

Martin G. Alford

Apr 4 1922 - Feb 23 2004

AAFA #0147

MARTIN G. ALFORD

AAFA #0147

1922-2004

SALINA JOURNAL

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Thursday, 26 February 2004

ABILENE—Martin G. Alford, 81, Abilene, died Monday, Feb. 23, 2004.

Mr. Alford was born April 4, 1922, at Casper, Wyo. He was self-employed, owning a new- and used-car dealership, an H&R Block franchise, and Alford's Traylor Court.

He was preceded in death by his wife, Delores, in 2003; a son, Gary Lee, in 1992; and a grandson.

Survivors include two daughters, Judith R. Life of Rogers, Ark., and Barbara Ann Rairden of Abilene; a brother, Leroy of Independence, Mo.; three sisters, Lucille Hohler and Wanda Gumfory, both of Wichita, and Dorothy Easley of New Boston, Texas; eight grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren.

The funeral will be at 10 a.m. Saturday at First

Christian Church, Abilene. Burial with military graveside honors will be in Abilene Cemetery.

In lieu of flowers, memorials may be made to the VFW Post, American Legion Post, both of Abilene, or a charity of the donor's choice, all in care of Martin-Becker-Carlson Funeral Home, 414 N.W. Third, Abilene 67410....

*AAFA NOTES: [See the obituary of his brother Leroy in MO obits.]
[published in OLNL 1/05 with no AAFA membership notation]*

Martin G. Alford

ABILENE - Alford, Martin G., 81, died Feb. 23, 2004. Service 10 a.m. Saturday, First Christian Church. Survivors: daughters, Judith Life, Barbara Rairden; brother, Leroy; sisters, Lucille Hohler, Wanda Gumfory, Dorothy Easley; 8 Grandchildren; 5 great-grandchildren. Martin-Becker-Carlson Funeral Home.

*Published in the
Wichita Eagle on
2/26/2004.*

My Alford Kinfolks

This is a history of the Alford family of South Alabama and the Florida Panhandle, descendents of Job Alford of Wake County, North Carolina; one which I have worked on for the last thirty years. It is a living document and is far from complete. Whereas there may be some mistakes, for the most part, it is an accurate reflection of the family. Also included are cousins descended from Job Alford who stayed in Georgia or migrated elsewhere, to include Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, and Clay and Tallapoosa Counties in East Central Alabama. I continue to get feedback and information from Alford descendents on a weekly basis. As I help others with this collection, they help me make it more accurate and thorough. I am very appreciative of all the assistance I have received. Most of my information came from various members of the Alford family themselves, through personal interviews, telephone conversations, and written communications. My personal interviews began in the Gaskin/Darlington area of Walton County, Florida in 1970 with the oldest Alford still alive. These included Jeremiah William Alford (and his son, William Alexander Alford), Richard and Iris Alford, Peggy Frinz Alford, Ella Mitchem, Clayton Alford, Burler Alford Mitchem, Etta Alford Nobles, Milbra and Emma Alford Beck, Purlis Alford, Lowery Lovell Alford, Arnie Pryor, Dwar Alford, Bundin Dempsey Alford (my grandfather), Arthur Lee Alford, A.Z. Alford, Doris Ritnour Alford, and Bessie Mae Alford. It would be impossible to list everyone that I exchanged letters and phone conversations with, but there were many that sent letters, church documents, bible records, and other sources of information. I have visited cemeteries all over the Florida panhandle and South Alabama, including Limestone, Magnolia, Oak Grove, Gaskin Baptist, Sandy Creek, Ponce de Leon, Pleasant Grove, Piney Grove, Traveler's Rest, Darlington Methodist, New Home, Cluster Springs, Holt, Eden Baptist Church, Wewahitchka, Apalachicola, Almarante, Crestview, Early, Holley, Hickory Hammack, and many others. I have traveled to North and South Carolina, as well as Harris, Troup and Bartow Counties in Georgia. Another major source of information has been census records, marriage records, death records, birth records, land deeds, and draft registries. I also researched online with the LDS records, however, be wary of some of these. I found many obvious inaccuracies, including information on my own grandfather. The Alford Family Association also was of great help with their online forum, newsletters, and letters. They are a must for any Alford researcher. Don't leave home without them.

