The Life of

Joseph Ryland Goyne Sr.

(1830–1880)

Merchant, Republican, & Primitive Baptist Church Clerk

of

Spearsville, Union Parish, Louisiana

Son of Hiram Davis Goyne & Mary Allen

Husband of Mary E. Hayes, Sarah Jane Lee, & Cynthia Anna Pugh

by Timothy Dean Hudson

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Contents

I. Life Story of Joseph Ryland Goyne Sr.
1. Early Life & Business Endeavors 3
2. Politics 7
3. Family & Religion 11
II. Children of Joseph Ryland Goyne Sr. 14
III. Brief Sketches of Joseph Ryland Goyne Sr.'s Children
1. Robert Wickloff Goyne 15
2. Edmond Hamilton Goyne 19
3. Alpha Georgia H. Goyne Dixon 21
4. James Allen Cooper 24
5. Martha Jane Goyne 24
6. Susannah Catherine Goyne Heard Holloway 24
7. Ada Josephine Goyne Hale 28
8. Lee Goyne 31
9. Carrie Goyne 34
10. Ida Goyne 34
11. Joseph Ryland Goyne Jr. 35
12. [infant daughter] Goyne 37
IV. Obituaries
1. Mary E. Hayes Goyne 38
2. Sallie Jane Lee Goyne 39
3. Joseph R. Goyne Sr. 40
4. Willie R. Goyne 41
5. Cyntha Anna Pugh Norwood Goyne 43
6. Lee Goyne 44
7. Joseph Ryland Goyne Jr. 45
V. Appendix: Lt. Col. James K. Norwood 47
VI. Notes 48

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Early Life & Business Endeavors

Joseph Ryland Goyne (15 Jun 1830–11 Feb 1880) was born in Taliaferro County, Georgia, the son of Hiram Davis Goyne Sr. and his first wife, Mary (Polly) Allen [1]. In the mid-1830s, Hiram D. Goyne decided to move his family west into the newly opened lands that Georgia obtained from the Creeks, and by September 1836, he had settled his family in Houston County, Georgia [2].

Hiram D. Goyne bought a farm in Houston County and lived there with his family for the next dozen years [3]. Joseph's mother died when he was only a young boy, and his father remarried in 1837 to Susannah Lupo [4]. These early disruptions—the loss of his mother and the restructuring of the family household—formed the backdrop of Joseph's Georgia childhood. They may also explain his later independence and rapid assumption of business responsibilities.

In 1848, when Joseph was eighteen, his father decided to join a large group of families from Houston, Macon, and surrounding counties who migrated from Georgia to escape difficult economic conditions caused by several years of failed harvests. On 12 January 1848, Hiram sold his remaining 101¼ acres of land in Georgia for $300 and moved his extended family west to Union Parish, Louisiana [5].

Hiram D. Goyne settled his family on a farm that now lies along the northern city limits of Farmerville, Louisiana. In 1850, Joseph lived on his family's farm with his father, stepmother, and siblings [6]. His father died in February 1852, and now a young adult, Joseph participated with his older siblings in the settlement of their father's estate during the 1850s [7]. This exposed Joseph to Louisiana's unique legal process at an early age.

On 8 February 1854, Joseph R. Goyne and Richard Franklin Rabun signed a joint promissory note to local resident William Deans for $350. The note was due 1 January 1855 and made as payment for a one-quarter acre lot described as *"the Lot & house formerly occupied by Messrs. Lee & Dean."* The lot was located in what is now the center of Spearsville, approximately at the location of the (now vacant) Spearsville School building [8]. The purchase of this lot in the emerging center of northwestern Union Parish marked Goyne's first independent step into public life.

Goyne and Rabun soon established a mercantile business in Spearsville that proved exceedingly successful over the next quarter-century. Rabun either remained a silent partner or sold his interest in the lot to Goyne by the late 1850s, as the business thereafter operated as *"J. R. Goyne & Co."* His storehouse may have included rooms or an adjoining building that served as a doctor's office, for in 1860, his household included Dr. T. P. Lawrence, a physician born in New York [9].

Alexander Spears had opened a store in modern Spearsville in the latter 1840s, and on 11 April 1848, the Post Office Department appointed him as the first postmaster of the new *"Spears Store"* post office. After his death, his son John P. Spears took over as postmaster on 7 December 1854.

On 14 March 1856, Joseph R. Goyne was appointed postmaster, and he operated the Spears Store post office in his store for two years. James M. Post took over as postmaster on 17 March 1858. These rapid changes in postmasters were standard, as merchants viewed it as a form of public service that accompanied their business.

The Post Office Department officially changed the post office name from *"Spears Store"* to *"Spearsville"* effective 13 March 1860 [10]. The name change coincided with the growth of the local community and the incorporation of the village of Spearsville on 18 March 1858 [11].

Goyne's mercantile establishment thrived, and his financial success gave him a very different lifestyle than most of his relatives and neighbors. In 1860, his personal estate was valued at $8440, including the value of one enslaved man aged forty-five and the value of his stock of merchandise. By the close of the antebellum era, Joseph R. Goyne had become one of the most successful businessmen in Union Parish, with his mercantile establishment linking Spearsville to the wider Ouachita Valley economy [12].

His work as a merchant required Goyne to make regular business trips to New Orleans. The journey from Farmerville to New Orleans typically took between four and seven days by steamboat in the 1850s and 1860s. On 9 May 1856, Goyne checked into the Arcade Hotel, located on the block bounded by Gravier, Tchoupitoulas, Natchez, and Magazine Streets in what is now the New Orleans Central Business District. Constructed in 1833 by Thomas Banks, the hotel became a landmark, usually referred to as *"Banks' Arcade"* [13].

On his trips to New Orleans over the next several years, Goyne continued to frequently lodge at the Arcade Hotel, although he occasionally stayed at the City Hotel, another major antebellum hotel located at the intersection of Camp and Common Streets. Friends from Union Parish frequently accompanied Goyne to the Crescent City, including John P. Spears, a clerk in another Spearsville store, Benjamin Ford, a farmer from Marion in northeastern Union Parish, James Kirkland Ramsey, and Ramsey's cousin Sidney Henry Griffin, a wealthy Union Parish planter [14].

Although a young man, Sidney H. Griffin was a well-known, influential figure in Union Parish. In late 1860, citizens elected him as one of their delegates to the Secession Convention. In 1862, he raised a company of men from the Spearsville area for the war effort, and he was elected as the lieutenant colonel of the 31st Regiment Louisiana Infantry. Lt. Col. Griffin was killed on 27 June 1863 by a Federal sniper as he patrolled the defenses at Vicksburg, Mississippi [15].

Goyne continued his regular business trips to New Orleans as the Civil War approached. On Thursday, 7 March 1861, Goyne checked into the new St. James Hotel, located in the newly renovated old Arcade building [16]. That may have been his final visit to New Orleans before the War, as steamboat access to New Orleans ended in April 1862 with its capture by the Federal Army.

The onset of the Civil War disrupted the seasonal and commercial rhythms that had defined Joseph R. Goyne's young adulthood. Despite being of prime military age, no known evidence suggests he performed any military service during the Civil War. This is unusual, for the vast majority of Union Parish men between eighteen and forty performed Confederate military service during the conflict, including many of Goyne's older brothers. The social pressure to enlist was intense, even resulting in the resignation of the sheriff so he could serve in the army [17].

Goyne was not a large slaveholder, which would have exempted him from military service, and his work as a successful merchant did not automatically exempt him from service. It is unknown if he had a physical impairment that made service impossible, and his activities during the War are unknown.

Almost immediately after the Civil War, Goyne resumed his regular business trips to New Orleans. He checked into the City Hotel on 27 October 1865 [18]. In late 1868, the *"Ouachita House"* opened as a new hotel at 116 Camp Street opposite Lafayette Square in New Orleans. It was presumably named to cater to residents from the Ouachita River area visiting the city.

On 4 March 1869, Joseph R. Goyne checked into the Ouachita House along with Spearsville residents J. P. Spears, James A. Ramsey, J. W. Heard, James M. Post, and H. McLeod. The Ouachita House was a four-story brick mansion with thirty guest rooms. Both New Orleans locals and tourists initially found the unusual name off-putting, and the hotel went into foreclosure after only a few months [19]. It reopened later that year under different management, but Goyne was only listed as a guest once more, on 25 February 1874 [20].

After the closure of the Ouachita House, Joseph R. Goyne expressed a clear preference for lodging at the City Hotel during his New Orleans trips of the 1870s. Located at the intersection of Camp and Common Streets, it maintained a prominent place in the city's commercial life beginning in 1840. The City Hotel served as the site of slave auctions in the prewar days, but in the 1870s, it catered to merchants and travelers like Goyne. The City Hotel reported Goyne's numerous stays throughout that decade [21].

These business trips illustrate the continued success of Goyne's Spearsville mercantile firm during Reconstruction. His was the leading establishment in northwestern Union Parish and the

surrounding region. When the Louisiana Legislature incorporated Spearsville as a town in 1873, the Act did not reference its legal land description, merely describing the town's limits as *"one square mile, with the storehouse belonging to J. R. Goyne as a centre"* [sic] [22].

By the late 1870s, Joseph R. Goyne stood as one of the most successful and established merchants in north Louisiana. His regular travel between Spearsville and New Orleans reveals a businessman whose success linked the remote reaches of northwestern Union Parish with the New Orleans commercial network. His mercantile house remained a fixture of the greater Spearsville region from the antebellum period through the end of Reconstruction. Thus, Goyne's life traced the broader arc of rural north Louisiana's rise during the cotton economy, its wartime rupture, and its postwar turmoil.

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Politics

Joseph R. Goyne became politically active during the Reconstruction Era, but his political affiliations were very atypical for a Southern entrepreneur. Most businessmen were solid Democrats, which aligned with political leanings of the overwhelming majority of white Southerners. Goyne, however, navigated a drastically different political course, one that ran crosswise to virtually all white residents of Union Parish. The course he charted posed incredible risk to his business interests, as his store's economic survival depended upon the goodwill of his primarily Democratic customer base.

Based upon his postwar political affiliations, Joseph R. Goyne was a staunch Whig until the party splintered in 1854 over its failure to resolve the slavery dispute. Ardent Whigs refused to align with the Democrats and instead affiliated briefly with the American (No Nothing) Party and then, as the 1860 presidential election approached, with the Constitutional Union Party. Goyne's political life during the Reconstruction Era cannot be understood apart from the Whig tradition of civic responsibility and economic modernization.

After the War, most former Whigs became Democrats. But Goyne was apparently one of the diehard Whigs whose strong animosity toward the Democratic Party prevented them from coalescing with their former political opponents [1]. He was a disciple of Dr. William Cleaton Carr, the first Union Parish sheriff, state representative, and member of Louisiana's 1861 Secession Convention. A staunch Whig during the antebellum period, Carr became one of Union Parish's leading Republicans during the postwar era. The parish's other leading Republican was Pennsylvania native James Etherington Trimble, a principal and lawyer who served as district attorney, district judge, and as owner-editor of Farmerville's *"The Gazette."*

Whig moderation had once been a respectable political posture, but Reconstruction upheaval transformed it into a liability. For men like Goyne, strict adherence to Whig-derived Republican principles meant navigating a political landscape in which intimidation and aggression replaced open debate.

During Reconstruction, voting or supporting Republicans was a risky choice for residents of rural north Louisiana. Goyne, Carr, and Trimble were committed Republicans aligned with the party's moderate wing, not the Radical faction that advocated immediate federal intervention in local affairs of Southern states and punitive measures toward Southern Democrats.

The use of Returning Boards to control the election process formed a major pillar of political coercion in Reconstruction-era Louisiana. The boards consisted of members appointed by officials loyal to federal authorities, putting them under the control of the Radical Republicans. For Goyne,

the Returning Boards were the mechanism that determined whether moderate Republicans like him could rise to public office.

Most of Louisiana's Radical Republican leaders were recent arrivals—referred to derisibly as carpetbaggers—who supported aggressive Reconstruction policies and dominated the Returning Boards. These were groups of men authorized—at least in theory—to review contested elections, although in practice they wielded much broader powers. This process was rife with corruption, and the Returning Boards routinely overturned local elections and installed Republican candidates in office. This fueled broad white hostility toward all Republicans, even those not affiliated with the Radical faction.

Louisiana experienced much violence during the elections of 1867–1868, with vigilante groups of white men punishing those who dared to vote Republican. During a U. S. Congressional investigation into the election violence, Dr. Carr testified that black men intending to vote Republican in Union Parish had been shot and *"whipped nearly to death and tied up in bags and left in the woods."* Carr reported that Joseph R. Goyne was *"all right,"* a phrase suggesting that Goyne himself may have been threatened or targeted for his political stance. Outspoken white Republicans risked attack, and Carr requested future anonymity for himself and Goyne, although he was *"willing to run the risk of being assassinated by such a cowardly set of fellows"* to continue his secret work for the Republicans.

In this era before secret ballots, men cast their votes verbally at their precincts before the gathered crowd. During the campaign leading up to the 1868 presidential election, Carr testified that no white man would risk voting Republican due to the threat, and that black men had decided to not vote [2]. A man of an outspoken nature, James E. Trimble stubbornly ignored the risk and cast the lone Union Parish vote for U. S. Grant during that election [3].

These pressures shaped the local elections across north Louisiana, including Union Parish. In the spring of 1868, Joseph R. Goyne was elected as the police juror for Ward 3, the region surrounding Spearsville. He almost certainly ran as a Democrat, since he was not yet open about this Republican affiliation. The Returning Board members, who were all Republican, would have known of his true allegiance and approved his election to office [4].

Goyne's active support of the Republican Party became statewide news in July 1868 when the state's leading Republican journal, the *"New Orleans Republican,"* published the names of the Republican Party's State Central Committee. This group consisted of two men from each parish, and those representing Union Parish were Dr. William C. Carr and Joseph R. Goyne [5].

This revelation shocked many across Union Parish, as locals equated their Republican affiliation as support for the despised Radical Republicans. Farmerville's *"The Union Record"* published several articles on the issue, with the editor defending Carr and Goyne. He asserted that Carr and Goyne's names were included in a list of Radical Republicans without their knowledge, confidently presuming they would have their names promptly removed [6].

Despite widespread white hostility toward Republicans, many gradually grew accustomed to the presence of former Whigs who now supported the Republican Party, even though acceptance remained limited. This reduced the overt physical threat, and at the next major election cycle, both Goyne and Carr benefited politically from the public exposure of their Republican views.

In 1870, Joseph R. Goyne ran for police juror of Ward 3, while Dr. William C. Carr ran for police juror of Ward 1, the region surrounding Farmerville. When the Returning Board reviewed the 1870 election returns, they appointed Goyne police juror for Ward 3 and Dr. Carr police juror of Ward 1 [7]. In the 1872 election, Goyne received 307 votes in his re-election campaign for police juror. It is unclear who won the popular vote in those elections, but the Returning Board certified them regardless. This underscores Goyne and Carr's Republican loyalty and the contested nature of Louisiana's local elections during this period [8].

Louisiana returned to home rule in 1877, bringing an end to the Returning Boards. At the election held on 5 November 1878, the residents of Ward 3 again elected Joseph R. Goyne as their police juror, illustrating his enduring popularity despite the initial controversy when his Republican affiliation became public. Goyne received 200 votes, followed by Charles C. McDonald with 119 votes, and H. W. Ramsey with only three votes [9]. Goyne took the oath of office for this term on 3 February 1879 [10].

Louisiana's Republican Governor William Pitt Kellogg appointed Joseph R. Goyne to several other civic positions during the 1870s, undoubtedly due to his standing in the community and Republican Party affiliation. In January 1873, Goyne was appointed as the Union Parish tax collector. Kellogg reappointed Goyne in March 1875 for a second term as tax collector [11].

As Louisiana began the process of reforming public education as they established schools for black children during the early 1870s, Gov. Kellogg appointed groups to oversee education in each parish. In July 1873, he appointed Goyne and Judge James E. Trimble, another Republican, as Union Parish School Directors.

Two years later in June 1875, Kellogg appointed the members to the Union Parish School Board, including Joseph R. Goyne and William C. Carr. The board elected Carr as School Board President and Goyne as secretary and treasurer. A local resident wrote that both men were

"intelligent and prominent citizens" who *"are liberal-minded men who desire the education of all children"* [12].

Besides serving in these local offices, Joseph R. Goyne took an active role during the 1870s in both regional and statewide Republican Party affairs. From 1874 through 1877, he represented Union Parish on the Republican Party's Fifth Congressional District Executive Committee, participating in the district meeting at Delta, Louisiana on 11 August 1874. Two years later, Goyne served as the Union Parish delegate to the Republican State Convention held in New Orleans beginning on 28 June 1876 [13].

