

**Richard & Sarah Fowler**  
**of**  
**Columbus County, North Carolina,**  
**Monroe, Clarke, Wilcox, & Dallas Counties, Alabama,**  
**& Union Parish, Louisiana**

*Richard Fowler*

by Timothy Dean Hudson

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## Biographies of Richard and Sarah Fowler

Richard Fowler was born on 17 January 1792 in Prince George's Parish, Georgetown District South Carolina, the son of John Fowler (1747–1845) and Elizabeth Rackley (1760s–1815/1825). His parents' families had lived in the Sampson/Duplin region prior to Richard's birth. His father had served in the North Carolina militia, fighting for the Patriot side during the American Revolution. In fact, on 27 February 1776, John Fowler saw action at the Battle of Widow Moore's Creek Bridge, where the Patriots routed the Tory army and helped advance the patriot cause throughout the Colony of North Carolina. Fowler moved across the state line into South Carolina sometime in the 1780s, before Richard's birth. He remained there until shortly after 1800, when he returned to North Carolina and settled in Columbus County. Based upon the date of his eldest known child, Richard Fowler married sometime prior to mid-1812 to Sarah, born on 3 May 1790 in North Carolina [1].

On 27 July 1812, shortly after his marriage, Richard Fowler enlisted as a private in the company commanded by Captain Caleb Stevens, in Major John A. Lillington's detachment of North Carolina militia during the War of 1812. His unit was stationed at Deepwater Point, North Carolina and his commanders listed him as present for duty during his six-month tour of duty. He received payment of \$6.66 per month until his discharge on 23 December 1812 [2].

The birth of Richard Fowler's eldest daughter Elizabeth occurred on 2 February 1813, not quite six weeks after his discharge from the North Carolina militia. Thus, we presume that his marriage to Sarah occurred prior to his enlistment in the militia the previous July. We only have evidence that Richard married once. Family tradition related during the twentieth century by a variety of Fowler descendants living in Union Parish, Louisiana insists that Richard's wife was "*Sarah Paramore*." No evidence to support this claim has yet been found [3].

Richard and Sarah lived in Columbus County North Carolina for about five years after their marriage. During this time, they lived on a farm located on the south side of Beaver Dam Swamp that adjoined the farm of his father, John Fowler, as well as those of John Wilson, William Sikes, and Duncan Sikes. It is not clear if Richard owned or rented this farm, for many land transactions of that era went unrecorded. By 1818, after about six years of marriage Richard and Sarah had four daughters: Elizabeth, Elvira, Phiney/Sheny, and Milly Fowler [4].

In 1818 or 1819, Richard and Sarah moved their family from North Carolina to Alabama Territory, first settling in Monroe County. Their fifth daughter, Samantha Fowler, was born there on 19 November 1819 [5]. On 21 October 1821, Richard purchased 80 acres of government land

in what is now Clarke County, Alabama for \$100.12½ in cash. Fowler paid for the land with \$80 from his account in the bank at Darien, Georgia, \$20 from his account with the Planter's Bank in Georgia, and 12½ cents in change [6]. It is not clear whether Fowler ever moved onto his new farm, for when he made his second purchase of government land on 19 November 1827, the land officer still listed Fowler's residence as Monroe, not Clarke, County. On the other hand, perhaps his proximity to the Monroe/Clarke County line made these geographical designations fluid during these early years of Alabama statehood [7].

During the winter of 1827–1828, nearly ten years after their arrival in Alabama, Richard and Sarah Fowler decided to leave their neighborhood and move about thirty miles northeast. For their new home, they chose a location near the Village of Snow Hill and the point at which Wilcox-Dallas-Lowndes Counties intersect. On 19 November 1827, Richard Fowler purchased 80 acres of government land a few miles northwest of Snow Hill, lying on the Dallas County side of the border between Dallas and Wilcox Counties. His neighbor on the east side of his new farm, Martin Batte Lee, presumably sold an additional 80 acres to Fowler over the next few years. Then on 16 May 1831, Fowler made his third and final government land purchase, obtaining 71.5 acres of land that adjoined his existing farm, this time on the Wilcox County side of the county line. The Fowler's farm now consisted of 231.5 acres bisected by the Dallas/Wilcox County line [8]. After only a few years, Richard and Sarah decided to move again, although this time they remained in the Snow Hill vicinity. On 17 January 1833, they sold their farm to Henry McCoghren for \$800, what appears to have been a rather substantial profit [9].

In about 1832 or 1833, Richard and Sarah bought a new farm located roughly two miles to the west/southwest of their former one, still near the Dallas/Wilcox border, but this one entirely on the Wilcox County side of the line. They obtained 141.8 acres of their new farm from William Drake, who bought it in October 1833 from Enoch Albritton, a man whose son later married Richard and Sarah's daughters Milly and Sarah Ann, and whose grandson married their youngest daughter, Susannah. The new Fowler farm also adjoined that of Addison Scarborough, whose son married another Fowler daughter within a few years [10]. Fowler made additional purchases of land in the mid-1830s, increasing his acreage to a total of 212.7 acres. His new farm was located just about ½-mile from Snow Hill [11]. In the early 1840s, Richard and Sarah began accumulating another farm nearby, just about two miles due south of their existing farm and adjoining the Bethsaida Baptist Church. Their motivation for purchasing this additional farm remains unclear, but it appears that their main farm remained the one located closer to the county line [12].

Like most Southerners, Richard Fowler farmed for a living. The records suggest he managed to earn a good living and supported his family well, even though he had seven daughters and only one son. Fowler primarily relied on himself for his farming pursuits, as he did not own many slaves. He owned no slaves in 1830, but by 1840, he had three enslaved people living in his household: a female aged between 36 and 55 and two males aged between 10 and 24 years of age. That year, five members of the household were engaged in agriculture, presumably Fowler and his son, plus the three slaves [13]. By 1854, Fowler owned two male slaves, presumably the same two he owned in 1840 [14]. We have no indication of how Fowler obtained his three slaves. On 3 February 1855, he purchased one slave at an estate sale. Fowler paid \$1100 for *“the negro slave **Prince**, about forty five years of age black color, and a slave for life...”* We have no record of what became of Prince or the other Fowler slaves after the deaths of Richard and Sarah Fowler a few years later [15].

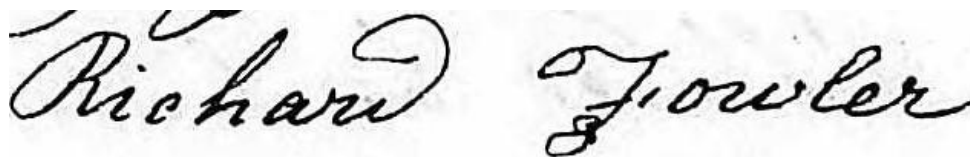
The unfortunate lack of available records prevents us from definitively knowing Richard and Sarah Fowler’s religious affiliation. However, a preponderance of circumstantial evidence points to their following the Primitive Baptist faith. Only a few years after the Fowlers arrived in Snow Hill, the Bethsaida Baptist Church formed at Snow Hill. Although the original church minutes apparently do not exist, a church history written in the mid-1900s states that it formed in 1831. Bethsaida Baptist Church applied for membership in the Bethlehem Baptist Association at its 1831 associational meeting held at Fellowship Church in Wilcox County from September 24<sup>th</sup> until 27<sup>th</sup>. She then had seventeen members but no preacher.

By 1832, J. A. Butler served as pastor of Bethsaida, and in 1834 and 1835, Thomas Trowell served as the minister. The church’s membership held at nineteen between 1832 and 1834, then increased to twenty for 1835–1836. Elder Robert Warren represented Bethsaida Baptist Church at the Bethlehem Associational Meeting beginning 24 September 1836. Along with other anti-mission churches, Bethsaida applied for letters of dismissal from the association at this meeting [16]. Although we have no documentation that Richard and Sarah belonged to Bethsaida Baptist Church, their Snow Hill farms adjoined those of Martin B. Lee and Addison Scarborough, both active members of Bethsaida Church. Moreover, after the Fowlers moved to Louisiana in the 1850s, their farm adjoined that of James D. Griffin, the son of a Bethsaida Church deacon [17].

Another indication that Richard and Sarah belonged to Bethsaida Baptist Church is their purchase of their second farm near Snow Hill in the early 1840s: this property adjoined Bethsaida Church. In addition, many of their children and grandchildren belonged to the Liberty Hill

Primitive Baptist Church in Union Parish, Louisiana, located just about 1.5 miles from the farm Richard Fowler bought in Union Parish, Louisiana in 1851.

In an era in which many adult males remained illiterate, Richard Fowler received at least a rudimentary education as a child growing up in rural northeastern South Carolina and southeastern North Carolina. Throughout his adult life, he signed his name to land transactions. Two known samples of Fowler's original signature exist, including this one at age forty-six

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard Fowler". The ink is dark and the handwriting is fluid and legible.

The sample on the front page shows Fowler's signature at age sixty. His clear, distinctive, and beautiful signature is indicative of a man accustomed to writing and signing his name. Sarah Fowler, on the other hand, was illiterate and made her mark to land transactions [18].

Although Richard Fowler's parents clearly made certain he received an education, Richard did not do the same for his daughters. Like many nineteenth century Southerners, he may have ensured the literacy of his son but not that of his daughters. At least three of Richard and Sarah's daughters remained illiterate throughout their adult lives: Elvira, Samantha, and Sarah Ann. Like their mother, all three resorted to making their marks to legal transactions [19].

Richard and Sarah's youngest daughter, Susannah Fowler, was born in 1827 and grew up in Snow Hill. In 1899, Susan stated that "*...I went to school... when I was twelve years old,*" which would have been in 1839 or 1840. There is some evidence that the Snow Hill community schools were founded in the latter 1830s, so she may have been the only Fowler daughter still of school age by the time they organized the local schools. Like her father, Susan had a distinctive handwriting style based upon her only known signature written when she was seventy-two years of age [20].

In 1845, a severe drought plagued portions of central Alabama and Georgia, causing widespread crop failures. According to one Georgia resident writing in 1847,

*...We have the hardest times in this country that we ever have had since we have lived here. Corn cannot be bought for a dollar a bushel. The folks are going from here to Arkansas a good many of them...We have had the hardest times now that I ever have seen in my life. There is no corn in Georgia nor much of anything else to eat or feed with...* [21]

To escape these conditions, many people left Georgia and Alabama for the cheap government land available in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. It is believed that these conditions prompted several of Richard and Sarah's children and long-time neighbors to emigrate from their homes in the Snow Hill community to the Bayou d'Loutre region east of Farmerville, in Union Parish,

Louisiana. Their daughter Samantha Fowler Scarborough and son-in-law George Washington Albritton, as well as neighbor Martin B. Lee, all left Snow Hill and moved to Louisiana in 1847 [22]. Records indicate that Albritton's wife, Milly Fowler, died about 1846–1847, and her sons, Enoch Richard and James Andrew Albritton, remained in Snow Hill with their grandparents while their father went with relatives to establish new farms in Louisiana [23].

Richard and Sarah Fowler remained on their Snow Hill farms through the 1850 fall harvest. In 1850, Richard Fowler's household was enumerated on the Alabama State Census and consisted of:

2 white males over 21	2 white females under 21	4 slaves
1 white male between 18 and 45	3 white females over 21	11 total inhabitants
1 white male over 45		

We can only speculate as to the precise identities of the Fowler household, but the only unmarried Fowler child was Richard and Sarah's youngest daughter, Susan, then aged twenty-three years. Presumably, the younger male and one of the females were Richard and Sarah's only son, Richard Walter Fowler, and his wife, Laura. One of the younger females could have been an infant daughter of the latter couple, while the other was likely one of Richard and Sarah's Robinson granddaughters, the daughter of Elvira Fowler Robinson Polk [24].

On 13 November 1850, Richard and Sarah Fowler sold their two farms totaling 360 acres for the sum of \$1000 [25]. It appears that immediately after this transaction, they left Snow Hill, for when the U.S. Federal Census enumerator visited Snow Hill, he did not list them as residents [26]. The Fowler's eldest surviving daughter, Elvira Fowler Polk, remained in Alabama until early December, but that winter, the Fowlers and Elvira and her family all followed Samantha Fowler Scarborough and Sarah Ann Fowler Albritton to Union Parish, Louisiana. The records indicate that they had arrived there by March 1851 [27].

On 17 October 1851, Richard Fowler purchased a 237.39-acre farm a few miles southeast of the farms of his daughters Sarah Ann and Samantha. He paid \$600 cash and gave two promissory notes for \$300 each due in January 1853 and January 1854 as payment [28]. A year later, Fowler's son-in-law, Noah Scarborough, sold his farm a few miles away and purchased vacant government that adjoined Fowler's; Scarborough increased his holdings over the next few years until his farm reached 440 acres [29].

On 25 August 1852, Richard Fowler appeared before Justice of the Peace Thomas Van Hook to apply for Bounty Land based upon his military service during the War of 1812. Fowler made the following statement regarding his military service [30]:

*Richard Fowler aged Sixty years, a resident of the Parish of Union State of Louisiana...declared that he is the identical Richard Fowler who was a private in the Company commanded by Captain Caleb Stevens in the Battalion Commanded by Major Lindsey, North Carolina Volunteers (name of Colonel commanding Regiment forgotten) in the War of 1812 with Great Britain. That he enlisted at Whitesville in the State of North Carolina on or about the last of May or first of June 1812 (exact date forgotten) for the term of six months, and continued in actual service in said War for the term of six months or about that term, and was honorably discharged at Wilmington, North Carolina on or about the 20<sup>th</sup> December A.D. 1812, but received no certificate of discharge, from some cause not known to him.*

On 3 February 1855, Richard Fowler attended the sale of the Estate of Henry R. Bryan in front of the courthouse in Farmerville. Fowler purchased Prince, the enslaved man referenced earlier, for \$1100 [31]. This is the last known record of Richard Fowler.

On 3 December 1857, Richard Fowler's son-in-law, George W. Albritton, bought his final 40-acre tract of government adjoining his original Union Parish farm located about three miles north of the Fowler/Scarborough farms [32]. A few weeks later, on 3 January 1858, another Fowler son-in-law, James R. Albritton, husband of Susan Fowler Albritton, purchased the farm of former Snow Hill resident James D. Griffin, which adjoined both the Fowler and Scarborough farms [33]. Sometime during the year 1858, George W. Albritton sold his original Union Parish farm and assumed ownership of Richard Fowler's farm; George Albritton owned it by 7 February 1859 [34].

At this point, the three Fowler sisters Samantha, Sarah Ann, and Susan all resided on adjoining farms, along with their mother, Sarah Fowler. The fourth surviving Fowler daughter, Elvira, had left Union Parish with her family and moved further west into DeSoto Parish by the mid-1850s.

It appears that Richard Fowler died during the year 1858, prompting George W. Albritton to sell his farm and acquire the Fowler farm that adjoined those of his wife's sisters, Samantha Scarborough and Susan Albritton. Sarah Fowler died on 6 November 1859 after suffering with pneumonia for one week [35].

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### **Fowler's Farms in North Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana**

Like the vast majority of antebellum Southerners, Richard Fowler farmed for a living. With seven daughters and only one son, he had little help from his family with his agrarian pursuits. Fowler farmed in Columbus County North Carolina between about 1814 and 1818, but no records exist to prove he actually owned his land there; he may have rented it. His North Carolina farm adjoined that of his father, John Fowler.

In 1818, Richard and Sarah Fowler joined the influx of white settlers into the former Creek Nation heartland (now modern central Alabama) seized by General Andrew Jackson following his defeat of the Red Sticks (the anti-American faction of the Creek Nation) at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in 1814. The Fowlers first settled in what was then Monroe County, Alabama Territory. Richard purchased 80 acres of government land there in October 1821. His property technically lay in Clarke County, but very near the Alabama River which formed the county line between Clarke and Monroe Counties. It is unclear whether the Fowlers ever settled on the land he purchased in 1821, and we do not know when he disposed of that land.

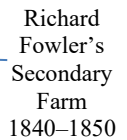
Richard Fowler did remain a resident of Monroe County through November 1827, when he purchased government land about thirty miles northeast of his Clarke County property, in southern Dallas County near the border between Dallas and Wilcox Counties and the village of Snow Hill. He farmed in that vicinity until November 1850, when he followed his married daughters to Louisiana. Richard Fowler purchased a farm in Union Parish, Louisiana in 1851 and operated it until his death in 1858.

The tables below show the legal descriptions of the land that Richard Fowler and his sons-in-law possessed during his lifetime, and the schematics show the relative location of Fowler's farms to that of his sons-in-law and closest known associates.



