

# DOWNLOAD PDF CLARK COUNTY, ARKANSAS, ANNOTATED CENSUS OF 1850

## Chapter 1 : Franklin County, Arkansas Annotated Census

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Percent of Population below Poverty Line One of the original five counties composing Arkansas Territory when the territory was established in , Clark County included all or parts of at least fifteen counties in present-day Arkansas and parts of six counties in what is now Oklahoma. Before Europeans arrived, Native Americans , particularly the Caddo , inhabited the land containing heavy forests, abundant game, rich soil, clear streams, and salt. Archaeological evidence attests to the lengthy presence of the Indians in the area. By the late s, Europeans continued to explore and occupy the area, but Indians had largely vacated the area. In , William Blakely established a blacksmith shop on the west bank of the Ouachita River at a site called Blakelytown later named Arkadelphia. Moses Collins arrived in the county in and built a sawmill and a gristmill on Terre Noir Creek. A brickyard was established the same year. After his death in , Randolph was buried on the grounds of his plantation near Gurdon. The early county seats were in or near the homes of Barkman on the Caddo and Adam Stroud near Hollywood. The county seat was also at Biscoeville. In , the seat of government was established at Greenville , where it remained until , when it moved to Blakelytown. Blakelytown was renamed Arkadelphia, and a courthouse was constructed. The present courthouse was built in Churches and schools were priorities for early settlers. William Frederick Browning settled in northwest Clark County in near the present-day Amity and established a church and school by Oakland Academy opened in as a result of the effort of Michael Bozeman, who settled west of Arkadelphia in and began a large farming operation. By , three churches, the Arkansas Institute for the Blind , and several academies operated in Arkadelphia. Religion played an important role in the lives of early Clark Countians, and they organized churches soon after settling. Mount Bethel Baptist Church, six miles west of Arkadelphia, was founded in and is one of the oldest Baptist churches in west Arkansas. Manchester Methodist Church was organized in the Manchester community in , and the congregation built a church there in African Americans in the eastern part of the county began services at Mount Morriah Baptist Church in Baptists , Methodists , and Presbyterians all established congregations in Arkadelphia before the Civil War. Civil War through the Gilded Age The county had become a thriving community of agriculture, commerce, and education by With the onset of the Civil War, the county provided many volunteers to the Confederate cause. Arkadelphia became a major depot for the Trans-Mississippi Confederate States Army, making vital war materials such as salt, munitions, artillery, clothing, leather goods, and medicines; the town had an ordnance works, the equipment of which was moved to Marshall, Texas, late in the war but which produced light artillery, pistols, rifles, and more. Clark County experienced only a few occasional skirmishes in the war. Clark County suffered from the effects of war as did the rest of Arkansas. Before this, the Ouachita River served as a major transportation outlet, but the river declined in importance after the railroad arrived. Arkadelphia became a principal transportation hub in southwest Arkansas, and the railroad provided the impetus for a new industry revolving around forest products. New mill towns, some short-lived, sprang up along almost every spur. One survivor, Gurdon, became a prosperous railroad and lumber center. By , forest products ranked next to agriculture as a financial resource. For example, the Arkadelphia Milling Company closed in Farming in the s continued to focus on cotton and small truck products, but that focus changed as the result of controls placed on production of certain crops by the National Recovery Act. Also in response to difficult economic times, community leaders initiated their first serious efforts to develop tourism. World War II stimulated the development of small industry in the county. Employment rose, businesses expanded, and overall economic improvement occurred as the result of government wartime spending. From to , the county lost Businesses began or continued operations in a variety of industries following the war. But, as the s ended, the county experienced some

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revitalization as businesses began or reopened their operations. The completion of DeGray Dam and Lake along the Caddo River in the s added tourism and recreation as major components of the economy. Clark County Historical Journal. Clark County Historical Association â€”. Clark County Historical Association, Through the Eyes of Farrar Newberry:

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## Chapter 2 : Clark County, ARGenWeb

