

Noah Lewis Scarborough & Samantha Fowler  
of  
Snow Hill, Wilcox/Dallas County, Alabama  
and  
Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana

Noah Scarborough

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## Introduction

These notes chronicle the lives of Noah Lewis Scarborough (c1808–1881/1882) and Samantha Fowler (19 Nov 1819–28 Nov 1905), a couple who married in 1837 at Snow Hill, in Wilcox County, Alabama. They spent their first decade of married life working their fathers' adjoining farms that both straddled the county line between Wilcox and Dallas Counties one mile north of the original village of Snow Hill. We think that they joined the Bethsaida Primitive Baptist Church there, along with their parents and close relatives. In 1847, they moved with a group of relatives and neighbors to Union Parish, Louisiana and settled along Bayou d'Loutre about seven miles east of Farmerville.

Noah and Samantha Scarborough, along with other immigrants from Snow Hill, proved instrumental in the formation of the Liberty Hill Primitive Church in 1848. Family members state that they were among the founding members of the church and remained members until their deaths. Within a few years of their arrival in Louisiana, Noah Scarborough bought government land along Bayou d'Loutre near what is now called the Ward's Chapel Road, and he and Samantha developed it into a profitable farm on which they spent the rest of their lives.

While the given name of "*Noah*" is relatively rare in the South during the 1700–1900 era, it occurs frequently among the descendants of David Scarborough (c1720–1774) of Edgecombe County, North Carolina. Researchers have often confused the various Noahs listed below, and this has complicated efforts to understand them and their families. These are the three men named "*Noah Scarborough*" in the Deep South between about 1800 and 1880:

1. **Noah Scarborough (1780s–1840/1841)**

The son of Major Addison Scarborough of Sumter District, South Carolina, this Noah was the grandson of David Scarborough of Edgecombe County, North Carolina [1]. He moved to Georgia by 1812, when he served as a private in the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Chamber's), Georgia Militia [2]. By 1818, he settled in Twiggs County [3], and in the 1820s, he settled in Houston County [4]. Noah Scarborough died there about 1840 or 1841 [5].

2. **Noah Scarborough (c1809–c1890)**

The son of Allen Scarborough and Nancy Stringer, this Noah was the grandson of Major James Scarborough, and great-grandson of David Scarborough of Edgecombe County, North Carolina [6]. Allen was the first cousin to the Noah Scarborough described in #1 above, and Allen moved to Georgia and died in Pulaski County in 1819. His widow and children moved west to southeastern Mississippi, and Allen's son, Noah, moved on to East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana about 1842 and later to Pointe Coupee Parish, where he died about 1890 [7].

3. **Noah Lewis Scarborough (c1808–1881/1882)**

The son of [Addison Scarborough](#) (c1780–1868), this Noah was a native of Burke County, Georgia. He moved with his father in 1819 to Alabama, settling first in Conecuh County. About 1827, they moved to government land that straddled county line separating Wilcox and Dallas Counties, about one mile north of the village of Snow Hill. Noah married in 1837 to Samantha Fowler, and in 1847, they moved to Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana, where they spent the rest of their lives.

Researchers have often confused the various Noah Scarborougs, but they are easily distinguishable, given their distinct residences. These notes focus exclusively upon the Noah Scarborough, son of Addison and husband of Samantha Fowler, and who lived near Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana from 1847 until his death in 1881/1882.

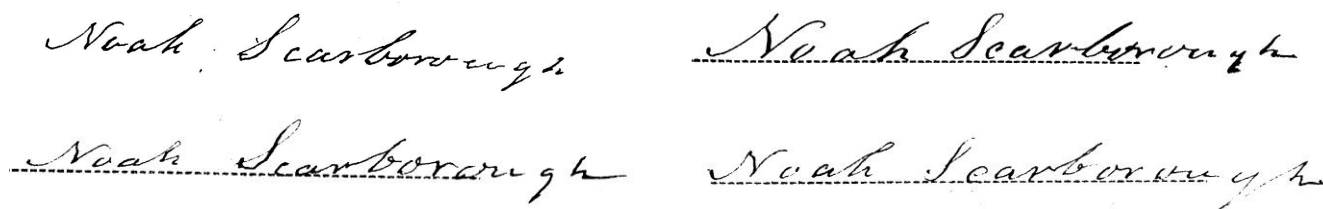


## Noah Scarborough & Samantha Fowler

Noah Lewis Scarborough was born in Burke County, Georgia about 1808, the son of [Addison Scarborough](#) [1]. He spent the first eleven years of his life on his father's farm in Georgia. In 1819, he moved with his family to Conecuh County, Alabama, and then north to a plantation near Snow Hill, in Wilcox/Dallas County, Alabama in 1828. Noah lived at Snow Hill for the next twenty years.

During the fall or winter of 1818–1819, Richard and Sarah Fowler left their home in Columbus County, North Carolina with their four young daughters and followed the white exodus from the eastern seaboard states into the former Creek lands in south/central Alabama. The Fowlers settled in Monroe County, which lay just to the west of the Scarborough farm in Conecuh County. A few months after their arrival in Alabama, Sarah gave birth to Samantha on 19 November 1819. As a young girl, her family knew her as “*Manthy*” and later, as “*Mantha*” [2]. In about 1827 or 1828, Richard and Sarah moved their family north, settling on a farm a few miles north of Snow Hill. His plantation straddled the Wilcox/Dallas County line, and adjoined the property of Noah's father, Addison Scarborough. When the Scarborough and Fowler families arrived in Snow Hill, Noah was a young man of twenty, but Mantha was only a girl of nine. Noah remained single through his 20s, presumably helping to cultivate his father's farm near Snow Hill. He bought his own farm near Snow Hill in 1836, but it does not appear that he cultivated it [3].

On 5 November 1837, Noah married Samantha in Wilcox County, with his brother Simeon serving as his witness [4]. Noah was twenty-nine and Samantha nearly eighteen when they married. Less than one month after their marriage, Noah and Mantha sold his eighty-acre farm near Snow Hill, and for the next decade, it appears that they lived on and helped to cultivate their father's plantations a few miles north of Snow Hill [5]. This land transaction shows that, like his father, Noah had received an education, whereas Samantha could not write her name. Samples of Noah's original signature between 1854 and 1859 show that Noah had a very deliberate handwriting style [6]:



The image displays four distinct samples of Noah Scarborough's handwritten signature. Each sample is written in a cursive script and is positioned above a horizontal line. The signatures vary slightly in the flourish of the final 'h' and the spacing between words, but all clearly read 'Noah Scarborough'.

From 1845 until around 1848, Georgia and Alabama suffered from a severe drought that caused an exodus of families from that region into Mississippi and Louisiana. This event likely prompted Noah and Mantha to emigrate from Snow Hill in 1847, along with her brother-in-law, George Washington Albritton, and the Lees, Gulleys, Griffins, and other Snow Hill neighbors [7]. At the time that they moved, Noah and Mantha had five daughters aged nine, seven, five, two, and an infant. Although we cannot be certain of their precise route from Snow Hill to Union Parish, Louisiana, they almost certainly headed a few miles west to the Alabama River and travelled by steamboat downriver to Mobile, where they connected with a steamship headed west to New Orleans. There, they probably secured passage on another steamboat destined for the Ouachita River which took them, their baggage, and livestock up the Mississippi, Red, Black, and Ouachita River to Union Parish [8].

The Snow Hill immigrants settled near Bayou d'Loutre in east/central Union Parish, about eight miles east of the parish seat of Farmerville, and very near the Pleasant Hill Missionary Baptist Church. This influx of Primitive Baptists from Snow Hill, increased the existing anti-mission sentiment of the families living in the region, including Parish Judge John Taylor and his siblings Alexander M. Taylor, Sarah Taylor Deanes, and Catherine Taylor Rabun, whose had

experienced the turmoil and dissolution of Pigeon Creek Baptist Church in Butler County over the issue of missions in the early 1830s [9]. Although the destruction of the church minutes prevents us from know the precise details, it appears that the 1847 arrival of the new Primitive Baptist families in the region provided the impetus for the dissolution of Pleasant Hill Church and its reformation as Liberty Hill Primitive Baptist Church [10]. Liberty Hill joined the Ouachita Primitive Baptist Association, probably at its organizational meeting in Union County, Arkansas in November 1848, but possibly a few years later. Although the church minutes are not extant, family information indicates that Noah and Samantha Scarborough joined Liberty Hill Church at an early date, and most of their children belonged to the church as well [11].

Soon after his arrival in Union Parish, Noah Scarborough purchased a 40-acre tract of government land located about 3.5 miles north of Farmerville [12]. His property lay about two miles west of the farm originally bought by his brother-in-law, George Washington Albritton, who had first married one of Samantha's older sisters who died either before they left Snow Hill or shortly thereafter. In January 1850, Albritton remarried Samantha's younger sister, Sarah Ann Fowler [13]. In November 1851, Samantha's parents sold their Snow Hill farm and followed their daughters to Union Parish, with Richard Fowler purchasing a farm about seven or eight miles east of Farmerville, on the banks of Bayou d'Loutre [14]. Samantha's older sister, Elvira Fowler Robinson Polk, came with the Fowlers. A few years later, the youngest Fowler daughter, Susannah, joined her family in Union Parish along with her husband, James R. Albritton, George's nephew [15].

Richard and Sarah Fowler's arrival nearby apparently enticed Samantha and her sister Sarah Ann to move nearer their parents' plantation, for both families sold their farms and bought vacant government land that adjoined their parents' property in 1852. Noah sold his farm north of Farmerville on 2 November 1852 for \$300, earning them a net profit in four years of \$250 [16]. Between 1852 and 1859, Noah began accumulating a 400-acre farm adjoining that of the Fowlers and Albrittons [17]. Noah and Samantha and their family lived there for the next forty years. Despite having only one son and eight daughters, Noah actively cultivated his farm, providing more than enough to support his family. Unlike their fathers, both of whom owned a few slaves, Noah and Samantha chose to not own slaves, although they had the apparent means to do so had they wished. In addition to Samantha's parents and sisters who lived on adjoining farms, Noah's younger brother, William M. Scarborough, joined them in Union Parish in about 1858, and his family lived on Noah's farm in 1860 [18].

After purchasing his plantation next to their relatives, Noah and Samantha led a relatively quiet and reserved life, raising their children and supporting the Liberty Hill Primitive Baptist Church. Her parents died in the latter 1850s, after which her sister Elvira Polk moved west to De Soto Parish. After serving in the Confederate military, Samantha's brother-in-law James R. Albritton briefly moved back to Wilcox County, Alabama in the latter 1860s, and then moved to east Texas. Her other brother-in-law, George W. Albritton, died in 1867, followed by Samantha's sister, Sarah Ann, in 1875. Noah and Samantha's second youngest daughter, S. Jane Scarborough, died as a young child in the 1860s, the only one of their children who died young. Their daughter Nancy married in 1868, but her husband died a year later, followed by Nancy's infant son, who died of whooping cough within a week of his birth. Nancy lived with her parents until she remarried twelve years later [19].

Records show that Noah Scarborough continued to actively cultivate his farm until he was in his early 70s. In 1880, along with his widowed daughter Nancy, Noah and Samantha's two grandchildren, Anna and John Ham, lived with them. In addition, two black people lived in their household: Sopha Walker, an old woman of eighty-four years

described as a “*pauper*,” and David Green, a young man of twenty-two years described as a “*cripple*.” In 1870, Sopha had lived on the farm of Sarah Fowler Albritton, Samantha’s sister, and she may have been a former slave of Richard Fowler’s [20].

Noah Scarborough died in 1881 or 1882 at the age of about seventy-four, presumably on his farm near Bayou d’Loutre in Union Parish. He is buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery next to his church. After his death, Samantha continued to manage her farm in the 1880s, undoubtedly with the help of her children, most of whom lived nearby. By the early 1890s, the value of Samantha’s livestock had diminished considerably, and by 1895 she no longer paid taxes on any animals, just her land. Since Samantha’s children all owned their own farms nearby, she probably lived with them and leased her own farm [21]. Samantha and her family sold her old farm to her nephew, John Fowler Albritton, on 18 July 1901 [22].

In 1900, Samantha lived near Marion with the family of her youngest daughter, Emma [23]. Samantha’s great-granddaughters Ruth and Reita Hudson, born in 1897 and 1900, remembered Samantha frequently visiting them when they were young children, and while staying with them she would “*play dolls with us*” [24]. Samantha withdrew from the Liberty Hill Primitive Baptist Church in her later years and joined the Ward’s Chapel Church of Christ. She died on 28 November 1905 in Union Parish at the age of eighty-six [25].



## Alabama and Louisiana Farms

Like most Southerners of the nineteenth century, Scarborough supported his family by farming, raising large amounts of corn as sustenance for his family and livestock and cotton as his cash crop. Noah Scarborough bought two 40-acre tracts of government land in Wilcox County, Alabama in 1836, but sold them in December 1837, less than one month after his marriage [1]. For the next decade, he helped to cultivate the adjoining plantations of his father, Addison Scarborough, and father-in-law, Richard Fowler, both of which straddled the Wilcox/Dallas county line about one mile north of Snow Hill, Alabama.

Noah moved to Union Parish, Louisiana in 1847, and in February 1848, he purchased a 40-acre tract of land about 3½ miles east-northeast of Farmerville [2]. By 1849–1850, he had put 20 acres of his new land into cultivation, and a government official recorded Noah's livestock and 1849 farm production as

1850 Union Parish, Louisiana Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule											
Farm owner	Livestock as of 1 June 1850							1849 Farm Production			
	Horses	Asses/mules	Milch cows	Working oxen	Other cattle	Swine	Value livestock	Bushels Indian corn	Bales, Ginned cotton	Bushels sweet potatoes	Value, slaughtered animals
Noah Scarborough	1	--	1	--	3	20	150	200	2	100	--

The official valued Noah's farm at \$200 and his farming implements and machinery at \$10 [3].

Noah sold his original farm in 1852, and between 1852 and 1859 he acquired a 400-acre plantation further east, near Bayou d'Loutre and the Liberty Hill Primitive Baptist Church [4]. By 1860, Noah had put 40 acres of his new farm into cultivation, with the remaining 360 classified as unimproved lands. A government official recorded Noah's livestock and 1859 farm production as

1860 Union Parish, Louisiana Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule										
Farm owner	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
Louis Scarborough	1	--	--	--	3	9	10	180	300	9

The official valued Noah's farm at \$1200 and his farming implements and machinery at \$30 [5].

During the War, Noah ceased growing cotton since the Northern blockade prevented Southerners from selling their cotton on the world market. In 1864, he harvested 400 bushels of corn, and in 1865 he planted 25 acres in corn. In 1866, he produced two bales of cotton and 200 bushels of corn. In 1867, he planted fifteen acres each in corn and

cotton, and he paid taxes on livestock valued at \$175. Due to a widespread cotton worm infestation that year, Noah's fifteen acres only produced two cotton bales, and in 1868 he planted twenty-three acres in corn and twelve acres in cotton, with yields of 250 bushels of corn and three cotton bales. He paid taxes on livestock valued at \$135 and vehicles valued at \$40. In 1869, Noah planted fourteen acres in cotton, twenty in corn, and his livestock had increased in value to \$250 [6].

In 1870, a government official recorded Noah Scarborough's livestock and 1869 farm production as

1870 Union Parish, Louisiana Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule Noah Scarborough, farm owner																
Farm			Livestock as of 1 June 1870							1869 Farm Production						
Improved acreage	Unimproved acreage	Farm Value	Horses	Milch cows	Working oxen	Other cattle	Sheep	Swine	Value livestock	Bushels Indian corn	Bales, Ginned cotton	Bushels sweet potatoes	Pounds of Wool	Pounds of Butter	Value, Homemade Mfgs.	Value, Slaughtered Animals
50	350	800	4	3	2	15	8	30	667	280	6	100	8	100	30	120

The official valued Noah's his farming implements and machinery valued at \$65. In 1869, he paid \$30 in wages for farm labor, and his 1869 farm production totaled \$1047 [7].

By 1880, at the age of seventy-two, Noah Scarborough continued to operate his farm, but now he hired more farm labor. He had 30 acres in cultivation, 10 acres of permanent pastures or orchards, sixty acres of old fields or other cleared land not in cultivation, and 300 acres of wooded lands. In 1879, he paid \$100 for white labor and \$200 for black labor, including board he provided his farm workers. Noah's only son, Matthew Addison Scarborough, had married and bought his own 160-acre farm nearby, and Noah's nephew and son-in-law, George Noah Scarborough owned a farm of 80 acres. The farm statistics, livestock, and 1879 farm production as recorded by a government official [8]:

1880 Union Parish, Louisiana Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule Scarborough Farms																
owner	\$\$	Livestock as of 1 June 1880							1879 Farm Acreage, Production, & Costs							
	Total Value of Farm	Horses	Milch cows	Other cattle	Calves dropped	Swine	Value of Livestock	Acres in Indian Corn	Bushels of Indian Corn	Acres in Cotton	Bales of Ginned Cotton	Acres in Oats	Bushels of Oats	Cost of Fencing	Wages Paid in 1879	Value of Farm Production
Noah	2000	2	3	7	3	20	--	11	130	19	8	--	--	25	300	500
George	400	2	2	3	2	8	200	12	90	15	10	4	25	30	30	575
Matthew	800	1	3	2	3	20	100	16	180	7	2	--	--	20	15	280

All of the lands Noah Scarborough owned east of Farmerville in Union Parish he purchased from the United States government at the Ouachita and Monroe Land Offices. The legal descriptions of this land:

Noah Lewis Scarborough's Union Parish, Louisiana Farms			
Date bought	Description	Acres	Date Sold
22 Feb 1848	NW¼ of SW¼ of S4, T21 N, R1E	39.95	2 Nov 1852
22 Nov 1852	SW¼ of SW¼ of S17, T21N, R2E	40.18	18 July 1901
15 Nov 1854	NE¼ of NE¼ of S19, T21N, R2E	79.77	
	NW¼ of NW¼ of S20, T21N, R2E		
10 Oct 1857	SE¼ of SE¼ of S18, T21N, R2E	79.09	
	SE¼ of NE¼ of S19, T21N, R2E		
3 Dec 1857	SW¼ of NE¼ & SE¼ of NW¼ of S19, T21N, R2E	79.33	
27 Oct 1859	SW¼ of SE¼ of S18, T21N, R2E	79.1	
	NW¼ of NE¼ of S19, T21N, R2E		
		NW¼ of SE¼ of S18, T21N, R2E	39.44

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## Children of Noah Lewis Scarborough & Samantha Fowler

Evidence indicates that Noah Lewis Scarborough and Samantha Fowler both married only once. They had nine known children to survive early childhood: eight daughters and one son. The unusual gender distribution of their children mirrored that of Samantha's parents. Their children are documented by several land transactions made by Noah's heirs after his death, the 1850–1880 Federal Census records, and death certificates of most of his children [1].

Children of Noah Lewis Scarborough and Samantha Fowler:

1. **Sarah Ann Elizabeth Scarborough** [Betsy] (3 Sept 1838–25 Mar 1914) [Betsy] married on 28 July 1854 in Union Parish, Louisiana to **John Thomas Ward** [Jack] (30 June 1835–30 Dec 1883), son of **David Ward** (c1806–4 May 1882) and **Cynthia Seale** (c1812–27 Mar 1857). Betsy and Jack are buried in the Ward's Chapel Cemetery in Union Parish, Louisiana.
  - Betsy and Jack built a large farm prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, and Jack overextended himself financially with several land acquisitions in 1859 and 1860. The economic devastation caused by the war haunted them the rest of their married life, as Jack lived in a state of perpetual bankruptcy. They put their farm in Betsy's name to prevent its seizure by Jack's creditors.
  - From the latter 1860s through the 1880s, Betsy and Jack lived in Farmerville, where Jack worked in the law enforcement field as deputy sheriff and constable.
2. **Mary Ann Scarborough** (20 Feb 1840–27 Dec 1895) married on 22 April 1858 in Union Parish, Louisiana to **David Ward Solomon** (21 July 1834–22 Jan 1876), son of **George Washington Solomon** (12 Oct 1807–28 Mar 1863) and **Elizabeth J. Ward** (20 Feb 1810–26 Nov 1886). Mary Ann Scarborough Solomon married on 8 June 1879 in Freestone County, Texas to **Spaulding C. Moore** (c1811–aft. 1880).
  - Mary Ann's precise dates of birth, marriage, and death were by a descendant in Texas to Geneva Aulds Chevalier in the 1940s. This descendant also sent precise dates of birth and death for both David Ward Solomon and his parents and stated that David W. Solomon died in Leon County and Mary Ann died in Oakland, Colorado County, Texas.
  - David W. Solomon was a first cousin to Jack Ward who married Mary Ann's older sister, Betsy.
  - At the age of twenty-seven, on 6 May 1862 David W. Solomon enlisted as a private in Company G, 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry; many of his cousins also served in this unit. Solomon stated that he was a farmer born in Butler County, Alabama. His enlistment officer reported that Solomon had grey eyes, light hair, a fair complexion, and had a height of 5'8".
  - In 1869 or early 1870, David W. Solomon and his family left Union Parish and moved to Bestler (Butler ?), Freestone County, Texas, where David lived in 1871. Reportedly David W. Solomon died in Leon County, but in 1880, Mary Ann and her second husband lived in Freestone County.
3. **Samantha Elvyann Scarborough** (15 Sep 1842–6 Apr 1922) married on 15 November 1860 in Union Parish, Louisiana to **Hillory Herbert Ham [Sr.]** (c1828–12 Apr 1889), son of **William Ham** (8 Jan 1801–May 1868) and **Clarenda Seale** (Nov 1811–30 May 1897). Samantha and Hillory divorced on 18 March 1876. Elvyann is buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, while Hillory H. Ham is buried in the Ward's Chapel Cemetery, both near Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.

- Her full given name appears to have been "*Samantha Elvyann Scarborough*," although she commonly went by her middle name. The spelling used here, "*Elvyann*," is that used on tax records in the 1880s, and it appears the most accurate. The name undoubtedly comes from her aunt, Elvira Fowler Robinson Polk. Family members called her "*Elvan*," "*Elva Ann*," and "*Elviann*." In 1883 and 1884, after her divorce and in her own handwriting, she signed her name as "*Semantha E. Scarborough*," using a more phonetic spelling of her first name. However, later legal records referred to her as "*Samantha E. Ham*."
  - Hillory H. Ham was a first cousin to Jack Ward who married Samantha's older sister, Betsy; their mothers were sisters.
  - There were two men living in Union Parish with the name "*Hillory Herbert Ham*" during this period. Elvyann's husband was the elder man, with the younger one, his first cousin, born in 1834. Elvyann's husband was called "*Hillory H. Ham, Sr.*" to distinguish him from his cousin, commonly known as "*H. H. Ham, Jr.*" and "*H. Hub Ham*."
4. **Susan Malissa Scarborough** (6 Nov 1844–12 Dec 1937) married on 28 March 1867 in Union Parish, Louisiana to **George Noah Scarborough** (14 Oct 1844–31 Oct 1928), Susan's first cousin, son of **Simeon R. Scarborough** [Sim] (c1805–1874/1876) and **Mary Emily/Eunice Moseley** (c1811–aft. 1860). Susan and George Scarborough are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
- George and Susan were both born and grew up near each other in Snow Hill, Alabama. Susan's father left Alabama first in 1847, and then George's father left and moved on to Leon County, Texas about 1858.
  - George Noah Scarborough enlisted on 8 or 11 October 1862 in Leon County, Texas as a private in Company H, 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Mounted Volunteers (later Texas Cavalry), Confederate States Army. He was listed as missing at Donaldsonville on 28 June 1863, when he was captured. George was paroled at New Orleans the next month and received an issue of clothing dated 8 July 1863. He was present for duty in January and February 1864 and was paroled in Rusk County, Texas. He received a Louisiana Confederate Pension for his military service.
  - George moved from Texas to north Louisiana in August 1866 and married Susan the next spring. They farmed the rest of their lives in Union Parish.
5. **Nancy L. Scarborough** (17 Oct 1846–13 Aug 1939) married on 20 February 1868 in Union Parish, Louisiana to **William Henry Harrison Ward** (25 Apr 1848–1869/1870), son of **David Ward** (c1806–4 May 1882) and **Cynthia Seale** (c1812–27 Mar 1857). Nancy married on 21 December 1882 in Union Parish, Louisiana to **Francis Marion Roan** (21 Jan 1858–13 Feb 1928), son of **Peyton Roan** (c1825–1873/1878) and **Leander Isabella Spigener** [Lena] (c1837–after 1900). Nancy died in Ouachita Parish near Rocky Branch and is buried in the Rocky Branch Cemetery in Union Parish, Louisiana.
- After her first husband died in 1869 or early 1870, Nancy moved back in with her parents, and she lived with them until she remarried in 1882. Her second husband was eleven years her junior.
  - Francis Marion Roan served as the first postmaster of the Colsons Post Office from its creation on 12 March 1887 until the Postal Commission discontinued it six months later, on September 21<sup>st</sup>.
  - In 1894–1895, Marion Roan served road commission summons to residents for the Union Parish Police Jury. They paid him \$7.50 in both June 1894 and June 1895 for serving commissions [2].
  - For the election for U.S. Representative from the 5<sup>th</sup> Congressional District held on 6 November 1894, the Union Parish Supervisors of Elections appointed F. M. Roan as clerk of the Colson's Precinct [3].

- The Farmerville, Louisiana newspaper published this notice on 23 November 1898 [4]:

*Mr. F. M. Roan and family moved to Farmerville last week.*

- Marion Roan moved his family back to their farm in the Colson Community (now Rocky Branch) in 1899 or 1900, and he farmed in 1900. In 1910, Marion Roan worked as a laborer at "Odd Jobs."
  - In 1908, citizens of Colson's District petitioned the Police Jury to hold an election for a tax to support teachers' salaries, enlarging schools, and buying equipment for students. The residents petitioned for F. M. Roan to serve as clerk of the election commissioners [5].
  - In August 1919, F. M. Roan signed a letter published in Farmerville's newspaper in support of the candidacy of Judge Ben. C. Dawkins for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana [6].
  - In 1920, Marion and Nancy lived apart. He lived on his farm near Rocky Branch with his grandson, Theo Pace, while Nancy lived in West Monroe with her widowed daughter, Etta Roan Pace. The enumerator may have visited at a time when one was away from home visiting. Marion Roan joined his wife and daughter in West Monroe within a few years, for he died in 1928 in West Monroe.
  - Nancy L. Scarborough Roan lived with her daughter, Etta, in West Monroe in 1930, and she died there.
6. **Matthew Addison Scarborough** [Matt] (4 June 1850–19 Mar 1931) married on 18 June 1873 in Union Parish, Louisiana to **Clarenda Jane Ham** [Janie] (25 Oct 1854–23 July 1902), daughter of **Hillory Herbert Ham [Sr.]** (c1828–12 Apr 1889) and **Isabella Ann Robinson** (15 Sept 1828–28 May 1860). Matt Scarborough is buried in the Carlsbad Cemetery, Carlsbad, Eddy County New Mexico, Plot Div B-Blk5-Lot 8. Janie Ham Scarborough is buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery near Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
- Matt's wife Clarenda Jane Ham was the stepdaughter of sister, Samantha Elvyann Scarborough. Samantha married Hillory in 1860 following the death of Ham's first wife, Clarenda's mother.
  - Matt and Clarenda's family suffered greatly from various accidents and diseases, primarily consumption, now known as tuberculosis. Of their twelve children, only one married. Clarenda died of tuberculosis in 1902.
  - Matthew Scarborough's children attended Hopewell School, located just off the Ward's Chapel Road near their home [7]:

#### HOPEWELL NEWS

*Our school closed, Friday, 31<sup>st</sup>, with a short but interesting programme [sic]...The following is the list of names of those who made 100% in the state spelling contest...Elma Scarborough...Lillian Scarborough...*

- Matt and his surviving children continued to farm in Union Parish until about 1920, when the medical conditions of several daughters had grown serious. In 1921, upon doctor's recommendation, Matt moved his surviving children to New Mexico in search of a drier climate. They settled near Carlsbad, in Eddy County New Mexico, moving their possessions and livestock across the west via railway. The move did not help, for Matt's daughters Ethel and Lillian died there within a few years.
  - Matt Scarborough died on his farm in Eddy County, New Mexico.
7. **Frances Rhoyan Scarborough** (4 May 1853–14 Oct 1940) married on 7 September 1871 in Union Parish, Louisiana to **James Jasper Flowers** [Dick] (5 Jan 1847–17 Oct 1930), son of Jacob Flowers and Elizabeth M. ?. Rhoyan and Dick Flowers are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
- Rhoyan and Dick Flowers spent their lives farming in Union Parish near Farmerville. In 1880, Rhoyan's sister Samantha Elvyann Ham and her younger children lived with Rhoyan following Elvyann's divorce.

- J. J. Flowers died of cancer of the lower jaw at the age of eighty-three. Rhoyan Scarborough Flowers died of kidney failure at the age of eighty-seven.
8. **S. Jane Scarborough** (c1855–1860/1870) died young without leaving heirs.
9. **Emma Theodosia Scarborough** [Dosia] (28 May 1857–21 Oct 1945) married about 1875 to **William Neavil Miller** (9 Nov 1855–2 Oct 1905), son of **Peter Smith Miller** (10 Aug 1811–20 Aug 1861) and **Elizabeth Smith** (2 Sept 1810–27 Feb 1880). Emma and William N. Miller are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
- William N. Miller's birth occurred in Tipton County, Tennessee, where lived in 1850. Between his birth and 1860, Peter S. Miller moved his family to Drew County, Arkansas, where he died in 1861. In 1870, Peter's mother still lived on the family farm near Monticello, but William did not live with her. William's parents are buried in the Old Monticello Cemetery, Drew County, Arkansas.
  - In 1880, Dosia and William Miller lived across the Ouachita River in the portion of Ouachita Parish known as "*The Island*," the very rich farmland bounded by Bayous Bartholomew and deSiard and the river. It appears that William worked the land of Capt. Jordan Gray Taylor, a former Union Parish Sheriff and commander of Co. C, 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry during the Civil War. Capt. Taylor had moved there in about 1872.
  - Dosia and William Miller returned to Union Parish and settled near Marion in the 1880s. Farmerville's newspaper, "*The Gazette*," published the following notices of William N. Miller [8]:
    - 4 Dec 1895** –  
*Mr. W. N. Miller brought a very fine radish to our office last week which measured 14 inches in circumference and 8½ inches long, was sound and sweet as a spring radish.*
    - 3 Jan 1900** –  
*We are glad to state that Mr. W. N. Miller, who has been very sick with pneumonia, is now much better.*
    - 21 Nov 1900** –  
*Mr. W. N. Miller informs us that Mr. E. B. Ford, of Ouachita City ward, died last Thursday night, after a protracted illness with consumption. He was about 60 years old, and spent practically all his life in Union parish. Mr. Ford was one of our most substantial citizens, a good neighbor, kind husband and indulgent father. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his death.*
    - 11 Oct 1905** –  
*Mr. Will N. Miller, residing near Marion, died last week after several days illness from pneumonia. He was one of the representative men of his community and was a member of the order of Woodmen, in which he held a policy. He was about 50 years of age and leaves a wife and 5 grown up children to mourn his loss. Mr. Miller was here during court the week before his death and seemed to be in good health.*
- Dosia Scarborough Miller's husband died when she was only forty-eight. She spent the rest of her life at her home on her farm near Marion with her children and grandchildren.

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## Noah & Samantha's Known Grandchildren & Great-grandchildren

This section gives detailed information on Noah and Samantha Scarborough's known grandchildren and great-grandchildren by each of their eight children who left heirs.



### 1. Sarah Ann Elizabeth Scarborough Ward

**Sarah Ann Elizabeth Scarborough** [Betsy] (3 Sept 1838–25 Mar 1914) [Betsy] married on 28 July 1854 in Union Parish, Louisiana to **John Thomas Ward** [Jack] (30 June 1835–30 Dec 1883), son of David Ward (c1806–4 May 1882) and Cynthia Seale (c1812–27 Mar 1857). The children of Betsy Scarborough and Jack Ward include:

1. **John David Ward** (1855–1860/1870) died young of unknown causes.
2. **James Addison Ward** [Jim] (7 Apr 1856–26 Dec 1926) married on 9 December 1877 in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana to Nancy Steel McGough [Nan] (12 Dec 1859–20 Aug 1933).
3. **Sarah Ann Elizabeth Ward** [Sally Ann] (1 Apr 1858–2/3 Nov 1923) married on 23 December 1880 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Robert Armstrong McGough [Bob] (1 May 1854–3 Oct 1908).
4. **Mary Ann Ward** (16 Apr 1860–10 Feb 1942) married on 30 June 1880 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Benjamin Allen Taylor [Ben Allen] (25 June 1861–1 Mar 1907).
5. **Cynthia Jane Ward** [Janie] (23 Sept 1864–8 Oct 1926) married 29 February 1888, Union Parish, Louisiana to Jessie Wilkie Brantley Sr. (4 Oct 1849–9 June 1891).
6. **Matthew T. Ward** (c1869–Mar 1870) died of whooping cough. His middle name is not documented, but it was probably "*Thomas*."
7. **Henry Jefferson Ward** [Jeff] (10 Feb 1872–15 Jan 1898) married on 11 February 1892 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Johnnie J. Rabun (15 Aug 1871–19 Nov 1961).
8. **George Allen Ward** [Allen] (13 May 1874–11 May 1938) married about 1905 to Mary Elizabeth Smith (2 Mar 1878–20 July 1949).
9. **Nancy Theodosia Ward** [Dosia] (8 Mar 1878–14 Mar 1950) married on 6 January 1897 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Charles Henry Hudson [Charlie] (16 Dec 1873–24 May 1957),
10. unknown **Ward** – probably born in the 1860s or 1870s, this child must have died either at birth or as a young child.

A separate set of notes gives detailed information on the children and grandchildren of Betsy Scarborough and Jack Ward.



## 2. Mary Ann Scarborough Solomon Moore

**Mary Ann Scarborough** (20 Feb 1840–27 Dec 1895) married on 22 April 1858 in Union Parish, Louisiana to David Ward Solomon (21 July 1834–22 Jan 1876), son of George Washington Solomon (12 Oct 1807–28 Mar 1863) and Elizabeth J. Ward (20 Feb 1810–26 Nov 1886). Mary Ann Scarborough Solomon married on 8 June 1879 in Freestone County, Texas to Spaulding C. Moore (c1811–after 1880). Mary Ann had no children by her second husband.

Children of Mary Ann Scarborough and David W. Solomon:

1. [infant male] **Solomon** (Apr 1859–Oct 1859) died in October 1859 at six months of age from unknown causes.
2. **David Ward Solomon** (30 Aug 1864–6 Apr 1947) married on 19 September 1897 in Freestone County, Texas to Dollie Stillman (19 Sept 1874–3 July 1952), daughter of J. J. Stillman and Martha Hanna Nutt (10 Apr 1852–27 Sept 1918). David W. Solomon is buried in the Snyder Cemetery, Snyder, Scurry County, Texas. Dollie is buried in the Shannon Rose Hill Memorial Park, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas, Lakeview Section.
  - In 1900, David and Dollie lived next to his brother, George, in Freestone County. In 1910, David and Dollie rented a farm in Scurry County, Texas. David and Dollie divorced between 1913 and 1922.
  - In 1930, David Solomon lived in Scurry County, Texas.
  - David's death certificate indicated that he died in the Big Spring State Hospital in Big Spring, Howard County, Texas, and that he had resided there for five years, five months, and sixteen days. His actual residence was Snyder, Scurry County, Texas. David died of "*exhaustion from senile psychosis*," a condition from which he had suffered for over five years.
  - In 1930, Dollie lived in Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas with her daughters Cecil and Cealia, and she worked as a hemmer in an overall factory. She died in Kennedale, Tarrant County, Texas, where she had lived since 1922. She was born in Little Rock, Arkansas. One source gives her surname as '*Steelman*.'

Known children of David and Dollie Solomon:

- a. **Myrtle Daisy Solomon** (24 July 1896–27 Sept 1983) married Tandy Key Martin (25 Feb 1896–14 Nov 1961). Myrtle and Tandy are buried in the Resthaven Memorial Park Cemetery, Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas.
  - b. **Mirckle Solomon** (born Jan 1900)
  - c. **Cecile Solomon** (24 Oct 1901–8 June 1959) married William T. Rotton (12 Mar 1888 – 4 May 1951). Cealie and William are buried in the Shannon Rose Hill Memorial Park, Tarrant County, Texas, Lakeview Section.
  - d. **Cealia Solomon** (23 May 1912–15 Apr 1933) married Pleasant S. Roe (4 Oct 1908–15 Feb 1992). Cealie is buried in the Shannon Rose Hill Memorial Park, and Pleasant S. Roe is buried in the Mount Olivet Cemetery, both in Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas.
3. **George Noah Solomon** (4 June 1866–11 May 1954) married on 5 January 1892 in Freestone County, Texas to Mary A. Graham. George married on 16 November 1896 in Freestone County, Texas to Delia Elizabeth Richardson (16 Nov 1876–24 Jan 1960), daughter of John Whitney Richardson (27 Aug 1849–8 Oct 1924) and Mary Louise Cobbs (14 Apr 1853–13 Mar 1936). George and Delia are buried in the Colorado City Cemetery, Colorado City, Mitchell County, Texas, Plots LW-46-11.
    - In 1900, George and Delia farmed and lived in the household next to his brother, David.
    - George still lived in Freestone County in 1910. That census indicated that his wife had given birth to two children, but only Rufus alive. In 1930, George and Delia lived with Rufus in Mitchell County, Texas.
    - According to his death certificate, George N. Solomon died in Colorado City, Mitchell County, Texas of "*Cordial decomposition*." According to her death certificate, Delia was born in Freestone County, Texas. Their son, Rufus, signed both of their death certificates.