Richard Fowler's Alabama Farms 1827-1850					
Date bought	Description	S-T-R	Acres	County	Date Sold
19 Oct 1821	W½ of NE¼	S20 T8 R5	80.1	Clarke	unknown
19 Nov 1827	E½ of SW¼	S31 T13 R11	80.05	Dallas	17 Jan 1833
unknown	W½ of SW¼		80.05		
16 May 1831	E½ of NW¼	S6 T12 R11	71.5	Wilcox	13 Nov 1850
1831-1837	SW¼	S4 T12 R11	212.7		
1834-1837	SW¼ of NW¼				
	SE½ of NW¼				
24 Nov 1840	SE¼ of SE¼	S17 T12 R11	30		
16 May 1843	NE¼ of SE¼		40		
22 Aug 1844	NW¼ of SW¼	S16 T12 R11	38.5		
21 Dec 1844	SW¼ of SW¼		38.5		

## Section 33



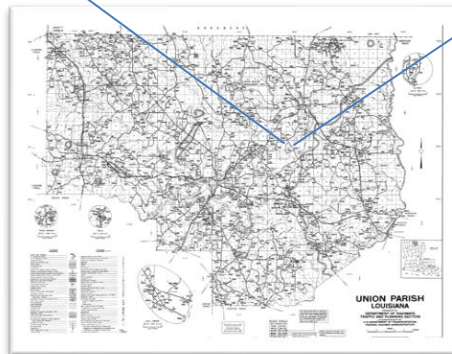
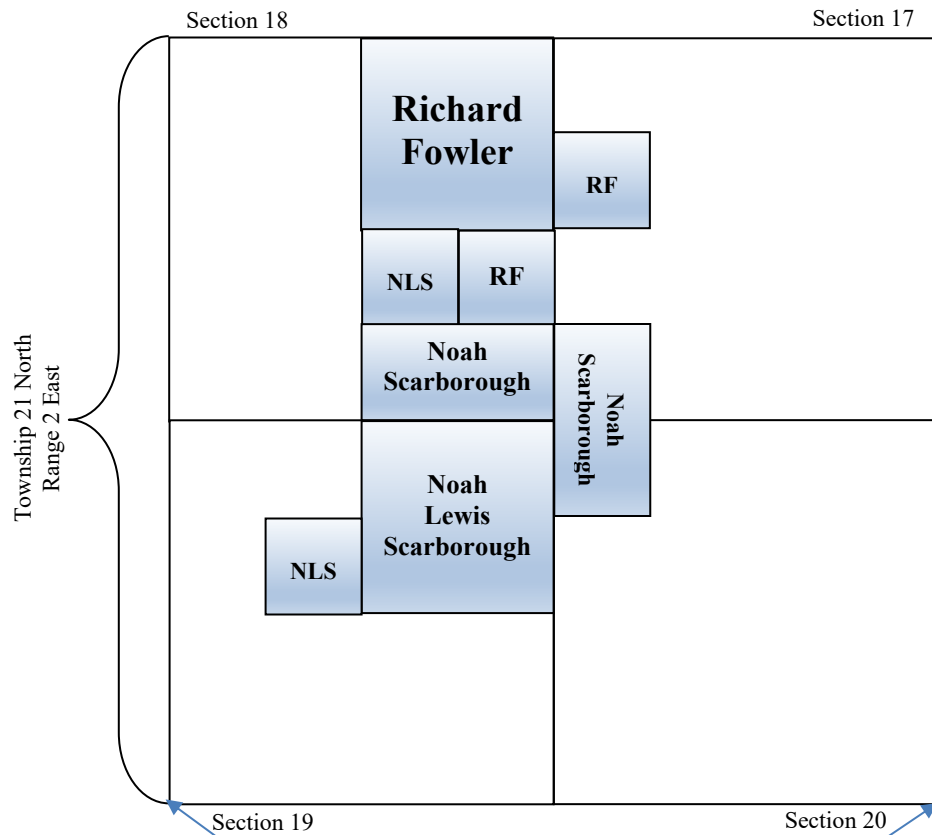
Fowler, Scarborough & Albritton Farms Union Parish, Louisiana 1851-1868						
Date bought	Owner	Description	S-T-R	Acres	Date Sold	
22 Feb 1848	Noah Scarborough	NW¼ of SW¼	S4 T21N R1E	39.95	2 Nov 1852	
c1848	George W. Albritton	SE¼ of SE¼	S2 T21N R1E	40		
12 July 1849		SW¼ of SE¼	S2 T21N R1E	40.39		
12 Aug 1851		N½ of SE¼		120.72		
		NW¼ of SE¼	S1 T21N R1E			
13 Oct 1851		SW¼ of NW¼		39.94		
3 Dec 1857		NE¼ of SW¼		39.94		
17 Oct 1851	Richard Fowler	SW¼ of NW¼	S17 T21N R2E	40	pre-1859	
		NE¼ & NE¼ of SE¼	S18 T21N R2E	200		
15 Jan 1852	Wiley J. Polk	NW¼	S32 T22N R1E	160	8 Nov 1852	
22 Nov 1852	Noah Scarborough	SW¼ of SW¼	S17 T21N R2E	40	18 July 1901	
15 Nov 1854		NE¼ of NE¼	S19 T21N R2E	40		
		NW¼ of NW¼	S20 T21N R2E	40		
10 Oct 1857		SE¼ of SE¼	S18 T21N R2E	40		
		SE¼ of NE¼	S19 T21N R2E	40		
3 Dec 1857		SW¼ of NE¼ & SE¼ of NW¼	S19 T21N R2E	80		
27 Oct 1859		SW¼ of SE¼	S18 T21N R2E	79.1		25 Jan 1884
		NW¼ of NE¼	S19 T21N R2E			
			NW¼ of SE¼	S18 T21N R2E	39.44	
4 Dec 1854	James R. Albritton	SE¼ of SW¼	S4 T21N R1E	40	1 Jan 1858	
		NE¼ of NW¼	S9 T21N R1E	40		
3 Jan 1858		SW¼ of SW¼ & N½ of SW¼	S18 T21N R2E	120	6 Dec 1866	
		NE¼ of SE¼	S13 T21N R1E	40		
7 Feb 1859		SE¼ of SW¼	S18 T21N R2E	39.44		
24 Oct 1859		NE¼ of NW¼	S19 T21N R2E	40		
unknown	George W. Albritton	NE¼ of SW¼ & NE¼ of SE¼	S18 T21N R2E	80		
		SW¼ of NW¼	S17 T21N R2E	40		
7 Feb 1859		N½ of SW¼	S17 T21N R2E	200.93		
		NW¼ of SE¼				
		S½ of NE¼				
14 Oct 1862		SW¼ of SW¼	S8 T21N R2E	40		

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**Richard Fowler & Noah Scarborough  
Union Parish, Louisiana Farms  
1851–1857**

Richard and Sarah Fowler followed their married daughters Samantha Scarborough and Sarah Ann Albritton to Union Parish, Louisiana during the winter of 1850–1851. Richard purchased a 240-acre farm there in October 1851. At that time, both Samantha and Sarah Ann lived on farms a few miles away. In 1852, Noah Scarborough sold his existing farm and began purchasing vacant government land that adjoined the Fowler farm. By 1859, Scarborough had amassed a farm of 400 acres.

The schematic below shows the exact location of the adjoining Fowler-Scarborough farms during this period. This region lies about seven miles east of Farmerville, off Wards Chapel Road. Bayou d’Loutre makes a dip into the top portion of Section 17 in the diagram below.

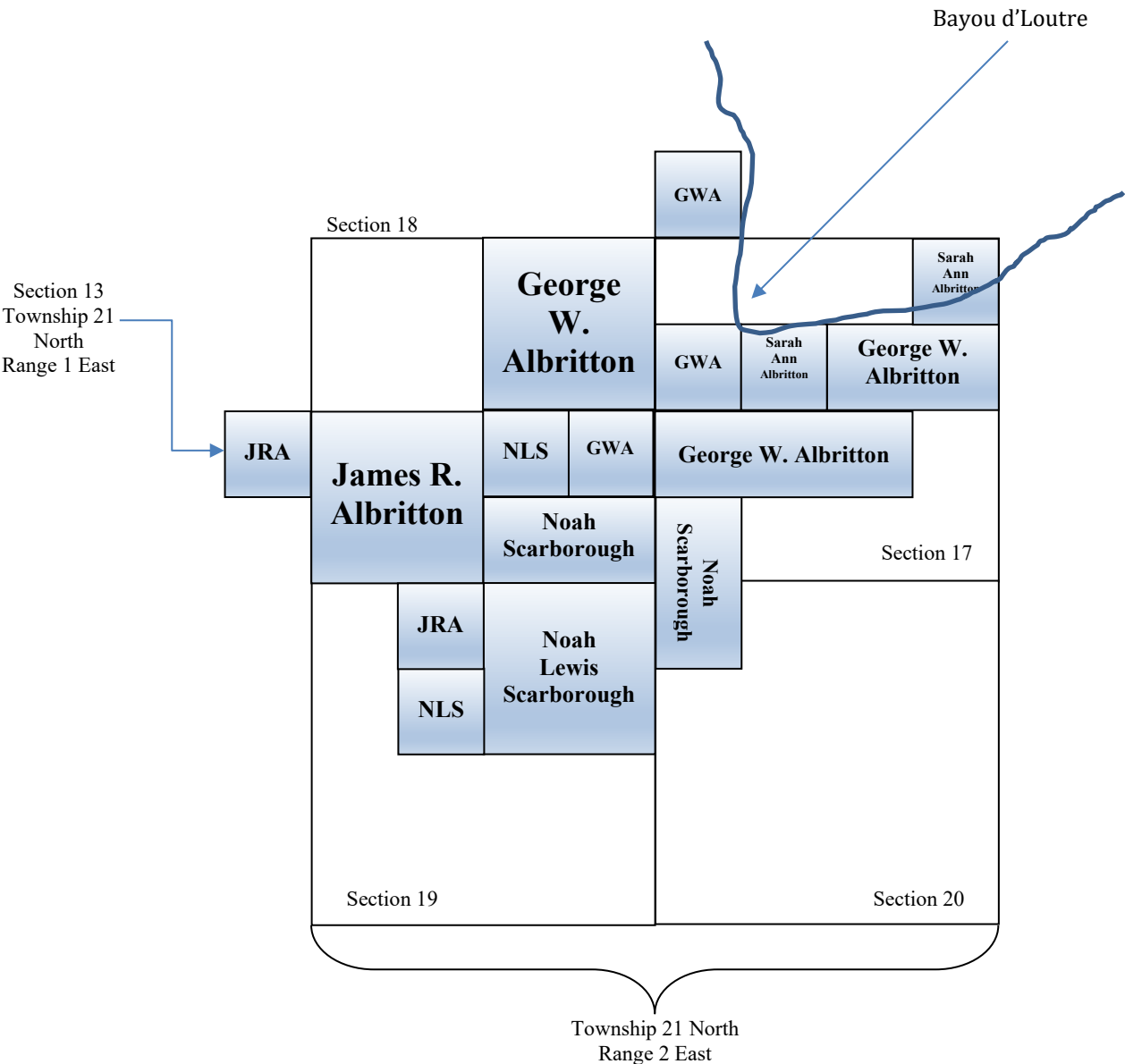


Union Parish  
Louisiana

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Farms of the Fowler Sisters:  
Samantha Scarborough, Sarah Ann Albritton, & Susannah Albritton  
Union Parish, Louisiana  
1858-1900

In 1851, the youngest Fowler daughter, Susannah, had married James Rountree Albritton, nephew of her sisters' husband, George Washington Albritton. In January 1858, James R. Albritton purchased the farm of James D. Griffin, son of Snow Hill resident and Bethsaida Primitive Baptist Church deacon, James Griffin. The Griffin farm adjoined both Richard Fowler's old farm, now owned by George W. Albritton, and Noah Scarborough's farms. So between 1858 and 1866, the three Fowler sisters Susan Albritton, Samantha Scarborough, and Sarah Ann Albritton all lived on adjoining farms several miles east of Farmerville.



## Abstracts of Records of Richard & Sarah Fowler

During their married life together, Richard and Sarah Fowler lived in Columbus County North Carolina, Monroe (later Clarke), Dallas, and Wilcox Counties Alabama, and Union Parish, Louisiana. The list below contains abstracts of the known records they left in these locations.

**1800** Federal Census for **John Fowler's** household in Lancaster District South Carolina includes a male born 1790–1800.

Reference: Lancaster District SC Federal Census, p. 178, line #9.

Comment: John Fowler's household included three males: one male aged 45 years and older (undoubtedly John Fowler), one male aged under 10 years (presumably Richard Fowler), and one male aged between 10 and 16 (presumably John W. Fowler).

**1810** Federal Census for **J. Fowler's** household in Columbus County North Carolina includes a male born 1784–1794.

Reference: Columbus County NC Federal Census, p. 20, Line #16.

Comment: J. Fowler's household is undoubtedly that of John Fowler. Oddly, there is no older male listed that fits John Fowler's age, even though it appears to be his household.

**1 Nov 1815** **Richard Fowler** and **Isaac Simmonds** witnessed a land transaction of 300 acres of land on the south side of Beaverdam Swamp from **John Slaughter** to **William Sikes**.

Reference: Columbus County NC Deed Book B, pp. 96–97.

**26 Oct 1817** **Richard Fowler** and **William Sims** witnessed a land transaction of **John Edwards** to **John Fowler**. For \$100, Edwards sold Fowler two tracts of land in Columbus County "*...lying...on the big branch of the beaver Dam Swamp.*" One tract consisted of 50 acres and the other tract adjoined land of **Smith**.

Reference: Columbus County NC Deed Book B, pp. 308–309.

**19 Oct 1821** **Richard Fowler** of Monroe County, Alabama purchased 80.1 acres of land at the Cahaba, Alabama Government Land Office for \$100.12½.

Reference: Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #470. Richard paid \$100.12½ for precisely 80.1 acres, described as the

W½ of NE¼, Section 20, Township 8, Range 5

Comment: This land now lies in Clarke County, Alabama. Richard's cash came from two accounts: \$80 from "*Bank Darien Geo.*" And \$20 from "*Planters Bank Geo.*" He paid 12½ cents in "*Change.*"

**19 Nov 1827** **Richard Fowler** of Monroe County, Alabama purchased 80.05 acres of land at the Cahaba, Alabama Government Land Office for \$100.06.

Reference: Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #3314. Richard purchased the

E½ of SW¼, Section 31, Township 13, Range 11

Comment: This land lies in Dallas County, Alabama, but on the county line between Dallas and Wilcox Counties. It lay a short distance northwest of the original location of the Village of Snow Hill (not the modern Snow Hill).

**10 May 1828** **William Sikes** sells several tracts of land lying on the south side of Beaver Dam Swamp to **Duncan Sikes**, both of Columbus County North Carolina for \$100. One tract of 50 acres adjoined **Richard Fowler's** and **John Fowler's** lines, as well as **Elijah Nealy's**, **Joseph Nobles'**, and **William Sike's** lines. Another tract of 150 acres lay along **John Wilson's** line.

Reference: Columbus County NC Deed Book E, pp. 28–30. Abraham Fowler and Deliah Fowler witnessed the transaction.

**4 Mar 1829** **Duncan Sikes** sells several tracts of land lying on the south side of beaver dam Swamp to **John Messer**, both of Columbus County North Carolina for \$100. One tract of 100 acres lay on **Richard Fowler's**

lines. Another tract of 50 acres (bought from William Sikes in 1828) lay on **Richard Fowler's** corner and **John Fowler's** line, and on **Elijah Nealy's**, **Joseph Nobles'**, and **William Sikes'** lines. Another tract of 150 acres lay on **John Wilson's** line.

Reference: Columbus County NC Deed Book H, pp. 214–215. E. Sellers and Samuel Wilson witnessed the transaction.

**1830** Federal Census for **Richard Fowler's** household in Dallas County, Alabama shows him living on an adjoining farm to **Martin B. Lee**, **Addison Scarborough**, and **Simeon Scarborough**. Richard Fowler's household consisted of a total of nine white people and no slaves, including 1 male under 5 and one 30–40, and these females: 1 under 5, 1 aged 5–10, 3 aged 10–15, one aged 15–20, and 1 aged 40–50.

Reference: Dallas County AL Federal Census, p. 76, lines 2–5.

Comment: The age brackets given in Fowler's household perfectly match the births of his children listed in the Fowler Bible. The younger male is "*R. U. Fowler*" (presumably Walter R. Fowler), and the females are:

under 5:	Susannah
5–10:	Sarah Ann
10–15:	Samantha, Milly, and Phiney/Sheny
15–20:	Elvira

This implies that Richard and Sarah's eldest daughter, Elizabeth Fowler, who was born in February 1813, was already dead or married by 1830.

**16 May 1831** **Richard Fowler** of Dallas County, Alabama bought 71.5 acres of land at the Cahaba, Alabama Government Land Office for \$89.38.

Reference: Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #7571. Richard purchased the  
E½ of NW¼, Section 6, Township 12, Range 11

Comments: This land lay in Wilcox County, Alabama, but on the county line between Dallas and Wilcox Counties. It lay adjacent to Fowler's existing farm on the Dallas County side of the county line.