I would like to discuss briefly one area of some uncertainty. I have listed a Henry Miles Alford as a brother of John Turner Alford. I do this for many reasons, the most convincing is the fact that the "old Alfords" told me that John Turner came to this area with a brother named "Miles". The proximity of the two men and their descendents, as well as each family referring to the other as "cousins", also leads to the conclusion that they were brothers.

On the Georgia front, Laura Alford White of Bartow County, Ga. is researching the descendents of William Henry Alford (b. 1811), brother of John Turner Alford and son of Job Alford. She is also running into a lot of confusion over the many William Alfords, including one that died in 1834 that we have no record of.

(1) **James Alford**, probable son of John Alford, Sr., was born in 1687 in New Kent County, Virginia (St. Peter's Parish). In about 1707 he married an unknown spouse in New Kent County. On September 6, 1710 he was awarded 420 pounds by St. Peter's Parish for keeping a foster child. On September 29, 1718, James was listed in the parish register as a highway surveyor. He died about 1730 in New Kent County. James had the following children:

(2) Goodrich	(1708-11/1753)	b. New Kent County, Va.	M. Sarah ?
(3) Lodwick	(1710-1789)	b. New Kent County, Va.	M. Susannah Cade
(3a) James, Jr.	(2/7/1713-5/26/1782)	b. New Kent County, Va.	M. Lucy Bailey
(4) Warren	(8/28/1715-aft 1786)	b. New Kent County, Va.	M. unknown
(5) Julius	(9/1717-1771)	b. New Kent County, Va.	M. Lucy ?

(5) **Julius Alford**, son of James Alford, Sr., was born in September 1717 in New Kent County, Virginia. He grew up there, but as a young adult moved to Bertie County, North Carolina around 1739, with his brothers, Goodrich, Lodwick, and Warren. In 1741 Julius Alford, a North Carolina militiaman in 1754, was cut into newly formed Edgecomb County, then in 1746 cut into Granville County, then in 1764 cut into Bute County, and finally into newly formed Franklin County in 1779. In 1745 Julius married Lucy (maiden name unknown) in then Edgecomb County, North Carolina. On March 1, 1753 Julius served as a witness to the purchase of land near Bear Swamp by his brother, Lodwick. On June 1, 1754, Lodwick sold 200 acres of land to Julius on the Tar River. On May 26, 1764, Julius made three separate purchases totaling 460 acres on the southside of Crooked Creek from Zachariah, Samuel, and Jephtha Wright. Julius and his brothers had moved to two areas in what was then Bertie County in northern North Carolina: Julius in the Crooked Creek-Tar River area of current Franklin County, near the town of Bunn, and in the case of Lodwick and Warren, in the junction area of the Tar River and Cypress Creek. Lodwick and Julius's lands were very close to each other, if not adjacent. Some of the children of the two latter brothers went west to settle in the Little Creek area just across the county line in nearby Wake County. Both of these areas were homes to substantial Alford settlements between 1740 and 1820. In July of 1768 Julius filed his will in St. John's Parrish of then Bute County (now Franklin). His brother, Lodowick, and nephew, James, were listed as executors. He died in November of 1771 at the age of 54. Lucy, his wife, died between 1790 and 1800. Julius and Lucy Alford had the following children:

(6) John	(1747-1832)	b. Granville Co., NC	m. Chloe Pope
(7) Isaac	(1748-1843)	b. Granville Co., NC	m. Mary Alford
(8) Goodrich	(1750- abt 1833)	b. Granville Co., NC	m. unknown
(9) Mary (Polly)	(1753-?)	b. Granville Co., NC	m. unknown
(10) Sarah	(1756-?)	B. Granville Co., NC	m. unknown
(11) Jacob	(8/15/1761-7/18/1824)	b. Granville Co., NC	m. Frances Seaborn
(12) Job	(1763-1851)	b. Granville Co., NC	m. Sarah Turner