Joseph R. Goyne charted a difficult path through the turbulent waters of Louisiana politics during Reconstruction. As a businessman whose livelihood depended on community goodwill, his open support of the Republican Party when virtually all of his customers were staunch Democrats could have ended his business career. The records reveal him as a man of conviction who held firmly to his Whig values and ideals long after that party faded into oblivion. He emerges as an atypical Southern entrepreneur, a figure shaped by antebellum Whig ideals, Reconstruction-era coercion, and a persistent loyalty to Union Parish's small circle of moderate white Republicans. His political career reveals the complexities of local politics in rural north Louisiana during one of its most turbulent periods.

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Family & Religion

Joseph R. Goyne married on 3 September 1854 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Mary E. Hayes (3 Sep 1835–25 Mar 1871), daughter of Edmund Hayes (9 Jul 1805–30 Jul 1882) and Alpha Wooley (22 Jun 1815–1871). Joseph and Mary Goyne settled in Spearsville and had seven children born during the first fourteen years of their marriage. In addition to their children, their household frequently included the clerks who assisted Goyne in his store, other young men who probably worked for him, and professionals who boarded with them [1].

Mary's father, Edmund Hayes, adhered to the Primitive Baptist faith and remained active in churches throughout his adult life. He served as a Primitive Baptist deacon for churches in both Union Parish and Texas [2].

Joseph R. Goyne joined New Hope Primitive Baptist Church in Spearsville in October 1870 *"by experience of grace and Baptism."* Just six months later, on 11 March 1871, the church elected Goyne as the church clerk. His bookkeeping expertise from managing his mercantile business probably led the church to place him in this important position even though he had only recently become a member. For the next nine years, the minutes of New Hope Church were recorded in Goyne's distinctive handwriting [3].

By the early 1870s, Mary E. Hayes Goyne suffered from *"consumption"*—a disease we now know as the scourge of tuberculosis—which her pastor said that *"she had borne with great fortitude and resignation."* She succumbed to the malady at her home in Spearsville on 25 March 1871 [4].

Just five months after Mary's death, Joseph R. Goyne married on 8 August 1871 in Union Parish to Sarah Jane Lee [Sallie] (31 Dec 1852–10 Jun 1879), daughter of John Martin Lee Sr. (24 Jul 1829–30 Jun 1893) and Mary Jane Taylor (14 Jun 1831–18 Oct 1903). Sallie joined New Hope Primitive Baptist Church on 12 September 1875, *"by experience of grace & Baptism,"* indicating that she had not previously belonged to a Baptist church [5].

Sallie and Joseph had four children born between 1872 and 1877, two boys and two girls. The two boys survived, but both of the girls perished as infants. Sallie gave birth in early June 1879 to a daughter who died after only a few hours. The delivery may have proved difficult, for Sallie soon developed pneumonia that claimed her life on June 10th.

Spearsville physician Dr. William P. Welch helped with the delivery and provided Sallie medical care until her death [6]. The deaths of Sallie and her infant daughter would have plunged the Goyne household into sudden crisis, disrupting the stability Joseph had worked to maintain since Mary's premature death several years earlier.

On 4 September 1879, less than three months after Sallie's death, Joseph married in Ashley County, Arkansas to Cyntha Anna Pugh (28 Oct 1830–9 Dec 1907) [7], the daughter of Green Wood Pugh (5 May 1809–8 Feb 1883) and Albena Low (27 Aug 1813–6 Aug 1863) [8]. Their marriage ceremony was performed by Elder Azariah Tomlin at the home of Anna's father, G. W. Pugh, in Ashley County. Anna's upbringing in a devout Primitive Baptist household complemented Joseph's own commitment to the New Hope Church at Spearsville [9].

Anna was the eldest child of Green W. Pugh and Albena Low, who married in Perry County, Alabama in 1829. Soon after her birth, the Pughs briefly moved to Tennessee before moving across the state line to settle in Marshall County, Mississippi. They lived there from the mid-1830s until the 1850s [10].

Anna married in Marshall County, Mississippi on 29 October 1850 to James K. Norwood (7 Jan 1831–22 Aug 1866) [11]. The extended Pugh family later moved to Ashley County, Arkansas, and following Norwood's death in 1866, Anna moved in with her father and siblings on his farm until she married Joseph R. Goyne in September 1879 [12].

After Joseph and Anna's September 1879 marriage, she joined him at his home in Spearsville. On Saturday, 10 January 1880, Joseph and Anna attended services at New Hope Primitive Baptist Church. At the church conference following services, Joseph served as church clerk and recorded the proceedings of the conference, while Elder Thomas J. Foster presided as moderator. When Elder Foster issued the standard call to open the *"doors of the church for the reception of members,"* Joseph R. Goyne recorded that *"Sister C. Anna Goyne came forward with an* [sic] *presented a letter and was received"* [13].

Joseph's ability to function as church clerk provides functional evidence that he remained mentally competent and actively engaged in church affairs through mid-January 1880. However, in late January or early February, he suffered a stroke or a similar catastrophic medical event that left him mentally incapacitated. Goyne died at his home in Spearsville on February 11th. Joseph R. Goyne and his first two wives are buried in the Spearsville Cemetery, along with several of his children who remained in Louisiana [14].

Goyne's death left Cyntha Anna Pugh a widow after only six months of marriage. She had no relatives or established associations in Spearsville, and her brief marriage to Goyne had not given her the chance to develop a close connection to her stepchildren. She returned to her father's farm in Ashley County, Arkansas, and an official enumerated her in his household on 8 June 1880 [15].

The church minutes of New Hope Church in Spearsville indicate that Anna attended services there on Saturday, 12 June 1880. At the conference following services, she requested a letter of

dismission, which the church granted [16]. Her request for a letter of dismission suggests a woman quietly disentangling herself from a community she had barely begun to know, an indication that she had accepted the reality that her brief marriage had left her without lasting ties in Spearsville.

Anna returned to Ashley County, Arkansas. She made her home with her father until his death in 1883. Afterwards, she bought a home in nearby Hamburg, where she spent the remainder of her life [17]. She cared for the orphaned children of her deceased sisters and nieces, and by 1907, she *"had reared and educated two generations of them, all of whom loved her as their own mother."* Anna died at her home in Hamburg on 9 December 1907 and is buried in the Hamburg Cemetery [18].

Extending through three marriages, the deaths of two wives, and the loss of five children, Joseph R. Goyne's domestic life was marked by stability and loss. His long service as church clerk reveals a man as dedicated to his religious commitments as he was to his political ideals and business affairs. These core values combined with his work ethic shaped his public identity. Goyne's family, church, and business networks firmly anchored him within the Spearsville community and shaped the world he left behind at his premature death in early 1880.

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Children of Joseph Ryland Goyne Sr.

Joseph Ryland Goyne had children with both of his first two wives. The known children of Joseph Ryland Goyne and Mary E. Hayes include:

1. **Robert Wickloff Goyne** (13 Jan 1855–27 Apr 1917) married about 1877 to Lou V. Carroll [Lula] (25 Jun 1860–16 Nov 1937).
2. **Edmond Hamilton Goyne** (2 Oct 1857–28 Jan 1882) married in the latter 1870s to Mary Jane Heard (31 Oct 1858–1 Dec 1956).
3. **Alpha Georgia H. Goyne** (7 Jan 1860–1 Nov 1905) married on 15 October 1879 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Robert Alexander Dixon (11 Feb 1852–7 Dec 1909).
4. **James Allen Goyne** (25 Jun 1862–21 Sep 1863) is buried in the Spearsville Cemetery.
5. **Martha Jane Goyne** (2 Mar 1864–13 Sep 1869) is buried in the Spearsville Cemetery.
6. **Susannah Catherine Goyne** [Susie] (22 Nov 1866–5 Mar 1942) married on 3 January 1883 in Union Parish, Louisiana to William S. Heard (Dec 1859–14 Feb 1883). Susie C. Goyne married on 25 July 1886 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Milton Harrell Holloway (6 Nov 1858–2 May 1923).
7. **Ada Josephine Goyne** (28 Dec 1868–21 Jul 1911) married on 20 January 1887 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Howard Alexander Hale (10 May 1866–1 Jan 1944).

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

8. **Lee Goyne** (14 Jul 1872–7 Oct 1910) married on 14 May 1894 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Mary Etta Heard (22 May 1875–18 Nov 1940).
9. **Carrie Goyne** (19 Feb 1874–6 Aug 1875) is buried in the Spearsville Cemetery.
10. **Ida Goyne** (2 Dec 1875–12 May 1877) is buried in the Spearsville Cemetery.
11. **Joseph Ryland Goyne Jr.** (19 Oct 1877–25 Jun 1945) married on 21 June 1906 to Ella Cordelia Percy (29 Jul 1881–12 Oct 1964).
12. [infant daughter] **Goyne** (7/8 Jun 1879–8 Jun 1879).

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Brief Biographical Sketches of Joseph Ryland Goyne's Children

1. Robert Wickloff Goyne

Robert Wickloff Goyne (13 Jan 1855–27 Apr 1917) was the eldest child of his parents. He was born and grew up in Spearsville, probably working in his father's store as a young man. He was likely named after Gov. Robert Charles Wickliffe, who served in the Louisiana State Senate and as the state's Lieutenant Governor and Governor [1].

Robert W. Goyne married about 1877 to Lou Vicia Carroll [Lula] (25 Jun 1860–16 Nov 1937), daughter of George Richmond Carroll (1820–5 Jun 1874) and Ester G. Telford (c1824–16 Sep 1882). As a young man, he worked in his father's store in Spearsville. On 18 November 1878, the Post Office Department appointed Robert as Spearsville postmaster. He continued serving in this capacity through 28 July 1886 [2].

After their father's death, Robert and his younger brother, Edmond, took over the operation of their father's store in Spearsville, now renamed *"Goyne & Bro."* [3]. Less than one month after his father's demise, Robert checked into the City Hotel in New Orleans on 3 March 1880. He resumed his father's routine of regular visits to New Orleans, checking into the City Hotel on January 29 and April 15, 1881. On 12 January 1882, Goyne arrived at the City Hotel along with two other Spearsville men, Abe Henderson and John G. Hudgins [4]. Two weeks later, Goyne's younger brother, Edmund, died of unknown causes.

After Edmund's death, Robert partnered with his brother-in-law, Robert A. Dixon to operate his father's old store as *"Goyne & Dixon."* After operating their store for a year, disaster struck.

On about Monday, 8 January 1883, Goyne and Dixon left their store under the supervision of their clerk, Mr. Cole, and departed on a business trip to New Orleans. They arrived in New Orleans on Wednesday, the 11th, and checked into the City Hotel. Mr. Abe B. Henderson accompanied them on their trip.

Meanwhile, back in Spearsville, Mr. Cole closed the store in Spearsville at the regular hour and went to his nearby residence for the evening. About 7:00 that evening, the Goyne & Dixon storehouse was reported on fire. The blaze appears to have originated near the chimney, but it rapidly spread into a conflagration that enveloped the entire storehouse. The inferno then spread to the adjacent office of Dr. Joab B. Spears.

Except for a recent shipment of new shoes, most of their stock was old goods that had remained on hand. They estimated losses of less than $5000, which was insured. Dr. Spears had no insurance

and suffered losses of about $500 [5]. This disaster marked a turning point in Robert's early business career.

Unlike his father, Robert W. Goyne belonged to the Democratic Party. In 1888, he ran for Union Parish Tax Assessor against seven other candidates. The primary election in June narrowed the field to Goyne and the current assessor, John Martin Lee Jr. At the general election on November 6th, eighty-six Republicans, mostly black men, voted for Goyne, propelling him over Lee by a mere twenty-four votes [6]. The Republicans perhaps voted for Goyne in memory of his father's support of Republicans during his lifetime. Thus, Robert's political ascent reflected both his personal ambition and the lingering influence of his father's reputation.

Goyne served several terms as Union Parish Tax Assessor. He was also active in the Union Parish Democratic Party, serving as secretary of the Executive Committee. In 1896, Gov. Foster appointed him to the Union Parish School Board. Goyne remained active in local affairs through 1899 [7].

In 1881, the settlement of Blanchard Springs formed in southern Union County, Arkansas, just across the state line north of Spearsville. Robert operated a mercantile store there in the late 1880s but maintained his residence in Union Parish. Railroads reached this region in the mid-1890s, and commerce moved to the nearby railroad station at the state line, a location that became known as Junction City. About 1900, Robert moved his family to Junction City and worked as a salesman in 1900 and a retail merchant in 1910.

Robert W. Goyne participated in politics after settling in Junction City. After a hard-fought battle, on 5 April 1910 residents elected a mayor and aldermen. Goyne was elected alderman [8].

Goyne continued to operate his business in Junction City until his death there in 1917 [9].

In 1920, Lou still lived in Junction City, where she operated a boarding house. By 1930, she had moved to Dallas and lived with her widowed son, Robert, who worked as a wholesale grocery buyer. Lou died while living in Dallas with Robert, but her family shipped her body home and buried her beside Robert in the Roselawn Cemetery, Junction City, Union County, Arkansas [10].

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Children of Robert Wickloff Goyne

Robert W. Goyne and Lou Carroll had five known children, all born in or near Spearsville:

1. **Robert Minor Goyne** (31 Aug 1878–18 Oct 1940) moved to Fort Worth, Texas in the latter 1890s and worked as a grocer and salesman. In 1900, he lived in a boarding house on West First Street with Alexander Spears, the teenaged son of Dr. Joab B. Spears of Spearsville, Louisiana.

   Robert M. Goyne was still single in 1910, when he lived in Dallas and worked as a traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery company. In 1917, he worked as the treasurer for the Webster Grocery Company in Dallas, Texas.

   Robert married between 1910 and 1917 to Clara Jay Snyder (3 Jul 1884–2 Feb 1920), daughter of Frank John Snyder (16 Dec 1856–10 May 1910) and Mary Ellen Spencer (7 Jul 1861–5 Jul 1911). Robert and Clara Goyne are buried in the Greenwood Memorial Park and Mausoleum, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas, Section 2E.

   Robert's career in the grocery trade echoed the commercial path established by his father and grandfather.
2. **Nora S. Goyne** (8 Dec 1879–1 Oct 1959) married on 18 December 1901 in Ouachita County, Arkansas to Walter Eugene Rushing (5 Sep 1872–25 Apr 1959), son of William Nolan Rushing (25 Jan 1848–2 May 1917) and Nancy Lou Stone [Nannie] (12 Feb 1853–13 Aug 1908). Nora and Walter lived in Camden, where he worked as a businessman and as Ouachita County Clerk. They are buried in the Chidester Cemetery, Chidester, Ouachita County, Arkansas [11].
3. **Diamond Mrytle Goyne** (28 Sep 1889–26 Jun 1979) married Cleveland Hastings Jones Sr. (4 Dec 1884–27 Aug 1950). Diamond and Cleveland Jones are buried in the Roselawn Cemetery, Union County, Arkansas.
4. **Sarah Lou Goyne** [Sallie Lou] (25 Jul 1892–15 Feb 1947) married on 3 August 1913 in Ouachita County, Arkansas to Dr. Jeter Lafferty Rushing (8 Feb 1879–20 Apr 1957), son of William Nolan Rushing (25 Jan 1848–2 May 1917) and Nancy Lou Stone [Nannie] (12 Feb 1853–13 Aug 1908). Sallie Lou and Jeter Rushing are buried in the Chidester Cemetery, Chidester, Ouachita County, Arkansas.
5. **Lillian Monique Goyne** (17 Feb 1896–10 Jan 1955) married on 3 October 1915 in Union County, Arkansas to Jasper Larkin Hightower (20 Mar 1888–18 Apr 1953), son of James Almond Hightower (21 Nov 1850–28 Jul 1928) and Martha Georgianna Lowery (8 Aug 1859–6 Jul 1893).

Larkin worked as an automobile machinist. They lived in Crowley, in Acadia Parish, Louisiana in 1920, but by 1930, they had returned to El Dorado, Union County, Arkansas. In 1940, he operated his own independent auto mechanic shop. Monique and Larkin Hightower are buried in the Roselawn Cemetery, Union County, Arkansas.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

2. **Edmond Hamilton Goyne**

Edmond Hamilton Goyne (2 Oct 1857–28 Jan 1882) grew up in Spearsville, probably working in his father's store in the 1870s. After his father's premature death in February 1880, he and his older brother took over operation of their family's store in Spearsville, now renamed *"Goyne & Bro."* [1]. His early assumption of business responsibilities echoed his father's trajectory of entering the business world in his early twenties.

Edmond H. Goyne married on 15 October 1878 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Mary Jane Heard [Jennie] (31 Oct 1858–1 Dec 1956), daughter of Charles Clark Heard (16 Mar 1835–31 Aug 1864) and Nancy Jane Grace Pryor (5 Oct 1838–9 May 1877). Jennie was born in Perry County, Alabama, and her parents still lived there in mid-1860 [2]. Between then and early 1862, it appears the family moved west to Claiborne Parish, which adjoins Union Parish to the west.