**25 May 1831** **Enoch Albritton** of Wilcox County, Alabama bought 141.8 acres of land at the Cahaba, Alabama Government Land Office for \$177.25.

Reference: Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #7947. Albritton claimed the right of "*Preemption*," meaning that he had settled the vacant land, cleared acreage for agriculture, and established residence on it before the government offered the land for sale to the public. This gave him the right to purchase it before anyone else. Enoch Albritton bought the

SW¼ of Section 4, Township 12, Range 11

Comments: Enoch and his wife, Penelope Frizzle Albritton, sold this 141.8 acres to William Drake on 2 October 1833 (Wilcox County AL Deed Book C, p. 93). These documents do not themselves involve Richard Fowler. However, by August 1837, Richard Fowler owned the 141.8 acres that Drake purchased from Albritton in 1833. There is no recorded document showing the transfer from Drake to Fowler.

**17 Jan 1833** **Richard** and **Sarah Fowler** of Dallas County, Alabama sold 240 acres of land in Dallas and Wilcox Counties to **Henry McCoghren** for \$800.

Reference: Dallas County AL Deed Book C, pp. 365–366. The Fowlers sold McCoghren this property:

- Dallas County land: SW¼ of Section 31, Township 13, Range 11 (160 acres)
- Wilcox County land: E½ of NW¼, Section 6, Township 12, Range 11 (80 acres)

Comments: The conveyance in which Fowler acquiring the W½ of SW¼ of Section 31, Township 13, Range 11 in Dallas County was not recorded in either Dallas or Wilcox Counties. Martin Batte Lee purchased this property from the government on 22 July 1828 (Cahaba, Alabama Cash Entry #3600) and apparently sold it to Fowler soon afterwards.

**20 Oct 1834** The Wilcox County Probate Court appointed **Jesse Knight**, **Richard Fowler**, **Peter Knight**, **John Mitchel**, and **William Polk** appraisers of the estate of **Enoch Albritton**, deceased.

Reference: Wilcox County AL Probate Record Book 2, p. 319.



**2 Oct 1835** In a document made in Montgomery County, Alabama, **Alexander Wilson, Amos Wilson, James Wilson, Bunberry Wilson, and Stephen Boswell**

*...appoint **John Wilson, Sr.** of the State and County aforesaid our Attorney in suit to transact any and all business Coming the Estate of **John Wilson** Dec'd. in the State of North carolina [sic] Columbus County and to receive moneys for and give receipts for us...to dispose [sic] of & make titles to any Land or negros or any other kind of property...*

Reference: Columbus County NC Deed Book F, pp. 38–39.

Comments: Although this record does not mention Richard Fowler, it is related to the one Fowler made a few weeks later. The wording of this documents seems to imply that the Wilsons and Boswell are heirs of John Wilson, whereas the wording of the Fowler-Robertson document below merely implies that Wilson owes them money.

**17 Oct 1835** **Richard Fowler**, although technically then a resident of Wilcox County, made the following record:

*Alabama State, Clarke County...**Richard Fowler** and **William Robertson** of the County and State aforesaid...appoint **John Wilson** our lawful attorney for us and in our names and stead and to our use to ask demand sue for levey [sic] recover and receive all such sum or sums of money debts rents goods wares dues accounts and other demands whatsoever which are or shall be due owing payable and belonging to or detained from us by any maner [sic] of ways or means whatsoever by **John Wilson** of the State of Northcarolina [sic] and Columbus County and giving and granting unto our said attorney by these presents full and whole power strength and authority in and about the premises to have use and take all lawful ways and means in our names for the recovery thereof and upon the receipt of any such debts dues or sums of money aforesaid acquittance [sic] or other sufficient discharges for us and in our names to make seal and deliver and generally all and every other act and acts thing and things device and devices in the law whatsoever needful and necessary to be done in and about the premises for us and in our names to do execute and perform as fully largely and amply to intends and purpose as we might or could do if we were personally present or as if the matter required more special authority than is herein given shall lawfully do in and about the premises by virtue hereof...*

Reference: Columbus County NC Deed Book F, pp. 36–37.

Comments: This record proves extremely confusing. The precise relationship between Richard Fowler and William Robertson remains uncertain. Some have used this document as proof that Sarah Fowler was the daughter of John Wilson, but that is also not clear from the wording, as neither Fowler nor Robertson are described as Wilson's heirs. Wilson may have merely owed Fowler and Robertson money. All we know for certain is that Richard Fowler and John Wilson were neighbors in Columbus County prior to Fowler's migration to Alabama.

**26 July 1837** **Richard Fowler**, with **Peter Lee, Martin B. Lee**, and **Robert Parrott** as his security, all of Wilcox County, sign the following promissory note:

*On or before the twenty sixth day of July 1838 we promise to pay to the cashier of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Montgomery or order Four hundred seventy eight 63/100 Dollars for value received under the twenty first section of the act of July 1837 negotiated and payable at said Bank.*

The four men also signed similar promissory notes due 26 July 1839 and 26 July 1840.

Reference: Wilcox County AL Deed Book E, pp. 151–152.

**16 Aug 1837** **Richard Fowler** of Wilcox County, Alabama mortgages land to secure his debt of \$1363.56 to the Branch Bank of the State of Alabama at Montgomery. To secure the payment of his debt, Fowler uses the notes made a few weeks signed by him, **Peter Lee, Martin B. Lee**, and **Robert Parrott**.

Reference: Wilcox County AL Deed Book E, pp. 151–152. Richard Fowler mortgaged the following of land in Wilcox County to secure his notes. This property was his main farm at the time and lay in Section 4, Township 12, Range 11:

SW¼ (141.8 acres) and SW¼ of NW¼ and E¼ of NW¼

Comments:

1. The record reads that Fowler owned the “*east quarter*” of the NW¼ of Section 4, apparently a typographical mistake. An analysis of the surrounding land and later records indicates that Fowler owned the SE¼ of NW¼ of Section 4.
2. The conveyances in which Fowler purchased this property were not recorded in Wilcox County. Three men bought this property, and Fowler apparently bought the land from them shortly after they bought it from the government:
  - a. Enoch Albritton purchased the SW¼ of Section 4 on 25 May 1831 (Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #7947). He and his wife sold this property to William Drake on 2 October 1833 (Wilcox County AL Deed Book C, p. 93). There is no recorded deed in which Drake sells it to Fowler.
  - b. David Seale purchased the SW¼ of NW¼ of Section 4 on 27 Nov 1833 (Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #17136).
  - c. John W. Campbell purchased the SE¼ of NW¼ of Section 4 on 28 January 1834 (Cahaba Cash Entry #17889). The government patent to Campbell gave the incorrect land description; the patent stated that he bought the NE¼ of NW¼, but this land was purchased by Fowler’s neighbor Addison Scarborough on 28 January 1834 and patented to him shortly afterwards.

**24 Sep 1838** **Richard Fowler** witnessed the will of **Peter Lee** of Wilcox County, Alabama, along with **Jay McCondichie** and **John McCondichie, Sr.** Lee named his brothers, **Martin B. Lee** and **Eaton Lee**, as his executors but failed to name his wife or children.

Reference: Wilcox County AL Will Book 1 (Nov 1826–Jun 1844), pp. 316–318.

**1840** The Wilcox County, Alabama Federal Census for **Richard Fowler’s** household shows him living near his son-in-law, **Noah Scarborough**, as well as these neighbors: **Edmund Hobdy**, **William M. Purifoy**, and **Silas W. A. Albritton**. Fowler’s household consisted of a total of nine people, including

1 white male aged 40–50	1 white female aged 40–50
1 white male aged 10–15	1 white female aged 20–30
2 male slaves aged 10–24	1 white female aged 15–20
1 female slave aged 36–55	1 white female aged 10–15
5 household members regularly engaged in agriculture	

Reference: Wilcox County AL Federal Census, p. 326, lines 17 (Scarborough) and 24 (Fowler).

Comment: The younger male is clear Fowler’s son, who we presume is Walter R. Fowler (listed as “*R. U. Fowler*” in the Bible). The two younger females are Susannah (aged 10–15) and Sarah Ann (15–20). We presume that the female aged 20–30 is Milly Fowler, who would marry George W. Albritton in about 1842.

**24 Nov 1840** **John R. Killingsworth** and **Eliza L. Killingsworth** sell to **Richard Fowler**, both of Wilcox County, Alabama, 30 acres of land for \$72.

Reference: Wilcox County AL Deed Book J, p. 594–595. Killingsworth sells Fowler the following property:

S¼ of SE¼, Section 17, Township 12, Range 11

*...with the exception of ten (10) acres lying in the south west corner of said tract of land which I bargained sold and conveyed to **James Hays**...*

Comment: The record describes the land as the “*south ¼ quarter*,” which is undoubtedly a mistake. It appears that Fowler purchased the SE¼ of SE¼, which is a portion of the property he sold in November 1850 (see below). This 40-acre tract was purchased by William M. Polk at the Cahaba, Land Office on 3 September 1835 (Cahaba, Alabama Cash Entry #23896). Polk must have conveyed it to Killingsworth, who here sells it to Fowler.

**13 Mar 1843** The Clarke County Orphans Court appointed **Thomas Robinson** as the administrator of the Estate of **Amos Robinson**, requiring him to post bond of \$2000. The Court ordered an appraisal and sale of Amos’ personal property. The Court also authorized Thomas Robinson to “*sell the crop of Cotton of 1842 belonging to the Estate of said decedent at private sale.*”

Reference: Clarke County AL Orphans Court Minutes Book C, p. 203.

**31 Mar 1843** The appraisers appointed by the Clarke County Court completed the inventory and appraisal of the personal property belonging to the Estate of **Amos Robinson**. The item of greatest monetary value was “1 Negro woman & child,” appraised at \$500.

Reference: Clarke County AL Probate Court Record Book E, p. 288.

**10 Apr 1843** **Thomas Robinson**, administrator of the Estate of **Amos Robinson**, made affidavit before the Clarke County Court that the inventory and appraisal of Amos Robinson’s estate was “a complete and correct List of all the personal property of said deceased so far as the same has come to his possession or knowledge.” **Thomas Robinson** then this notice with Clarke County Judge Joseph P. Porter:

*“To Joseph P. Porter Judge of the County Court of the state and county aforesaid, please take Notice that I this day resign my administration of the Estate of **Amos Robinson** deceased, and request that such action may be had as the law in such cases requires.”*

Reference: Clarke County AL Probate Court Record Book E, p. 288.

**11 Apr 1843** The Orphans Court accepted the resignation of **Thomas Robinson** as the administrator of the Estate of **Amos Robinson** and cancelled his administrator’s bond. The Court then appointed Richard Fowler as the administrator of the Estate of Amos Robinson, requiring him to post bond of \$2000, with Thomas Robinson and John Spinks as his security. The Court authorized Fowler to hold a sale of Amos Robinson’s personal property as previously advertised on April 15<sup>th</sup> by Thomas Robinson.

Reference: Clarke County AL Orphans Court Minutes Book C, pp. 209–210.

**15 Apr 1843** **Richard Fowler**, administrator, conducted a sale of the personal property of the Estate of **Amos Robinson**, deceased. Robinson’s widow, “Mrs. **Elvey Robinson**,” only purchased personal property totaling \$53.37½. Other items sold included 32 hogs @ \$40, a wagon @ \$64, yoke oxen @ \$57, one bay horse @ \$83. On 5 June 1843, **Richard Fowler** appeared before the Clarke County Court to made affidavit that “the foregoing sale Bill is correct as it stands stated.”

Reference: Clarke County AL Probate Court Record Book E, pp. 289–290.

**16 May 1843** For \$131, **Thomas J. Watts** and **Silas W. A. Albritton**, “commissioners appointed by the Orphans Court of said County to sell the Lands belonging to the Estate of **John Stokes** dec<sup>d</sup>,” sell to **Richard Fowler** a tract of 40 acres of land in Wilcox County.

Reference: Wilcox County AL Deed Book G, p. 525. Watts and Albritton sell Fowler the following property

NE¼ of SE¼, Section 17, Township 12, Range 11

Comment: Richard Fowler’s neighbor, Martin Batte Lee, had purchased this tract of land at the Cahaba Land Office on 23 May 1835 (Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #22699). Lee apparently soon sold the tract to his brother-in-law, John Stokes (Lee’s wife, Levincy Albritton, was a sister to Stokes’ wife, Mary Albritton).

**10 Jun 1843** The Clarke County Orphans Court accepted the “Inventory and appraisement of the Personal Estate of **Amos Robinson** Deceased as Rendered by **Richard Fowler**...”

Reference: Clarke County AL Orphans Court Minutes Book C, pp. 221–222.

**22 Aug 1844** **Silas W. A. Albritton** and his wife **Sarah A. Albritton** sell to **Richard Fowler**, both of Wilcox County, Alabama, 38½ acres of land in Wilcox County for \$100.

Reference: Wilcox County AL Deed Book J, pp. 589–590. The Albrittons sell Fowler the following property, “expressly that the party of the first reserves to themselves one acre and a half in the south east corner of said tract...already deeded to the use of the Male Academy:”

NW¼ of SW¼, Section 16, Township 12, Range 11

**2 Sep 1844** **Richard Fowler** filed his final account of the Estate of **Amos Robinson**, deceased with the Clarke County Orphans Court, which set the final hearing on the case for 26 October 1844.

Reference: Clarke County AL Orphans Court Minutes Book C, pp. 342–343.

**26 Oct 1844** The Clarke County Orphans Court held the final hearing for the final account of **Richard Fowler** as administrator of the Estate of **Amos Robinson**, deceased. The Court accepted Fowler’s final account of the estate, except that it ordered that he effect a sale of the “negro woman & her child or children in the

*hands of the said **Richard Fowler** to be distributed among the legal heirs at law of the said **Amos Robinson** deceased."* It ordered him to make a return of the sale to the Orphans Court of Wilcox County, since he had qualified there as the heirs' guardian.

Reference: Clarke County AL Orphans Court Minutes Book C, pp. 360–361.

**26 Oct 1844** **Richard Fowler, Wm. M. Purifoy, and Edmund Hobdy** go on bond for \$2000 "*whereas **Richard Fowler** has been appointed Guardian of **Sarah A. Elizabeth Robinson, John Robinson, and Roan Robinson**, minor heirs of **Amos Robinson**, deceased."*

Reference: Wilcox County AL Will Book 2, p. 166. Clarke County AL Probate Court Record Book E, pp. 410–411.

**28 Oct 1844** The Clarke County Orphans Court accepted the final settlement of the Estate of **Amos Robinson**. Among the charges were "*Sugar & flour*" costing \$10.15 purchased on 8 May 1843, a coffin for Robinson costing \$5.40, "*Sundry article for use of family of dec.*" between September 1843 to April 1844 that cost \$46.05, and an undated charge of \$27.37 for "*Articles purchased by widow.*"

Reference: Clarke County AL Probate Court Record Book E, p. 418.

**21 Dec 1844** Alabama Governor **Benjamin Fitzpatrick** conveys to **Richard Fowler** of Wilcox County, Alabama, a tract of 40 acres of land in Section 16. The transaction was made pursuant to "*An Act to authorize the sale of Sixteenth Sections, and for other purposes*" that was approved on 15 January 1828.

Reference: Wilcox County AL Deed Book Y, p. 360. Fowler acquired this 40-acre tract:

SW¼ of SW¼, Section 16, Township 12, Range 11

Although the transaction was dated 21 December 1844, it was inexplicably not filed for recording by the Wilcox County Probate Judge until 24 January 1889.

**11 Oct 1845** **Richard Fowler** presented his annual settlement to the Court as guardian of the Robinson heirs.

Reference: Wilcox County AL Probate Record Book 5, p. 214.

**19 Oct 1846** **Richard Fowler** presented his annual settlement to the Court as guardian of the Robinson heirs.

Reference: Wilcox County AL Probate Record Book 6, p. 15.

**21 Dec 1846** **Richard Fowler**, Guardian of **Sarah A., John R., and Amos Roan Robinson**, minor heirs of **Amos Robinson**, deceased, "*produced to the [court] his account current and vouchers with said minors settlement of his Guardianship, up to this term of the Court.*" At the same court session, **Wiley J. Polk** applied for letters of Guardianship on the person and property of the Robinson minors, which the court granted. **A. B. Scarborough** and **John W. Purifoy** served as Polk's securities on his bond.

Reference: Wilcox County AL Probate Record Book 6, pp. 47, 61–62, 67.

**5 Apr 1847** **Wiley J. Polk** returned the Inventory of the minor heirs of the Estate of **Amos Robinson** to the Court.

Reference: Wilcox County AL Probate Record Book 6, pp. 132–133.

**13 Nov 1850** **Richard Fowler** and his wife **Sarah Fowler** of Wilcox County, Alabama sell to **William M. Purifoy**, also of Wilcox County, 106.35 acres of land in Wilcox County for \$363.64. **F. M. Purifoy** and **S. W. A. Albritton** witnessed the transaction. **A. B. Scarborough** served as the justice of the peace who certified the conveyance, including an examination of Sarah Fowler apart from her husband at which she testified that she made the conveyance freely without any threats or compulsion from her husband.