*Clark County, AR Census. This Census was transcribed by Cheryl Nilsson nilsson@www.nxgvision.com*

Pre-European Exploration Where Arkadelphia now stands was land which Archaic hunter-gatherers and Woodland and Mississippian cultivators traversed. Locals have long held that Hernando de Soto brought his men along the Ouachita and camped just north of the present town site on the high bluff to which long custom has attached his name; however, scholarly reconstructions of the path of the de Soto expedition counter this claim. There are likely prehistoric Indian sites within a five-mile radius of Arkadelphia, including many mounds from which citizens dug artifacts in the first half of the twentieth century. Louisiana Purchase through Early Statehood On a bluff overlooking the Ouachita River from the west, William Blakeley built a blacksmith shop and home in . A decade later, Blakeleytown was thriving. At the end of the s, the first lots were plotted, and Blakeleytown became Arkadelphia. However, many settlers came from Alabama and perhaps borrowed the name of Arkadelphia from a town north of Birmingham. In , Arkadelphia became the Clark County seat, and a brick courthouse and jail were completed in . Incorporation was initiated in , though it languished for a decade. In , the first official census counted whites and eighty-six slaves. Civil War through the Gilded Age During the Civil War, Arkadelphia supplied at least two companies of troops the militia became Company E, and the newly formed Clark County Volunteers became Company B, First Arkansas Infantry and served as a medicinal and munitions depot, source of salt, and ordnance works. Engagements to its west and south briefly threatened the town when Union general Frederick Steele marched on Camden Ouachita County , and locals sometimes faced off with deserters and draft evaders. On April 1862, the Skirmish at Arkadelphia ended in a Union victory. After the war, the railroad and education changed Arkadelphia. Since the railroad touched the river at Arkadelphia, the town became even more of a transportation nexus and, therefore, a farm market and trading center. Good transportation and education-minded community leadership encouraged another kind of growth in Arkadelphia. Pre-Civil War education was private and limited to white people. After the legislature created the first statewide common school system in , Arkadelphians designed a city-wide segregated system, which became operational in and coexisted with private schools. Mary Connelly , originally from the east coast, moved to Arkadelphia in and began teaching. Within three years she had purchased the Arkadelphia Male and Female Institute and ran it as the Arkadelphia Female Academy until , when it closed. In addition to these, an elementary and secondary school for black students, called the Arkadelphia Presbyterian Academy , was founded in . Armed men overpowered the guards of the Arkadelphia jail and hanged the men from a tree. Beginning with their first game in and continuing into present day, Henderson State University and Ouachita Baptist University have maintained a friendly football rivalry, called the Battle of the Ravine because the two schools are positioned across from one another on either side of U. Between the mids and the early s, Arkadelphia acquired public utilities and facilities. In , a public telephone line system, a standpipe, and water mains were introduced. Wilson soon named Arkadelphia Water and Light Company provided electricity. Baseball games, first played in Arkadelphia in , took place after in a grand, seat ballpark. The Arkadelphia Bottling Company provided portable versions of fountain drinks. The Arkadelphia Confederate Monument was erected in . Highway 67 brought with it service stations and motels including a municipal camping facility for a brief time in the s , and Arkadelphia had a pasture acting as its airport by . The Daily Siftings Herald , a newspaper based in Arkadelphia that continues to serve Clark County and nearby portions of Hot Spring County, began operations in after two newspapers consolidated. In , Reynolds Metals Company opened its Patterson aluminum reduction plant just south of Arkadelphia. In , thanks to the newly formed Arkadelphia Industrial Development Commission, Tectum Corporation sited a composite-board facility on the floodplain south of town. Although government war contracts touched few Arkadelphians directly, available money after the Depression whetted appetites for a lifestyle previously unknown, and experiences in the larger world encouraged locals to forsake