On 15 March 1862, Charles C. Heard enlisted at Lisbon, a small village in Claiborne Parish, as a private in Co. G, 25th Regiment Louisiana Infantry. He was wounded in the action at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on 31 December 1862 and spent time in a Federal prison before his exchange in April 1863. He returned to active duty and was promoted to sergeant in June 1864. Charles C. Heard was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of Jonesboro, a decisive engagement in Clayton County, Georgia during the Atlanta Campaign [3]. In the latter 1860s, Jennie's mother moved her children to Spearsville, and in 1870, they lived on a farm valued at $260 [4].

After their marriage in 1878, Edmond and Jennie settled in Spearsville, probably living either with his father or in a house on his father's lot in the center of town [5]. They were only married for three years before Edmond succumbed to an unknown malady [6].

Widowed at only twenty-four, Jennie faced the challenge of supporting herself and her young son. She married on 14 July 1883 in Union Parish, Louisiana to John S. Cobb (30 Jun 1851–6 Jan 1920). Jennie and John Cobb spent their lives in Spearsville.

Edmond H. Goyne, his wife, and Jennie's second husband, John S. Cobb, are all buried in the Spearsville Cemetery, Spearsville, Union Parish, Louisiana. Their graves lie just up the hill from the old Spearsville town center that had shaped the lives of the Goyne family for the past quarter-century.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Child of Edmund Hamilton Goyne

Edmond and Jennie Goyne had one known child:

1. **William Robbuds Goyne** [Willie] (23 Mar 1879–8 Oct 1902) was born and grew up in Spearsville. In September 1894, when he was only fifteen, he entered Mount Lebanon College in Bienville Parish. In early December 1895, he became *"dangerously ill"* with pneumonia, prompting the college president to send a telegram to his stepfather in Spearsville. Cobb left the next day to visit his stepson at Mount Lebanon [7]. The boy soon recovered.

   Willie entered the Louisiana Industrial Institute—precursor of Louisiana Tech University—in Ruston in November 1896. He studied there for two sessions before entering Louisiana State University on 7 December 1898 as a sophomore majoring in agriculture. He was promoted to quartermaster sergeant and commandant's clerk during the 1899–1900 session. In the 1900–1901 session, Goyne was promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to Company A. He graduated with his B.S. in agriculture in May 1901 [8].

   Willie returned to Union Parish and began farming after his graduation. In early January 1902, he accepted the position of assistant manager of the North Louisiana Experiment Station at Calhoun, Louisiana [9]. His step-uncle, Jordan Gray Lee had served as the station's assistant manager in the 1890s [10].

   Tragically, Willie contracted typhoid fever only a few months later, and the malady claimed his life on Wednesday night, 8 October 1902, *"after a prolonged struggle."* Farmerville's newspaper editor wrote of Goyne [11]:

   > *He was of a genial disposition, good morals, kind, generous, and had a bright future before him, thus making his death especially sad and lamentable.*

   Several friends wrote eulogized Goyne after his untimely death. One wrote:

   > *Willie walked the right path of life and leaves behind the footprints of honesty, nobility, intelligence, unselfishness, and a self-sacrificing beautiful soul.*

   Another said, *"Willie's years were few, but they were filled with kind, loving deeds…"* [12].

Willie R. Goyne is buried with his parents in the Spearsville Cemetery, Spearsville, Union Parish, Louisiana. His short life, marked by promise, academic discipline, and public regard, stands as one of most tragic and poignant stories in the Goyne family.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

3. **Alpha Georgia H. Goyne Dixon**

Alpha Georgia H. Goyne (7 Jan 1860–1 Nov 1905) was born and grew up in Spearsville [1]. She married on 15 October 1879 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Robert Alexander Dixon Jr. (11 Feb 1852–7 Dec 1909) [2], son of Robert Alexander Dixon (17 Mar 1820–c1874) and Mariah C. Smith (12 Oct 1819–14 Dec 1862) [3].

Joseph R. Goyne's death in February 1880 thrust Georgia and Robert into the role of caregivers for her orphaned younger sisters even as they were still newlyweds. During the 1880s, their Spearsville household served as a stabilizing center for her sisters during the difficult years between their father's death and their marriages [4].

After the death of Georgia's brother, Edmond, Robert A. Dixon operated Joseph R. Goyne's old mercantile store with her eldest brother under the firm name of *"Goyne & Dixon."* The earlier sketch of Robert W. Goyne describes the destruction of their store in Spearsville in January 1883 while Dixon and Goyne were on a trip to New Orleans. It is unclear whether Robert A. Dixon remained in the mercantile business after the fire or if he turned his focus to farming.

Georgia and Robert continued to reside at Spearsville until shortly after 1890. While there, he was active in civic affairs. For the statewide election held on 7 April 1888, Dixon and his wife's uncle, Basil V. Hayes, served as Spearsville election commissioners, a role typically entrusted to respected local men [5].

Sometime between 1890 and 1896, Georgia and Robert moved their family to Indian Territory—now Oklahoma. Their youngest son was born there, but by 1900, they had moved to San Jacinto County, Texas, where they lived on a rented farm [6].

They soon moved to Montgomery County, and about January 1905, they settled in Kerrville, Kerr County, Texas, located northwest of San Antonio. Georgia died there on the morning of November 1st at the age of forty-five after an illness lasting two months [7]. Georgia is buried in the Glen Rest Cemetery, Kerrville, Kerr County, Texas.

Robert A. Dixon presumably returned to Spearsville by 1909, for he is buried in the Spearsville Cemetery, Union Parish, Louisiana. The surviving records do not indicate whether he had returned to Spearsville to live or merely happened to die while visiting there.

Together, the lives of Georgia and her children illustrate the westward shift of her siblings in the late nineteenth century, as economic opportunity and family connections drew them from their rural north Louisiana homes into the expanding communities of Texas.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Children of Alpha Georgia H. Goyne Dixon

Alpha Georgia Goyne and Robert A. Dixon had five surviving children, most of whom followed their aunt, Susie, to Hidalgo County, Texas, along the Mexican border by 1910:

1. **Eva S. Dixon** (3 Jun 1883–15 Sep 1966) married on 3 June 1906 in Cameron County, Texas to Everett W. Anglin (3 Feb 1885–8 Apr 1956), son of Andrew Lawson Anglin (12 May 1834–21 Nov 1908) and Mary Green Sockwell (26 June 1845–26 Jan 1942). They lived in Hidalgo County, Texas in 1910 and 1920, but at some point after 1920, Eva and Everett divorced. In 1940, Eva managed a boarding house in San Antonio. Eva is buried near her mother and brother in the Glen Rest Cemetery, Kerrville, Kerr County, Texas.
2. **Robert Schade/Shade Dixon** (10 Dec 1885–17 Dec 1976) registered for the World War I draft in Hardin County, Texas on 10 September 1918. He lived at 212 South Bunker Hill Ave. in Los Angeles when he registered for the World War II draft on 27 April 1942. Robert married, but the details on his spouse(s) are unknown. He had divorced by 1955. Robert S. Dixon married on 1 October 1955 in South Gate, Los Angeles, California to Doris Maude Spillard (c1898–aft. 1955), daughter of Warrick Spillard and Maude Wilson. He appears to have been the Robert *"Shad"* Dixon who died on 17 December 1976 in Montgomery, Alabama and is buried in the Clayton City Cemetery, Barbour County, Alabama [8].
3. **Joseph Levoie Dixon** [Joe] (26 Oct 1887–5 May 1913) lived in Dallas in late 1912, but about January 1913, he joined his sister and aunt in Mercedes, Hidalgo County, Texas. On 4 May 1913, Joe *"**...**was shot and wounded in a tailor shop at an early hour last night."* He died of his injuries at 2:00 a.m. His family took him back to Kerr County and buried him beside his mother in the Glen Rest Cemetery, Kerrville [9].
4. **Anna Lee Dixon** (7 Jan 1890–28 Apr 1992) married on 23 June 1909 in Cameron County, Texas to Samuel D. Johnson. They had one daughter, Eva Lee Johnson, born about 1911, but Anna and Sam divorced several years later. In 1920, Anna and Eva Lee lived in McAllen, Hidalgo County, Texas, and she worked as a clerk in the post office.

   Sometime in the 1920s, Anna married William N. Clark [Scotty] (22 Sep 1884–7 Jul 1943), a native of Scotland. In 1930, Anna and Scotty Clark lived in McAllen, Texas with her daughter. He managed an automobile repair shop, while she worked as a *"M.O. Clerk"* in the post office. They had the same occupations in 1940. William Clark died in 1943 and is buried in the Roselawn Cemetery, McAllen, Hidalgo County, Texas.

Anna Dixon Clark later moved to Austin, where she died on 28 April 1992 at the incredibly advanced age of 102 years. Anna is buried in the Mausoleum at the Cook-Walden Memorial Hill Cemetery in Austin.

5. **Edwin H. Dixon** [Ted] (16 Jan 1896–11 Apr 1929) was enumerated in the 1910 households of both his eldest sister, Eva, and aunt, Susie Goyne Holloway, in Hidalgo County, Texas. In 1920, he lived with his sister, Eva, in McAllen, Texas, where he worked as an auto machinist. Ted married after 1920, but he had divorced by 1929. He continued to reside in McAllen during the 1920s, and he worked as a *"Club House Manager"* in early 1929. Ted Dixon died of *"chronic alcoholism"* in San Antonio in 1929. His siblings buried him beside their mother and brother in the Glen Rest Cemetery in Kerrville, Kerr County, Texas.

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4. **James Allen Goyne**

James Allen Goyne (25 Jun 1862–21 Sep 1863) died at the age of almost fifteen months and is buried in the Spearsville Cemetery.

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5. **Martha Jane Goyne**

Martha Jane Goyne (2 Mar 1864–13 Sep 1869) died at the age of five years and is buried in the Spearsville Cemetery.

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6. **Susannah Catherine Goyne Heard Holloway**

Susannah Catherine Goyne [Susie] (22 Nov 1866–5 Mar 1942) grew up in Spearsville, a small, rural community in northwestern Union Parish where her family had been established since 1854. After her father's death in 1880, she lived with her older sister, Georgia, in Spearsville until her marriage [1].

Susie married on 3 January 1883 in Union Parish, Louisiana to William S. Heard (Dec 1859–14 Feb 1883), son of Charles Clark Heard (16 Mar 1835–31 Aug 1864) and Nancy Jane Grace Pryor (5 Oct 1838–9 May 1877). After their marriage, Susie and William settled a short distance from Spearsville in Claiborne Parish. He was the brother of Susie's sister-in-law Jennie Heard, who had married Susie's older brother, Edmond, in 1878.

Susie and William had a very brief and tragic marriage. His friends and acquaintances described Heard as *"of very exemplary habits"* who was *"sober and industrious"* and a *"hard working young man."*

On the evening of Valentine's Day, one month after their marriage, William and Susie had apparently gone to bed when he accused her *"of not loving him."* He got out of bed and dressed before shooting himself through the head with a pistol [2]. This tragedy left Susie a widow at the age of only sixteen.

Susie C. Goyne Heard married on 25 July 1886 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Milton Harrell Holloway (6 Nov 1858–2 May 1923), son of Jasper Newton Holloway (11 Mar 1818–22 Dec 1888) and Elizabeth Hamrick (4 May 1826–20 Sep 1899). They apparently farmed in Union Parish for a few years and perhaps moved to Ruston in neighboring Lincoln Parish about 1889–1891 [3].

By late 1894, Susie and Milton Holloway had settled in Natchitoches Parish and bought a farm at Cane River. Milton operated the farm in the country, but Susie lived with their children in Natchitoches for three years. In mid-1898, they went on a two-month visit to relatives in Union Parish, and upon their return, Susie decided to leave town and join Milton on their farm at Cane River. Newspapers there show Milton was a Populist as that political movement swept across the South. They remained Natchitoches Parish residents through February 1899 [4].

About mid-1899, Susie and Milton moved south and bought a farm near Cossinade, in Vermilion Parish. They lived there until 1902, when they decided to move to south Texas along the Rio Grande River [5].

In the early 1900s, advances in irrigation technology opened vast new acreage along the Rio Grande River in south Texas for the cultivation of produce. The opportunity to capitalize on this may have drawn Susie and Milton to Brownsville, in Cameron County. In December 1902, he traveled by stage from Cossinade, Louisiana and arrived in Brownsville on Friday night, 12 December 1902.

After arranging to plant 200 acres in rice that spring, Milton took the return stage back to Louisiana for Susie and their children. The family traveled by steamboat from Louisiana to Brownsville, arriving about Monday, December 22nd [6].

Susie and Milton either bought or rented the Tilghman Building on Elizabeth Street, just a few blocks from the Rio Grande River in downtown Brownsville. In January 1903, while Milton worked in the country, Susie began operating a boarding house in the Tilghman cottage under the moniker, *"Mrs. Holloway's Boarding House."* She also offered meals for local workers, charging $18 per month or $20 for meals sent to nearby houses. Susie operated her boarding house for several years.

The summer after their arrival, Milton and Susie took their children and spent two months during the summer at *"the Point,"* the term locals used to describe Port Isabel or Point Isabel, a deepwater port just inland from South Padre Island [7].

In 1903, Milton H. Holloway bought a 1200-acre ranch and farm situated fifteen miles up the Rio Grande River from Brownsville. He built his own pumping plant and began irrigating his land in 1904, convinced that *"every variety of fruit will thrive here,"* including grapes and berries [8]. He was successful, and in 1905, he began cultivating acreage *"in truck,"* meaning growing vegetables and other produce for market, in particular, onions. In addition, he planted 100 acres in alfalfa [9]. While Milton focused on farming, Susie continued to operate her boarding house in Brownsville and caring for their children.

Although Holloway experienced the typical setbacks of a farmer's life—an April 1907 hailstorm destroyed his entire watermelon crop—he proved a success as a farmer in south Texas. At the South Texas Gardeners Convention held at Brownsville in August 1910, the Executive Committee arranged for *"the most progressive farmers of the gulf coast and Rio Grande valley"* to present lectures on their methods. They invited Holloway, *"one of the most successful alfalfa men in South Texas,"* to deliver a session on alfalfa growing [10].

Beginning about 1908, as settlement expanded northward from Brownsville into the irrigated districts, Susie and Milton moved from Brownsville to Run (or Runn), then a developing agricultural community in Hidalgo County [11]. From Run, they shifted a short distance west to La Blanca by 1910, following the pattern of families relocating as new tracts opened to cultivation. A few years later, as Donna emerged as an established community along the rail line, the Holloways relocated there.

On 2 May 1923, Milton was at his pump near Donna, when he was shot and killed by the pump's night engineer over a purported private squabble [12].

After Milton's death, Susie spent the rest of her life living with her children. In 1930, she lived in Hays County, Texas with her daughter, Estelle. In 1940, she lived in Austin with her youngest daughter, Gertrude. At her death of bronchial pneumonia at St. David's Hospital in 1942, Susie lived at 600 West 9th Street in Austin, Travis County, Texas.

Her family shipped her body by train from Austin to Donna, where her funeral was held at the First Baptist Church there. Susie and Milton are buried in Donna City Cemetery, Donna, Hidalgo County, Texas [13].

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Children of Susanna Catherine Goyne Holloway

Susie Goyne and Milton H. Holloway had seven known children:

1. **Maggie Lee Holloway** (18 Dec 1887–19 Jun 1888) is buried in the Spearsville Cemetery, Spearsville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
2. **Robert Milton Holloway** (18 Jan 1889–22 Feb 1951) married Grace English Taylor (14 Oct 1895–22 Feb 1976), daughter of Phillip Scott Taylor (25 Nov 1865–25 Nov 1954) and Hester Margaret English (Aug 1870–1 Feb 1926). Robert and Grace are buried in the Donna City Cemetery, Hidalgo County, Texas.

3. **Joseph Leon Holloway** [Joe] (22 Sep 1891–25 Nov 1929) was born in north Louisiana—either in Union Parish or Ruston, in neighboring Lincoln Parish—before his parents moved to Natchitoches. Joe married on 18 January 1914 in Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas to Effie Luana Scott (18 Jan 1894–9 Jun 1987), daughter of David Solomon Scott (3 Jun 1868–10 Aug 1954) and Minnie Finley (29 Jun 1874–20 Oct 1913).