Reference: Wilcox County AL Deed Book J, pp. 588–589. Richard and Sarah Fowler sell Purifoy the following land in Section 4, Township 12, Range 11:

W½ of SW¼ and SW¼ of NW¼

**13 Nov 1850** **Richard Fowler** and his wife **Sarah Fowler** of Wilcox County, Alabama sell to **Francis M. Purifoy** also of Wilcox County 106.35 acres of land in Wilcox County, Alabama for \$363.64. **Wm. M. Purifoy** and **S. W. A. Albritton** witnessed the transaction. **A. B. Scarborough** served as the justice of the peace who certified the conveyance, including an examination of Sarah Fowler apart from her husband at which she testified that she made the conveyance freely without any threats or compulsion from her husband.

Reference: Wilcox County AL Deed Book J, pp. 590–591. Richard and Sarah Fowler sell Purifoy the following land in Section 4, Township 12, Range 11:

E½ of SW¼ and SE¼ of NW¼

**13 Nov 1850** **Richard Fowler** and his wife **Sarah Fowler** of Wilcox County, Alabama sell to **Edmund Hobdy** also of Wilcox County 147 acres of land for \$272.75. **Wm. M. Purifoy** and **S. W. A. Albritton** witnessed the transaction. **A. B. Scarborough** served as the justice of the peace who certified the conveyance, including an examination of Sarah Fowler apart from her husband at which she testified that she made the conveyance freely without any threats or compulsion from her husband.

Reference: Wilcox County AL Deed Book J, pp. 593–594. The Fowlers sell Hobdy the following land in Township 12, Range 11:

Tract A: NW¼ of SW¼ of Section 16, “except one acre and a half in the south east corner, to wit commencing at the south east corner stake and runs seventy yards west thence one hundred and five yards north” (38.5 acres)

Tract B: SW¼ of SW¼ of Section 16, “except one acre and a half in the North East corner to wit one acre wide west and one acre and a half south, this exception is for the use and benefit of the school House so long as it is used for that purpose and when abandoned the said excepted peace [sic] of land belongs to the said E. Hobdy, his heirs and assigns with the rest of the above described land” (38.5 acres)

Tract C: E½ of SE¼ of Section 17, “with the exception of ten acres lying the south west corner” (70 acres)

Fowler acquired this property as follows:

Tract A: Fowler purchased this tract in 1844 from Silas W. A. Albritton (record abstracted above).

Tract B: Fowler officially acquired Tract B from the State of Alabama on 21 December 1844.

Tract C: Fowler acquired 30 acres in the SE¼ of SE¼ portion of Tract C from Killingsworth in 1840, and the 40 acres in NE¼ of SE¼ of Section 17 on 16 May 1843, from the executors of the Estate of John Stokes (records abstracted above).

**5 Dec 1850** **Wiley J. Polk** presents his final accounts as Guardian of **Sarah E.**, **John R.**, and **Roan A. Robinson** to the Wilcox County Orphans Court. Polk reports that each minor has credits of \$184.58.

Reference: Wilcox County AL Probate Record Book 7, p. 227.

**22 Mar 1851** **Elvira Polk**, wife of **Wiley J. Polk**, residents of Union Parish, Louisiana, petition the Union Parish court:

*She has lately removed from the State of Alabama to your said Parish bringing with her three minor children **Sarah A. E.**, **John R.**, and **Roan A. Robinson** the issue of a former marage [sic] that the said minors are the owners of five negroes to wit a negro man **Edmund** and a negro woman **Ann** and their four children **Ned**, **Augusta**, **Georgia** and an infant two months old...*

**Elvira Polk** requests to be appointed natural tutrix and her husband **Wiley J. Polk** co-tutor and **Starling Lee** under tutor to the minors, who are “the sole surviving issue between **Elvira Polk** and **Amos Robinson** late of the State of Alabama and County of Clark dec’d.”

Reference: Union Parish LA Succession Book H-1, pp. 123–125.

**17 Oct 1851** **Johnson Malone** sells land to **Richard Fowler**, both of Union Parish, Louisiana. Malone sells Fowler 237.39 acres of land for a total of \$1200, with \$600 paid in cash and promissory notes of \$300 each due 1 January 1853 and 1 January 1854. The transaction was witnessed by **John Taylor** and **Thomas J. Griffin**.

Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Book D, pp. 527–529. Malone sells Fowler the following tracts of land in Township 21 North, Range 2 East:

- NE¼ & NE¼ of SE¼ of Section 18
- SW¼ of NW¼ of Section 17

**15 Jan 1852** **Samuel W. Hearn** sells to **Wiley J. Polk**, both of Union Parish, Louisiana, 160.3 acres of land for \$600, to be paid by 1 January 1853.

Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Book F, pp. 177–178. Hearn sold Polk the NW¼ of Section 32, Township 22 North, Range 1 East.

- Jan 1852** **Hillory Ham**, the overseer of the Farmerville Road was assigned hands to work the road. Among those assigned to **Ham** were *"Mr. Fowler and Hands."*
- Reference: Union Parish LA Police Jury Minutes Book 1852–1869, p. 14, No. 23. The term *"hands"* generally referred to the slaves owned by the person.
- June 1852** *"Jas. Perdue overseer on the road leading to Van Hooks old Bridge commencing at the Forks of the road below David Ward's and work to the Deluter [sic] and have the following hands subject to him for 1 year...Fowler's 2 Hands..."*
- Reference: Union Parish LA Police Jury Minutes Book 1852–1869, p. 41.
- 8 Nov 1852** **Wiley J. Polk** sells to **William Rabun**, both of Union Parish, Louisiana, 160.3 acres of land for \$600.
- Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Book F, pp. 178–179. Hearn sold Polk the NW¼ of Section 32, Township 22 North, Range 1 East.
- 7 Dec 1854** **James R. Albritton** buys 80 acres of land in Union Parish, Louisiana from **John H. Patterson** for \$300. The transaction was witnessed by **Noah Scarborough** and **John M. Lee**.
- Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Record H, pp. 18–19. Patterson sold Albritton these two 40-acre tracts in Township 21 North, Range 1 East:
- SE¼ of SW¼ of Section 4 & NE¼ of NW¼ of Section 9
- Comment: James Rountree Albritton had married Richard Fowler's youngest daughter, Susan Fowler, in about 1851. Their eldest few children were born in Alabama.
- 3 Feb 1855** **S. W. Ramsey** sold property of the estate of **Henry R. Bryan**, deceased. Ramsey stated that he
- ...proceeded to sell...at the Courthouse Door in Farmerville, in said Parish, at Public auction to the highest bidder, a certain negro man Prince the property of the estate Henry R. Bryan Decd., and that after crying the said sale for a suitable time the same was adjudicated to Richard Fowler a resident of said Parish he being the highest and last bidder, bidding the sum of eleven hundred Dollars."*
- Ramsey** thus sold to **Richard Fowler** *"the negro slave Prince, about forty five years of age black color, and a slave for life..."* The transaction was witnessed by **David Ward** and **Allen Stansell**.
- Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Book G, pp. 172–173.
- Comment: Prince's fate after his purchase by Fowler remains unclear. Of Fowler's known four sons-in-law, only three owned slaves in 1860: George W. Albritton (nine slaves), James R. Albritton (one slave), and Wiley J. Polk (twelve slaves). Prince would have been 50 years of age by 1860, and none of them own a slave near that age. Each of them owned only one adult male slave: James R. Albritton's was aged 37, George W. Albritton's was aged 32, and Polk's was aged 60.
- 1 Jan 1858** **James R. Albritton** sells to **John Steel**, both of Union Parish, Louisiana, 40 acres of land in Union Parish for \$200. The transaction was witnessed by **Martin B. Lee** and **John M. Lee**.
- Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Record H, pp. 503–504. Albritton sold Steel the NE¼ of NW¼ of Section 9, Township 21 North, Range 1 East. Steel paid \$20 in cash and issued his promissory note for \$180 due 26 March 1858.
- 1 Jan 1858** **James R. Albritton** sells to **John M. Lee**, both of Union Parish, Louisiana, 39.95 acres of land in Union Parish for \$200 due on 1 March 1858. The transaction was witnessed by **Martin B. Lee** and **John Steel**
- Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Record I, pp. 318–319. Albritton sold Lee the SE¼ of SW¼ of Section 4, Township 21 North, Range 1 East.
- 3 Jan 1858** **James R. Albritton** of Union Parish, Louisiana buys 160 acres of land in Union Parish from **James D. Griffin** via his attorney, **Henry Reganburg**, for \$325 cash.
- Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Record H, pp. 456–457. Albritton purchased these tracts of land:
- SW¼ of SW¼ of Section 18, Township 21 North, Range 2 East
  - N½ of SW¼ of Section 18, Township 21 North, Range 2 East
  - NE¼ of SE¼ of Section 13, Township 21 North Range 1 East

**7 Feb 1859** **George W. Albritton** purchases 200.93 acres of land in Union Parish, Louisiana *"for use by me as an adjoining farm owned by me..."*

Reference: Monroe, Louisiana Land Office Cash Entry #19759. Albritton stated that he had 75 acres in cultivation on his existing farm, which was described as the following tracts in Township 21, Range 2 East:

- NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  & NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 18
- SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 17

Comments: This property includes 80 acres that Richard Fowler purchased in 1851, implying that between 1851 and 1859, Fowler transferred at least this much of his farm to his son-in-law, George W. Albritton.

**7 Feb 1859** **James R. Albritton** purchases 39.44 acres of land in Union Parish, Louisiana.

Reference: Monroe, Louisiana Land Office Cash Entry #19758. James R. Albritton purchased the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 18, Township 21 North, Range 2 East for 75¢ per acre for a total payment of \$29.58.

**24 Oct 1859** **James R. Albritton** of Union Parish, Louisiana purchases 40 acres of land from **Eli Owens**, also a resident of Union Parish, for \$74 in cash and a promissory note of \$50 with 8% interest from this date until paid. The transaction was witnessed by **Noah Scarborough** and **T. Owens**.

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

Comment: Eli Owens lived in the household that adjoined James and Susan Albritton in 1860.

**28 Mar 1862** **James R. Albritton** and **Noah Scarborough** assist with appraising the estate of **Drury Cross** in Union Parish, Louisiana. Scarborough and former Judge **John Taylor** served as appraisers, with Albritton witnessing the appraisal.

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

Comment: Albritton and Scarborough are sons-in-law of Richard and Sarah Fowler, having married Susan and Samantha Fowler, respectively.

**6 Dec 1866** **James R. Albritton** swapped his 240-acre farm to **David W. Solomon** in exchange for Solomon's 240-acre farm. Both farms lay in close proximity, located about seven miles east of Farmerville. The transaction was witnessed by **Enoch R. Albritton** and **Noah Scarborough**.

Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Record L, pp. 374–377. All property involved lay in Township 21 North. Solomon sold Albritton this property:

- NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 31, Range 2 East, &
- E $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 25, Range 1 East &
- E $\frac{1}{2}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  & SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 36, Range 1 East

Albritton sold Solomon this property:

- SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 18, Range 2 East, &
- NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 19, Range 2 East &
- NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 13, Range 1 East

Comment: Solomon's wife, Mary Ann Scarborough, the daughter of Samantha Fowler Scarborough, was the niece of Albritton's wife, Susannah Fowler. This land swap may have been in preparation for James and Susan to leave Union Parish and return to Wilcox County, Alabama, although it appears they did not leave until the winter of 1868–1870.

**1867–1868** **James R. Albritton** did not pay taxes on his Union Parish farm in 1867 or 1868, either as a resident or non-resident. However, **G. W. Albritton** paid the taxes on a 200-acre farm in both years, even though George's widow, **Sarah A. Fowler Albritton**, was listed as the owner of her husband's farm in both years. The 1868 assessment indicated that the farm on which G. W. Albritton paid taxes consisted of 170 acres of uncultivated land, 10 acres planted in cotton, 20 acres planted in corn, with no bushels of corn nor any bales of cotton produced the in the year 1867.

Reference: 1867–1868 Union Parish LA Tax Assessments.

Comment: This tax information suggests that James R. and Susan Fowler Albritton did not cultivate the new farm they had purchased from her niece and nephew, Mary Ann Scarborough and David W. Solomon, in

December 1866. Since it appears that James R. Albritton had arranged for his uncle, George W. Albritton, to pay his taxes, it is possible that James and Susan departed from Union Parish in the winter of 1866–1867 for Wilcox County, Alabama, where we know they were by 1869.

**13 Oct 1868** **James R. Albritton** of Union Parish, Louisiana sells 40 acres of land to **John M. Gulley**, also a resident of Union Parish, for \$50 in cash. The transaction was witnessed by **J. W. Reid** and **W. C. Smith**.

Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Record M, pp. 246–247. Albritton sold Gulley the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 36, Township 21 North, Range 1 East.

Comments: After this transaction, James R. Albritton's Union Parish farm consisted of 200 acres of land. There is no recorded transaction in Union Parish showing him conveying title of his farm to his brother, John Thomas Albritton. However, records below from 1875 show that he had indeed sold the farm to his brother by January 1875.

**19 Nov 1868** **James R. Albritton** witnesses the inventory of the estate of his uncle, **George W. Albritton**,

Reference: Union Parish LA Succession Book G, p. 159.

Comments: This is the last known record of James R. Albritton in Union Parish. During the winter of 1868–1869, James and Susan moved their family back to Snow Hill. On 14 April 1869, their daughter, Mary Janes Albritton, married William Madison Purifoy, Jr. in Wilcox County, Alabama. Susan and James' son, John W. Albritton, married in September 1871 in Dallas County, Alabama.

**19 Nov 1868** The Succession of **George W. Albritton**, deceased, includes the entire farm purchased by **Richard Fowler** in 1851, including 80 acres owned by Albritton on 7 February 1859.

Reference: Union Parish LA Succession Book G, pp. 154–160. The real estate owned by Albritton included a total of 438.32 acres, including these tracts of land in Township 21, Range 2 East. This property includes the entirety of what Fowler bought from Johnson Malone in 1851:

- NE $\frac{1}{4}$  & NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 18
- N $\frac{1}{2}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  & NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  & S $\frac{1}{2}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  & SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 17

Comments: There is no recorded conveyance in Union Parish, Louisiana from Fowler to Albritton, nor was any succession ever made on Richard Fowler's estate. Since Albritton initially settled a few miles away from the adjoining Fowler-Scarborough farms, it seems likely that Fowler deeded his farm to Albritton prior to his death, probably in the latter 1850s.

**1869** **Enoch R. Albritton** paid the taxes on the Union Parish, Louisiana farm of his first cousin and uncle by marriage, **James R. Albritton**, as James' *"agent."* James R. Albritton's farm was valued at \$400, and consisted of 160 acres uncultivated, 20 acres cultivated in cotton, 20 acres cultivated in corn. The farm was not listed as producing any corn or cotton in 1868.

Reference: 1869 Union Parish LA Tax Assessments.

Comment: This gives further evidence that James R. Albritton had returned to Snow Hill, in Wilcox County.

**18 Jan 1875** In a record made in Robertson County, Texas, **John T. Albritton** and his wife, **Nancy M. Albritton**, gave their power of attorney to **John M. Lee** of Union Parish, Louisiana, giving him authority to sell 200 acres they owned in Union Parish, Louisiana *"known as the Albritton tract."*

Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Record P, p. 306.

Comments: John M. Lee was the first cousin of John Thomas Albritton, as Lee's mother, Lavincy Albritton Lee, and Albritton's father, Allen Albritton, were siblings, children of Enoch Albritton and Penelope Frizzle of Snow Hill, Wilcox County, Alabama.

**3 Feb 1875** **John M. Lee**, as attorney for **John T. & Nancy M. Albritton** of Robertson County, Texas, sells 200 acres of land to **Thomas A. Dean** for \$400, with \$100 received in cash and \$300 due 1 January 1876 by promissory note.

Reference: Union Parish LA Conveyance Record P, pp. 307–308. All property involved lay in Township 21 North. Through their attorney, John T. and Nancy M. Albritton sold Dean this property:

- NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 31, Range 2 East, &
- E $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 25, Range 1 East &



- E $\frac{1}{2}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 36, Range 1 East

Comment: This land is clearly that which James R. Albritton purchased from David W. Solomon in 1866 (see above), except for the 40 acres James R. Albritton sold to Gulley in 1868. James must have conveyed his land to his brother between December 1866 and 1874.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

## **The Richard & Sarah Fowler Family Bible**

The following is a precise transcript of the information recorded on the family pages of Richard and Sarah Fowler's Family Bible. The Bible is now owned by my cousin, Ms. Barbara Brantley. It is fragile and the writing quite faded and difficult to read in places. In particular, several of the Fowler daughters have their nicknames recorded in the Bible rather than their full names. Several different descendants have transcribed the information from the Bible, and most of them have made the same mistake, interpreting the Bible entry recording the birth of Richard and Sarah's daughter "*Mantha*" as "*Martha*." This mistake is understandable, as "*Mantha*" is not a common name, and unless you read the Bible entry carefully, the "*n*" resembles an "*r*." But a meticulous examination reveals that the entry is indeed for "*Mantha Fowler*," the name she went by as a child and young woman. In her later years, she went by "*Samantha*."

