by John Martin Lee Sr.

1. "New Orleans Republican" (New Orleans, LA), 1 December 1870, p. 5, column 4. "Louisiana Review" (New Orleans, LA), 12 July 1893, p. 1, column 4.
2. United States Congressional Records. Records of the 42^d Congress, 3^d Session, Senate Report No. 457. *In the Senate of the United States. February 20, 1873*. Serial Set Vol. No. 1549, pp. 134–135. "The Daily Picayune," 6 January 1873, p. 3, column 6. "New Orleans Republican" (New Orleans, LA), February 5 (p. 5, column 3) and April 11 (p. 2, column 1), 1873. "The Natchitoches Genealogist," Vol. XXXI, No. 2, October 2006, p. 22. The latter article describes the surviving Parrott family letters kept by Nancy and William's son, John Robert Parrott. One of these letters was written by John M. Lee Jr. to his first cousin, John Parrott. Lee gives his cousin details of the campaign.
3. Compiled Military Service Record, M. L. McFarland (private, sergeant), Co. C, 17th Louisiana Infantry (Confederate), Civil War. 1870 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward No. 3, p. 54a/10, Dwelling #69: Malcom McFarland. "New Orleans Republican," 23 December 1874, p. 3, columns 1–2.
4. "The New Orleans Daily Democrat," 2 March 1877 (p. 7, column 6), and 7 December 1878 (p. 6, columns 1–2).
5. Union Parish LA Civil Suit #2369: T. N. Bailey vs. David Ward; Civil Suit #2444: T. N. Bailey vs. David Ward. Louisiana Supreme Court Case #987: T. N. Bailey vs. David Ward. In the first Louisiana Supreme Court appeal of Suit #2369 heard in June–July 1879, the Baileys could not pay the court costs, so the District Court had property of the Baileys seized and sold to pay the costs. The fi fa order to the Baileys was served by John M. Lee Sr., Deputy Sheriff, on 5 July 1879. On July 28th, Deputy Sheriff John M. Lee Sr. and Sheriff James Edwards reported to the Court that they had seized a 40-acre tract of land to sell to satisfy this judgement. Sheriff James Edwards only served one term consisting of one calendar year, with a new election ordered in December 1879 due to the adoption of Louisiana's 1879 Constitution. At that election, Pleasant received 796 votes to Edwards' 545 (see "The New Orleans Daily Democrat," 9 September 1879 (p. 1, column 5) and "The Daily Picayune" (New Orleans, LA), 4 January 1880, p. 12, column 6).

6. *"The Ouachita Telegraph"* (Monroe, LA), 24 October 1879, p. 2, column 4. *"The Daily Picayune,"* 1 November 1879, p. 8, column 6. *"The New York Herald,"* 1 November 1879, p. 5, column 4. *"Clarke County Democrat"* (Grove Hill, AL), 27 November 1879, p. 1, column 3. *"The Linden Reporter"* (Linden, AL), 5 December 1879, p. 2, column 4.
7. *"The New Orleans Daily Democrat"* 12 November 1879, p. 3, column 1.
8. *"The Daily Picayune,"* 31 October 1879, p. 1, column 7. *"The New York Herald,"* 1 November 1879, p. 5, column 4. *"The Ouachita Telegraph,"* 7 November 1879, p. 3, column 1. *"Tri-Weekly Herald"* (Marshall, TX), 11 November 1879, p. 4, column 2. *"The New Orleans Daily Democrat"* 12 November 1879, p. 3, column 1. *"Clarke County Democrat"* (Grove Hill, AL), November 13 (p. 1, column 1) and 27 (p. 1, column 3), 1879. *"Daily Evening Bulletin"* (San Francisco, CA), 13 November 1879, p. 4, column 2. *"The Eutaw Whig and Observer"* (Eutaw, AL), 13 November 1879, p. 2, column 2. *"The Troy Messenger"* (Troy, AL), 13 November 1879, p. 1, column 7. *"The Linden Reporter"* (Linden, AL), 5 December 1879, p. 2, column 4.
9. *"The New-Orleans Weekly Times"* (New Orleans, LA), 19 August 1876, p. 1, column 6.
10. *"New Orleans Republican,"* 24 November 1876, p. 1, column 3.
11. *"The New Orleans Daily Democrat"* (New Orleans, LA), 31 March 1878 (p. 12, column 3) and 4 April 1879 (p. 8, column 5).
12. *"The Gazette,"* 2 July 1884, p. 1, column 1: *"Parish Officers."* *"The Home Advocate"* (Farmerville, LA), 8 January 1886, p. 1, column 1. *"The Times-Democrat,"* 21 February 1887, p. 6, column 1.
13. *"The Times-Democrat,"* 23 July 1884, p. 8, column 2: *"Union Parish Exposition Association."*
14. *"The Times-Democrat,"* 11 November 1887, p. 1, column 6: *"A Rousing Meeting."*
15. *"The Daily Picayune,"* 18 December 1891, p. 1, columns 4–6. *"The Times-Democrat,"* 18 December 1891, p. 2, column 1.

