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# A Life Defined by Death: Clementine Watson Boles, 1839-1921 Abby Burnett\*

his story begins with an ending – in a cemetery, with a tombstone. It's not a tombstone that commands attention, and the information carved on it is standard: "Born in the State of Virginia, June 18, 1839; Died at the City of Fayetteville, Ark., Oct. 14, 1921." Its epitaph, "A lady of refinement and culture," invites a second look, but does not give much away.

This simple, unembellished stone, found in the Boles family plot in Fayetteville's Evergreen Cemetery, tidily sums up the life of Clementine Watson Boles. A little research reveals that she was a wealthy, well-educated woman who owned large amounts of Fayetteville real estate. She was a joiner of patriotic organizations, and left several legacies to the city that had been her home since well before the Civil War.<sup>1</sup>

Still, nine years after her death, when Edmund Penn Watson died, his obituary mentioned that Clementine had been his sister. She was, the writer recalled, "one of Washington County's best known women, a leader in church and civic work."<sup>2</sup>

All of this might be enough, really. But spend a little time in the Boles plot examining the other stones – and their death dates – and something becomes clear: this woman outlived her large family. No amount of "refinement and culture" – or wealth and privilege – shielded her from the deaths of her husband, children and stepchildren.

This is where Clementine Boles' biography really begins: with her thorough acquaintance with death. Her life spanned the Civil War, the

JENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

<sup>\*</sup>The author was awarded first place in the 2009 W.J. Lemke Prize for this article. Her work most recently appeared in the fall 2008 Flashback for her article "No Pompous Marble to Thy Name We Raise: 'A.H. Morley and Family, Fayetteville Tombstone Carvers," which received first place in the 1st Annual Lemke Prize.



Clementine Watson Boles (Photograph courtesy of Shiloh Museum for Ozark History/ Washington County Historical Society Collection (P-1180))

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great Influenza epidemic and World War I, evidence enough that she witnessed death on a national scale. On a personal level, however, she shared the many, sad duties of women of her day: nursing the sick, sitting with the dying, and burying the dead – in her case, most often those who had died from consumption (now called tuberculosis), a leading cause of death in the 1800s.

A century ago women were also responsible for commemorating the dead. Boles helped found Fayetteville's Confederate Cemetery, she raised money for memorials to the Confederate dead in Arlington National Cemetery, ensured that family graves were marked and, finally, left lasting memorials to her three children, who died very young.

What Clementine Boles did in service to the dead of her family and the state is a sad story. More importantly, it is relevant because this thorough acquaintance with death was universal to women of her day. The epitaph on her tombstone may laud her character, but it does not hint at the events that overshadowed her life.

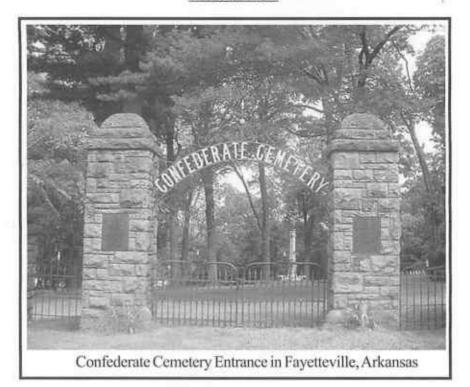
#### **OVERVIEW OF A LIFE**

Given the numerous Watson and Boles family members mentioned here, for purposes of clarity Clementine will be referred to by her first name.

Clementine was eight years old when her parents, William A. and Christiana Long (Crews) Watson, moved from Virginia to Van Buren, (Crawford County) Arkansas, in 1847, where William was a merchant. The Watsons purchased a house from a local doctor for their large family. Listed by birth order, from eldest to youngest, the Watson children were William Albert, Sarah Virginia, John Garth, Francis (Frank) Gardner, Clementine W., Joseph, Charles Robert and Thomas Crews. Edmund Penn was born the year after they arrived in Arkansas.<sup>3</sup>

Two of these children died in 1848: fourteen-year-old John and two-year-old Thomas, and were buried in the family's plot in Van Buren's Fairview Cemetery. In December of 1852 father William, and daughter Sarah (now married and living in St. Louis) died just two weeks apart.