Known child of George and Delia Solomon:

- a. **John David Solomon** (1892/1899–30 Jan 1899) is buried in the Antioch Cemetery, Fairfield, Freestone County, Texas.
- b. **Rufus Lee Solomon** (15 Oct 1897–29 Nov 1986) married on 1 February 1925 in Mitchell County, Texas to **Esthma Hazel Chivers** (27 Apr 1895–10 Dec 1977). Rufus and Esthma Solomon are buried in the Colorado City Cemetery, Colorado City, Mitchell County, Texas, Plot LW-46-11.

4. **Lou Ella Solomon** [Louella] (12/14 Feb 1875–27 June 1966) married on 12 November 1896 in Freestone County, Texas to William Ross Gilpin (6 Apr 1862–25 Jan 1899), son of Richmand Gilpin (1828–1878) and Sarah Elizabeth Jones (1840–1871). Lou Ella married about 1904, presumably in Texas, to Walton Zealous H. East (16 Aug 1876–18 Feb 1920), son of Elias East (14 Aug 1840–11 Dec 1923) and F. A. Cornette Pool (15 Aug 1840–22 May 1898). Lou Ella married on 15 February 1939 in Mitchell County, Texas to Hall Bruce DeGarmo (13 Feb 1872–14 Sept 1956). William Ross Gilpin is buried in the Harrison Chapel Cemetery near Dew, Freestone County, Texas, together with their infant son. Lou Ella and Walton are buried in the Armour Cemetery with their infant daughter near Coolidge, Limestone County, Texas.

- Lou Ella's tombstone has her date of birth as February 12, whereas her death certificate has the 14<sup>th</sup>.
- Eight months following her first husband's death, Lou Ella gave birth to her first child, Ross Gilpin. In 1900, she and Rossie lived with her brother, George, in Freestone, County, Texas. Rossie Gilpin
- On 18 July 1901, as residents of Freestone County, Texas, Lou Ella and her brothers signed a legal document as the heirs of their mother, Mary Ann, by which their grandmother, Samantha Fowler Scarborough, and all heirs of their grandfather, Noah Scarborough, sold the remaining 350 acres of the old Scarborough farm (Union Parish LA Conveyance Record 9, pp. 248–250).
- After the death of Louella's husband in 1920, she and their daughter, Lucille, moved to Colorado City in Mitchel County, and settled near her brother, Georgia. Lou Ella divorced from her third husband and died in the Terrell State Hospital in Coolidge, Kaufman County, Texas.

Known child of Lou Ella Solomon and William Ross Gilpin:

- a. **Ross Gilpin** [Rossie] (23 Aug 1899–16 Mar 1902) is buried in the Harrison Chapel Cemetery near Dew, Freestone County, Texas, where his father is buried.

Known children of Lou Ella Solomon and Walton Zealous H. East:

- b. [infant daughter] **East** (11 Aug 1905–24 Sept 1905) is buried in the Armour Cemetery, Coolidge, Limestone County, Texas.
- c. **Lucille East** (c1911–after 1930).



### 3. Samantha Elvyann Scarborough Ham

**Samantha Elvyann Scarborough** (15 Sep 1842–6 Apr 1922) married on 15 November 1860 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Hillory Herbert Ham (Sr.) (c1828–12 Apr 1889), son of William Ham (c1801–1867) and Clarendia Seale (Nov 1811–30 May 1897). Samantha and Hillory divorced on 18 March 1876.

Children of Samantha Elvyann and Hillory H. Ham:

1. **Matthew Addison Ham** [Dick] (Dec 1861–23 Mar 1930) married on 9 April 1885 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Henrietta Jane Russell [Helen, Etta, Jennie, Janie] (19 Mar 1868–9 Mar 1942).
2. **Nancy Alice Ham** (Mar 1863–1910) married 8 January 1880 in Union Parish, Louisiana to William Jackson Roan (1 Dec 1859–26 May 1904).
3. **William J. Ham** (Oct 1865–after 1900).
4. **Mary T. Anna Ham** [Anna, Mittie] (Nov 1867–13 Dec 1900) married on 7 April 1884 in Union Parish, Louisiana to William Pinckney Boatright [Will] (10 Nov 1857–8 Feb 1901).
5. **Henry Regenburg Ham** (6 Aug 1868–17 May 1947) married on 28 May 1896 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Daisy A. Elkins (21 Apr 1878–28 July 1946).
6. **John Hubbard Ham** (14 Mar 1870–2 Jan 1913) married on 19 December 1895 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Lillie Saphronia Elkins (4 Mar 1876–2 Nov 1911).
7. **Bettie Ham** (c1872–aft. 1880) lived with her mother in 1880. It is not known if she died young or married.
8. **Rosa Etta Ham** [Rosie] (June 1874–7 Dec 1934) married in Union Parish, Louisiana on 29 December 1901 to Amos G. McLemore (24 Nov 1856–28 Sept 1927),
9. unknown **Ham** – given that Elvyann gave birth to a child about every two years during their marriage, her unknown, ninth child may have been a twin to one of her other children. The child died young.

A separate set of notes gives detailed information on the children and grandchildren of Samantha Elvyann Scarborough Ham.

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#### 4. Susan Malissa Scarborough Scarborough

**Susan Malissa Scarborough** (6 Nov 1844–12 Dec 1937) married on 28 March 1867 in Union Parish, Louisiana to George Noah Scarborough (14 Oct 1844–31 Oct 1928), her first cousin, son of Simeon R. Scarborough [Sim] (c1805–1874/1876) and Mary Emily/Eunice Moseley (c1811–aft. 1860).

The known children of Susan Malissa and George Scarborough, all buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana:

1. **John Charles Henry Scarborough** (12 Feb 1868–15 Nov 1921) married on 29 October 1891 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Melissa Elizabeth Jordan [Lizzie] (Oct 1863–22 May 1930), daughter of Samuel Jordan and Frances Reagan.

Known children of John C. H. and Lizzie Scarborough:

- a. **Melissa Elizabeth Scarborough** [Lizzie] (Mar 1893–after 1970) married about 1915 to **William Shelley Wilson Sr.** (20 Mar 1870–3 Oct 1953). William S. Wilson is buried in the Greenwood Cemetery, Shreveport, Caddo Parish, Louisiana.
  - Melissa and William lived in Madison Parish, Louisiana in 1930, but by 1935, they had settled in Shreveport, Caddo Parish, Louisiana. He worked as a railroad telegraph operator. He had married first to Helen Monzingo, but they divorced. His obituary appeared in the *"Shreveport Journal,"* 5 October 1953, p. 10, column 4.
  - It is not known what became of Melissa Scarborough Wilson after her husband's death. The 1970 obituary of her brother, Henry M. Scarborough, listed his survivors as *"one sister, Mrs. Ira Shields, Shreveport."*
  - Melissa and William Wilson had one known child, John Charles Wilson (20 May 1915–1 July 1980), buried in the Centuries Memorial Park, Shreveport, Caddo Parish, Louisiana, Plot Fountain SE-row 2.
- b. **John Charles Henry Scarborough Jr.** (1 June 1895–5 Oct 1900) is buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
- c. **Otis Zelma Scarborough** (30 Oct 1897–10 Jan 1957) married Meadie ? (1900–1993). Otis and Meadie Scarborough are buried in the Oak Bluff Memorial Park, Port Neches, Jefferson County, Texas, Section 2.
- d. **Lonnie Tretzvant Scarborough** [Trez] (25 Jan 1899–25 June 1976) married 9 December 1921 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Mary Madalene Phillips (11 Mar 1902–29 Sept 1981), daughter of Joseph King Phillips (2 Sept 1875–6 Jan 1961) and Carrie Norsworthy (10 Dec 1878–30 Apr 1976). Trez and Madalene Scarborough are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Union Parish, Louisiana.
- e. **Harry Medle Scarborough** (6 June 1901–15 Feb 1970) married on 24 August 1921 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Ona Lee Hodge [Onnie] (6 Aug 1906–27 Aug 1963), daughter of David Woodard Hodge (5 Mar 1870–15 Mar 1925) and Nancy Emma Jordan (27 Aug 1870–6 Aug 1935). Harry and Onnie Scarborough are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
- f. **Loy Addison Scarborough** (30 Apr 1903–14 May 1923) married Jewel Addilee Hodge (26 Apr 1907–5 Apr 1979). Loy A. Scarborough is believed to be buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Union Parish, Louisiana, in an unmarked grave. Jewel married Morris A. Norwood (16 June 1908–9 Feb 1972), and they are buried in the Hasley Cemetery, West Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana.
  - Loy tragically died at the age of twenty years in an accident when he adjusted a loaded crane in Voth, Jefferson County, Texas.
  - Loy and Jewel had one son, Loy Winston Scarborough (30 Aug 1922–29 Aug 1998) who died in West Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana.

2. **Mary Samantha Scarborough** [Mollie] (19 Mar 1870–27 Mar 1924) married on 23 January 1890 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Ellen Burrough Edwards (22 Dec 1869–25 Oct 1937), son of Miller Bledsoe Edwards (8 Nov 1813–5 Mar 1897) and Mahalia Bilberry (27 Oct 1829–15 Oct 1911).

- Mollie and Burrough Edwards bought and operated a farm near her parents and brother, Elliott.

Known children of Mollie and E. B. Edwards:

- a. [infant daughter] **Edwards** (19 July 1892–19 July 1892) is buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.

- b. **John Larkin Edwards** (11 Nov 1893–26 Sept 1978) married Mary Jennie Andrews [Jennie] (18 Aug 1898–27 Nov 1930), daughter of John C. Andrews (20 Oct 1858–24 Feb 1936) and Sarah Melissa Bussey [Sallie] (27 Feb 1862–13 July 1918). John L. Edwards later married Ruby Authur Gilmore (23 Jan 1905–26 Feb 2004), daughter of John Floyd Gilmore (25 Nov 1883–4 Nov 1955) and Catherine Rufus Lewis (10 Apr 1886–24 Oct 1987). John L. Edwards and his wives have a triple marker in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
  - c. **Susan M. Edwards** (7 Dec 1895–3 June 1898) is buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
  - d. **Perry Elliott Edwards** (8 Oct 1897–27 July 1946) married on 9 March 1919 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Betty Earline Reagan (Jan 1900–Feb 1981), daughter of Stephen Jackson Reagan (Aug 1860–6 Sept 1941) and Clementine Tubb (25 Sept 1870–26 Feb 1930). Perry Elliott Edwards is buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
  - e. **Gussie Inez Edwards** (18 Nov 1899–20 Dec 1977) married on 23 October 1915 to Samuel Terry Andrews [Sam] (15 Nov 1895 – 3 Apr 1964), son of John C. Andrews (20 Oct 1858–24 Feb 1936) and Sarah Melissa Bussey [Sallie] (27 Feb 1862–13 July 1918). Gussie and Sam Andrews are buried in the Forest Lawn Memorial Park and Mausoleum, Pineville, Rapides Parish, Louisiana, Plot: D-55-2.
  - f. **Elza Matthew Edwards** (1 Sept 1902–1 May 1981) married on 30 December 1925 to Ruth Lee Defee (17 Dec 1904–5 Jan 1974), daughter of Green Pinckney Defee (22 Sept 1855–11 Sept 1935) and Mary Jane Lankford (20 Feb 1865–4 July 1936). Elza Edwards died in Pine Bluff, Jefferson County, Arkansas, but he and Ruth are buried in the Liberty Cemetery, Linville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
3. **Matthew Addison Scarborough** (12 Oct 1872–30 Oct 1888).
  4. **George Elliott Scarborough** (7 Dec 1878–30 Apr 1958) married on 15 December 1901 in Union Parish, Louisiana to **Mae Hill** [May, Minnie] (1880–24 Jan 1963).
    - Elliott and Mae Scarborough spent their lives working their farm about seven miles east of Farmerville. He belonged to the Liberty Hill Primitive Baptist Church, where he served as deacon.
    - Elliott died of congestive heart failure at the Confederate Memorial Medical Center, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Known children of Elliott and Mae Scarborough:

- a. **Bertha E. Scarborough** (3 Sept 1902–18 Dec 1984) married about 3 January 1920 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Woodie D. Albritton (6 June 1902–28 Oct 1963), son of William Arnett Albritton (28 Nov 1856–29/30 Mar 1927) and Sarah Catherine Taylor (2 Nov 1863–21 Dec 1928). Bertha and Woodie Albritton are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
- b. **Vinie M. Scarborough** (13 Feb 1905–4 Mar 1981) married on 24 January 1935 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Gordon Haywood Taylor (20 Aug 1899–28 Nov 1970), son of Marion Yancy Taylor (17 Jan 1869–13 Aug 1925) and Mary Harriet Patterson [Mollie] (24 Dec 1876–18 Apr 1966). Vinie and Haywood Taylor are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
- c. **Stella B. Scarborough** (27 July 1908–3 Aug 1943) married Marion Cloyce Taylor [Radio] (17 Oct 1907–6 May 1974), son of Marion Yancy Taylor (17 Jan 1869–13 Aug 1925) and Mary Harriet Patterson [Mollie] (24 Dec 1876–18 Apr 1966). Stella and Marion Taylor are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
- d. **George Henry Scarborough** (13 Feb 1910–22 Dec 1991) married Onie Mae Jeffus (1 Oct 1900–17 Dec 1988), daughter of James F. Jeffus and Mary Fletcher. George and Onie Mae Scarborough lived at Bastrop, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, but they are buried in the Liberty Cemetery, Linville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
- e. **Susan Mae Scarborough** [Susie] (11 Jan 1912–6 Nov 2000) married Ira Thaxton Matthews (31 May 1907–10 Aug 1980), son of Newton Sample Matthews (15 Mar 1864–3 Sept 1914) and Hettie Ann Reppond (21 July 1867–21 Jan 1939). Susie and Ira Matthews are buried in the Liberty Cemetery, Linville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
- f. **Shady Lee Scarborough** (22 Feb 1914–9 Feb 1976) married on 26 December 1949 to Camilla Nale (14 Sept 1921–30 Sept 2009), daughter of James H. Nale (29 July 1895–23 May 1958) and Edna Blanche Pyle (5 June 1896–1 Jan 1950). Shady and Camilla Scarborough are buried in the Birds Chapel Cemetery, Truxno, Union Parish, Louisiana.
- g. **Marshal Victor Scarborough** (26 Mar 1915–2 Aug 1936) is buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
  - In his early twenties, in the midst of the Great Depression, Marshal Scarborough belonged to the CCC Camp at Farmerville, where he was an ace pitcher and *“was held in high esteem by the members and personnel of the camp.”*

- Scarborough attended a dance at the home of Herman Albritton about five miles north of Farmerville on Saturday night, 1 August 1936. About 11:00 p.m., *“a dispute arose between”* Scarborough and B. F. Ford, *“with one word bringing on another...after they had passed several blows,”* Ford slashed at Scarborough with his knife and stabbed him in the thigh, severing the main artery to his lower leg. They rushed him to a local physician, but *“Before reaching Farmerville, however, Scarborough had almost bled to death”* [9].
  - h. **Bruner John Scarborough** (16 Jan 1918–12 Sept 1997) married Dorothy Green (26 June 1924–7 Mar 2008), daughter of Walter A. Green (18 July 1880–4 Mar 1930) and Cleo Jenkins (1900–1986). Bruner and Dorothy Scarborough lived in Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida and are buried in the Greenlawn Cemetery.
  - i. **Simeon Addison Scarborough** [Sim] (12 Apr 1921–19 Nov 2002) married on 30 November 1950 in Los Angeles, California to Lorraine Przistrzelski. Sim and Lorraine divorced in February 1974 in Shasta, California.
    - Sim Scarborough served in the U.S. armed forces during World War II. He lived in Los Angeles, California until 1964, when he moved to Shasta County, California. He lived Carson City, Nevada in 1976, but appears to have mostly lived in Redding. He worked as an automotive parts manager.
5. **Stella M. Scarborough** (30 May 1881–22 Nov 1901) died tragically from an overdose of medication. As described by Farmerville’s newspaper on 27 November 1901 [10]:

*Miss Stella Scarborough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Scarborough, died suddenly Thursday morning at her parents’ home. She was suffering the day before, and took morphine to relieve her; and it is thought that she took too much of the drug. She was in her 21<sup>st</sup> year.*

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## 5. Nancy L. Scarborough Ward Roan

**Nancy L. Scarborough** (17 Oct 1846–13 Aug 1939) married on 20 February 1868 in Union Parish, Louisiana to William Henry Harrison Ward (25 Apr 1848–1869/1870), son of David Ward (c1806–4 May 1882) and Cynthia Seale (c1812–27 Mar 1857). Nancy married on 21 December 1882 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Francis Marion Roan (21 Jan 1858–13 Feb 1928), son of Peyton Roan (c1825–1873/1878) and Leander Isabella Spigener [Lena] (c1837–aft. 1900).

Child of Nancy L. Scarborough and William H. H. Ward:

1. **William Henry Ward** born and died within one week in March 1870 of "*Whoping Cough*."

Known children of Nancy Scarborough and Francis Marion Roan:

2. **Frances Etta Roan** [Ginnie] (11 July 1886–28 July 1969) married about 1907 to Lawrence Randolph Pace (15 Oct 1883–15 Feb 1911), son of Robert Dempsey Pace (30 Jan 1855–3 Apr 1941) and Samantha Jane Livingston (26 Mar 1961–3 Apr 1935). Etta married in the 1920s, probably in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, to Herbert S. Simmons (Aug 1881–8 June 1936). Etta and Lawrence are buried in the Rocky Branch Cemetery. Herbert is buried in the Farmerville Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.

- The 1900 census listed Etta's name as "*Ginnie*," but the 1920 and 1930 censuses prove that her name is "*Etta*." When compared with her tombstone in the Rocky Branch Cemetery, it is clear that she was Frances Etta Roan.
- Etta's husband was the brother of William Marion Pace, the husband of Etta's first cousin, Josie Etta Flowers.
- Etta and Lawrence lived on a farm that adjoined his father's in 1910. He died prematurely, with Farmerville's newspaper publishing his obituary on March 8<sup>th</sup> [11]:

*In Memory.*

*After a hard, hard struggle, aided by a skilled physician, devoted wife, parents, brothers, sisters and loving friends. The hand that breaks the dreams of life, gently touch the soul of Laurence [sic] Pace, and e're twilight faded his brow felt the breath of eternal morning and his spirit swept up the shining way to the City of Gold.*

*He died at his home near Colson, La., Feb. 16, 1911. He was just in the flower of life, being but twenty-seven years old.*

*He was a Christian, and a noble and generous man, one of the most affectionate [sic] husbands, sons, and brothers. He was always ready to work for the comfort of those around him. He lived a life of usefulness, though short, and has now gone to live with the bright angels of heaven, yet he has gone from our sight, but not from our memory.*

*He had talked of dieing [sic] for some time and asked his wife not to grieve for him. He did not mind death, only hated to leave his dear wife and children and many dear relatives and friends.*

*He will be greatly missed out of his community and most especially from around his own fireside and from the hearts of his faithful parents and loving brothers and sisters.*

*Grieve not dear relatives, for him, though it is hard to give one up so near and dear to us, but remember, all things work together for the good of those who love Him.*

*Dear wife don't grieve for your husband, but let that love that has blessed you for four years, support you still, and live in the memory of one who has done so much for you, and try to live so that you may see him in the bye and bye where he has gone to receive a crown of righteousness laid up for him. Ruth*

- In 1920, Etta rented a home in West Monroe with her children, mother, and five boarders. One of the men renting a room from her was Herbert Simmons, to whom she married a few years later. Herbert worked as a butcher in 1920. In January 1920 when the Ouachita Parish census enumerator recorded the census, Nancy lived with Etta in West Monroe, together with Etta's son, Theo. That same month, Nancy's husband, Marion Roan, lived alone on their farm near Rocky Branch with Theo.
- In 1930, Etta and Herbert lived in Ouachita Parish, where he worked as the Public Collector. Nancy lived with them, as did Etta's daughter, Wilma, and their adopted daughter, Dorothy Spillers (born 1923).
- Etta Roan Pace Simmons died in Atlanta, where her daughter, Wilma, lived at the time.

Children of Etta Roan and Lawrence Pace, both buried in the Rocky Branch Cemetery, Union Parish, Louisiana.

- a. **Wilma Lee Pace** (23 Aug 1908–20 May 1992) remained single.

b. **Theo Lawrence Pace** (27 Mar 1910–27 Mar 1987).

3. **Susan Roan** [Susie] (Apr 1890–after 1900) lived with her parents in 1900.

Adopted daughter of Nancy Scarborough and Francis Marion Roan:

4. **Elizabeth Roan** [Lizzie] (c1899–after 1969).

- Nancy Scarborough and Francis Marion Roan also adopted a young girl born about 1899, called "*Lizzie Roan*" in 1910 and identified as their "*ad. Daughter*" in 1910 and as Nancy's "*adopted daughter, Mrs. L. E. Grivette*" in her 1939 obituary. In Etta's 1969 obituary, her survivors were identified as her two children and "*one foster sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Hemell of New Orleans*" [12]. Nothing further is known of Elizabeth or her biological parents. She had apparently married by 1920, as she was not living with Nancy and Etta in West Monroe.

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## 6. Matthew Addison Scarborough

**Matthew Addison Scarborough** [Matt] (4 June 1850–19 Mar 1931) married on 18 June 1873 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Clarendia Jane Ham [Janie] (25 Oct 1854–23 July 1902), daughter of Hillory Herbert Ham (Sr.) (c1828–12 Apr 1889) and Isabella Ann Robinson (15 Sept 1828–28 May 1860).

Matt Scarborough's children and many of their cousins attended Hopewell School, located just off the Ward's Chapel Road near their home, as shown by this local newspaper article from April 1916 [13]:

### HOPEWELL NEWS

*Our school closed, Friday, 31<sup>st</sup>, with a short but interesting programme...The following is the list of names of those who made 100% in the state spelling contest...Elma Scarborough, Ruth Hudson, Bessie Ward,..., Lillian Scarborough, Reita Hudson, Allie Roan, Lizzie Hudson, Era Ham,..., Lelia Hudson,...Evaline Hudson...*

Children of Matthew A. and Janie Scarborough:

1. **Dona Isabella Scarborough** (23 July 1874–9 Oct 1876).
2. **Udora Scarborough** (16 Jan 1876–9 Mar 1879) died of croup.
3. **Ada May Scarborough** (5 Sept 1877–31 Jan 1879).
4. **Simeon Climon Scarborough** [Bud] (5 Feb 1880–2 Aug 1953) remained single and is buried in the Carlsbad Cemetery, Carlsbad, Eddy County New Mexico.
5. **Mattie Jane Scarborough** (22 Sept 1881–2 Apr 1902) died from serious burns she received in an accident that occurred on 1 April 1902. She is buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery.
6. **Samantha Ethel Scarborough** (17 Feb 1885–3 Feb 1925) remained single and is buried in the Carlsbad Cemetery, Carlsbad, Eddy County, New Mexico.
7. **George Noah Scarborough** (17 Feb 1885–19 Feb 1885) was a twin to Samantha Ethel.
8. **Linnie Mae Scarborough** (31 Jan 1887–7 July 1969) married on 26 February 1905 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Ambrous Borgan Cole (1 Feb 1883–16 Dec 1931), son of William Meeks Cole (10 Mar 1845–28 Jan 1929) and Caroline Webster Morris [Webb] (9 Aug 1852–22 Nov 1906). Linnie and Ambrose Cole are buried in the Carlsbad Cemetery, Carlsbad, Eddy County New Mexico.
  - Linnie and Ambrose moved with her father and siblings to Carlsbad, New Mexico in 1921.

Children of Linnie Scarborough and Ambrous B. Cole:

- a. **Audrey Plevna Cole** (11 Dec 1905–8 Feb 1977) married in 1925 to Martin Wesley Hunt (5 May 1902–18 July 1966). Audrey Cole married in 1952 to James N. Foster [Jim] (1893–30 Dec 1960). Audrey Cole Foster is buried in the Carlsbad Cemetery, Carlsbad, Eddy County, New Mexico, Division H. J. N. Foster is buried with his first wife in the Woodbine Cemetery, Artesia, Eddy County, Mexico.
- b. **Brewer Cole** (14 Apr 1907–17 Oct 1963) died in Brownfield, Terry County, Texas. He is buried in the Terry County Memorial Cemetery, Brownfield, Texas.
- c. **Estelle Cole** (14 Jan 1909–9 Dec 1998) married Noley Hugh Burton (4 Apr 1901–26 Sept 1972), son of Alexander Burton (23 Oct 1864–23 Nov 1941). Estelle Cole and Noley Hugh Burton are buried in the Fairview Cemetery, Pecos, Reeves County, Texas.
- d. **Retha Ethel Cole** (19 Dec 1910–9 May 1989) married Lucas Eakin Fletcher (8 July 1900–10 Jan 1999), son of Thomas J. Fletcher (1857–24 Dec 1938) and Sarah Belle Collier (20 Dec 1877–9 July 1962). Retha and Lucas Fletcher are buried in the Carlsbad Cemetery, Carlsbad, Eddy County, New Mexico, Division E.
- e. **Forrest Bedford Cole** (6 Aug 1913–19 June 1992) is buried in the Carlsbad Cemetery, Carlsbad, Eddy County, New Mexico, Division H.
- f. **Cornell Ambrous Cole Sr.** (9 May 1915–19 Dec 1975) married Clara E. Williams (10 Sept 1915–3 Apr 2010), daughter of Jack David Williams (4 July 1884–3 Apr 1966) and Della L. ? (22 Dec 1889–16 Jan 1974). Cornell and Clara Cole are buried in the Carlsbad Cemetery, Carlsbad, Eddy County, New Mexico, Division K, Block 10.

- g. **Paula Cole** (7 Sept 1917–8 Oct 2002) married on 1 April 1940 in Ector County, Texas to Noble Raymond Liscomb (29 May 1913–16 Feb 1999). Paula and Noble Liscomb are buried in the Bluffton Cemetery, Bluffton, Llano County, Texas, Lot 10, Plot 2.
  - h. **Elsie Marie Cole** (1 December 1919–22 Jan 1994) married Charles Gordon Cummings (1904–23 June 1983). Elsie and Gordon Cummings are buried in the Carlsbad Cemetery, Carlsbad, Eddy County, New Mexico, Division H.
9. **Lillian Scarborough** (31 Mar 1889–25 Nov 1922) remained single and is buried in the Carlsbad Cemetery, Carlsbad, Eddy County, New Mexico.
10. **Mary Hollan Scarborough** (15 Mar 1892–8 July 1892).
11. [infant male] **Scarborough** (19 July 1893–21 July 1893).
12. **Elma Clara Scarborough** (1 May 1895–9 Nov 1964) remained single and is buried in the Carlsbad Cemetery, Carlsbad, Eddy County, New Mexico.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

## 7. Frances Rhoyan Scarborough Flowers

**Frances Rhoyan Scarborough** (4 May 1853–14 Oct 1940) married on 7 September 1871 in Union Parish, Louisiana to James Jasper Flowers [Dick] (5 Jan 1847–17 Oct 1930), son of Jacob Flowers and Elizabeth M. ? The children of Frances Rhoyan and James J. Flowers:

1. **Ollie Zelious Flowers** (1878–1879) is buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
2. **Samantha Elizabeth Flowers** [Sittie] (22 Nov 1879–31 Aug 1972) never married. She is buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
3. **Mary Emma Flowers** (27 Apr 1883–3 Aug 1963) married on 4 April 1903 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Aubrey Rabun (17 Feb 1883–22 Dec 1963), son of William H. Rabun (6 May 1857–14 May 1931) and Annie E. Freeman (22 Sept 1860–7 Mar 1921). Emma is buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery beside her son. Aubrey is buried in the Delhi Masonic Cemetery, Delhi, Richland Parish, Louisiana.
  - Emma and her family lived in West Monroe in 1910 in the house adjoining that of her sister's family, Josie Flowers Pace. Aubrey farmed in 1910.
  - Emma and Aubrey divorced soon after the birth of their son, and she lived with her parents in 1920. In 1930, she lived with her daughter and son-in-law, Doyle Smith, in Farmerville.

Known children of Mary Emma Flowers and Aubrey Rabun:

- a. **Mearle Rabun** (12 Jan 1904–1 Oct 1995) married Doyle Smith (20 Dec 1904–13 Oct 1956), son of William Cleaton Smith (1879–4 June 1946) and Cora E. Read (7 Oct 1881–17 Dec 1959). Mearle and Doyle Smith are buried in the Farmerville Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
- b. **James Arleigh Rabun** (24 Nov 1918–8 Mar 1976) married Blanche Odom (1 Apr 1920–9 Dec 2006), daughter of Lazarus Brunner Odom (24 Dec 1888–12 May 1970) and Mattie Taylor (7 Jan 1897–27 Oct 1987). James A. and Blanche Rabun are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
4. **Josie Etta Flowers** (18 May 1886–1 June 1965) married on 25 December 1904, probably in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, to William Marion Pace (14 Sept 1885–27 Dec 1970), son of Robert Dempsey Pace (30 Jan 1855–3 Apr 1941) and Samantha Jane Livingston (26 Mar 1961–3 Apr 1935). Josie and William are buried in the Rocky Branch Cemetery, Union Parish, Louisiana.
  - Josie's husband, William M. Pace, was the brother of the husband of Josie's first cousin, Frances Etta Roan, who married Lawrence R. Pace.
  - In 1910, Josie and William lived in West Monroe next door to her sister, Emma. William farmed in 1910.
  - In 1920 and 1930, Josie and William lived on their farm in Union Parish in Ward 7, near Rocky Branch. In 1930, William primarily raised cattle and cotton.

Known children of Josie Etta Flowers and William M. Pace:

- a. **James Arthur Pace** (16 Oct 1905–14 June 1978) married Lola Johnson (1 Apr 1908–16 Apr 1996), daughter of Lewis Napoleon Johnson (27 Aug 1868 – 4 Nov 1938) and Minnie Sue Ferguson (27 Nov 1868–8 Sept 1946). James and Lola Pace are buried in the Rocky Branch Cemetery, Union Parish, Louisiana.
- b. **Grace Pace** (30 Apr 1908–3 May 2004) married David Columbus Rugg (30 Aug 1907–21 Mar 1969), son of Mansfield Rugg [Bud] (1 June 1885–22 Aug 1965) and Annie Elizabeth Smith (16 Aug 1889–27 June 1969). Grace and David Rugg are buried in the Crossroads Cemetery, Union Parish, Louisiana.
- c. **Lois Evie Pace** (19 Jan 1910–24 Dec 1983) married Esley Gray Nolan (11 Dec 1909–6 June 1985). Lois and Gray Nolan are buried in the Antioch Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
- d. **Opal Pace** (7 Sept 1911–19 Jan 1997) married James McElroy Tousinau [Roy] (17 Apr 1911–8 Apr 1977), son of James Gipson Tousinau (18 Mar 1881–14 Sept 1951) and Anna Belle Hughes (7 Nov 1882–4 June 1928). Opal Pace and Roy Tousinau are buried in the Riverview Cemetery, Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana.



- e. **William Ray Pace** [Bunk] (3 Dec 1913–17 Feb 2001) married Pearline Stutts [Pearl] (2 Aug 1924–2 Feb 2005), daughter of John Jesse Stutts (7 June 1884–24 Nov 1944) and Virginia Lynn Murray [Ginnie] (9 Jan 1888–27 Mar 1956). Bunk and Pearl Pace are buried in the Roselawn Memorial Gardens, Calhoun, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana.
  - f. **Evelyn Pace** (9 Sept 1915–9 Aug 1919) is buried in the Rocky Branch Cemetery, Union Parish, Louisiana.
    - Evelyn's first cousin, aged fifteen, wrote the little girl's obituary [14]:
 

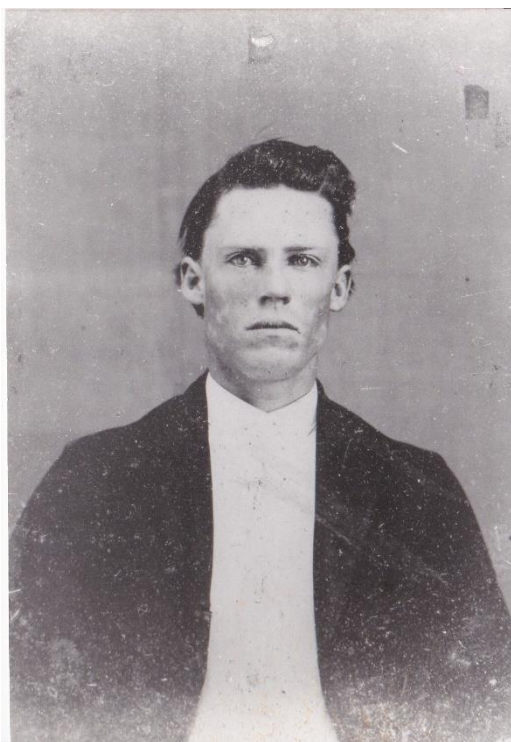
*On Saturday, August 9<sup>th</sup>, 1919, the death angel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Pace and took from them their little darling, Evelyn, aged 3 years and 11 months.*

*All was done that loving hand could do to keep her, but the time had come for her to fill her little place in heaven, so God called her home.*

*Little Evelyn was bright and affectionate child. She leaves to mourn her loss, her parents and a host of relatives.*

*Though lost, she's lost to earth alone;*  
*Above she will be found,*  
*Amidst the stars and near the throne,*  
*Which babes like her surround.*  
*May the Lord comfort and sustain the bereaved family.*

*Her Loving Cousin, Mearle Rabun.*
  - g. **Pauline Pace** (4 Oct 1917–28 Feb 1972) is buried in the Rocky Branch Cemetery, Union Parish, Louisiana.
    - The married name of "Weiss" is engraved on her tombstone, but her husband does not have a marked grave.
  - h. **Woodrow B. Pace** [Woodie] (14 Sept 1921–20 May 1987) enlisted in the U.S. Army during World War II. He saw service in Africa, Italy, and Greece and received the EAME Ribbon, Bronze Star, and GC Medal. Woodie B. Pace is buried in the Rocky Branch Cemetery, Union Parish, Louisiana.
  - i. **Robbie Lee Pace** (14 Sept 1921–19 Sept 1999) married Anthony James Correro Jr. (7 Mar 1918–21 Feb 1986), son of Anthony Correro Sr. (20 Jan 1867–27 Dec 1931) and Rose ? (24 June 1883–30 Sept 1942). Robbie Pace and Anthony Correro Jr. are buried in the Mulhearn Memorial Park Cemetery, Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, Mary Hill Catholic Plot.
5. [infant] **Flowers** (1886–1886) is buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery.
  6. **James Matthew Flowers** (Apr 1888–1905) is buried in the Liberty Hill/Taylor Cemetery.



JAMES JASPER FLOWERS

FRANCES RHOAN  
SCARBOROUGH  
FLOWERS

## 8. S. Jane Scarborough

**S. Jane Scarborough** (c1855–1860/1870), the eighth child of Noah and Samantha Scarborough, died young without leaving any known heirs.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

## 9. Emma Theodosia Scarborough Miller

**Emma Theodosia Scarborough** [Dosia] (28 May 1857–21 Oct 1945) married about 1875 to William Neavil Miller (9 Nov 1855–2 Oct 1905), son of Peter Smith Miller (10 Aug 1811–20 Aug 1861) and Elizabeth Smith (2 Sept 1810–27 Feb 1880). The children of Dosia and William Miller:

1. **Dawsey Miller** (c1879–1880/1900) lived with his parents in Ouachita Parish in 1880, but he must have died soon afterwards.
2. **George Walter Miller** (5 Nov 1883–17 Aug 1969) married on 4 January 1903 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Sarah E. Wheeler [Sallie] (7 July 1886–21 Nov 1924). Walter Miller married on 1 October 1925 in Union Parish to Ophelia Hodge Newcomb (15 Feb 1888–26 July 1927), daughter of Alonzo Walter Hodge [Lon] (8 Aug 1868–23 Nov 1941) and Ida Rayner (11 Nov 1873–25 July 1911). Walter married in late August 1929 to Minnie Odessa Slade Ward (24 Mar 1894–12 Apr 1983), daughter of James Jethro Slade (14 Apr 1862–23 Dec 1932) and Lou Exar Montgomery (13 Nov 1867–17 Jan 1935). Walter and Sarah Miller are buried in the Marion Baptist Church Cemetery. Ophelia Hodge Newcomb Miller is buried in the Concord Cemetery near Marion. Odessa Slade Ward Miller is buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery.
  - Walter farmed near Marion in 1910 and 1930. His family has not been located in 1920.