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rural living, enlarging the town at the expense of county farms in the post-war years. Interstate 30, parallel to U. Highway 67, was completed in the late s, dooming the small independent overnight cottages that had thrived along the highway and drawing Arkadelphia westward toward it. Six years of work on DeGray Dam ended in , though its power-generation facility was not dedicated until Ouachita Baptist College became a university in and enjoyed a record enrollment the next year. Modern Era Local economic changes resulted from sharp economic downturns in , , and , as well as the violent and deadly tornado of March 1, Ouachita Marine folded in after being bought out by Grumman, though Alumacraft continued to produce boats. Henderson State College became a university in , though enrollment gains after the mids swelled its residential base little. The formation of the Dawson Educational Cooperative to aid regional public schools strengthened the importance of education as an economic force in the town. The Clark County Industrial Park opened south of town in , but its presence did not forestall the loss of more than 1, jobs between and , when Reynolds, Levi Strauss, and Fafnir Bearing Company closed and unemployment reached almost eleven percent. Slowly, the local economy replaced jobs, in part through the advent of Southern Development Bancorporation. Arkadelphia continues to revitalize after the March 1, , tornado, mainly because of the planning undertaken by the Arkadelphia Commission. A commitment to promoting and maintaining a viable and vibrant downtown led to the formation of Streetscape to spearhead that effort and to a restored and remodeled courthouse and new downtown post office, police station, and town hall. Thompson General Store and House served as both a store and a home into the mid-twentieth century before being renovated for use as a restaurant. The Rosedale Plantation Barn , built around , is the largest known log barn in Clark County and possibly the state. The Nannie Gresham Biscoe House , built in , has interestingly passed through several generations of mothers and daughters, all of whom were educators. Magnolia Manor was constructed outside the city limits but the town grew to encompass it. McDaniel, who oversaw the construction of the home between and , is buried in the historic Rose Hill Cemetery. Peake High School , constructed in , served Arkadelphia as the only public school for African Americans until From that point in time it continued to be of use as an elementary school, a middle school, a Headstart facility, and a storage facility. Young House , constructed in ; and the Arkadelphia Bridge , built in and moved in The Missouri Pacific Depot , built in , continues to function as an active train depot for Amtrak travelers, as well as housing the Clark County Historical Museum. Florence Memorial Field is an airport owned by the city used for both local general aviation and for Henderson State University flight operations. Notable Figures Arkadelphia residents of note include: The First Hundred Years. First Baptist Church, Arkadelphia, Arkansas, â€” First Baptist Church, Henderson State College, the Methodist Years, â€” Henderson State College Alumni Association, Clark County Historical Association, Syler, Allen, et al. Through the Eyes of Farrar Newberry:

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## Chapter 3 : County Resources, Clark County

*Susan Clark) Williams,â,→ Clark County, Arkansas, annotated census of by Bobbie Jones. Some of the following census records have been annotated to include.*

Images reproduced by FamilySearch. In addition, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to the actual images of the Federal Census, copied from the National Archives and Records Administration microfilm, M, rolls. If you do not initially find the name on the page that you are linked to, try a few pages forward or backward, as sometimes different pages had the same page number. For the first time in the history of the United States census, enumerators of the census were instructed to record the names of every person in the household. Added to this, enumerators were presented with printed instructions, which account for the greater degree of accuracy compared with earlier censuses. Enumerators were asked to include the following categories in the census: No relationships were shown between members of a household. The categories allowed Congress to determine persons residing in the United States for collection of taxes and the appropriation of seats in the House of Representatives. Few, if any, records reveal as many details about individuals and families as do the U. The population schedules are successive "snapshots" of Americans that depict where and how they were living at particular periods in the past. Because of this, the census is often the best starting point for genealogical research after home sources have been exhausted. The Census includes the following states and territories: The United States was the first country to call for a regularly held census. The Constitution required that a census of all "Persons The first nine censuses from to were organized under the United States Federal Court system. Each district was assigned a U. Governors were responsible for enumeration in territories. The official enumeration day of the census was 1 June All questions asked were supposed to refer to that date. By , there were a total of thirty-one states in the Union, with Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, and California being the latest editions. There were no substantial state- or district-wide losses. A Guidebook of American Genealogy, ed. William Dollarhide, The Census Book: Learn where your ancestors lived, who lived in the household, ages, places of birth, occupation, and more.