The next year, 1853, Christiana and her children moved to Fayetteville, where brothers William and Frank, aided by Joseph, had a mercantile business – one of five in the city. The 1860 census shows an extended family living under Christiana Watson's roof, including brother William's



wife, Sarah, and their three children. (Brother Charles, somewhat inexplicably, now lived several houses away, boarding with a family that included a doctor and his wife. It's possible that Charles did this to study medicine, an accepted method for becoming a doctor in an era with few medical schools, though there is no evidence that he ever practiced medicine.)

The move to Fayetteville may have been prompted by family deaths, to improve their business opportunities, or to better educate the children. As early as 1848 Fayetteville had been called, "...the foremost town of Arkansas in the cause of education," due to the presence of Sophia Sawyer's Fayetteville Female Seminary, founded in 1839, and Robert Graham's Fayetteville Male Academy, founded in 1850 (later incorporated as Arkansas College). A biographical entry on Clementine, written shortly before her death, stated that she had been educated in the chartered schools of the community, making it likely that she attended first Sawyer's school (though no list of pupils exists for these years) then one founded by Professor Van Horne in 1858. A list of students attending Van Horne's Fayetteville Female Institute, later renamed the Northwest Arkansas Baptist

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Female Institute, includes both Clementine's name and that of her next door neighbor, Rebecca Stirman, who is known to have also attended Sawyer's school. Both schools offered a musical education, something that was surely important to Clementine's mother, a skilled pianist.

When the Civil War started the Watsons took the Confederate side. This is understandable, as they owned a slave, a young man they'd brought with them to Fayetteville from Van Buren.<sup>10</sup>

The 1911 Membership Register of the Mildred Lee Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy<sup>11</sup> lists Clementine's three brothers ("F., J., C. Watson") as having served in the 34th Arkansas Infantry (Brooks Regiment) in the Civil War. While Charles' service record cannot be verified, Frank and Joseph did serve in this regiment.

"It must have been with a feeling of trepidation that the widow Christiana Watson saw her 25-year-old son Frank go as Third Sergeant and 18-year-old son Joseph enlist as private," according to an account of Fayetteville during the Civil War.<sup>12</sup>

Frank Watson entered as a sergeant, but he exited with the rank of private, having deserted following the battle of Prairie Grove, Dec. 9, 1862. He wasn't alone in this – of the 152 men in his company who enlisted in Fayetteville on June 16th, 36 men deserted during or following this battle, if they weren't wounded, killed, AWOL or on sick leave before that.

"Many of these soldiers have the word 'deserted' after their names," cautions the creator of a web page that lists these Confederate military records. "These soldiers may have been separated from their units in the heat of battle, joined up with other units and continued to fight this war. They may have had families back home who were starving and no one to plant their crops or gardens. They may have gone home to visit awhile with loved ones and then return[ed], only to find that there were so many miles between them and their original unit that rejoining them was an impossibility..."

The family of Thomas D. Boles – Clementine's future husband – lived in Missouri until the Civil War ended. In 1866 Thomas, wife Amanda and their four children moved from Missouri to Fayetteville, where Boles started both grocery and dry goods businesses. According to the 1870 census, the Watson and Boles families lived near one another. Thomas and Amanda now had five children and two servants under their roof, and Amanda had



Clementine Boles' Tombstone in Evergreen Cemetery (Photograph courtesy of the author)

a millinery shop upstairs above her husband's grocery. <sup>14</sup> Clementine was living with her mother and brother Joseph, a store clerk; brother William and family had relocated to Cane Hill, <sup>15</sup> while Frank worked first as a steamboat clerk, then for the Iron Mountain Railroad. <sup>16</sup>

The two families were united in business from an early date, as first the Dunn credit ratings books, and later Bradstreet's listings, mention Boles and Watson as co-owners of a grocery business from 1871 to at least 1875. At the same time, brother William Watson was listed as having a general store in Boonsboro, or Cane Hill.

The early 1870s brought bigger changes to both families: Amanda Boles gave birth to the couple's sixth child, Benjamin, in 1871; Christiana Watson died in 1872, at age 62. In the summer of 1873 Amanda Boles died. Four years later – and one day after Clementine's 38th birthday – she and Thomas Boles married, theirs the first wedding performed in the present St. Paul's Episcopal church. 17 Clementine became stepmother to Thomas' six children: Clifford, Carrie, Minnie, Edmund, Mary and Ben. A year and a half later, in 1878, stepson Edmund died. His was the first of a

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long succession of family deaths known to have been caused by consumption.