Known children of George Walter and Sallie E. Wheeler Miller include:

- a. **Dossie W. Miller** (25 Aug 1903–16 Nov 1957) married Mary Lane (5 Apr 1906–5 Apr 1985). Dossie and Mary Miller are buried in the Marion Cemetery, Marion, Union Parish, Louisiana.
  - b. **Ruth Lucille Miller** (28 Aug 1905–8 May 1998) married Russell Robert Lane (25 Jan 1902–17 Aug 1962). Ruth and Russell Lane are buried in the Marion Cemetery, Marion, Union Parish, Louisiana.
  - c. **William Clayton Miller** [Willie] (8 June 1908–16 June 1974) married Lucille Brown (10 Oct 1910–15 May 1933). Lucille died from complications of childbirth a few days after her infant son who died at birth. They were originally buried in the Marion Cemetery, but shortly before his death in 1974, William C. Miller had their bodies moved to the Roark Cemetery, where all are interred today.
  - d. **Truman R. Miller** (2 May 1912–29 June 1969) married Ethel Larkey (31 Jan 1919–2 Oct 1976). Truman and Ethel Miller are buried in the Roark Cemetery, Marion, Union Parish, Louisiana.
3. **John Leonard Miller** [J. L.] (15 Mar 1886–18 Jan 1959) married about November 1909 to Gordie Lee Toler (1 Feb 1895–4 Sept 1991), daughter of John A. Toler (11 Feb 1862–11 July 1939) and Mary Virginia Oliver (5 Mar 1866–6 Sept 1932). Leonard and Cordie Miller are buried in the Concord Cemetery near Marion.
    - Leonard farmed near Marion in 1910. In 1920 and 1930, he owned a farm next to that of his mother.

Known children of Leonard and Cordie Lee Miller include:

- a. **Wilbur Travis Miller** [Dick] (26 Aug 1911–7 Apr 1990) married Willie Gertrude Slade (2 Mar 1921 – 2 Mar 2005). Dick and Willie Miller are buried in the Roark Cemetery, Marion, Union Parish, Louisiana.
  - b. **Joseph Clell Miller** [Joe] (9 Aug 1914–6 Apr 1978) married Esther W. ? (21 Jan 1921–7 Apr 1998). Joe and Esther Miller are buried in the Marion Cemetery, Marion, Union Parish, Louisiana.
  - c. **John Miller** (17 Feb 1916–14 Apr 1997) married Mamie Lee Phillips (21 July 1929–23 Mar 2007), daughter of Gordon Powell Phillips (5 Nov 1897–13 July 1975) and Mattie Lee Hodge (19 Feb 1897–11 Dec 1987). John and Mamie Miller are buried in the Spring Hill Cemetery, Oakland, Union Parish.
  - d. **Claudia Florene Miller** [Sis] (23 Oct 1916–5 Mar 2000) married Leon Benjamin Wofford [Buck] (18 July 1911–9 Oct 2000), son of Luther Alexander Wofford (23 Nov 1884–29 Apr 1953) and Mamie Lou Smith (1890–1986). Claudia and Leon Wofford are buried in the Lockney Cemetery, Lockney, Floyd County, Texas.
4. **Alma M. Miller** (29 Dec 1889–23 Oct 1939) married on 14 August 1907 in Union Parish, Louisiana to John Comer Peek (23 Sept 1879–9 Jan 1945), son of J. E. Peek and Mary M. ? (5 Sept 1837–26 Feb 1906). Alma and John are buried in the Concord Cemetery near Marion.

- Alma and John lived with her mother in 1920 and 1930. John worked as a mail carrier in 1920 and as a farmer in 1930. According to their death certificates, Alma died in Union Parish and John in Morehouse.

Known children of Alma and John Peek include:

- a. **Miller Gayle Peek** (9 Aug 1909–26 June 2005) married on 9 May 1936 to Ovie Irene Hodge (9 Sept 1920–22 Dec 1974). Miller and Ovie Peek are buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery, Bastrop, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana.
  - b. **Evelyn Peek** (4 Sept 1911–12 Jan 1998) married Oliver Dewey Graves [O.D.] (23 Nov 1908–3 Sept 1985). Evelyn and O.D. Graves are buried in the Roark Cemetery, Marion, Union Parish, Louisiana.
  - c. **James W. Peek** (c1920)
5. **Joseph William Miller** [Joe] (2 Feb 1891–5 Oct 1976) married about 1915 to Martha Alice Holloway [Mattie] (16 Sept 1895–13 Nov 1969), daughter of Thomas Lewis Holloway (12 Oct 1852–4 Feb 1930) and Mariah Jane Hopkins (27 Mar 1858–29 Oct 1937). Joe and Mattie Miller are buried in the Mulhearn Memorial Park Cemetery, Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, Ridgecrest Plot.
- Joe lived with his mother, youngest sister, and brother, John Leonard Miller, near Marion in 1910.
  - In 1920, Joe and his wife lived in the village of Marion, where he worked as a store clerk.
  - In 1930, Joe lived with his family near Marion. He owned a house valued at \$3000 and worked as a house carpenter.

Known children of Joseph W. and Martha Holloway Miller include:

- a. **Margerie E. Miller** (18 May 1914–Sept 1989) married Vincent P. Zagone (13 Nov 1913–9 Aug 1990).
  - b. **Emma J. Miller** (c1926)
6. **Frances Ruth Miller** [Fannie] (6 Nov 1897–23 May 1987) married on 24 July 1912 in Union Parish, Louisiana to James Edward Crow [Ed] (12 Mar 1894–14 Aug 1961), son of William Marion Crow (7 Feb 1844–23 Nov 1927) and Alice Jane Cooper (15 Mar 1853–20 Nov 1906). Ruth and James are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery.
- In 1920, Ruth and James farmed in Ward 2 near Marion, Union Parish, Louisiana.

Known children of Anna Miller include:

- a. **Eddie Lurline Crow** (5 Aug 1913–9 Aug 1919) is buried in the Concord Cemetery, Marion, Union Parish, Louisiana.
  - b. **Emma Alice Crow** (21 Nov 1915–26 Oct 1992) married Harvey K. Rawls (25 Dec 1911–29 Aug 1967). Emma and Harvey Rawls are buried in the Pine Grove South Cemetery, Bastrop, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana.
  - c. **Jamie Ruth Crow** (22 Oct 1921–27 Apr 2005) married Earl Mayfield Thornton (7 May 1918–10 Nov 1990). Jamie and Earl Thornton are buried in the Harper Springs Cemetery, Huttig, Union County, Arkansas.
  - d. **William Max Crow** (26 Oct 1923–23 Aug 2001).
  - e. **Janice Crow** [Beverly] (6 Aug 1932–9 May 2017) married Jack Mickey O'Brien (20 June 1930–29 June 2002). Beverly and Jack O'Brien are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
  - f. **Mavornne Crow** (c1933).
7. [unknown] **Miller** (born/died 1876/1900).

RUTH MILLER  
OF MARION



◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

## Abstracts of Alabama and Louisiana Records

This section gives abstracts of all known records of Noah Scarborough and Samantha Fowler Scarborough in Alabama and Louisiana.

**4 Jan 1836** *"Noah Scarborough of Dallas County Alabama..."* bought a 40.31-acre tract of government land in Wilcox County about 3½ miles south of his father's plantation for \$50.39.

Reference: Cabaha Land Office Cash Entry #26489. The land was described as  
SE¼ of SW¼ of Section 20, Township 12, Range 11

**6 Sept 1836** *"Noah Scarborough of Dallas County Alabama..."* paid \$50.39 for a 40.31-acre tract of government land in Wilcox County, adjoining the land he already owned.

Reference: Cabaha Land Office Cash Entry #31277 for the  
NE¼ of SW¼ of Section 20, Township 12, Range 11.

Comments: Noah was still listed as a resident of Dallas County in September after buying his first land near Snow Hill in January, so it seems he had not built a cabin on his land but was still living on his father's plantation.

**5 Nov 1837** **Noah Scarborough** married **Samantha Fowler**, with **Noah's** elder brother **Simeon R. Scarborough** as his security. They were married by **Peter Lee**, a Justice of the Peace. The marriage record gave his name as *Noah Scarbrough* and hers as *Miss Manthy Fowler* and *Manthey Fowler*.

Reference: Wilcox Co AL Marriage Book 1826–1840, pp. 302, 352.

**2 Dec 1837** **Noah** and **Manthy Scarborough** sold his 80-acre tract of land near Snow Hill to **Edmund Hobdy** for \$160.

Reference: Wilcox Co AL Deed Book E, p. 369.

Comments:

- Since Noah and Manthy did not retain ownership of this land for even a month after their marriage, it seems unlikely he ever cleared or cultivated any of it.
- Noah signed his name to the deed, whereas Samantha only made her mark to the document.
- Edmund Hobdy was a neighbor of the Scarborougs and Fowlers in Snow Hill.

**1847** **Noah** and **Samantha Fowler Scarborough** left Snow Hill, Alabama and moved west to Union Parish, Louisiana.

Reference: Louisiana Confederate Pension Application #8239, Samantha E. Ham (widow of Hillory H. Ham), Union Parish, filed 8 December 1909 and 1 September 1920. Louisiana Confederate Pension Application #13385, Susan Malissa Scarborough (widow of George N. Scarborough), Union Parish, filed November 24, allowed December 11, 1928. Both Samantha Elvyann and Susan Malissa Scarborough are daughters of Noah and Samantha. Both stated in their applications that they had been residents of the state of Louisiana since the year **1847**.

Comment: Since Noah Scarborough was a farmer, it seems likely that he would have either moved before or after the 1847 growing season. I would guess that he harvested his crops in Snow Hill by the fall of 1847 and moved to Louisiana in the fall of that year.

**22 Feb 1848** **Noah Scarborough** bought government land in Union Parish, Louisiana at the Ouachita Land Office in Monroe. For \$49.94, he purchased 39.95 acres located 3.5 miles north of Farmerville and two miles west of land bought by his brother-in-law **George W. Albritton** at about the same time.

Reference: Ouachita, Louisiana Land Office Cash Entry #9304 for the  
NW¼ of SW¼ of Section 4, Township 21 North, Range 1 East.

**2 Nov 1852** **Noah Scarborough** sold his farm near Farmerville to **John M. Lee** for \$300.

Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Record H, pp. 20–21.

**22 Nov 1852** **Noah Scarborough** bought 40.18 acres of land in Union Parish, Louisiana for \$50.23.

Reference: Monroe, Louisiana Land Office Cash Entry #12217, for the  
SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 17, Township 21 North, Range 2 East.

Comment: This was the first 40 acres of Noah's new plantation, today located about six or seven miles east of Farmerville on the Ward's Chapel Road. Noah and his family occupied this land until 1901. In 1901 they sold it to Samantha Fowler Scarborough's nephew, and his descendants own the land today. It was four miles southeast of his previous farm and adjoined the plantations of his brother-in-law George Washington Albritton and father-in-law Richard Fowler. Scarborough and Albritton had moved together to Union Parish in 1847, but Richard Fowler remained in Snow Hill until November 1851, when he followed his daughters and their families to Union Parish.

**7 June 1853** *"Noah Scarborough and Richard Fowler's two hands"* were ordered to work on the "...road from the fork beyond **David Ward's** to the old Vanhook Bridge..." and were to serve until June 1854.

Reference: Union Parish LA Police Jury Book 3, 1852-1869, p. 94, No. 17.

Comments:

- The large number of settlers who had recently moved into Union Parish caused an increasing need for more roads in the region, besides the continual necessity for keeping existing roads passable. The Police Jury was responsible for ordering such construction and maintenance, and all able-bodied men, both black and white, were required to work on roads in their community.
- This referred to Richard's two male slaves.

**15 Nov 1854** **Noah Scarborough** bought 79.77 acres of government land adjoining his existing plantation for \$59.83. When he purchased this land, Noah had to sign the following affidavit. This document contains a sample of his original signature:

*"I, **Noah Scarborough**, claiming the right of pre-emption under the provisions of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to graduate and reduce the price of public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," approved August 4<sup>th</sup>, 1854 to the...do solemnly swear that I am entering the above described land for the use of an adjoining farm owned and occupied by myself..."* **Noah Scarborough**

Reference: Monroe, Louisiana Land Office Cash Entry #14143, for this land in Township 21 North, Range 2 East:  
NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 19 & NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 20

**7 Dec 1854** **James R. Albritton** buys 80 acres of land in Union Parish, Louisiana from **John H. Patterson** for \$300. The transaction was witnessed by **Noah Scarborough** and **John M. Lee**.

Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Record H, pp. 18-19. Patterson sold Albritton these two 40-acre tracts in Township 21 North, Range 1 East:

- SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 4
- NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 9

Comment: James Rountree Albritton had married Samantha Scarborough's sister, Susannah Fowler, in the early 1850s.

**10 Oct 1857** **Noah Scarborough** bought 79.09 acres of land adjoining his existing plantation from the government for \$59.32. Again, Noah had to sign an affidavit that stated that he was purchasing this new land as an adjoining farm to one already owned and cultivated by him. It contains another sample of his own signature.

*"I, **Noah Scarborough**, of Union Parish La, having applied to enter the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 18 & SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of section No. 19, in township No. 21, of range No. 2E, under the act entitled "An act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," approved August 4, 1854, do solemnly swear that I enter the same for the use of an adjoining farm, owned by me, which is situated in SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 17, NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec 19 & NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of section No. 20, in township No. 21, of range No. 2E, upon which there are 25 acres in cultivation, besides a dwelling house and other appurtenances; and that, together with said entry, I have not acquired from the United States, under the provisions of said act, more than three hundred and twenty acres, according to the established surveys; and further, that said land is not now in the occupancy of any actual settler whose settlement thereon existed at the date of said law.* **Noah Scarborough"**

- Reference: Monroe, Louisiana Land Office Cash Entry #17597, for these tracts in Township 21 North, Range 2 East:
- SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 18
  - SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 19

**3 Dec 1857** **Noah Scarborough** bought 79.33 acres of land from the government for \$59.50. Noah again had to sign an affidavit, identical to the one above. He again stated that he had 25 acres in cultivation.

- Reference: Monroe, Louisiana Land Office Cash Entry #17743, for this factional portion of Section 19, Township 21 North, Range 2 East:

SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  & SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$

- Comment: When Noah bought the land, he had to sign a statement indicating that by this date, he 25 acres of land in cultivation, and he had already erected a dwelling house on his existing plantation.

**24 Oct 1859** **Noah Scarborough** witnessed a land transaction in which his brother-in-law, **James R. Albritton**, purchased 40 acres of land from their neighbor, **Eli Owens**.

- Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Record K, pp. 158–159. Owens sold Albritton the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 19, Township 21 North, Range 2 East.

- Comment: Eli Owens lived in the household that adjoined James and Susan Albritton in 1860. The land Owens sold adjoined Noah Scarborough's farm.

**27 Oct 1859** On this date, **Noah Scarborough** made his final trip from his home in Union Parish, Louisiana south to the government land office in Monroe. He made two separate purchases. First, under the Congressional Land Act of 1854, Noah bought 79.1 acres of land adjoining his existing plantation for \$39.55. This purchase required an affidavit identical to the previous ones he signed, but this time he stated that he had 35 acres in cultivation on his existing plantation. In his second purchase, Noah bought 39.44 acres of land for \$49.30; this purchase did not require an affidavit.

- Reference: Monroe, Louisiana Land Office Cash Entry #21063, for 79.1 acres in Township 21 North, Range 2 East described as:

SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 18 & the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 19

Also Monroe, Louisiana Land Office Cash Entry #21066 for 39.44 acres of land in Township 21 North, Range 2 East:

NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 18

- Comment: This was the final acreage Noah added to his farm. His plantation now consisted of 400 acres of land, and he cultivated this property until his death in 1881/1882.

**28 Mar 1862** **Noah Scarborough** and former Union Parish Judge **John Taylor** were sworn by the court to appraise the estate of Scarborough's neighbor, **Drury Cross**, who had died on 9 January 1862 in Union Parish. Scarborough's brother-in-law, **James R. Albritton**, witnessed the inventory.

- Reference: Union Parish LA Succession Book E, pp. 592–600.

- Comment: The 1860 census enumerator listed Drury Cross in the household adjoining Noah Scarborough's.

**1864** **Noah Scarborough** harvested no cotton in this year, but he did harvest 400 bushels of corn.

- Reference: Union Parish LA Tax Records, available on microfilm from the Louisiana State Archives in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

**23 Nov 1865** The inventory of the estate of Levi Ramsey, who died in 1863, included a note signed by **Noah "Scarborough"** for \$19.34 and due 1 January 1862.

- Reference: Union Parish LA Succession Book F, pp. 88–93.

**1865** **Noah Scarborough** planted no cotton this year, but he did plant 25 acres in corn.

- Reference: Union Parish LA Tax Records, available on microfilm from the Louisiana State Archives in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Comments:

- Noah ceased planting cotton during the war since there was no market for it. The Northern blockade and their occupation of major ocean ports such as New Orleans prevented Southern exportation of cotton to foreign countries, and there was certainly no formal trading with the North during this period.



- After the fall of Vicksburg, much of the cotton east of the Ouachita River was burned by the Southern army to keep it from falling into enemy hands, and this was probably further incentive for Noah to plant no cotton.

**6 Dec 1866** **James R. Albritton** swapped his 250-acre farm to **David W. Solomon** in exchange for Solomon's 250-acre farm. Both farms were located in close proximity about seven miles east of Farmerville.

Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Record L, pp. 374–377.

Witnesses: **Enoch R. Albritton, Noah Scarborough**

Comment: All parties involved here were related. David W. Solomon married Noah's daughter Mary Ann Scarborough in 1860. James R. Albritton married Samantha Fowler Scarborough's sister Susannah Fowler in the early 1850s and lived on a farm adjoining Noah's. Enoch R. Albritton also lived nearby; he was Samantha's nephew, the eldest son of her deceased sister Milly Fowler and George W. Albritton. James R. Albritton was George's nephew, the son of his brother Allen Albritton.

**1866** **Noah Scarborough** produced 200 bushels of corn and 2 bales of cotton in 1866.

Reference: Union Parish LA Tax Records, available on microfilm from the Louisiana State Archives in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Comments: Noah was growing cotton again now that the war had ended.

**25 Feb 1867** **Noah Scarborough** and his son-in-law **Jack Ward** purchased personal property at the estate sale of **Henry P. Anderson**. Scarborough purchased only two items, one jar of molasses valued at \$2.88 and one other item, "1 pr. Gun" (difficult to decipher) valued at \$2.00. Ward purchased one gallon jar of molasses valued at 75¢, one broad axe @ \$2.50, 2 demijohns @ \$3.00, 2 jugs @ 70¢ and tin funnel @ 10¢, and 800 pounds of fodder @ \$14.40, for a total purchase of \$18.95. Noah Scarborough purchased items valued at \$4.88.

Reference: Union Parish LA Succession Book F, p. 553.

**13 Feb 1868** **Phalalia D. Lewisford** sold 200 acres of land in Union Parish to **David W. Solomon**.

Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Record M, p. 203. Lewisford sold Solomon these fractional portions of Township 21 North, Range 1 East:

- SE¼ of NE¼ and NE¼ of NE¼ of Section 24
- W½ of SE¼ and SE¼ of SE¼ of Section 13

**27 Nov 1869** **David W. Solomon** sold 240 acres of land in Union Parish to **Elijah Roan** for \$350.

Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Record N, p. 111. Solomon sold Roan these fractional portions of Township 21 North:

- SW¼ of Section 18 & NE¼ of NW¼ of Section 19, Range 2 East
- NE¼ of SE¼ of Section 13, Range 1 East.

**7 Dec 1869** **David W. Solomon** sold **James Calvert** 200 acres of land

*...for and in consideration of 3 Bales of Lint Cotton weighting an average of 450 pounds each at \$300...to be delivered at E. H. Ward's Ginhouse at or by 1 January 1871...*

Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Record M, p. 575. Solomon sold Calvert the precise land that he purchased from Phalalia Lewisford in 1868. Solomon signed the deed, but Calvert made his mark to it.

**25 Oct 1875** **Noah Scarborough** gave his power of attorney to **Joseph N. Norris** so that **Norris** could receive **Noah's** share of his father's estate. **Noah Scarborough**

*"...nominated, constituted, and appointed... Joseph Norris a resident of Butler County State of Alabama my true and lawful agent and attorney in fact for me and in my name to receive from the hands of Jonas W. Jones Administrator of the Estate of Addison Scarborough dec'd late of Butler County Alabama my full and entire interest in said Estate being one of the Heirs of said deceased..."*

Reference: Butler County AL Probate Book 15, p. 183.

Comment: Joseph N. Norris was Noah's brother-in-law, as he married Noah's younger sister Amelia C. Scarborough in about 1846.

**10 Feb 1876** The Estate of **Addison Scarborough** of Butler County, Alabama was settled. **Noah Scarborough's** share as one of the ten heirs of **Addison Scarborough** was \$59.09, and this amount was received in **Noah's** name by **Joseph Norris**.

Reference: Butler County AL Probate Book 15, pp. 181–184.

**1881** **Noah Scarborough** paid his local and state taxes for this year.

Comment: This is the last known record of Noah Scarborough made before he died.

**1882** No one paid the taxes on Noah Scarborough's farm for this year.

**1883** This is the first year that taxes were paid on the **Estate of Noah Scarborough**.

Comment: The Union Parish tax lists for 1881 and 1882 verify that Noah Scarborough died in either late 1881 (after his taxes were paid) or 1882.

**23 Nov 1883** On this date, **Semantha E. Scarborough** made an affidavit before the Union Parish Clerk of Court to file a Homestead Application on a tract of vacant land in Union Parish. She stated that

*I **Semantha E. Scarborough** of Union Parish La having filed my Homestead Application No. 7768, do solemnly swear that I am over twenty one years old and am the head of a family that I am a bona fide settler on the land this day applied for and am a native born citizen of the United States...that myself and family are now residing on the land I desire to enter, and that I have made a bona fide improvement and settlement thereon; that said settlement was commenced about January 1881 that my improvements consist of dwelling house, and some two or three acres cleared and cultivated, my dwelling is a common log house and that the value of the same is \$50.00; that owing to the great distance to the U.S. Land Office at New Orleans La and my pecuniary means being quite limited I am unable to appear at the District Land Office to make this affidavit, and that I have never before made a homestead entry.*

[signed] **Semantha E. Scarborough**

Reference: New Orleans, Louisiana Land Office Homestead Application #7768, Semantha E. Scarborough, 10 December 1883, for SW¼ of NW¼ of Section 20, Township 21 North, Range 2 East, 40.11 acres. The Receiver's Office at the New Orleans Land Office issued a receipt to Semantha E. Scarborough for \$6.00, the fee for filing a Homestead Application.

Comments:

- This is the only instance in which Semantha E. Scarborough Ham signed her given name as "Semantha," but she signed it in this manner twice when she made this application.
- Semantha E. Scarborough did not travel in person to the New Orleans Land Office, but rather she made affidavit before Union Parish Clerk of Court James M. Smith on 23 November 1883.
- Semantha E. Scarborough cancelled her Homestead Application on 24 September 1894. Between 1884 and 1894, she paid taxes on her improvements on public land.

**25 Jan 1884** The widow and heirs of **Noah Scarborough**, deceased, sold 40 acres of his land to **William Arnett Albritton** for \$85. The document was worded:

***Mrs. Samanthly Scarborough** widow of **Noah Scarborough** deceased, **Mrs. Sarah E. Ward** widow of **John T. Ward** deceased, **Mrs. Susan Malissa Scarborough** wife of **George N. Scarborough** herein aided authorized & assisted by my said husband, **Mrs. Nancy L. Roan** herein aided authorized & assisted by my husband **Marion Roan**, **Mathew A. Scarborough**, **Mrs. Samantha E. Scarborough** a femme Sole, **Mrs. Emma Theodosia Miller** herein aided authorized & assisted by my husband **William N. Miller** all residents of Union Parish La and **Mrs. Mary Ann Moore** herein aided authorized & assisted by her husband — **Moore** residents of Freestone County Texas, also **Mrs. Francis R. Flowers** herein aided authorized & assisted by her husband **James J. Flowers** also residents of Union Parish La we the aforementioned parties being the Sole heirs of the Estate of **Noah Scarborough Decd.** (I the said **Mrs. Samantha Scarborough** being the widow in Community of **Noah Scarborough Decd**)...*

Witnesses: **G. W. Boatright, W. P. Boatright**

Reference: Union Parish LA Deed Book U, pp. 246–247. The land they sold was described as:

NW¼ of SE¼ of Section 18, Township 21 North, Range 2 East

Comment: William A. Albritton was the nephew of Samantha Fowler Scarborough and the first cousin to Noah and Samantha's children. He was the son of George Washington Albritton and Sarah Ann Fowler; Sarah Fowler Albritton was Samantha's sister.

**25 Feb 1891** **John Jasper Flowers** and his wife **Frances R. Flowers** sold 40 acres adjoining the plantation of **Noah Scarborough** to **Samantha Scarborough** for \$11.70.

Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Record Z, p. 291. Samantha bought the  
NE¼ of SE¼ of Section 19, Township 21 North, Range 2 East.

Comments: Frances R. Flowers was Samantha's daughter, Frances Rhoyan Scarborough Flowers, and the exact purpose of this transaction is unknown.

**9 Oct 1897** **F. M. Roan** made restitution to his wife **Mrs. Nancy L. Ward**, who he married on 23 December 1882. Roan stated that

*...his said wife, Mrs. Nancy L. Roan had & owned in her own right at the time of their marriage property consisting of notes, accounts, money and personal property to the amount of Two Hundred and Sixty one Dollars, to wit: One Sewing machine worth Thirty Dollars, Three head of Cows worth Forty Dollars, Two bed steads worth Fifteen Dollars, one note on Noah Scarborough, cash collected on same, Fifty Dollars, One note on Jas. Dean, cash collected on same Seventeen Dollars, Two feather beds worth Forty Dollars, Two mattresses worth Five Dollars, Four chairs worth Two Dollars, one clock worth Six & 50/100 Dollars, Bed clothing worth Thirty Dollars, one lamp, lot dishes and one mirror worth Ten Dollars, account on Wm. Roan collected in cash on same One Dollar, account on Arnet Albritton collect in cash on same, One Dollar, One side saddle worth Ten Dollars, one wash pot worth Three & 50/100 Dollars making in the aggregate, the sum above expressed of Two Hundred and Sixty one Dollars. That he has used, disposed of and consumed for his own individual use and benefit all of the above described property and money and for said use and consumption of same, all of which he Declares and acknowledges was his wife's own, individual separate and paraphernal property, he is indebted unto his said wife in the sum of Two Hundred and Sixty One Dollars...*

In restitution, Roan gave to his wife a sorrel horse named "Charlie" (\$40), 20 bushels corn "in crib on place I am now living on" (\$8), 2500 pounds seed cotton, "ten hundred pounds in a house on the place I am now living on and Fifteen hundred pounds in a house on the Jameson place" (\$50), one buggy and harness (\$25), one spotted cow (\$10), household and kitchen furniture (\$50).

Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Record 4, pp. 615-616.

**27 Apr 1899** **Nancy L. Scarborough Roan** wife of **F. Marion Roan** sells to **John F. Albritton** her one-eighth interest in 360 acres "she inherited from her father's estate Noah Scarborough Dec'd. and all interest she may inherit from her mother Mrs. Samantha Scarborough at her said mother's death..." The consideration for the sale was \$45 cash.

Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Record 5, pp. 621-622. Nancy sold the following property: SW¼ of SW¼ of Section 17, S½ of SE¼ of Section 18, NE¼ and SE¼ of NW¼ Section 19, and NW ¼ of NW ¼ of Section 20, Township 21 North, Range 2 East.

Comment: It is not known why Nancy sold her portion to her cousin before her mother and siblings sold their portions in 1901.

**1900** **Samantha Fowler Scarborough** lived near Marion with her daughter **Emma Theodosia Scarborough Miller** and Emma's husband, **William N. Miller**.

**18 July 1901** **Samantha Fowler Scarborough**, her children, and her grandchildren sold the remainder of Noah Scarborough's old plantation to **John Fowler Albritton** for \$765; this property had been the Scarborough homeplace for fifty years. The deed was signed by all of Noah's and Samantha's children except for Nancy L. Scarborough Roan, who had sold her share of her parents' estate to John F. Albritton earlier, and Mary Ann Moore, who was already dead. Mary's children, **David W.** and **George W. Solomon** and **Louella Solomon Gilpin** of Freestone County, Texas signed for their mother's share.

Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Record 9, pp. 248-250. They sold the remaining 360 acres of Noah's original plantation, the same property described in the 1899 record above. No mention is made of the 40 acres Samantha obtained in 1891 from John and Frances Flowers.

Comment: John Fowler Albritton was the nephew of Samantha Scarborough and the first cousin to Noah and Samantha's children. He was the son of George Washington Albritton and Sarah Ann Fowler; Sarah Fowler Albritton was Samantha's sister.

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## Scarborough Family Tragedies and Significant Events

Occasional tragedies that result in profound heartache occasionally befall most families in the normal course of life. It appears that some of Noah and Samantha Scarborough's descendants suffered more than their usual share of such occurrences. This section describes some of these events.



### The Bushwhacking of James Malone at Jack Ward's Farm 1878

In the 1850s, the families of James Franklin Malone and Peyton Roan settled near the farm of Noah and Samantha's daughter and son-in-law, Betsy and John Thomas Ward, along the Port Union Road, now known as the Wards Chapel Road, between six and seven miles east of Farmerville. In the early 1870s, the Meeks family settled close by, with John Sidney Meeks and his brother, Charles Lucas Meeks, the same age as Malone and Roan's sons, Wilburn Hezekiah Malone and Francis Marion Roan, all young men in their twenties [1].

At dusk on Saturday evening, 9 February 1878, James F. Malone rode home from Farmerville along the Port Union Road. About three-quarters of a mile from his home, he passed the place of his neighbors, Betsy and Jack Ward. When he was about three hundred yards from the Wards' house, someone waylaid and assassinated Malone, shooting him with a pistol. Other than the murderer, no one witnessed the crime, and Malone's wife later said, "*he was shot we found him dead.*" Coroner W. S. Agerton held an inquest on Monday morning, and the jury determined that an unknown person killed Malone with a pistol shot.

After the Coroner's Jury returned their verdict, Hez Malone identified Francis Marion Roan as the murderer, and officials arrested him. A grand jury indicted Roan for Malone's murder, and his trial began in late February. Roan hired young Farmerville attorney George Allen Killgore, Jr. to defend him, while District Attorney Allen Barksdale had Farmerville attorneys William R. Rutland and James A. Ramsey assisting him with the prosecution. Judge William R. Roberts attentively listened to over thirty witnesses who testified over a nine-day period, both against and in support of Roan [2]. At the close of the lengthy arguments, Judge Roberts ordered Roan held until the April session of the court and had an arrest warrant issued for Samuel Spigener, a maternal uncle of the defendant, as an accessory to the murder. There is no record of any further charges filed against Spigener, and at Roan's trial held in Farmerville on April 12<sup>th</sup>, the jury found him not guilty [3].

On April 4<sup>th</sup>, a few days before Roan's murder trial, perhaps due to Hez Malone's claims that Roan killed his father, an altercation occurred in which Malone charged that David Nolan, Jr. did "*willfully and maliciously assault and beat*" him. Malone charged his neighbors, John T. Ward and the Meeks brothers, with "*aiding, assisting and abetting*" Nolan with the assault. Jack Ward at that time served as the local constable, and John M. Lee, Sr. and John M. Lee, Jr., former sheriff and deputy sheriff, respectively, served as Ward's securities on his bond. A jury found Nolan guilty of assault, leading Judge Roberts to sentence him to a \$15 fine. However, the District Attorney dropped charges against John S. Meeks, and a jury found Charles Meeks and John T. Ward not guilty [4]. The surviving records give little indication of the motivation for James F. Malone's murder or the beating of his son.

The man initially charged with James F. Malone's murder, Francis Marion Roan (21 Jan 1858–13 Feb 1928), was the son of Peyton Roan (c1825–1873/1878) and Leander Isabella Spigener [Lena] (c1837–after 1900). On 21

December 1882, he married Nancy and Samantha's widowed daughter, Nancy L. Scarborough Ward (17 Oct 1846–13 Aug 1939) [5]. Nancy had first married William Henry Harrison Ward, the younger brother of Betsy's husband, John Thomas Ward.

James F. Malone's assassination remains unsolved, and there is no known evidence of any future conflict between the Malone family and either the Roans, Wards, or their relatives.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

## **The Matthew Addison Scarborough Family Tragedies**

### 1874–1931

Noah and Samantha Scarborough had eight daughters and one son, Matthew Addison Scarborough (1850–1931). In 1873, Matt married Clarendia Jane Ham (1854–1902), his step-niece, the daughter of Matt's brother-in-law, Hillory Herbert Ham [Sr]. Matt and Clarendia Scarborough settled on a farm along the Wards Chapel Road near his parents, and between 1874 and 1895, they had twelve children [1].

Tragically, Matt and Clarendia's Scarborough's family suffered greatly from diseases that cut short the lives of their children. Six of them died from various childhood diseases as infants or toddlers, and most of their children who survived early childhood struggled with health problems, primarily from consumption, as the disease tuberculosis was then known. Even in an era when infant and childhood mortality rates remained high, most of Matt and Clarendia's siblings had large, relatively healthy families, while they had to repeatedly bury theirs in the cemetery beside the Liberty Hill Primitive Baptist Church [2].

By the spring of 1902, the tuberculosis that had plagued Clarendia Ham Scarborough for years had left her nearly bedridden. Her family moved her bed either onto or just inside the front porch so that Clarendia could see her daughters in the yard out front. Matthew and Clarendia had only one son to survive infancy, and thus their daughters had to help with the farm work.

Swarms of biting gnats descended on eastern Union Parish every spring, tormenting the farmers' livestock. The bites of the gnats could kill cattle, and so during the worst of the swarms, farmers would build fires and fan the smoke towards their most prized cattle to drive the gnats away.

On 1 April 1902, Clarendia lay in her bed watching as her twenty-year-old daughter, Mattie Jane, held the bottom of her long dress over a small fire to catch smoke that she then fanned towards their milk cows to drive away the gnats. She stood too close to the flames, and her undergarments caught fire, causing Mattie to panic. In the commotion, Clarendia jumped from her bed and rushed to her daughter in the yard, attempting to extinguish the flames. Despite Clarendia efforts, the accident caused severe burns to Mattie Jane, leaving her in critical condition. She suffered for twenty-four hours, succumbing to her injuries the next day [3].

Clarendia Ham Scarborough's desperate attempt to help extinguish the flames that engulfed her daughter led to serious burns on her hands. She suffered from her burns and the increasing effects of tuberculosis until her death three months later, on 23 July 1902 [4].

Matthew and his surviving children continued to work their farm on the Ward's Chapel Road about seven miles east of Farmerville for the next two decades. Matt's daughter Linnie married in 1905, and she and her husband soon had a family of small children. Their farm adjoined those of their relatives, with Matt's sisters, nieces, and nephews working many of the adjoining and nearby farms. For a while, it seemed that the calamities suffered upon this family over the years had abated.

But towards the latter 1910s, Matt's daughters, Ethel and Lillian, began to experience symptoms of tuberculosis just like their mother. Hoping to save his daughters, Matt Scarborough followed their doctors' advice and decided to leave the humid north Louisiana climate behind and move west to New Mexico. He sent Ethel and Lillian ahead by train to the Catholic Sanatorium in El Paso, Texas. In March 1921, Matt loaded his family's belongings, cattle, and yellow pine lumber from Union Parish on railroad cars and left their relatives and church for the move westward. Instead of remaining in El Paso, Matt and his two other children, Elma and Sim (known as "*Bud*" to his family), went

to Loving, a village about twelve miles southeast of Carlsbad, New Mexico. Ethel and Lillian followed them to the St. Mary's Sanatorium in Carlsbad, where they remained until Christmas Day, 1921 of that year.