(8) Goodrich Alford, son of Julius Alford, was born about 1750 in Granville County, NC (current Franklin). His spouse is unknown. He may have preceded his younger brother, Job, to Jones County, Georgia, as he was granted land there in 1811, and was on the tax list for that year. Not a whole lot is known about Goodrich. He shows on the Jones County, Georgia census in 1820. At that time all of his children were grown and none were living with him and his wife. He may have returned to Franklin County, North Carolina to live out his last years, as there is a very old Goodrich in the 1830 Franklin County census. There were no other known Goodrich Alford's of that age frame. There is no documented list of his children, however, I will list one probable son:

12a) Jephtha (1797-10/1869) b. Franklin Co., NC m. Jane Scoggins

(12) Job Alford, son of Julius Alford, was born in 1763 in then Granville County (current Franklin), North Carolina. He was the forefather of the Alford's who came to Geneva County, Alabama; Walton County, Florida; and Holmes County, Florida in the mid-1800s. Today he has descendents in virtually every county of the Florida panhandle, most of Southeast Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Clay and Tallapoosa Counties in Alabama, and Shelby County, Texas. Job Alford's birthplace was on his father's plantation in the extreme southeast corner of current Franklin County, where Crooked Creek flows into the Tar River, just about 4 miles southeast of the current town of Bunn, North Carolina. This was just inside current Franklin County from Nash County. Julius was the son of James Alford (1687-1730) of New Kent County, Virginia. James was the probable son of John Alford, Sr. (1645-1710) of New Kent County, Virginia. In 1790 the Federal Census for North Carolina lists Job as a single man living in the Louisburg District (town of Bunn) of Franklin County, near the Tar River. He was listed also as the owner of six slaves. Job's older brother, John Alford, lived nearby. Also living nearby was his widowed mother, Lucy Alford (his father, Julius, had died in 1771). Brothers Isaac and Goodrich are not shown as heads of household in 1790; I would assume they must have been living with a brother, or were simply missed. By around 1791 Job Alford married. The name of his wife is unknown, however much circumstantial evidence points to his wife being a Sarah Turner (abt 1765-abt 1843). In the same area of Wake County where the Job lived in the early 1790s was a family of Turners. There was a Simon Turner and his wife Nancy Ann Smith Turner living nearby. Simon and Ann Turner had several children, including a John Turner, Mary Turner and others. It is also possible there could have been a Sarah Turner. John Turner (1770-1787) died as a teenager. Simon Turner also had an uncle named John Turner. The name, John Turner, ran in this family back for several generations. It is my proposal that Job and his wife named John Turner Alford, their second son, after his wife's young brother, John Turner, who died as a teenager. Three of Job's children, John Turner, Fada, and Henry Miles, named their first female child Sarah Ann. One naming convention of the day was to name the first female child after the paternal grandmother. This leads me to the theory that, Job's wife was Sarah Turner.

There were no males shown living with Job's mother, Lucy, in 1790. By 1800 Job had moved to the Little Creek area of nearby Wake County, North Carolina, settling near his 1st Cousin James Lodwick Alford, where he showed as a married head-of-household