Only two of the six stepchildren, Clifford D. and Mary V. Boles, did not succumb to the disease. Clifford went on to inherit one of his father's two businesses, he married and had children, but little is known about Mary. In 1909, when making her will, Clementine did not mention Mary, but her obituary, published in the *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, stated that she was survived by a stepdaughter, a Mrs. W.M. Weaver, of California.<sup>18</sup>

By the end of her life Clementine Boles was "a major financier" of Fayetteville real estate, <sup>19</sup> and had been plaintiff in a lawsuit that was heard by the state's Supreme Court, involving repayment of a loan. <sup>20</sup> (This case was somewhat complicated by the fact that Clementine's business manager had committed suicide after collecting, and keeping, money owed to her by a borrower.)

Clementine died at age 82, on October 14, 1921, from what her obituary termed a stroke of apoplexy. As per her request in her will, she was buried at the head of her children's graves in Evergreen Cemetery. Very likely her brother, Edmund Penn Watson, chose the epitaph for her tombstone ("A lady of refinement and culture"), as five years later when his wife, Grace, died her stone in Bentonville's city cemetery would contain a similar sentiment: "A lady of high Christian ideals."<sup>21</sup>

#### **NURSING DUTIES**

The rights of women, what are they?

The right to labor, love and pray...
The right to smooth the brow of care,
To whisper comfort to despair...

The right to watch the parting breath, To soothe and watch the bed of death; The right, when earthly hopes all fail, To point to that within the veil...

These excerpted, unsigned, verses, published in the *Van Buren Argus* in 1866, reminded women of their duty to nurse the sick and dying. Clementine, who had been her mother's companion for many years, nursed

the sixty-two-year-old Christiana with great devotion throughout her long final illness and eventual death.

"Here we would pay a deserved tribute to her daughter, Miss Clem Watson," wrote her mother's obituary writer ("L") in 1872, when Clementine was 32. "A finer sense of filial duty, a more earnest display of self-denying devotion was never seen that for a year has been exhibited by this young lady. An angel of mercy, she hovered around her loved mother's sick bed, excluding herself utterly from the society which she is herself so well fitted to adorn."

Christiana Watson's obituary mentioned that she had been "reared in the lap of wealth and luxury and enjoyed all the advantages of education and refined society." This education included music, as biographical information later noted that she had been "the most famous pianist in Virginia" at one time.<sup>22</sup> Perhaps these musical abilities influenced her dying moments, because her obituary noted that, "Her last words to her weeping daughter were: 'Be right quiet. Who is singing?"<sup>23</sup>

Within a few years Clementine would begin nursing a long list of family members through their declines, and deaths. Though this may have been expected of her, it is worth noting that when her brother, Frank G. Watson, was dying from tuberculosis he came to his sister's house to be cared for.

"As disease overtook him he went to the home of his sister and there, surrounded by loved ones and nursed with their tender care, he quietly passed away," according to his obituary. 24 Clementine would later record that her brother "gave his life in the cause of the Confederacy" so possibly he became infected with tuberculosis while in the military, the only one of her siblings known to have died from this disease. 25

# LOVING THEM TOO MUCH

The subject of nursing leads, inevitably, to that of dying. Frank Watson's death at his sister's house in March of 1885 was just one of many from the same cause.

Clementine and Thomas Boles had been married a year and a half, and Clementine was pregnant with the couple's first child, when stepson Edmund Thomas died in November of 1878, at age 14. No obituary has been found for him, but it is likely that he died of consumption, given the number of deaths in this household that would later be attributed to this disease. The following February Clementine and Thomas' first son, Watson,

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Thomas Boles' Tombstone in Evergreen Cemetery (Photograph courtesy of the author)

was born and, almost exactly one year later, died from malaria.<sup>26</sup> At that time Clementine was pregnant with her second child, Turner Davis ("Teddie").

Teddie, born in 1880, lived just eight months, dying in February of 1881. In November of 1881 stepdaughter Minnie T., age 19, died of consumption, which by now was surely affecting other family members, as well.

