

## **Descendants of Elizabeth Pierce Generation No. 1**

**1. Elizabeth<sup>2</sup> Pierce (Reuben<sup>1</sup>) was born 1793 in Edgefield Dist., SC, and died April 1855 in Savannah Plantation, Dawson, GA. She married James R. Russell December 1818 in Edgefield Dist., SC, son of Richard Russell and Margaret Black.**

**Notes for Elizabeth Pierce: Elizabeth Pierce married James Russell in Edgefield District, South Carolina. The ceremony was performed by Justice of the Peace Barrett Freeman. Witnesses were her sister Nancy and brother Reuben. Elizabeth lived with her eldest son, Green, on the 500-acre Savannah Plantation, which he purchased from Silas Palmour in 1852 with gold extracted from fields of California. Upon her death in April, 1855, she was buried in a little hillside cemetery on the plantation, almost within sight of the house.<2>**

**Elizabeth also had brothers named John, a farmer who had a farm near Gainesville, Hall County and Levi, who was a millright who lived in Cass County, near Cartersville. She also had a cousin named Rube Conner. She was thought by her descendants to have been descended from Virginia and North Carolina families.<37> Her brother, Reuben, in the 1880 Pope County, AR census, gave the birthplace of his parents as NH and NC. Her brother, Levi, in the 1880 Bartow County, GA Census, gave the birthplace of both his parents as**

NC.

The 1820 South Carolina Census of Edgefield District enumerated James R. Russel(p.117), with 2 males under 10; 1 male 26 to 45; 1 female under 10; and 1 female 16 to 26.<20> If Elizabeth and James married Dec. 1818, it hardly seems possible that they would have had three children by the time the 1820 census was taken. Moreover, the Elizabeth Russell who attended school in the 575th military district 1828 and 1829 is never discussed as a member of the Elizabeth and James Russell family unit. It is believed that William Green Russell was born in 1819 and Martha Anne Russell was born in 1820. Who the other male under under the age of ten was is unknown.

The Russell children attended school in Capt. Dorsey's 575th Militia District. Elizabeth (who can't be confirmed as a daughter of Elizabeth and James) was listed in 1828,1829 (twice, once at 14), 1830 (14), and 1831. Green was listed in 1825, 1828, 1829 (twice-age 12), 1830 (13), 1831 (13), 1832, and 1833 (15). Martha Ann was listed in 1829 (twice-age 10), 1830 (10), 1831 (11), 1832, and 1833 (13). Mary Ann (Polly)was listed in 1829 (once-age 8), 1830 (8), 1831 (9), 1832, and 1833 (11).<35> Although some discrepancies exist, this confirms the relative ages of the older children.

The 1830 Georgia Census of Hall County enumerated James Russel (p.99), with 1 male under 5; 2 males 5-10; 1 male 10-15; 1 male 40-50; 2 females under 5; 1 female 5-10; 2 females 10-15; and 1 female 30-40. Also enumerated were James Russel (p.103), with 2 males under 5; 1 male 10-15; 1 male 30-40; 2 females 5-10; and 1 female 30-40.<27> The latter is presumed to be the Elizabeth and James Russell family.

#### Notes for James R. Russell:

James's father, Anthony, came to America from England during the American Revolution. Anthony is said to have been a surgeon in the British Navy who was sympathetic with the American cause. He met and married Margaret Black in Charleston, SC, and settled in Pennsylvania. They had a son, James, and two daughters who lived in North Carolina. One of the daughters, whose name was Eubanks, was said to have moved to Mississippi. Anthony and Margaret were said to have lived and died in Virginia.<37>

About the time James was old enough to make his own way, gold was discovered in Cabarrus County, North Carolina and minted at the Philadelphia Mint. James followed the rumors of discovery while gaining experience in prospecting and mining in proven fields. Gold in traceable amounts led him into what was to

become Pickens County, South Carolina, created in 1825 out of Pendleton District, discontinued in 1826. In 1813 after war broke out with the British, he enlisted in the South Carolina Militia at Abbeville. Five years later, in 1818, he married Elizabeth Pierce in Edgefield District, SC. In 1819 and 1820 the first two children, William Greeneberry and Martha Anne were born. According to the 1820 Census, the James R. Russell family was still living in Edgefield District, SC.