Meanwhile, Matt Scarborough's land at Loving lay near the Pecos River, and Italian immigrants had built aqueducts for irrigation that remain today. Matt and Sim began raising cotton, and although they seemed to like their new home, the drier climate did not help Ethel and Lillian. Their condition continued to deteriorate as the insidious disease progressed. Lillian died on 25 November 1922, just one year after their arrival in New Mexico. Her brother-in-law mailed Lillian's obituary published in a local paper back to family and friends in Louisiana:

*Death and Burial of Miss Lillian Scarborough*

*Miss Lillian Scarborough died at her home on the Wesley farm east of Loving, last Saturday, November 25<sup>th</sup> at 3:30 o'clock and was laid to rest in the City Cemetery on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Services were conducted at the home by Rev. Z. T. Moon, and at the graveside Rev. Douglas of this city officiated with the committal service. A large number of sympathizing friends from Loving and vicinity attended the funeral.*

*The deceased was in her thirty-third year and the death was from Tuberculosis. She and her sister came to Carlsbad about two years ago from near Farmerville, Louisiana and were later followed by the father and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cole, brother-in-law and sister. She was a patient at sister's hospital until December 24<sup>th</sup> of last year when she went to her father's home.*

*While in the hospital, she made many friends among our people, by her many noble traits of character, and is since mourned by all who knew her both in the Loving section and in this city.*

*NOTE: The above clipping was mailed to us by Mr. A. B. Cole of Loving, New Mexico.*

Ethel died two years after Lillian, on 3 February 1925. Her niece sent her obituary back to her hometown of Farmerville:

*Miss Ethel Scarborough died at her home near Loving, New Mexico, February 3, at 4 P.M., from that dreaded disease, Tuberculosis. She was the oldest living daughter of Mr. M. A. Scarborough, being thirty nine years of age. She leaves to mourn her loss an aged father, a brother, Sim Scarborough, and two sisters, Miss Elma Scarborough and Mrs. A. B. Cole, who were all with her at the time of her death.*

*Miss Scarborough's former home was eight miles east of Farmerville, La. In March, 1921, Ethel and her younger sister, Lillian, who has gone on before, left Farmerville for El Paso, Texas. They did not stay there long, but went on to Carlsbad, New Mexico, where they remained in the St. Francis Hospital until December 25, 1921. They then joined their family on their farm near Loving. All kinds of medical aid was given her, while her devoted sister stood continually over her bedside. Nothing did any good. Gradually she became weaker, suffering patiently until God called her home. She was not a member of any church, but a faithful believer in the Primitive doctrine.*

*The funeral services were held February 4<sup>th</sup>, at the Carlsbad cemetery. There were many friends, both from Carlsbad and Loving, present. Bro. Coxie, the pastor of the Carlsbad Baptist church, had charge of the service.*

*Dear one thou hast left us,  
And our loss we deeply feel.  
But 'tis God that hath bereft us  
He can all our sorrows heal.  
Yet again we hope to meet thee  
When the day of life is fled  
And in Heaven with joy greet thee,  
Where no farewell tears are shed.*

*A Niece.*

Their deaths left only Matt, Sim, and Elma, together with his married daughter, Linnie Scarborough Cole, and her family. He sold his farm and bought a smaller plot on the Pecos River inside the Carlsbad city limits. He had a smaller house built, located in the most prominent Carlsbad neighborhood, La Huerta. Matt Scarborough died in March 1931 at the age of eighty-one, and just nine months later, Linnie's husband, Ambrose B. Cole, died at only forty-seven years of age. Sim and Elma Scarborough lived in their house in Carlsbad until their deaths [5].





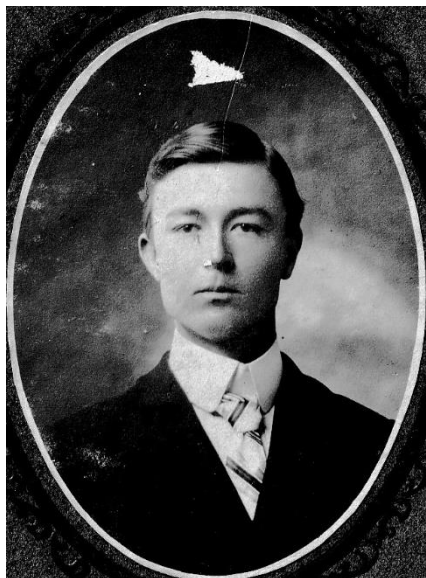


**MATTHEW A. SCARBOROUGH FAMILY, 1902**

SEATED (L TO R): CLARENDA JANE HAM, ELMA, MATTHEW A. SCARBOROUGH.  
STANDING (L TO R): LINNIE, ETHEL, SIMEON, LILLIAN SCARBOROUGH.



(L TO R): SIMEON, ELMA, ETHEL, & LILLIAN SCARBOROUGH



**SIMEON C.  
SCARBOROUGH**  
(1880 – 1953)



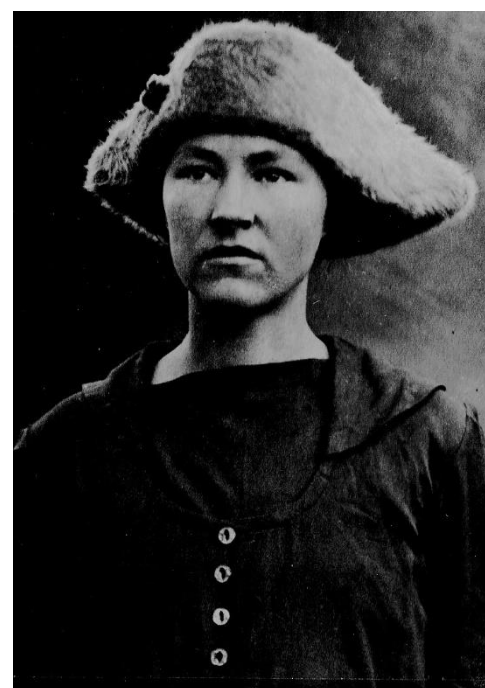
**SAMANTHA ETHEL  
SCARBOROUGH**  
(1885 – 1925)



**LILLIAN  
SCARBOROUGH**  
(1889 – 1922)



**ELMA CLARA  
SCARBOROUGH**  
(1895 – 1964)





## The Heartbreaking Life of Samantha Elvyann Scarborough Ham

The aftermath of the Civil War had a drastic effect on Noah and Samantha Scarborough's third daughter, Samantha Elvyann Scarborough Ham, and her children. Elvyann married on 15 November 1860 to Hillory Herbert Ham, the son of William Ham and Clarendia Seale. Elvyann had a family connection to her husband, for in 1854, his first cousin, John Thomas Ward, had married Elvyann's oldest sister, Betsy Scarborough Ward. Hillory Ham's first wife had died in May 1860, leaving Ham a widower with three young children. Thus, with her marriage at the age eighteen, Elvyann became a wife and stepmother to three children under ten years of age [1].

After their marriage, Elvyann settled with her new husband and stepchildren on Hillory's farm of about 1000 acres about one mile east of Farmerville. Between 1861 and 1874, she and Hillory had a total of nine children, eight of whom survived to adulthood. Her older stepdaughter, Clarendia Jane (Janie) Ham, was six when Elvyann and Hillory married. A dozen years later, on 16 June 1873, Janie Ham married Matthew Addison Scarborough, Elvyann's only brother. Thus, her stepdaughter became her sister-in-law [2].

All available evidence indicates that before the War, Hillory H. Ham conducted himself as a well-respected and outstanding member of society. When hostilities began in 1861, Hillory H. Ham used his family's money to raise and outfit a company of men for the Confederate service. The men styled themselves the "*Stars of Equality*," elected Ham as their captain on October 13<sup>th</sup>, and they soon left Union Parish headed to Camp Moore in southeastern Louisiana, now in Tangipahoa Parish. The unit entered the service of the State of Louisiana on November 13<sup>th</sup> and formally became Co. E, 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry, Confederate States Army on December 11<sup>th</sup>.

On 9 January 1862, after a month of training at Camp Moore, Hillory H. Ham resigned his commission as captain and returned home to Farmerville. He took this action shortly before his regiment received orders to travel by rail to north Louisiana to face Federal Gen. U. S. Grant's army in what would result in the Battle of Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh) on April 6–7, 1862. The 19<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Regiment actively participated in the bloody action at Shiloh, where it lost one-fifth of its total strength.

Hillory H. Ham supposedly resigned and returned home due to the advanced age of his father, William Ham, and physical disability of his younger brother, Reuben J. Ham. During the remainder of the War, Ham oversaw the cultivation of large crops of corn to feed the Confederate Army and provided them with meat from his livestock as well as other supplies. He also served under Henry Regenburg, Commander of the Confederate Post of Farmerville, to collect conscripts, and he used his large pack of hounds to track down jayhawkers who congregated in the piney hills of southeastern Union, Jackson, and Claiborne Parishes. A collection of Confederate deserters, criminals, and runaway slaves from the large plantations in east Louisiana, these jayhawkers created chaos in the region during the War [3].

In the aftermath of the War, Hillory H. Ham never made the adjustment from his antebellum use of slave labor to work his lands to the postwar system of using farming contracts for former slaves, now classified as "*freedmen*." His younger brother died in 1867, followed by the death of their father in 1868.

These significant life events proved a watershed for Hillory H. Ham. He became an alcoholic, slowly lost his huge plantation, and became physically abusive towards his wife. In 1874, Hillory abandoned Elvyann and their children, and she stated that

*...without the unrewarded assistance of her friends that her said children would suffer for the absolute necessities of life and would be paupers upon the charity of the world.*

Elvyann divided up her eight children, and all went to live among her parents, sisters, and brother nearby.

On 29 February 1876, Elvyann took an exceedingly rare step for a woman in her era: she hired Farmerville attorney William K. Rutland, famous for his actions during the Colfax, Louisiana riots of 1873, and filed for divorce from her husband. Rutland filed Elvyann's divorce petition before Union Parish Court Judge Thomas C. Lewis. In it, she outlines a heartbreakingly sad story of physical abuse and cruelty that she suffered at Hillory's hands:

*To the Honorable the Judge of the Parish Court in and for the parish of Union State of Louisiana.*

*The petition of Samantha E. Scarborough a resident of your said parish with respect shows that she intermarried with Hilory [sic] H. Ham who is also a resident of your said parish about 15<sup>th</sup> of November AD 1860 in this parish of Union. She avers that the said marriage has been both disagreeable and unfortunate and that the conduct of the defendant her said husband towards her has been unkind and cruel and totally repugnant to the marriage covenant and has permanently destroyed the happiness of your petitioner. It is avered [sic] that he has repeatedly been guilty of outrages towards her person by beating, and whipping her, that he has violently choked her until the blood would freely flow from her nose, that that he has assaulted her with a pistol and beat her with a stick and with his fist, and has often used abusive and insulting language to her, such as was calculated and intended to bring shame and reproach on her good name in the community in which they lived and among her best friends, and that all of this has been done without any good cause.*

*She avers that she has even been a dutiful and a prudent wife and careful and mindful of his interests and wishes but that notwithstanding all this he has abandoned her and for more than two years has failed to contribute to the support of your petitioner, his wife, and her large family of helpless children the issue of her marriage with the defendant and that she by her own exertion and with the assistance of her own relatives have to bear the burden of feeding and clothing and educating the same.*

*She avers that without the unrewarded assistance of her friends that her said children would suffer for the absolute necessities of life and would be paupers upon the charity of the world.*

*She avers that her said husband has indulged in many excesses, and in habitual intemperance and has involved the community and made it insolvent.*

*Wherefore she prays that she be authorized to prosecute this suit and stand in judgment herein and that her said husband Hilory [sic] H. Ham be duly cited to answer hereto and that after a trial had hereon that she have judgment in her favor dissolving the bonds of Matrimony heretofore existing between her and her said husband and for general relief and costs.*

*W. R. Rutland, Atty for petitioner*

Upon receipt of Samantha's petition, Union Parish Clerk of Court W. W. Heard issued a summons to Hillory Ham, ordering him to appear in court to answer within ten days of receipt of the summons. Union Parish Sheriff M. L. McFarland returned the writ with this report:

*Recd. in office on the 29<sup>th</sup> day of Feby. A.D. 1876 and on the same day and date I made service by delivering a certified copy of the within citation together with a certified copy of petition to Hillory H. Ham in person at his domicile in this Parish about four miles from office.*

*service & mileage 2.80*

Hillory ignored his wife's petition and the summons, so Union Parish Court Judge Thomas C. Lewis issued his judgment two weeks later:

*In this case by reason of the law and the evidence adduced on the trial hereon being in favor of the Plaintiff and against the defendant, the judgment by default not having been set aside after two judicial days, it is ordered adjudged and decreed that the said Plaintiff Samantha E. Scarborough wife be authorized to prosecute this suit and stand in judgment and that she have judgment against the Defendant Hilory [sic] H. Ham dissolving the bonds of Matrimony heretofore existing between them and that defendant pay the costs of this Suit.*

*Thos. C. Lewis*

*Thus done read and signed in open court on this 18<sup>th</sup> day of March 1876.*

*Parish Judge*

With her divorce official, Elvyann Scarborough Ham continued to raise her children to the best of her ability, and for the next six years, they remained scattered among her parents and siblings [4].

Exactly one month after the judge granted their divorce, Hillory H. Ham hired Farmerville attorney G. H. Ellis to petition the court for custody of his eldest son by Samantha, Matthew Addison Ham, then aged fourteen years of age. Ellis filed Ham's petition on April 18<sup>th</sup>:

*To the Honl. the Parish Judge of Union Parish Louisiana.*

*The petition of Hillory H. Ham a resident of Union Parish La. with respect represents unto your Honl. Court that a judgment "a vinculo matromoni" has been rendered by your Honor in a suit where petitioners wife was plaintiff and*

*petitioner was defendant petitioner represents that there are several minor children the lawful issue of petitioner and his said wife, that all of said children except Mathew A. Ham are living with their mother, that she wishes to keep the said minors and petition wishes to keep the said Mathew A. that said arrangement is perfectly agreeable to all parties – petitioner represents that said minor Mathew A. has no property, but a tutor should be appointed to supt. his education and take charge of and controle [sic] him, and that petitioner is the natural tutor and entitled to said tutorship.*

*Where fore petitioner prays that he be allowed to qualify as Natural Tutor and that letters of tutorship issue, and that Crawford Ham be appointed Under tutor...*

On the day his attorney filed his petition, Hillory H. Ham appeared in court and signed his oath as natural tutor to his son Matthew [5].

The timing of Hillory's petition seems suspicious, coming just one month after the court granted Samantha's request for a divorce. One wonders if he used this custody claim of his son to further punish Samantha, or if he truly wanted and intended to care for his son. At this late date, so long after these events occurred, we can only speculate. However, one potentially telling piece of evidence is that in 1880, Hillory lived with his eldest son, Crawford Ham. Matthew, of whom Hillory pledged to the Union Parish District Court to *"take charge of and controle,"* lived with his first cousin, James Addison Ward, the son of Samantha's sister, Betty Scarborough Ward. It appears that Hillory's alcoholism prevented him from effectively caring for his son after all [6].

There is evidence during this period of other violent behavior by Elvyann's husband and her stepchildren. In 1875, before she filed for divorce, the Union Parish District Court convicted Hillory H. Ham of assault and battery. The details of the situation are not known, but in July 1875, the Louisiana Governor issued him a pardon for this conviction [7]. Elvyann Scarborough Ham's stepson, Hillory Crawford Ham, exhibited violent behavior as a young man that resulted in legal problems throughout much of his life. In the early 1900s, *"bad blood is said to have existed between"* Hillory Crawford Ham and his son-in-law, Will Crawford, resulting from an incident in which Ham intervened when Crawford beat his wife, Ham's daughter. Something reignited their quarrel on 25 January 1910, and Crawford shot and killed Crawford Ham [8]. In 1913, the son of Elvyann's stepdaughter and Hillory H. Ham's grandson, Oscar C. Roye, shot and killed Farmerville butcher Frederick E. Mayo in a trivial dispute [9].

Samantha Elvyann Scarborough Ham's divorce undoubtedly brought great shame upon her and her family. Elvyann's parents and many of her siblings were members of the Liberty Hill Primitive Baptist Church, and she herself probably belonged to the church. Primitive Baptists viewed divorce as unacceptable, and, following their beliefs, she did not remarry.

After six years of having her children divided among her parents and siblings, in 1880 Elvyann Scarborough Ham began the process of obtaining title to a 40-acre tract of vacant government land that adjoined her parents' farm near Bayou d'Loutre. In the latter portion of that year, she had a *"dwelling house...a common log house"* built upon the tract, and in January 1881, she and her children moved onto the property. In 1883, she valued the house at \$50 and her sons had *"some two or three acres cleared and cultivated."* On 23 November 1883, as a *"femme sole"* and under her legal name of *"Samantha E. Scarborough,"* she filed a homestead application for the land, paying the fee of \$6.00 in cash before Union Parish Clerk of Court James M. Smith.

Elvyann and her children lived on her new farm for thirteen years. In 1884 and 1885, she paid taxes on animals valued at \$20 and on \$30 worth of other property, while in 1886, she paid taxes for her *"improvement on public land"* (her farm) valued at \$50 and animals valued at \$73. In 1889, she still had three acres cleared and in cultivation valued at \$40, and she owned livestock valued at \$65, including one mare, seven cattle, and ten hogs. In 1890, her livestock

was valued at only \$45, including one horse and four cattle, while in 1891, her livestock was worth only \$40. By 1892, she had cleared and put into cultivation eight acres, with the land valued at \$20, but that year she did not pay taxes on any livestock. In 1893 and 1894, she paid taxes on her eight acres valued at \$20 and livestock valued at \$10.

On 24 September 1894, Elvyann Scarborough Ham unexpected cancelled her homestead application without any explanation. Even though she had cancelled it, she still paid 1895 taxes on eight acres valued at \$20. In 1897, she paid taxes on 48 acres valued at \$50 and animals valued at \$10. There is no record of her owning any property after 1894, and it seems more likely that in 1895 and 1897, she merely paid the taxes on land owned by one of her sons [10].

After cancelling her homestead application, Elvyann Scarborough Ham ceased to maintain her own household and spent the rest of her life living with her children [11]. She outlived many of them, with her daughter, Bettie, dying between 1880 and 1900, Anna in 1900, Alice in 1910, and John Hubbard Ham in 1913. She appears to have spent her final years living with her two surviving children. Matthew Addison (Dick) Ham and Rosa Ham McLemore.

Samantha Elvyann Scarborough Ham died of influenza on Thursday, 6 April 1922 [12]. Farmerville's "*The Gazette*" printed this notice of her death:

*Mrs. Samantha E. Ham, widow of the late Hillory H. Ham, died on last Thursday, the 6<sup>th</sup>. inst., at the home of her son, Mr. Dick Ham about six miles east of Farmerville.*

*The deceased was 79 years of age at the time of her death. Interment took place in the Taylor cemetery, funeral services being conducted by Rev. Smith.*

Elder Woody King Smith then served as the pastor of the Liberty Hill Primitive Baptist Church, and this gives strong indication that Elvyann herself belonged to the Liberty Hill Church. Her family undoubtedly buried her near the graves of her parents, but none of them had a tombstone until descendants erected one in 2006 [13]

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## Anna Ham Boatright's Orphans

Noah and Samantha Scarborough's third daughter, Samantha Elvyann Scarborough, married Hillory Herbert Ham in 1860. Their fourth child, Mary T. Anna Ham, was born in 1867. Due to the dissolution of her parents' marriage, Anna had a difficult childhood. Only a little girl of seven years when her parents separated in 1874, Anna spent most of the next decade living with her mother's relatives. In 1880, she lived with her grandparents, Noah and Samantha Scarborough, while her mother lived nearby with Anna's aunt [1].

In January 1881, Anna's mother had a log house built on vacant land that adjoined the 400-acre farm of Noah and Samantha Scarborough, and Anna and her younger siblings moved there with their mother [2]. By early 1884, Anna Ham had reached the age of sixteen, and on April 7<sup>th</sup> of that year, she married William Pinkney Boatright (10 Nov 1857–8 Feb 1901). Baptist minister Hillory H. Ward performed the ceremony [3]. Will Boatright's father had died while serving in the Confederate Army, leaving Will's mother with a household of children to raise and support. As a result, Will Boatright also grew up in near poverty, as his mother barely managed to raise enough cotton to pay the taxes on her farm and provide the basic necessities of life for her children.

Anna and Will Boatright began their married life in a difficult era for Southern farmers, a period plagued with extremely low farm prices that contributed to severe economic hardships. Like many farmers during the immediate post-Reconstruction period, the hard times forced Will and Anna to enter into the vicious cycle of sharecropping for the first seven years of their marriage. In 1884 and 1885, they only owned \$40 worth of animals, and in 1886, Will paid the taxes on the 160 acre-farm that he rented. In 1888, he only paid property taxes on animals valued at \$15, but in 1889, he owned a mule, two cattle, and five hogs valued at \$55. In 1888–1889, Will and Anna settled on a vacant track of land and made improvements worth \$25, the first step towards filing an application to homestead the land. However, by the next year, they had moved away did not pursue their application [4].

On 29 July 1891, Will Boatright purchased a 120-acre tract of land further east of the Albritton/Scarborough farms. His new property was located near the modern Crossroads community, on the north side of Highway 2 near its intersection with Highway 143 and along Phillips Ferry Road. He paid \$350 for the tract, payable in annual installments between 1892 and 1894 [5]. Will and Anna settled their family on the land and appear to have worked hard to make his new farm a success, given the increasing value of their livestock holdings over the next few years. The tax assessor valued the Boatrights' livestock and personal property as follows between 1892 and 1896 [6]:

**1892** – livestock valued @ \$15

**1893** – livestock valued @ \$84  
– other property valued @ \$2

**1894** – livestock valued @ \$75, including one mare, one colt, three cattle, and ten hogs  
– one gun valued @ \$3

**1895** – livestock valued @ \$75, including 1 horse, 1 mare, 6 cattle, 5 hogs  
– one gun valued @ \$5

**1896** – livestock valued @ \$40, including 1 mare, 3 cattle, 5 hogs  
– one gun  
– bonds, etc. valued @ \$70  
– other property valued @ \$5

The financial difficulties of the early 1890s caused many Union Parish residents to delay payments of their annual tax assessments. On 12 May 1894, Union Parish Sheriff and Tax Collector E. Lawrence Daniel advertised a large

delinquent tax sale for those who had failed to pay their 1892 and 1893 taxes. He scheduled the sale for Saturday, June 16<sup>th</sup>. Will Boatright had failed to pay his 1893 taxes of \$7.73 on his 120-acre farm, and so Sheriff Daniel included that property among that scheduled for auction. Like many of those listed, following Daniel's advertisement, Boatright paid his tax bill to the parish prior to the sale, and he thus retained ownership of the land [7].

In its Act of 3 June 1856, the U.S. Congress designated certain vacant public lands along a planned east/west railroad route as belonging to the Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Pacific Railroad Company. On 11 March 1857, the Louisiana General Assembly ratified Congress' act but required the railroad company to lay a certain amount of tract before they could be awarded a final patent to the land. The Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Pacific Railroad failed to lay the specific amount of the railroad line, and so on 19 February 1879, the General Assembly declared that the railroad company had forfeited their right to the property. Several large tracts of land in Union Parish were included in that awarded to the railroad line in 1856, with most of it located in eastern Union Parish between Bayou d'Loutre and the Ouachita River near Sterlington [8].

After the Louisiana Legislature's 1879 action, public officials returned the lands reserved for the railroad company to the public domain, making them subject to settlement. In the 1880s or early 1890s, Robert Howard settled on a 160-acre tract of land in eastern Union Parish that lay about two miles southeast of the land that Will Boatright bought in 1891. Howard made a few improvements to the property, and in 1893, Boatright purchased Howard's improvements, giving Boatright the legal right to file a homestead application to obtain the land from the government. Boatright stated that in 1894, he made the following additional improvements to the land that *"have enhanced the value"* of the property:

- \$180: *"That he cleared eighteen acres of land and fenced same"*
- \$40: *"fenced in a pasture 4000 rails"*
- \$100: *"Built One Dwelling house"*
- \$50: *"Built one Kitchen"*

Settlers across north Louisiana flocked to the railroad lands they believed had opened for settlement following the 1879 Act of the Louisiana Legislature, including many vacant tracts in eastern Union Parish. The Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Pacific Railroad Company objected and soon filed legal challenges against these settlers, claiming they were trespassing on the company's lands. On 3 April 1895, the company filed suit in the Union Parish District Court against Will Boatright, claiming that they were the legal owners of the land, and Boatright was a trespasser. Their attorney declared to the Court that Boatright had cultivated the land for the past two years and continued to cultivate it, ignoring their demands for him to leave. They claimed that he had cut timber valued at \$50, and that his use and occupancy of the land was worth \$75 per year. They sued him for a total of \$125.

The Farmerville legal firm of James D. Everett & Charles B. Roberts represent most settlers in their legal battle with the railroad company, including the handling of the suit against Will Boatright. In their response to the railroad company's lawsuit, Everett & Roberts stated to the Court that Boatright had had placed improvements on the land *"in good faith,"* for following the Louisiana Legislature's 1879 act, the land again became part of the public domain, and thus making it subject to settlement. Boatright denied having destroyed any timber on the land *"except to make improvements on the place,"* and that,

*...as he is a possessor in good faith he is not entitled to pay nor is he due for any rents and he is entitled to reimbursements for his improvements.*



Everett & Roberts requested that the District Court reject the demand of the railroad company and decree that they are not the owner of the property. However, in case the Court found that they did own the land, they requested that Boatright recover the sum of \$370 plus interest for the value of his improvements made to the property [9].

In August 1896, the District Court subpoenaed witnesses in anticipation of hearing arguments in Boatright's case, presumably at their court session held that month. The District Court's final verdict in the case is missing from the file, but that fall, the Court heard numerous similar lawsuits filed by the railroad company against Union Parish settlers who had made settlements on lands in eastern Union Parish as Boatright had. Between August 12–18, the District Court heard arguments in five lawsuits and at their October session, they decided on at least an additional fifteen lawsuits filed by the V. S. & P. Railroad against settlers who had made improvements on public lands following the 1879 Act of the Louisiana Legislature. Although the Court dismissed two of the suits, in all others, they decided in favor of the V. S. & P. Railroad Company and awarded rent due to the company from the settlers. It appears that the District Court made a similar judgement in the case against Boatright, and they probably denied his request for reimbursement for his improvements [10].

Back in 1894 when he bought the improvements that Robert Howard had made on the railroad land, Will and Anna had settled their family there, and so they no longer lived on the 120-acre farm that they purchased in 1891. On 13 November 1895, Will sold the tract to S. J. Wall in return for Wall assuming the \$350 in notes that Boatright owed for his purchase of the tract three years earlier [11]. Thus, in late 1896 when the District Court decided in favor of the V. S. & P. Railroad in their suit against Will Boatright, he and his family no longer had any land on which to live.

As the legal drama between Will Boatright and the V. S. & P. Railroad Company played out in the Union Parish Courthouse in 1896, what resulted in the worst natural disaster ever visited upon Union Parish, Louisiana slowly began to form across the north Louisiana hill country: the drought of 1896–1897.

It began in the late spring of 1896, just as the corn, cotton, and other crops sprouted and began growing. Typical spring showers continued through mid-May, giving the crops a good start for the season, but then the skies cleared, and the rain ceased. In addition to the hot sun, a continual drying wind began to blow, so by June 10<sup>th</sup>, the Farmerville newspaper wrote that *"corn is twisting up from the effects of the sun's parching rays."* By July 8<sup>th</sup>, it had become clear that the drought had destroyed the corn crop, and to feed stock through the next winter, as soon as the rains returned, farmers needed to immediately plant substitute crops such as millet or potatoes, on which the animals could graze that fall, and oats, on which livestock could graze in the early spring.

Unfortunately, the rains never came. The sun continued to beat down mercilessly, accompanied by parching east winds that dried up the soil and created continual dust clouds. By August, the drought had completely destroyed the corn crop and severely damaged the cotton. Many Union Parish farmers did not even make enough to pay for the seed they planted in April. The blistering sun and drying winds burned up crops of every description, with a New Orleans newspaper reporter stating that he passed by field after field of parched plants containing no green vegetation whatsoever. The region's oldest inhabitants did not recall such a prolonged drought. Many trees began to die, and as streams dried up, livestock wandered for miles searching for water. To compound the already dire situation, drought's severity even caused a complete failure of the mast, the fruit of the hardwood trees (such as acorns) on which hogs and cattle ordinarily subsisted during prolonged droughts by foraging in the swamps. Without anything to feed upon, cattle and swine began to starve to death in August.

Like many natural disasters, the drought across north Louisiana played havoc with those who could least afford it. Many of the farmers east of the Ouachita River managed to get by, as their fields often bordering swamps or bottom lands and allowing livestock to survive. But the hill farmers, those in Union, Lincoln, Claiborne, and Jackson, and Union County, Arkansas, watched helplessly as their livestock starved and their own families had to subsist upon bread and water beginning in July due to the lack of garden vegetables [12].

As winter approached, the famine intensified, and for the first time in living memory, many poorer hill farmers faced the real possibility of starvation. The state government organized relief agencies to solicit philanthropists to donate grain to feed the hungry and starving livestock across north Louisiana. Although they managed to collect supplies, the drought's effects hampered their efforts to distribute them. Railroads and steamboats provided the only viable means of transportation in 1896. The relief agencies shipped supplies to regions in Lincoln and Jackson with access to railroads, but Union and Claiborne Parish did not yet have rail access, leaving steamers the only means to transport goods to those parishes.

In another cruel twist of fate, the drought had lowered the water levels in the bayous to the point that steamboats could not navigate through the bayous, leaving the supplies grounded at the landings at the mouth of Bayou D'Arbonne in northern Ouachita Parish. As if the situation could not be made worse, the 1896–1897 winter proved severely cold, and many livestock that survived the lack of food the previous summer and fall now froze to death due to their weakened condition and the poor-quality grain brought in from Kansas and fed to the cattle [13].

The drought and subsequent famine took a severe toll on many of the poorer farmers across north Louisiana, including Will and Anna Boatright. His mother died in early August 1896, possibly from the effects of the heat and hunger. At least some of Will's livestock survived the 1896–1897 disaster, for in 1897 he paid taxes on one mule, two geldings, and five cattle valued at \$65 [14].

The drought persisted throughout the 1897 planting season, although not quite as severe as that of 1896. By mid-1897, the combined effects of the loss of the suit with the railroad company, subsequent loss of their home and farmland, and the 1896–1897 crop failures proved overwhelming for Will and Anna. This led them to make a radical life change for their family.

Will and Anna Boatright decided to quit farming and move away from the region where they had both been born and their families had lived for the previous six or seven decades. They appear to have disposed of their livestock in late 1897 or early 1898, or else it had all perished from the lingering effects of the drought. In 1898, Union Parish assessed Will for one poll tax but no livestock. The Boatrights packed up their five children sometime in 1898 and left drought-stricken Union Parish behind. They moved northeastward across the state line and settled in Hamburg, Ashley County, Arkansas, where Will took a job as a plainer for at a sawmill [15].

In July 1900, Will and Anna lived in Hamburg, and by that time, he worked as a night watchman [16]. In only two years, Will and Anna managed to save enough money to allow them to purchase a home. On 26 October 1900, he paid \$80 cash for a four-acre lot in Hamburg containing a house [17]. By all indications, the move to Hamburg, Arkansas put Anna and Will on the path to providing a far better life for themselves and their children than they had experienced as struggling Union Parish farmers.

Tragically, fate ended any hopes of a "*happily ever after*" chapter for Will and Anna Boatright. Merely six weeks after Will bought their new home in Hamburg, an illness spread throughout their family. For Anna, the malady turned

into pneumonia, and she succumbed to it on 13 December 1900. The Farmerville newspaper published this notice of her demise:

*Mrs. Anna Boatright, wife of W. P. Boatright, died at her home in Hamburg, Ark., December 13. She was the daughter of H. H. Ham. Deceased leaves a husband and five children to mourn her death.*

Anna Ham Boatright was only thirty-three years of age [18].

Will Boatright contracted the same disease, becoming ill on 5 February 1901. His case also progressed into pneumonia, which led to his death February 8<sup>th</sup>. Although only a young child of 3½ years, eight decades later, Will and Anna's youngest son, Bethel, remembered a one-horse delivery wagon arriving at their house to haul his father's casket to the cemetery for burial. Bethel also recalled accompanying the wagon to the cemetery for his father's funeral.

William P. Boatright and Anna Ham are buried in the Hamburg Cemetery, Ashley County, Arkansas. Will belonged to the Woodmen of the World Society, a fraternal organization founded in 1890. After his death, they had one of their distinctive tree stump headstones erected over Boatright's grave. Anna's name is inscribed on the side of the marker, but no dates were inscribed for her [19].

Until the Boatright children's Louisiana relatives made arrangements for their care, Mr. William Henry Tebbs, a Hamburg merchant and acquaintance of Will and Anna, took care of the orphans. On February 13<sup>th</sup>, five days after Will's death, Tebbs posted \$2000 bond with the Ashley County Court to serve as the guardian for five Boatright children [20]. The eldest, Jewel Boatright, chose to remain in Hamburg with Mr. Tebbs. Eighty years later, the youngest, Bethel Boatright, recalled his mother's brother, John Hubbard Ham, making the trip to Hamburg soon after his parents' deaths and taking the four youngest children back home to Union Parish, Louisiana. They took a steamboat down the Ouachita River from Arkansas to Monroe, and then switched to another steamer for the trip up Bayou D'Arbonne to Farmerville [21].

The deaths of Anna and Will Boatright made orphans of their five children: Jewell (aged 16), George (14), Alice (10), Johnnie (7), and Bethel (3):

**Jewell Emmett Boatright** (22 Jan 1885–15 Jul 1971) remained in Hamburg after his younger siblings returned home to Union Parish with their uncle in 1901. He married and spent his life in Arkansas [22].

**George William Boatright** (6 Sep 1886–24 Dec 1934) returned to Union Parish with his uncle, John H. Ham, and George's younger siblings. He married in 1912 and spent his life farming a few miles east of Farmerville near where his parents had lived. He joined the Ward's Chapel Church of Christ, and when not farming, he made railroad ties. His daughter described him as "*a farmer and a woodsman.*" He died of "*chronic nephritis*" and "*mitral insufficiency*" on Christmas Eve 1934 [23].

**Frances Alice Boatright** (10 May 1890–27 Aug 1950) was the only daughter of Anna and Will Boatright to survive infancy. Alice grew into a healthy and normal toddler on her parents' farm near Farmerville. According to her niece,

*Aunt Alice was a perfectly normal child up until she was two years old. She had measles with the rest of [her] family including the mother, Anna. Aunt Alice's grandmother was there waiting on and caring for the family. Aunt Alice, then 2 years old, slipped out of bed, went out on the porch while it was raining and fell in a puddle of water. She relapsed with the measles and was left deaf and dumb.*

Measles is known to cause severe complications in children under age five, and this appears to explain Alice Boatright's lifelong health issues. Doctors later stated that Alice had suffered from "*Epilepsy grand mal*" since the age of two, so besides causing her to become deaf, the measles also caused lifelong epileptic seizures [24].

After her parents' death, Alice Boatright lived with relatives in Union Parish, Louisiana for the next quarter-century. Between 1906 and 1915, the Union Parish Police Jury provided financial support to assist with Alice's upkeep. In 1906 they paid Alice \$7.50 per quarter, and from 1907 through 1915, they paid her between \$7 and \$10 each quarter as part of the charity funds provided by the Union Parish Police Jury [25].

According to family members, Alice functioned well at routine household chores, and her niece reported that she performed kitchen duties with remarkable speed. Sadly, in that era, her medical condition left her regarded as "*afflicted*" and unfit for society, and she was mostly kept hidden away from outsiders. She spent much time living with her first cousin, Emily Purdy Dean, and her husband, Joseph W. Dean. According to Alice and Joe's niece, he liked having Alice live with them since his wife, Emily, was somewhat slow to perform kitchen duties. Alice was extremely efficient in the kitchen and having her in the household with so many children helped it function better.

In 1924, Alice went to live in the Louisiana Hospital for the Insane of Louisiana in Pineville. That year, the facility's name was changed to Central Louisiana State Hospital. Many patients at the Central Louisiana State Hospital suffered severe afflictions and did not have the ability to perform any work. However, Alice was highly functional, and after years of helping care for her cousin's family, she performed very well at kitchen duties. The hospital tasked Alice with setting the table and serving food to the patients there.

Alice continued to make periodic extended visits home to Union Parish. In mid-1930, she again lived with Mary and Joe Dean next to the household of her brother, George. Her brother, Johnnie, made trips home each year to Union Parish, and Alice would either come home during his visits or else he would go to Pineville to visit her. In 1934, her health was not good, and so Johnnie Boatright and his niece, Fabrice, went to the Central Louisiana State Hospital to see Alice, who "*was so proud to see us.*"

After suffering with them for fifty-two years, "*Aunt Alice Boatright*" died at the Central Louisiana State Hospital of an epileptic grand mal seizure in 1950. Her body was buried in the cemetery on the hospital grounds in Pineville, Rapides Parish, Louisiana [26].

**John Elliott Boatright** [Johnnie] (6 Aug 1893–4 Mar 1936) never quite seemed at home anywhere during his short life [27]. In 1910, he lived near Farmerville with his first cousin, Mary Emily Purdy Dean, helping on her farm [28]. He continued farming as he reached adulthood. Unlike his brothers, he never learned to write, making his mark when he registered for the World War I draft on 5 June 1917 [29]. During World War I, John E. Boatright was inducted into the United States Army on 18 September 1917 as a private in Company I, 347<sup>th</sup> Infantry, and he received an honorable discharge when his unit was demobilized on 28 January 1918 [30].