(2 sons under 10, 2 daughters under 10) with one slave. The two sons under 10 were apparently Clinton and John Turner Alford, and the two daughters were apparently Fada, John Turner's twin sister, and Matilda. On July 16, 1802, Job was one of several purchasers in the estate sale of the deceased David Bagwell, of Wake County. Seven years later, on March 16, 1809, he once again participated as a buyer in the estate sale of Miles Previtt of Wake County. Wake County paid Job on April 5, 1811 to travel to Virginia to attend a court proceeding. The last documented record of Job living in Wake County was on August 20, 1814, when he was the bondsman at the marriage of his oldest daughter, Matilda Alford and William Owens. There were several Alfords living near him in this area of Wake County in 1800, including, Hudson, Cade, and James Lodwick Alford. Several other Alfords, including Goodrich, Isaac, John, and Kinchen, lived in and around the old Alford homestead in Franklin County around the Crooked Creek-Tar River area, where their father, Julius lived and was buried. The town of Louisburg exists to this day. Job left North Carolina after the War of 1812 (in 1815, as he was still on the Wake County tax list in 1814 – but not 1815) and headed towards Jones County, Georgia, to join his older brother Goodrich, who had drawn land there in 1811. Another older brother, Jacob, had moved to Montgomery County, Georgia in the 1790s, but soon moved on to Louisiana. Brother, Isaac stayed in Franklin County, where he lived out his life. Job's oldest brother, John stayed in Franklin County until around 1826, when he moved to Greene County, Alabama to live near his sons, Abraham Alford and Jacob Alford, both first cousins of Job. Job may have stopped and lived in South Carolina for a couple years from about 1815-1816, as his probable son, Henry Miles Alford, was listed on later censuses as being born in South Carolina in 1815. In 1977, a descendent of Job, by way of his son, William Henry Alford, wrote a letter to a friend, stating that the Alford's came through South Carolina and through the town of Hartwell, Georgia on their way to Jones County. By 1817 Job had arrived in Jones County, Georgia, as he, and his son, Clinton, were on the tax list there in that year. His son-in-law and daughter, William and Matilda Alford Owens, also moved to Jones County that same year. In 1820 he was listed on the Jones County census, living in the Clinton Township. That year he was granted land in Early County in the 1820 land lottery, but apparently never moved there. Four of Job's children, John Turner, Clinton, and Julius Charles, as well as Matilda Alford Owens, became members of the New Hope Baptist Church on Caney Creek in Jones County. Job's wife, Sarah Alford (theory) was also a member. The church was still in operation (3/10/2000) and is located three miles northeast of Dames Ferry. Other members were, Elizabeth Stilwell, the future Mrs. William Henry Alford, another son of Job Alford and John William Gay, future father-in-law of Julius Charles Alford. Elizabeth Stilwell's father, Shadrick Stilwell was another member. Clinton, Georgia still exists today and is on Highway 129, 12 miles north of Macon. Job's older brother, Goodrich was also in Jones County in 1820. It appears Goodrich moved back to Franklin County, North Carolina in the late 1820s, as what appears to be he was living there on the 1830 census, near the town of Bunn. He was listed as an 80-90 year old, living with his wife, who was 70-80. Goodrich had several children, to include probable sons, Peyton, Goodrich, Jr. and Jeptha. Job Alford won land in the Monroe County land lottery in 1821, causing another westward move probably around 1822 (son, Clinton, was dismissed from New Hope Primitive Baptist church in Jones County by letter in 1823 – meaning they had probably moved already to Upson) to the part of that county to become

Upson County in 1823. Here, sons John Turner, William Henry and daughter Phada were married in the mid-1820s. Job was in the Black Ankle (494) District of Upson County until at least 1827. This was just north of the Flint River and just across from Talbot County. Around 1828-1829 he moved to Talbot County, immediately west of Upson County. In 1830 Job, as well as several of his children were listed on the federal census for Talbot County, Georgia. On October 18, 1850, the federal census shows him in the Osborn Mill District of Harris County (town of Mulberry Grove) where he lived until his death about 1851. Also in 1850, Job's granddaughter, Sarah Ann Moore Hadley (daughter of Phada Alford Moore), lived two houses from him, with her husband. His daughter, Phada, and her husband, Thomas Moore, lived eight houses away. One unsolved mystery is the fact that we cannot find Job on the 1840 census. In later years he lived with his daughter, Elizabeth, and probable granddaughter, Rebecca Ann. Although it is not proven, Job was probably buried at the Blue Springs Cemetery, where his daughter, Phada, and her family were buried. This was the general area cemetery. Job and his wife Sarah Turner Alford (theory) had the following children:

(13) Matilda	(1792-abt 1875)	b. Franklin Co., N.C.	m. William Owens
(14) Clinton	(1798-abt 1843)	b. Wake County, N.C.	m. Martha Slaughter
(15) John Turner	(3/18/1800-12/11/1871)	b. Wake County, N.C.	m. Elizabeth Moore
(16) Phada	(3/18/1800-2/26/1880)	b. Wake County, N.C.	m. Thomas S. Moore
(17) Elizabeth	(1802-aft 1850)	b. Wake County, N.C.	m. ?
(18) Julius Charles	(1805-1849)	b. Wake County, N.C.	m. Elizabeth Gay
(19) William Henry	(1811-abt 1866)	b. Wake County, N.C.	m. Elizabeth Stilwell
(20) Henry Miles	(1815-abt 1883)	b. South Carolina	m. Mary Boyington

Let's cover the children of Jephtha Alford, son of Goodrich, son of Julius Alford.

(12a) Jephtha Alford, son of Goodrich Alford, and first cousin to John Turner Alford, was born in 1797 in Franklin County, North Carolina. He spent his early childhood there, but moved to Jones County, Georgia with his parents about 1811-12. On July 30, 1820, Jephtha married Jane Scoggins (1804-abt 1850) in Jones County. In about 1823, Jephtha left Jones County and moved to Troup County, Georgia. By about 1850, he had made his final move to Carroll County, Georgia. His wife, Jane, died shortly after the move in 1850. On December 28, 1855 he remarried to Nancy Jane Kirby in Carroll County. He died in October 1869 in Carroll County. Jephtha and Jane had the following known children:

(21) Julius C.	(1820-aft 1850)	b. Jones County, Ga.	M. Eliphar Hickey
(21a) James Richard	(1821-1889)	b. Jones County, Ga.	M. Jane Piper
(21b) Elizabeth	(1822-aft 1845)	b. Jones County, Ga.	M. James Richardson
(21c) Goodrich	(1823-aft 1845)	b. Jones County, Ga.	M. Mary Richardson
(21d) William Gabriel	(1824-aft 1859)	b. Troup County, Ga.	M. Mary Driver
(21e) Mary Ann	(1825-1900)	b. Troup County, Ga.	M. William Driver
(21f) Thomas Jefferson	(1836-1863)	b. Troup County, Ga.	M. Lucinda ?

(21g) Jane (1838-aft 1855) b. Troup County, Ga. M. Jacob Phillips
(21h) Susan Ann (8/23/1840-11/7/1907) b. Troup Co., Ga. M. William T. Jones

Now we return to the descendents of Job Alford, the focus of this work. So why did John Turner Alford and his sons leave Georgia and migrate to the Wiregrass area of South Alabama and Northwest Florida? Following the Treaty of Euchola between the United States and the Cherokee Nation in 1838, large tracts of undeveloped land in Alabama and Florida were opened up to white settlement. There were still some problems with the Creek Indians in Walton County in the late 1830s. The Indian War of 1836-37 in Florida was mainly fought in Walton County (including the current counties of Okaloosa, Holmes, Washington, and Santa Rosa). The war was spurred by several massacres of early white settlers in northern Walton County, near the Limestone area that soon became home to the Alfords and allied families. The Creek Indians had been chased into the Florida Panhandle from their native lands in Georgia and Alabama in the 1820s and 1830s. On February 28, 1837, Creek Indians, escaping into Florida, killed the Alberson Family, on the Alabama-Florida line. Many other missing families were believed dead. For the most part these refugee Creeks tried to live in peace with the white settlers, but there continued to be incidents between local white militia and renegade Creeks. A Creek party was defeated and captured at Battle Creek in current Gadsden County on April 29, 1837. A white militia surrounded a Creek party near the Choctawhatchie River on May 19, 1837. Lasting several days, the Creeks were defeated and were sent to Pensacola to be shipped west. In July of 1837, Colonel Brown of Jackson County defeated the Creeks in two battles on the Shoal River in current Okaloosa County and on Alaqua Creek in Walton County. Many of the Creeks, by this time, had decided to escape south and join the Seminoles, however many Creeks stayed in the area and were gradually assimilated into white society in the 1840s and 1850s. Hostilities erupted shortly again in August 1842 after the Creeks murdered the Perkins family near Orange Hill in current Washington County. On November 28, 1842 a local white militia found a Creek village on Wrights Creek in current Holmes County. The militia took no prisoners and killed 22 Indians. By 1844 most of the Creeks had given up hope and surrendered. Florida became a state in 1845. However, there were still reports of Creek raids into the 1850s. But for the most part any Creeks in the area by then had assimilated into either white or black society. Between the Indian War and the Civil War there was a period of prosperity in Walton County. The settlers were mainly farmers and cattle raisers (there were 10,000 cattle in the county according to the 1840 agricultural census. There were 1,461 white residents of Walton County in 1840. By 1850, five years after Florida became a state, there were 1850 residents in the county. There was a great opportunity to improve one's status in life, by developing cheap land, as well as offering an opportunity to start over in life, if one had existing or past problems. For whatever the reasons, John Turner Alford, his brother Henry Miles Alford, and children left Harris County, Georgia in the mid 1840s, to settle in what are now the counties of Coffee and Geneva in Alabama and Walton and Holmes in Florida.