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## Chapter 4 : Pike County AR Census

*Census Online - Clark Co., Arkansas. Links to Online Census Records.*

History[ edit ] Ancient Indigenous peoples occupied areas along the waterways for thousands of years prior to European exploration. Among the various cultures was the Caddoan Mississippian culture , which developed by CE and occupied certain sites in Arkansas at different times. This was the westernmost expression of the Mississippian culture , which developed a vast network and numerous centers of development throughout the Mississippi Valley and its tributaries. The Caddoans constructed substantial earthwork mounds in the areas of Arkansas and Texas; the largest in Arkansas is Battle Mound Site , built from CE in what is present-day Lafayette County. Archeological evidence has established there was unbroken continuity from the Caddoan Mississippian people to the historic Caddo people and related Caddo-language speakers who encountered the first Europeans. Their descendants formed the modern Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. Some were excavated for pottery and other grave goods. The county is named after William Clark , then Governor of the Missouri Territory , which included present-day Arkansas. It was named after US explorer Zebulon Pike. Arkadelphia was designated as the county seat in . It became increasingly important as a hub after railroads were constructed to here that connected with numerous markets. Timber harvesting became important by the end of the century. By , forest products were ranked next to agriculture in economic importance. Three of the six lynchings recorded in Clark County from to [5] took place in a mass event in late January . An African-American man, Ben Daniels, and three of his four sons ranging in age from 22 to 18 were arrested as suspects in an alleged robbery and assault of a white man and held in the county jail. Daniels and two of his sons were forcibly taken out of the jail by a white mob and lynched by hanging from trees in the courthouse square, without trial. One son, believed to be Charles Daniels 22 , survived for trial. He was convicted and served in prison until about or . The cotton culture had been affected by the invasion of the boll weevil , which attacked the plants; and mechanization of agriculture, reducing the need for workers. In this period, many African-American families, who still constituted most of the farm workers, also left Arkansas and other parts of the rural South to escape Jim Crow oppression and seek better employment in Northern and Midwestern cities in the Great Migration. In the latter part of this period, some migrated to the West Coast, where the defense industry developed during and after World War II offered higher paying jobs. At the same time, the lumber industry declined, also causing a loss of jobs. Several companies had operated sawmills and related businesses in Clark County in the early part of the century. The founders of the lumber town Graysonia, Arkansas moved to Springfield, Oregon , renaming their company as Roseboro Lumber. While manufacturing industries had entered the county, several had a downturn in the s. In the s, the DeGray Dam and Lake were completed along the Caddo River, providing new areas in the county for tourism and recreation, which have become major components of the economy. Geography[ edit ] According to the U.

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## Chapter 5 : Clark County, AR Census

*Clark County, Arkansas, Annotated Census of* by *Bobbie Jones McLane* starting at \$ *Clark County, Arkansas, Annotated Census of* has 1 available editions to buy at *Alibris*.