   Joe worked as a rancher, farmer, and produce buyer. Joe Holloway engaged in a pistol duel with two brothers on the streets of Donna on Sunday afternoon, 24 November 1929. He shot one of the men in the shoulder, but Joe received a gunshot wound to the upper abdomen that led to his death the following day. Effie did not remarry after Joe's death. They are buried in the Donna City Cemetery, Hidalgo County, Texas.
4. **Beatrice Estelle Holloway** (17 Apr 1893–16 Feb 1992) married on 20 June 1915 in Texas to Harvey Harrell Storms (19 Apr 1892–1 Jun 1941), son of James Wilson Storms (19 Dec 1869–10 Aug 1940) and Ada Savannah Caldwell (22 Oct 1870–18 Jun 1952). Beatrice and Harvey settled near San Marcos, Hays County, Texas. They are buried in the San Marcos Cemetery.
5. **Gladys Elizabeth Holloway** (3 Jun 1895–9 Mar 1988) was born in Natchitoches, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana. She married about 1916 to Lester Lyon Barnard (29 Aug 1892–17 Jun 1968), son of Andrew Josiah Barnard (16 Jun 1852–3 Aug 1925) and Isabella Jane Lyon (10 Feb 1856–bef. 1940). Gladys and Lester are buried in the Donna City Cemetery, Hidalgo County, Texas.
6. **Mildred Lucille Holloway** [Mittie] (13 Jan 1900–13 Dec 1986) was born in Vermilion Parish, Louisiana. She married first to Charles Aubrey Fielder (17 Jul 1901–1 Jul 1940), who died by suicide at Mission, Hidalgo County, Texas. Mittie later married Francis Arthur Lee. Mittie Holloway Lee is buried in the Claybar Hillcrest Memorial Gardens in Orange, Orange County, Texas.
7. **Gertrude Sue Holloway** (12 Jan 1905–5 Apr 1982) was born after her parents arrived in south Texas. She married on 21 May 1928 in Pharr, Hidalgo County, Texas to John Rheims Mainer (22 Jun 1906–19 Jan 1961), son of John Rheims Mainer (8 Mar 1881–10 Sep 1970) and Homa Hemphill (16 Feb 1882–19 Dec 1969).

   John Mainer Jr. worked as a contractor. He died in a tragic car accident on the I-35 and Seguin St. overpass in New Braunfels, Comal County, Texas in 1961. He was buried in the Cook-Walden Capital Parks Cemetery and Mausoleum, Pflugerville, Travis County, Texas. Gertrude died in Travis County, but it is not known where she was buried.

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7. **Ada Josephine Goyne Hale**

Ada Josephine Goyne (28 Dec 1868–21 Jul 1911) grew up in Spearsville, a small, rural community in northwestern Union Parish where her family had been established since 1854. After her father's 1880 death, she lived with her older sister, Georgia [1]. Ada married on 20 January 1887 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Howard Alexander Hale (10 May 1866–1 Jan 1944), son of John Wesley Hale Sr. (24 Nov 1842–2 Jun 1905) and Elizabeth Peck (17 Mar 1841–15 Feb 1891).

Soon after their marriage, Ada and Howard moved to Red River County, Texas near De Kalb, where their two eldest children were born in 1889 and 1890. By late 1892, they had moved to Willard, Greene County, Missouri, where their two youngest sons were born [2].

Between March 1897 and June 1900, Ada and Howard Hale moved to Claremore, then located in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. That area became Rogers County, Oklahoma in 1907. Howard worked as a dry goods salesman in 1900 [3] and as a dry goods merchant in 1910 [4].

Ada died on 22 July 1911 in Claremore and was buried in the Woodlawn Cemetery there. Although her tombstone states that she died on 22 July 1910, a Farmerville, Louisiana newspaper article published in July 1911 proves that it was inscribed with the wrong year, and Ada actually died on 22 July 1911 [5]:

> *A letter received from Mr. J. R. Goyne, of Jackson, La., informs us of the death of his sister, Mrs. H. A. Hale, which occurred at Claremore, Okla., on Friday last. The deceased lady was a native of this parish and will be remembered as Miss Ada Goyne. About twenty three years ago she was married to H. A. Hale, of Spearsville, La., and they moved away to Oklahoma, where they have since made their home.*

After Ada's death, Howard remarried to Minnie B. Reavis (11 Aug 1865–3 Nov 1933), and they settled in Claremore. He is buried with Ada in the Woodlawn Cemetery, Claremore, Rogers County Oklahoma [6].

Ada's movements from Louisiana to Texas, Missouri, and finally Indian Territory reflect the broader westward migration of her sisters and their families during the late nineteenth century.

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Children of Ada Josephine Goyne Hale

Ada Goyne and Howard A. Hale had four known children:

1. **Ada Beth Hale** (5 Mar 1889–21 Mar 1889) was reportedly born after her parents had moved to Red River County, Texas near De Kalb [7].
2. **Howard Wesley Hale** (21 Mar 1890–9 Nov 1968) married on 1 February 1917 in Craig County, Oklahoma to Maud Lillian Morrison (22 Dec 1896–19 Sep 1997), daughter of Joseph Andrew Morrison (4 Sep 1867–3 Sep 1947) and Virginia Gorman (2 Nov 1867–1 Feb 1961).

   As a young man, Howard worked as a train dispatcher, and in 1920, he and Maud lived in Oklahoma City. By 1930, they had moved to Tulsa, and he worked as an assistant superintendent for a railroad company. Howard was promoted to superintendent in the 1930s, and by 1940 he and Maud lived in Fort Scott, Kansas with their two children. During the 1940s, he was promoted to Assistant General Manager, and in 1950, he and Maud lived in Springfield, Greene County, Missouri.

   Howard W. Hale is buried in the White Chapel Memorial Gardens, Springfield, Greene County, Missouri, Garden of the Christus plot. Maud's burial information is unknown.
3. **Leonard Hugh Hale** (12 Jan 1893–14 Mar 1977) married on 7 July 1913 in Newton County, Missouri to Maude Agnes Benton (12 Dec 1893–6 May 1977), daughter of John Asa Benton (9 Jan 1852–30 Jun 1927) and Josephine Wilson (c1860–14 Oct 1917).

   When he registered for the World War I draft on 5 June 1917 in Lawrence County, Missouri, Leonard worked as a telegraph operator for the St. Louis–UP Railroad Company. By 1920, he and Maude had moved to Salida City, Chaffee County, Colorado, where he worked as a train dispatcher. They moved to Grand Junction, Mesa County in the early 1930s before settling in Denver, Colorado shortly after 1935. Leonard continued to work for the railroad company as an inspector and transportation superintendent.
4. **Homer Eugene Hale** (17 Mar 1897–14 Sep 1978) was born in Willard, Greene County, Missouri but moved with his parents to Claremore, in Rogers County, Oklahoma by 1900. When he registered for the World War I draft on 5 June 1917, he worked as a telegraph operator for the *"Frisco"* at nearby Vinita, Oklahoma. This was the St. Louis–San Francisco Railway that operated in the Midwest and South Central United States at that time [8]. He served in the Army during World War I.

   Homer married on 18 November 1919 in Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma to Maxine Pearl Pierce (24 Jan 1899–27 Mar 1954), daughter of Adonis Alfonso Pierce (19 Nov 1865–3 May

1936) and Lennie Leota Stillwell (6 Mar 1870–24 Nov 1961). They initially settled in Claremore, and in 1920, he worked as a wholesale merchant for a feed and produce store.

In the early 1920s, Homer and Maxine relocated from Claremore to Ontario, San Bernardino County, California, where their child, Lois Jean, was born on 2 August 1922. In the latter 1930s, they moved to nearby Colton, and he still worked as a telegraph operator between 1940 and 1950. He was a member of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and later worked for the Ontario Ice and Cold Storage Company. Homer was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Colton [9].

Homer and Maxine Hale are buried in the Montecito Memorial Park, Colton, San Bernardino County, California.

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8. **Lee Goyne**

Lee Goyne (14 Jul 1872–7 Oct 1910) was orphaned by the deaths of his mother in June 1879 and father in February 1880. Afterwards, Lee and his younger brother, Joe, were raised by their maternal grandparents, Sheriff John M. Lee and Mary Jane Taylor of Farmerville.

In the early 1890s, Lee Goyne moved to Monroe. On 7 April 1894, Farmerville's newspaper reported that he took the steamboat *"Helen Vaughan"* from Monroe to Farmerville to spend *"a few days with relatives and friends in town"* [1].

Lee Goyne married on 14 May 1894 at the Shiloh Baptist Church in Shiloh, Union Parish, Louisiana to Mary Etta Heard (22 May 1875–18 Nov 1940), daughter of Thomas Anderson Heard (19 Oct 1845–23 Mar 1907) and Mary Ann Elizabeth Weldon (1853–23 Feb 1936).

Prominent residents of Shiloh, the marriage of Lee and Etta was a notable social event, replete with the wedding march played on the church organ, bridesmaids and groomsmen, and flower girls walking before the couple, *"strewing their path with roses."* After the ceremony, *"Sweet strains of music again pealed forth"* as the newlywed couple marched out of the church. They immediately drove to Farmerville, where Lee Goyne's aunt, Corrine Lee Turnage, *"served an elegant wedding dinner."* Farmerville's newspaper described Goyne as *"well known throughout the parish as a gentleman of high standing and courteous manners"* [2].

Lee and Etta Goyne initially settled in Monroe after their marriage [3]. By September 1895, they had moved to Union Parish, where he was paid $6.00 for serving on an inquest jury [4].

The Goynes had settled at Spearsville by late 1895, where Lee possibly worked in his father's old store.

On 1 February 1896, Lee and his oldest brother, Robert W. Goyne, both represented the Spearsville region as delegates to the Union Parish Democratic Convention held at Farmerville. The convention next met on August 29th, and Lee and his brother again represented Spearsville as delegates to the convention.

In December 1896, Lee was paid $8.35 for his service as an election commissioner. At the parish Democratic Convention held on 29 November 1897, Lee Goyne again represented Spearsville as a convention delegate, but his brother did not [5].

Lee and Etta Goyne continued to reside at Spearsville through August 1899, frequently visiting relatives in both Shiloh and Farmerville [6]. In mid-August 1899, Lee accepted a position with H. M. Blackman's mercantile establishment at the booming village of Bernice, established the previous year as the closest railroad station to Shiloh in western Union Parish [7]. In 1900, he worked as a *"liveryman"* in Bernice and continued his political activity. Later in 1900, he served as

the clerk of elections for Ward 4, the region surrounding Shiloh and Bernice. He remained in Bernice through December 1906 [8].

In late 1906 or 1907, Lee and Etta Goyne moved from Bernice to Arcadia, in Bienville Parish [9]. In early 1910, they moved to nearby Gibsland, where he took the position of manager and bookkeeper of the Maxey mercantile firm. That fall, he contracted typhoid fever. His condition deteriorated quickly, resulting in his death on October 7th. The Gibsland correspondent for the Shreveport newspaper wrote [10]:

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

Etta Heard Goyne and her children moved to Bernice, where they moved in with her widowed mother. She did not remarry. She suffered poor health and was an invalid for many years. She died at her home in Bernice at the age of sixty-five [11].

Lee H. Goyne and Mary Etta Heard are buried in the Bernice City Cemetery, Union Parish, Louisiana [12].

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Children of Lee Goyne

Lee Goyne and Mary E. Heard had four known children:

1. **Esther Goyne** (20 Jun 1895–Oct 1985) married in 1926 to Hial Kenyon Cobean Sr. (10 May 1882–29 Jan 1970), son of Winfield Scott Cobean (10 Sep 1846–15 Jul 1893) and Mary Patience Parsons (12 Oct 1849–23 Aug 1913). Esther and Hial Cobean are buried in the South Park Cemetery, Roswell, Chaves County, New Mexico.
2. **Elizabeth Belle Goyne** [Lizzie, Lizabel] (15 Dec 1898–17 Feb 1997) married on 7 September 1917 in Hamilton County, Tennessee to Paul Keith Lusk Sr. (8 Apr 1894–14 Mar 1973), son of William Arthur Lusk (9 Aug 1866–11 Apr 1945) and Virginia LaHeist Keith [Jennie] (30 Dec 1862–22 Jan 1953). They divorced, and Lizzie B. Goyne married on 12 December 1938 in Union County, Arkansas to Armond F. Rabun (27 Apr 1909–13 Jan 1988), son of Zollie C. Rabun (18 Dec 1886–25 Nov 1939) and Henrietta Smith (21 Jan 1894–12 Sep 1989). Lizzie and Armond Rabun are buried in the Farmerville Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana. Paul Lusk is buried in the Restland Memorial Park, Dallas, Dallas County, Texas.

3. **Carroll Heard Goyne** (6 May 1900–2 Aug 1956) married on 19 December 1920 in Mansfield, DeSoto Parish, Louisiana to Eunice Glass (5 Jan 1901–3 Jan 1941), daughter of Harry Thomas Glass (19 Apr 1874–29 Jul 1913) and Mary Caroline Shackelford (28 Jul 1882–20 Nov 1964). Carroll and Eunice settled in Shreveport and joined the First Baptist Church [13].

   Carroll worked in the laundry business, as did his younger brother. He remarried after Eunice's death and settled in Bossier City. He was a member of the Shriners and the American Legion [14]. Carroll and Eunice Goyne are buried in the Forest Park Cemetery, Shreveport, Caddo Parish, Louisiana.

4. **Marshall Lee Goyne Sr.** (25 Dec 1903–5 Apr 1977) moved to Shreveport, Caddo Parish, Louisiana about 1932. He worked in the cleaning industry and was employed by White's Cleaners and Dyers for thirty-eight years. He was a charter member of the Brookwood Baptist Church and member of the Teamsters Union [15].

   Marshall married about 1937 to Clara Grace Vaughan (21 Feb 1909–15 Aug 1947), daughter of Charles Wesley Vaughan (26 May 1870–27 Sep 1918) and Mallie Ida Hanes (11 Mar 1876–13 Apr 1966). About 1948 or 1949, Marshall married Lowreese Norton (14 Sep 1925–17 May 2011), daughter of William Thomas Norton (23 Jun 1891–22 Apr 1968) and Lucy Kyle (4 Dec 1898–24 Feb 1975).

   Marshall L. Goyne and both of his wives are buried in the Forest Park Cemetery, Shreveport, Caddo Parish, Louisiana.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

9. **Carrie Goyne**

Carrie Goyne (19 Feb 1874–6 Aug 1875) died at the age of seventeen months and was buried in the Spearsville Cemetery.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

10. **Ida Goyne**

Ida Goyne (2 Dec 1875–12 May 1877) died at the age of seventeen months and was buried in the Spearsville Cemetery [1].

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

11. **Joseph Ryland Goyne Jr.**

Joseph Ryland Goyne Jr. (19 Oct 1877–25 Jun 1945) likely had no memory of either of his parents, given that his father died shortly after his second birthday. Joe and his older brother, Lee, were raised by their maternal grandparents, Sheriff John M. Lee and his wife, Mary Jane Taylor, of Farmerville.

After his grandfather's death in 1893, Joe moved to Calhoun, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, and probably worked for his uncle, who then directed the experimental agricultural research station. The Farmerville newspapers make references to his residence there between 1894 and 1897 [1]. In 1896, at the age of nineteen, he went to Texas to study at a Fort Worth business college [2], and he also enrolled at Louisiana State University, where he studied agriculture. By 1903, Joe had settled at Delta, in Madison Parish [3].

Joseph R. Goyne Jr. married on 21 June 1906 in Newellton, Tensas Parish, Louisiana to Ella Cordelia Percy (29 Jul 1881–12 Oct 1964), daughter of Robert Sargent Percy (24 Mar 1844–20 Jul 1924) and Clara G. Hamlin (25 Feb 1846–3 Apr 1913) [4]. Between 1906 and 1910, he worked as the agricultural manager of the state farm at Jackson, Louisiana and later worked for the Delta Pine and Land Company at Scott, Mississippi.

Joe Goyne moved to Monroe in 1912, where he managed the planting interests of Magenta Plantation, managed by the Stubbs estate, until 1923. Beginning in the late 1920s, he worked near Pine Bluff, Arkansas and then moved to Clarksdale, Coahoma County, Mississippi before returning to Monroe in 1933. He once more assumed management of the Magenta Plantation until his retirement.

Goyne died in a Monroe hospital in 1945 after an illness of several weeks. His obituary offered this tribute:

> *Mr. Goyne is described as a gentleman of the old school, rich in integrity and ever deeply interested in his fellowman* [sic]*. He was regarded as an admirable and valuable citizen who surrounded himself with a legion of friends who appreciated him for his real worth.*

Ella survived him by nineteen years. Joseph R. Goyne and Ella Goyne are buried in the Riverview Cemetery, Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana [5].

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Children of Joseph Ryland Goyne Jr.