In July, 1817, the Cherokees were pushed west of the Chatahooche River and its tributary the Chestatee, and Hall County, GA. was formed. In 1822, James moved his young family to the hills northwest of Gainesville, the county seat, on the Chestatee River, which formed the boundary with the Cherokee. There the remainder of his children were born. In 1828, gold was discovered on Cherokee lands. Disregarding the rights of ownership of the Cherokee, miners began arriving and the town of Auraria was founded. Later the town of Dahlonega was established about five miles away, which became the site of a mint.

On 3 Dec., 1832, Lumpkin County was formed out of Hall, Habersham and Cherokee Counties. Dahlonega became the County Seat. James taught his children to read and write and to "do sums." Perhaps more importantly, he taught his oldest son, Green, the rudiments of surveying, prospecting and mining and, from the

age of about 12, Green accompanied him on his mining trips. James died in 1835, leaving Green, at the age of 15, the principal wage-earner of the household. <2>

FOOTNOTE:37\*From typewritten notes found in a Russell Family History folder filed in the Genealogy room of the Chestatee Regional Library, Gainesville, Hall County, GA, author unknown.

Children of Elizabeth Pierce and James Russell are:

- + 2      i. William Greeneberry (Green)<sup>3</sup> Russell, born 1819 in Edgefield Co., SC; died August 24, 1877 in Briartown, Haskell Co., OK.
- + 3      ii. Martha Anne Russell, born 1820 in Edgefield Co., SC.
- 4      iii. Mary Ann (Polly) Russell, born 1823 in Gainesville, Hall Co., GA. She married Joe Rouse.

Notes for Mary Ann (Polly) Russell:

Polly Ann was in School in the 575th Militia Sistrict, Hall Co., GA in 1829, 1833.<14>

- + 5    iv. John Riley Russell, born 1826 in Hall Co., GA.
- + 6    v. Joseph Oliver Russell, born 1828 in Gainesville, Hall Co., GA; died 1906 in TX.
- + 7    vi. Levi Jasper Russell, born 1831 in Gainesville, Hall Co., GA; died 1908.

## Generation No. 2

2. William Greeneberry (Green)<sup>3</sup> Russell (Elizabeth<sup>2</sup> Pierce, Reuben<sup>1</sup>) was born 1819 in Edgefield Co., SC, and died August 24, 1877 in Briartown, Haskell Co., OK. He married Susan Willis 1845.

Notes for William Greeneberry (Green) Russell:

Green was in school in the 575th District, Hall County, GA in 1825 and 1829-1834.<35>

Green had many friends among the Cherokee. In 1838 when they were dispossessed and sent on the "trail of tears" to Indian Territory, now State of Oklahoma, he was among the young men serving in the Georgia state militia sent along to guard them. He was listed as a private in Capt. Dorsey's Company among troops from Hall and Forsyth counties in the Cherokee Removal of 1838.<39>

He was described as tall and well built, whose blond hair and blue-eyed good looks were enhanced by high coloring, and set off by a certain fastidiousness in dress and manner. By the time he was thirty, he had matured and grown a reddish gold beard parted in the middle, usually plaited and tucked into his shirt front.

Late in 1848, when the Georgia miners learned that gold was discovered in California, Green led a group including his brother, John, some of his wife Susan's family and a number of neighbors through the Cherokee Nation lands, up the Rocky Mountain front to Laramie and on the California trail. Green and John returned home in 1850 by way of San Francisco, the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans. He again left for California the summer of that year with his two younger brothers, Oliver and Levi, and several of their neighbors over the same route.

After two successful years, the brothers returned through the Isthmus to Key West, Florida then overland to Georgia. Each had amassed a sizeable fortune. Green purchased the 500-acre Savannah Plantation near Hightower for ten thousand dollars. Green moved onto the plantation his wife and family; his mother, Elizabeth; brothers Oliver and Levi; and sister, Mary.