Job's oldest child was **(13) Matilda Alford**. Matilda was born in 1792 (1850 census) in probably Franklin County, North Carolina. Matilda grew up in nearby Wake County after her parents moved there in the late 1790s. On August 20, 1814, Matilda married

William Owens (abt 1795-abt 1855) in Wake County, North Carolina. Around 1815, Matilda and William Owens moved to Jones County, Georgia with her parents. In 1822 Matilda and her husband were members of New Hope Baptist Church (Caney Creek) in Jones County, Georgia, along with her brothers, Turner, Clinton, Julius and her mother, Sarah Alford. In 1824, the couple moved to the newly created Upson County, Georgia, as William shows on the 1825 tax list (western side of the 16th land district). They lived there until at least 1840, showing on both the 1830 and 1840 censuses. By 1850, the family had moved to Columbus, Georgia (Muscogee County), according to the census. Matilda's brother, Clinton Alford, had also moved to Columbus in the late 1830s. Matilda's husband must have died around 1855, as she was listed in the 1860 census as a head-of-household in Columbus, where she worked as a midwife. Living with her at this time, was her daughter Sarah and her husband, John Goslin, her granddaughter, Alice Goslin, and an apparent niece, Lamar Alford. After the war, the family moved across the Chattahoochee River to Girard, Alabama (Russell County), which is part of modern day Phenix City. The 1870 census shows Matilda living in Russell County, with her daughter, Sarah Alice Owens Goslin, and her two granddaughters, Alice and Sally Goslin. She died about 1875, probably in Russell County. Her widowed daughter, Sarah Goslin was living in 1880 with her daughter Alice and her husband, George B. Calhoun, in Columbus, Georgia. Matilda and William Owens had at least the following children: Wiley William Owens (1817-1863 – died in Monroe, La. waiting to be paroled from the CSA / m. Mary Sockwell / 1826-7/21/1892 / d. Louisiana), Wilson Taylor Owens (1822-1897 / m. Eliza Sockwell 1844 Russell Co., Al / d. Bowie County, Texas), Mary A.E. Owens (1832-aft 1850) and Sarah Alice W. Owens (1835-aft 1880 / m. John Goslin [served in the Columbus Arsenal Battalion in the CSA] / d. 1862/ children: Alice Goslin (1855-aft 1880) / m. George B. Calhoun, Sally b. 1861).