The spellings punctuation used in the transcription below are precisely as in the original Bible record. The Bible was published in 1835, so all births recorded on the first page were written after those events occurred. It is not known who recorded the Fowler births on the first page.

### **The Original Pages of the Richard & Sarah Fowler Bible**

#### **Page 1**

1. *Elisabeth Fowler Was Born February 2nd in the Year of Our Lord 1813*
2. *Elvy Fowler Was Born June 24th 1814*
3. *Sheny Fowler Was Born January 22nd 1816*
4. *Milly Fowler Was Born December 23d 1817*
5. *Mantha Fowler Was Born November 19 1819*
6. *Sarah an Fowler Was Born Aug 22nd 1823*
7. *R. U. Fowler Was Born June 26th 1825*
8. *Susanah Fowler Was Born Dec 3d 1827*

#### *Parents Age*

*Richard Fowler was Born Jan 17th 1792*

*Sarah Fowler Was Born May 3d 1790*

#### **Page 2**

*Wm F. Robinson was Born February 10th 1836*

*Enoch Richard Albritton Was Borne June the 20 1843*

*James Adrew Albritton Was Borne July 13 1846*

*George Anderson Albritton was born on march the 15 1870*

*Eliza Roann Albritton was born march the 22 1872*

*Gorver Sharrock was born Oct 1 1900*

*Joseph Washington Dean was born March the 4 1876*

*Thomas Birtum Dean was born August the 16 1877*

*Sallie May Dean was born May the 20 1879*  
*Caray Etta Dean was borned July th 5 1881*  
*Addie Pearl Dean Was borned Aug the 7 1884*  
*Lissi Dean Was born November the 24 1885*

### **Page 3**

*Sarah an Albritton died 4th of Oct 1875 aged 52 yrs 1 month and 12 days*  
*George W. Dean Was borned december the 21 1888*  
*Eunice Dean was borned march th 20 1891*  
*Emma Rebecca Dean Was borned May th 6 1893*

### **Comments**

1. All the births recorded on the second and third pages, except for William F. Robinson, are known to be the children, grandchildren, or great-grandchildren of Richard and Sarah Fowler. Enoch Richard and James Andrew Albritton are sons of George Washington Albritton and his first Fowler wife. George and Eliza Albritton were children of James Andrew Albritton. The Dean entries are for the children of Thomas Allen Dean and Rebecca Francis Albritton, the eldest child of Sarah Ann Fowler and George W. Albritton. "*Gorver Sharrock*" should be "*Grover Sharrock*," is the daughter of Caray Etta Dean Sharrock. Grover was actually born in 1905, not 1900 as recorded in the Bible.
2. The first entry recorded in the Bible on page two was William F. Robinson. We cannot positively identify this person, although it seems certain that he is a grandson of Richard and Sarah Fowler. Their daughter "*Sheny*" or "*Phiney*" married to William Robinson/Robeson in Wilcox County, Alabama on 28 December 1834. Since every other Bible entry is for a child, grandchild, or great-grandchild of Richard and Sarah Fowler, undoubtedly William F. Robinson must also be one of their grandchildren. Richard and Sarah's daughter Elvira (Elvy) married Amos Robinson in August 1835, but unless it was a *shotgun* wedding, there was not enough time following their marriage for William to have been Elvira's son. In addition, none of the known children of Elvira and Amos Robinson had their births recorded in the Bible.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

### Richard & Sarah Fowler's Children

The Fowler Family Bible includes the names of Richard and Sarah's children. We assume that the Bible lists all of their children, as we have no evidence that implies that they had any additional children.

1. **Elizabeth Fowler** (2 Feb 1813-?).
2. **Elvira Fowler** [Elvy] (24 Jun 1814-aft. 1880) married Amos Robinson (1810/1820-Dec 1842-Jan 1843) and Wiley James Polk (21 Jun 1812-aft. 1880).
3. **Sheny/Phiney Fowler** (22 Jan 1816-?) married William Robeson (Robinson?).
4. **Milly Fowler** (23 Dec 1817-c1846) married George Washington Albritton (23 Oct 1810-28 Oct 1867).
5. [Samantha Fowler](#) [Mantha, Manthy] (19 Nov 1819-28 Nov 1905) married Noah Lewis Scarborough (c1808-1881/1882).
6. **Sarah Ann Fowler** (22 Aug 1823-4 Oct 1875) married George Washington Albritton (23 Oct 1810-28 Oct 1867).
7. **R. Walter Fowler** (26 Jun 1825-aft. 1850) married Laura A. Talbert.
8. **Susannah Fowler** [Susan] (3 Dec 1827-28 Sep 1909) married James Rountree Albritton (22 Dec 1826-21 Jun 1911).

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

## Brief Biographical Sketches of Richard & Sarah Fowler's Children

### 1. Elizabeth Fowler

**Elizabeth Fowler** (2 Feb 1813–?) does not appear in her father's 1830 household, suggesting that she had either already married or died before 1830. Much confusion arose in the early twentieth century regarding Elizabeth's fate. It was well known among descendants that George Washington Albritton married two daughters of Richard and Sarah Fowler. Albritton's second marriage in 1850 to Sarah Ann Fowler is well-documented, and their children and grandchildren in the 1920s had vivid memories of her.

The confusion arose over the precise identity of Albritton's first wife, who died about 1846. During the 1930s or 1940s, after all of George W. Albritton's children had died, some descendants claimed that Albritton first married to Elizabeth, the eldest Fowler daughter. Due to the loss of local records in Wilcox County, no known evidence exists to document of Albritton's first marriage, which occurred about 1842.

The only known documentation for the given name of Albritton's first wife comes from the death certificate of his eldest son, Enoch Richard Albritton. It identifies Enoch's mother as "*Milly Fowler*," the fourth daughter of Richard and Sarah Fowler. The Fowler Family Bible records Milly's birth in 1817, and a female her age is enumerated in Richard Fowler's household in both 1830 and 1840. Based upon this information, it appears that George W. Albritton married Milly Fowler about 1842, and the claims by descendants regarding Elizabeth Fowler are inaccurate.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

## 2. Elvira Fowler

Elvira Fowler [Elvy] (24 Jun 1814–aft. 1880) was born in Columbus County, North Carolina. She must have been the female aged between fifteen and twenty years living in her father's 1830 Dallas County, Alabama household. She married on 20 August 1835 in Clarke County, Alabama to Amos Robinson (1810/1820–Dec 1842/Jan 1843). They settled in Clarke County, presumably living near his relatives, although the identities of his parents are unknown. The 1840 federal census enumeration shows them with two boys and one girl under five years of age [1].

Amos Robinson died prematurely, either the latter part of December 1842 or January 1843. On 13 March 1843, the Clarke County Probate Court appointed Thomas Robinson as his administrator. He resigned a few weeks later, and on April 11<sup>th</sup>, the Probate Court accepted his resignation and appointed Richard Fowler as the administrator of Amos' estate. Thomas Robinson served as the security on Fowler's administrator's bond, so he was probably a close relative [2].

On 15 April 1843, Richard Fowler held a sale of Amos Robinson's personal property. "*M<sup>rs</sup> Elvey Robinson*" purchased the following items that totaled \$53.37½ [3]:

<i>1 Spinning Wheel</i> .....	<i>\$0.50</i>
<i>Lot Tubs, churn &amp; pales \$2.25; castings \$2.50</i> .....	<i>4.75</i>
<i>Crockery Ware \$1; Tray &amp; pan 75¢</i> .....	<i>1.75</i>
<i>35<sup>lb</sup> Gin Cotton 75¢; 6 chairs \$1</i> .....	<i>1.75</i>
<i>1 Pine Table \$1.50; 1 clothes press \$2</i> .....	<i>3.50</i>
<i>1 Bed and furniture \$5; 1 D<sup>o</sup> \$5</i> .....	<i>10.00</i>
<i>1 Trunell Bed and Matrass [sic]</i> .....	<i>3.00</i>
<i>3 Trunks \$2; 2 Barrells &amp; 1 Sive</i> .....	<i>2.12</i>
<i>Hire of Girl Ann &amp; child 1 Year</i> .....	<i>26.00</i>

Elvira and her three surviving children went to live with her parents in Snow Hill, and on 26 October 1844, the Wilcox County Probate Court appointed Richard Fowler as their guardian [4].

About 1845–1846, Elvy Fowler married in Clarke or Wilcox County, Alabama to Wiley James Polk (21 Jun 1812–aft. 1880), son of Abel Polk (1 May 1777–17 Sep 1834) and Eunicey Paramore (18 Nov 1775–?) [5]. Wiley J. Polk had posted bond in Wilcox County, Alabama on 14 January 1843 to marry Sarah Ann Gaesler, with George E. Polk as his security [6]. Sarah must have died soon after their marriage, for Polk had married Elviry by 1846.

In 1850, Elvira, Wiley, and her children lived in Clarke County, Alabama. That winter, she and her family accompanied her parents on their move to Union Parish, Louisiana. On 22 March 1851, Elvy and Wiley petitioned the Union Parish Court to appoint them as guardians of the three minor

children of Elvira and Amos Robinson. The petition stated that the minors owned a family of slaves: Edmund and Ann, along with their four children: Ned, Augusta, Georgia, and “*an infant two months old*” [7].

On 15 January 1852, Wiley J. Polk purchased an 80.15-acre farm in Union Parish near the farms of his relatives. He sold this farm that winter, on 8 November 1852 [8]. It is unclear how long Elvira and Wiley J. Polk lived near her parents and sisters in Union Parish, but they may have remained there until after Richard Fowler’s death in the latter 1850s. By about 1858, Elvy and Wiley Polk had moved to DeSoto Parish, Louisiana, where they purchased government land. They and their children remained residents of DeSoto Parish through 1880. They presumably died there between 1880 and 1900.

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### Children of Elvira Fowler Robinson Polk

Elvira Fowler had no known children by her second husband, Wiley J. Polk. The known children of Elvira Fowler and Amos Robinson:

1. [male] **Robinson** (c1836/1837–pre-1844) appears to have died young.
2. **Sarah Ann Elizabeth Robinson** (19 Sep 1838–29 Jun 1856) died young.
3. **John R. Robinson** (3 Feb 1840–30/31 Jul 1861) died while serving in the Confederate Army.
4. **Roana Amos Robinson** (10 Sep 1843–30 Apr 1928) married Henry H. Howell (2 Oct 1838–10 May 1911).
5. **Rowan Amos Robinson** (10 Sep 1843–1843/1850) was a twin brother to Roana and died young.



### Biographical Sketches of the Children of Elvira Fowler

1. [male] **Robinson** (c1836/1837–pre-1844) appears as one of two young males under five years of age in the 1840 household of Amos Robinson enumerated in Clarke County, Alabama. Assuming all three were children of Elvira and Amos, then the elder male was likely born first, about 1836 or 1837. If correct, this male child died prior to 26 October 1844, when the court appointed Richard Fowler as guardian of the surviving Robinson heirs.
2. **Sarah Ann Elizabeth Robinson** (19 Sep 1838–29 Jun 1856) was presumably the young female child under five years of age listed in Amos Robinson's 1840 household. Court records of both Wilcox County, Alabama and Union Parish, Louisiana confirm that Sarah Ann Robinson was alive in the 1840s and early 1850s, even though she was not living with her mother in 1850. These court records also indicate that she was the eldest child of Elvira and Amos. Her precise dates of birth and death come from family information obtained in 2001 whose source is unknown.
3. **John R. Robinson** (3 Feb 1840–30/31 Jul 1861) is probably one of the two young males in Amos Robinson's 1840 household. He lived with his mother and stepfather in Clarke County, Alabama in 1850 and DeSoto Parish, Louisiana in 1860.

In early 1861, John R. Robinson enlisted as a private in Company F, 9<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry, a company raised in DeSoto Parish. His enlistment records indicate that he was a resident of Mansfield and a student. He officially entered the Confederate service at Camp Moore on 7 July 1861, and his unit immediately left for Virginia.



Robinson died at Manassas Junction of sickness. His military records give his death date as July 30, whereas family information gives it as July 31. His precise date of birth also comes from family records.

4. **Roana Amos Robinson** (10 Sep 1843–30 Apr 1928) married about 1859/1860, probably in DeSoto Parish, Louisiana, to Henry H. Howell (2 Oct 1838–10 May 1911), son of James Howell and Narcissa ?. Court and federal census records as well as her tombstone give her name as “*Roana*,” but some descendants insist her full name was “*Rosannah*.” Roana and Henry Howell spent their lives farming in DeSoto Parish. They are buried in the Allen Cemetery near Mansfield, DeSoto Parish, Louisiana.

The 1900 and 1910 censuses indicate that Roana had given birth to thirteen children, eleven of whom were then alive. The known children of Roana and Henry Howell:

- a. **Fredonia N. Howell** (20 Dec 1860–15 Jul 1950) was listed as “*Marcina Howell*” on the 1870 federal census. She married West W. Williams (9 Mar 1853–15 Dec 1926). Fredonia and West are buried in the Allen Cemetery near Mansfield, DeSoto Parish, Louisiana.
- b. **Henryeta Howell** (11 Oct 1862–1862/1870) died prior to 1870. Her name and birth date come from family information.
- c. **Harrieta Howell** (1 May 1864–1864/1870) also died prior to 1870. Her name and birth date come from family information.
- d. **John Daniel Howell** [Johnie] (20 Apr 1865–31 Jan 1926) married Mary Lu Fincher (2 Apr 1873–10 Jul 1932). Johnie and Mary Lu Howell are buried in the Allen Cemetery, Mansfield, DeSoto Parish, Louisiana.
- e. **William A. Howell** (1866–10 Nov 1916) died in DeSoto Parish, Louisiana.
- f. **Sarah E. Howell** [Sallie] (17 Jul 1868–28 Dec 1967) married on 22 January 1886, probably in DeSoto Parish, Louisiana, to Christopher Columbus Williams (9 Jan 1862–16 Jul 1921). Sallie and Christopher Williams are buried in the Allen Cemetery, Mansfield, DeSoto Parish, Louisiana.
- g. **Lawrence James Howell** (11 Dec 1869–18 Feb 1934) married Nellie Grace Franklin (19 Nov 1873–19 Jan 1955), daughter of James O. Franklin and Frances Rebecca Smith (9 Aug 1850–1932).

His death certificate gave his name as “*James Lawrence Howell*,” but it also listed his wife as “*Grace Helen Franklin*,” while her tombstone was inscribed as “*Nellie G.*” It stated that Howell worked as a farmer, and that he died of Bright’s Disease. Her death certificate

listed her name as "*Nellie Grace Howell*," daughter of James O. Franklin and Frances R. Smith. She died of diabetes.

Lawrence and Grace Howell are buried in the Colorado City Cemetery, Colorado City, Mitchell County, Texas, Plot LW-04-09.

- h. **Elvira Ann Howell** [Ellie, Ella] (27 Jan 1872–19 Aug 1949) married Jefferson Davis Williams [Jeff] (11 May 1862–13 Oct 1931), son of Thomas Jefferson Williams and Judith Fletcher. Ellie and Jeff are buried in the Allen Cemetery, Mansfield, DeSoto Parish, Louisiana.
  - i. **Henry Bulah Howell** (25 Jun 1873–27 Nov 1951) married Sarah Alice Mathis (30 Sep 1879–30 Aug 1951), daughter of Thomas Lafayette Mathis (15 Sep 1833 – 31 Jan 1914) and Julia Whitney (15 Nov 1844–17 Nov 1929). Henry and Sarah are buried in the Vivian Cemetery, Vivian, Caddo Parish, Louisiana.
  - j. **Albert Galitan Howell** (27 Feb 1875–26 Aug 1947) married in 1896 to Sarah Alice Hamilton [Sallie] (8 Aug 1879–26 Nov 1938), daughter of William Parish Hamilton (16 Oct 1843–16 Mar 1922) and Sarah Ann Glover (26 Jan 1848–23 July 1913). Albert and Sarah Howell are buried in the Rockdale Cemetery, New Rockdale, DeSoto Parish, Louisiana.
  - k. **Addie Robena Howell** (5 Jan 1877–3 Jul 1956) married Eddie L. Mathis (13 June 1873–24 Apr 1951). Addie and Eddie Mathis are buried in the Highland Cemetery, Mansfield, DeSoto Parish, Louisiana.
  - l. **Mary Ada Permellia Howell** (11 Dec 1879–31 May 1939) married James Robert Hamilton (9 July 1874–18 Dec 1946), son of William Parish Hamilton (16 Oct 1843–16 Mar 1922) and Sarah Ann Glover (26 Jan 1848–23 July 1913). Ada and James Hamilton are buried in the Rockdale Cemetery, New Rockdale, DeSoto Parish, Louisiana.
  - m. **Wiley Jefferson Howell** (12 Jun 1884–21 May 1947) married about 1907 to Sarah Lou Smith [Sallie] (2 Dec 1888–29 Dec 1948), daughter of James C. Smith (2 Feb 1856–17 May 1929) and Elizabeth Hamilton [Lizzie] (7 June 1866–12 Apr 1935). Wiley and Sarah are buried in the Rockdale Cemetery, New Rockdale, DeSoto Parish, Louisiana.
5. **Rowan Amos Robinson** (10 Sep 1843–1843/1850) was a twin brother to Roana, according to family information. He did not survive behind early childhood and had died by 1850.