Federal Census - Slave Schedules [database on-line]. United States of America, Bureau of the Census. Seventh Census of the United States, National Archives and Records Administration, In addition, the names of those listed on the slave schedule are linked to the actual images of the Federal Census, copied from the National Archives and Records Administration microfilm, M, rolls. If you do not initially find the name on the page that you are linked to, try a few pages forward or backward, as sometimes different pages had the same page number. Slaves were enumerated separately during the and censuses, though, unfortunately, most schedules do not provide personal names. In most cases, individuals were not named but were simply numbered and can be distinguished only by age, sex, and color; the names of owners are recorded. However, some enumerators listed the given names of slaves, particularly those over one hundred years of age. These names are generally found in the "name of slave owners" column. Other questions asked include whether a fugitive from the state meaning if the slave had fled and not returned ; number manumitted or freed ; and whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic. Sometimes the listings for large slaveholdings appear to take the form of family groupings, but in most cases slaves are listed from eldest to youngest with no apparent effort to portray family structure. In any event, the slave schedules themselves almost never provide conclusive evidence for the presence of a specific slave in the household or plantation of a particular slaveholder. At best, a census slave schedule can provide supporting evidence for a hypothesis derived from other sources. The slave schedule is especially useful for researchers who are seeking information about their slaveholding ancestors. This is because of the specific information it provides about their holdings and other information you can draw from it. For example, the number of slaves enumerated under an owner could help you determine if he had a plantation or not, and if so, what size it was. The slave schedule was used in the following states: The United States was the first country to call for a regularly held census. The Constitution required that a census of all "Persons The first nine censuses from to were organized under the United States Federal Court system. Each district was assigned a U. Governors were responsible for enumeration in territories. The official enumeration day of the census was 1 June All questions asked were supposed to refer to that date. By , there were a total of thirty-one states in the Union, with Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, and California being the latest editions. There were no substantial state- or district-wide losses. A Guidebook of American Genealogy, ed. William Dollarhide, The Census Book: Provided in association with National Archives and Records Administration Browse this collection Browse Individual Records in this Title To browse this image set, select from the options below.

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## Chapter 6 : Census Online - Arkansas - Census Records

*USA (,) > Arkansas (7,) > Arkansas Census Records () > Clark County Census Records () Note: This page primarily lists records kept at the county level. Statewide collections are found on the Arkansas Census Records page.*

It lists the grooms in alpha order with a bride index. Out-of-print for sometime, these wonderful books are available again. Add them to your collection now! Save money and trees by buying the books in. All of what is now Arkansas was once owned by the federal government--it is a public domain land state. People who purchased land from the federal government received documents called land patents. Land was obtained through purchase, military warrants, homesteads, scrip acts and other laws that allowed the land to be transferred out of federal hands. The paperwork generated in those sales can be very helpful to genealogists. Copies of the land patents make interesting additions to published family histories but the land entry case files are most apt to have helpful details about families or clues that help piece together information from other sources. What information is included? Introductory information describes in great detail how to get copies of the patents and land entry case files, how to use other land record sources, how to integrate the information with other sources, what is found in a typical homestead case file, where and when the Arkansas land offices operated, and a selected bibliography. County maps are also included. The time period covered by this information is earliest settlement through 30 June Information from , patent documents is included. These county volumes are based on current-day county boundaries. Also included is a list of pensioners granted awards through legislative acts and a list of residents of the Confederate Home. Pensioners in this book are cross-referenced to the Arkansas Confederate Veteran census. A detailed summary of pension legislation and suggestions for further research are included. Pensions were based on the state of residence at the time of eligibility. Arkansas State Donation and Swamp Lands: Then click your "back" browser button to return to this page. Or buy this book in. The information in these indexes is taken straight from Arkansas Health Department records. Click here to see details about the books. Remember, just like in horseshoes and nuclear war, "close" counts when it comes to spelling.

## Chapter 7 : U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules

*Franklin County, Arkansas Census More Franklin County Genealogy - Click me!. copyright Will Johnson wjhonson@www.nxgvision.com Professional Genealogist. If you have a subscription to www.nxgvision.com you may click here to see the actual images!*

## Chapter 8 : Clark County, Arkansas Facts, Genealogy, Records & Links

*Linkpendium's goal is to index every genealogy, genealogy:) family history, family tree, surname, vital records, biography, or otherwise genealogically-related site on the Internet.*

## Chapter 9 : Clark County, Arkansas " S-K Publications

*U.S. Federal Census Mortality Schedules, Clark County, Arkansas (Source: Explore Ancestry for free) (\$) United States Census (Mortality Schedule), Clark County (Source: FamilySearch).*