Due to the shaky financial situation resulting from the Money Panic of 1857, Green, Oliver, Levi and two cousins, R J and James H. Pierce, and Green's friend Sam Bates, decided to try farming. They found suitable land in Pottawatomie County, Kansas Territory, staked out claims, put in crops and left the Pierce cousins in charge for the winter while the others returned to Georgia. Meanwhile, Green learned of the discovery of small amounts of gold by Cherokee friends seven years before just as Green had done, and he and John Beck, a half-breed Baptist preacher living in The Nation, agreed to form a party to explore the Rockies.

In the spring of 1858, the three brothers and six other Georgia miners met the Pierce cousins at Green's farm on Rock Creek, then proceeded with others who joined the party to rendezvous with the Cherokee. The two parties met on June 2 and arrived at Ralston Creek at the eastern front of the Rockies about the sixteenth. The combined party numbered 104, including thirty Cherokee. Pickings initially were meager and by July 3, most were discouraged, afraid of hostile indians and left. Thirteen stayed, including the Russell brothers and their Pierce cousins.

Gold in sufficient quantity was found to justify continued prospecting and news



of their find was spread across the country, setting off the "Pike's Peak Gold Rush." Green and Oliver returned to Georgia in October with about five hundred dollars worth of gold dust to organize new forces and to purchase supplies. The gold, minted at Dahlonega, was believed to have been the first minted from Colorado. Levi was left to organize the establishment of winter camp at the mouth of Cherry Creek at its confluence with the South Platte River. This first settlement was named, "Auroria," after the Georgia mining town from whence they came. Soon after, a rival town was established across Cherry Creek which was named, "Denver," after the territorial governor. Later, in 1860, the two towns were combined under the name, Denver.

Green and Oliver started out from Atlanta on March 20, 1859, with a sizeable party, that when they left Kansas City, numbered 170. In May, before the arrival of Green and Oliver at Auroria, a rich outcropping of gold-bearing quartz was uncovered by John H. Gregory on Clear Creek. Another discovery was made by George A. Jackson in January, but not made public until late April.

Green established prospecting operations about three miles south of the Gregory claim, which became known as Russell Gulch. Green also organized the Fall River Company to supply water to the mines. He discovered that another group called the Rocky Mountain Company had the same idea and claimed water rights.

The two merged into the Consolidated Ditch Company, with Green named as president.

Levi and Sam Bates returned to Georgia by the newly established stage coach on September 27, with Green and R J Pierce following October 6 by boating down the Platte River. Oliver was left to see after their holdings over the winter months.

In the spring of 1860, Green, accompanied by Levi and other miners, was commissioned by the City of Leavenworth, KS to explore and survey a shorter, more direct route from Leavenworth to Denver by way of Smoky Hill, previously considered the least popular route because of a shortage of grass and water.

Mining activities through the summer were clouded by an uneasy political climate, and Oliver was chosen to return to Georgia in October so that one of them would be at home when the presidential campaign was over. He was not surprised when South Carolina, on December 20, 1860, passed an ordinance of secession and other states, including Georgia, was soon to follow. Oliver hastened his return to Denver in the spring of 1861, and by the time he reached Denver, Fort Sumter had fallen and war was declared.

Colorado Territory was created by Congress on February 28, 1861, with the first legislature meeting at Denver on September 9, 1861. Major William Gilpin was appointed Governor. He was not sympathetic to the Confederate cause.

The miners from Georgia were surrounded by Unionists and were persecuted and taunted throughout the summer of 1861 until it became difficult to remain in the country. The Russell party disposed of their claims as best they could without arousing suspicion and eighteen, including five of the original Georgia miners: the three Russells, Sam Bates and James H. Pierce, left in the fall of 1862 under the pretense of going on another prospecting tour. They went by way of the mountains, through the San Luis Valley, Fort Garland, Taos and Moro to Las Vegas, thence on the Fort Smith-to-Santa Fe road, and down the Canadian River about 200-300 miles, where on November 4, mistaken for Texas Rangers, they were captured by Comanche Indians in behalf of the Second Colorado Cavalry, led by Lt. Shoup.