"You do not know what a world of trouble I have had to endure since I last wrote you," Clementine wrote to her Aunt Sallie (last name unknown), on January 1, 1882. She told her aunt that both of her children were dead, as well as stepdaughter Minnie. "She and her sister Carrie spent the

summers up on the lakes thinking it would benefit her. They came home the first of Oct. She lived just one month after they came home. It was a very sad death indeed to us all. Thus you see we have buried four children in three years."<sup>27</sup> There was more to come.

In May of 1882 Thomas made his will, leaving his mercantile business, and its contents, to Clementine and his four surviving children by his first marriage: Clifford, Carrie, Mary and Ben. (Clementine would become pregnant for the third time shortly after he wrote this will.) Thomas left two stores, one run in partnership with C.C. Conner, the other run by son Clifford, whom he appointed as his executor.

In January of 1883 Thomas Boles died of consumption, a disease he had suffered from for a number of years, according to his obituary. Given that he was a long-time member of the Masons' Washington Lodge Number 1, and that this lodge, with the Independent Order of Oddfellows' Lodge Number 15 had organized Evergreen Cemetery in 1870, it is very likely that Boles had helped found the cemetery where he and his family were laid to rest. <sup>29</sup>

His lodge brothers oversaw his burial with full Masonic honors. One week later they published a tribute of respect in his honor, something commonly done for members. In it they offered condolences to Boles' family, praised his virtues and – in the fanciful language of the day – described his last days as, "combating a lingering disease that wasted his stalwart form, until at last the Pale Messenger touched him with his wand, and he sank to eternal sleep...." As was customary, Lodge members vowed to wear "the usual badge of mourning" (probably black armbands) for 30 days. 30

Carrie Boles was appointed Mary's and Ben's legal guardian following their father's death, perhaps in order to probate his will. However, only four months later she, too, made a will and a week after that, on July 31, 1883, at age 24, she died. Her infant stepbrother, Charles William, had been born in March and the first bequest in her will was to leave one dollar to Charles. She divided the rest of her personal property between her sister Mary and brothers Clifford and Ben or their survivors and she, too, appointed Clifford as her executor. (Clifford then became guardian to Mary and Ben.) Carrie's funeral was preached by Rev. J.J. Vaulx, the Episcopal rector who had married her father and Clementine, and whose church she attended.<sup>31</sup>

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Marker for three sons of Thomas and Clementine Boles in Fayetteville's Evergreen Cemetery

(Photograph courtesy of the author)

Frank Watson, dying in March of 1885, was next in the sequence. By this time Clementine's son Charles William was nearly three years old, and she must have thought that surely this child would survive. However, on January 20, 1886 he, too, died from what was very likely consumption. The next year Ben J. Boles, age 17, died.

Ben's brief obituary, which gives his cause of death as consumption, contains an intriguing bit of information: "This makes eight deaths that have occurred in that family within the past five years and they have all died with the same disease." (Unless Watson's malarial death was also attributed to consumption, it is unclear whose was the eighth death from this cause.)

On September 19, 1889, Clementine wrote Sarah, another of her aunts (last name unknown). "I am all alone in the world now my precious Charlie Will was the last tie that bound me to earth. You never saw any one so lonely and desolate in all your life as I feel myself to be. I cannot tell why I am so severely dealt with by the Good Father. Perhaps I loved my husband and children too much was why they were all taken from me."33

# Watson Family

Though collected long after Boles' time, two students taking Mary Celestia Parler's folklore class at the University of Arkansas, in 1950 and 1962, were told by older Arkansas residents, "If you think too much of a child it will die." (One of these informants was born in 1902.)<sup>34</sup> Additionally, this idea is expressed in an epitaph occasionally used on children's tombstones. The following excerpt (one of two examples found in Van Buren's Fairview Cemetery) comes from the stone of Willie Butler, (July 30, 1897 – July 7, 1907):

We had a little treasure once, He was our joy and pride. We loved him, ah! perhaps too well For soon he slept and died.

### "CURES" FOR CONSUMPTION

Tuberculosis – or consumption, scrofula, white plague or long sickness as it was variously called on the mortality schedules – was not curable well into the 1900s. Some sufferers did get better, though, and there were remedies and treatments believed to be effective; at the very least they gave patients hope.