### 3. Shen/Phiney Fowler

Shen/Phiney Fowler (22 Jan 1816–aft. 1834) is recorded in Richard Fowler's Family Bible as "*Shen*," but her birth entry proves difficult to decipher. Like several of her sisters, that is likely a nickname. On 28 December 1834, "*Phiney*" Fowler married William Robeson in Wilcox County. Since there were no other known Fowler families in Wilcox County during the 1830s, it is likely that Phiney was a daughter of Richard. If so, the only reasonable possibility is that "*Shen*" and "*Phiney*" are the same person.

One bit of data supports the hypothesis that Shen/Phiney Fowler is the daughter of Richard and Sarah Fowler: among their grandchildren whose births are recorded in the Fowler Bible is that of William F. Robinson, born 10 February 1836. Although Elvira Fowler married Amos Robinson, they married on 20 August 1835, nearly six months before the birth of William F. Robinson.

No further information has been located on either Shen/Phiney Fowler or William Robeson/Robinson. The Bible record suggests that the probable child of Shen/Phiney Fowler and William Robinson is:

1. **William F. Robinson** (10 Feb 1836–?) had his birthdate recorded on the second page of family information in the Fowler Bible. The births of Richard Fowler's other documented grandchildren followed William F. Robinson's entry. This strongly suggests that William F. Robinson is another grandson of Richard and Sarah Fowler.

No other information about William F. Robinson has been found, and he presumably died as a young boy.

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#### 4. Milly Fowler Albritton

Milly Fowler (23 Dec 1817–c1846) was likely named "*Amelia*," the name of one of Richard Fowler's sisters. Milly was Richard and Sarah's last daughter born in Columbus County, North Carolina before they emigrated from the Tar Heel State. She is undoubtedly one of the three females aged between ten and fifteen years living in her father's 1830 Dallas County, Alabama household.

Milly married about 1842, probably in Wilcox County, Alabama, to George Washington Albritton (23 Oct 1810–28 Oct 1867), son of Enoch Albritton (1771–14 Feb 1834) and Penelope Frizzle (27 Jan 1772–aft. 1860). Family members in the twentieth century knew that George W. Albritton married two Fowler sisters, but some claimed that he first married the eldest Fowler daughter, Elizabeth. This does not match the census records, which indicate that Elizabeth was already married or deceased by 1830. Moreover, the death certificate of George W. Albritton's eldest son, Enoch Richard Albritton, gives his mother's name as "*Milly Fowler*."

Milly Fowler Albritton's precise date of death is not known, but she appears to have died at Snow Hill, Alabama in childbirth or shortly after the birth of her second son, James Andrew Albritton, on 13 July 1846. Her two sons remained behind in Snow Hill while George W. Albritton accompanied Milly's sister, Samantha Fowler Scarborough, and her family to Union Parish, Louisiana in 1847 [9].

In late 1849, George W. Albritton returned to Wilcox County Alabama, where on 3 January 1850 he remarried to Milly's younger sister, Sarah Ann Fowler. Shortly after their marriage, George and Sarah Ann Albritton returned to Farmerville, Louisiana, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Sarah Ann raised Milly's two sons as well as her own children.

The only two children of Milly Fowler and George Washington Albritton are:

1. **Enoch Richard Albritton** (20 Jun 1843–2 Jul 1917) married on 14 January 1869 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Elizabeth Virginia Taylor [Eliza] (30 May 1848–16 Oct 1922), daughter of Alexander M. Taylor (13 Jan 1807–6 July 1861) and Winifred Matthews (4 Nov 1813–3 Mar 1872). Enoch and Eliza Albritton settled on land that adjoined his father's farm and spent their lives there. They are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery near Farmerville.
2. **James Andrew Albritton** (13 Jul 1846–1894) married on 22 April 1869 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Elmince Catherine Hicks [Elmina, Kittie] (16 Sep 1851–1937), daughter of Elias A. Hicks (c1827–aft. 1870) and Elizabeth ? (c1837–aft. 1870). They farmed his father's land for a few years after their marriage, but in the mid-1870s, James and Elmina Albritton moved to Sevier County, Arkansas, then on Arkansas's western boundary adjoining Indian Territory.

James A. Albritton died there in 1894, and Elmina spent the rest of her life living with her children in Oklahoma and Arkansas. She died in 1937 near Mount Ida, Montgomery County, Arkansas.

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## 5. [Samantha Fowler Scarborough](#)

[Samantha Fowler](#) [Mantha, Manthy] (19 Nov 1819–28 Nov 1905) was the first child of Richard and Sarah Fowler born after their arrival in Alabama. She married on 5 November 1837 in Wilcox County, Alabama to Noah Lewis Scarborough (c1808–1881/1882), son of Addison Scarborough (c1780–1868). Samantha and Noah Scarborough lived near Snow Hill between 1837 and 1847, probably cultivating the farms of one or both of their parents. They appear to have belonged to the Bethsaida Primitive Baptist Church.

About 1847, they moved with other Snow Hill families to Union Parish, Louisiana and settled on vacant government land on the southwest side of Bayou d'Loutre about seven miles east of Farmerville. Together with Samantha's brother-in-law, George W. Albritton, they helped to found the Liberty Hill Primitive Baptist Church. Within a few years, many of Samantha's relatives had purchased adjoining farms, including her parents, Richard and Sarah Fowler, and her sisters, Susan Fowler Albritton and James R. Albritton, and Elvira Fowler Polk and Wiley J. Polk.

Samantha and Noah Scarborough are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery near Farmerville. The known children of Noah Lewis Scarborough and Samantha Fowler are given here. For more details, see their biography linked above.

1. [Sarah Ann Elizabeth Scarborough](#) [Betsy] (3 Sept 1838–25 Mar 1914) [Betsy] married on 28 July 1854 in Union Parish, Louisiana to John Thomas Ward [Jack] (30 June 1835–30 Dec 1883), the son of David Ward (c1806–4 May 1882) and Cynthia Seale (c1812–27 Mar 1857). Betsy and Jack are buried in the Ward's Chapel Cemetery in Union Parish, Louisiana.
2. **Mary Ann Scarborough** (20 Feb 1840–27 Dec 1895) married on 22 April 1858 in Union Parish, Louisiana to David Ward Solomon (21 July 1834–22 Jan 1876), the son of George Washington Solomon (12 Oct 1807–28 Mar 1863) and Elizabeth J. Ward (20 Feb 1810–26 Nov 1886). Mary Ann Scarborough Solomon married on 8 June 1879 in Freestone County, Texas to Spaulding C. Moore (c1811–aft. 1880).
3. [Samantha Elvyann Scarborough](#) (15 Sep 1842–6 Apr 1922) married on 15 November 1860 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Hillory Herbert Ham (Sr.) (c1828–12 Apr 1889), the son of William Ham (8 Jan 1801–May 1868) and Clarendia Seale (Nov 1811–30 May 1897). Samantha and Hillory divorced on 18 March 1876. Elvyann is buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, while Hillory H. Ham is buried in the Ward's Chapel Cemetery, both near Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.

4. **Susan Malissa Scarborough** (6 Nov 1844–12 Dec 1937) married on 28 March 1867 in Union Parish, Louisiana to George Noah Scarborough (14 Oct 1844–31 Oct 1928), her first cousin, son of Simeon R. Scarborough [Sim] (c1805–1874/1876) and Mary Emily/Eunice Moseley (c1811–aft. 1860). Susan and George Scarborough are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
5. **Nancy L. Scarborough** (17 Oct 1846–13 Aug 1939) married on 20 February 1868 in Union Parish, Louisiana to William Henry Harrison Ward (25 Apr 1848–1869/1870), the son of David Ward (c1806–4 May 1882) and Cynthia Seale (c1812–27 Mar 1857). Nancy married on 21 December 1882 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Francis Marion Roan (21 Jan 1858–13 Feb 1928), son of Peyton Roan (c1825–1873/1878) and Leander Isabella Spigener [Lena] (c1837–aft. 1900). Nancy died in Ouachita Parish near Rocky Branch and is buried in the Rocky Branch Cemetery in Union Parish, Louisiana.
6. **Matthew Addison Scarborough** [Matt] (4 June 1850–19 Mar 1931) married on 18 June 1873 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Clarendia Jane Ham [Janie] (25 Oct 1854–23 July 1902), the daughter of Hillory Herbert Ham (Sr.) (c1828–12 Apr 1889) and Isabella Ann Robinson (15 Sept 1828–28 May 1860). Matt Scarborough is buried in the Carlsbad Cemetery, Carlsbad, Eddy County New Mexico, Plot Div B-Blk5-Lot 8. Janie Ham Scarborough is buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery near Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
7. **Frances Rhoyan Scarborough** (4 May 1853–14 Oct 1940) married on 7 September 1871 in Union Parish, Louisiana to James Jasper Flowers [Dick] (5 Jan 1847–17 Oct 1930), the son of Jacob Flowers and Elizabeth M. ?. Rhoyan and Dick Flowers are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
8. **Emma Theodosia Scarborough** [Dosia] (28 May 1857–21 Oct 1945) married about 1875 to William Neavil Miller (9 Nov 1855–2 Oct 1905), the son of Peter Smith Miller (10 Aug 1811–20 Aug 1861) and Elizabeth Smith (2 Sept 1810–27 Feb 1880). Emma and William are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.

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## 6. Sarah Ann Fowler Albritton

**Sarah Ann Fowler** (22 Aug 1823–4 Oct 1875) married on 3 January 1850 in Wilcox County, Alabama to George Washington Albritton (23 Oct 1810–28 Oct 1867), son of Enoch Albritton (1771–14 Feb 1834) and Penelope Frizzle (27 Jan 1772–aft. 1860). George was Sarah Ann's former brother-in-law, the husband of her elder sister, Milly, who died about 1846.

During the winter of 1847/1848, George W. Albritton left Snow Hill, Alabama with his sister-in-law, Samantha Fowler Scarborough and her husband, Noah Scarborough. They travelled south along the Alabama River towards Mobile, and from there, they made their way through the Inner Passage to Union Parish, Louisiana and settled several miles east of Farmerville. It appears that Albritton left his young sons, a four-year old and one-year old, in Alabama with either his mother or the Fowlers. Albritton returned to Wilcox County during the winter of 1849–1850, married Sarah Ann in January 1850. Sarah Ann accompanied her new husband back to Louisiana with his sons, mother, Penelope Frizzle Albritton, sister, and other relatives and neighbors from Snow Hill.

George and Sarah Ann Albritton established a successful planting operation on their farm a few miles east of town, and they operated it until his death in 1867. Sarah Ann managed the affairs of his estate until her own death in 1875 at the age of only fifty-two years.

Sarah Ann Fowler and George W. Albritton are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery near their old farm, several miles east of Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana. Their known children are given below. Complete details of the lives of their children are given elsewhere.

1. **Rebecca Frances Albritton** [Becky] (1 Nov 1850–6 Mar 1935) married in April 1875 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Thomas Allen Dean (29 Apr 1851–2 Aug 1924), son of Josiah Deanes (c1800–8 Oct 1851) and Sarah Ann Taylor (1808/1811–1870/1880). Rebecca and Tom Dean are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
2. **Georgia Ann Albritton** (31 Dec 1853–18 Oct 1930) married on 7 November 1870 in Union Parish, Louisiana to John L. Rabun (1845–1871), son of John Rabun (c1812–Jan 1860) and Catherine Taylor (c1819–aft. 1880). Georgia married on 9 August 1877 in Union Parish, Louisiana to William Booth (25 Aug 1855–16 Dec 1929), son of Zachariah A. Booth (15 Sep 1829–Dec 1904) and Sedonia A. Brantley (Jan 1837–Mar 1904). Georgia and William Booth are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
3. **A. W. Albritton** [male] (c1855–1860/1867) appears in George W. Albritton's household in 1860, but he died before George's estate proceedings began in November 1867 in Union Parish, Louisiana.



4. **William Arnett Albritton** (28 Nov 1856–29 Mar 1927) married on 23 July 1879 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Sarah Catherine Taylor [Sallie] (2 Nov 1863–21 Dec 1928), daughter of John D. Taylor (12 May 1834–1896) and Sarah Matilda Stancil (28 Jan 1837–?). William and Sarah Albritton are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery.
5. **John Fowler Albritton** (12 Nov 1860–14 Aug 1925) married on 7 September 1882 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Frances James Boatright (8 Apr 1863–14 Feb 1930), daughter of James Boatright (1821/1822–29 Nov 1862) and Jane E. Stiles (c1824–Aug 1896). John and Frances Albritton are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery [10].
6. **Matthew Leonard Albritton** (23 Mar 1862–29 Oct 1944) married on 14 January 1892 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Ella Jordan (10 Sep 1864–11 Oct 1952). Matthew and Ella Albritton are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
7. **Jesse Rountree Albritton** (23 Mar 1862–13 Feb 1936) married on 9 January 1883 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Frances Camelle Etheridge [Mellie] (19 Sep 1868–24 Mar 1945), daughter of John Green Etheridge (7 May 1822–6 Oct 1890) and Nancy Castleberry (4 Jul 1830–4 Jul 1908). Jesse and Mellie Albritton are buried in the Magnet Cove Cemetery, Hot Spring County, Arkansas.
8. **Joseph Ford Albritton** (20 Apr 1864–9 Aug 1934) married on 8 March 1891 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Holland Slawson (20 Nov 1871–17 Aug 1942), the daughter of Albert Slawson (c1825–29 Jun 1895) and Mary E. Thurston (Nov 1844–aft. 1900). Joe and Holland Albritton are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
9. **Sarah Ann Elizabeth Albritton** [Lizzie] (20 Jan 1866–22 Apr 1903) married on 26 November 1884 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Elza Alonza Edwards (1 Apr 1863–15 Aug 1886). Sarah married on 20 April 1893 in Union Parish, Louisiana to John Marshall Cooper (14 Feb 1862–25 May 1915), son of Columbus Marshall Cooper (30 Mar 1835–21 Sep 1903) and Mary Elizabeth Robinson [Lizzie] (1842–1918). Sarah Albritton Edwards Cooper and Elza Edwards are buried in the Edwards Family Cemetery, Union Parish, Louisiana. John M. Cooper is buried in the Strong Cemetery, Strong, Union County, Arkansas.



## 7. R. Walter Fowler

**R. Walter Fowler** (26 Jun 1825–aft. 1850) married on 12 May 1847 in Clarke County, Alabama to Laura A. Talbert. Very little is known of him. Richard Fowler's Family Bible lists the name of his only son as "*R. U.*" The Bible clearly gives the second initial as a "*U*" and not a "*W*," but we believe that the man named "*Walter R. Fowler*" who married Laura A. Talbert in Clarke County, Alabama is Richard's son.

It does appear that Richard and Sarah Fowler's son survived to adulthood and married prior to 1850. Richard Fowler's household on the 1850 Wilcox County, Alabama State Census includes a white male over the age of twenty-one but under forty-five, and a white female who could be his wife. Richard and Sarah Fowler left Snow Hill in November, and so the federal census enumerator missed their family.

We do not have definitive proof that R. Walter Fowler who married Laura A. Talbert in 1847 in Clarke County is the son of Richard and Sarah Fowler. However, the connections that Richard and his family had to Clarke County make it plausible. There is no further known record of the son of Richard and Sarah Fowler.

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## 8. Susannah Fowler Albritton

**Susannah Fowler** [Susan] (3 Dec 1827–28 Sep 1909) was born while her parents still lived in Clarke (Monroe) County, Alabama. She was still an infant when they moved to their new farm on the county line of Wilcox/Dallas County in 1828. Susan grew up on the outskirts of the village of Snow Hill. She lived near James Rountree Albritton (22 Dec 1826–21 Jun 1911), the son of Snow Hill residents Allen Albritton (17 Nov 1794–8 Dec 1861) and Susanna Ford (17 Jun 1803–12 Oct 1867). Many decades later, Susan wrote that she and James “...have been acquainted ever since we was children in Alabama near Snow Hill in Wilcox County...I went to school with him when I was twelve years old” [11]. About 1842, Susan’s older sister, Milly, married James R. Albritton’s uncle, George W. Albritton. After Milly’s death, George W. Albritton married Sarah Ann, another of Susan’s sisters.