About four days out of Taos, a man who joined the party there came down with smallpox and within a few days three more were stricken. In a few days, six of the eighteen were afflicted. Only five of the group suffered little from it. The others had a hard time and three men and a little girl died from it.

The party was taken as political prisoners to Fort Union. Over \$20,000 in gold dust, horses and wagons were taken, but all were returned upon their release on February 14, 1863 after pledging not to take up arms against the Union. All returned to Denver.

Green and Oliver Russell returned to Georgia. James Pierce and Levi Russell went on to Montana where gold was discovered in 1862. Sam Bates and Martha's husband, William Odom, went into the mountains and stayed until the fall when they too went to Montana.

Upon returning to Georgia, Green and Oliver formed a volunteer company equipped and financed by Green, with Green as Captain and Oliver as Lieutenant, and "joined for duty and enrolled" in the Georgia Calvary August 11, 1863. The work of the company was largely that of conscription officers, catching deserters and taking care of enlistments, thereby not breaking their pledge not to take up arms against the Union.

The war ended officially with the surrender of General Lee on April 9, 1865. In Georgia, Governor Brown ordered the surrender of troops and military stores on May 3. With cessation of hostilities, the brothers returned to their families at the plantation. Georgia and the rest of the south was so

impoverished that the restoration of order and prosperity would be long in Coming.

Green decided to permanently move to the Rocky Mountains and the Russell families went their separate ways. He, his family and a small party left for Colorado May 2, 1870. On October 20, 1870, shortly after their arrival, Green took up land and settled where Apache Creek emptied into Huerfano River. He worked at Ranching and mining, but returns were not too good and he sold the ranch in 1875. He then settled some ten miles east of Fort Garland, west of La Veta Pass at a place that became known as Russell.

Green was unsuccessful in collecting money owed him from the Consolidated Ditch interest and other investments and experienced a total financial loss. He sold whatever claims he could or disposed of his property in trades and left with his family for Georgia in October, 1876.

He arrived at his brother John's place in Indian Territory in mid-December. During their visit, Green decided to give up his plan to return to Georgia and remain in the Cherokee Nation permanently. He located a place near Briartown on the Canadian River and settled there in March, 1877. Green and John's wives, Susan and Frances, were first cousins and as part Cherokee were entitled to

take up or buy lands. Things went as planned and it appeared that Green would find peace and prosper. It was not to be, however. Malarial fever struck the entire family in June and he became disheartened and wanted to return to Georgia. Green died on August 24, 1877.<2>

FOOTNOTE:39\*Robert S. Davis, Jr., "The Families of Hall County," 1817-1849, pp.266,268, Magnolia Press, Gainesville, GA, 1991.

#### Notes for Susan Willis:

After the death of Green, Susan returned to the Russell farm in Dawson County, GA, but chose to live in a larger house down the road than the one in which she previously lived. Susan and her daughters loved to dance. The living room was once a dance hall where square dances were held, and they would have frequent parties there. She died there in 1893 and was buried in the family cemetery behind Green's house near Green's mother, Elizabeth and Green and Susan's children, Thomas (1856-1859) and Benjamin H. (1858-1859); Levi's son, Charlie (1858-1858); and John's daughter, Francis (1855-1859). The farm had returned to the hands of the Palmour family and was inherited by a step-son of Silas Palmour named Robert McClure. The cemetery became known as the McClure Cemetery.<40>

**FOOTNOTE:40\*Olin Jackson, "The Russell Brothers from Leathers Ford," The North Georgia Journal of History, June, 1987.**

**Children of William Russell and Susan Willis are:**

- 8 i. Rolley<sup>4</sup> Russell.**
- 9 ii. Robert Russell.**
- 10 iii. Frances Russell. She married Higgins.**
- 11 iv. John Randolph Russell, born 1847 in Lumpkin Co., GA; died 1874.**
- 12 v. William Henry Russell, born 1848 in Lumpkin Co., GA.**
- 13 vi. Mary E Russell, born 1853 in Lumpkin Co., GA. She married Howard.**
- 14 vii. Thomas Russell, born 1856; died 1859.**
- 15 viii. Benjamin Russell, born October 1858 in Lumpkin Co., GA; died 1859.**
- 16 ix. Mattie Russell, born 1865. She married Marshall.**