The most popular remedy was a change of climate, and Arkansas obituaries of the day give evidence of this practice, as sufferers sought warmer, colder or drier air to ease their affected lungs. This notion was popularized by German doctor Hermann Brehmer, who founded a TB sanatorium in the Silesian mountains 1859, based on theories by an English doctor who had noticed a greater incidence of TB in cities, rather than rural environments.

The first American sanatorium was founded by Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau, in the Adirondacks, in 1884, following his own cure from TB near Saranac Lake in 1873. Soon more sanatoriums were built across the country,<sup>35</sup> but the Arkansas State Tuberculosis Sanatorium was not established until 1909<sup>36</sup>—too late to help Clementine's family.

Clementine's 1882 letter to her Aunt Sallie, telling how Minnie and Carrie were sent "up to the lakes" (possibly Missouri) for Minnie's health, is evidence that the Boles family was putting its faith in the fresh air cure. Obituaries published in Washington County well into the 1900s mention other such relocations: Colorado to Ft. Smith to Springdale, Texas and

PRANGE QUINTY CALIFORNIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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pg. 718 Concord Twp.

REV. J.P. WATSON, Pastor of the First Christian Church, Troy. Mr. Watson is descended from Welsh and English ancestry on the paternal, and from English stock on the maternal, side; his father, Elijah Watson, was the son of Rev. Elijah Watson, of East Andover, N.H., a Baptist minister, whose father, Nathan, the third of his name, was born in Wales in 1729; he emigrated to New Hampshire in 1759, where, in 1819, aged 90 years, he died; Mr. Watson's paternal great grandfather, Josiah Sawyer, came from England to New Hampshire early in the eighteenth century, and died, aged 90 years. in 1819; his mother was Eliza Palmer. whose grandparents emigrated from England early in the eighteenth century, but of whom he has little knowledge; his ancestry served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. Josiah P. Watson, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lempster, N.H., June 29, 1838, and is, therefore, 42 years of age; he is the fifth of eight children; when a babe of 3 months, his parents removed to Nashua, N.H., in the schools of which city he received his education; at 15 years of age, his parents removed to a farm near East Andover, N.H.; at 16, he was converted, was baptized in Highland Lake, and entered the Christian Church of the village; he at once felt seriously impressed that his life-work was to be that of the ministry; before him, his grandfather and four uncles had been honored ministers; he was very active in general church-work during the winter, both in his home church and in the schoolhouses around: his strong natural sympathies led him much, also, to the Township Infirmary,

where he conducted worship; in the spring of 1855, he held meetings in the adjoining town of Wilmot, visiting from house to house and witnessing a limited work of grace; singularly, the first person baptized by him was a convert of this meeting; July 1, the same year, and two days following his 17th birthday, he preached two sermons (his first) in the adjoining township of Hill; he now gave himself wholly to the ministry, and soon had much work on his hands; a revival began in Hill, which extended to another part of the township, the adjoining townships of Danbury and Wilmot, and continued through the fall and winter; June 13, 1856, in Wilmot, he was ordained to the ministry, Revs. P.M. Hershey, W. H. Nason and John Burden officiating -- the latter preaching the sermon; the Sabbath following, two weeks to a day before he was 18 years old, he organized a church in Wilmot and baptized seven adult persons; the following winter he taught, and, in the spring, attended one session of the Andover Institute, meanwhile preaching to three churches; in the spring of 1857, he settled with the Christian Church of Bradford, Vt., but, health failing, he resigned at the end of three months and went to Illinois, where, in Ogle Co., he taught the following winter and spring, having, meantime, no regular charge, yet preaching irregularly, and seeing the most of his adult scholars converted; he resumed ministerial work in the same county, in April, 1858, and in May, 1859, became Pastor of the Christian Church of Belvidere, the county seat of Boone Co., Ill.; with this church he remained nearly two years, and here, Oct. 13, 1859, he married Miss L.E. Witwer, the daughter of John Witwer, Esq., of Rockford, Ill.; Jan. 1, 1861, Mr. Watson became the Pastor of the Christian Church of Marion, Grant Co., Ind., and in October following, with leave of absence from his church, he accepted the chaplaincy of the 12th Ind. V.I., holding the position until they were mustered out in May, 1862, being, in their first enlistment, one-year men; re-organizing, Mr. Watson was re-appointed chaplain, but, the regiment being immediately captured in the battle of Richmond, Ky., he resigned, and returned to his church in Marion, where he remained one year. Until 1871, he preached in Iowa and Illinois, nearly five years of the time with the Christian Church at Blackberry Station, in Kane Co.; Jan. 1, 1871, he entered upon his duties as Pastor of the Troy Christian Church, which office he still holds; during this pastorate, he has witnessed eighteen distinct revivals in his church in town and in shooolhouses about, and has received into fellowship more than 450 members--the present membership of his church; in addition to his pastoral work, he has done much general work; for two years he was Secretary of the Miami Co., Sunday School Union; for ten years he has been Secretary of the Denominational Assurance Association, and for eight years Secretary of the General Mission Work of his denomination; meantime, in addition to numerous addresses on anniversary occasions. Odd Fellowship, Temperance, etc., he has published "A Manual for the Christian Pulpit," and edited the biography of Rev. XXXXX A.J. Smith, a Baptist minister of this county; this last work has had an extensive sale, and is well received; Mr. Watson, for nearly twenty years, has been a constant writer for the press, contributing to various papers and magazines East and West; for the last twenty months, has averaged one column and a half of matter for his weekly paper in Dayton, without a single omission; he enjoys and gratefully appreciates the general favor of the public, and has been honored with ten annual and unanimous settlements with his church, between whom and himself there ever has been a most harmonious feeling. His family consists of three sons--George Milton, Frank Elijah, Charles Evans--and one daughte -Jennie Palmer Watson. Though he has seen more than a quarter of a century in pulpit service, yet Mr. Watson is comparatively young, more vigorous than ever, easily preaches three times on the Sabbath, and does more general work than ever before; withal, he does not esteem his labor hard; would not willingly lessen it; prefers rather that, in the right direction, it should continue of expand on his Do not know if these people mean anything to you of not, I know you would send the information on,