Susan and her family remained residents at Snow Hill through November 1850, when her parents sold their Wilcox County land in preparation for following their relatives to Louisiana. The marshal who enumerated the 1850 federal census did not visit Snow Hill until November, but he either overlooked the Fowlers or they had already departed. As a result, Susan and her parents are not found on this census.

James Rountree Albritton was apparently listed twice on the 1850 federal census. He was enumerated in his father’s Wilcox County household near Snow Hill as a 23-year-old farmer on November 15<sup>th</sup> [12]. Albritton was also listed in nearby Lowndes County, in the household of planter Joseph Soles, as “J. R. Albritton,” a 23-year-old Overseer [13].

In late 1850 or 1851, Susan Fowler married James R. Albritton. The timing of her parents’ emigration from Snow Hill and the lack of a marriage record in Wilcox County, Alabama make it unclear where they married. Many Wilcox County marriage records are missing, so Susan and James may have married there before her parents left. She may also have remained behind in Snow Hill with relatives or friends, or she may have accompanied her parents to Louisiana, with James later making the trip there to bring her back to Alabama.

In any event, Susan Fowler and James Albritton married by about 1851 and remained at Snow Hill for several years, presumably living with James’ parents. After having two children, in the fall of 1854 they followed Susan’s parents and sisters to Union Parish, Louisiana. They purchased a farm near their relatives in December 1854 but sold it in January 1858. James then purchased the farm of former Snow Hill resident, James D. Griffin, son of James Griffin, one of the deacons of Snow Hill’s Bethsaida Baptist Church. This farm adjoined the farms of Susan’s father and sister,

Samantha Scarborough. After Richard Fowler's death in 1858, Susan's sister, Sarah Ann Albritton acquired the Fowler farm. Thus, between January 1858 and December 1866, the three Fowler sisters, Susan and Sarah Ann Albritton and Samantha Scarborough, all lived on adjoining farms along Bayou d'Loutre.

In December 1866, James R. Albritton swapped his farm with the nearby farm of his wife's niece, Mary Ann Scarborough Solomon and her husband, David Ward Solomon. It does not appear that James and Susan operated their new farm. Instead, evidence indicates that they left in 1866 to return to Wilcox County, Alabama. James R. Albritton did not pay Union Parish taxes on his farm in either 1867 or 1868; instead, taxes were paid on 200 acres by his uncle and brother-in-law, George W. Albritton. On 13 October 1868, James R. Albritton sold 40 acres of his farm, leaving him with 200 acres. Tax records show that in 1867, 10 acres of the farm was cultivated in cotton and 20 acres in corn, but no corn or cotton were produced. This suggests that the farm was rented out or operated by sharecroppers, and James R. Albritton did not cultivate it himself. In 1869, taxes on the James R. Albritton farm were paid by his first cousin, Enoch R. Albritton. Again, in 1868, no cotton or corn were produced by James R. Albritton, although 20 acres each were cultivated in cotton and corn.

Susan and James are documented in Wilcox County by 14 April 1869, when their eldest daughter, Mary Jane Albritton, married William Madison Purifoy, Jr., the son of Richard and Sarah Fowler's old neighbor, William Madison Purifoy, Sr. (11 Nov 1810–7 July 1863). Susan and James have not been located on the 1870 federal census, although the records indicate they remained in the Snow Hill area. In 1870, Susan and James' daughter, Mary Jane Albritton Purifoy, lived next to James' brother, John T. Albritton in Snow Hill. On 27 September 1871, Susan and James' eldest son, John Wilson Albritton, married in Dallas County. John and his wife had two sons who died as infants and are buried in the Snow Hill Cemetery in 1873 and 1874. Thus, it appears that Susan and James Albritton remained in Snow Hill through 1874.

Sometime between 1866 and 1874, James and Susan conveyed their 200-acre Union Parish farm to his brother, John Thomas Albritton [14]. By 18 January 1875, John T. Albritton and his wife, Nancy M. Taylor Albritton, had left Snow Hill and moved to Robertson County, Texas. On that day, they appointed John's first cousin, John M. Lee, the son of Lavincy Albritton Lee, as their attorney to sell 200 acres they owned in Union Parish "*...known as the Albritton tract...*," the former farm of James and Susan Albritton [15].

About 1874, several of James R. Albritton's brothers, including John Thomas and Allen K. Albritton, left Snow Hill and immigrated to the Navarro-Freestone County, Texas region. Susan and James R. Albritton either joined his brothers on their journey westward or followed them shortly afterwards. In 1880, they lived in Freestone County, and in December 1887, they moved to Navarro County. Although James R. Albritton reported his residence as Kerens, a Navarro County village, in January 1900, later that year he and Susan lived in Clay County, Texas near the Oklahoma border with two of their daughters.

Susan Fowler Albritton died in September 1909, probably in Clay County where her daughters lived. However, her relatives had her body returned and buried at her former residence in the Bazette Cemetery, Navarro County, Texas.

James Rountree Albritton lived nearly two years after Susan's death, but he has not been located on the 1910 federal census. James R. Albritton's youngest daughter, Susan Elvira Albritton Oliver, provided the information for his death certificate. He died in Bellevue, Clay County, Texas of "*apoplexy*." Dr. D. W. Holmes included this additional information regarding Albritton's cause of death: "*First stroke on June 1 and a second on June 19<sup>th</sup> 1911.*" His daughter gave James' full name as "*James Roundtree Albritton*," using the common incorrect spelling of the family name of his great-grandmother, "*Rountree*." Elvira Albritton Oliver also gave his father's name as "*Richard Albritton*." It appears that she confused the names of her two grandfathers, Allen Albritton and Richard Fowler. There was no "*Richard Albritton*" in this family.

Both his death certificate and their double tombstone in the Bazette Cemetery in Bazette, Navarro County, Texas give James R. Albritton's death as occurring on 21 June 1911. However, the two records conflict regarding his date of birth. His tombstone is inscribed with a birth date of December 27<sup>th</sup> [16], while his death certificate, with information supplied by his daughter, lists his birthdate as December 22<sup>nd</sup>. His death certificate also states that his precise age at his death was 84 years, 5 months, and 29 days, which fits very close to a birth date of December 22<sup>nd</sup> [17].

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### Children of Susannah Fowler Albritton

1. **Mary Jane Albritton** [Mollie] (c1852–1870/1875) married on 14 April 1869 in Wilcox County, Alabama to William Madison Purifoy, Jr. (27 Oct 1848–1915).
2. **John Wilson Albritton** (26 Nov 1852–29 Nov 1939) married on 29 September 1871 in Dallas County, Alabama to Emma Emaline Warr (23 Apr 1852–10 Apr 1937), daughter of Evans Wilson Warr (10 Mar 1814–9 Dec 1874) and Elizabeth Edwards (1824–31 Oct 1896). Elder J. Capers James reported that *“The above named parties were married by me at The Bride’s Father.”* After their only two sons died in 1873 and 1874, they followed his parents to Texas. John W. and Emma Albritton are buried in the Bazette Cemetery, Navarro County, Texas.
3. **Martha Catherine Albritton** [Mattie] (16 Feb 1857–4 Mar 1951) married on 2 or 4 October 1883 in Freestone County, Texas to John Thornton Clark Jr. (11 July 1850–25 Jan 1915), son of John Thornton Clark (c1815–1850/1855) and Sarah Ann Stillwell (11 Dec 1823–29 Jan 1893). Martha and John Clark are buried in the Antelope Cemetery, Antelope, Jack County, Texas.
4. **William Henry E. Albritton** [Henry] (1 Apr 1859–23 Feb 1942) married on 18 November 1883 in Freestone County, Texas to Patience Eugenia Green [Gina] (10 Jul 1868–29 Jan 1931). William H. and Gina Albritton are buried in the Kerens Cemetery near Kerens, Navarro County, Texas.
5. **Susan Elvira Albritton** [Ella] (8 Oct 1863–26 Sep 1948) married on 18 or 20 December 1881 in Freestone County, Texas to Roderick Henry Oliver [Rod] (1858–11 Mar 1917), son of Roderick Oliver (15 Feb 1800–2 Oct 1857) and Sarah Ann Stillwell (11 Dec 1823–29 Jan 1893). Rod Oliver is a half-brother to John Thornton Clark Jr., the husband of Ella’s older sister, Mattie. Ella Albritton and Roderick Oliver are buried in the Antelope Cemetery, Antelope, Jack County, Texas [18].



## Notes

### Biographies of Richard & Sarah Fowler

1. Richard and Sarah Fowler's exact dates of birth comes from their Family Bible, transcribed herein. John Fowler Revolutionary War Pension Application #S16809, North Carolina. Duplin County NC Estate Records, 1813, Joshua Rackley. Fowler, Richard Gildart. *A History of the Fowler Family of Southeastern North Carolina*. Privately printed, 1985, pp. 15–18, 25A, 28–29. This work describes the migrations of John Fowler and his wife, Elizabeth Rackley, including the years they spent in South Carolina.
2. Compiled Military Service Records, War of 1812, Major Lillington's Detachment, North Carolina Militia, Richard Fowler, Microfilm Publication M602, National Archives and Records Service.
3. Some have speculated that Richard Fowler was married to two different women with the given name of "Sarah," given a four-year gap in the births of his daughters (between 1819 and 1823). However, gaps often occur due to miscarriages, etc., and there is no other evidence that he had more than one wife. One confusing point about the family tradition of Sarah's maiden name of "*Paramore*" or "*Parramore*" is that we cannot locate any nearby families with this surname during this time period.
4. Richard Fowler witnessed a land transaction in Columbus County on 1 November 1815 with his brother-in-law, Isaac Simmons (Columbus County NC Deed Book B, pp. 96–97). On 26 October 1817, Fowler and another brother-in-law, William Sims, witnessed the transaction in which John Fowler purchased two tracts of land (Columbus County NC Deed Book B, pp. 308–309). Richard Fowler's farm location and his neighbors come from records made a decade after he had left North Carolina for Alabama (Columbus County NC Deed Books E, pp. 28–30 [10 May 1828], and H, pp. 214–215 [4 Mar 1829]). These documents show Richard Fowler's land lying next to that of John Fowler, John Wilson, and the Sikes. There are no recorded deeds in Columbus County that show Richard Fowler buying or selling land. He could have rented the land, or his land transactions may have gone unrecorded. The Fowler Bible records Milly Fowler's date of birth as 23 December 1817. Milly died before 1850, and so no census shows her place of birth. The 1880 census listing of her second son, James Andrew Albritton, shows his mother born in North Carolina (1880 Sevier County AL Federal Census, Population Schedule, Clear Creek Township, Household #161, ED 269, p. 18). On the other hand, the 1880, 1900, and 1910 census listings of Milly's eldest son, Enoch Richard Albritton, all show his mother's birthplace as Georgia, the same as his father. There are no other records that show Richard Fowler as a Georgia resident, so presumably Enoch or whoever reported this information confused his mother's place of birth with that of his father (who was indeed born in Georgia). Thus, it appears that Richard and Sarah remained in Columbus County until after Milly's birth in December 1817.
5. The Fowler Bible records the birth of "*Mantha Fowler*" on this date. Later records verify that "*Manthy Fowler*" was actually Samantha Fowler who married Noah Scarborough in 1837 (Wilcox County AL Marriage Book 1826–1840, pp. 302, 352, Noah Scarborough to Samantha Fowler; Wilcox County AL Deed Book E, p. 369, Noah and "*Manthy*" Scarborough sell 80 acres of land near Snow Hill). The 1850–1900 Union Parish LA Federal Census records all give Alabama as Samantha's place of birth. It is clear that the Fowlers came into Alabama via the Federal Road, but we have no indication of where Richard Fowler settled between 1819 and 1821. On 19 October 1821, Richard Fowler "*of Monroe County*" purchased land at the Cahaba, Alabama Land Office (Cahaba, Alabama Cash Entry #470).
6. Fowler's land in Section 20, Township 8 North, Range 5 East lay just about 1.5 miles due west of the Alabama River, which is the border between Clarke and Monroe Counties. Since that transaction gave his residence as Monroe County, he had presumably resided on land there before this purchase (Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #470). Fowler purchased 80.1 acres for \$100.12½.
7. Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #3314.
8. Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entries #3314 and 7571. These records are abstracted above. On 22 July 1828, Martin Batte Lee purchased the W½ of SW¼ of Section 31, Township 13, Range 11 in Dallas County, the property that lay along the western side of Fowler's new farm (Cahaba, Alabama Cash Entry #3600). Since Fowler owned this 80-acre tract in 1833, he must have purchased it from Lee between 1828 and 1832. This conveyance was not recorded in either Dallas or Wilcox Counties.
9. Dallas County AL Deed Book C, pp. 365–366. Fowler paid a total of \$189.44 for the 160 acres he purchased from the government. We do not know what he paid Lee for the remaining 80 acres, but Lee paid the government exactly what Fowler did (\$100.06).
10. Enoch Albritton of Wilcox County, Alabama purchased this 141.8 acres at the Cahaba, Alabama Land Office on 25 May 1831: SW¼ of Section 4, Township 12 North, Range 11 East (Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #7947). Albritton claimed the right of "*Preemption*," meaning that he had settled the vacant land, cleared acreage for agriculture, and established residence on it before the government offered the land for sale to the public. This gave him the right to purchase it before anyone else. Enoch Albritton and his wife, Penelope Frizzle, sold it to William Drake on 2 October 1833 (Wilcox County AL Deed Book C, p. 93). Richard Fowler presumably purchased this property from William Drake sometime between October 1833 and 16 August 1837 (Wilcox County AL Deed Book

E, pp. 151–152). The transaction from Drake to Fowler was not recorded in Wilcox County, so we do not know exactly when it occurred.

11. Wilcox County AL Deed Book E, pp. 151–152 shows that by 16 August 1837, Richard Fowler had purchased two additional tracts of land: SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  and SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 4, Township 12 North, Range 11 East. The SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  was purchased from the government by David Seale on 27 November 1833 (Cahaba Cash Entry #17889), and the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  John W. Campbell on 28 January 1834 (Cahaba Cash Entry #17889). The transactions in which Fowler purchased these tracts were not recorded in Wilcox County, but they must have occurred between 1834 and 1837.
12. Richard Fowler's second farm lay in Sections 16 and 17, Township 12 North Range 11 East, a location just two miles due south of his existing farm near the Wilcox/Dallas county line that adjoined Addison Scarborough's farm. On 24 November 1840, Fowler purchased the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  (except ten acres) of Section 17 (Wilcox County AL Deed Book J, p. 594–595). On 15 May 1843, he purchased the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 17 (Wilcox County AL Deed Book G, p. 525), and on 22 August 1844, Fowler bought the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 16 (Wilcox County AL Deed Book J, pp. 589–590). There is no record of his obtaining the remainder of his second farm, as those transactions were not recorded. Proof that he owned these additional tracts comes from when Richard and Sarah Fowler sold the property on 13 November 1850 (Wilcox County AL Deed Book J, pp. 593–594). The Fowlers' second farm consisted of a total of 147 acres. They also must have purchased the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 16 from Silas W. A. Albritton, who bought it from the local government on 21 December 1844 (Section 16 was exclusively reserved for the use of the local schools, so the government transferred it to Wilcox County, and then the county sold whatever portions remained after schools were established). It remains unclear why Richard and Sarah Fowler purchased this second farm. It could have been an investment, or perhaps the family of one or both of their married daughters operated it (Milly Fowler Albritton or Samantha Fowler Scarborough). It appears that the Fowler's primary residence and farm was the one closer to the county line, as it was the most valuable property based upon the sales prices of their two farms when they sold them both in November 1850.
13. 1830 Dallas County AL Federal Census, p. 76, line 2. 1840 Wilcox County AL Federal Census, p. 326, line 24.
14. Union Parish LA Police Jury Minutes Book 1852–1869, p. 41. This record contains this entry:  
*"Jas. Perdue overseer on the road leading to Van Hooks old Bridge commencing at the Forks of the road below David Ward's and work to the Deluter [sic] and have the following hands subject to him for 1 year...Fowler's 2 Hands..."*

The term "hands" in these early records refers to either a man's teenaged, minor sons or his slaves. Since Fowler's only son married in 1847 and does not appear to have followed him to Union Parish, Louisiana, this reference must be to Fowler's two slaves.