John Martin Lee Jr.

1. Martin Batte Lee family records (the Lee *"slat-book"*). Old City Cemetery (Monroe, Ouachita Parish LA), tombstone of *"John Martin Lee, Jr."* (28 Jan 1851–2 Oct 1909). *"The Gazette"* (Farmerville, LA), 6 October 1909, p. 5, column 3.
2. *"The Natchitoches Genealogist,"* Vol. XXXI, No. 2, October 2006, pp. 22–23.
3. Union Parish LA Marriage Book 5 (1871–1874), p. 213 (John M. Lee to Nevada Burch, 19 November 1872). Old City Cemetery (Monroe, Ouachita Parish LA), tombstones of *"Vada Burch Wife of John Martin Lee Jr."* (8 May 1855–8 Mar 1936) and *"Letitia A. Sale, Wife of Dr. Richard C. Burch"* (12 Oct 1833–28 Dec 1901). Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstone of *"Dr. R. C. Burch"* (3 Feb 1832–9 Jan 1885). *"The Monroe News-Star"* (Monroe, LA), 9 March 1936, pp. 1, 5.
4. *"The Ouachita Telegraph"* (Monroe, LA), 6 April 1872, p. 3, column 3. Union Parish LA Civil Suit #2274: Frederick M. McLelland vs. Mary McLelland, Executrix, 1873. Union Parish LA Suit Book U, pp. 275–277 (both show Lee as a deputy sheriff on 20 September 1873).
5. *"The Daily Picayune,"* 3 November 1874, p. 1, column 4, and p. 2, column 2. United States Congressional Records. Records of the 43^d Congress, 2^d Session, House of Representatives Report No. 101. *Condition of the South. January 15, 1875. – Recommended to the Select Committee on the Condition of the South and ordered to be printed.* Serial Set Vol. No. 1657, p. 57.
6. *"The New Orleans Daily Democrat,"* 5 October 1879, p. 2, column 5. *"The Times-Democrat"* (New Orleans, LA), 24 April 1884, p. 3, column 4. *"The Daily Picayune,"* 30 July 1884 (p. 1, column 3) and 3 January 1885 (p. 1, column 5). *"The Home Advocate"* (Farmerville, LA), 18 February 1885, p. 3, column 1. *"The Shreveport Times,"* 26 March 1886, p. 2, column 2. *"The Louisiana Democrat"* (Alexandria, LA), 2 June 1886, p. 3, column 2. *"The News-Star"* (Monroe, LA), 22 October 1909, p. 4, column 4.
7. *"The Louisiana Weekly Journal"* (Homer, LA), 16 January 1889, p. 2, column 1. *"The Ouachita Telegraph,"* 13 April 1889, p. 3, column 2. *"Lake Charles Commercial"* (Lake Charles, LA), 19 January 1889, p. 2, column 1. *"Weekly Louisiana Review"* (New Orleans, LA), 24 April 1889, p. 1, column 6. 1900 Ouachita Parish LA Federal Census, West Monroe Town, Ward 5, ED #92, p. 147b/19, Dwelling #379: John M. Lee.
8. *"The Gazette,"* September 4 (p. 1, column 3) and November 13 (p. 3, column 1), 1901. *"The Daily Advocate"* (Baton Rouge, LA), September 14 (p. 1, column 3) and 18 (p. 2, column 1), 1901. *"The Times-Democrat,"* 14 September 1901, p. 9, column 3.
9. *"The Gazette,"* 5 March 1902, p. 2, column 5.
10. *"The Gazette,"* March 17 (p. 3, column 5) and October 6 (p. 5, column 3), 1909. *"The Monroe News-Star"* (Monroe, LA), October 2 (p. 4, column 2), 4 (p. 2, columns 3–4), and 22 (p. 4, columns 4–5), 1909.
11. *"The Monroe News-Star,"* 9 March 1936, pp. 1, 5.
12. Old City Cemetery (Monroe, Ouachita Parish LA), tombstone of *"Thompson Wood Son of John M. Lee, Jr., & Vada Burch Lee"* (4 Nov 1873–12 Sep 1898).
13. *"The Times-Democrat,"* 6 May 1898, p. 7, column 6. *"The Daily Picayune,"* 13 September 1898, p. 12, columns 4–5. *"The Gazette,"* 14 September 1898, p. 3, column 2.