Joe Goyne and Ella C. Percy had three known children:

1. **Joseph Ryland Goyne III** (8 Jan 1908–15 Sep 1990) married Betty Reily Vaughan (12 Oct 1919–26 Jul 1974), daughter of Dr. James Byron Vaughan (21 Dec 1877–14 Apr 1940) and Ida Minta Reily (25 Dec 1882–12 Dec 1956). Joseph R. Goyne III and Betty Vaughan are buried in the Riverview Cemetery, Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana with his parents.
2. **Robert Percy Goyne** (31 Mar 1911–6 Sep 1980) married on 16 June 1933 in St. Francis County, Arkansas to Blanche Butler (11 Sep 1912–17 Jul 2001), daughter of Eldridge Butler Sr. (10 Aug 1886–8 Dec 1976) and Louise Jones (18 Oct 1891–19 Oct 1967). Percy and Blanche Goyne are buried in the Sparkman Hillcrest Memorial Park, Dallas, Dallas County, Texas, in the Garden of Eternity plot.
3. **Eloise Hamlin Goyne** (23 Dec 1916–6 Jun 2006) married on 5 February 1942 in Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana to Francis Benedict Aylward (4 Aug 1914–6 May 1994), son of Phillip John Aylward (17 Dec 1884–24 Jun 1984) and Katherine Agnes Lougard Boll (3 Sep 1884–30 Jul 1967). Eloise and Francis Aylward are buried in the Beulah Cemetery, Beulah, Bolivar County, Mississippi.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

12. [infant] **Goyne**

On June 7 or 8, 1879, Sarah Jane Lee Goyne gave birth to an infant daughter who died on June 8th. Spearsville physician Dr. William P. Welch delivered the baby, and he gave the cause of death as *"Want of Mobility"* and *"Still born."* However, the joint obituary of Sallie and her infant indicates that the baby was born alive and lived only nine hours before dying on June 8th:

> *By request of brother J. R. Goyne, it becomes my painful duty to chronicle the death of his beloved wife, Sallie Jane Goyne…who departed this natural life at their residence in Spearsville, La., June 10, 1879. Also their infant daughter died June 8, 1879, who lived only nine hours.*

The infant was undoubtedly buried in the Spearsville Cemetery with the other children and family members of Joseph R. Goyne [1].

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Obituaries

Joseph R. Goyne Sr., his three wives, and several of his children and grandchildren had lengthy obituaries published after their deaths. These obituaries are fully transcribed below.

1. Mary E. Hayes Goyne

Joseph R. Goyne married on 3 September 1854 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Mary E. Hayes (3 Sep 1835–25 Mar 1871), daughter of Edmund Hayes (9 Jul 1805–30 Jul 1882) and Alpha Wooley (22 Jun 1815–1871). Mary died of tuberculosis, then known as *"consumption,"* at her home in Spearsville on 25 March 1871. That fall, the *"Signs of the Times,"* a Primitive Baptist periodical, published her obituary [1]:

> *Please publish the death of Mary E. Goyne, wife of J. R. Goyne and daughter of our brother Edmund and sister Alpha Hays, who departed this life at the residence of her husband, in Spearsville, Union Parish, La., March 25, 1871. She was born Sept. 3, 1835. Her disease was consumption, which she had borne with great fortitude and resignation for some time. She was not a member of the church militant, but gave incontestable evidence of a gracious state. She expressed herself freely as having no fear on the subject of death. When urged to take up her cross and follow her Lord and Master, her only reply was, that she felt too unworthy; but she ever manifested a peculiar love and friendship for the Old School Baptists, and nothing appeared to afford her more satisfaction than to have the company of the brethren and sisters at her mansion, and to partake of the luxuries which she spread before them with no sparing hand. But she is gone, and left a kind and affectionate husband, with her children, to lament her death, with many relatives and kind friends, the parting with which appeared to give her greater grief than death itself. May the Lord bless her husband, children and relatives, and sanctify this dispensation of his providence to our every good, is the prayer of the unworthy writer. Yours in hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.* *J. S. Barrow*

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

2. **Sallie Jane Lee Goyne**

Joseph R. Goyne married on 8 August 1871 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Sarah Jane Lee [Sallie] (31 Dec 1852–10 Jun 1879), daughter of John Martin Lee Sr. (24 Jul 1829–30 Jun 1893) and Mary Jane Taylor (14 Jun 1831–18 Oct 1903). They had four children, two boys and two girls, before she became pregnant with their fifth child in late 1878.

Sallie gave birth in early June 1879 to a stillborn daughter. It may have been a difficult delivery, and soon afterwards, she developed pneumonia, which claimed her life on June 10th. Elder Thomas J. Foster wrote her obituary, which appeared in a Primitive Baptist periodical that fall [2]:

> *By request of brother J. R. Goyne, it becomes my painful duty to chronicle the death of his beloved wife, Sallie Jane Goyne, and daughter of J. M. and M. J. Lee, who departed this natural life at their residence in Spearsville, La., June 10, 1879…*
>
> *Our dear sister was born Dec. 31, 1852 and was married August 14* [sic]*, 1871. In the summer of 1875 she professed a hope that God for Christ's sake had pardoned her sins, and on the second Saturday in September following she went forward and related her experience to the Primitive Baptist Church at New Hope, and was baptized on Sunday by Elder H. B. Howard. Since that time she has been an orderly member, and always filled her seat in the church when not prevented by sickness, and enjoyed herself very much among the saints. I well remember the last meeting she was at, which was one month before her death. How much she seemed to appreciate the communion and the washing of the saints' feet. No one seemed to enjoy it more than she did.*
>
> *The sad event has produced a vacuum in the family circle and in the hearts of her dear parents, brothers and sisters, and all the dear saints; for her door was always open, and she was always ready to administer to her friends and neighbors.*
>
> *"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their words do follow them."*
>
> *She was a devoted wife, a kind mother and dutiful daughter. She leaves a heart-stricken husband, two little boys, (one seven years old, the other twenty months) five step-children, a father and mother, brothers and sisters, with other relatives, friends and the church to mourn; but, blessed be God, we mourn not as those who have no hope.*
>
> *The writer tried to preach a discourse last Sunday in memory of our sister,*
>
> *"Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep,*
> *From which none ever wake to weep;*
> *A calm and undisturbed repose,*
> *Unbroken by the last of foes."* *T. J. Foster*
>
> *Champagnolle, Ark., July 17, 1879.*

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

3. **Joseph Ryland Goyne Sr.**

Joseph Ryland Goyne (15 Jun 1830–11 Feb 1880) died at the age of forty-nine at his home in Spearsville. An active member of New Hope Primitive Baptist Church there, his minister, Elder Thomas J. Foster, wrote his obituary. It appeared in the *"Signs of the Times"* several months after Goyne's death [3]:

> *Elder G. Beebe & Son: By request it is made my painful duty to write the obituary of our much lamented brother, J. R. Goyne, who died at his residence in Spewerville* [sic], *La., of pneumonia, after a painful illness of five days. He was born June 15, 1830, in the state of Georgia, and died Feb. 11, 1880. The people of Union Parish have sustained a great loss in the person of this our brother. No other man could have been taken from our midst and been so much missed as the deceased, in council, in kindness to the poor, the widow and the orphan. As long as many would try to do for themselves, he would help them. His sad demise has fallen heavily upon his dear wife, whom he married but a few months ago, and also his seven children, (five by his first wife and two by his second) together with numerous friends and relatives; but they weep not as those who have no hope. He was received on confession of his faith into the fellowship of New Hope Church, and was baptized by Eld. H. Archy* [sic–Archer], *on the 8th of October, 1870. He was a living member, always filling his seat, if not providentially hindered, and acted as clerk of the church. His place will be hard to fill. His house was a home for his brethren and friends, as many can testify. He was possessed of ample means and a noble heart.*
>
> *The nature of brother Goyne's attack was such that he was irrational the most of the time after he was taken sick; but knowing his steadfastness in the faith of God's elect, we feel assured that our loss is his eternal gain, and would say to our beloved sister, Dry up your tears, and remember the soul-comforting words of our blessed Savior to his disciples, "Let not your heart be troubled. Ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself, that where I am there ye may be also." This soul-comforting assurance was not alone for his disciples then address, but for all that should believe on him through their word, embracing all the heirs of promise. Then, my dear sister, let us press forward, for the mark of the prize of our high calling of God in Christ Jesus. Those mansions are prepared for all who are kept by the power of God, through faith unto salvation, ready to be revealed in the last time. Then we rest assured that the salvation of all his children was finished by him. If it were not so, he would have told us. Then we have no fellowship for the appendages and instrumentalities that have been introduced in modern days, but rest in the promise of the blessed Lord.*
>
> *The writer preached a discourse on last Sunday, at the church of our deceased brother's membership, to a large and sympathizing congregation, in memory of the departed.*
>
> *T. J. FOSTER*
>
> *Champagnolle, Ark., April 15, 1880.*

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

4. **William Robbuds Goyne**

Joseph R. Goyne's second son, Edmond Hamiliton Goyne, died of unknown causes at the age of only twenty-four years. He left one child, William R. Goyne, known as *"Willie."* He in 1902 at the age of only twenty-three.

Newspapers printed two known obituaries for Willie R. Goyne soon after his death. This one appeared in Farmerville's newspaper, *"The Gazette:"*

Obituary.

Our beloved friend, Willie Goyne, who was twenty three years of age, died on Wednesday night, October 8, 1902.

He leaves a noble mother and father and many friends who are very sad to know that he is dead. He was an obedient, loving and thoughtful son. He never neglected his mother. She always came first, and he was always trying to do something to lighten the burdens of her life. He respected and loved his stepfather as though he had been his own father. He was the pride of their hearts and the sunshine of their home.

He was a member of the Baptist church and always stood true to Christianity. Willie walked the right path of life and leaves behind the footprints of honesty, mobility, intelligence, unselfishness, and a self-sacrificing beautiful soul. When people came to him for help and advice he was always glad to do something to better them. He turned no one away, and was the instrument through which many souls were led to Christ. "We reap what we sow", [sic] *and today he is reaping the harvest of goodness, purity and nobleness. "As a man thinketh so is he," and his thoughts were those that expressed love, peace and good will to all created things. The body always expresses the condition of the mind and so with him his lovely soul was always shining in his face brightening all who came near him. The vibrations that went from him to others were those that soothed and put the soul at rest and ease with all mankind.*

He was taken away in his youthful days and it is hard to give him up for we need such people in the world. He had finished his education only a short while ago and was a promising young man for his country and the whole universe. When death came upon him he said: "Dear mother do not weep for I feel strangely happy."

My earnest appeal to all people is to put themselves upon the higher plane of thought as this beloved man did who has just departed from this world. His body is dead but his beautiful soul lives on, speaking great truths to all mankind. He is whispering peace be still. Follow me to that Palace Beautiful, the Home for the Infinite, the Divine Self. A FRIEND.

Willie R. Goyne was active with the Southern Baptists, and the *"Baptist Chronicle,"* a periodical published in Alexandria, Louisiana, published this obituary [4]:

In Memorian.

'The stream is calmest when it nears the tide,
The flowers are sweetest at eventide;
And birds most musical at close of day,

And saints divinest when they pass away.'

Willie R. Goyne, son of Mrs. J. S. Cobb, died at his home near Bernice, La., October 8, 1902, aged 23 years.

Never was the truth of the old maxim, 'Death loves a shining mark,' more fully exemplified than in the death of this noble young man.

Embracing the Christian religion at an early age, his life was unusually free from the weaknesses of youth and his kind, unselfish and affectionate disposition endeared him to all by whom he was surrounded.

In the very bloom of young and happy manhood, he was taken like a flower in its dewy freshness to be transplanted to the garden where blossoms fade not, and lose their fragrance never. When we think of the young man, full of hope and ambition, the idol of his home, the stay of his parents old age, snatched so suddenly away, when the future was opening up before him in such roseate colors, we stand and wonder. Our finite minds cannot grasp the meaning of it all; but we bow in submission, knowing that the great, loving Father does not afflict His children without some wise purpose. To the sorrowing mother, we would say, 'grieve on, but not as one without life.' Life is not measured by the time we live. Willie's years were few, but they were filled with kind, loving deeds that fitted him for the blessed home that God has prepared for all those who trust in Him. In this home he awaits, with a welcome smile your coming.

'Heart to heart and hand to hand
Love shall clasp again her own,
In God's sinless summer land,
Where good-bye is never known.

Some glad day when flowers shall bloom,
Never more to fade and die,
Some glad day beyond the tomb,
We shall meet beyond the sky. *S. W. H.*

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

5. **Cyntha Anna Pugh Norwood Goyne**

Joseph R. Goyne married in 1879 for the third time to Cyntha Anna Pugh (28 Oct 1830–9 Dec 1907), the widow of Lt. Col. James K. Norwood. They were married for less than six months, and after Goyne's death, she returned to her former home in Ashley County, Arkansas. Anna later moved to nearby Hamburg, where she died in 1907.

Two newspaper published obituaries for Anna after her death. The first was published by the *"Arkansas Democrat:"*

MRS. NORWOOD'S DEATH.

Hamburg, Dec. 13—(Special.)—Mrs. Cynthia A. Norwood died at her home Thursday morning after a lingering illness. She was a daughter of Greenwood and Albena Pugh, who came to this county from Mississippi before the war, and was the eldest of twelve children. Her sisters, Mrs. Fannie McCombs, died September 17, 1907, and Mrs. Sue M. Easter died November 20, 1907. She leaves three brothers and one sister. She was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church and was 76 years old.

The other obituary was published by *"The Monticellonian,"* the newspaper published in nearby Monticello [5]:

Died, in Hamburg, on Monday, of last week, Mrs. C. A. Norwood, one of the best as well as one of the best known women in South Eastern Ark. Her whole life had been spent in doing good. Never having been blessed with children of her own, she had been the mother of orphan children of her kindred, and had reared and educated two generations of them, all of whom loved her as their own mother. The editor of this paper was well acquanted [sic] *with the deceased, at whose home she frequently visited and where always a hearty welcome awaited her and where her presence ever brought sunshine and happiness. In her death our household mourns with the griefstricken* [sic] *relatives at her home. She was the aunt of Mrs. J. R. Gotham, and ministered to her wants, with a motherly care, during her early orphanage, and during their whole lives they have been as closely united in affection as mother and child. Mrs. Gotham spent the last days of Mrs. Norwood's illness by her bedside. The deceased was the oldest daughter of the late G. B. Pugh, of Ashley County. She leaves three brothers. Col. R. A. Pugh, of Portland, Mayor Dan B. Dugh, of Durant, Okla, and Dr. Will Pugh, of Monroe, La, and one sister, Mrs. Jake Whetstone, of Ashly* [sic] *county, besides her griefstricken* [sic] *neices* [sic], *the Misses Pierson, whom she reared and who lived with her since the death of their mother, when they were all small children, and many other relatives, who have our deepest sympathies.*

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

6. **Lee Goyne**

Lee Goyne (14 Jul 1872–7 Oct 1910) was the eldest son of Joseph R. Goyne by his second wife, Sallie Jane Lee. Lee was orphaned by the deaths of his mother in June 1879 and father in February 1880. He married on 14 May 1894 at the Shiloh Baptist Church in Shiloh, Union Parish, Louisiana to Mary Etta Heard (22 May 1875–18 Nov 1940). He lived at Spearsville in the 1890s, where he actively supported the Democratic Party and probably worked at his father's old store with his older brother, Robert. He later moved to Bernice and Arcadia before settling in Gibsland.

Lee Goyne contracted typhoid fever in the fall of 1910. His condition deteriorated quickly, resulting in his death on October 7th. The Farmerville *"Gazette"* published his obituary in its issue of Wednesday, 12 October 1910 [6]:

Lee Goyne Dead.

It was quite a shock to the relatives and many friends in this section to learn of the death of Mr. Lee Goyne, which occured [sic] *at his home in Gibsland, La., last Friday, of Typhoid fever. His remains were carried to Bernice and buried the following day. Deceased was a native of Farmerville, having been raised by his grandfather, the late Mr. Jno. M. Lee, Sr. of this place. Some years ago he moved from here to Bernice, where he lived for several years, going from there to Arcadia and then to Gibsland. The Gibsland correspondent to the Shreveport Times of Saturday, had the following:*

A gloom of sadness was spread over out city on Friday morning when he was known that Mr. Lee Goyne died during the night. He had been ill for some days with fever, and had grown rapidly worse from the beginning. Deceased was the valued manager of the Maxey mercantile firm, and an upright Christian gentleman. He leaves a wife and four small children and other relatives and friends to mourn their loss. The remains were carried to Bernice, their former home for burial.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

7. **Joseph Ryland Goyne Jr.**

Joseph R. Goyne Jr. [Joe] (19 Oct 1877–25 Jun 1945) was the youngest son of Joseph R. Goyne. Joe was orphaned by the deaths of his mother in June 1879 and father in February 1880. He was raised by his maternal grandparents in Farmerville, probably influenced to become an expert in agriculture by his maternal uncle, Jordan Gray Lee.

Joe Goyne spent most of his life in Louisiana but also worked in both Arkansas and Mississippi. He settled in Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana. At his death in 1945, the local newspaper published this obituary [7]:

JOSEPH GOYNE SUCCUMBS HERE

Funeral Will Be Held Wednesday for Well Known Citizen

Joseph R. Goyne, well known citizen of Monroe, died in a local sanitarium after an illness of several weeks, Monday at 10:30 p.m. The funeral will be held at the family residence, 117 Delano Drive, Wednesday at 4:30 p.m. Rev. E. F. Hayward, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, will officiate and interment will be in Riverview Burial Park, in charge of Peter's Funeral Home.

Pallbearers will be: Elmer Slagle, Howard Peevy, J. B. Lamkin, Guy Stubbs Sr., Jim Standley Sr., C. R. Tidwell and Leo Terzia.