During the service, John E. Boatright developed lung problems, referred to as tuberculosis by his family. After his military discharge, he did not perform any known type of work during his adult life. In 1920, he was a patient at the base hospital at Camp Beauregard, Rapides Parish, Louisiana [31].

"*Uncle Johnnie*" never married and travelled widely, with family photographs showing him at Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico, visiting his great-uncle, Matt A. Scarborough, and his children, after they moved there in 1921. He also visited Littleton, Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri. In 1930, he lived in a boarding house on North Main Street in Smith Center City, Kansas, where he spent most winters. He tended to spend the summer months in Perryville, Missouri, and he died there in 1936 at the age of forty-two. His brothers had his body shipped by railroad for burial beside his older brother, George, who had died two years earlier [32].

**Bethel Boatright** (28 May 1897–7 Nov 1987) and his twin, Ethel, were born near Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana. Despite being not quite four years of age when his father died in February 1901, he had vivid memories of the tragic events after his father's death. Eight decades later, he recalled a one-horse delivery wagon arriving at their house to haul his father's casket to the cemetery for burial. Shortly afterwards, his mother's brother, his Uncle John Ham, came by steamboat from Farmerville up the Ouachita River to retrieve Bethel and his three youngest siblings. Bethel lived with John H. Ham for a few years, but Ham had a house full of his own young children and struggled to care for them. Bethel said that two of his uncles wanted him, Enoch Albritton and Amos McLemore, but since Enoch came for him first, Bethel lived with him from 1904 until 1911. At that point, Enoch Albritton gave him some land to farm and from that point onward, he lived on his own [33].

Bethel Boatright married in 1917, and he was inducted into the United States Army on 24 October 1918 as a private in the Utilities Branch Cons. Division and served at Camp Green, North Carolina. He received an honorable discharge on 10 December 1918 [34]. For the next fifteen years, Bethel farmed east of Farmerville near his birthplace. In the early 1930s, he moved his family to Monroe, where he began working at the power plant. In 1940, he lived at 116 Maple Street in Monroe, but they soon bought a house around the corner at 500 McKinley Ave, where he lived until his death in 1987 [35].

**Ethel Boatright** (28 May 1897–1897) died in infancy and is reportedly buried in the Rocky Branch Cemetery, located about fifteen miles southeast of Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana [36].





(L TO R) GEORGE W. BOATRIGHT,  
JEWEL E. BOATRIGHT, UNKNOWN



BACK: GEORGE W. & JOHNNIE E. BOATRIGHT  
FRONT: DOVER JOHNSTON, JEWEL E. BOATRIGHT



BETHEL BOATRIGHT





## Henry Regenburg Ham: From Blind Tiger to Prohibitionist

Noah and Samantha's Scarborough's third daughter, Samantha Elvyann, married Hillory Herbert Ham in November 1860, and their second son to survive infancy was Henry Regenburg Ham (6 Aug 1868–17 May 1947). He was named after Henry Regenburg (12 May 1817–8 Oct 1868), a prominent Farmerville attorney and Louisiana Legislator from Denmark who commanded the Confederate Farmerville Post during the War.

During the latter 1860s and early 1870s, Hillory H. Ham became an alcoholic, abandoned his family and children, and slowly lost his farm. Cast out of their home, Samantha moved her children in with her relatives, and in 1880, Henry R. Ham lived with his mother and two younger sisters in the household of their aunt and uncle, Rhoyan and John J. Flowers, while his other siblings lived nearby with other relatives [1]. Despite his troubled childhood, Henry Ham's mother ensured that he received an excellent education, judging from his numerous writings as an adult that illustrate his literary talents.

On 28 May 1896, Henry married Daisy Elkins (21 Apr 1878–28 July 1946) at her father's residence near Downsville [2]. They had two children born in 1897 and 1899 [3], but in 1897, Henry fathered another child by Betty Gertrude Towns [4]. It appears that Henry and Daisy separated, reconciled, and then permanently separated by 1900 and divorced about 1901. On 27 April 1902, Henry R. Ham married Betty Gertrude Towns (19 Feb 1882–23 Apr 1957), a young woman from the Sadie community north of Marion, near the Arkansas state line [5].

Henry Ham worked near Farmerville between 1896 and 1899, making occasional visits to town like most farm workers. In late February or early March 1900, presumably after his final separation from Daisy, Henry moved to Farmerville and began work in the office the Farmerville "*Herald*," a Populist newspaper that competed with "*The Gazette*," a staunchly Democratic newspaper. This gives us an indication of Henry's strong political viewpoints which he later articulated very publicly [6].

In June 1904, Henry R. Ham purchased the Farmerville grocery store formerly owned by J. C. Honeycutt [7]. It appears that he purchased the grocery store as a front for his more lucrative occupation, the illegal production and sale of whiskey. In August, Farmerville's town marshal arrested Ham for selling liquor without a license, a violation of town ordinance. The mayor heard this relatively minor charge, convicted Ham, and fined him \$50 plus costs. However, the town marshal suspected Ham of running a more substantial illegal operation, so he obtained a warrant to search his store, and

*In an apartment of his ice box, secreted away they found 16 quart bottles of whiskey that were unopened and a few partially filled bottles.*

This find resulted in additional charges against Ham for violating local option laws, a more substantial offence that led to a District Court trial. In the lingo of that era, Henry worked as a "*blind tiger*." Farmerville's newspaper editor wrote of Ham's illegal operation

*...the law-abiding people of Farmerville are thoroughly tired of this blind tiger business, and they are determined to put a stop to it. Let all good citizens fall in line, and drive 'Old Tige' from our midst.*

Ham posted bond while awaiting his trial [8].

Henry R. Ham remained incarcerated in the Farmerville jail for several days prior to his release on bond. From his jail cell, he wrote his first public letter in late August, sending it for publication in Farmerville's "*The Gazette*" [9]:

*A Warning to Blind Tigers.*

*Editor Gazette:*



*In prison I find myself to day and justly so for "whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." Locked behind the prison doors away from dear wife and children I now repent, but too late.*

*I want to remind all "blind tigers" that some day you will bitterly regret that you ever sold the vile stuff. Some day you will have to part from wife and child, mother and father, sister and brother and go behind the prison doors and there you will remember their warnings that you heeded not.*

*Ah! I can see my wife, mother and sister pleading with me to quit selling that vile stuff.*

*It seems that there should be no mercy for me, for as much warning and pleading that I turned a deaf ear to would justify them to let me work out my own salvation.*

*But I want to ask them to forgive me and let me start life anew. I would ask the good people of Farmerville to not frown down on me for verily I am determined to live for a noble purpose. I want to warn all "blind tigers" that some day you will have to part from a loving wife and go behind the bars of steel. Yes you will break her heart and cause her to come to poverty and rags and dependent upon the neighbors for support. And let me warn you further, every time you sell a man a bottle of "blind tiger" whiskey you give him a knife to cut your throat. Yes, when some vile person that you have sold whiskey to wants to work you for a few dollars he only has to remind you that he once bought whiskey from you and you must shell it down or be "stopped."*

*"The way of the transgressor is hard", yes, when you have broken God's laws as well as man's you may expect to live an uneasy life, when you lay your head upon a pillow at night you may be woke up by an officer before day.*

*As for myself, I have enough, and the only hopes I have is in the good people who have taken that noble step to put a stop to this miserable business.*

*Some men never realize the true situation of things until he is ruined for life. I would give all I possess for my liberty and to blot out that stigma of "blind tigerism"*

*"Yes!" Whatsoever a man soweth that will he also reap and I am now reaping a full harvest of what I have sown and were I not to feel guilty I would only add more sin to that overloaded burden of mine. So "blind tigers" take warning from one who has reached the end.*

*H. R. Ham*

At Henry Ham's trial the week of September 12<sup>th</sup>, in exchange for dismissing three cases against him for the illegal sale of liquor, Ham pled guilty to one count of selling liquor without a license. Several days later, Judge Robert B. Dawkins sentenced Ham to serve six months in the Union Parish jail and to pay a fine of \$100 plus costs [10].

Due to his incarceration, Henry R. Ham could not produce sufficient income to pay his debts. This caused him to default on payments for his Farmerville store, and could not even pay the 1904 taxes of \$6.75 on his house and lot near Union Sawmill. He soon lost his store in judgements against him in the District Court, while the sheriff sold his house and lot for nonpayment of taxes [11].

After serving his sentence, Henry left Farmerville and joined Gertrude and their children at her parents' home in the Sadie community. In October 1905, Henry wrote his second letter to *"The Gazette,"* this one further reiterating his change of heart regarding the illegal sale of alcohol. It seems that his arrest and incarceration prompted him to speak out strongly against the common practice [12]:

*Editor Gazette: it has been some time since I startled the people through the columns of your most esteemed paper.*

*Ever since ye humble scribe "put up" six months in parish jail for retailing spiritous liquors, I have had an abhorance [sic] for those that handle the vile stuff, and in this connection I will say that we, of this neck o' the woods are infested with the "blind tiger" in all his force. It is no trouble to see men and boys drunk, and the empty bottles scattered around tell the tale. I have no enemies to punish, for mine was a just retribution for crimes that I had done, and want to say that a jail sentence for the "blind tigers" will do more to put him in the paths of civilization than all the fines that can be imposed, for had your humble scribe got off with only a fine he would have never realized that the "way of the transgressor is hard."*

*The good people owe it to themselves and to civilization to put a stop to "blind tigerism." It can be done, and I believe it will be, but the jail sentence in my opinion will be the only selection; there he can while away the time thinking of loved ones at home, there he will think of the times his mother or wife warned him of his present position. Yes, and more than that, he will realize that those who called him a "jolly good fellow" and got his whiskey on a credit, will be the last ones to call around and see about his welfare, and still more, he will realize that one good honest, sober and upright man can do him more good than all the drunkards in the state.*

*Nor let me warn you "blind tigers" that if you don't halt on your downward road, you will meet a just retribution.*

*You may have escaped with a fine and think that it was easy made and you can make it against in a short time by going back to your "old tricks," but patience will cease to be a virtue, and you may find yourself in a prison cell where you come to your senses, if you have any.*

*I have seen enough of blind tigerism. Men will spend their last cent for whiskey when their family at home may be in rags and living on scant food. Yes, he will pawn his coat on a winter day for a bottle of the vile stuff and then go home and "raise cane" because some worthless article had got lost.*

*The blind tiger breeds liars and teaches dishonesty. He brings poverty and misery at home. He shuts the gate to fair dealing and trembles at seeing an honest man.*

*Now, in conclusion, I want to say, it will not be pleasing to me to see our jail filled up with blind tigers, but as it taught ye scribe the path of peace, I only advocate it as the only remedy that is guaranteed to cure, and hope that some wayward inclined will read and heed the warnings of one who has been through the fire, for we of this section are determined to put a stop to the peddling of whiskey, and ask the aid of all good citizens throughout the parish.*

Soon after writing this letter, Henry R. Ham moved his family to Texas and spent a few years there. He returned to Union Parish by about 1908 and in 1910, he worked a rented farm in the Sadie community [13].

True to his word, for the remainder of his life, Henry R. Ham farmed, raised his children, and by all accounts lived an exemplary life free from the illegal activities of his young adulthood. Between 1912 and 1915, Ham wrote numerous letters to the editors of Farmerville's *"The Gazette"* on a variety of political issues of his day, including the evils of socialism and the political situation in Mexico. Ham also voiced his strong support the first Southerner elected United States President since 1848, saying,

*In my opinion President Wilson is a man who had but few equals...and if congress will only back him there will be more relief for the people enacted into law...than there have ever been made in so short a time.*

Wilson opposed the ideals of the Bourbon Democrats just as Ham had when he supported the Populists in the 1890s, and Ham rejoiced in the rejuvenated Democratic Party that finally seemed ready to implement some of the old Populist principles from the past. Ham wrote,

*A corrupt government cannot stand long and our government had become so corrupt by granting special favors to a few and frowning upon the poor that the climax had about been reached. There is no plausible excuse why the farmer and other hard working class of people should not have plenty of the necessities of life and there is no reason why five per cent of the population of this country should control the finance of the country and shape legislation so as to shut out all competitions to their lustful gain....*

*The Democratic party lost one opportunity to help the people in 1892-96 but it cost her dearly for that blunder and now she seems a renovated party ready to do the will of the people. She is turning a deaf ear to the mutterings of the few who have so long been specially favored.*

*The democratic party will take the tariff from the necessities of life, such as the poor man needs and will put it on such things that the rich will use and the poor can do without. And now, along with the better days that are to come will come extravagant living and this is where we poor fall down. Even when crops are good we fail to realize that a drouth is coming some day and try to live too much as the rich do.*

*We have the grandest country on the globe and live extravagantly but our day is coming to save a few hard earned dollars. Will we make good? [14]*

Henry R. Ham wrote many letters railing against corrupt elections and the importance of honesty in politics. In July 1914, he wrote,

*There is neither glory nor good sense in a man spending more to be elected to office than the office pays; and when such is the case the officers elected either have an evil intent or go bankrupt. It is all folly to start eighteen months before an election to get worn over politics, for it generally ends in mud slinging. Let every man that aspires to office stand or fall on his own merits. We cannot, and will not have a good, honest government, county state or nation, when the dollar makes the officers, for it will kill all aspirations that the honest but poor man may have to be come a candidate.*

His letters reveal the careful attention he paid to various political issues of his day, and his way of expressing himself reveals a keen intellect and firm grasp of the English language. Although written as letters to the editor, his astute

observations on political issues led the editors to often print them as guest editorials, oftentimes on the paper's first page [15].

As the possibility of the United States becoming embroiled in a European war began following the conflict between England and Germany in 1915, Henry R. Ham strongly blamed England for attempting to draw American on their side. He claimed that, *"England is shrewd in getting out of tight places, and she has been successful in getting what she wants in this war."* He said that England had *"used the American flag to shield her cargoes,"* and confiscated American cotton sold to Germany. He claimed the American people's true grievance should have been towards England, not Germany, and strongly advocated peace [16].

Despite the wide range of topics he covered in his writings between 1908 and 1915, Henry R. Ham frequently returned to the issue of alcohol sales as the prohibition movement gained steam in the political environment of the 1910s. In 1913–1914, Louisiana began debate on a statewide prohibition of the sale of alcohol, and Ham wrote several front-page editorials in which he strongly advocated for prohibition. In January 1913, he wrote,

*Young man if you will only drink one bottle of whiskey less in 1913 than you did last year and give the price of the one bottle to some deserving subject you will feel better when the year 1914 rolls around...Whiskey drinking and pistol toting is our two worst evils of to day and lets see if we can't drink less of John Barley corn and tote less pistols in this year of our Lord than we did last.*

In March 1913, Ham wrote, *"It is too easy for our young men to get whiskey by ordering it shipped by express."* A few months later, he wrote a religious-themed epistle that condemned alcohol consumption and socialism. He encouraged the *"awakening of God's spirit"* to decrease crime to lead *"you safely through this world of sin to a home of eternal bliss."* Ham wrote:

*Dear young people, you, who are proclaiming God as your saviour [sic], it is you who will be tried in various ways. Satan is ever alert and will make believe that the dance hall should be your place of amusement and that its [sic] no sin to play cards and drink whiskey. But do not believe him. Ask God to guide you...Read the bible and it will teach the straight and narrow way, for you might get out of the path were you to read nothing but socialism and risk it for earthly and eternal life.*

In December, of whiskey sales, Ham wrote, *"Let us profit by experience and when our conscious tells us that a thing is wrong let's quit it"* [17].

As the statewide debate on prohibition heated up in 1914, Ham wrote another letter that *"The Gazette"* published as a front-page editorial. He railed against legislators who hesitated to support prohibition in Louisiana, asking

*But why is it so hard to stop an evil business? The people would vote it out of the State if they had a chance. Why should anyone ponder over killing a serpent that was about to send its fangs into their flesh? Is there any persuasion from the upright, honest people of Louisiana for the sale of whiskey?*

Ham's stint in the Farmerville jail seems to have permanently imprinted upon him the evils of alcohol, transforming him from a bootlegger into an ardent prohibitionist [18].

Between 1910 and 1915, Henry R. Ham farmed in the Sadie community north of Marion in northeastern Union Parish, living near his wife's family. He made regular trips to Farmerville during this period, visiting the office of Farmerville's *"The Gazette"* while in town [19]. About 1915 or 1916, he moved north across the state line to the Lapile community in Union County, Arkansas. It appears that his move caused his letters to cease, as he wrote his last known letter in August 1915. It is unclear if he tired of writing, or if he sent his letters to a paper closer to his new home.

Henry and Gertrude Ham spent the remainder of their lives farming in Union and Chicot Counties, Arkansas.



## The John Hubbard Ham Family

Like his older siblings, John Hubbard Ham grew up in a broken home following the 1874 separation and 1876 divorce of his parents, Samantha Elvyann Scarborough and Hillory Herbert Ham. In 1880, ten-year-old John and his older sister, Anna, lived with their grandparents, Noah and Samantha Scarborough, and widowed aunt, Nancy Scarborough Ward, on the Scarborough farm about seven miles east of Farmerville. Their mother and other siblings lived nearby with other relatives [1].

We know only a very few details of the early life of John H. Ham, but he presumably lived with and helped to support his mother after the death of his grandfather in 1881 or 1882. Along with his older brothers, Dick and Henry, John undoubtedly worked the 40-acre tract adjoining their grandparents' farm that their mother began homesteading in 1883. The evidence indicates that they struggled to make ends meet between 1883 and 1894, living a meager existence only marginally little better than sharecropping. For unknown reasons, their mother cancelled her homestead application in 1894, and John appears to have worked as a sharecropper for the next decade [2].

During that difficult era of low cotton prices, John H. Ham frequently found himself unable to pay his debts. In November 1894, John's brother-in-law, Henry A. Roye, husband of his older half-sister, Isabella I. Ham Roye, filed several suits against Ham in the First Justice Court of Union Parish, and the Court ruled in Roye's favor. Ham did not have the funds to pay the judgements, so Deputy Sheriff Aylmer Flenniken seized several articles of property belonging to Ham, including 3,000 pounds of seed cotton, sixty-five bushels of cotton seed, one "*mouse colored mule*," and a brown mare. Deputy Flenniken advertised sheriff sales on Saturday, November 24 and December 15<sup>th</sup> to sell the property to raise funds to satisfy the judgments against Ham. At the same First Justice Court term, Roye sued another of their brothers-in-law, William J. Roan, the husband of Nancy Alice Ham, and Roye also won a judgement against Roan. This suggests that rather than a family dispute, Roan and Ham owed money to creditors and could not pay, so Roye sued them to get their property in his name to keep it in the family. The extremely difficult times for farmers made such legal tactics common [3].

In February 1895, John H. Ham and his uncle, Matthew A. Scarborough, sued Union Parish Sheriff E. L. Daniel in the Union Parish District Court, with a similar suit filed by William J. Roan against the sheriff. The court ruled against the sheriff in both cases, although we do not know the details of the cases. This may have related to the seizures made against them the previous year [4].

On 19 December 1895, John H. Ham married in Union Parish to Lillie Saphronia Elkins, the daughter of John William Elkins and Josephine Freeman [5]. In 1900, John and Lillie worked as sharecroppers near Farmerville with their three young children [6]. He had trouble paying his debts after the 1900 harvest, leading J. D. Baughman to sue Ham in the Ward One Justice Court in November. Constable James Hall seized one bay horse belonging to John H. Ham and advertised a sale scheduled for Saturday, November 24<sup>th</sup> at the front door of the courthouse in Farmerville [7]. Ham's financial troubles continued, and in 1903, Regina Stein Hartman obtained a judgement against him for \$258.35. A native of Bavaria, Hartman was the sister of well-known Farmerville merchant, Col. Daniel Stein [8].

About 1904, John H. and Lillie Ham left his birthplace in the Wards Chapel community, perhaps due to their continued financial difficulties. They moved south and settled in southern Union Parish near Holmesville, located near the Ouachita Parish line near Downs ville, and near the farm of Lillie's parents, John W. and Josephine Elkins. Ham planted his 1905 crops on his new farm at Holmesville, and that winter, he planted a field of turnips. In January 1906,

he took specimens of his turnips to Farmerville as a present for Mr. L. H. Barnes, editor of Farmerville's *"The Gazette."*

In the next issue of the paper, Barnes printed this notice:

*We wish to thank our friend J. H. Ham of Holmesville, La., for two fine specimen turnips which he brought us. One weighing 7 pounds and the other 7½.*

In March 1907, John H. Ham joined a group of Holmesville residents and petitioned the Union Parish Police Jury to allow them to hold an election to levy a tax to support their local schools. By 1910, John and Lillie had bought their own farm near Holmesville, and that November, he paid his annual subscription to *"The Gazette,"* an indication that he had managed to stabilize his financial circumstances [9].

Undoubtedly due to his school age children, John H. Ham took an active interest in the affairs of the Holmesville schools. On Tuesday, 4 April 1911, he and several of his neighbors went to Farmerville to meet with the Union Parish School Board. That fall, the School Board authorized a special election to assess a tax to support the Holmesville School District. On 3 October 1911, the School Board appointed John H. Ham an election commissioner for Holmesville election, to serve without compensation [10].

After years of financial hardship, John and Lillie Ham's move to Holmesville appears to have finally set their family on a path of financial stability. Unfortunately, tragedy struck in 1911, soon after the birth of their ninth child, Hillory Hubbard Ham, in May. When her infant son was only five old, Lillie died of *"swamp fever."* One of her friends submitted the follow tribute published in Farmerville's newspaper the following month:

*Mrs. Lillie Ham.*

*The subject of this sketch was born near Cherry Ridge, Union Parish, La., March 4, 1876, and died of swamp fever near Holmesville, La., Nov. 2, 1911. She leaves a husband and nine children and a lot of relatives and friends to mourn her taking away. The oldest child is 15 years and the youngest 5 months of age (4 girls and 5 boys).*

*Her maiden name was Elkins, the names of her parents she does not know. When quite young she moved with her parents from Cherry Ridge vicinity to near Downs ville where she grew to womanhood and married J. H. Ham, Dec., 19, 1895. She united with Primitive Baptist church at Liberty Hill Sept. 29, 1901, of which she remained a consistent member until her death. For the battle of life she was armed with a "meek and quiet spirit" as well as kindness, intelligence, and other graces which adorn the home, bless the neighborhood and country and glorify God.*

*[She] leaves a broken-hearted [husband] whose meek and hum- [ble spir] it so often coincided with [torn] and enabled them to bear [torn] others burdens in all their [torn] labors, and conflicts [throu]gh their married life of [torn] 16 years.*

*[torn]ving the care of the home [torn] so many children, she was seldom away from home at any great distance, but was contented with her lot and surrounding. Thus she was a "keeper at home" seemingly with the blessings of Heaven promised in this as well as for the other Heavenly graces she possessed. O! that all the homes of earth were steered with such kindness, gentleness, forbearance [sic], patience, intelligence and Godliness!*

*To living mother who are yet with their children and husbands, let such graces always adorn your homes so that when separations come the good example may be left to console, cheer, and "yet speak" to the living.*

*To the disconsolate and weeping husband, le me say, "weap [sic] not as those who have no hope," but rejoice in the thought that, although you are left in sorrow and to wander the balance of your days on earth without your darling Lillie, yet she is with her blessed Jesus where sin and sorrow shall never trouble her again. If peace, love, joy, etc., are so precious to His people here, what must they be when realized in Heaven, sweet Heaven!*

*Dear children, it must be hard indeed for you to call "Mamma! Mamma," in your troubles and necessities and get no reply or relief; but remember that many other children are living without dear "mamma's" voice and kindness. Try to be glad of your father, brothers, sisters and kind friends and the good example left you by your mother. Other mammas can love, instruct and assist you. O may it be done!*

*May God's people every where be enabled to pray for and actually assist all who are in distress either in body or mind.*

*A Friend.*

In the same newspaper issue in which his wife's obituary appeared, John H. Ham published a card of thanks [11]:

*It would be unkind indeed for me to fail thanking my neighbors and friends for their kindness, aid, and condolence during my dear, departed wife's sickness and death. So I hereby thank you, one and all; and especially the kind ladies*

*of Farmerville for their actual deeds of charity to my now motherless children. O! tell me not that charity dwells alone with any so-called sect!*

*May the Lord bless you and us all, is the prayer of one who has lost his darling wife, but finds that sympathy, kindness, and assistance still live in the hearts of His people on earth.* J. H. Ham.

It appears that John H. Ham decided to remain on his farm near Holmesville for the 1912 growing season, presumably with help of Lillie's mother and sisters in caring for his nine children. He remained active politically that year, serving as one of the election commissioners for the Ebenezer Precinct at the Democratic Primary held on January 23<sup>rd</sup>. For the General Election held on April 16<sup>th</sup>, the Union Parish Supervisors of Elections also appointed him as one of the election commissioners for the Ebenezer Precinct. They again appointed Ham as an election commissioner for the general election held that fall on November 5<sup>th</sup> [12].

By the early fall of 1912, John H. Ham began making plans to sell his farm near Holmesville and move across the parish line into northwestern Ouachita Parish and settle near Lillie's parents in the Drew community near West Monroe. He probably needed their assistance to care for his children. In order to sell his farm, John's uncle, Matt A. Scarborough, his brothers, Matthew A. and Henry R. Ham, and his first cousins, William E. and John D. Roan, all served as family representatives to recommend to the Union Parish District Court to approve John's request to sell his farm. Louisiana law required such formalities, as his minor children had half interest as their mother's heirs [13].

On 3 October 1912, Nicholas L. and Nancy Sessions Thurston gave to John H. Ham and his nine minor children a 60-acre tract of land in Ouachita Parish [14]. After finalizing his harvest that fall, John Hubbard Ham sold his farm near Holmesville and moved to his new farm that lay near that of his wife's parents, John W. and Josephine Elkins.

John H. Ham settled his young children at Drew in November or December 1912, and their arrival in Ouachita Parish coincided with the outbreak of an epidemic of what physicians called "*cerebro-spinal meningitis*." The malady caused several deaths in December 1912, resulting in a few nearby communities putting a quarantine on anyone coming from the Monroe area. By Christmas Eve, the region had a total of fifteen cases with seven fatalities, and by January 16<sup>th</sup>, they had a total of thirty-five cases. Several of the cases occurred in the West Monroe vicinity [15].

Tragically, John Hubbard Ham contracted cerebro-spinal meningitis in late December 1912, and by Monday, December 30<sup>th</sup>, his case had become serious. Word reached Farmerville of his condition, and "*The Gazette*" published this new item regarding the epidemic on New Year's Day, 1913:

*From all accounts the epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis that has raged in and about Monroe for the past several weeks shows no improvement, but, on the contrary, is steadily growing worse. News reached here Monday that Mr. John Ham, who recently moved from this section to the vicinity of West Monroe, was dying with the malady, and several other deaths were reported on that day. The disease is a very fatal one and little seems to be known of its cause and cure, even by the medical professionals.*

John Hubbard Ham died on Thursday, 2 January 1913. Probably due to the raging epidemic, his relatives buried him in the Drew Cemetery rather than take his body a few miles north to bury beside Lillie in the Mount Nebo Cemetery near their former farm at Holmesville [16].

Lillie Elkins Ham's father, John William Elkins, petitioned the Ouachita Parish District Court to be appointed as his grandchildren's guardian, and he handled legal affairs related to selling the father's farm. However, the children were divided up and went to live with various family members of John H. Ham's in Union Parish [17].



### **John Ollie Ham (1897–1923)**

John Ollie Ham, the eldest son of John Hubbard and Lillie Elkins Ham, spent his youth growing up on his father's farms. As a boy of only twelve, Ollie Ham joined the Corn Club supported by the Union Parish School Board. He planted his own crop of corn on his father's farm for the 1910 season. That fall, he reported harvesting 98.5 bushels of his own corn, the third largest yield in the club [18].

John Ollie Ham was only fifteen in 1913 when father died. On 12 September 1918, at the age of twenty, he registered for the World War I draft in Farmerville. He listed his nearest relative as his older sister, Minnie Ham Aulds. At that time, Ollie lived in Monroe and worked as a railroad carpenter for T. J. Davis [19].

About 1919, Ollie married Ida Mae Wilson (27 Mar 1903–17 Dec 1979), daughter of Pleasant Sterling Wilson and Emma J. Heath of Linville in eastern Union Parish. In 1920, Ollie and Ida lived on Phillips Ferry Road near her parents, with the family of his sister, Anna Ham Nelson, living next door. Ollie worked as a house carpenter [20].

In 1920 or early 1921, Ollie and Ida Ham moved north to Huttig, Union County, Arkansas, where he began working at the Union Saw Mill Company as a "saw tender." Their first child, Helen Louise Ham, was born at Huttig in October 1921. By August 1923, Ida was eight months pregnant with their second child.

On Tuesday morning, 28 August 1923, soon after Ollie Ham arrived for work at the Union Saw Mill Company, tragedy struck:

#### *Caught in Belt, Saw Tender Has Dreadful Death*

*Caught in the belt of a buzz saw at the Union Saw Mill Company plant near Huttig Tuesday morning, Ollie Ham, 35 years old, employe[e] of the mill, was thrown against the saw, which cut off a leg and then by centrifugal force his body was dashed violently against the ceiling, from where he fell to the floor, dying instantly.*

*Other employes [sic] look on in horror, unable to help.*

Ida Wilson Ham took her husband's body home and buried him in the Liberty Cemetery near her parents' home in Linville. Three weeks after her husband's heart-rending death, Ida gave birth to their son, John Ollie Ham Jr. [21].



### **Minnie Josephine Ham Aulds (1896–?)**

Minnie Josephine Ham's birth occurred in November 1896, making her the eldest child of John Hubbard and Lillie Elkins Ham [22]. Minnie married on 19 December 1914 in Union Parish, Louisiana to William Bennett Aulds [Willie] (10 Aug 1894–15 Sept 1971), the son of James Henry Auld (Jim) and Savannah McGough (Vanna) Auld of Farmerville. When Minnie's brother, John Ollie Ham, registered for the World War I draft on 12 September 1918, he listed her as his nearest relative and gave her address as "R.F.D. #3 Farmerville, La." By 1920, Minnie and Willie Aulds had moved east to Ward 8, where he farmed rented land near the Ouachita River. They lived near Minnie's married siblings, Ollie Ham and Anna Ham Nelson [23].

After the 1920 harvest, while Minnie's married siblings moved north to Huttig, Arkansas to work in the sawmill there, she and Willie moved their family to Farmerville. He placed this advertisement in Farmerville's newspaper in February 1921:

*I have opened up a Restaurant in the old Union Hotel on the corner next to the jail. Will appreciate all patronage.*  
*W. B. Aulds*

It is not known how long Willie operated the restaurant in downtown Farmerville [24].

Between 1921 and early 1925, Minnie and Willie Aulds moved with their three young children from Farmerville to Monroe, and Willie soon took a job at the Southern Carbon Company plant near Swartz. On 2 June 1925, the Ouachita Parish sheriff and his deputy arrested Willie Aulds at work for selling whiskey, a violation of a new Louisiana law that prohibited the sale of alcohol. On June 5<sup>th</sup>, the District Court judge released him on a \$750 bond. The Court held Aulds' trial held at noon on June 11<sup>th</sup>, as part of his defense, Aulds got his friend, Guy Ray, to testify that he and Aulds went fishing on the day he supposedly "*sold a quantity of whiskey to a federal dry agent.*" After a lunch recess, the District Attorney called the Southern Carbon Company timekeeper to the stand, and he testified that Aulds was at work at the plant the day that Ray claimed the pair went fishing. To corroborate his testimony, the timekeeper presented the company's time book. The plant's foreman was also called to testify, and he stated that Aulds was at work on May 30<sup>th</sup>, the day he sold the whiskey. Finally, Aulds' friend, Andrew Crawford, testified "*that he drove to Mer Rouge late in the afternoon of May 30 with Aulds and his wife.*" Despite these attempts to give him an alibi, the Court accepted the Southern Carbon Company's timekeeper and plant foreman's testimony as solid and reliable evidence, leading the District Attorney to charge Guy Ray and his father with perjury.

The jury convicted Willie B. Aulds of illegally selling whiskey, and the judge sentenced him to sixty days in jail and a \$500 fine, or the alternative of an additional four months imprisonment. According to Monroe's newspaper, during the testimony, witnesses stated that

*Aulds is said to be one of the members of a large bootlegging ring in the carbon fields north of Monroe.*

It does not appear that Aulds appealed his conviction [25].

Minnie and Willie Aulds' six-year-old son, Bennett Aulds, died on 4 September 1925 at the St. Francis Sanitarium in Monroe of pneumonia that developed after he suffered fractured ribs. The cause of the fractured ribs is unknown. Eleven days after his son's death, on September 15<sup>th</sup>, Willie B. Aulds published a notice in the Monroe newspaper:

*I, W. B. Aulds, do hereby give notice to the public and to everyone that I shall make application to meet the Board of Pardons of the State of Louisiana, for pardon...*  
W. B. Aulds

The Board heard evidence for Aulds' request in October, but they rejected his application for a pardon [26].

A few months later, on December 8<sup>th</sup>, the sheriff again arrested Willie Aulds for selling whiskey. He pled not guilty and was released on \$200 bond. The outcome of his second case is unknown, but it appears that officials dropped the charges without bringing the case against Aulds to trial [27].

Willie Aulds presumably spent several months in the Monroe jail after his arrest and conviction for selling whiskey, which ended his employment at the Southern Carbon plant at Swartz. Afterwards, he and Minnie moved to West Monroe. On 25 February 1926, Minnie gave birth to fraternal twins, Joseph and Josephine Aulds. Tragically, the twins only lived a month, with Joseph dying in West Monroe on April 9<sup>th</sup> and Josephine perishing the following day [28]. A few days later, Minnie and Willie published this notice in the Monroe newspaper

*CARD OF THANKS – We take this method of thanking our many friends for their kindness during the illness and death of our darling babies, also we want to thank Dr. Hill.*  
Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Aulds

The following month, several of Minnie's relatives made the trip from Farmerville to visit them, including her sister, Mattie Lou, who had married their first cousin, Noah Jasper (Jack) Ham, and her first cousin, Oliver Robert Roan [29].

This May 1926 visit of Minnie's sister and first cousin is the last known record of her. On 23 October 1927, Willie B. Aulds remarried in Union Parish, Louisiana to Lovie Vorhease Plair (10 Feb 1894–3 May 1971), and their marriage record stated that Minnie and Willie had divorced. If the marriage record is accurate and they actually divorced



following the deaths of their twins in April 1926, Minnie then disappears from the historical record. In 1930, Willie B. Aulds and his second wife lived in the Enterprise community east of Farmerville with Minnie's two daughters, Lorraine and Mildred [30]. There is no known record of Minnie's remarriage or death, although some extended family members claim she married a Duvall.

Sometime in 1926 or early 1927, Willie B. Aulds returned to Farmerville. In April 1927, he operated the Terral Dance Hall near Terral's Store about seven miles from Farmerville on the Monroe and Farmerville Highway. That month, he placed an advertisement inviting couples to dance every Friday night, stating, *"These dances are conducted very nicely, so everybody come and bring someone with you."* He signed it as *"W. B. Aulds, Prop."* [31]. In 1930, he and his second wife, Lovie, lived with his two daughters on a rented a farm near Point, but they later settled in the Enterprise community east of Farmerville. He joined the Antioch Baptist Church and spent his life farming.



JOHN H. & LILLIE S. HAM



## The Mary Ann Ward Taylor Family

Noah and Samantha's Scarborough's second granddaughter, Mary Ann Ward, the daughter of their eldest daughter, Betsy Scarborough Ward, was born in 1860 on her parents' farm on the Wards Chapel Road east of Farmerville. Mary Ann married on 30 June 1880 to Benjamin Allen Taylor, son of John D. Taylor and Sarah Matilda Stancil [1]. All four of Ben Allen Taylor's grandparents, Alexander Marion Taylor and wife Winifred Matthews, and of Allen Stancell (Stancil) and wife Rosetta Robinson, had settled in Union Parish in the latter 1830s or early 1840s.

Following their marriage, Mary Ann and Ben Allen Taylor settled on a farm near his relatives, several miles northeast of Farmerville in what became known as the Salem community. Like most folks in those days, Ben Allen Taylor farmed for a living, but he also owned and operated a sawmill near his farm. He also operated a cane mill, providing his family something of a luxury in those days. According to his youngest daughter, Ben Allen Taylor was "*a good family man, a good provider, talented lumberman and farmer.*" She said that he stood 5'9", and had a "*wiry build, bald, and wore a black mustache*" [2].

Arson became a serious problem in north Louisiana during the latter nineteenth century, both in towns and villages as well as in the country. In 1889, Ben Allen Taylor worked his own land and nearby rented fields. On Monday, 25 November 1889, an incendiary set fire to an unoccupied house on Taylor's rented field, and the flames completely consumed the 250 bushels of corn, 900 bundles of fodder, and 300 pounds of seed cotton that Taylor had stored in the house. The editor of Farmerville's "*The Gazette*" wrote,

*Any person who will seek to injure another by a willful destruction of his property is too contemptible and cowardly to live.*

It does not appear that the culprit who set the first was ever identified [3].