Do not know I would send the information on,





Maria Dolores Dominguer de Watson and James Alexander Watson. (Illustration by Paul Hanson)

# CALIFORNIA LEGACY

The James Alexander Watson-María Dolores Domínguez de Watson Family

1820-1980



by

Judson A. Grenier

with Robert C. Gillingham

WATSON LAND COMPANY



deemed important enough to merit its own postage stamp/card issued by the United States Postal Service.

Perhaps some of the spectators in the stands of that event were stirred by memories or tales of their ancestors, James Alexander and Dolores Watson. Colonel Jack had come to California from Texas during the Gold Rush to seek his fortune, to, as a fellow pioneer in Shasta City put it in 1851, "make the future mine." That is what he and his descendants had done. Watson himselfattorney, gunfighter, customs collector, assemblyman, viticulturistleft his mark upon California politics, agriculture and society. His family, rebounding from the shock of his early death, over a 100year period transformed their inherited land from a slough-pocked, willow-covered lowland to dairy farms and bean fields, and then industrial parks and modern communities. For the family to preserve and retain a large portion of the Rancho San Pedro granted by the Spanish military governor to Juan José Domínguez was a rare and historic accomplishment. Manuel Domínguez had advised his children, "Hold on to the land." In part his call was heeded. In part his descendants had determined what use would be made of the remainder. Owners of the first ranch in California holding a patent signed by the President of the United States, they accomplished what none of their neighbors were able to achieve in the face of more than a century of change and challenge. That was their major legacy.

# APPENDIX A

# Genealogy

# The Family of Manuel Dominguez

LUIS GONZAGA POLICARPO MANUEL ANTONIO Y

FERNANDO DOMINGUEZ

MARIA ENGRACIA COTA

Jan. 26, 1803-Oct. 11, 1882

Feb. 10, 1807-Mar. 16, 1883

Married Dec. 7, 1827

#### ANA JOSEFA JULIANA **BOMINGUEZ**

Feb. 1, 1828-Nov. 13, 1907 Married William G. Dryden Sept. 30, 1868 Married Charles E. Guver April 30, 1884 -