(14) Clinton Alford, probable oldest son of Job Alford, was born about 1798 in Wake County, North Carolina and migrated with his parents to Jones County, Georgia around 1817. That year he showed on the Jones County Tax List, as a minor. In 1818 records show that his father, Job, paid his taxes. In August 1823, Clinton was received into Caney Creek (New Hope) Baptist Church in Jones County. On March 19, 1825 he married Martha Slaughter, daughter of R. Slaughter, Sr., in Upson County, Georgia. In 1830 he was listed as a head of household in the Talbot County, Georgia. In 1832 Clinton was granted land in Talbot County in the Cherokee land Lottery. His brother, William Henry Alford, was granted land next door to him. He had two sons between 5-10 years of age and one daughter less than 5 years of age. These two sons were apparently William Henry, named after his uncle, and George Washington. George Washington later named a son George Towns Alford. There seemed to have been a close relationship between the Slaughter and Towns families in the past. By 1840 Clinton had moved to Columbus, Georgia (Muscogee County), being on the federal census for Muscogee County in 1840. His residence was in the 5th Ward of the City of Columbus. He was listed with one son under 5 years old, one son 5-10 years old, and one son 10-15 years old. He had one daughter between 5-10, and one daughter between 10-15 years old. There is no record of his death, however I estimate it to have been about 1843. On September 23, 1845, a Martha Alford married Jesse Moore in Muscogee County. I believe this to be Clinton's widow, Martha Slaughter Alford. Clinton had no daughters

of marrying age at this time, so Martha could not have been a daughter, named after her mother, Martha. There were no other Alford's in Muscogee County in 1840, and the one that was there in 1850 (Ben Alford) was too young to have had a daughter that age. Clinton had the following probable children:

- (22) William Henry (9/3/1825-11/21/1898) b. Upson Co., Ga. m. Eliza Webb
(23) George Washington (1826-aft 1880) b. Upson County, Ga. m. Mahana E. Page

(23) George Washington Alford, probable son of Clinton Alford, was born in 1826 in Upson County (possibly Talbot County), Georgia. He grew up in Talbot County and later, Muscogee County, Georgia. In 1840 he lived with his parents in the 5th Ward of Columbus, Georgia (Muscogee County). On December 21, 1847 he married Mahana Elizabeth Page (1820-aft 1880) in Upson County, Ga. She was the daughter of Leonard Page of Upson County. He soon moved his family to Troup County, Georgia, where his first child was born. By 1850 he had moved to Marion County, Georgia (census), just south of his Columbus, Georgia teenage home. In the early 1850s he decided to head west into Alabama, and by 1858 had moved to the town of Tallassee in Elmore County, Alabama. By 1860 he decided to move back closer to home and settled in Russell County, Alabama (1860 census), just across the Alabama line from Columbus, Ga. In 1870 he was still shown in Russell County, but a little farther west in the town of Uchee. Sometime around 1871-72, George and Mahana Alford moved to Lee County, Mississippi. The 1880 Lee County census shows them living in Dwelling 210 of the 94th District. George was a farmer by occupation. With them lived two adult children, Robert Leonard Lafayette, and Sarah Mahana. That is the last I know of him, but George died before 1900. George Washington and Mahana Alford had the following known children:

- (71) George Towns (2/18/1848-11/18/1900) b. Troup Co., Ga. m. Sarah Mooney
(72) Georgiana (1851-unknown) b. Marion Co., Ga. m. Unknown
(73) Sarah Mahana (1853-aft 1900) b. Unknown m. C.B Mayfield
(74) Robert Leonard Lafayette (1858-2/20/1935) b. Russell Co., Al. m. Beulah Wright

(71) George Towns Alford, son of George Washington Alford, was born on February 2, 1848 in Troup County, Georgia. He grew up in Marion County, Georgia and Russell County, Alabama. The name "Towns" may have come from his grandmother, Martha Slaughter Alford's family. There seems to have been a close connection between the Slaughter and Towns families in Talbot County, Georgia during the early 1800's. It is my hypothesis that Martha Slaughter Alford's mother was a "Towns". In 1870 "Towns" Alford, still a bachelor, was living in Glenville (Russell County, Alabama), according to the census. With him were living four (4) female Alford's, none of which were siblings. One hypothesis would be that they might have been cousins or, possibly siblings of his father. These were Sarah (age 30), Lucy (age 25), Mary (23), and Emily (age 20). In 1871 he moved to Walker County, Alabama, near Dora, where he met Sarah C. "Sally" Mooney (12/1853-12/12/1893) of Arkadelphia (Cullman County, Alabama). About this same time, his parents and siblings moved to Lee County, Mississippi, near Tupelo. "Towns" Alford made a living by travelling far and wide as a laborer in the timber industry. He must have carried her with him on one of his expeditions to Yalubusha County, Mississippi, as they were married there in August 1871. His wife