14. *"The Times-Democrat,"* 12 August 1897, p. 1, columns 4–5. The newspaper published sketches of the four officers of the *"Pelican Rifles,"* including Capt. T. W. Lee.

Sarah Jane Lee Goyne

1. Spearsville Cemetery (Spearsville, Union Parish LA), tombstones of *"Sallie Jane Lee, Wife of J. R. Goyne"* (31 Dec 1852–10 Jun 1879) and *"J. R. Goyne"* (15 Jun 1830–11 Feb 1880). Union Parish LA Marriage Book 5 (1871–1874), p. 35 (Joseph R. Goyne to Sarah J. Lee, 8 August 1871). Union Parish LA Succession Book E, pp. 403–406; Book H-1, pp. 302–312, 417–424; Book O, pp. 525–544; Book Q, pp. 508–512 (Succession of Hiram Davis Goyne Sr.)
2. 1870 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward No 3, p. 56a/14, Dwelling #96: Joseph Goyne.
3. New Hope Primitive Baptist Church Minutes (Spearsville, Union Parish LA), membership lists (copy in possession of Timothy D. Hudson).
4. 1880 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Mortality Schedule, Ward No. 3, ED #87, p. 669/1, lines:
#7: Sarah J. Goyne.
#8: Joseph R. Goyne.
#9: no name Goyne.
5. *"Signs of the Times"* (Middletown, NY), Vol. 47, No. 17, 1 September 1879.
6. *"The Gazette,"* 11 April 1894, p. 3, column 1.
7. *"The Gazette,"* 23 May 1894, p. 3, column 2.
8. *"The Monroe Bulletin"* (Monroe, LA), 28 July 1894, p. 2, column 2.
9. *"The Gazette,"* 11 September 1895, p. 2, column 5.
10. *"The Gazette,"* February 5 (p. 2, column 3), September 2 (p. 2, column 3), and December 12 (p. 2, column 4), 1896; 1 December 1897 (p. 3, column 2).
11. *"The Gazette,"* January 5 (p. 3, column 1) and August 17 (p. 3, column 3), 1898; 2 August 1899 (p. 3, column 3).
12. *"The Gazette,"* 23 August 1899, p. 3, column 3.
13. *"The Gazette,"* 31 October 1900 (p. 2, column 6), 5 December 1906 (p. 2, column 4),
14. *"The Shreveport Times"* (Shreveport, LA), 1 March 1908 (p. 18, columns 2–3) and 31 January 1910 (p. 5, column 4).
15. *"The Gazette,"* 12 October 1910, p. 5, column 3. *"The Shreveport Times,"* 9 October 1910, p. 5, column 3.
16. Bernice Cemetery (Spearsville, Union Parish LA), tombstones of *"Lee Goyne"* (14 Jul 1872–7 Oct 1910) and *"Mary Etta Heard Wife of Lee Goyne"* (22 May 1875–18 Nov 1940).
17. Spearsville Cemetery (Spearsville, Union Parish LA), tombstones of *"Carrie Goyne"* (19 Feb 1874–6 Aug 1875) and *"Ida Goyne"* (2 Dec 1875–12 May 1877).
18. *"The Gazette,"* 23 May 1894 (p. 3, column 1); 31 July 1895 (p. 3, column 1); July 28 (p. 3, column 3) and November 17 (p. 3, column 1), 1897.
19. *"The Gazette,"* 7 October 1896, p. 3, column 1. The notice merely stated: *"Mr. Joe Goyne left Sunday to enter the business college at Fort Worth, Texas."*
20. *"The Gazette,"* April 29 (p. 3, column 3) and September 9 (p. 3, column 5), 1903.
21. *"The Monroe News-Star,"* 26 June 1945, p. 1, column 4 and p. 6, column 3.