Mr. Goyne leaves his wife, Mrs. Ella Percy Goyne; two sons, Joseph R. Goyne Jr. and Maj. Percy Goyne, and a daughter Mrs. Eloise Goyne Aylward; four grandchildren, Minta Reily Goyne, Patricia Lynn Aylward, Laura Louise Goyne and Robert Percy Goyne Jr.

Mr. Goyne was born Oct. 19, 1877 in Spearsville, Union parish [sic]*. His parents were Joseph R. and Sallie Lee Goyne. His father was a highly successful merchant and planter and an outstanding citizen of Union parish* [sic]*. Orphaned early, he was reared by his grandparents who were Mr. and Mrs. John Martin lee Sr., of Farmerville, where he attended the local public schools.*

Later he entered Louisiana State University, pursuing a course in agriculture, which served to prepare him for his later career as successful planter.

From 1906 to 1910, he was agriculture manager of the state farm at Jackson, La., and later was connected with the Delta Pine and Land Company at Scott, Miss.

In 1912 he removed to Monroe where he was general manager of the planting interests of the Stubbs estate until these properties were divided in 1923.

In 1924 he ran for sheriff of Ouachita parish but was defeated by a narrow margin. Later that year he became president and general manager of the South Ben Plantation Co. properties located near Pine Bluff, Ark., which comprised over 30,000 acres owned by the late Gov. Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois. Subsequent to the floods of 1927, Mr. Goyne removed to Clarksdale, Miss.

While in Clarksdale, he operated the large holdings of the continental Bank and Trust Company of Chicago.

These were sold in 1933 and Mr. Goyne returned with his family to Monroe to reside. Since that time, he has managed that part of the Stubbs estate known as Magenta plantation.

Mr. Goyne is described as a gentleman of the old school, rich in integrity and ever deeply interested in his fellow man. He was regarded as an admirable and valuable citizen who surrounded himself with a legion of friends who appreciated him for his real worth.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Appendix: Lt. Col. James K. Norwood

Joseph Ryland Goyne Sr. married on 4 September 1879 in Ashley County, Arkansas to Cyntha Anna Pugh (28 Oct 1830–9 Dec 1907) [1], daughter of Green Wood Pugh (5 May 1809–8 Feb 1883) and Albena Low (27 Aug 1813–6 Aug 1863) [2]. Anna was the eldest child of Green and Albena Pugh, who married in Perry County, Alabama in 1829. Soon after her birth, the Pughs briefly moved to Tennessee before moving across the state line and settling in Marshall County, Mississippi. They lived there from the mid-1830s until the 1850s [3].

Anna married in Marshall County, Mississippi on 29 October 1850 to James K. Norwood (7 Jan 1831–22 Aug 1866) [4]. By 1858, Anna and James Norwood had settled in El Dorado, Union County, Arkansas, where he operated a mercantile store [5].

In 1862, Norwood raised a company of men from the region for the Confederate war effort, and they elected him as the company's captain. Their unit became Co. I, 19th (Dockery's) Arkansas Infantry. Later that year, Norwood and his unit saw service at Fort Pillow, Tennessee.

Norwood was severely wounded in the leg at the battle at Corinth, Mississippi on Saturday, 4 October 1862 and furloughed to return home to recover. He reported back for duty on 5 January 1863. His unit was sent to Vicksburg, where they joined the Confederate garrison and participated in all of the action leading up to the Siege of Vicksburg. Norwood and his men were captured on July 4th when Vicksburg surrendered [6].

Norwood's activities for the remainder of the conflict are unclear, as his unit was disbanded after the surrender at Vicksburg. However, due to the *"remarkable fortitude"* he displayed at the Battle of Baker's Creek (or Champion's Hill) on 16 May 1863, he was later promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Although Lt. Col. Norwood survived the War, the lingering effects of the wounds he suffered during his military service left him in poor health. In late June 1866, he and Anna travelled to Cooper's Well in Hinds County, Mississippi, where they hoped the medicinal waters would improve his condition. From there, they went to visit his sister and brother in Sumter County, Alabama.

Norwood died there in August 1866 [7]. Afterwards, Anna moved in with her father and siblings on his farm in Ashley County, Arkansas until she married Joseph R. Goyne in September 1879 [8].

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Notes

Early Life & Business Endeavors

1. Spearsville Cemetery (Spearsville, Union Parish LA), tombstone of *"J. R. Goyne"* (15 Jun 1830–11 Feb 1880). Union Parish, Louisiana Succession Book H-1 (1850–1852), pp. 308–309: Succession of Hiram D. Goyne, filed 11 November 1852. Warren County GA Marriage Book (1811–1825), p. 126: Hiram Goyne to *"Miss Polly Allen,"* 4 January 1818. Goyne's heirs of legal age petitioned the Union Parish District Court:
   To the Honorable Judge of the 12th Judicial District Court in & for the Parish of Union, State of Louisiana.
   The petition of William J. Goyne, Harrison A. Goyne, Henry B. T. Goyne, Harrison D. Goyne [sic], *Joseph R. Goyne, Elizabeth Murry* [sic] *wife of William D. Murry* [sic]*…Nancy Cooper, wife of A. B. Cooper…all residents of Your said Parish and State…*
   That petitioners are heirs of Hiram D. Goyne decd late a resident of Your parish and state…
2. *"Macon Georgia Telegraph"* (Macon, GA), 27 October 1836, p. 4, column 4. The newspaper published a notice from the postmaster at Perry, Georgia, in Houston County, regarding a letter addressed to Hiram D. Goyne that was awaiting pickup.
3. Houston County GA Deed Book G (1836–1840), pp. 244–245: John W. Towns to Hiram D. Goyne, 12 December 1836; witness: H. B. Thompson. Houston County GA Deed Book H (1840–1845), p. 325: Elijah Butts of Sumter County, Georgia to Hiram D. Goyne, 27 April 1840.
4. *"The Southern Recorder,"* 10 October 1837, p. 3, column 2:
   MARRIED, in Houston county, on the 28th ult., by Rev. Mr. McKinzie, Mr. Hiram D. Gowzne, to Miss Susan Loper, all of said county.
5. Houston County GA Deed Book J (1850–1854), p. 211: Hiram D. Goyne to James Wade, 12 January 1848. Goyne sold the north half of Lot #299 in District 14 to James Wade of *"Dooly"* (Dooley) County.
6. 1850 Union Parish LA Federal Census, p. 397a, Dwelling #778, lines:
   #34: Hiram Goyne – age: 51; occupation: Farmer; real estate: $1000; born: *"Ga"*
   #35: Susan Goyne – age: 35; born: *"Ga"*
   #39: Joseph Goyne – age: 20; occupation: Farmer; born: *"Ga"*
7. The estate of Hiram Davis Goyne was lengthy and complicated due to his surviving fourteen children from two marriages. It is recorded in the following Union Parish, Louisiana Succession Books:
   - Book E (1860–1866), pp. 403–406.
   - Book H-1 (1850–1852), pp. 302–312 and 417–424.
   - Book O (1856–1859), pp. 525–544.
   - Book Q (1859–1860), pp. 508–512.
8. Union Parish LA Conveyance Record G (1854–1855), pp. 2–3: William Dean to R. F. Rabun and J. R. Goyne, 8 February 1854. The lot was described as:
   "the Lot & house formerly occupied by Messrs. Lee & Dean Situated in Spearsville & containing one fourth acre also Situated in the N.W. corner of the S.W. ¼ of the S.W. ¼…"
   in Section 32, Township 23 North, Range 2 West.
9. 1860 Union Parish LA Federal Census, P.O. Spearsville, p. 608/103, Dwelling #656, lines:
   #1: J. R. Goyne – age: 30; occupation: Merchant; real estate: $2000; personal estate: $8440; born: *"Ga"*
   #7: T. P. Lawrence – age: 47; occupation: *"M. D.;"* born: *"N. Y."*
10. Records of Appointment of Postmasters, 1832–September 30, 1971. *Microfilm Publication M841*, Reel 52, Images 271 (1844–1857) and 273 (1858–1875); Record Group 28, Records of the Post Office Department; National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.
11. Louisiana Legislature. *Acts Passed by the Fourth Legislature of The State of Louisiana, at its First Session, Held and Begun in the City of Baton Rouge, on the 18th day of January, 1858.* Baton Rouge: J. M. Taylor, State Printer, 1858. Act No. 290: *"To incorporate the town of Spearsville in the parish of Union."* Approved 18 March 1858, pp. 202–203.
12. 1860 Union Parish LA Federal Census Slave Schedule, p. 312b/26, column 1, line #33: J. R. Goyne. The slave schedule shows Joseph R. Goyne as the owner of one male slave aged forty-five of black color. He lived in a separate slave house on Goyne's property. This slave's value was only a portion of the $8440 personal estate recorded for Goyne on the Population Schedule. The remainder must have been his stock of merchandise, whose value gives an indication of Goyne's successful mercantile business.
13. *"The Daily Picayune"* (New Orleans, LA), 10 May 1856, Morning Ed., p. 4, column 4: *"Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday…Arcade Hotel…J. R. Goyne, La."*
14. These newspaper notices document Goyne's hotel stays in New Orleans:
    18 Apr 1858: *"The Daily Picayune,"* p. 8, column 2: *"Arrivals at the Principal Hotels, Yesterday…Arcade Hotel…J. R. Goyne, La…"*
    14 Feb 1859: *"New Orleans Daily Crescent"* (New Orleans, LA), p. 8, column 4: *"Arrivals at the Principal Hotels, Yesterday…ARCADE HOTEL…, J. R. Goyne, Jno P. Spears, Benj. Fora* [sic], *La…"*

15 Feb 1859: *"The Daily Picayune,"* p. 8, columns 1–2: *"Arrivals, Yesterday, at Principal Hotels…ARCADE HOTEL…, J. R. Goyne, John P. Spears, Benj. Fora* [sic],…,*La…"*

30 Apr 1859: *"New Orleans Daily Crescent,"* p. 1, column 6: *"Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday,…CITY HOTEL…S. H. Griffin, J. R. Goyne,…"*

3 May 1859: *"New Orleans Daily Crescent,"* p. 8, column 3, *"Arrivals at the Principal Hotels, Yesterday,…CITY HOTEL…, J. R. Goyne, La…"*

6 May 1859: *"The Daily Picayune,"* p. 8, column 3, *"Arrivals, Yesterday, at Principal Hotels…ARCADE HOTEL…J. R. Goyne,…La…"*

2 May 1860: *"The Daily Picayune,"* 2 May 1860, p. 8, column 1: *"Arrivals at Principal Hotels, Yesterday…CITY HOTEL…J. R. Goyne, J. R. Ramsey,…"*

The newspaper print on the last article is very faint, but it appears that the man who checked in with Goyne was *"J. R. Ramsey."* This was probably *"J. K. Ramsey."* James Kirkland Ramsey was a Union Parish resident and the son of Martha Griffin Ramsey, the first cousin of Goyne's previous travel partner, Sidney Henry Griffin.

15. Lt. Col. Griffin has memorials at both the Cedar Hill Cemetery, Vicksburg, Mississippi and in the Spearsville Cemetery, Union Parish, Louisiana.
16. *"The Daily Picayune,"* 8 March 1861, p. 2, column 3: *"Arrivals at Principal Hotels, Yesterday…ST JAMES HOTEL…J. R. Goyne, Louisiana,…"*
17. 1860 Union Parish LA Federal Census, P.O. Farmerville, p. 580, Dwelling #478, line #29: A. M. Callaway–age: 31; occupation: Sheriff. *"The Daily Advocate"* (Baton Rouge, LA), January 11 (p. 3, column 2: *"Parish of Union—A. M. Calloway, Sheriff"*) and February 1 (p. 1, column 1: *"List of Defaulting Tax Collectors;"* Union Parish, 1859: *"A. M. Calloway"*), 1861. Compiled Military Service Record, A. M. [Allen M.] Callaway (1st Lieutenant, Captain), Co. A, 6th Louisiana Infantry Regiment (Confederate).
18. *"The New Orleans Times"* (New Orleans, LA), 28 October 1865, p. 2, column 5: *"Hotel Arrivals Yesterday…CITY HOTEL,…, Mrs. C. L. Pleasant, J. R. Goyne, Spearsville, La…"*
19. *"The New Orleans Crescent"* (New Orleans, LA), January 3 (p. 2, column 4) March 4 (p. 1, column 4), and May 22 (p. 6, column 4), 1869; 29 June 1870, p. 7, column 5.
20. *The New Orleans Times,"* 18 November 1870, p. 6, column 3. *"Picayune,"* 25 February 1874, p. 8, column 7.
21. *"Picayune,"* July 8 (p. 4, column 1) and October 16 (p. 8, column 3), 1873; 29 January 1876, p. 2, column 5; 27 June 1877, p. 8, column 7; 18 February 1879, p. 2, column 6. *"The New Orleans Bulletin"* (New Orleans, LA), 16 January 1875, p. 5, column 3. *"The New-Orleans Times,"* April 19 (p. 2, column 3) and 20 (p. 2, column 4), 1875; 29 January 1876, p. 8, column 4. *"The New Orleans Daily Democrat"* (New Orleans, LA), 21 February 1877, p. 8, column 6; 22 May 1879, p. 3, column 6.
22. Louisiana Legislature. *Acts Passed by the General Assembly of The State of Louisiana, at the First Regular Session of the Third Legislature, Begun and held in the City of New Orleans, January 6, 1873*. New Orleans: Republican Office, 94 Camp Street, 1873. Act No. 97: *"An Act to incorporate the town of Spearsville, in the parish of Union, defining its boundaries thereof, and for other purposes."* Approved 3 June 1873, pp. 173–176. *"The Bossier Banner"* (Bellevue, LA), 27 September 1873, p. 1, column 6.

Politics

1. No known evidence conclusively proves Joseph R. Goyne's actual political affiliation prior to 1868. This assessment of his antebellum political views is inferred from his ardent Republican support during Reconstruction. Whig support during the prewar era is the standard pathway for the very few native Southerners who transformed into Republicans during Reconstruction. However, in 1855, Goyne named his eldest son Robert W. Goyne, supposedly *"Robert Wickloff Goyne."* He was presumably the namesake of St. Francisville attorney and planter Robert Charles Wickliffe. This man was elected to the Louisiana State Senate in 1851 and served as Louisiana Lieutenant Governor in 1854–1856. Wickliffe was then elected as Louisiana's Governor and served one four-year term. However, he was a Democrat, not a Whig. This does not entirely conform to Joseph R. Goyne's presumed political affiliations.
2. United States Congressional Records. Records of the 44th Congress, 2d Session, House of Representatives Ex. Doc. No. 30. *Use of the Army in Certain of the Southern States. Message from the President of the United States, in response to A resolution of the House of Representatives in reference to the use of the Army in Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida since August 1, 1876. January 24, 1877 – Referred to the Select Committee on the Use of the Army in Certain of the Southern States since August 1, 1876, and ordered to be printed, with accompanying documents.* Serial Set Vol. No. 1755, pp. 154–155, 159–160, 213, 215, 349–352.
3. United States Congressional Records. Records of the 41st Congress, 2d Session, House of Representatives Misc. Doc. No. 154. *Testimony Taken by the Sub-Committee of Elections in Louisiana. Members of Sub-Committee: Job E. Stevenson of Ohio, S. S. Burdett of Missouri, Michael C. Kerr of Indiana. In Two Parts.* Vol. V. Washington: Government

Printing Office, 1870. Serial Set Vol. No. 1435, pp. 143–147 (testimony of James E. Trimble); pp. 362–365 (Appendix; testimony of W. C. Carr).

4. *"New Orleans Weekly Republican"* (New Orleans, LA), 6 June 1868, p. 5, column 6. *"New Orleans Republican"* (New Orleans, LA), 7 June 1868, p. 3, column 6. Both articles reported on the election of J. R. Goyne as Union Parish police juror.
5. *"New Orleans Republican,"* July 24 (p. 3, column 4), 25 (p. 3, column 3), 26 (p. 5, column 6), 28 (p. 3, column 5), 29 (p. 3, column 5), 30 (p. 3, column 5), 31 (p. 3, column 7), August 1 (p. 3, column 4), 2 (p. 5, column 7), and 4 (p. 3, column 6), 1868.
6. *"The New Orleans Times,"* 27 August 1868, p. 1, column 4.
7. *"New Orleans Republican,"* April 23 (p. 6, column 6) and May 6 (p. 3, columns 3–4), 1870.
8. United States Congressional Records. Records of the 42d Congress, 3d Session, Senate Report No. 457. *In the Senate of the United States. February 20, 1873. – Ordered to be printed. Mr. Carpenter submitted the following report: (To accompany bill S. 1621) The Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred Senate resolution of January 16, 1873, as follows.* Serial Set Vol. No. 1549, pp. 134–135. Goyne received 307 votes, meaning that he probably lost the popular vote. However, the Returning Board certified his election, undoubtedly due to his Republican Party affiliation.
9. *"The New Orleans Daily Democrat,"* 7 December 1878, p. 6, columns 1–2: *"Official. Election Returns of the Parish of Union."*
10. Union Parish LA Oath Book, p. 121.
11. *"New Orleans Republican,"* January 21 (p. 1, column 5) and April 8 (p. 2, columns 1–2), 1873; 28 March 1875, p. 3, column 5.
12. *"New Orleans Republican,"* 17 July 1873 (p. 1, column 4) and 20 June 1875 (p. 5, column 5).
13. *"The North Louisiana Journal"* (Saint Joseph, LA), September 5 (p. 2, column 4), 12 (p. 2, column 4), and 19 (p. 2, column 5), 1874. *"New Orleans Republican,"* March 21 (p. 4, column 1), June 28 (p. 1, columns 1–2) and 30 (p. 1, columns 1–2), 1876.