Heavily Protestant north Louisiana strongly advocated for anti-lottery and anti-gambling laws during the late 1880s and early 1890s, but Louisiana politics proved complicated, and so saloons with billiard tables continued to operate in Farmerville during most of this period. These saloons also offered card and dice games. On Saturday night, 28 November 1891, Ben Allen Taylor and John T. Covington played a game of dice at E. M. Baker's saloon when a quarrel arose between them. A fist fight broke out first, with Taylor and Covington receiving several hard blows to the face. Both men drew their pistols and fired shots inside the saloon as the row continued. Neither of the men received serious injuries, and initially, all denied having fired their pistol. Upon investigation, officials charged both men, who subsequently paid fines [4].

This incident, as well as one that occurred in early 1893, seems to verify a description of Ben Allen Taylor's personality by his daughter:

*Perhaps there was one flaw in his character. He was absolutely fearless and had a firey [sic] temper, making a bad situation worse...But the firey [sic] temper was eventually, his undoing.*

By January 1893, thirty-one-year-old Ben Allen Taylor had a wife and six young children. He had long-standing animosity with Peter Leonard Miller, a twenty-one-year-old married farmer with young children. Taylor lived about six miles northeast of Farmerville, and Miller lived about one mile closer to Marion. Acquaintances reported that "*bad blood has existed between the men for some time,*" and on January 28<sup>th</sup>, Taylor and his friend, John M. Brantley, went to Miller's house. They called out to Miller, who invited them into the yard as he stepped onto the front porch. Taylor told Miller he wanted to talk, so Miller walked out into the yard. During the brief conversation, "*the lie was passed,*" i.e., one man called the other a liar, and both drew their pistols. They began a duel at close range, both emptying their

pistols. Miller managed to escape unhurt, but he had shot Taylor through the right breast, with the bullet penetrating his lung and exiting under his right shoulder blade.

Despite his chest wound, Ben Allen Taylor managed to get mounted and *“rode his horse several miles home before he collapsed and fell to the ground at Mary Ann’s front gate.”* It initially appeared that Taylor’s serious wound would prove mortal, and family members telegraphed Miller’s father, Leonard B. Miller, then in Shreveport on business, to rush home. Despite reports of Taylor’s death on Monday, January 30<sup>th</sup>, he recovered. The following August, officials indicted Taylor and Brantley for *“assault by willfully shooting”* at Miller, leading to their arrest. The judge released them on bonds of \$250 each, and both men appeared before the District Court on August 8<sup>th</sup> and pled not guilty. On August 15<sup>th</sup>, Taylor and Brantley both withdrew their earlier pleas and pled guilty to assault with a dangerous weapon. On August 25<sup>th</sup>, the judge sentenced them to pay a \$10 fine plus court costs for their parts in the melee [5].

It appears that Ben Allen Taylor recovered from his chest wound and soon returned to his normal activities. He appears to have been an industrious farmer, as he and Mary Ann did not appear to suffer the financial hardships of many during this era of low farm prices and a general depressed economy. However, various calamities struck their family during the early 1900s, beginning with a house fire in late January 1900 that destroyed all of their belongings. As reported in the local newspaper [6]:

*Mr. B. A. Taylor had the misfortune to lose by fire one night last week his dwelling, smokehouse and most of their contents. It is thought the fire originated in the kitchen. The family were asleep at the time the blaze broke out, and they barely had time to escape with their lives, saving practically no clothing or bedding. Loss estimated at \$1300 to \$1400; no insurance.*

Next, in the summer of 1903, Mary Ann Taylor became ill for an extended period with an illness that they termed *“slow fever.”* The newspaper report on July 22<sup>nd</sup>:

*Mrs. B. A. Taylor has been quite sick the past week with fever, but we are glad to learn that she is getting better.* She apparently relapsed, for the August 12<sup>th</sup> newspaper reported that *“Mrs. B. A. Taylor is still quite sick. She has slow fever.”* She presumably recovered soon afterwards [7].

Ben Allen Taylor may have never fully recovered from his 1893 shooting. In February 1907, he contracted pneumonia, and on Wednesday, the 27<sup>th</sup>, Farmerville’s newspaper noted:

*We regret to learn that Mr. Ben Allen Taylor of near town is seriously ill with pneumonia.*

Taylor died two days later, on Friday, 1 March 1907, at the age of only forty-five. The newspaper published his obituary the following week:

*Mr. Ben Allen Taylor died last Friday of pneumonia at his residence three miles north-east of here, after a brief illness of about five days. Mr. Taylor was a member of the Woodmen of the World and carried two thousand dollars insurance with that order. He was laid to rest with W.O.W. honors at the Taylor Cemetery Saturday morning.*

The Woodmen of the World ordered a tombstone marker for Taylor, and they held a *“beautiful and impressive”* unveiling ceremony at his grave in the Taylor Cemetery on Sunday, October 6<sup>th</sup> [8].

Mary Ann Ward Taylor never remarried and served as her family’s matriarch for the next thirty-five years. She handled the affairs of her husband’s estate, selling his steam engine and boiler, gin stand, grist mill, mill house, and other sawmill equipment the following July [9]. She finished raising her children and became a doting grandmother, ensuring that her family attended services at the Liberty Hill Primitive Church to which she belonged. Several descendants noted a decade-long problem with Mary Ann’s eyesight. As related by her grandson [10]:

*The most unusual and untimely occurrence in Mary Ann’s life was at an undetermined time in her life. She was sweeping her living room floor and suddenly, without any warning nor history of a problem, lost her eye sight. She went*

*totally blind and remained in that condition for ten years to the day. Oddly enough, she was standing in the identical room and spot with a broom in her hand when her vision returned. Physicians were totally puzzled as to the cause. To protect her sight, she designed and stitched together a band type hood to shade her eyes from any brightness, never venturing out on a bright and sunny day.*

Other than her eyesight condition, Mary Ann Ward Taylor remained in good health until almost the age of eighty-two years. She became ill in the latter portion of 1941, with her condition worsening on Saturday night, 7 February 1942. She died on Tuesday night, February 10<sup>th</sup>, at 11:30 p.m. at the home of her daughter, Eula Taylor Hall, near Farmerville. The newspaper wrote that

*"Cousin Mary Ann," as she was affectionately known by countless friends and neighbors, was born Mary Ann Ward on April 16, 1860. She was the widow of the late Ben Allen Taylor who preceded her in death by 35 years. Her father, Jack Ward, was one of the pioneer settlers of this section of Union parish, having settled eight miles east of Farmerville.*

Mary Ann's pastor, Elder Reason W. Rhodes, wrote her obituary and published it in *"The Gazette"* the following month. According to Elder Rhodes [11]:

*There is no doubt that Sister Taylor has been through many and terrible hardships raising her family from small children, being a widow as all widows who are left this way. She was a very strong and influential character and well thought of and succeeded in raising her children and they have done well.*

*Sister Taylor joined Liberty Hill Church July 27, 1904, and lived a very consistent and useful life in a church sense, as well as in the capacity of a good citizen and neighbor.*

*She stated after she became so severely afflicted that she only dreaded the sting of death which was only natural but that she longed to depart, giving great evidence that she was in possession of the Faith of our Lord, who will shortly come and raise and change these vile bodies from the tomb. She fell asleep in death after kind and loving hands had done all for her that was possible.*

*Kilpatrick Burial Association was in charge of funeral and burial, and her grandsons were pallbearers. Ministerial services were conducted by her pastor, R. W. Rhodes, attended by a large congregation of relatives and friends at Liberty Hill Church. Internment [sic] was in what is known as the Taylor Cemetery at Liberty Hill Church, near Farmerville, La.*

R. W. Rhodes.



## John Charles Henry Scarborough Family Tragedies

In the 1830s, brothers Noah Lewis and Simeon R. Scarborough both married and settled their families near their father's farm at Snow Hill, Wilcox County, Alabama. Simeon's son, George Noah Scarborough, was born there on 14 October 1844, and some three weeks later, Noah's daughter, Susan Malissa Scarborough, was born on 6 November 1844. George and Malissa did not grow up together for long, for Noah emigrated from Snow Hill in 1847. In 1855, Simeon left Alabama and settled in Leon County, Texas.

Despite living far apart after 1847, Noah's and Simeon's families remained in close contact. After his discharge in 1865 from service in the Confederate military in Rusk County, Texas, George N. Scarborough only lived one year in Texas and then went to live near his uncle in Farmerville. On 21 June 1913, Scarborough stated that, "*I lived in Louisiana since August 1866*" [1]. On 28 March 1867, George N. Scarborough married Susan Malissa Scarborough, his first cousin [2].

Throughout human history, cousin marriages have constituted a significant proportion of all marriages and coupled relationships. Worldwide, marriages between first and second cousins still constitute more than 10% of all marriages. Although such marriages became highly stigmatized in the United States beginning in the latter decades of the nineteenth century, they remain especially popular in the Middle East and in Muslim cultures. In England, first cousin unions have remained legal for centuries.

Cousin marriages were legal and relatively common in the United States until the postwar period of latter nineteenth century. A group of *enlightened* sociologists began to view them as remnants of a primitive social order. Unscientific genetic claims resulted in the popular misconception that cousin marriages resulted in idiocy, deafness, and blindness. The American Medical Association even concluded that cousin marriages resulted in "*physical and mental depravation of the offspring*," despite numerous other studies by well-respected scientists. As a result, during the 1880s a movement began to outlaw cousin marriages in most states, and they became socially unacceptable across the United States by the 1890s except in the South. Social pressure from outside the South led to bans on cousin marriages there, and the early 1900s, Louisiana passed laws outlawing consanguinity.

These proscriptions against cousins producing offspring have no basis in biology, and the modern contempt Americans hold at the concept of first cousin marriages results from a uniquely American myth that has become ingrained in our culture. Nineteenth century Southerners had no such disdain for first cousin marriages, as these myths against it had not yet been propagated [3].

George and Malissa Scarborough spent their sixty years of married life working their farm that adjoined her father's near Bayou d'Loutre, about seven miles east of Farmerville. They raised their family, joined the Liberty Hill Primitive Baptist Church, and both apparently remained in good health until well into their eighties. In 1923, Liberty Hill Church appointed seventy-nine-year-old George N. Scarborough as one of their delegates to the annual meeting of the South Ouachita Primitive Baptist Association [4].

George and Malissa Scarborough had five children to survive infancy, three sons and two daughters. One son, Matthew, died in 1888 as a teenager [5], and their youngest daughter, Stella, died in 1901 of a medication overdose [6]. George and Malissa's eldest daughter, Mollie, and son, George Elliott Scarborough, both married and settled on farms near their parents. Like his father, Elliott became an active member Liberty Hill Primitive Baptist Church and served as deacon [7].

George and Malissa's eldest son, John Charles Henry Scarborough (12 Feb 1868–10 Nov 1921), was named after George's youngest brother. John married in 1891 to Lizzie Jordan and in the latter 1890s, they moved to Morehouse Parish, where he farmed near Mer Rouge. In early 1900, he and his family returned to Union Parish and farmed his parents' land near Farmerville [8]. John and Lizzie soon bought their own farm near their parents' farm and worked it for the next two decades. They first had a daughter, followed by five sons [9]. Their eldest son, John Charles Scarborough Jr., died as a young boy, and by 1918, their second son moved to Mansfield with their married daughter and worked there [10]. Thus, by the latter 1910s, John and Lizzie lived on their farm with their youngest three sons, Tretzvant, Harry, and Loy, born in 1899, 1901, and 1903, respectively [11].

Despite the Baptist tradition cultivated by their grandparents, George and Malissa Scarborough, great-grandfathers, Simeon and Noah, and great-great grandfather, Addison Scarborough, as well as other close family members, like many teenaged males of any era, the Scarborough brothers developed a fondness for alcohol. According to their cousins, they maintained several stills in the region. They also developed the reputation of being rough, heavy drinkers with a tendency towards violence if provoked when drunk [12].

According to Leonard Aulds, on 1 August 1915, Otis and Tretzvant Scarborough "*willfully and maliciously assault and beat*" Aulds. A Union Parish Grant Jury indicted them for assault and battery on September 25<sup>th</sup>, and after their arrest, the District Court released them on \$50 bond. The outcome of the charge is unknown [13].

In the 1980s, Fabrice Boatright Hudson recalled an incident that occurred on her parents' farm near the Ward's Chapel Road. She said the events occurred when she was a young girl of about four or five years old, making it about 1920 or 1921. One night, her father, George W. Boatright, heard a noise outside their house in the barn. He sneaked out the back door towards the barn to see what caused the commotion. Her father told the family that, in a state of drunkenness, the "*Scarborough boys*" had lunged at his mules with a knife. At the time, George Boatright did not confront his second cousins, the grandsons of his grandmother's sister, because "*when the Scarborough boys were drunk, they were real dangerous.*" The next morning, he had a nearby resident treat the mules, and they quickly recovered. He refused to report the incident to local authorities because of his close familial relationship to the Scarborough boys [14].

On the night of 15 January 1921, a dance was held at the home of Garland Williams about five miles north of Farmerville in the "*Nip and Tuck*" community. Harry and Loy Scarborough attended the dance, as did Ollie Westbrook, along with about thirty or forty other people. Mr. Williams later said that Westbrook was "*pretty drunk*" but the Scarborough boys were not.

According to one version of the events later recalled by a local resident related to both families, the Westbrooks had the reputation of being among "*the meanest people in the country.*" Ollie Westbrook had recently married but he was at the dance alone, "*running around on his wife.*" While dancing, Westbrook bumped into the Scarboroughs, causing them to have words. Although "*Westbrook started most of it,*" Harry and Loy both pulled their knives and stabbed at Westbrook [15].

Witnesses present reported that there were not enough girls at the dance to make an even number of dance partners, so the boys danced "*stag.*" About 9:45 p.m., in the dance room, Loy Scarborough and his partner, Rob Hudson, bumped into Ollie and partner twice. The group walked to the side of the room to talk, and Ollie told Loy, "*You have run up against a man.*" Loy replied, "*You are up against a man, too,*" causing tempers to escalate. According to

eyewitness Horace McGough, Harry came to his brother's defense, telling Westbrook, "*Don't get on a boy, get on a man,*" as Loy was then only seventeen years of age.

Garland Williams walked up to try and diffuse the situation, asking them to go outside. Westbrook and Harry Scarborough agreed to leave the house, but as Harry turned, Westbrook hit him hard on the front side of the head with a blunt object, knocking him back four feet. Witnesses said that as Westbrook hit Harry on the head, a gun fell to the ground and broke into pieces. After staggering from the blow, Harry pulled his knife and said, "*God dam [sic] you I will kill you.*" He stabbed at Westbrook in the collarbone, causing blood to spurt twelve inches into the air. Seeing blood running down his brother's face, Loy used his own knife to stab Westbrook several times in the shoulder and upper back.

To stop the melee, Garland Williams walked up, took Westbrook by the arm, and walked out of the room, as bystanders Dan Green and Tom Andrews caught Harry by each hand, restraining him. Harry yelled,

*Turn me a loose, that dam[n] son of a bitch hit me with a pair of brass knuckles. If I had my gun, I would kill him if he comes back.*

As Williams walked outside with Westbrook, they left both Scarborough boys standing there their knives in their hands, and Harry had blood running down the side of his face from his wound. As he walked outside with Williams, Ollie Westbrook collapsed and died [16].

According to Sheriff F. W. Murphy,

*The boys were on the floor dancing and it seems there was some jostling. One of the Scarborough boys was standing on one side of Westbrook and one on the other. Harry Scarborough is alleged to have drawn a pocket knife and to have cut Westbrook's jugular vein...*

while Loy Scarborough stabbed Westbrook in the back with his knife. According to Sheriff Murphy, "*Apparently there was no excuse for the killing*" [17]. At a hearing the following week, Judge Crow denied bail to Harry and Loy Scarborough, remanding them to jail to wait action of the grand jury [18].

After they spent two months in jail, on March 26<sup>th</sup>, the grand jury indicted Harry and Loy Scarborough for murder, with the bill of indictment stating that

*Harry Scarborough and Loy Scarborough did willfully, feloniously, unlawfully and of their malice aforethought kill and murder Ollie Westbrook.*

The trial for Harry and Loy Scarborough proved one of the most sensational and hardest fought legal battles in years. Spectators packed the courtroom "*beyond standing room all during the trial.*" The Court heard arguments all day Thursday and Friday, April 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup>, with the case submitted to the jury late Friday night. After deliberating until Saturday morning around 10:00 a.m., the jury returned a verdict of not guilty for Loy Scarborough, but they found Harry Scarborough guilty of manslaughter [19].

The next week, Judge Crow ruled that a mistake by the jury during Harry Scarborough's first trial invalidated the verdict, and he ordered a new trial at the next court term [20]. Harry was then released on bail to await his second trial that fall.

On Wednesday night, August 24<sup>th</sup>, Harry M. Scarborough married Ona Lee Hodge (Onnie), with the ceremony held at a local church. Afterwards, the couple, wedding party, and guests held a reception at the nearby home of Charles Newcomb. At 11:00 p.m., "*inside the well-lighted house, a violin sang a merry dance. The wedding party was gay.*" As the guests danced away,

*A strange voice from out the night sounded about happy voices and music in the little farmhouse...Yay, Scarborough, Scarborough.*

Harry turned and said to Loy, *"Guess it's you that's wanted."* The *"uncannily high-pitched voice"* again called out, *"Yay, Scarborough."* The violin player put down his bow and the dancers stopped as Harry pulled away from his bride and walked outside with his younger brother. They

*...stood in the shadow just beyond the square of yellow light from the window. They strained their eyes, but could see no one. 'Who's there?' called Lloyd [sic-Loy], as Harry turned back to the house...For answer came a volley of shots.*

Three men in the garden adjacent to the house opened fire on the Scarborough brothers, pouring buckshot into both young men. Twelve buckshot penetrated Harry's back, and those lending first aid initially believed the shot had severed his spine. Loy suffered buckshot wounds to his chest and arm. The sheriff secured blood hounds the following day in an attempt to track the perpetrator, but the trail had grown cold. Harry's injuries confined him to the Monroe sanitarium, but despite initial reports regarding the severity of his wounds, he made a full recovery. The attack was clearly retaliation for the murder of Ollie Westbrook earlier that year, but no evidence suggesting the identity of the Scarborough's attackers was ever discovered [21].

A few months later, on Monday, November 14, something led to a quarrel between family members on the farm of John C. and Lizzie Scarborough. The Farmerville newspaper reported that *"Scarborough and his wife were having some unpleasantness when the boys interfered,"* leading to *"an affray between the boys and their father,"* while the Shreveport newspaper wrote that, *"trouble arose between the father and the mother culminating in a row between the father and sons."* In the scuffle, John Scarborough shot his son, Harry, in the side, slightly wounding him. John then ran away from the house, with his other sons firing on him. According to relatives, *"the Scarborough boys were supposed to have shot their father while they were drunk,"* as *"they drunk [sic] a lot and they had several stills."*

The morning after the incident, when John Scarborough never came home, his sons went looking for him. The boys found their father's body in a field near the house. He had suffered gunshot wounds and presumably bled to death there in the field overnight. A coroner's inquest was held later that day, but the illness of the coroner resulted in a deputy failing to properly obtain evidence. When one of the boys testified that one of them had shot John Scarborough in the back, while another shot at him twice, the elder Scarborough's prominence in the community led local residents to demand a thorough and proper investigation.

As a result of the outcry, the District Attorney issued arrest warrants for Tretzvant, Harry, and Loy Scarborough, charging the three brothers with the murder of their father. At a hearing held before Judge J. B. Crow on Monday, November 28<sup>th</sup>, he ordered that charges against Harry Scarborough be dismissed, but that Tretzvant and Loy Scarborough be remanded on a charge of manslaughter. He set bond at \$1800 each [22].

The grand jury indicted Tretzvant and Loy Scarborough for manslaughter on March 25<sup>th</sup>, specifically charging that *Treasvant [sic] Scarborough and Loy Scarborough did willfully, unlawfully and feloniously kill and slay John Scarborough, a human being.*

The grand jury approved bond of \$2000 each. Among the witnesses who presented testimony before the grand jury was the boys uncle, George Elliott Scarborough, and their second cousin, George W. Boatright [23].

The District Court convened in Farmerville the week of April 17<sup>th</sup> to hear both the second trial of Harry Scarborough for the murder of Ollie Westbrook and of Tretzvant and Loy Scarborough for the murder of their father. In the latter case, the Court empaneled a jury and heard arguments on Tuesday, April 18<sup>th</sup>, and after only one hour, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty for both Tretzvant and Loy for the killing of their father. On Wednesday, the 19<sup>th</sup>, the Court tried Harry Scarborough for Ollie Westbrook's murder for the second time. The jury returned a verdict of guilty on one charge of manslaughter, with Judge Crow sentencing Scarborough to 9–12 years in the State



Penitentiary. Although he appealed his conviction to the Louisiana Supreme Court, it was unsuccessful, and Scarborough served several years at Angola [24].

Following his trial for killing his father, Loy A. Scarborough and his new wife, Jewel, left Union Parish and joined his older brother, Otis Z. Scarborough, in southeastern Texas. He obtained employment as a laborer with the Kirby Lumber Company in Voth. On May 14, as Scarborough adjusted a crane loaded with lumber, the cradle broke and fell on him, crushing his skull and causing instant death. He left a nine-month-old little boy [25].

In 1924, Harry Scarborough applied to the Louisiana Board of Pardons for a pardon for his conviction [26]. After his release, he returned to his parents' farm near Farmerville. In February 1930, Union Parish Sheriff Murphy received a tip regarding an operating still near Harry Scarborough's house. When they arrived, they found the still about 200 yards from his house and in operation by a black man. This led to charges against Scarborough, but at the trial in June, the jury found him not guilty. In November 1931, the Louisiana Board of Pardons recommended the restoration of Harry Scarborough's citizenship following his conviction and completion of his sentence [27].

After these events, Tretzvant and Harry Scarborough worked their farms, raised their children, and joined the Ward's Chapel Church of Christ, where the brothers became dedicated members [28].



## Little Marion Oliver Love, Jr. Run Over by Automobile in Farmerville 1926

Noah Lewis Scarborough's granddaughter, Cynthia Jane Ward [Janie] (23 Sept 1864–8 Oct 1926), married in 1888 to Jessie Wilkie Brantley (4 Oct 1849–9 June 1891). They only had one child, a daughter, Willie Brantley (11 Oct 1889–5 Nov 1969). After Jessie's death, Janie moved back to her mother's plantation on the Ward's Chapel Road about seven miles east of Farmerville. She did not remarry, but raised her daughter with help from her mother, younger siblings, and the family of her uncle, Matthew A. Scarborough, who lived on the adjoining farm.

Willie Brantley married in 1914 to Marion Olive Love (1 Sept 1895–30 Aug 1967), a farmer and grocery store merchant. Their eldest child died at birth in 1917, but on 17 January 1920, Willie gave birth to a son, Marion Oliver Love Jr. As the only living child and grandchild, Marion Jr.'s parents and grandmother doted on him [1].

Janie Ward Brantley suffered from severe indigestion in the 1920s, causing her to consume a diet lacking in essential nutrients from fruits and vegetables. As a result, she developed pellagra, common among women in the South in the first few decades of the twentieth century. Pellagra led to Janie's death on 10 October 1926 [2].

Willie's husband began work as a merchant in Farmerville that year, so they acquired a house in Farmerville closer to his work. Just three weeks after her mother's death, Willie and Marion Jr. walked home on the sidewalk in Farmerville as a speeding car raced up behind them. Willie attempted to pull her son out of harm's way, but the vehicle's speed proved too fast. Although Willie escaped unscathed, the car ran over Marion Jr., crushing his skull. The Farmerville newspaper of 10 November 1926 described the tragedy. As a sign of the times, the newspaper highlighted the race of the man who drove the car that killed the boy:

### *NEGRO KILLS CHILD WITH CAR THURSDAY*

*Gus Jenkins, Reckless Negro Driver Runs Down Little Son of M. O. Love*

*Negro Taken by Posse at his Father's Home*

*A most horrible accident occurred here last Thursday evening about 5 o'clock when one Gus Jenkins, a negro, ran down and killed little Marion Love, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Love, of this place.*

*The negro was driving a Dodge car. He had just turned off the highway below the Mitchell Motor Co. building in the street going east. He was running at a terrific rate of speed, so say bystanders who saw the accident. Mrs. Love and her little boy were going home which was just a few yards from where it occurred, being on the corner of the same block. A truck was backing out of the back of the Mitchell building on the north side of the street. The negro, after clearing the truck, still maintaining his reckless speed, struck the little boy who was on the extreme right edge of the road. The car ran over him, crushing his skull, breaking his neck and jaw and also one arm. He died instantly. His mother made a frantic attempt to pull him back and rescue him from the impending danger when she saw the negro was not going to check up. Her efforts were all in vain. The negro was driving too fast, and it is said by witnesses to the scene that he never attempted to apply the brakes.*

*The negro ran on up to the corner, turned to the right toward the negro church building near which he ran his car into an embankment, leaped from it and escaped to the woods near by. As soon as the news was spread, a posse of men pursued the negro for several hours, but failed to find him. He was later in the night captured at his father's house in ward nine and taken to Ruston and ledged in jail there. Sentiment here ran high against the negro on the evening of the accident. Two other negroes who were in the car with Jenkins were taken into custody here late that evening; but they were later released.*

*The remains of the child were interred in the Taylor cemetery Friday afternoon, funeral services being conducted by Rev. O. C. Cooper and Rev. Smith.*

*The Gazette extends deep, sincere sympathy to these bereaved parents in this hour of trial.*

The following week, editors of "The Gazette" published this editorial regarding the dangers of careless automobile operation, describing the death of little Marion Love Jr. as the first such tragedy to occur in Farmerville:

*The sniffing out, like a flash, of the life of an innocent child by careless, reckless driving of an automobile by an ignorant and careless negro last Thursday evening when the little son of Mr. Marion Love was thus killed furnishes a serious, awful example for our town. We have been reading about such accidents since the advent of the automobile;*

*but, somehow, by luck, Providence or anything one might call it, it has always been somewhere else. Now it is here. It has occurred right in our own town, under our own observation. We have been brought to feel the horrors of it. Silent and horrifying was the moment; blood-stirring was the impulse when we were brought face to face with the death of this child and the agonies suffered by fond parents. The tragedies about which we have been reading and which have brought sorrow to others afar, have at last been visited upon us.*

*A car in the hands of an individual lacking intelligence enough to drive it is a most dangerous machine to human life. It must be remembered that pedestrians also have rights along our streets, walks, roads and highways, as well as a car rider. The law, in its wisdom, imposes on the driver of a car much great responsibility if an accident happens with a pedestrian, on the ground that such driver has in his control a machine deadly in its dealings if not handled with judgment. Hence the necessity of the present day speed and traffic laws and regulations.*

*A short time ago we appealed to the people through these columns to reflect and think about the fast driving constantly being tolerated. It makes little or no difference who is driving the car, if that driver viciously ignores all law, all rights of others, all judgment and reason and plunges on, through street and down road at dangerous speed, he or she should be punished and punished promptly and vigorously, without regard to who it is. It is time to be up and doing. Human life is too precious to be hazarded in any such reckless way. Ignorant and vicious humans should not be allowed the privilege and comforts of a car if they haven't principle and justice enough to regard the rights of other people, the value of human life and the mandate of the law.*

After this tragedy, Willie and Marion Love left Farmerville and returned to their farm on Wards Chapel Road about seven miles east of Farmerville. Relatives say that she mourned the loss of her little boy for the rest of her life [3].



**MARION LOVE JR.  
WITH HIS PARENTS  
AND GRANDMOTHER**



## James Addison Ward, Jr. Killed in Choudrant Automobile Accident 1927

Noah Scarborough's grandson, James Addison Ward [Jim] (7 Apr 1856–26 Dec 1926), acquired a farm adjoining that of his parents on the Ward's Chapel Road about seven miles east of Farmerville and operated it for his entire adult life. In 1877, Jim married Nancy S. McGough (12 Dec 1859–20 Aug 1933), and they had a total of sixteen children born between 1878 and 1905. The birth of Jim and Nancy's youngest child, James Addison Ward Jr., known as June, occurred on 15 May 1905. June Ward married on 6 May 1923 to Ellen Levie Parker (23 Feb 1901–12 Mar 1931).

In the mid-1920s, June and Levie moved to Texas. In late July 1927, Levie's sister, Mary Virgie Parker Murphy, had an emergency appendectomy at a Monroe hospital. Complications left her in critical condition, and so family members in Texas were called to her bedside. Six Parker family members in two automobiles left Breckenridge, Texas on Tuesday afternoon, August 2<sup>nd</sup>, to rush to Virgie Murphy's bedside in Monroe, Louisiana before her demise. The party included June Ward, his wife, Lexie, and her mother, Laura Blackwell Parker, and three of Lexie's siblings.

The trip appears jinxed from the start, with a newspaper writing that the six relatives

*...racing with death...were victims of a series of accidents from the time they left their home at Breckenridge, Texas.*

Soon after they embarked on their hurried journey,

*Tire trouble, engine trouble and other minor mishaps beset them on the way, and at Simsboro, La., one of the cars broke down completely and was abandoned, the entire party of six finding room in a roadster, designed for only two passengers. J. A. Ward and Hoyle [Hoye] Parker were riding on the fenders...*

or "running boards." Howe Parker, driving the vehicle, and the three women all rode inside.

As they reached Choudrant at about 3:45 a.m. Wednesday morning, a large truck parked at a filling station partially blocked the road and blocked the view of the road from both sides. Howe Parker attempted to pass the truck and hit the oncoming car head-on, "and as both were traveling at a rapid speed the collision was terrific, wrecking both cars." Bystanders telephoned for an ambulance from Monroe,

*But a jinx appeared to be on it, too, and a breakdown a few miles out prevented it reaching here. Another ambulance was summoned and it was also delayed until 8 o'clock this morning, when the injured victims of the wreck were removed to the Monroe sanitarium.*

James A. Ward Jr. suffered a fractured skull, broken arm, and a severe laceration on his left side. He succumbed to his injuries eight hours later at the St. Francis Hospital in Monroe. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Laura Parker, sustained a broken hip, while Howe Parker received cuts on his hands. The other Parker family members had only minor injuries. Tragically, Levie's sister, Virgie Parker Murphy, died of complications from her surgery the following week [1].





JAMES ADDISON WARD JR. AND SR.  
c1917



JAMES ADDISON WARD JR.  
1923

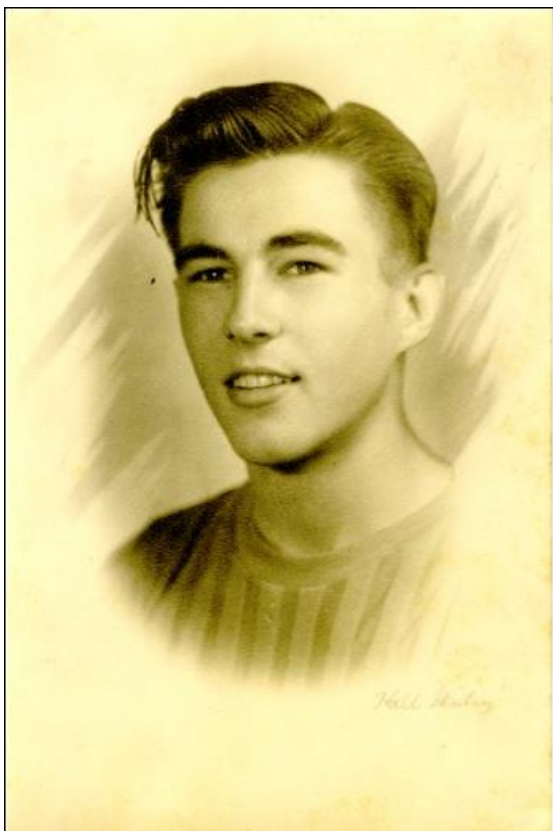




## James Hudson Carmack Fatal Heroism 1944

Noah Lewis Scarborough's granddaughter, Nancy Theodosia Ward [Dosia] (8 Mar 1878–14 Mar 1950), married on 6 January 1897 to Charles Henry Hudson (16 Dec 1873–24 May 1957). Their third child, Reita Bell Hudson (27 Feb 1900–19 May 1982) married in 1921 to James M. Carmack (10 June 1898–20 Mar 1961). Their son, James Hudson Carmack (Buddy), was born on 17 January 1924.

After graduating high school, Buddy attended Louisiana Tech University in Ruston until he decided to enlist in the Air Corps on 5 December 1942 at the age of eighteen. He *"received his wings and was commissioned a pilot as 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant."* On the night of 15 August 1944, while stationed at Del Rio, Texas, Carmack piloted a bomber taking off on a practice flight. After taking off, once the plane reached an altitude of one hundred feet, it suddenly exploded. Two other soldiers in the plane died instantly, but Carmack and his co-pilot survived the initial explosion and crash. Carmack returned to the burning plane in an attempt to rescue the co-pilot, resulting in burns over 67% of his body. The *"Arkansas Gazette"* stated that his death *"was probably caused by his heroism in returning to his burning plane to save his co-pilot."* Carmack remained unconscious for about eighty hours and received several blood transfusions in an attempt to save his life. He succumbed to his injuries at an army hospital in San Antonio. His parents had his remains shipped home for burial in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana [1].



## Ted Hudson Dies of Gunshot Wound

1962

Dosia Ward Hudson was the youngest daughter of Noah and Samantha Scarborough's eldest daughter, Betsy Scarborough Ward. Dosia's youngest son, Woodrow Wilson Hudson (19 Apr 1912–11 Feb 1987), eloped in March 1933 with his distant cousin, Fabrice Boatright (16 Mar 1916–23 Nov 1997). Fabrice was also a descendent of Noah and Samantha Scarborough, as their third daughter, Samantha Elvyann Scarborough Ham, was Fabrice's great-grandmother.

Woodrow and Fabrice had five children, with the youngest, Ted Hudson, born on 14 July 1944. In high school, Ted became the star pitcher for the Farmerville High School "*Farmers*," playing baseball all four years of high school as well as on the American Legion and Louisiana All-State baseball teams. Playing against Linville in 1960, Ted pitched a four-hit shutout that ignited the team, with the Farmers scoring five in the sixth inning and going on to win 8-0. In a June 1960 game against Rayville, Ted struck out nine for the American Legion team, leading them to a 2-1 victory. During the spring of his senior year, he was the Class A All-State first team selection [1].

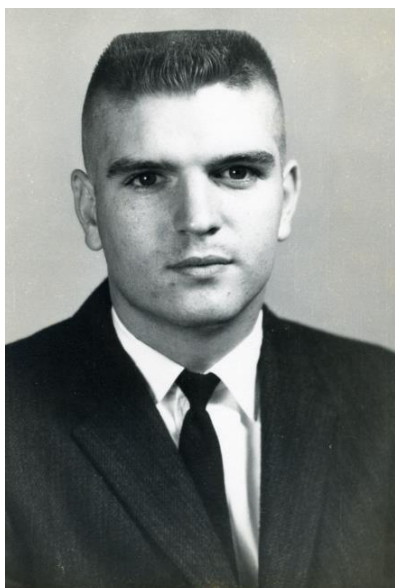
After graduation in 1962, Ted planned to enter Louisiana Tech that fall. On August 22<sup>nd</sup>, he had his guns out in his bedroom to clean, supposedly in preparation for hunting. After cleaning two, he began to clean the third rifle when the firearm went off, with the bullet striking him in the stomach. Family members summoned an ambulance, but the wound proved mortal. He lived only about forty-five minutes after the incident, with his death occurring en route to the St. Francis Hospital in Monroe [2].







TED HUDSON  
(1945 – 1962)



◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

## Notes

### Introduction

1. Sumter District South Carolina Equity Court Suit #13368, Roll 452 (Heirs of Addison Scarborough, filed 11 November 1831).
2. Compiled Military Service Record, Noah Scarborough (private), 1 Regiment (Chamber's), Georgia Militia, War of 1812.
3. 1818 Twiggs County GA Tax Digest, Capt. Jefferson's District, p. 4, #32: Noah Scarboro (LDS Film #7898925, Image #46). Noah Scarborough was not assessed any property but paid only the poll tax of 31¼¢.
4. 1830 Houston County GA Federal Census, p. 270, line #18: Noah Scarborough. 1840 Houston County GA Federal Census, p. 368, line #10: Noah Scarborough.
5. Houston County GA Annual Returns (1833–1848) Book B, pp. 253, 267, 406 (Minor children of Noah Scarborough, 1841). Houston County GA Annual Returns & Vouchers (1847–1853) Book C, pp. 40, 44, 62, 267, 563 (Minor children of Noah Scarborough, 1847).
6. Scarborough, Jewell Davis. *Southern Kith and Kin: A Record of My Children's Ancestors, Volume 3, Major James Scarborough: His Ancestors and Descendants*. Abilene Printing Company, 1957, pp. 165–166.
7. 1850 East Feliciana Parish LA Federal Census, p. 206b, Dwelling #2, line #8: Noah Scarborough (age: 41, born: Georgia). 1860 Pointe Coupee Parish LA Federal Census, p. 855, Dwelling #1081, line #11: Noah Scarborough (age: 50, born: Georgia). 1870 Pointe Coupee Parish LA Federal Census, 14<sup>th</sup> Ward, P.O. Livonia, p. 456b/211, Dwelling #163, line #35: N. Scarborough (age: 60). 1880 Pointe Coupee Parish LA Federal Census, 10<sup>th</sup> Ward, ED #58, p. 476a/26, Dwelling #302, line #12: Noah Scarborough (age: 70, born: Georgia).