#### **GUADALUPE MARCELINA** DOMINGUEZ

Dec. 12, 1830-Jan. 2, 1913 Unmarried

# MARIA LEONOR DOMINGUEZ

Oct. 31, 1832-1833 Unmarried

# 4. MARIA ADELAIDA DOMINGUEZ

Mar. 26, 1835-Jan. 20, 1836 Unmarried

#### 5. **MANUEL ANTONIO** DOMINGUEZ

Aug. 3, 1837-Apr. 9, 1858 Unmarried

# 6. DOLORES SIMONA DOMINGUEZ

Sept. 25, 1838-Sept. 17, 1924 Married James A. Watson Oct. 13, 1855

# 7. JOSE ANTONIO DOMINGUEZ

June 18, 1840-Feb. 27, 1863 Unmarried

# 8. MARIA VICTORIA DOMINGUEZ

April 27, 1842-Dec. 18, 1916 Married George Henry Carson July 30, 1857

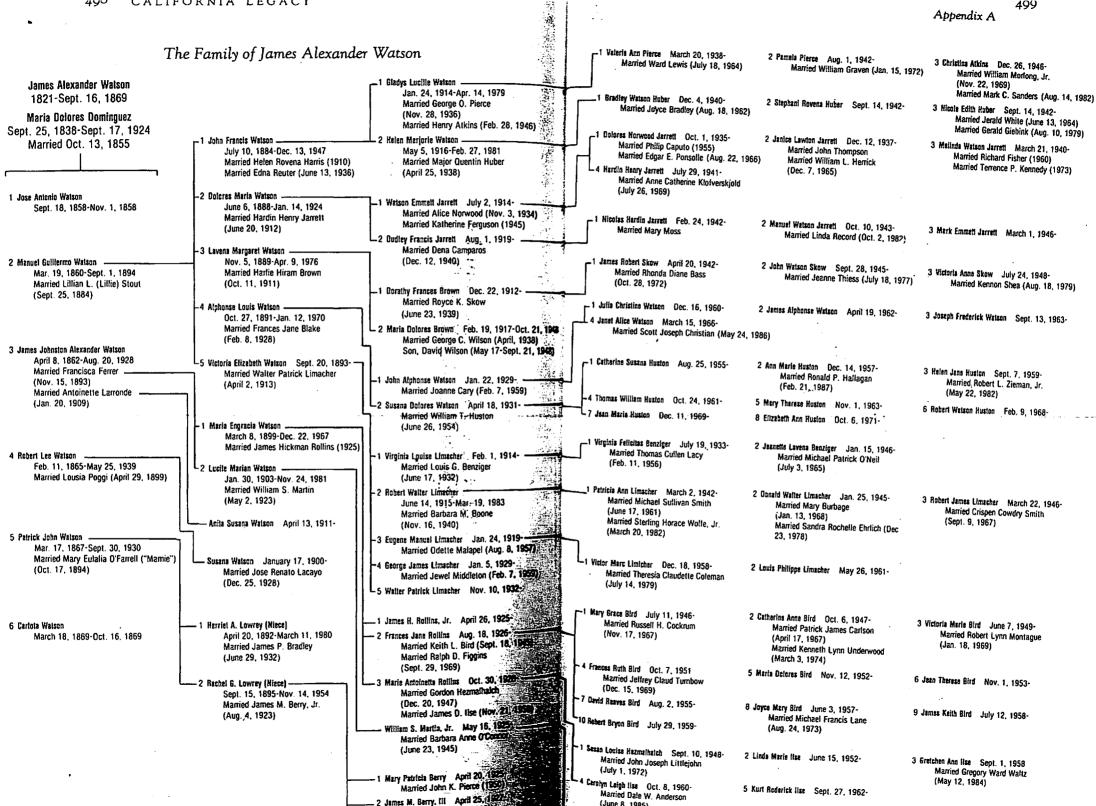
#### 9. SUSANA DELFINA DOMINGUEZ

June 5, 1844-Jan. 18, 1931 Married Gregorio del Amo y Gonzalez Feb. 15, 1890

#### 10. MARIA JESUS DE LOS REYES DOMINGUEZ

Jan. 6, 1847-June 4, 1933 Married John Fillmore Francis Jan. 2, 1892

499



(June 8, 1985)

KNOW all men by these presents, That we James watson Walter walson are held and firmly bound unto Tohne Page Lig. Covernor of Virginia, in the just and full fum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to which payment well and truly to be made, to the faid Governor or his fuecesfors, we bind ourfelves, our and each of our heirs, executors and administration jointly and feverally, firmly by thefe prefents. Sealed with our feals, and dated this 3. day of December 1803