**3. Martha Anne<sup>3</sup> Russell (Elizabeth<sup>2</sup> Pierce, Reuben<sup>1</sup>) was born 1820 in Edgefield Co., SC. She married William Odom.**

**Notes for Martha Anne Russell:**

**Martha Anne was in school in the 575th Militia District, Hall Co., GA in 1829, 1833.<35>**

**Children of Martha Russell and William Odom are:**

- + 17 i. William Greeneberry<sup>4</sup> Odom.**
- 18 ii. James H. Odom, born 1845.**
- 19 iii. John Russell Odom, born 1847.**
- 20 iv. Julia A. Odom, born 1850. She married Ben Palmer.**
- 21 v. Mary Odom, born 1852.**
- 22 vi. Martha Odom, born 1855.**
- 23 vii. Frances Odom, born 1856. She married Lawless.**

**5. John Riley<sup>3</sup> Russell (Elizabeth<sup>2</sup> Pierce, Reuben<sup>1</sup>) was born 1826 in Hall Co., GA. He married Frances E McClure.**

**Notes for John Riley Russell:**

**John was nine years old, six years younger than Green, when his father died. Despite his tender age, he worked in the mines, adding the sixteen cents a day he earned to help support his family. In late 1848, he accompanied Green to the gold fields of California, returning in 1850 with a sizeable amount of gold. He acquired a farm and mercantile business near Leather's Ford, about three miles southeast of Auraria on the Chestatee River in Lumpkin County. He**



represented his county in the Georgia Legislature several terms.

John formed an infantry company in Dawson County, GA which was organized in Atlanta on March 4, 1862 and became Company I, 52d Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry, Army of Tennessee, CSA. His uncle, Reuben Harrison Pierce was his First Sergeant. Also serving in the company was Reuben's sons, Levi R. and Roberson J. Pierce.<41>

After the end of the war, John was the first of the brothers to leave Georgia. Frances's part-Cherokee heritage entitled her to take up land in the Indian Territory. They moved first to Bentonville, Arkansas, then on to the eastern part of the Cherokee Nation, near the town of Cincinnatti, Arkansas, where they put in claims for Indian lands.<2>

FOOTNOTE:41 \*Roster of Confederate Soldiers of Georgia, 1861-1863, Vol. 5.

Children of John Russell and Frances McClure are:

- 24 i. Mary<sup>4</sup> Russell, died in OK. She married Bob.
- 25 ii. Francis Green Russell, born 1855; died 1859.
- + 26 iii. Alice Russell, born 1859.

- 27 iv. Paul Russell, born 1861.
- 28 v. James Russell, born 1863.
- 29 vi. Kate Russell, born 1866. She married Simpson.
- 30 vii. Joseph Levi Russell, born 1872.

Notes for Joseph Levi Russell:

Joe lived at Ballard, OK, five miles from Fayetteville, AR.

6. Joseph Oliver<sup>3</sup> Russell (Elizabeth<sup>2</sup> Pierce, Reuben<sup>1</sup>) was born 1828 in Gainesville, Hall Co., GA, and died 1906 in TX. He married Sarah Jane Lynch Robertson September 23, 1838 in Lumpkin Co., GA.

Notes for Joseph Oliver Russell:

Oliver and Levi accompanied their older brother, Green on his second trip to the gold fields of California in the summer of 1850, returning to Georgia after two successful years. Oliver was more reserved than his brothers and listened with interest while others talked, and was well liked. He was a good fiddler and dancer. While mining in Colorado, he took his turn entertaining his fellow miners during the cold winter evenings. He was one of the fugitives afflicted

with smallpox when captured by Comanches in Texas and taken by the Union Army to Fort Union, New Mexico.

In 1869, when his brother Green decided to return to Colorado to recover his losses, Oliver at first expected to go with him but in the end, his wife Jane persuaded him to follow her family to Texas, where ranching and farming was a growing industry. They went by train from Chatanooga to Memphis, crossed the Mississippi River by boat, then by wagon through Little Rock, Greenville, Texas, and Dallas and reached his brother Levi's home in Heidenheimer, Bell County.