Emma Octavia Lee

1. Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish), tombstones of *"Emma Octavia Lee"* (22 Jul 1855–9 Jan 1900) and *"Henry Marshal Lee"* (6 Jan 1851–30 May 1931). *"The Gazette"* (Farmerville, LA), 1 June 1932, p. 1, column 4. 1860 Union Parish LA Federal Census, P.O. Farmerville, p. 620/115, Dwelling #737: J. M. Lee. 1860 Wilcox County AL Federal Census, Eastern Division, P.O. Rehoboth, Alabama, p. 1062/45, Dwelling #307: Jno. Lee. 1870 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward No. 1, P.O. Farmerville, p. 7b/21, Dwelling #129: John M. Lee. Emma and Henry's grandfathers, Martin Batte Lee and Eaton Lee, were brothers. Henry's 1932 obituary identified him as the son of John Lee and Patience Purifoy. Henry M. Lee's tombstone is inscribed with 1931 as his year of death, but this was a mistake. Both his obituary and Louisiana death certificate (Vol. 15, #5785, *"H. M. Lee,"* died 30 May 1932, age 81) prove that he died in 1932.
2. Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstone of *"Clara Lee Norris"* (8 Feb 1879–12 Oct 1964). 1880 Nevada County AR Federal Census, Red Land Township, ED #212, p. 446a/6, Dwelling #54: H. M. Lee.
3. U.S. Draft Registration Card, World War I, Serial #719, Order #1586, Jordan Grey Lee Jr. (born 29 October 1885). *"The Ouachita Telegraph"* (Monroe, LA), 14 January 1888, p. 3, column 1.
4. *"The Gazette,"* 15 February 1899 (p. 3, column 1); January 10 (p. 3, columns 1–2) and February 7 (p. 2, column 3), 1900.
5. *"The Gazette,"* 31 January 1900, p. 3, column 2.
6. *"The Gazette,"* 21 March 1900, p. 3, column 4: *"Tribute of Love."*

7. "The Gazette," 12 December 1900 (p. 1, column 1; p. 3, column 1), 29 July 1908 (p. 1, column 1), and 12 June 1912 (p. 2, column 6).
8. "The Sunday Advertiser" (Lafayette, LA), 29 April 1956, p. 1, column 3: "Dean J. G. Lee, Founder of SLI Ag School, Dies." "The Times-Picayune" (New Orleans, LA), 29 April 1956, p. 1, column 3: "LSU's Dean Lee Succumbs at 70."
9. "Shreveport Journal," 7 April 1958, p. 20, column 6: "Retired LSU Farm Expert Dies in N.O." "The Daily Advertiser" (Lafayette, LA), 8 April 1958, p. 12, column 2: "John L. Lee, LSU Agricultural Aide, Expires."

Willis Wood Lee

1. Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstone of "Willis Wood Lee Son of J. M. & M. J. Lee" (28 May 1857–6 Sep 1863).

Elizabeth Lavada Lee Webb

1. Farmerville Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstones of "Elizabeth Lee Webb" (11 May 1861–22 Aug 1942) and "Robert Clinton Webb" (5 Jun 1858–16 Nov 1916), "Robert C. Webb Sr." (27 Mar 1833–29 Jan 1879), and "H. D. Webb Wife of R. C. Webb Sr." (14 Nov 1836–9 Jul 1902). 1870 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward No. 1, P.O. Farmerville, p. 21b/49, Dwelling #327: Robert C. Webb. "The Gazette," 27 August 1942, p. 1, column 6. Elizabeth and Robert's marriage date comes from her 1942 obituary, as Union Parish marriages for the 1874–1880 period are missing.
2. [1880 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward One, ED #84, p. 401b/25](#), lines:
 #35: Robert C. Webb – age: 22; occupation: Farmer.
 #36: Elizabeth Webb – age: 19; wife; occupation: House Keeper
 "The Gazette," 7 July 1897, p. 3, column 1. Elizabeth and Robert Webb lived on their Port Union plantation in July 1897 when their infant daughter died.
3. [1900 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward 4, ED #121, p. 115a/7](#): Dwelling #109, lines:
 #11: Robert P. Webb – born: June 1858; age: 41; married 20 years; occupation: Farmer.
 #12: Elizabeth L. Webb – born: May 1861; age: 39; Wife
4. "The Gazette," 19 September 1900, p. 3, column 4.
5. "The Gazette," June 12 (p. 3, column 2) and September 11 (p. 3, column 1), 1901; 24 September 1902 (p. 3, column 1).
6. "The Gazette," May 6 (p. 3, column 1) and October 21 (p. 3, column 5), 1903; 2 November 1904 (p. 3, column 1); 11 July 1906 (p. 3, column 1).
7. "The Gazette," March 20 (p. 3, column 1) and December 4 (p. 3, column 1), 1907. [1910 Ouachita Parish LA Federal Census, Ward 10, Monroe City, ED #101, p. 70a/8, North 5th Street](#): Dwelling #117, lines:
 #23: "Robbert C. Webb" [sic] – age: 53; married 29 years; occupation: "Salesman – Wholesale Liquor."
 #24: "Elizziebeth L. Webb" [sic] – age: 48; wife; 9 children, 5 living.
8. "The Gazette," 15 November 1916, p. 5, column 3: "Monroe Citizen Dies Suddenly."
9. "The Gazette," 27 August 1942, p. 1, column 6: "Funeral Services for Mrs. Elizabeth Webb Held Monday."
10. "The Gazette," 12 June 1901, p. 3, column 1: "Webb-Rowland."
11. "The Gazette," 4 January 1905, p. 2, column 1.
12. [Texas State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, 1919, # 9793](#): "J. J. Webb;" El Paso, El Paso County; address: 1117 Laurel Street; particulars: "male, white, married;" birth: "Jan 4th 1884;" death: "Mar 15th 1919;" physician attended: from Nov. 5, 1918 to March 15, 1919; occupation: Farmer; birthplace: Louisiana; father: Robert Webb; mother: "Libbie Lee;" informant: R. P. Webb, Monroe, La.; cause of death: pneumonia; contributory: "Pul Tuberculosis." "The Monroe News-Star" (Monroe, LA), 17 March 1919, p. 6, column 3: "Jewel Webb Died in El Paso Sunday."
13. "The Gazette," 22 November 1922, p. 4, column 3: "E. L. Webb Killed by Auto."
14. "The Gazette," 10 November 1909, p. 5, column 4: "Clifton Gray Webb."
15. "The Gazette," 7 July 1897, p. 3, column 1: "The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Webb died at their home on Port Union plantation Saturday night. Its remains were brought to Farmerville, and laid to rest in the city cemetery Monday morning."
16. "The Gazette," 14 January 1954, p. 1, column 3: "Mrs. Addie Webb Humphrey."
17. "The Gazette," 24 September 1902, p. 3, column 1: "The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Webb died in Monroe and was brought to Farmerville for burial last Sunday."