Family & Religion

1. 1860 Union Parish LA Federal Census, P.O. Spearsville, p. 608/103, Dwelling #656, lines:
   #1: J. R. Goyne – age: 30; occupation: Merchant; real estate: $2000; personal estate: $8440; born: *"Ga"*
   #2: M. E. Goyne – age: 25; occupation: *"House Keeper;"* born: *"Ala"*
   #6: T. J. Thompson – age: 21; occupation: Clerk; born: *"Miss"*
   #7: T. P. Lawrence – age: 47; occupation: *"M. D.;"* born: *"N. Y."*
   1870 Union Parish LA Federal Census, *"Wards No 3,"* p. 56a/14, Dwelling #96, lines:
   #30: Joseph Goyne – age: 40; occupation: *"Wholesale & Retail Dry G. Merchant;"* real estate: $6042; personal estate: $40,000; born: Georgia
   #31: Mary Goyne – age: 35; occupation: *"Keeping House;"* born: Alabama
   #37: *"Robbert Boatner"* – age: 24; occupation: *"Clerk in Store;"* born: Louisiana
   #38: Lopez McDaniel [sic – McDonald] – age: 19; occupation: *"Clerk in Store;"* born: Louisiana
   #39: Frank Hays – age: 21; no occupation; born: Alabama
   #40: Willis Hays – age: 24; no occupation; born: Alabama
2. Union Parish Conveyance Book D, pp. 158–159: John W. Hendrick to *"the Primitive Baptist Church called Pilgrim's Rest,"* 20 March 1850; witnesses: Edmund Hayes, James Taylor, John T. Mathews. New Hope Primitive Baptist Church Minutes, copy of the original in the personal possession of Timothy D. Hudson. Edmund Hayes' witnessing Hendricks' donation of five acres of land to the church strongly implies that he then served as deacon. After leaving Union Parish and living in Arkansas and Texas until the early 1870s, Hayes returned to Spearsville. On 13 November 1875, he joined the New Hope Primitive Baptist Church by letter. The church minutes record the events at the church conference that day: *"Bro. Deacon E. Hays presented A letter from Elm Ridge Texas. The letter being Read and satisfactory Bro. Hays was rec'd. into the fellowship of the church…"*
3. New Hope Primitive Baptist Church Minutes, copy of the original in the personal possession of Timothy D. Hudson.
4. *"Signs of the Times"* (Middletown, NY), Vol. 39, No. 20, 15 October 1871, p. 239:
   Column 2: *"Obituary Notices."*
   Column 4: Obituary of Mary E. Goyne.
5. New Hope Primitive Baptist Church Minutes, copy of the original in the personal possession of Timothy D. Hudson.
6. *"Signs of the Times,"* Vol. 47, No. 17, 1 September 1879, p. 203:
   Column 1: *"Obituary Notices."*
   Columns 1–2: Obituary of Sallie Jane Goyne.
   1880 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Mortality Schedule, LDS Film #8918963, Image #389, *"Ward No. 3,"* ED #87, p. 1/669, lines:

#7: Sarah J. Goyne – age at last birthday: 26; married; occupation: *"Keeping house;"* death: June 1879; disease or cause of death: *"Pleuro Pneumonia"*
#9: *"no name Goyne"* – age: 1/30 (one day); female; death: June 1879; disease or cause of death: *"~~Want of Mobility~~"* [scratched out and *"Still born"* written over it]
Dr. W. P. Welch was the physician attending both Sarah and her infant daughter.

7. Ashley County AR Marriage Book A (1872–1883), p. 67: *"J. R. Goyne"* of Union Parish, Louisiana to *"C. A. Norwood"* of Ashley County, Arkansas, 4 September 1879. Marriage performed by *"Azariah Tomlin, M.G."* Hamburg Cemetery (Hamburg, Ashley County AR), tombstone of *"Cyntha Anna Pugh Norwood"* (28 Oct 1830–9 Dec 1907).
8. Pugh Cemetery (Ashley County AR), double tombstone of *"Green Wood Pugh Son of James & Cynthia Pugh"* (5 May 1809–8 Feb 1883) and *"Albena Pugh Daughter of Thos. & Winnifred Low and wife of G. W. Pugh"* (27 Aug 1813–6 Aug 1863).
9. *"Signs of the Times,"* Vol. 47, No. 19, 1 October 1879, p. 227, column 1: *"Marriages…At the house of brother G. W. Pugh, (the bride's father) by Eld. A. Tomlin, on the 4th of September, 1879, brother Joseph R. Goyne of Spearsville, La., and sister C. Anna Norwood of Ashley Co., Ark.*
10. 1840 Marshall County MS Federal Census, *"Northern Division of Marshall County,"* p. 10a, line #7: G. W. Pugh. 1850 Marshall County MS Federal Census, *"Northern Division,"* p. 311a, Dwelling #445, lines#
#23: Green Pugh – age: 40; Farmer; real estate: $4000; born: Georgia
#24: Alabama Pugh – age: 39; born: Georgia
#25: Cynthia A. Pugh – age: 20; born: Alabama
#26: James L. Pugh – age: 18; Farmer; born: Tennessee
#27: Thomas F. Pugh age: 15; born: Mississippi
11. Marshall County MS Marriage Book E (1848–1860), p. 111: James K. Norwood to Cynthia A. Pugh, 29 October 1850 (license only). The minister's return was not completed on the pre-printed blank, so this is the date their marriage license was issued.
12. 1870 Ashley County AR Federal Census, Mill Creek Township, P. O. Hamburg, p. 189b/13, Dwelling #108, lines:
#22: Green Pugh – age: 62; occupation: Farmer; real estate: $20,000; personal estate: $100,000; born: Georgia
#26: *"Sinthy Norwood"* – age: 39; occupation: Keeping house; born: Alabama
13. New Hope Primitive Baptist Church Minutes, copy of the original in the personal possession of Timothy D. Hudson.
14. Spearsville Cemetery (Spearsville, Union Parish, LA), tombstone of *"J. R. Goyne"* (15 Jun 1830–11 Feb 1880). 1880 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Mortality Schedule, LDS Film #8918963, Image #389, *"Ward No. 3,"* ED #87, p. 1/669, line #8: Joseph R. Goyne – age at last birthday: 49; married; occupation: Merchant; death: February 1880; disease or cause of death: *"Pleuro Pneumonia;"* attending physician: Dr. W. P Welch. *"Signs of the Times,"* Vol. 48, No. 13, 1 July 1880:
p. 154, column 3: *"Obituary Notices."*
p. 155, column 1: Obituary of J. R. Goyne.
15. 1880 Ashley County AR Federal Census, ED #9, p. 135a/8, Mill Creek Township, Dwelling #53, lines:
#4: Green W. Pugh – age: 71; widowed; occupation: Farmer; born: Georgia
#5: Anna Goyne – age: 49; widowed; relationship: Daughter; occupation: Keeping House; born: Alabama
The marshal enumerated their household on 8 June 1880.
16. New Hope Primitive Baptist Church Minutes, copy of the original in the personal possession of Timothy D. Hudson.
17. 1900 Ashley County AR Federal Census, Hamburg, Carter Township, ED #10, p. 205b/11, Dwelling #200, lines:
#92: Cynthia A. Norwood – age: 59; born: Oct 1830; no children; born: Alabama; home owned; no occupation
#93: Cynthia A. Pearson – age: 18; born: Dec 1881; Niece; occupation: Teacher
#94: Alice Pearson – age: 16; born: Feb 1884; Niece
#95: Hattie A. Pearson – age: 13; born: Nov 1886; Niece
#96: Fannie S. Pearson – age: 11; born: Jun 1888; Niece
18. *"The Arkansas Democrat"* (Little Rock, AR), 13 December 1907, p. 1, column 2 and p. 8, column 3. *"The Monticellonian"* (Monticello, AR), 19 December 1907, p. 3, columns 3–4. Hamburg Cemetery (Hamburg, Ashley County AR), tombstone of *"Cyntha Anna Pugh Norwood"* (28 Oct 1830–9 Dec 1907).

Robert Wickloff Goyne

1. Robert Charles Wickliffe of St. Francisville was an attorney and planter who was elected to the Louisiana State Senate in 1851. He served as the Louisiana Lieutenant Governor in 1854–1856 and was elected as Louisiana's Governor, serving one term from 1856–1860. Wickliffe was a Democrat, which does not align with Joseph R. Goyne's political affiliations. Robert W. Goyne's middle name is spelled in family records as *"Wickloff,"* but no definitive source has been found to verify the precise spelling. The Louisiana politician's name was spelled *"Wickliffe."*

2. Records of Appointment of Postmasters, 1832–September 30, 1971. *Microfilm Publication M841*, Reel 52, Image 275 (1873–1891); Record Group 28, Records of the Post Office Department; National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.
3. Union Parish LA Succession Book X, pp. 358–407: Succession of Edmond H. Goyne, filed 1 February 1882.
4. *"The New-Orleans Times,"* 3 March 1880 (p. 8, column 3) and 29 January 1881 (p. 8, column 3). *"Picayune,"* 29 January 1881, p. 8, column 6. *"The New Orleans Democrat"* (New Orleans, LA), 15 April 1881, p. 8, column 1. *"The Daily State"* (New Orleans, LA), 12 January 1882, p. 2, column 4.
5. *"L'Abeille de la Nouvelle-Orleans"* (New Orleans, LA), 11 January 1883, p. 4, column 1: *"City Hotel." "Picayune,"* 11 January 1883, p. 6, column 1: *"City Hotel;"* p. 8, column 1: *"Fire at Spearsville, La." "The Times-Democrat,"* 11 January 1883, p. 1, column 7. *"The Ouachita Telegraph,"* 13 January 1883, p. 3, column 2. *"Daily Capitolian-Advocate"* (Baton Rouge, LA), 22 January 1883, p. 2, column 3.
6. *"The Gazette,"* 3 March 1888, p. 2, column 1. *"The Ouachita Telegraph,"* 8 December 1888, p. 2, columns 3–4. *"Weekly Louisiana Review"* (New Orleans, LA), 9 January 1889, p. 4, column 2.
7. *"The Gazette,"* 20 March 1895 (p. 3, column 1); April 8 (p. 3, column 2), July 22 (p. 3, column 1) and August 5 (p. 3, column 2) and 26 (p. 3, column 1), 1896. *"The Shreveport Times"* (Shreveport, LA), 20 November 1897, p. 2, column 2.
8. *"Arkansas Gazette"* (Little Rock, AR), 6 April 1910, p. 2, column 5.
9. *"Arkansas Gazette,"* 6 May 1917, p. 2, column 3.
10. Roselawn Cemetery (Junction City, AR), tombstone of *"Robert W. Goyne"* (13 Jan 1855–27 Apr 1917) and *"Lou Carroll Goyne"* (25 Jun 1860–16 Nov 1937).
11. *"Arkansas Gazette,"* 26 April 1959, p. 7, column 2.

Edmond Hamilton Goyne

1. Union Parish LA Succession Book X, pp. 358–407: Succession of Edmond H. Goyne, filed 1 February 1882.
2. 1860 Perry County AL Federal Census, Heards Beat, p. 663/33, Dwelling #232, line #19: Charles C. Heard – age: 25; Farmer; real estate: $4050; personal estate: $676; line #20: Nancy J. Heard – age: 21; Wife; line #21: Thos J. Heard – age: 4; line #22: Martha A. Heard – age: 2; line #23: Mary Jane Heard – age: 1; line #24: William S. Heard – age 6 months. The marriage date for Edmond H. Goyne and Mary Jane Heard comes from family records, as Union Parish marriages between 1874 and 1879 are missing.
3. Compiled Military Service Record, C. C. Heard (sergeant), Co. G, 25th Louisiana Infantry Regiment (Confederate).
4. 1870 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward No. 3, p. 69a/40, Dwelling #276, line #12: Nancy Heard – age; 31; Keeping House; real estate; $260; personal estate: $150; line #15: Mary Heard–age; 11; born: Alabama.
5. 1880 Union Parish LA Federal Census, *"Spearsville in Ward No. 3,"* ED #87, p. 459b/11, Dwelling #95, line #25: Edmund H. Goyne–age: 22; Merchant; line #26: Mary J. Goyne–age: 21; Wife; Keeping house; line #27: Wm R. Goyne–age: 1; Son.
6. Union Parish LA Succession Book X, pp. 358–407: Succession of Edmond H. Goyne, filed 1 February 1882.
7. *"The Gazette,"* 4 December 1895, p. 3, column 3.
8. *"The Gazette,"* July 26 (p. 2, column 6) and October 25 (p. 3, column 3), 1899; 11 July 1900, (p. 3, column 1); 5 June 1901, (p. 3, column 1). *"The Sunday States"* (New Orleans, LA), June 2 (p. 9, column 6) and 6 (p. 3, column 2), 1901. *"Picayune,"* 4 June 1901, p. 8, columns 2–3. *"The Times-Democrat"* (New Orleans, LA), 6 June 1901, p. 8, column 2. *"The Weekly Caucasian"* (Shreveport, LA), 6 June 1901, p. 5, column 1.
9. *"Picayune,"* 2 November 1901 (p. 6, column 2) and 11 January 1902 (p. 12, column 6–7).
10. Willie's step-grandmother was Sallie Jane Lee, and her younger brother, Jordan Gray Lee, served as the Assistant Manager of the Experiment Station at Calhoun from 1888 until 1896. See the John M. Lee Biography for details.
11. *"The Gazette,"* 15 October 1902, p. 3, column 3.
12. *"The Gazette,"* 22 October 1902, p. 3, column 4: *"Obituary." "Baptist Chronicle"* (Alexandria, LA), 23 October 1902, p. 6, column 1: *"In Memorian."*

Alpha Georgia H. Goyne Dixon

1. Glen Rest Cemetery (Kerrville, TX), tombstone of *"Georgia Goyne Dixon"* (7 Jan 1860–1 Nov 1905). She was listed in the Spearsville household of her parents in both 1860 and 1870.
2. Spearsville Cemetery (Spearsville, LA), tombstone of *"R. A. Dixon"* (11 Feb 1852–7 Dec 1909). The marriage records of Union Parish, Louisiana for the 1874–1880 period are missing. Their precise date of marriage comes from family information shared by Lois Hale Pierson in correspondence in the 1980s. Lois is the granddaughter of Ada Goyne Hale, and she obtained these dates from descendants of Susie Catherine Holloway. This family data included birth and death dates for Alpha Georgia Goyne, and those match the dates on her tombstone.
3. Pike County AL Marriage Book (1830–1849), p. 127: Robert Dixon to Mariah Smith, 7 June 1840. 1870 Ouachita Parish LA Federal Census, Ward 7, P.O. Trenton, p. 135b/1, Dwelling #2, line #6: Robert Dixon–age: 50; Farmer;

real estate: $4000; personal estate: $800; born: *"Ala;"* line #7: Mary Dixon–age; 25; Keeping House; born: *"Ala;"* line #11: Robert Dixon–age: 17; Farm Labor; born: *"La."*

4. 1880 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward No. 3, ED #87; p. 458b/9, Dwelling #77, line #10: Robt. A. Dixon–age: 27; Farming; line #11: Alpha G. Dixon–age: 20; Wife; Keeping house; line #12: Susana C. Goyne–age: 13; Sister in Law; single; At School; line #13: Ada J. Goyne–age: 10; Sister in Law; single; At School.
5. *"The Gazette,"* 14 March 1888, p. 2, column 6: *"Election Notice."*
6. 1900 San Jacinto County TX Federal Census, Maynard, North half, precinct No. 3, p. 48a/5, Dwelling #84, line #72: Robt. A. Dixon–born: Feb 1852; age: 48; married 20 years; occupation: Farming; farm rented; line #73: Georgia A. Dixon–born: Jan 1860; wife; 5 children, 5 living. Robert and Georgia Dixon had five children in their household, with the eldest four born in Louisiana. The youngest, Edwin H. Dixon, was born in Indian Territory.
7. *"The Daily Express"* (San Antonio, TX), 2 November 1905, p. 3, column 4: *"Mrs. R. A. Dixon."*
8. *"The Montgomery Advertiser and Alabama Journal"* (Montgomery, AL), 19 December 1976, p. 80, column 6. His Social Security death record gives his birth year as 1885, matching the 1900 Federal Census, but his tombstone has 1887. His 1918 and 1942 draft registrations give still differing birth years (1884, 1889).
9. *"The Dallas Morning News"* (7 May 1913, p. 4, column 6).