After the first of the year 1870, Oliver and his family resumed their journey to Menard County, where they settled and began raising cattle. The ranch was subject to marauding Comanche Indians and the family had to be ever alert. Criminals, robbers and desperadoes of all sorts ranged the country as well. Stage coach holdups were frequent until in 1874 when the Texas Legislature funded six companies to patrol remote areas, including the Menardville area.

In 1880, Oliver moved his family to a new ranch on Bear Creek near Junction in Kimble County. He prospered there for a while, accumulating about 300 head of stock cattle. He talked of moving to New Mexico, where he considered the

country was better for stock. Drought conditions and low markets, however, forced him to dispose of the cattle and go out of business.

At Jane's insistence, Oliver bought a two-story hotel building with large grounds in Menardsville at a fairly low price. Called the Australian Hotel, it became a landmark in the County seat. Jane and the girls ran the Hotel, while Oliver tended to his garden and orchard.<2>

Children of Joseph Russell and Sarah Robertson are:

- 31 i. Harriet<sup>4</sup> Russell, born 1856; died 1930. She married James Colson.
- + 32 ii. Richard Robertson Russell, born 1858; died 1922.
- 33 iii. James Russell, born 1861; died 1862.
- 34 iv. Florence Russell, born 1864; died 1938. She married Perry McConnell.
- 35 v. Levi Lynch Russell, born 1866; died 1939. He married Mary Callan.
- 36 vi. William Walter Russell, born 1868; died 1941.
- 37 vii. Emma Russell, born 1871; died 1878.
- 38 viii. Edward Russell, born 1872; died 1883.
- 39 ix. Maxwell D. Russell, born 1874; died 1957. He married Alice Wilkinson.
- 40 x. Jennie (Jane) Russell, born 1878. She married Edward Hamilton McTaggart.

41 xi. Thomas Peter Russell, born 1880; died 1963. He married Loutie Kirkpatrick.

42 xii. Robert Longmire Russell, born 1882.

7. Levi Jasper<sup>3</sup> Russell (Elizabeth<sup>2</sup> Pierce, Reuben<sup>1</sup>) was born 1831 in Gainesville, Hall Co., GA, and died 1908. He married Mary (Polly) Roe.

Notes for Levi Jasper Russell:

Levi and Oliver accompanied their older brother, Green on his second trip to the gold fields of California in the summer of 1850, returning to Georgia after two successful years. Only nineteen when they left, Levi had more curiosity, was more talkative and outgoing in his approach to people, but was less eager to work than his brothers. He made friends with everyone he met, especially medical men. He discussed with them advances being made in scientific studies and the new treatments found for tropical diseases. He had already determined to enter medical school, providing he got enough gold to pay for his education.

On the return trip out of Havana, Cuba to Georgia, their ship was scourged with cholera. Several people died and were buried at sea. Levi took an active part in caring for the sick. In 1852, Levi enrolled for three years in the Philadelphia College of Medicine and Surgery. In 1856, he set up his medical

practice across the road from his home on the Plantation. He became a member of the Masonic chapter, Blue Mountain Lodge, located in Dahlonega.

On his twenty-sixth birthday, February 17, 1858, he left with his brothers and six others for their first expedition to the Rockies. In the fall, when Green and Oliver returned to Georgia, Levi was left in charge of setting up winter camp for the remaining prospectors. He and his cousin, R J Pierce, and three others went to Fort Garland in New Mexico, the nearest government post, for supplies. Lacking enough cash for the purpose, he sold his gold watch to an officer in order to raise the necessary funds. James Pierce and the other members of the party were left to build a cabin for the start of winter quarters at a site chosen by Levi at the mouth of Cherry Creek on the South Platte River.

A town company was organized at the site soon after, with Levi elected to serve as secretary. The name, Auraria, was suggested by him and accepted. Levi wrote the Constitution and by-laws. In 1860, Auraria and the competing town of Denver laid out across the creek were combined into the City of Denver. He has been considered by historians as being, more than any other man, the founder of Denver. He was also the first medical doctor in mountains.