### The Lives of Noah Scarborough & Samantha Fowler

1. Butler County AL Estates Record 17, pp. 131–132, 134–135, 165–167, 187, 200, 219, 233, 250, 258–259, 294–295; Estates Record 14, pp. 489–492, 518–519, 549, 550; Record of Estates 15, pp. 104–110, 180–184, 228; Probate Minutes 18, pp. 49–51, 142–143, 333–336, 432, 623. The probate records prove that Noah Scarborough of Union Parish, Louisiana was the son of Addison Scarborough of Butler County, Alabama. The name of Noah's mother is unknown, as we have no record of Addison's wife. Based upon the naming patterns of Noah's daughters, his mother was possibly named "Mary," the name of his second daughter and one not found among the family of Noah's wife. The vast majority of records give his name merely as "Noah." However, all of Noah's brothers had two given names, so it is natural to expect him to have had a middle name also. The 1860 census lists him as "Louis Scarborough." Although the census enumerator gave the French spelling, the English "Lewis" is a relatively common Scarborough given name from Virginia and North Carolina. For this reason, we believe that his name was actually "Noah Lewis Scarborough." We have no documentation of Noah's actual date of birth, but the 1850–1880 censuses all place his birth in about 1808.
2. The [Richard Fowler Family Bible](#) includes this entry: "Mantha Fowler Was Born November 19 1819." Censuses place Samantha's birth in Alabama, whereas Columbus County NC Deed Book B, p. 308 shows Richard Fowler witnessing a deed of his father, John Fowler, on 26 October 1817.
3. Cahaba Land Office Cash Entry #26489, Noah Scarborough, 4 January 1836, SE¼ of SW¼ of Section 20, Township 12, Range 11. Cahaba Land Office Cash Entry #31277, Noah Scarborough, 6 September 1836, NE¼ of SW¼ of Section 20, Township 12, Range 11. Both transactions listed Noah as a resident of Dallas County, Alabama. His 80 acres lay about three miles south of his father's plantation, entirely within Wilcox County.
4. Wilcox County AL Marriage Book 1826–1840, pp. 302, 352. Simeon R. Scarborough served as Noah's security on the marriage bond, and Justice of the Peace Peter Lee married them. The marriage record gives her name as "Miss Manthy Fowler" and "Manthey Fowler."
5. Wilcox County AL Deed Book E, p. 369 (Noah and Manthy Scarborough to Edmund Hobdy, 2 December 1837). The Scarboroughs sold their eighty acres to Edmund Hobdy for \$160.
6. Monroe, Louisiana Land Office Cash Entries #14143 (15 November 1854), #17597 (10 October 1857), #17743 (3 December 1857), and #21063 (27 October 1859), all for Noah Scarborough's purchase of lands in Union Parish, Louisiana.
7. Louisiana Confederate Pension Application #8239, Samantha E. Ham (widow of Hillory H. Ham), Union Parish, filed 8 December 1909 and 1 September 1920. Louisiana Confederate Pension Application #13385, Susan Malissa Scarborough (widow of George N. Scarborough), Union Parish, filed November 24, allowed December 11, 1928. Both Samantha Elvyann and Susan Malissa Scarborough are daughters of Noah and Samantha. Both stated in their applications that they had been residents of the state of Louisiana since the year 1847.
8. "The Daily Picayune" (New Orleans), 2 March 1838 (p. 2, column 2), 6 October 1844 (p. 2, column 1), 31 January 1854 (p. 1, column 7), 4 March 1855 (p. 5, column 4), and 3 August 1859 (p. 2, column 3). "The Weekly Telegraph" (Houston, TX), 9 March 1859, p. 1, columns 5–7. These articles prove that settlers migrating westward travelled on steamboats with their slaves, cattle, other livestock, wagons, and plows. We know that immigrants travelled to

north Louisiana from Alabama and Mississippi via steamboat due to the lack of passable roads across Louisiana prior to the 1920s, the extremely short duration of their journeys (in 1837, a group made the trip from Lowndes County, Alabama to what is now Union Parish between January 14<sup>th</sup> and February 14<sup>th</sup>, and in 1852, a trip from eastern Alabama took only eighteen days), and the lengthy trips required for travel upriver on the Ouachita via keelboat.

9. Pigeon Creek/Mount Zion Baptist Church Minutes, Special Collections, Microforms, Samford University Library, Birmingham, Alabama. Pigeon Creek Church formed in 1823 in Butler County, but dissolved over the missions issue in 1833. It reformed a few years later as Mount Zion Primitive Baptist Church and even continued to use Pigeon Creek's old minute book. Many members of the Taylor family belonged to Pigeon Creek Church as well as Mount Zion Church.
10. Paxton, Rev. W. E. *A History of the Baptists of Louisiana from the Earliest Times to the Present*. St. Louis, Missouri: C. R. Barns Publishing Co., 1888, pp. 254–255. Union Parish LA Conveyance Book 20, p. 49. Pleasant Hill Church joined the Concord Association in 1845. On 25 April 1847, Henry P. Anderson, then a member of Pleasant Hill Church, gave land to the church that later belonged to Liberty Hill Primitive Baptist Church. When Liberty Hill Church Clerk Benjamin Taylor filed the 1847 record in court in 1907, he identified it as an *"Extract from the minutes of the Pleasant Hill Baptist Church and later called Liberty Hill..."* Paxton quoted the Concord Association Minutes frequently in his history of this association. He only mentions Pleasant Hill in 1845. The 1842–1844 Concord Minutes contain no references to Pleasant Hill, so the church joined the association in 1845. There are no references to the association between 1847 and 1849, and Paxton does not mention the church in 1850 or afterwards. Thus, clearly Pleasant Hill Church was no longer an active member of the Concord Association by 1850.
11. Hassell, Elder Cushing Biggs and Elder Sylvester Hassell. *History of The Church of God, From the Creation to A.D. 1885; Including Especially The History of the Kehukee Primitive Baptist Association*. Middletown, New York: Gilbert Beebe's Sons, Publishers, 1886, pp. 888–889. Transcription of Liberty Hill Church Minutes, 1870–1877. On 29 August 1870, Liberty Hill Church chose delegates to the Association, as they did that same time of the year in 1871, 1872, and 1873. The specific Association was not mentioned in those years, but on 22 August 1874, the minutes stated the church *"...went into the choice of her delegates to convene with the members composing the Ouachita Association..."* Since the minutes contained no mention of the church joining a new association during this period, Liberty Hill Church already belonged to the Ouachita Primitive Baptist Association by 1870. Hassell's history indicates that the Ouachita Association formed on 11 November 1848 at Shady Grove Primitive Baptist Church in Union County, Arkansas with ten churches, three having recently constituted. It is very possible that Liberty Hill Church constituted during the year 1848, after the Scarboroughs and other Snow Hill residents settled near the church.
12. Ouachita, Louisiana Land Office Cash Entry #9304 for the NW¼ of SW¼ of Section 4, Township 21 North, Range 1 East, purchased on 22 February 1848. Noah paid \$49.94 for this 39.95 acres.
13. Wilcox County AL Loose Marriage Bonds, "G. W. Albritton" to "Sarah A. Fowler," 3 January 1850, married by William J. Smith.
14. Wilcox County AL Deed Book J, pp. 588–589 (Richard and Sarah Fowler to William M. Purifoy, 13 November 1850); pp. 590–591 (Richard and Sarah Fowler to Francis M. Purifoy, 13 November 1850); pp. 593–594 (Richard and Sarah Fowler to Edmund Hobdy, 13 November 1850). Union Parish LA Conveyance Book D, pp. 527–529 (Johnson Malone to Richard Fowler, 17 October 1851). Malone sold Richard Fowler a tract of 237.39 acres of land.
15. Union Parish LA Succession Book H-1, pp. 123–125 (Elvira Polk and husband Wiley J. Polk, petition to be appointed natural tutrix to her minor children, Sarah A. E., John R., and Roan A. Robinson). 1860 Union Parish LA Federal Census, P. O. Farmerville, p. 117/622, Dwelling #750, line #26: "*W<sup>m</sup> R. Albritton*" [sic] (age: 34; Farmer; born: Ala); #27: Susan Albritton (age: 33; House Keeper; born: Ala). On 22 March 1851, Elvira Polk, wife of Wiley J. Polk, described how she moved her Robinson children from Clarke County, Alabama to Union Parish. The census enumerator listed James R. Albritton's given name incorrect, as "*W<sup>m</sup>*," as shown by the accompanying Agricultural and Slave Schedules, as well as Union Parish land records. The census shows that Susan Fowler Albritton and her husband James R. Albritton moved to Louisiana between 1854 and 1856.
16. Union Parish LA Conveyance Book H, pp. 20–21 (Noah Scarborough to John M. Lee, 2 November 1852).
17. Monroe, Louisiana Land Office Cash Entries #14143 (15 November 1854), #17597 (10 October 1857), #17743 (3 December 1857), and #21063 (27 October 1859).
18. 1860 Union Parish LA Federal Census, P. O. Farmerville, p. 118/623, Dwelling #755, line #24: Louis Scarborough (age: 51; Farmer; born: Ga); #25: "*Symantha Scarborough*" (age: 41; House Keeper; born: Ala); p. 119/625, Dwelling #759, line #9: "*W<sup>m</sup> Scarborough*" (age: 43; Farm Laborer; born: Ga);
19. 1860 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Mortality Schedule, p. 3/497, #27: S. Fowler. 1860 De Soto Parish LA Federal Census, P. O. Mansfield, p. 83/907, Dwelling #606, line #10: Wiley J. Polk (age: 49; Planter; born: Ga); #11: Elvira Polk (age: 48; born: N.C.). Union Parish LA Succession Book G, pp. 154–160. 1870 Union Parish LA Federal

Census, Mortality Schedule, p. 361, Ward No. 1, #24: Wm. Henry Ward. George W. Albritton's tombstone gives his exact death date, whereas Sarah Fowler Albritton's death is given in the Fowler Family Bible. The 1860 and 1870 censuses of Noah's household confirm the death of S. Jane Scarborough between 1860 and 1870, whereas the 1870 household listing and Mortality Schedule report show that Nancy was a widow and her infant died in March 1870. The death date of her husband is given in the [David Ward Family Bible](#).

20. 1870 Union Parish LA Federal Census, P.O. Farmerville, p. 44/72, Dwellings #296–298: Sarah A. Albriton, Brister Simons, and Enoch R. Albriton. 1880 Union Parish LA Federal Census, ED 84, p. 400c, line #3: Noah Scarborough.
21. 1881–1901 Union Parish LA Tax Assessment Rolls, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, LA. No known source gives Noah Scarborough's precise date of death, as he left no succession (probate) and he had no tombstone to survive into the 1950s. Noah paid the local and state taxes he owned on his farm for the year 1881, presumably indicating that he remained alive up until mid-1881. No taxes were paid on his property for the year 1882, and by 1883, taxes were paid on his estate. Thus, his death occurred in late 1881 or 1882.
22. Union Parish LA Conveyance Book 9, pp. 248–250 (Samantha Fowler Scarborough and her children to John Fowler Albritton, 18 July 1901).
23. 1900 Union Parish LA Federal Census, ED #118, p. 61b/17b, Dwelling #269, line #75: Willie N. Miller (born: Nov 1855; age: 44; Farmer); #76: Emma T. Miller (born: May 1857; age: 43; wife); #82: Samantha Scarborough (born: Nov 1818; age: 81; widowed; "*Mother in Law*;" born: Alabama; father's birth: North Carolina; mother's birth: North Carolina).
24. Statements made by sisters Ruth Hudson Miller and Reita Hudson Carmack to their sister-in-law Fabrice Boatright Hudson during their lifetimes and repeated to Timothy D. Hudson after the deaths of Ruth and Reita. They were the eldest children of Dosia Ward Hudson (1878–1950), a granddaughter of Noah and Samantha.
25. During the 1880s and 1890s, some former Primitive Baptists converted to the Church of Christ denomination, including several of Samantha's children. According to my grandmother, Fabrice Boatright Hudson, Samantha followed them and joined the Ward's Chapel Church of Christ. Fabrice Hudson and her son, Walter Prescott Hudson, viewed the old church records and saw Samantha Scarborough's name on the membership rolls with a death date of 1905. Another source, Mrs. Geneva Ward Chevalier Aulds, showed me a letter written to her in the 1950s from a descendent of Mary Ann Scarborough Solomon Moore, Noah and Samantha's daughter. This letter stated that Samantha died on 28 November 1905. The Farmerville newspaper did not print any notice of Samantha's death.

### **Alabama and Louisiana Farms**

1. Cahaba Land Office Cash Entry #26489, Noah Scarborough, 4 January 1836, SE¼ of SW¼ of Section 20, Township 12, Range 11. Cahaba Land Office Cash Entry #31277, Noah Scarborough, 6 September 1836, NE¼ of SW¼ of Section 20, Township 12, Range 11. Wilcox County AL Deed Book E, p. 369. Noah and "Manthy" Scarborough sold their eighty acres to Edmund Hobdy for \$160 on 2 December 1837.
2. Ouachita, Louisiana Land Office Cash Entry #9304, Noah Scarborough, 22 February 1848, NW¼ of SW¼ of Section 4, Township 21 North, Range 1 East.
3. 1850 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule, p. 795, 13 August 1850, line #10, Noah Scarborough, farm owner.
4. Union Parish LA Conveyance Book H, pp. 20–21 (Noah Scarborough to John M. Lee, 2 November 1852). Monroe, Louisiana Land Office Cash Entries #12217 (22 Nov 1852), #14143 (15 November 1854), #17597 (10 October 1857), #17743 (3 December 1857), and #21063 (27 October 1859), all for Noah Scarborough.
5. 1860 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule, Post Office Farmerville, p. 23, line #20: Louis Scarborough, farm owner. The census enumerator left the second page of the agricultural information blank.
6. 1865–1900 Union Parish LA Tax Assessment Rolls, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, LA.
7. 1870 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule, Ward 1, Post Office Farmerville, p. 15, line #13: Noah Scarbough [sic], farm owner.
8. 1880 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule, Ward 1, p. 11, line #10: Noah Scarborough; p. 12, line #9: George N. Scarborough; p. 22, line #9: Mathew Scarborough. The census enumerator left many columns blank. He did record that George N. Scarborough had 30 acres in cultivation, 15 acres of old fields or non-wooded lands, and 35 acres of woodland, he owned farming implements and machinery valued at \$25, he paid no wages for white farm labor but he paid \$30 for black farm labor. Matthew A. Scarborough had 23 acres in cultivation, 40 acres of old fields or other non-wooded land, and 97 acres of woodland, he owned farming implements and machinery valued at \$15, he paid \$15 in wages for white farm labor in 1879 but he hired no black farm labor.

### **Children of Noah Lewis Scarborough & Samantha Fowler**

1. Union Parish LA Conveyance Record U, pp. 246–247 (Samantha Scarborough, widow, and heirs of Noah Scarborough to William Arnett Albritton, 25 January 1884); Conveyance Record 5, pp. 621–622 (Nancy L. Scarborough Roan and husband F. Marion Roan to John F. Albritton, 27 April 1899); Conveyance Record 9, pp.

248–250 (Samantha Scarborough and the heirs of Noah Scarborough to John F. Albritton, 18 July 1901). In 1899, Nancy L. Scarborough Roan sold her one-eighth interest she inherited *“from her father’s estate Noah Scarborough Dec’d. and all interest she may inherit from her mother Mrs. Samantha Scarborough at her mother’s death.”* Due to the 1899 transaction, Nancy did not participate in the sale of 1901 with her mother and siblings.

2. *“The Gazette”* (Farmerville, LA), 13 June 1894 (p. 3, column 4) and 12 June 1895 (p. 2, column 6).
3. *“The Gazette,”* 31 October 1894, p. 4, column 3.
4. *“The Gazette,”* 23 November 1898, p. 3, column 1.
5. *“The Gazette,”* 23 September 1908, p. 1, column 5.
6. *“The Gazette,”* 28 August 1918, p. 5, column 4.
7. *“The Gazette,”* 12 April 1916, p. 4, column 5.
8. *“The Gazette,”* 4 December 1895 (p. 3, column 1), January 3 (p. 3, column 1) and November 21 (p. 3, column 1), 1900, and 11 October 1905 (p. 3, column 2).
9. *“The Gazette,”* 5 August 1936, p. 1, column 7.
10. *“The Gazette,”* 27 November 1901, p. 3, column 1.
11. *“The Gazette,”* 8 March 1911, p. 1, column 4.
12. *“The Monroe News-Star”* (Monroe, LA), 14 August 1939 (p. 8, column 6) and 30 July 1969 (p. 75, column 3).
13. *“The Gazette,”* 12 April 1916, p. 4, column 5.
14. *“The Gazette,”* 3 September 1919, p. 1, column 3.

### **Bushwhacking of James F. Malone**

1. 1870 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward No. 1, P.O. Farmerville, p. 18a/42–18b/43, Dwelling #279: Peyton Roan; Dwelling #287: James F. Malone. 1880 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward One, ED#84, p. 409a/40, line #3: John J. Meeks, #6: John T. Ward, #20: Marion Roan, #25: Susan Malone.
2. *“The Daily Picayune”* (New Orleans, LA), 23 February 1878, p. 2, column 1. *“The Richland Beacon”* (Rayville, LA), 2 March 1878, p. 3, column 3. *“The Donaldsonville Chief”* (Donaldsonville, LA), 9 March 1878, p. 1, column 1. Louisiana Confederate Pension Application #4909, Susan H. Malone (widow of James F. Malone), filed 2 April 1909, Union Parish. Malone served in Co. E, 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry.
3. Union Parish LA District Court Minutes, Book 1878–1882, Case #924, State of Louisiana vs. Marion Roane, Murder, p. 24 (6 Apr 1878, indicted), p. 35 (11 Apr 1878, District Attorney Allen Barksdale and special state counsel Trimble & Rutland, Roane’s attorneys Ellis & Killgore; Roane pleads not guilty and requests trial by jury), p. 40 (12 Apr 1878, evidence heard, jury retired, verdict: Not guilty, Roan discharged).
4. Union Parish LA District Court Minutes, Book 1878–1882, Case #927, State of Louisiana vs. J. T. Ward, et. al., Assault and Battery, p. 29 (9 Apr 1878, indictment and bond), pp. 70–72 (16 Oct 1878, David Nolan convicted of assault; Ward’s case continued due to his illness); p. 73 (17 Oct 1878, Nolan sentenced to \$15 fine or sixty days in jail); p. 95 (10 Apr 1879, District Attorney dropped charges against John S. Meeks, and jury found Ward and Charles Meeks not guilty). Union Parish LA Mortgage Book C, p. 514. Union Parish LA Unnamed Record Book, p. 60 (John T. Ward’s oath of office as Constable of Ward One, 29 Dec 1875). Union Parish LA Court Records Book 1878–1879, pp. 74–75.
5. Union Parish LA Marriage Book 6, p. 449 (Francis M. Roan to Mrs. Nancy L. Ward, 21 December 1882).

### **The Matthew A. Scarborough Family Tragedies**

1. The Matthew A. Scarborough Family Record, originally recorded either by Scarborough or his daughter, lists all of the Scarborough children and their birthdates. It is in the possession of Marilyn Fulgate Gerloff, a descendent of Linnie Scarborough Cole.
2. Details of the sickness and early demise of the Scarborough children comes from family information shared by Marilyn Fulgate Gerloff, a descendant of Matthew A. Scarborough, as well as three children of his niece, Dosia Ward Hudson, including Ruth Hudson Miller, Reita Hudson Carmack, and Woodrow W. Hudson Sr. The latter conveyed these details to Timothy D. Hudson.
3. *“The Gazette,”* 2 April 1902, p. 3, column 3. Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstone of *“Mattie J. Dau. of Mathew & Clarenda J. Scarborough”* (22 Sept 1881–2 Apr 1902). The newspaper article describing the accident that led to Mattie’s death:  

*Two serious accidents happened near Farmerville yesterday. A grown young lady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Scarborough, was badly burned, her clothes catching fire while she was building up a smoke to drive gnats from the cattle...Both the patients are in a critical condition. Just as we go to press we learn that both the above victims died.*
4. Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstone of *“Clarenda J., wife of Mathew A. Scarborough”* (25 Oct 1854–23 July 1902). Information on her burned hands comes from stories told by her daughter, Linnie, to her grandchildren.



5. *"The Gazette,"* 3 January 1923 (p. 1, column 6) and 11 March 1925 (p. 1, column 4). Carlsbad Cemetery (Carlsbad, Eddy County, NM), tombstones of *"Mathew A. Scarborough"* (4 June 1850–19 Mar 1931) and *"Ambrous B. Cole"* (1883–1931). Marilyn Fulgate Gerloff, a descendent of Linnie Scarborough Cole, provided New Mexico death certificates and extensive family information.

### **The Heartbreaking Life of Samantha Elvyann Scarborough Ham**

1. Louisiana Confederate Pension Application #8239, Samantha E. Ham (widow of Hillory H. Ham), Union Parish, filed 8 December 1909 and 1 September 1920. In both of her applications, Samantha E. Ham states that they married on 15 November 1860 *"near Farmerville, Louisiana"* with *"Rev. Bruton"* performing the ceremony.
2. 1870 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward No. 1, P.O. Farmerville, p. 20b, Dwelling #312, line #2: Hillory H. Ham (age: 41; Farmer); #2: Elva Ann Ham (age: 27; House Keeper); #3: Clarendia Ham (14). Union Parish LA Marriage Book 5 (1871–1874), p. 305 (Mathew A. Scarborough to Clarinda Ham, 16 June 1873).
3. Compiled Military Service Record, Hillory H. Ham (captain), Co. E, 19th Louisiana Infantry Regiment, Civil War (Confederate). Louisiana Confederate Pension Application #8239, Samantha E. Ham (widow of Hillory H. Ham), Union Parish, filed 8 December 1909 and 1 September 1920. Winters, John D. *The Civil War in Louisiana*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1963, pp. 306–307.
4. Union Parish LA Civil Suit #790, Samantha E. Scarborough, wife vs. Hilory H. Ham, husband; their divorce was also recorded in Suit Book 1875–1882, pp. 82–83. 1880 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward One, ED #84, p. 400b/23, line #3: Noah Scarborough (72; Farmer); #4: Symantha Scarborough (61; wife; House Keeper); #5: Nancy Ward (35; daughter); #6: John Ham (11; *"Gr son;"* *"works in farm"*); #7: Anna Ham (13; *"Gr daughter;"* *"works in farm"*); #29: John J. Flowers (33; Farmer); #30: Frances Flowers (27; Wife; House Keeper); #32: Ella Ham (36; sister in law; divorced; *"general work"*); #33: Henry Ham (11; Nephew; *"general work"*); #34: Bettie Ham (8; Niece); #35: Rosa Ham (6; Niece); p. 409a/40, line #14: James Ward (24; Farmer); #18: Mathew Ham (18; Boarder; at School); p. 409b/41, line #40: Matthew A. Scarborough (30; Farmer); #41: Clarendia Scarborough (24; Wife; House Keeper); #44: William Ham (13; Cropper).
5. Union Parish LA Succession Book A-2, pp. 60–61 (Tutorship of Mathew A. Ham).
6. 1880 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward One, ED#84, p. 393b/9, line #34: Hilory C. Ham (age 27; carpenter); #39: Hilory H. Ham (age 52; father; divorced; carpenter); p. 409a/40, line #6: John T. Ward (age 46; Farmer); #7: Sarah E. Ward (age 41; House Keeper); #14: James Ward (age 24; Farmer); #18: Mathew Ham (age 18; Boarder; At School).
7. *"The New-Orleans Times"* (New Orleans, LA), 22 December 1875, p. 8, column 4. The only brief newspaper notice states that *"The Governor has pardoned Willery [sic] H. Ham, convicted of assault and battery in Union parish."* This is clearly a typo and should be *"Hillory H. Ham,"* as there are only a small handful of Ham residents of Union Parish in the 1870s.
8. *"The Gazette"* (Farmerville, LA), 19 September 1900 (p. 3, column 4), 26 January 1910 (p. 5, column 4). *"The Monroe News-Star"* (Monroe, LA), 24 January 1910, p. 8, column 2. *"The Shreveport Times"* (Shreveport, LA), p. 2, column 4. *"The Times-Democrat"* (New Orleans, LA), 25 January 1910, p. 6, column 4. After being charged with assault at various times in his life, Crawford Ham was killed by his son-in-law in 1910 following a family dispute.
9. *"The Daily Picayune"* (New Orleans, LA), 25 June 1913, p. 7, column 2. *"The Gazette"* June 25 (p. 4, column 2) and July 2 (p. 5, column 4), 1913. Oscar C. Roye shot and killed Farmerville butcher F. E. Mayo.
10. New Orleans Land Office, Homestead Application #7768, Samantha E. Scarborough, filed 10 December 1883, cancelled 24 September 1894 (SW¼ of NW¼ of Section 20, Township 21 North, Range 2 East, 40.11 acres). Union Parish LA Tax Assessment Rolls, 1884–1897, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, LA. In 1884 and 1885, she paid her taxes using her legal name as a divorced woman, *"Mrs. Elvyann Scarborough,"* while in later years, she paid them under the name of *"Mrs. Samantha E. Ham"* or *"Mrs. S. E. Ham."* In 1895, even though she had cancelled her homestead application the previous year, the Union Parish Tax Assessor charged her for \$20 for her eight-acre *"improvement on public land."* She paid no taxes in 1896, but in 1897, she was taxed for 48 acres valued at \$50 and animals worth \$10. Tax records for later years do not contain any record of her.
11. 1900 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward 1, Precinct 1, ED #115, p. 9a, Dwelling #144, line #60: M. A. Ham (Dec 1861; Farmer); #61: Henrietta Ham (Mar 1868; wife); #68: S. Elva S. Ham (Dec 1845; mother; widowed). 1910 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward 1, ED #131, p. 13b, Dwelling #119, line #86: Allice Roan (47; widowed; Farmer); #92: Elvin Roan [sic] (67; Mother; widowed); Police Ward 2, ED #132, Marion and Cecil Road, p. 37a/16a, Dwelling #215, line #50: Amos G. McLemore (52; Farm Operator); p. 37b/16b, line #51: Rosa E. McLemore (34; Wife); #58: Elve A. Ham (67; Mother-in-Law; Wd).
12. Louisiana Death Certificate #4357, 1922, Amantha Scarborough Hamm, Union Parish. Dr. J. G. Taylor signed the death certificate, saying he attended her on April 5<sup>th</sup>. Ambrose Ham provided information for the certificate. He was the son of the first cousin of Samantha Elvyann Ham's husband.
13. *"The Gazette,"* 12 April 1922, p. 4, column 1.

**Anna Ham Boatright's Orphans**

1. 1880 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward One, ED #84, p. 400b/23, line #3: Noah Scarborough (age: 72; Farmer); #4: Symantha Scarborough (age: 61; wife; House Keeper); #6: John Ham (age: 11; "Gr. son;" "works in farm"); #7: Anna Ham (age: 13; "Gr. daughter;" "works in farm").
2. New Orleans Land Office, Homestead Application #7768, Semantha E. Scarborough, filed 10 December 1883, cancelled 24 September 1894.
3. Union Parish LA Marriage Book 7, p. 172 (William P. Boatright to Anna Ham, 7 April 1884). Hamburg Cemetery (Hamburg, Ashley County AR), tombstone of [William P. Boatright](#).
4. 1884–1890 Union Parish LA Tax Assessment Rolls, Louisiana States Archives, Baton Rouge, LA. In 1887, William P. Boatright was only assessed one poll tax. The tax assessor included "Improvements on Pub. land" valued at \$25 on Boatright's 1889 assessment.
5. Union Parish LA Conveyance Book Z, pp. 477–478; Mortgage Book I, pp. 105–107 (Earnest L. Dodd to William P. Boatright, 29 July 1891). Boatright bought the S½ of SW¼ of Section 12 & SE¼ of SE¼ of Section 11, Township 20, North Range 2 East, a total of 119½ acres (the deed excluded ½-acre). Boatright bought the land for \$350, with \$100 due 1 January 1892, \$100 due 1 January 1893, and \$150 due 1 January 1894.
6. 1892–1896 Union Parish LA Tax Assessment Rolls, Louisiana States Archives, Baton Rouge, LA.
7. "The Gazette" (Farmerville, LA), 23 May 1894, p. 4, column 2.
8. United States Tract Book, Township No. 20 North, Range No. 3 East, District of Ouachita, p. 82 (Section 19). Louisiana Legislature. *Acts Passed by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, at The First Session of the Sixth Legislature, Begun and Held in the City of New Orleans, January 6, 1879*. New Orleans: Democrat Publishing Co., 1879, pp. 59–61 (No. 39: "An Act Donating certain lands to the Red River and Mississippi Railroad Company, and declaring the forfeiture of said lands by the Vicksburg-Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company," approved 14 February 1879).
9. Union Parish LA Civil Suit #4064: V.S. & P. R.R. Co. vs. W. P. Boatright, filed 17 April 1895. Boatright's attorney stated that in 1893, Boatright purchased this tract from Robert Howard: NW¼ of Section 19, Township 20 North, Range 3 East, 160 acres. In the railroad company's petition, they claimed the tract was valued at \$640. The civil suit file contains both the railroad company's original petition and the response filed by Boatright's attorneys, as well as subpoenas delivered by the deputy sheriff to Boatright and Francis Marion Roan, both of whom lived fifteen miles from Farmerville. The subpoenas are dated April 1895 and August 1896. However, the final judgment is missing from the file.
10. "The Gazette," August 19 (p. 3, column 2) and October 28 (p. 3, column 2), 1896. The newspapers did not specifically mention Boatright's case like it did twenty other cases, and it is unclear if this were merely an omission, or if the Court heard his case at another session.
11. Union Parish LA Conveyance Book 3, pp. 604–605 (W. P. Boatright to S. J. Wall, 13 November 1895). Boatright sold the precise land he had bought from Dodd in 1891.
12. "The Gazette," June 10 (p. 3, column 1), July 8 (p. 2, column 2), 15 (p. 3, column 1), 1896. "The Daily Picayune," August 10 (p. 7, column 2) and 18 (p. 6, column 1), 1896. "The New York Times," 25 August 1896, p. 7, column 2.
13. "The Daily Picayune," February 7 (p. 6, column 5), 19 (p. 4, column 2), 22 (p. 4, column 4; p. 9, column 6), 1897. "The Gazette," 2 June 1897, p. 3, column 1.
14. "The Gazette," 5 August 1896, p. 3, column 1. 1897 Union Parish LA Tax Assessment Rolls, Louisiana States Archives, Baton Rouge, LA. The Farmerville newspaper reported on August 5<sup>th</sup> that "Mrs. Boatright, mother of Mrs. John F. Albritton, died this week." This puts Jane Stiles Boatright's death sometime between Thursday, July 29<sup>th</sup> and Wednesday, August 5<sup>th</sup>.
15. 1898 Union Parish LA Tax Assessment Rolls, Louisiana States Archives, Baton Rouge, LA. Hudson, Fabrice Boatright, p. 74. Will and Anna Boatright's son, Jewell Boatright, told his niece, Fabrice Boatright Hudson, that Will moved to Hamburg to work as a plainer at a sawmill in Hamburg. Jewell also stated that the family moved from Union Parish to Hamburg in 1898, which matches tax records showing that Will did not pay 1898 taxes on any Union Parish property that year, only a poll tax.
16. 1900 Ashley County AR Federal Census, Carter Township, Hamburg Town, ED#10, pp. 206b/12b–207a/13a, Dwelling #219, line #99: William P. Boatright (Nov 1856; age: 43; "Night watchman"); #99: Anna Boatright (Nov 1867; age: 32; wife).
17. Ashley County AR Deed Book PP, p. 386 (Charles H. and M. L. Bradley to W. P. Boatright, 26 October 1901 [sic]). Charles H. Bradley and his wife sold a tract of four acres to W. P. Boatright. The date on the deed was 26 October 1901, yet Will Boatright died in February 1901. The record was filed in the County Clerk's office at 9:00 a.m. on 29 January 1901, and undoubtedly, the clerk recording the item put the current year, instead of the 1900, which the record was apparently made.
18. "The Gazette," 19 December 1900, p. 3, column 2. The newspaper notice did not mention the cause of death, but Anna's granddaughter, Fabrice Boatright Hudson, wrote in her family history that "Anna was taken ill with

- pneumonia*." Fabrice Hudson gave the incorrect date of death for Anna, stating that she died after Will, while the newspaper notice proves that she died prior to her husband.
19. Hamburg Cemetery (Hamburg, Ashley County AR), tombstone of [William P. Boatright](#). Hudson, Fabrice Boatright, p. 74. The events following the February 1901 death of William P. Boatright at Hamburg were related in a personal conversation between Bethel Boatright and Timothy D. Hudson held on 18 April 1984 at Mr. Boatright's home in Monroe, Louisiana. The statement that Will Boatright became ill on 5 February 1901 comes from information given to Fabrice Boatright by her uncle, Jewel Boatright. However, she also related dates on which Anna supposedly became ill and died that are incorrect, as the newspaper article verifies Anna's death the previous December.
  20. Ashley County AR Guardian Book B, p. 127 (W. H. Tebbs, guardian of "*Jewell, Johnie & Bethel Boatright & George & Alice Boatright & the Estate of said minors*," filed 13 February 1901). 1900 Ashley County AR Federal Census, Carter Township, Hamburg Town, ED#10, pp. 201a/7a, Dwelling #109, line #9: William H. Tibbs (born: Nov 1855; age: 44; born: Missouri; occupation: Merchant); #10: Mary E. Tibbs (born: Jun 1868; age: 31; born: Arkansas). Hamburg Cemetery (Hamburg, Ashley County AR), tombstones of [William Henry Tebbs](#) and [Mary Lowrey Tebbs](#).
  21. Mr. Bethel Boatright recalled these events in a personal conversation with Timothy D. Hudson held on 18 April 1984 at Mr. Boatright's home in Monroe, Louisiana.
  22. Oakland Cemetery (Monticello, Drew County AR), tombstones of [Jewell Emmett Boatright](#) and [Idabel Sims Boatright](#).
  23. Union Parish LA Marriage Book 17, p. 401 (G. W. Boatright to Miss Lizzie Dean, 24 January 1912). Hudson, Fabrice, p. 75. Louisiana Death Certificate #15142, 1934, George Boatright, Union Parish (died: 24 December 1934; spouse: "*Lizzie Dean*," age: 46 years; employer: "*Charlie Hudson*," father: "*Will Boatright*," mother: "*Mittie Ham*," cause of death: "*chronic nephritis, mitral insufficiency*"). Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstones of [George William Boatright](#) and [Elizabeth Dean Boatright](#).
  24. Louisiana Death Certificate #10163, 1950, Alice Boatright, Rapides Parish. Hudson, Fabrice, p. 80. Details concerning Alice Boatright were told by Jewel, George, and John Boatright to Fabrice Boatright Hudson.
  25. "*The Gazette*" (Farmerville, LA), June 13 (p. 2, column 2) and December 12 (p. 2, column 3), 1906; 13 February 1907 (p. 2, columns 2,5); September 16 (p. 2, column 4) and December 16 (p. 1, column 6), 1908; May 12 (p. 1, column 3) and December 22 (p. 8, column 2), 1909; February 16 (p. 8, columns 1-2), May 11 (p. 5, column 3), and September 21 (p. 1, column 3), 1910; May 10 (p. 1, column 3), September 20 (p. 1, column 4), and December 20 (p. 8, column 1), 1911; February 14 (p. 1, column 4), May 15 (p. 1, column 4), and December 25 (p. 1, column 2), 1912; May 21 (p. 8, column 1), October 22 (p. 4, column 2), and December 17 (p. 1, column 3), 1913; February 18 (p. 1, column 4) and May 20 (p. 4, column 2), 1914; 3 February 1915 (p. 1, column 3).
  26. Personal recollections of Fabrice Boatright Hudson about her aunt, Frances Alice Boatright conveyed to her grandson, Timothy Dean Hudson. 1930 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Colson's Ward 7, ED #56-14, p. 264a/1a, Miller Ferry Road, Dwelling #9, line #39: Joe W. Dean (54; cotton farmer); #40: Emily M. Dean (50; wife); #44: Alice Boatright (37; Cousin); Dwelling #11, line #48: Geo. W. Boatright (43; cotton farmer). Louisiana Death Certificate #10163, 1950, Alice Boatright, Rapides Parish.
  27. Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstone of [John Elliott Boatright](#).
  28. 1910 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward 1, ED #131, p. 12b/6b, Dwelling #100, line #64: Joe W. Dean (age: 34; Farmer); #65: Mary E. Dean (age: 30; wife); #70: John E. Boatright (age: 17; Boarder; Farm laborer).
  29. World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, LDS Film #5152083, Image #370: John Elliott Boatright, #96. His registration described him as short and slender, with brown eyes and black hair.
  30. Union Parish LA Clerk of Court's Office, World War I Military Records, John E. Boatright.
  31. 1920 Rapides Parish LA Federal Census, Base Hospital, Camp Beauregard, ED #80, p. 312b/4b, line #68: John E. Boatright.
  32. 1930 Smith County KS Federal Census, Smith Center City, ED #92-26, p. 202a/14a, 109 N. Main St., Dwelling #384, line #15: Nora B. Wheatcroft (age: 47; Boarding House Manager); #20: John E. Boatright (age 36; Lodger; single; occupation: "*None*"). Hudson, Fabrice, p. 81. Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstone of "*John E. Boatright*" (6 Aug 1893-4 Mar 1936). Fabrice Boatright Hudson, niece of Johnnie E. Boatright, recorded many of her personal observations of visits with her uncle in her book and relayed others in conversations to her grandson, Timothy D. Hudson. Family photographs of the descendants of Matthew A. Scarborough included photos of John E. Boatright in various locations in New Mexico, including at Carlsbad Caverns.
  33. Bethel Boatright conveyed these details about his parents' death in a personal conversation with Timothy D. Hudson held on 18 April 1984 at Mr. Boatright's home in Monroe, Louisiana. 1910 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward 1, ED #131, p. 14b, Dwelling #135, line #79: Enoch R. Albritton (age: 66; born: Alabama; occupation: Farmer); #80: Eliza V. Albritton (age: 66; wife; born: Louisiana); #81: Ethel M. Albritton (age: 22;



- Daughter; Single); #82: Bethel Boatwright (age: 12; Boarder; occupation: None). Enoch R. Albritton was not literally Bethel's uncle, but rather he was the first cousin of Bethel's grandmother.
34. World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918, LDS Film #5152083, Image #367: Bethel Boatright, Registration #73. He gave his birthdate as 28 May 1897 at Farmerville, stated that his father was born in Union Parish, he worked for himself about "5 Miles N.E. of Farmerville La," and that his nearest relative was "G. W. Boatright, Farmerville, La R3." Union Parish LA Clerk of Court's Office, World War I Military Records, Bethel Boatright.
  35. 1920 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Police Jury Ward 1, ED #123, p. 237a/14a, Dwelling #251, line #13: Gorden Brazzeal (age: 47; Farmer); #14: Martha Brazzeal (age: 44; wife); Dwelling #252, line #20: Bethel Boatright (age: 22; Farmer); #21: Grace Boatright (age: 21; wife). 1930 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward 1, ED #56-2, p. 117a/17a, Dwelling #347, line #5: Gordon Brazzeal (age: 59; Farmer, farm operator); #6: Mattie H. Brazzeal (age: 55; Wife); Dwelling #348, line #9: Bethel Boatright (age: 32; Farmer, farm operator); #10: Gracie Boatright (age: 30; Wife). 1940 Ouachita Parish LA Federal Census, Monroe, ED #37-18, p. 271b/1b, 116 Maple (rented), Household #20, line #77: "Bethel Boatwright" (age: 42; occupation: "Oiler, power plant;" same address in 1935); #78: "Grace Boatwright" (age: 41). 1950 Ouachita Parish LA Federal Census, Monroe, ED #37-32, Sheet #2, 500 McKinley Ave, line #30, Dwelling #29: Bethel Boatright (age: 52; occupation: "Power House Operator, City Power Co"); Sheet #3, line #1: Grace M. Boatright (age: 51). Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstones of [Bethel Boatright](#) and [Grace Brazzeal Boatright](#).
  36. Hudson, Fabrice, p. 81. Ethel's name is also recorded in Bethel Boatright's family Bible, shown to his great-grandnephew, Timothy D. Hudson, on 18 April 1984 at Mr. Boatright's house in Monroe, Louisiana.