15. Union Parish LA Conveyance Book G, pp. 172–173. Prince's fate after his 1855 purchase by Fowler remains unclear. Of Fowler's known four sons-in-law, only three owned slaves in 1860: George W. Albritton (nine slaves), James R. Albritton (one slave), and Wiley J. Polk (twelve slaves). Prince would have been 50 years of age by 1860, and none of them own a slave near that age. Each of them owned only one adult male slave: James R. Albritton's was aged 37, George W. Albritton's was aged 32, and Polk's was aged 60.
16. Bethlehem Baptist Association Minutes, 1831–1836. 1831–1976 History of Bethsaida Baptist Church comes from a printed church program.
17. Wilcox County AL Deed Book M, p. 512. This record shows Martin B. Lee and James Griffin as deacons of Bethsaida Church, and Addison Scarborough as an ardent supporter of the church. 1838–1847 Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Association Minutes, Samford University Library, Birmingham, Alabama show Scarborough as a member of Bethsaida Church. Union Parish LA Conveyance Record H, pp. 456–457 shows James D. Griffin owning a farm in Union Parish, Louisiana that adjoined Richard Fowlers. James D. Griffin is known to have moved to Louisiana from Snow Hill, and he is believed to be the son of the older James Griffin who was a deacon at Bethsaida.
18. Dallas County AL Deed Book C, pp. 365–366 (17 Jan 1833, Richard and Sarah Fowler to Henry McCoghren; signed by Richard, with Sarah making her mark to the document). Columbus County NC Deed Book F, pp. 36–37 (17 Oct 1835; signed by Richard Fowler). Wilcox County AL Deed Book E, pp. 151–152 (July 26 and Aug 16, 1837; signed twice by Richard Fowler). Wilcox County AL Will Book 1 (1826–1844), p. 316–318 (will of Peter Lee, 24 September 1838; signed by Richard Fowler); Will Book 2, p. 166 (Richard Fowler's guardian's bond, 26 October 1844; signed by Richard Fowler). Wilcox County AL Deed Book J, pp. 588–594 (13 Nov 1850; three transactions all signed by Richard Fowler, with Sarah Fowler making her mark to all three). Union Parish LA Conveyance Book D, pp. 527–529 (17 Oct 1851; signed by Richard Fowler). United States Bounty Land Application of Richard Fowler, United States National Archives (shows Richard Fowler's original signature at age sixty). Fowler's 1838 original signature comes from the original copy of Peter Lee's 1838 will, filmed by the LDS as Wilcox County, Alabama Probate Court, Estate Case Files Loose (image #1898–1900).
19. Union Parish LA Succession Book H-1, pp. 123–125 (25 Mar 1851; Elvira Fowler Polk made her mark to the document appointing her as the "Natural Tutrix" of her minor children). Union Parish LA Conveyance Book U, p.



- 246 (25 Jan 1884; Samantha Fowler Scarborough makes her mark to the document). Union Parish LA Conveyance Book Z, p. 291 (25 Feb 1891; Samantha Fowler Scarborough makes her mark to the document). Union Parish LA Conveyance Book 9, pp. 248–250 (18 July 1901; Samantha Fowler Scarborough makes her mark to the document). Monroe, Louisiana Land Office Homestead Application #92 (26 Nov 1872; Sarah Ann Albritton made her mark to the document). The following census records list the indicated Fowler daughter as a person who cannot read or write: 1850 Clarke County AL Federal Census, Population Schedule, p. 231, Household #385 (Elvira). 1860 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Population Schedule, p. 118, Households #754 (Sarah Ann) and #755 (Samantha). Many upper-middle class white Southern farmers of this era educated their sons but not their daughters. For example, the five sons of James Seale (1769–1860) all received an education, with one (James H. Seale) becoming an attorney and serving as the sheriff of Union Parish, Louisiana and Clerk of Court of Jackson Parish. However, Seale's daughters all remained illiterate throughout their adult lives (Mary Seale Bates, Matilda Seale Parmer Grant, Clarendia Seale Ham, Cynthia Seale Ward, and Elvira Seale Cooper).
20. Texas Confederate Pension Application of J. R. Albritton, Navarro County, Texas, approved 27 Jan 1900. Susan signed an affidavit on 23 August 1899 in which she stated, in reference to her husband, that *"I went to school with him when I was twelve years old..."* and that she has *"...been acquainted ever since we was children in Alabama near Snow Hill, in Wilcox County..."* United States laws reserved Section 16 for the use of local schools. In the latter 1830s, Richard Fowler bought a second farm near the village of Snow Hill, what is currently *"Old Snow Hill,"* with half of this farm in Section 16. From the Federal Tract Book records of Township 12 North, Range 11 East showing Snow Hill and the surrounding region, including Richard Fowler's farms, the local government began selling off Section 16 in 1840 and 1841, indicating that they had by then formed schools and were then disposing of the remaining portions.
  21. *The Georgia Genealogical Magazine*, No. 34, October 1969, p. 2343. Penelope Yelvington and son Moses C. Yelvington of Talbot County Georgia wrote these letters to her son (and Moses' brother) Robert J. Yelvington of Greenwood, Louisiana. *"Daily Chronicle & Sentinel"* (Augusta, GA), August 25 (p. 2, column 4) and November 3 (p. 2, column 3), 1845. *"The Georgia Telegraph"* (Macon, GA), 24 February 1846, p. 2, column 5. The *"Daily Chronicle"* issue of August 25<sup>th</sup>, article titled *"The Cotton Crop—The Farmers,"* discusses the short cotton crop due to *"the plan has suffered most seriously by the unusual drought."* The *"Chronicle"* of November 3<sup>rd</sup>, article titled *"Cotton Crop in East Alabama,"* states: *"The crop in Barbour, Russell, Tallapoosa, Chambers and Randolph [Counties], is assuredly a failure."* The *"Telegraph"* article titled, *"Georgia Arrow Root,"* states: *"Owing to the severe drought of the past summer..."*
  22. Louisiana Confederate Pension Application #8239, Samantha E. Ham (widow of Hillory H. Ham), Union Parish, filed 8 December 1909 and 1 September 1920. Louisiana Confederate Pension Application #13385, Susan Malissa Scarborough (widow of George N. Scarborough), Union Parish, filed November 24, allowed December 11, 1928. Both Samantha Elvyann and Susan Malissa Scarborough are granddaughters of Richard and Sarah Fowler, their being daughters of Samantha Fowler Scarborough. Both stated in their applications that they had resided in the state of Louisiana since the year 1847. Ouachita, Louisiana Land Office Cash Entries #9304 (22 Feb 1848, Noah Scarborough) and #10018 (12 July 1849, George W. Albritton). Ouachita, Louisiana Military Warrant #54487 (25 Sep 1849, Martin B. Lee, assignee). This documentation verifies the 1847 arrival in Union Parish, Louisiana of Samantha Fowler and her family. It appears that Albritton and the Lees came with the Scarborougs, but if not, they followed them the next year.
  23. Louisiana Confederate Pension Application #7156, E. R. Albritton, Union Parish, filed 12 April 1911. Albritton stated that he had lived in Louisiana *"since I was seven years old."* Since he was born in June 1843, this indicates that he did not arrive in Louisiana until 1850. Since we know that Samantha Fowler Scarborough's children went to Louisiana with their parents in 1847, this would suggest that Milly Fowler died in 1846–1847, following the birth of her second son, and the boys remained in Snow Hill with either her parents, Richard and Sarah Fowler, or their paternal grandmother, Penelope Frizzle Albritton, while their father went to Louisiana. George W. Albritton returned to Snow Hill during the winter of 1849–1850, married his first wife's younger sister, Sarah Ann Fowler, on 3 January 1850 in Wilcox County, Alabama, and then took his new wife and two sons to their new home in Union Parish, Louisiana.
  24. 1850 Wilcox County AL State Census, Image #1, p. 1, line #12: R. Fowler; Image #25, p. 1, line #12: Richard Fowler.
  25. Wilcox County AL Deed Book J, pp. 588–594. The Fowlers sold 106.35 acres of their primary farm near the Dallas County line to William M. Purifoy and the remaining 106.35 acres to Francis M. Purifoy. They sold their 147-acre farm near Snow Hill and the Bethsaida Baptist Church to Edmund Hobdy.
  26. Richard and Sarah Fowler sold their farm in three separate transactions dated 13 November 1850. The census enumerator visited their neighbors at Snow Hill on November 15, and he did not include the Fowlers as residents. This suggests that they had already left Snow Hill by the 15<sup>th</sup>.
  27. Wilcox County AL Probate Record Book 7, p. 227. Union Parish LA Succession Book H-1, pp. 123–125. Elvira Fowler Polk's husband, Wiley J. Polk, presented his final account as guardian of Elvira's children by her first

husband to the Wilcox County, Alabama Probate Court on 5 December 1850; this indicates their imminent emigration from Alabama. On 22 March 1851, Elvira petitioned the Union Parish Court, stating that

*She has lately removed from the State of Alabama to your said Parish bringing with her three minor children Sarah A. E., John R., and Roan A. Robinson the...sole surviving issue between Elvira Polk and Amos Robinson late of the State of Alabama and County of Clark dec'd.*

It is not known if Richard and Sarah Fowler came directly to Union Parish, Louisiana immediately after selling their Snow Hill farms, or if they waited and made the journey with Elvira and her family between December 1850 and March 1851.

28. Union Parish LA Conveyance Record D, p. 527. Johnson Malone sold Richard Fowler 237.39 acres of land including the NE¼ and NE¼ of SE¼ of Section 18, the SW¼ of NW¼ of Section 17, Township 21 North, Range 2 East.
29. Monroe, Louisiana Land Office Cash Entries #12217 (22 Nov 1852), #14143 (15 Nov 1854), #17597 (10 Oct 1857), #17743 (3 Dec 1857), #21063 and 21066 (27 Oct 1859), all for Noah Scarborough.
30. United States Bounty Land Application of Richard Fowler, United States National Archives.
31. Union Parish LA Conveyance Record G, pp. 172–173.
32. Monroe, Louisiana Land Office Cash Entry #17744, 3 December 1857, to George W. Albritton.
33. Union Parish LA Conveyance Record H, pp. 456–457. James D. Griffin is believed to be the son of James Griffin, the deacon of Bethsaida Primitive Baptist Church at Snow Hill; see Wilcox County AL Deed Book M, p. 512.
34. Monroe, Louisiana Land Office Cash Entry #19759 to George W. Albritton. This document required Albritton to state the precise description of his existing farm. Albritton listed his existing farm as the property Richard Fowler purchased in 1851. There is no recorded document in Union Parish, Louisiana by which Albritton acquires Richard Fowler's farm. The transaction must not have been recorded.
35. Union Parish LA Federal Census, Mortality Schedule, p. 3/497, line #27.

### **Richard & Sarah Fowler's Children**

1. 1840 Clarke County AL Federal Census, p. 250, line #18: Amos Robinson.
2. Clarke County AL Orphans Court Minutes Book C:
  - p. 203: Thomas Robinson appointed Administrator of the Estate of Amos Robinson deceased, 13 March 1843.
  - p. 209: Court accepts the resignation of Thomas Robinson as administrator of Amos Robinson, deceased and exempts him from further liabilities as administrator. The Court appoints Richard Fowler as administrator in his place, 11 April 1843.
  - p. 210: Court accepts the bond of Richard Fowler as administrator of Amos Robinson deceased with Thomas Robinson and John Spinks as securities, 11 April 1843.
3. Clarke County AL Probate Court Record Book E:
  - p. 289: "Articles Sold as the property of the Estate of Amos Robinson Dec'd April 15<sup>th</sup> 1843."
  - p. 290: Richard Fowler, Administrator, appeared before the Clarke County Probate Court on 8 June 1843 and made affidavit that "the foregoing sale Bill is correct as it stands stated."
4. Wilcox County AL Will Book 2, p. 166; Clarke County AL Probate Court Record Book E, pp. 410–411 (Bond of Richard Fowler as guardian of "minor heirs of Amos Robinson deceased," 26 October 1844; securities: Wm. M. Purifoy, Edmund Hobdy). The bond was transacted in Wilcox County, but it was recorded in both counties.
5. The John Frizzle Albritton Family Bible contains much information on the family of Abel Polk (1 May 1777–17 Sep 1834) and Eunice Parramore (Unicey), including the date of birth for their son:

*Wiley J. Polk the son of Abel Polk and Eunicey his wife was born June 21<sup>st</sup> 1812*

Facsimile copies of the family data recorded in the Family Bible attributed as belonging to John Frizzle Albritton were published in these family histories that focus on the Albritton family:

- McSwain, Eleanor Davis. [\*Some Descendants of Francis Albrighton \(1609–1667\), Mathew Jones of Mulberry Island, Virginia \(1643–1712\), and Ralph Albritton of York County, Virginia \(1656–ca1701\), and Connecting Families\*](#). Macon, GA: Jones and Grissom, 1984.
- Albritton, Bobby G. [\*Albrittons of the Second Millennium\*](#), Revised ed. Alpharetta, GA: Balbritt, 2004.

The Bible was last owned by Mrs. Fran Lomas, but its current whereabouts are unknown. Transcriptions of the John Frizzle Albritton Family Bible are found on these two websites:

[John Frizzle Albritton Family Bible](#)

<http://files.usgwarchives.net/nc/pitt/bibles/albritjabib.txt>

The Bible includes many precise dates of birth and death for Abel Polk and his children, although Eunice's birth date is not given. Family researchers claim she was born on 18 November 1775, but the source of this date is unclear.

6. Wilcox County Loose Original Marriages.
7. Union Parish LA Succession Book H-1, pp. 123–125 (Tutorship of minor children of Elvira Polk, wife of Wiley J. Polk, Sarah A. E., John R. and Roan A. Robinson; filed 22 March 1851).

8. Union Parish LA Conveyance Record F, pp. 177, 179.
9. [Louisiana Confederate Pension Application #7156; LDS Film #4113607, Images #1330-1336](#): Enoch R. Albritton, Union Parish, filed 12 April 1911. In response to the question of how long he had lived in Louisiana, he wrote, "*since I was seven years old.*" His 1843 birth means that he had lived in Louisiana since 1850. Meanwhile, his father was in Union Parish earlier, as we see from these two land transactions:
  - Union Parish LA Conveyance Record Book C, p. 130 (William Parrott to George W. Albritton, undated, but about 1847-1848).
  - Ouachita, LA Land Office Cash Entry #10018, Geo. W. Albritton, 12 July 1849.
 Enoch R. Albritton's aunt, Samantha Fowler Scarborough, also went to Union Parish in 1847, as we see from statements Enoch's first cousins made in their own Confederate pension applications when asked how long they had lived in Union Parish:
  - [Louisiana Confederate Pension Application #8239; LDS Film #4110928, Images #1116-1141](#) (Samantha E. Ham, Union Parish, filed 8 December 1909, 1 September 1920).
  - [Louisiana Confederate Pension Application #13385; LDS Film #4126796, Images #626-632](#) (Susan Malissa Scarborough, Union Parish, filed 26 November 1928).
10. John F. Albritton's tombstone gives his date of death as August 13. However, his death certificate clearly states that his death occurred on August 14, with his burial following on August 15. The death certificate states that his age at death was 64 years, 9 months, and 2 days. Since death certificates were completed immediately after the death and tombstones sometimes took a year or more to erect, it appears that his tombstone was inscribed with the incorrect date of his death.
11. Texas Confederate Pension Application #A5242, J. R. Albritton, Kerens, Navarro County; approved 27 January 1900.
12. 1850 Wilcox County AL Federal Census, p. 393, Dwelling #723, lines:
  - #32: "Allen Albreton" (age: 56; farmer; birthplace: "NC").
  - #33: "Susan Albreton" (age: 49; birthplace: "Ga").
  - #34: "James Albreton" (age: 23; Farmer; birthplace: "Ala").
13. 1850 Lowndes County AL Federal Census, "Lowndes District," p. 129a, Dwelling #392, lines:
  - #10: "Joseph Soles" (age: 45; Planter; birthplace: "N Carolina").
  - #19: "J. R. Albritton" (age: 23; Overseer; birthplace: "Ala").
14. The conveyance by James R. Albritton of the 200 acres to his brother, John T. Albritton, was not recorded in Union Parish.
15. Union Parish LA Conveyance Book P, pp. 306-308. John M. Lee sold the Albritton farm to Thomas A. Dean on 3 February 1875 for \$400.
16. Bazette Cemetery (Bazette, Navarro County TX), double tombstone of "Susan Albritton" (3 Dec 1827-23 Sep 1909) and "J. R. Albritton" (27 Dec 1826-21 Jun 1911).
17. Texas State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death #12719, 1911, "James Roundtree Albritton." Statistics: widowed white male. Occupation: Farmer. Birthplace: Alabama; Date of birth: 22 Dec 1826. Death: 21 June 1911. Time of Death: 10 p.m. Age at death: 84 yrs. 5 mos. 29 ds. Birthplace: Alabama. Father: Richard Albritton [sic]. Mother: "Not known." Informant: "Mrs. R. H. Oliver," Bellevue, Texas. Burial: Bazette, Texas. Cause of Death: "Apoplexy. First stroke on June 1 and a second on June 19<sup>th</sup>, 1911."
18. Roderick's middle name, precise date of death, and location of death come from undocumented family records. His tombstone merely has his year of death as 1917. He apparently has no death certificate.