Levi returned to Georgia for the winter of 1859-60 with his brother Green, R J

Pierce and Sam Bates, returning to Denver in the spring.

In the fall of 1862 when the Georgia miners attempted to return to Georgia by way of Fort Garland and Texas, Levi diagnosed an outbreak of smallpox. Without vaccines, he could not prevent the disease, but separated the infected from the uninfected and treated the disease as best he could after it broke out. Several contracted the disease and four died from it in spite of his efforts. Whether any of the Indians or the army unit were infected is not known.

In the fall of 1863 Levi, James Pierce and R. B. Fields went from Denver to Montana where gold had been discovered in 1862. Levi returned to Georgia from Montana in 1865, the last year of the Civil War. In 1869 he decided to move to Texas, where land was cheap and suitable for farming, and he could set up a medical practice. He bought a farm near Heidenheimer, Bell County, Texas.<2>

Levi became a medical botanist much interested in the flora and fauna of Texas. On November 15, 1875, the Masons and the Knights of Pythias expelled him "for heresy" after he had been elected president of "The Association of Free Thinkers of Bell County." On the night of October 6, 1877, he was called out after midnight to attend a woman in distress. He was instead flogged with one hundred lashes laid on his bare body. Later, a writer noted that two Bell

County men were whipped because of their religion; one was whipped because he had too much; and Dr Russell, "an infedel," was whipped because he didn't have any.<42> He was finally forced by failing health to relocate to Arizona.<43>

FOOTNOTE:42\*A. C. Green, "Texas Sketches," The Dallas Morning News, August 28, 1994.

FOOTNOTE:43\*Joseph Emerson Smith, The Clear Creek Mining Journal, Idaho Springs, CO., July 10 & 17, 1953.

Children of Levi Russell and Mary Roe are:

- 43 i. Skylark<sup>4</sup> Russell.
- 44 ii. Gail Russell.
- 45 iii. Echo Russell.
- 46 iv. Bob Russell.
- 47 v. Dick Russell.
- 48 vi. Charlie Russell, born 1858; died 1858.
- 49 vii. Thomas Russell, born 1859; died 1868.
- 50 viii. Maud Russell, born 1863; died 1958. She married James Bean.
- 51 ix. Linnet Russell, born 1876; died 1956. She married William Brown.



### Generation No. 3

17. William Greeneberry<sup>4</sup> Odom (Martha Anne<sup>3</sup> Russell, Elizabeth<sup>2</sup> Pierce, Reuben<sup>1</sup>). He married Unknown.

Children of William Odom and Unknown are:

52 i. Minnie<sup>5</sup> Odom. She married Carney.

53 ii. Jennie Odom. She married Shelton.

26. Alice<sup>4</sup> Russell (John Riley<sup>3</sup>, Elizabeth<sup>2</sup> Pierce, Reuben<sup>1</sup>) was born 1859. She married Davis.

More About Alice Russell:

Fact 1: Fayetteville, Washington Co., AR

Notes for Davis:

He was a professor in Oklahoma, later in business in Fayetteville.

**Children of Alice Russell and Davis are:**

**54 i. Leta<sup>5</sup> Davis.**

**Notes for Leta Davis:**

**Lived at Clark, MO.**

**55 ii. John Davis.**

**Notes for John Davis:**

**Lived at Locust Grove, OK; Graduated from the University of Arkansas.**

**56 iii. Frank Davis.**

**57 iv. Arthur Davis.**

**58 v. Mabel Davis.**

**32. Richard Robertson<sup>4</sup> Russell (Joseph Oliver<sup>3</sup>, Elizabeth<sup>2</sup> Pierce, Reuben<sup>1</sup>) was born 1858, and died 1922. He married Martha Elizabeth Strickland.**

**Children of Richard Russell and Martha Strickland are:**

- 59 i. Corinne<sup>5</sup> Russell, born 1893. She married O. H. Judkins.
- 60 ii. Elma Dill Russell, born 1895. She married Richard French Spencer.