THE Condition of the above Obligation is fuch, that whereas there is a Marriage shortly intended to be solemnized between the above leound James Watson and Elizabeth Bougher o lawful age and of Frederick Count now if there be no lawful cause to object the faid Marriage, then the above Obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed sealed and delivered) in the presence of

Tas Mr. Roberdean

com a Bushied lay for

KNOW all men by these presents that we thehiting Was hing ton

are held and firmly bound unto Lohn Jage E ginia, in the just and full sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to which payment well and truly to be made, to the faid Governor or his fuccessors, we bind ourselves, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators,

Ann Watson

1788-1808

# OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY

James Alexander Watson	ounty, South Carolina
married Ann	
James Alexander Watson died	and Administration Bond was made by Ann
	s Craig, Jesse Hovis, and George Lott. This
	tober 1797. Ann Watson and William Lewis
그래요 그 아이들이 보다 그는 이 회에 있는 사람이 되는 사람이 되었다.	
granted Letters of Administ	ration. On 31st Oct. 1797 appraisers listed
the goods and chattels as 4	58-14-10 1/10. Another document dated 4
September 1797 says Ann Wat	son and Jonathan Belton were granted Letters

On the 1810 Fairfield County census page 197 a James Lewis is listed with 1 male under 5 (Charles Alexander) , 1 male 26-45 (himself- age29) and 1 female 16-25 (Sarah age 17) and 3 slaves. Next house is Ann Watson, herself and another female over 45, 1 male age 10-16 and 2 males 16-26, and 23 slaves.

After James Alexander Watson died Ann Watson married William Robertson of Fairfield County. She was his 3rd wife. Deed Book U-12 has their marriage agreement dated 18 December 1810. They were not married yet, but were married soon after. Basically his property at marriage to his heirs and hers to her heirs. Witnessed by John Pickett James Lewis and James McCrory Recorded April 11 1811 pages 12,13 of Record Book 1811-1812

In Ann \_\_\_\_ Watson Robertson's will dated 17 September 1813 and proved 9 November 1813, In will Book #6 page 196 Apt. #29 File # 445, Her son John watson was Executor. Heirs mentioned, all sons: Ephriam Watson, William Alexander Watson, John Watson, James Watson, Richardson Walker Watson, Hardy Davis Watson. She only names 8 slaves in her will.

There is a John and William Watson on the 1800 census.

In a paper from family researcher the following information is presented. May 1774 Alex Watson age 35 from Strathspey bound for New York on George of Port Greenock.

William Alexander Watson married Elizabeth born about 1778-80 died 19 June 1857 Lowndes County Ms. buried Bevill Hill Cemetery. Will date for Wm. Alex. 26 September 1823 Book 11 page 125, children: Nancy, Jane, Ruthy, Charlotte, Elizabeth, Walker. These were later in Winston and Lowndes Co. Ms. and Greene, Sumpter and Tuscaloosa County Alabama. William was probably born about 1782. He died in Fairfield County, S.C. and his wife Elizabeth went to Al. and Ms. with her children. The 1820 census of S.C. shows these 5 daughters and 1 son.

William and John were the oldest (probably John) and both were listed on the 1800 census. Ephriam was next and was listed on 1810, but not on the 1820 S.C. census. He has died, is missed or moved out of state. CALIFORNIA
20 ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
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# OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY

Ann Watson (continued)

One John Watson died in Fairfield Co. and his will is recorded in Volume 1 (1787-1819) section 6 page 52, but this is probably the brother of James Alexander, not his son.

One source says Harley and one Hardy (Davis) for another son, a Hardway is listed on Fairfield Co. census in 1820 showing 2 sons and 2 daughters.

Richard Walker Watson was born about 1793 and died 1 September 1860 at his home in Fairfield County, South Carolina at age 67, he married Harriett Spann and they have several daughters and 1 son. A Richard is listed in 1820 census of Abbeville Co. but shows 2 sons and 2 daughters.

There is another son James, which is the youngest, I assume, about which nothing is known at present.

Am now checking James Alexander Watson 1790 census and Ann Watson 1800 to see if she did not have daughters. (March 1, 1994)
Received 17 March, 1994, 1800 Fairfield co. SC census of Ann Watson 3 males under 10, 3 males 16-26, one female 10-16 and 2 females 26-45 Ann was born 10 February, 1788, this would make her 12 at time of this census.

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