Susannah Catherine Goyne Heard Holloway

1. Donna City Cemetery (Donna, TX), tombstone of *"Susie Catherine Holloway"* (22 Nov 1866–5 Mar 1942).
2. *"Picayune,"* 18 February 1883, p. 2, column 3: *Suicide of a Newly Married Young Man in Claiborne Parish;"* 27 February 1883, p. 1, column 7. *"The Times-Democrat"* (New Orleans, LA), 18 February 1883, p. 16, column 3: *"Suicide in Claiborne Parish."* The latter paper directly quoted an article from Farmerville's *"The Gazette." "The Louisiana Democrat"* (Alexandria, LA), 21 February 1883, p. 3, column 3. *"The Lake Charles Echo"* (Lake Charles, LA), 24 February 1883, p. 1, column 8. The latter paper gave Heard's age as twenty-four years. One newspaper report said he shot himself with a pistol, but another said it was a shotgun.
3. The World War I draft registration cards for their sons born in 1889 and 1891 list their birthplaces as Ruston, in Lincoln Parish. However, the World War II draft registration for one son lists his birth as Union Parish. It is unclear if Ruston was used since it is the largest nearby town. In any case, this shows that Susie and Milton probably remained in north Louisiana, either in Union Parish or Ruston, through 1891.
4. *"Louisiana Populist"* (Natchitoches, LA), October 19 (p. 3, column 2: *"Personal Mention"*) and 26 (p. 3, column 2: *"Personal Mention"*); 16 August 1895 (p. 2, column 1), 16 September 1898 (p. 3, column 2), and 17 February 1899 (p. 3, column 1).
5. 1900 Vermilion Parish LA Federal Census, 5th Ward, ED #96, p. 38a/17, Dwelling #293, line #7: Milton H. Holloway–born: Sep 1859; age: 40; married 12 years; Farmer; farm owned; line #8: Susie Holloway–born: May 1866; age: 34; wife; 6 children, 5 living.
6. *"The Brownsville Herald"* (Brownsville, TX), December 13 (p. 3, column 1: *"Purely Personal"*), 16 (p. 2, column 2: *"Purely Personal"*); 23 (p. 3, column 2: *"Purely Personal"*), 1902.
7. *"The Brownsville Herald,"* January 28 (p. 2, column 3; p. 3, column 1); March 23 (p. 2, column 4), August 17 (p. 3, column 2), 1903; 3 October 1906, p. 4, column 1.
8. *"The Brownsville Herald,"* 14 November 1903, p. 4, column 2, *"Personal Points."*
9. *"The Daily Express"* (San Antonio, TX), 23 August 1904, p. 7, column 7. *"Houston Semi-Weekly Post"* (Houston, TX), 25 August 1904, p. 5, column 4: *"Brownsville Truck."*
10. *"The Brownsville Herald,"* 27 April 1907, p. 3, column 4. *"The Houston Post"* (Houston, TX), August 8 (p. 3, column 7: *"The Gardeners"*) and 12 (p. 4, column 7: *"Large Crowds Will Attend South Texas Gardeners Convention at Brownsville"*), 1910.
11. *"The Brownsville Herald,"* 13 November 1908 (p. 4, column 3: *"Personals"*); May 31 (p. 2, column 2: *"Personals"*), August 19 (p. 5, column 5: *"Personals"*), September 11 (p. 3, column 4: *"Personals"*), and October 2 (p. 3, column 4: *"Personals"*), 1909.
12. *"The Brownsville Herald,"* 4 May 1923, p. 1, column 5: *"Donna Man Killed at Pumping Plant; Young Man Gives Up." "Fort Worth Star-Telegram"* (Fort Worth, TX), 8 May 1923, p. 21, column 5: *"Engineer Surrenders After Fatal Shot."*
13. *"Evening Valley Monitor"* (McAllen, TX), 6 March 1942, p. 1, column 1: *"Pioneer Valley Settler is Dead." "Valley Morning Star"* (Harlingen, TX), 7 March 1942, p. 2, column 4: *"Mrs. Susan Holloway."*
14. *"The Brownsville Herald,"* November 25 (p. 1, column 8: *"Wounded Donna Man in Grave Condition"*), 26 (p. 1, column 2: *"Accidents and Violence Mar Week-End in Valley"*), and 27 (p. 20, column 4: *"Pair Charged with Murder"*).

Ada Josephine Goyne Hale

1. Woodlawn Cemetery (Claremore, Rogers County OK), tombstone of *"Ada J. Wife of H. A. Hale"* (28 Dec 1868–22 Jul 1910) [sic–she actually died in 1911]. 1880 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward No. 3, ED #87; p. 458b/9, Dwelling #77, line #10: Robt. A. Dixon–age: 27; Farming; line #11: Alpha G. Dixon –age: 20; Wife; Keeping house;

line #12: Susana C. Goyne–age: 13; Sister in Law; single; At School; line #13: Ada J. Goyne–age: 10; Sister in Law; single; At School.

2. World War I Draft Registration Cards 1917–1918:
   LDS Film #5152182, Image: 4022: Howard W. Hale, #3227, born: 21 March 1890, DeKalb, Texas; occupation: Train dispatcher; registration date: 5 June 1917
   LDS Film #5151876, Image #1659: Leonard Hughes Hale, #783, born: 12 Jan 1893, Willard, Missouri; occupation: Telegraph Operator; registration date: 5 June 1917
   LDS Film #5152280, Image #5731: Homer E. Hale, #722; born: 17 March 1896 [sic], Willard, Missouri; occupation: Telegraph operator; registration date: 5 June 1917
3. 1900 Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory Federal Census, Township 21 North, R 16 East, Claremore, ED# 23, p. 11a, Dwelling #197, lines:
   #13: Howard Howard [sic–Hale]–born: May 1865; age: 35; occupation: *"Salesman Dry goods;"* born: Missouri
   #14: Ada Howard [sic–Hale]–born: Dec 1868; age: 31; married 14 years; 4 children, 3 living; born: Louisiana
   #15: Howard Howard [sic–Hale]–born: Mar 1890; age: 10; Son; born: Texas
   #16: Leonard Howard [sic–Hale]–born: Jan 1893; age: 7; Son; born: Missouri
   #17: Homer Howard [sic–Hale]–born: Mar 1896; age: 4; Son; born: Missouri
4. 1910 Rogers County OK, Claremore Township, Claremore City, ED #168, p. 10a, Choctaw Ave., Dwelling #41, line:
   #64: Howard A. Hale–age: 46; occupation: *"Merchant; Dry Goods;"* born: Missouri
   #65: Ada Joe Hale–age: 40; Wife; married 23 years; 4 children, 3 living; born: Louisiana
   #66: Leonard Hale–age: 15; Son; born: Missouri
   #67: Homer Hale–age: 13; Son; born: Missouri
   #68: Stephen A. Hale–age: 47; Brother; widowed; occupation: *"Salesman; Dept Store;"* born: Missouri.
5. *"The Gazette"* (Farmerville, LA), 26 July 1911, p. 5, column 4.
6. Woodlawn Cemetery (Claremore, Rogers County OK), tombstones of *"Howard A. Hale"* (10 May 1866–1 Jan 1944) and *"Minnie B. Hale"* (11 Aug 1865–3 Nov 1933).
7. Ada Beth Hale's name, dates and location of birth and death come from family information shared by Lois Hale Pierson in correspondence in the 1980s. Lois is the granddaughter of Ada Goyne Hale, and she obtained information from her immediate family.
8. World War I Draft Registration Cards 1917–1918, LDS Film #5152280, Image #5731: Homer E. Hale, #722; born: 17 March 1896 [sic], Willard, Missouri; occupation: Telegraph operator; registration date: 5 June 1917.
9. *"The Daily Report"* (Ontario, CA), 20 September 1978, p. 15, column 3: *"Homer Hale."*

Lee Goyne

1. *"The Gazette,"* 11 April 1894, p. 3, column 1.
2. *"The Gazette,"* 23 May 1894, p. 3, column 2.
3. *"The Monroe Bulletin"* (Monroe, LA), 28 July 1894, p. 2, column 2.
4. *"The Gazette,"* 11 September 1895, p. 2, column 5.
5. *"The Gazette,"* February 5 (p. 2, column 3), September 2 (p. 2, column 3), and December 12 (p. 2, column 4), 1896; 1 December 1897 (p. 3, column 2).
6. *"The Gazette,"* January 5 (p. 3, column 1) and August 17 (p. 3, column 3), 1898; 2 August 1899 (p. 3, column 3).
7. *"The Gazette,"* 23 August 1899, p. 3, column 3.
8. *"The Gazette,"* 31 October 1900 (p. 2, column 6), 5 December 1906 (p. 2, column 4),
9. *"The Shreveport Times"* (Shreveport, LA), 1 March 1908 (p. 18, columns 2–3) and 31 January 1910 (p. 5, column 4).
10. *"The Gazette,"* 12 October 1910, p. 5, column 3. *"The Shreveport Times,"* 9 October 1910, p. 5, column 3.
11. *"The Gazette,"* 21 November 1940, p. 1, column 3: *"Mrs. Etta Goyne Dies Monday At Her Bernice Home."*
12. Bernice Cemetery (Spearsville, Union Parish LA), tombstones of *"Lee Goyne"* (14 Jul 1872–7 Oct 1910) and *"Mary Etta Heard Wife of Lee Goyne"* (22 May 1875–18 Nov 1940).
13. *"The Shreveport Times,"* 4 January 1941, p. 2, column 1: *"Mrs. Eunice Goyne Dies Here Friday; Rites at 2:30 Today."*
14. *"The Shreveport Times,"* 3 August 1956, p. 4, column 1: *"C. H. Goyne, Sr. Of Bossier City Dies Thursday."*
15. *"Shreveport Journal"* (Shreveport, LA), 6 April 1977, p. 19, column 4: *"Marshall lee Goyne Sr."* *"The Shreveport Times,"* 7 April 1977, p. 8, column 1: *"Marshall Goyne Sr."*

Carrie Goyne & Ida Goyne

1. Spearsville Cemetery (Spearsville, Union Parish LA), tombstones of *"Carrie Goyne"* (19 Feb 1874–6 Aug 1875) and *"Ida Goyne"* (2 Dec 1875–12 May 1877).

Joseph Ryland Goyne Jr.

1. *"The Gazette,"* 23 May 1894 (p. 3, column 1); 31 July 1895 (p. 3, column 1); July 28 (p. 3, column 3) and November 17 (p. 3, column 1), 1897.
2. *"The Gazette,"* 7 October 1896, p. 3, column 1. The notice merely stated: *"Mr. Joe Goyne left Sunday to enter the business college at Fort Worth, Texas."*
3. *"The Gazette,"* April 29 (p. 3, column 3) and September 9 (p. 3, column 5), 1903.
4. *"Picayune,"* 24 June 1906, p. 3, column 7: *"Goyne-Percy."*
5. *"The Monroe News-Star"* (Monroe, LA), 26 June 1945, p. 1, column 4: *"Joseph Goyne Succumbs Here,"* and p. 6, column 3. *"Monroe Morning World"* (Monroe, LA), 27 June 1945, p. 10, column 3: *"Goyne Rites to be Held Today."*

[infant] **Goyne**

1. *"Signs of the Times,"* Vol. 47, No. 17, 1 September 1879, p. 203:
   Column 1: *"Obituary Notices."*
   Columns 1–2: Obituary of Sallie Jane Goyne.
   1880 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Mortality Schedule, LDS Film #8918963, Image #389, *"Ward No. 3,"* ED #87, p. 1/669, lines:
   #7: Sarah J. Goyne – age at last birthday: 26; married; occupation: *"Keeping house;"* death: June 1879; disease or cause of death: *"Pleuro Pneumonia"*
   #9: *"no name Goyne"* – age: 1/30 (one day); female; death: June 1879; disease or cause of death: *"~~Want of Mobility~~"* [scratched out and *"Still born"* written over it]
   Dr. W. P. Welch was the physician attending both Sarah and her infant daughter.

Obituaries

1. *"Signs of the Times"* (Middletown, NY), Vol. 39, No. 20, 15 October 1871, p. 239:
   Column 2: *"Obituary Notices."*
   Column 4: Obituary of Mary E. Goyne.
2. *"Signs of the Times,"* Vol. 47, No. 17, 1 September 1879, p. 203:
   Column 1: *"Obituary Notices."*
   Columns 1–2: Obituary of Sallie Jane Goyne
3. *"Signs of the Times,"* Vol. 48, No. 13, 1 July 1880:
   p. 154, column 3: *"Obituary Notices."*
   p. 155, column 1: Obituary of J. R. Goyne.
4. *"The Arkansas Democrat"* (Little Rock, AR), 13 December 1907, p. 1, column 2 and p. 8, column 3. *"The Monticellonian"* (Monticello, AR), 19 December 1907, p. 3, columns 3–4.
5. *"The Gazette,"* 22 October 1902, p. 3, column 4. *"Baptist Chronicle"* (Alexandria, LA), 23 October 1902, p. 6, column 1.
6. *"The Gazette,"* 12 October 1910, p. 5, column 3.
7. *"The Monroe News-Star,"* 26 June 1945, p. 1, column 4: *"Joseph Goyne Succumbs Here,"* and p. 6, column 3. *"Monroe Morning World,"* 27 June 1945, p. 10, column 3: *"Goyne Rites to be Held Today."*

Appendix: Lt. Col. James K. Norwood

1. Ashley County AR Marriage Book A (1872–1883), p. 67: *"J. R. Goyne"* of Union Parish, Louisiana to *"C. A. Norwood"* of Ashley County, Arkansas, 4 September 1879. Marriage performed by *"Azariah Tomlin, M.G."* Hamburg Cemetery (Hamburg, Ashley County AR), tombstone of *"Cyntha Anna Pugh Norwood"* (28 Oct 1830–9 Dec 1907).
2. Pugh Cemetery (Ashley County AR), double tombstone of *"Green Wood Pugh Son of James & Cynthia Pugh"* (5 May 1809–8 Feb 1883) and *"Albena Pugh Daughter of Thos. & Winnifred Low and wife of G. W. Pugh"* (27 Aug 1813–6 Aug 1863).
3. 1840 Marshall County MS Federal Census, *"Northern Division of Marshall County,"* p. 10a, line #7: G. W. Pugh. 1850 Marshall County MS Federal Census, *"Northern Division,"* p. 311a, Dwelling #445, lines#
   #23: Green Pugh – age: 40; Farmer; real estate: $4000; born: Georgia
   #24: Alabama Pugh – age: 39; born: Georgia
   #25: Cynthia A. Pugh – age: 20; born: Alabama
   #26: James L. Pugh – age: 18; Farmer; born: Tennessee
   #27: Thomas F. Pugh age: 15; born: Mississippi
4. Marshall County MS Marriage Book E (1848–1860), p. 111: James K. Norwood to Cynthia A. Pugh, 29 October 1850 (license only). The minister's return was not completed on the pre-printed blank, so this is the date their marriage license was issued.

5. *"New Orleans Daily Crescent,"* 20 December 1858, p. 6, column 3: *"Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday,... MERCHANTS HOTEL,..., J. K. Norwood, ElDorado,..."* 1860 Union County AR Federal Census, El Dorado Township, p. 332/122, Dwelling #805, lines:
   #26: J. K. Norwood – age: 29; occupation: Merchant; real estate: $3000; personal estate: $2500; born: Alabama
   #27: C. A. Norwood – age: 29; born: Alabama
6. Compiled Military Service Record, James K, Norwood (Captain), Co. I, 19th (Dockery's) Arkansas Infantry (Confederate).
7. *"The Livingston Journal"* (Livingston, AL), 1 September 1866, p. 2, column 7: *"DIED...[OBITUARY] Col. JAMES K. NORWOOD..." "Port Gibson Herald and Correspondent"* (Port Gibson, MS), 3 May 1850, p. 3, columns 1, 7: *"Cooper's Well." "Hinds County Gazette"* (Raymond, MS), 29 June 1866, p. 2, column 6: *"Arrivals at Cooper's Well... Col. J. K. Norwood and wife, Ark..."* Myrtlewood Cemetery (Livingston, Sumter County AL), tombstone of *"A Wife's Tribute, Lt. Col. Jas K. Norwood, Son of Danl. H. & Milly Norwood"* (7 Jan 1831–22 Aug 1866).
8. 1870 Ashley County AR Federal Census, Mill Creek Township, P. O. Hamburg, p. 189b/13, Dwelling #108, lines:
   #22: Green Pugh – age: 62; occupation: Farmer; real estate: $20,000; personal estate: $100,000; born: Georgia
   #26: *"Sinthy Norwood"* – age: 39; occupation: Keeping house; born: Alabama

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