### **Henry Regenburb Ham: From Blind Tiger to Prohibitionist**

1. 1880 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward One, ED #84, p. 400b/23, line #29: John J. Flowers (33; Farmer); #30: Frances Flowers (27; wife; House Keeper); #32: Ella Ham (36; sister in law; divorced; general work); #33: Henry Ham (11; nephew; general work); #34: Bettie Ham (8; Niece); #35: Rosa Ham (6; Niece).
2. Union Parish LA Marriage Book 9 (1894–1900), p. 319 (H. R. Ham to "Dosie" [sic] Elkins, 28 May 1896). "*The Gazette*," 3 June 1896, p. 3, column 1. The newspaper reported on Wednesday, June 3<sup>rd</sup>, that, "*Last Thursday Mr. Henry Ham and Miss Daisy Elkins were married at the home of Mr. J. W. Elkins, the bride's father near Downsville.*"
3. Riverview Cemetery (Monroe, Ouachita Parish LA), tombstone of "*Birdie Ham Gabriel*" (26 Feb 1897–7 Jan 1986). Damascus Cemetery (Lindale, Smith County, TX), tombstone of "*N. J. (Jack) Ham*" (3 Dec 1899–1 June 1976). "*The Gazette*," 22 May 1947, p. 1, column 4. "*Tyler Morning Telegraph*" (Tyler, TX), 4 June 1976, p. 4, column 3. The 1947 obituary of Henry R. Ham listed among his survivors as, "*two children by a former marriage, Mrs. Birdie Gabriel, Monroe, and Noah Ham of Hobbs, New Mexico.*" The 1976 obituary of Noah J. Ham listed among his survivors, "*two sisters, Mrs. Birdie Gabriel of Monroe, La.*"
4. All evidence suggests that while still married to Daisy, Henry had an affair with Gertrude Towns in 1897 when she was fifteen that resulted in birth of Mittie Ham (21 May 1898–26 Dec 1977), who married in 1917 to Moses C. Walker. It appears that Henry and Daisy reconciled in 1898 or 1899, resulting in the birth of their son, Noah Jasper Ham on 3 December 1899, but their relationship and marriage ended shortly afterwards. In 1902, Henry married Mittie's mother, Betty Gertrude Towns. This evidence is:
  - The 1910 Federal Census documents Mittie Ham Walker as a daughter of Henry R. Ham [1910 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Police Ward 2, ED #132, p. 41b/20, Dwelling #263, #51: Henry R. Ham (age: 40, Farmer), #53: Mittie Ham (age: 11, Daughter)]
  - Mittie's marriage record documents her as a daughter of Henry and Gertrude Ham: Union Parish LA Marriage Book 19, p. 129; the marriage license listed her father as "*Henry Ham*" and her mother as "*Gertrude Ham.*"
  - Henry's obituary ["*The Gazette*," 22 May 1947, p. 1, column 4] omitted any reference to her, presumably a mistake. However, after his other children with Gertrude, his obituary also listed among his survivors, "*two children by a former marriage, Mrs. Birdie Gabriel, Monroe, and Noah Ham of Hobbs, New Mexico.*" ["*The Gazette*," 22 May 1947, p. 1, column 4].
  - The obituary of Gertrude Towns Ham listed "*Mrs. M. C. Walker, Felsenthal*" as one of her daughters ["*The Gazette*," 25 April 1957, p. 1, column 6]. This obituary made no mention of Henry's two children by his first marriage, Birdie and Noah Jasper (Jack) Ham.
  - The obituary of Henry's first wife, Daisy Elkins Skates list her son, "*N. J. Ham,*" and daughter, "*Mrs. Birdie Gabriel,*" as well as her children by her second marriage as survivors, but it made no mention of Mittie Ham Walker ["*The Monroe News-Star*" (Monroe, LA), 29 July 1946, p. 5, column 7].
  - Mittie's obituary listed her surviving siblings as Raymond Ham of Houston, Texas, "*Mrs. Gertie Walker*" of Felsenthal, Arkansas, and "*Mrs. Rosa Bradley*" of Monroe, all of whom are documented children of Henry R. Ham and Gertrude Towns ["*The Monroe News-Star*" (Monroe, LA), 27 December 1977, p. 6, column 1].

- The obituaries of Mittie's brothers, Emmett, Hughey, and Grady Ham, listed her as one of their surviving sisters [*"The Gazette,"* 4 May 1950 (p. 1, column 4) and 26 May 1955 (p. 1, column 6); *"Arkansas Gazette"* (Little Rock, AR), 15 September 1969, p. 12, column 2].
- 5. Despite his having moved to Farmerville in March 1900, Henry R. Ham cannot be identified on the 1900 Federal Census, nor can his young daughter, Mittie, born out of wedlock in May 1898. Henry's eldest daughter, Birdie, lived with his eldest sister, Nancy Alice Ham Roan, in Farmerville, while Daisy and their son, Noah, lived with her parents near Downsville. Gertrude lived in her parents' household near Ouachita City in eastern Union Parish:
  - 1900 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward 1, Precinct 1, ED #115, p. 7a, Dwelling #114, line #20: W<sup>m</sup> J. Roan (Dec 1858; Farmer); #21: Nancy Alice Roan (Mar 1863; wife); #28: Berdie Ham (Feb 1897; Niece).
  - 1900 Lincoln Parish LA Federal Census, 2<sup>nd</sup> Precinct Ward 5, ED #62, p. 143b/7, Dwelling #102, line #85: John W. Elkins (Aug 1849; Farmer); #88: Daszie E. Ham (Apr 1879; daughter; widowed; *"Invited"*); #95: Nora J. Ham (Dec 1899; *"Gr Daughter"*) [Noah was mistakenly recorded as a female, and Daisy was not widowed but separated].
  - 1900 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward 2, Ouachita [City], ED #117, p. 44b/32b, Dwelling #254, line #51: Dick Towns (Dec 1851; Farmer); #52: Francis Towns (Oct 1855; wife); #55: Gertrude Towns (Feb 1882; Daughter).
- 6. *"The Gazette,"* 26 October 1898 (p. 3, column 1) and 7 March 1900 (p. 3, column 1). In October 1898, the *"Gazette"* reported that, *"Mr. Henry Ham informs us that the five-year-old child of Mr. John Spurlock, of the 10<sup>th</sup> ward, died last Friday."* In March 1900, they published that, *"Mr. H. R. Ham has moved to Farmerville. He has connected himself with the publication of the Herald."*
- 7. *"The Gazette,"* 15 June 1904, p. 3, column 1.
- 8. *"The Gazette,"* 31 August 1904, p. 2, column 5.
- 9. *"The Gazette,"* 21 September 1904, p. 2, column 4.
- 10. *"The Gazette,"* September 21 (p. 3, column 2) and 28 (p. 3, column 3), 1904.
- 11. *"The Gazette,"* February 22 (p. 2, column 7), May 24 (p. 4, columns 3–4), and June 14 (p. 4, columns 4–5), 1905. On 18 February 1905, the Ward One Justice Court ordered property of H. R. Ham seized and offered for sale to satisfy judgements in the lawsuits of J. C. Honeycutt vs. H. R. Ham and J. T. Block vs. H. R. Ham.
- 12. *"The Gazette,"* 1 November 1905, p. 2, column 4.
- 13. 1910 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Police Ward 2, ED #132, p. 41b/20, Cecil and Sadie Road, Dwelling #263, line #51: Henry R. Ham (age: 40; Farm Operator); #52: Gertrude Ham (age: 28; wife); #55: Hewie Ham (age: 6; son; born: Louisiana); #56: Henry G. Ham (age: 4; son; born: Texas); #57: Jewel Ham (age: 1; son; born: Louisiana); #58: Girtie Ham (age: one month; daughter; born: Louisiana). This shows that Henry R. Ham and his family moved to Texas about 1905 and remained there for Henry's birth but had returned by about 1908.
- 14. *"The Gazette,"* 21 May 1913, p. 1, column 4.
- 15. *"The Gazette,"* April 17 (p. 5, column 3), June 5 (p. 8, columns 1–2) and 19 (p. 1, columns 2–4), July 24 (p. 1, columns 2–3), 1912; January 22 (p. 4, columns 2–3), March 19 (p. 4, columns 3–4), April 23 (p. 4, columns 1–2), May 21 (p. 1, column 4), September 10 (p. 1, columns 3–4), December 10 (p. 1, columns 3–4) and 31 (p. 4, column 3), 1913; July 1 (p. 1, columns 1–2) and 29 (p. 4, column 4), and November 11 (p. 8, column 3), 1914; and April 28 (p. 4, column 2), August 8 (p. 4, columns 2–3) and 25 (p. 8, column 3), 1915.
- 16. *"The Gazette,"* 18 August 1915, p. 4, columns 2–3.
- 17. *"The Gazette,"* January 22 (p. 4, column 2), March 19 (p. 4, column 3), September 10 (p. 1, columns 3–4), and December 10 (p. 1, column 4), 1913.
- 18. *"The Gazette,"* 1 July 1914, p. 1, column 2.
- 19. *"The Gazette,"* 24 May 1911, p. 5, column 1.

### **The John Hubbard Ham Family**

1. 1880 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward One, ED #84, p. 400b/23, line #3: Noah Scarborough (72; Farmer); #4: Symantha Scarborough (61; wife; House Keeper); #5: Nancy Ward (35; daughter); #6: John Ham (11; *"Gr son,"* *"works in farm"*); #7: Anna Ham (13; *"Gr daughter,"* *"works in farm"*).
2. New Orleans Land Office, Homestead Application #7768, Samantha E. Scarborough, filed 10 December 1883, cancelled 24 September 1894 (SW¼ of NW¼ of Section 20, Township 21 North, Range 2 East, 40.11 acres). Union Parish LA Tax Assessment Rolls, 1884–1896, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, LA.
3. *"The Gazette,"* November 14 (p. 3, column 2), 21 (p. 4, column 3), and 28 (p. 3, column 3), December 5 (p. 3, column 5) and 12 (p. 3, column 5), 1894.
4. *"The Gazette,"* 20 February 1895, p. 3, column 3.
5. Union Parish LA Marriage Book 9 (1894–1900), p. 222 (John H. Ham to Lillie Elkins, 19 December 1895). 1880 Lincoln Parish LA Federal Census, Ward No. 5, ED #38, p. 6b/11, Dwelling #93, line #26: John W. Elkins (age: 31; *"Farm Lab."*); #27: Josaphine Elkins (age: 25; wife; *"Keeping house"*); #30: Lillie Elkins (age: 4; *"daught"*). Hasley

- Cemetery (West Monroe, Ouachita Parish, LA), tombstones of "J. W. Elkins" (19 Aug 1846–24 July 1925) and "Josephine wife of J. W. Elkins, Died Dec. 16, 1933 Aged 85 Yrs."
6. 1900 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward 1 Precinct 1, ED #115, pp. 7b–8a, Dwelling #128, line #100: Jno. H. Ham (Mar 1870; Farmer; farmland rented).
  7. "The Gazette," November 7 (p. 3, column 3), 14 (p. 2, column 7), and 21 (p. 2, column 7), and December 5 (p. 4, column 3), 1900. It is unclear why the newspaper printed the notice in December. The December notice failed to state the date of the sale, and its publication after the advertized sale may have been a mistake.
  8. "The Gazette," 1 July 1903, p. 3, column 5.
  9. "The Gazette," 10 January 1906 (p. 3, column 1), 6 March 1907 (p. 4, column 7), and 9 November 1910 (p. 4, column 3). 1910 Union Parish LA Federal Census, P.J. Ward 9, ED #141, p. 237a/8a, Dwelling #105: John H. Ham (age: 40; Farmer; farmland owned).
  10. "The Gazette," April 5 (p. 5, column 2) and October 25 (p. 8, column 3), 1911.
  11. "The Gazette," 27 December 1911, p. 1, column 3, p. 8, columns 1–2.
  12. "The Gazette," January 10 (p. 5, columns 4–5), March 20 (p. 6, column 2), October 16 (p. 4, column 1), 1912.
  13. Union Parish LA Succession Book 6, pp. 652–661 (Succession of Lillie Elkins Ham, Probate Docket #492).
  14. Ouachita Parish LA Conveyance Record 67, p. 608 (Nicholas L. and Mrs. Nancy Sessions Thurston to John H. Ham and his minor children, 3 October 1912).
  15. "The Monroe News-Star" (Monroe, LA), December 7 (p. 1, column 4), 24 (p. 1, column 2), and 28 (p. 1, column 3), 1912, 16 January 1913 (p. 1, column 2).
  16. "The Gazette," 1 January 1913, p. 1, column 4. Drew Cemetery (Drew, Ouachita Parish LA), tombstone of "J. H. Ham" (14 Mar 1870–2 Jan 1913).
  17. Ouachita Parish Probate Docket #1286 (Tutorship of minor children of John H. and Lillie Elkins Ham). "The Monroe Bulletin" (Monroe, LA), 31 July 1913, p. 3, columns 2–3.
  18. "The Gazette," 26 October 1910, p. 1, column 1.
  19. World War I Registration Card, John Ollie Ham, Farmerville, La., Serial #389, Order #A536.
  20. 1920 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward 8, ED #134, p. 154a/8a, Phillips Ferry Road, Dwelling #152: Ollie Ham; Dwelling #153: Jim Nelson.
  21. "The Shreveport Times" (Shreveport, LA), 29 August 1923, p. 1, column 7. Liberty Cemetery (Linville, Union Parish LA), tombstone of "J. O. Ham" (5 Nov 1897–28 Aug 1923). Roselawn Memorial Gardens (Calhoun, Ouachita Parish LA), tombstone of "John Ollie Ham Jr.; US Navy; World War II" (20 Sept 1923–2 Oct 1997).
  22. 1900 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward 1 Precinct 1, ED #115, p. 7b, Dwelling #128, line #100: Jno. H. Ham (Mar 1870; Farmer; farmland rented); p. 8a, line #1: Lillie Ham (Mar 1876; wife); #2: Minnie J. Ham (Nov 1896; daughter). 1910 Union Parish LA Federal Census, P.J. Ward 9, ED #141, p. 237a/8a, Dwelling #105, line #1: John H. Ham (age: 40; Farmer); #2: Lillie Ham (age: 34; wife); #3: Minney J. Ham (age: 13; Daughter).
  23. World War I Registration Card, John Ollie Ham, Farmerville, La., Serial #389, Order #A536. 1920 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward 8, ED #134, Dark Corner Public Road, Dwelling #114, line #51: Willie Aulds (age: 25, Farmer); #52: Minnie Aulds (age: 23; wife); p. 152b/6b, p. 154a/8a, Phillips Ferry Road, Dwelling #152: Ollie Ham; Dwelling #153: Jim Nelson.
  24. "The Gazette," 23 February 1921, p. 5, column 2:
  25. "The Monroe News-Star" (Monroe, LA), June 2 (p. 1, column 5), 5 (p. 1, column 7), 11 (p. 1, column 5), and 12 (p. 12, column 4), 1926.
  26. Louisiana Death Certificate #13250, Bennett Aulds, 1925, Ouachita Parish (age: 6 years; father: Wm. Aulds; mother: Minnie Hamm; Record #1296). "The Monroe News-Star," 16 September 1925, p. 2, column 2. "New Orleans States" (New Orleans, LA), 21 October 1925, p. 6, column 4. The Pardon Board rejected the application of "Willie B. Aulds, Parish of Ouachita, selling intoxicating liquors."
  27. "The Monroe News-Star," 8 December 1925, p. 9, column 3.
  28. Louisiana Death Certificate #5003, Joseph Aulds, (died: 9 April 1926; age: one month, twelve days; record #529); Certificate #5004, Josephine Aulds, (died: 10 April 1926; age: one month, thirteen days; record #530). Both infants were born and died in West Monroe, Ouachita Parish, and they both listed their father as "W. B. Aulds" and mother as "Minnie Ham."
  29. "The Monroe News-Star," 14 April 1926, p. 11, column 8. "The Gazette," 19 May 1926, p. 6, column 4. The Farmerville newspaper article stated:  

Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Roan and children, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Ham and children...visited Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Aulds in Monroe Sunday.

Minnie's sister, Mattie Lou Ham, had by then married Noah Jasper Ham (Jack), their double first cousin, the son of their uncle, Henry R. Ham, and aunt, Daisy Elkins Ham Skates. Although Mattie Lou and Jack Ham had no children of their own to survive to adulthood, Mattie Lou had one daughter by her first marriage. "O. R. Roan" was Oliver

Robert Roan, Minnie Ham Aulds' first cousin, the son of Nancy Alice Ham Roan. This newspaper notice is the last known record of Minnie Josephine Ham Aulds.

30. 1930 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Police Juror W5, ED #56-11, p. 225a/3a, Dwelling #52: Willie B. Aulds.
31. *"The Gazette,"* 6 April 1927, p. 6, columns 3–4.

### **The Mary Ann Ward Taylor Family**

1. Union Parish LA Marriage Book 6 (1880–1883), p. 71 (Benjamin A. Taylor to Mary A. Ward, license dated 29 June 1880). *"The Gazette"* (Farmerville, LA), 5 March 1942, p. 2, column 4. The marriage book does not give the date of the marriage. In Mary Ann's obituary written by her pastor, Elder Reason W. Rhodes, he stated that she and Ben Allen Taylor were married on June 30<sup>th</sup>.
2. Taylor, Charles Allen. *Up There Looking Down*. Private manuscript, 1992, p. 11. Allen Taylor was the grandson of Ben Allen Taylor, and in his description of his grandfather (who died before he was born), he quotes Josie Taylor Patterson, Allen Taylor's aunt and the youngest daughter of Ben Allen and Mary Ann Taylor.
3. *"The Shreveport Times"* (Shreveport, LA), 3 December 1889, p. 2, column 2.
4. *"Louisiana Review"* (New Orleans), 9 December 1891, p. 4, columns 2–3.
5. *"The Shreveport Times,"* January 31 (p. 4, column 3) and February 3 (p. 4, column 4), 1893. *"Louisiana Review,"* 8 February 1893, p. 1, column 4. Taylor, p. 11. Union Parish LA District Court Minute Book 1893–1894, Case #1880: State of Louisiana vs. Ben Allen Taylor and John M. Brantley, *"assault by willfully shooting at,"* p. 190 (14 February 1893, Taylor and Brantley indicted, granted bond of \$250), p. 296 (8 August 1893, both pled not guilty), p. 345 (August 15<sup>th</sup>, Taylor withdraws earlier plea and pleads guilty to assault with a dangerous weapon; Brantley withdraws earlier plea and pleads guilty to assault), p. 369 (August 25<sup>th</sup>, Taylor and Brantley fined \$10 each plus costs, or two months in jail). In his history of his *"Grandpa Ben Allen Taylor,"* Allen Taylor gave the description of his *"firey [sic] temper,"* stated that the shooting occurred in *"around 1905 sketchy information tells us."* Taylor wrote of Ben Allen Taylor, *"He was well on the road to recovery, but the following year, contracted pneumonia and died."* There is no evidence of a second shooting of Ben Allen Taylor, and so the incident that Allen Taylor described must have been the January 1893 shooting.
6. *"The Gazette,"* 7 February 1900, p. 3, column 2.
7. *"The Gazette,"* July 22 (p. 3, column 1) and August 12 (p. 3, column 1), 1903.
8. *"The Gazette,"* February 27 (p. 5, column 1), March 6 (3, column 2), and October 9 (p. 3, column 1), 1907
9. *"The Gazette,"* 22 July 1908, p. 2, column 4.
10. Taylor, p. 13.
11. *"The Gazette,"* February 12 (p. 1, column 5) and March 5 (p. 2, column 4), 1942.

### **John Charles Henry Scarborough Family Tragedies**

1. Louisiana Confederate Pension Application #8324, George N. Scarborough, Union Parish, filed 8 September 1913, allowed 11 March 1914.
2. Union Parish LA Marriage Book L (1866–1867), p. 388 (George N. Scarborough to *"Melissa"* Scarborough, 28 March 1867).
3. Ottenheimer, Martin. *Forbidden Relatives: The American Myth of Cousin Marriage*. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois, 1996.
4. 1923 South Ouachita Primitive Baptist Associational Minutes, private collection of T. D. Hudson. The minutes indicate that George N. Scarborough was present at the associational meeting held at the Liberty Hill Church from September 21–23, 1923.
5. Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstone of *"Matthew A. son of G. N. & S. M. Scarborough"* (12 Oct 1872–30 Oct 1888), *"Aged 16 Yrs. & 18 Dys."*
6. *"The Gazette,"* 27 November 1901, p. 3, column 1. Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstone of *"Stella M. Daughter of G. N. & S. M. Scarborough"* (30 May 1881–22 Nov 1901), *"Aged 20 Yrs. 5 Mos. 22 Dys."* The newspaper article stated that *"Miss Stella Scarborough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Scarborough, died suddenly Thursday morning at her parents' home. She was suffering the day before, and took morphine to relieve her; and it is thought that she took too much of the drug."*
7. Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstones of *"M. S. Scarborough Edwards"* (19 Mar 1870–27 Mar 1924) and *"Elliott Scarborough"* (1878–1958).
8. Union Parish LA Marriage Book 8 (1889–1894), p. 510 (John C. Scarborough to Lizzie Jordan, 29 October 1891). *"The Gazette,"* 8 July 1976, p. 2, column 5. 1900 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward 1, Precinct 1, ED #115, p. 10a, Dwelling #157, line #6: G. N. Scarborough (Oct 1844; Farmer); #7: Susan Scarborough (Nov 1844; wife); Dwelling #159, line #10: Jno. Scarborough (May 1867; Farmer); #11: Lizzie Scarborough (Oct 1863; wife). In a memorial for Lonnie Tretzvant Scarborough published in 1976, his children stated that his birth occurred in January 1899 at Mer Rouge, which is in Morehouse Parish. By spring 1900, John C. H. Scarborough had moved his family back to Farmerville.

9. 1910 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward 1, ED #131, p. 12a, Dwelling #94, line #29: John D. [sic] Scarborough (age: 41, Farmer); line #30: Lizzie Scarborough (Sr.) (age: 44, wife); p. 13b, Dwelling #138, line #84: George N. Scarborough (age: 65; Farmer); line #85: Susan M. Scarborough (age: 65, wife). 1920 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Police Jury Ward One, ED #123, p. 231b/8, Dwelling #147, line #74: John C. Scarborough (age: 52, Farmer); line #75: Sarah E. Scarborough (age: 54, wife).
10. Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstone of "J. C. Scarborough, Our Boy," (1 June 1895–5 Oct 1900). World War I Draft Registration #39, Mansfield, DeSoto Parish, LA, Otis Zelma Scarborough, 5 June 1913. Otis listed his nearest relative as "Mrs. W. S. Wilson," of Goss, Louisiana, his elder sister.
11. Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstones of "Lonnie Tretzvant Scarborough" (25 Jan 1899–25 June 1976) and "Harry M. Scarborough" (1901–1970). Texas Death Certificate #015331, 1923, "Loy Aderson Scarborough," Jefferson County, TX. The informant who gave the information on Loy A. Scarborough was Mrs. Jewel Scarborough, his wife. His middle name was almost certainly "Addison," a family name, which she spelled phonetically. Loy was born 30 April 1903 and died 14 May 1923 in Voth, Jefferson County, Texas.
12. Details conveyed to Timothy D. Hudson on 3 June 1984 by Fabrice Boatright Hudson and Woodrow Wilson Hudson Sr. from their childhood memories and conversations with their immediate family members as adults.
13. Union Parish LA Bills of Indictment Book 1, p. 457, Indictment #5249: State of Louisiana vs. Otis and Tretzvant Scarborough (filed 25 September 1915; T. F. Terral, Foreman Grand Jury).
14. Details conveyed to Timothy D. Hudson on 3 June 1984 by Fabrice Boatright Hudson from her recollection of the incident from her childhood. By "*the Scarborough boys*," they meant Tretzvant, Harry, and Loy Scarborough.
15. Details conveyed to Timothy D. Hudson on 3 June 1984 by Woodrow Wilson Hudson Sr. from his personal recollection of events that occurred when he was a boy and from conversations he had as a young man with family members present at the dance. Woodrow Hudson was not himself present at the dance, as he was only a boy of nine years at the time. Based upon the events from the trial and subsequent controversy, he appeared sympathetic to his cousin, Harry, and implied that Westbrook instigated things. Woodrow W. Hudson's wife, Fabrice Boatright, was a cousin of Ollie Westbrook.
16. Union Parish LA 4<sup>th</sup> District Court, Criminal Case Testimony, State of Louisiana vs. Harry and Loy Scarborough (murder), 21 January 1921.
17. "*The Monroe News-Star*" (Monroe, LA), 17 January 1921, p. 1, column 6. "*New Orleans States*" (New Orleans, LA), 18 January 1921, p. 5, column 2. "*The Times Picayune*" (New Orleans, LA), 18 January 1921, p. 2, column 7. "*The Gazette*," 19 January 1921, p. 5, column 2.
18. "*The Gazette*," 26 January 1921, p. 5, column 3.
19. Union Parish LA Bills of Indictment Book 1, p. 619, Indictment #5634: State of Louisiana vs. Harry and Loy Scarborough (filed 26 March 1921; C. A. Norris, Foreman Grand Jury). Union Parish LA 4<sup>th</sup> District Court Minutes, Book L, p. 537 (State of Louisiana vs. Harry and Loy Scarborough, 23 April 1921). "*The Gazette*," 27 April 1921, p. 4, column 3. Details conveyed by Woodrow Wilson Hudson Sr. on 3 June 1984 regarding his recollection of the trial in Farmerville. He was present at the trial and saw the knife held up to the jury as the alleged murder weapon.
20. "*The Gazette*," 4 May 1921, p. 5, column 4.
21. "*The Montgomery Advertiser*" (Montgomery, AL), 27 August 1921, p. 2, column 4. "*New Orleans States*," 27 August 1921, p. 10, column 6. "*State Times*" (Baton Rouge, LA), 27 August 1921, p. 5, columns 5–6. "*The New Orleans Item*" (New Orleans, LA), 28 August 1921, p. 1, column 8. "*The Gazette*," 31 August 1921, p. 5, column 7.
22. "*The Gazette*," November 16 (p. 4, column 1) and 30 (p. 5, column 3), 1921. "*The Shreveport Times*" (Shreveport, LA), 25 November 1921, p. 5, columns 5–6. "*New Orleans States*," 27 November 1921, p. 1, column 6. "*The New Orleans Item*," 30 November 1921, p. 6, column 2. Louisiana Death Certificate #11915, 1921, John Scarborough, Union Parish. Details conveyed to Timothy D. Hudson on 3 June 1984 by Woodrow Wilson Hudson Sr. from his personal recollection of conversations about these events between his mother, Dosia Ward Hudson, a first cousin of John C. Scarborough, and other family members at the time they occurred. Dr. J. G. Taylor stated that Scarborough viewed the body at the inquest, giving his date of death as 15 November 1921 from "*gunshot wounds*." Woodrow W. Hudson stated, somewhat indelicately, "*John C. Scarborough was not all there in the head since his mother and father were first cousins*." He relayed beliefs by family members in the early 1900s that first cousin marriages resulted in mental illness and defects in their children, beliefs since disproved as completely unscientific and inaccurate.
23. Union Parish LA Bills of Indictment Book 2, p. 18, Indictment #5740: State of Louisiana vs. Treasvant [sic] and Loy Scarborough (filed 25 March 1922; J. E. Buckley, Foreman Grand Jury). The witness who testified was listed as "*Geo. Scarborough*." Technically, this could have been either the boys' uncle, George Elliott Scarborough, or their grandfather, George Noah Scarborough. Without a middle initial, it is impossible to tell. However, their grandfather was an elderly man by 1922.

24. Union Parish LA 4<sup>th</sup> District Court Minutes, Book M, pp. 25–26 (#5740: State of Louisiana vs. Tresevant [sic] & Loy Scarborough; #5634: State of Louisiana vs. Harry Scarborough; April 18–19, 1922). *"The Gazette,"* April 19 (p. 5, column 2) and 26 (p. 1, columns 2–3), 1922.
25. *"The Galveston Daily News"* (Galveston, TX), p. 2, column 4. Texas Death Certificate #15331, 1923, Loy Aderson Scarborough, Jefferson County. The informant for Loy Scarborough's death certificate was his wife, Mrs. Jewel Scarborough. She gave his full name as *"Loy Aderson Scarborough,"* but she likely used a phonetic spelling of his middle name. It is almost certain that it was actually *"Addison,"* a Scarborough family name. The cause of death: *"Skull crushed by falling crane."*
26. *"The Gazette,"* 9 April 1924 (p. 4, column 2) and 21 January 1925 (p. 3, column 3).
27. *"The Gazette,"* February 19 (p. 1, column 6), May 28 (p. 1, column 4), June 18 (p. 1, column 6) and 25 (p. 1, column 6), 1930. *"The Times-Picayune"* (New Orleans, LA), 1 November 1931, p. 8, column 8.
28. *"The Gazette,"* 19 February 1970 (p. 1, column 7) and 1 July 1976 (p. 6, columns 6–7). Details conveyed to Timothy D. Hudson on 3 June 1984 by Woodrow Wilson Hudson Sr. from his personal recollection of a 1938 conversation with Harry M. Scarborough. W. W. Hudson stated that, due to the numerous stories and conflicting reports circulating in the region due to the notoriety of the Westbrook killing, he asked his cousin, Harry M. Scarborough, what actually happened at the dance. Many claimed that Harry took the blame for his brother, Loy, who actually inflicted the fatal knife wound, plus other possible versions of the events. Woodrow Hudson said that Harry Scarborough stated that he did inflict the fatal wound that resulted in Westbrook's death during the fight. Hudson was clearly sympathetic towards the Scarborougs during the conversation. He knew the Scarborougs fairly well and seemed to think well of them.

#### **Little Marion Oliver Love Jr. Run Over by Automobile in Farmerville**

1. Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstones of *"Janie Ward Wife of Jesse W. Brantley"* (23 Sept 1864–8 Oct 1926), *"Willie Brantley Love"* (11 Oct 1889–5 Nov 1969), *"Marion Oliver Love"* (1 Sept 1895–30 Aug 1967), *"Inf. Son of M.O. & Willie Love"* (17 Feb 1917), and *"Marion Jr. Son of M.O. & Willie Love"* (17 Jan 1920–4 Nov 1926). Edwards Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstone of *"Jesse Wilkie Brantley Sr."* (4 Oct 1849–9 June 1891).
2. *"The Gazette,"* 13 October 1926, p. 1, column 4. Louisiana Death Certificate #12892, 1926, Janie Ward Brantley, Union Parish. Records conflict regarding Cynthia Jane Ward's precise date of death. On her death certificate, Dr. J. G. Taylor stated that her death occurred on October 10<sup>th</sup>, but her tombstone and obituary state that she died on the 8<sup>th</sup>. It appears that Dr. Taylor erred in giving her date of death.
3. *"The Gazette,"* 10 November 1926, p. 1, column 2 and p. 2, columns 1–2.

#### **James Addison Ward Jr. Killed in Choudrant Automobile Accident**

1. *"Shreveport Journal"* (Shreveport, LA), 4 August 1927, p. 7, columns 1–2. *"Weekly Town Talk"* (Alexandria, LA), 6 August 1927, p. 10, column 2. *"The Gazette,"* 10 August 1927, p. 1, column 2. *"The Monroe News-Star"* (Monroe, LA), 9 August 1927. The article that appeared in Farmerville's *"The Gazette"* contained factual mistakes. June Ward was not driving the vehicle at the time of the accident, as reported by Parker family members and the other newspaper articles.

#### **James Hudson Carmack's Fatal Heroism**

1. *"Del Rio News-Herald"* (Del Rio, TX), 27 August 1944, p. 1, column 8. *"Arkansas Gazette"* (Little Rock, AR), 30 August 1944, p. 14, column 1. *"The Gazette,"* 31 August 1944, p. 1, column 4. Texas Death Certificate #36740, 1944, James H. Carmack, Bexar County. According to his attending physician, Carmack died of shock caused by *"1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> degree burns of head, back, upper and lower extremities."*

#### **Ted Hudson Dies of Gunshot Wound**

1. *"The Gazette,"* 24 July 1958 (p. 1, column 5), 4 June 1959 (p. 1, column 7), 4 May 1961 (p. 1, columns 2–3), May 17 (p. 1, column 6), and June 7 (p. 1, column 4) and 21 (p. 2, column 4), 1962. *"State Times Advocate"* (Baton Rouge, LA), 18 June 1962, p. 28, column 1.
2. *"The Gazette,"* 30 August 1962, p. 1, column 3. Louisiana Death Certificate #14171, 1962, Ted Hudson, Union Parish. Ted Hudson's father, Woodrow W. Hudson, reported to the physicians that he was *"cleaning .22 Rifle; let it accidentally Discharge."* He died of *".22 Rifle Shot in Abdomen."*

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