Jordan Gray Taylor Lee

1. Marion Cemetery (Marion, Perry County AL), tombstone of Jordan Gray Lee (17 Dec 1863–28 Feb 1945).
2. "The Times-Democrat," June 3 (p. 6, column 5, "Louisiana Farmers") and July 6 (p. 2, column 3, "College Commencements"), 1888. "The Daily Picayune," 3 July 1888, p. 2, column 2. "The Shreveport Times," 1 March 1945,

- p. 2, column 1: "Maj. J. G. Lee, Former State Official, Dies." "The Greensboro Watchman" (Greensboro, AL), 8 March 1945, p. 1, column 4: "Major J. G. Lee Dies Here at Home of Niece."
3. Roselawn Memorial Park and Mausoleum (Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish LA), tombstones of "Addie McGrath wife of Jordan G. Lee, Died February 3 1899," "John McGrath" (1836–1924), and "Lavinia A. Smith, wife of John McGrath" (1840–1916). 1880 East Baton Rouge Parish LA Federal Census, 1st Ward City of Baton Rouge, ED #103, p. 361a/82, Dwelling #851: John McGrath. "The Gazette," February 8 (p. 3, column 2) and April 5 (p. 3, column 4), 1899.
 4. Perry County AL Marriage Book F, p. 97 (Jordan G. Lee to "Miss Sallie Lane Lee," 10 October 1907). "The Gazette," 20 November 1907, p. 3, column 2. Marion Cemetery (Marion, Perry County AL), tombstone of "Sarah Jane Lee Wife of Jordan Grey Lee, Born Marion, Ala. June 30, 1862; Died Greensboro, Ala. March 4, 1949."

Corrine Lee Turnage

1. Farmerville Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstones of "Corinne Lee Turnage" (3 Dec 1866–30 Nov 1930), "William J. Turnage Sr." (24 Dec 1864–10 Nov 1950), "R. H. C. Turnage" (9 Aug 1841–5 June 1903), and "M. A. Turnage" (25 Dec 1839–21 Aug 1881). Union Parish LA Marriage Book 8, p. 177 (William J. Turnage to Corinne Lee, 8 November 1870). 1870 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward No. 1, P.O. Farmerville, p. 3b/13, Dwelling #75: Henry R. Turnage.
2. 1900 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward (1), Precinct (1), ED #115, p. 3b, Dwelling #50: W. J. Turnage. 1910 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward 1, Farmerville Town, ED #131, p. 1a, Dwelling #4: William J. Turnage. 1920 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Police Jury Ward 1, Farmerville Town, ED #123, p. 224b/1, Dwelling #20: W^m J. Turnage. 1930 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward 1, Town of Farmerville, ED #56-1, p. 92b/4, Dwelling #86: W. J. Turnage. 1940 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward 1, Farmerville Town, ED #56-1, p. 1a, Dwelling #11: W. J. Turnage Sr. "The Gazette," 3 December 1930 (p. 1, column 3) and 16 November 1950 (p. 1).