soon returned to Dora, Alabama (Walker County) to give birth to their first child, Della. I do not know about their living arrangements until about 1882, as the next child was not born until then in Yalubusha County, near Coffeerville. On June 3, 1891, George bought land near Coffeerville, where the couple lived there until their deaths. "Towns" made his living as a day laborer and lumberjack. Sarah, his wife, died on December 12, 1893 in Coffeerville. George Towns died on November 18, 1900, also in Coffeerville. Both are buried in Coffeerville. George and Sarah had the following children:

- (183) Della King (10/30/1871-2/22/1920) b. Walker Co., Al. m. Thomas M. Crews
- (184) Edward Lee (3/18/1883-12/17/1949) b. Yalubusha Co., Ms. M. Kathryn Porterfield
- (185) James Egbert (12/12/1885-7/31/1952) b. Yalubusha Co., Miss. M. Mary E. Furry
- (186) Charles Whitfield (12/26/1886-12/13/1969) b. Yalubusha Co., Ms. M. Rosia Rice
- (187) George Towns, Jr. (9/18/1888-10/16/1962) b. Yalu. Co., Ms. M. Betty Lou Vaughn

(72) **Georgiana Alford**, daughter of George Washington Alford, was born in 1851 in Marion County, Georgia. Nothing else is known of her.

(73) **Sarah Mahana Alford**, daughter of George Washington Alford, was born in 1853 in Marion County, Georgia. She grew up in Russell County, Alabama. Sarah Mahana moved with her parents to Lee County, Mississippi around 1872. She was still single and living in Lee County with her parents in 1880. On November 17, 1895 Sarah married Calvin Beckham Mayfield (abt 1854-unknown) in Lee County. Nothing else is known of her.

(74) **Robert Leonard Lafayette Alford**, son of George Washington Alford, was born on January 19, 1858 in Tallassee (Elmore County), Alabama. He grew up in Russell County, Alabama, as he was still living there with his parents in 1870 (census). His middle name, Leonard, came from his maternal grandfather, Leonard Page. "Leonard" moved to Lee County, Mississippi around 1872 with his parents. On June 19, 1880 the federal census for Lee County, shows him working as a farm laborer on his father's farm. On December 25, 1889 he married Beulah Benton Wright (1864-8/30/1932) in Lee County, Mississippi. The couple lived in Lee County, Mississippi until at least 1909, when they moved to Jessie, Oklahoma (Pontotoc County). In 1920 the family was living in Coal County, Oklahoma. The 1930 census shows "Leonard" and family living in Grady County, Oklahoma (Chickasha), where he farmed. "Leonard" died on February 20, 1935 in Tabler, Oklahoma (Pontotoc County). His wife, Beulah, had died three years earlier, on August 30, 1932, also in Jessie, Oklahoma. They are both buried in Jessie Cemetery in Jessie, Oklahoma. "Leonard" and Beulah had the following children:

- (188) Fletcher Hert (1/24/1890-4/6/1963) b. Lee Co., Mississippi m. Ollie B. ?
- (189) Charles Earl (2/15/1892-7/27/1976) b. Lee Co., Mississippi m. Maude Farris
- (190) James David (12/11/1894-8/1975) b. Lee Co., Mississippi m. Roxie ?
- (191) Leonard Hobson (1/17/1900-7/1986) b. Lee Co., Mississippi m. Beulah M. ?
- (192) Minnie May (10/17/1902-aft 1930) b. Lee Co., Mississippi m. Corbet Baxter

(183) **Della King Alford**, daughter of George Towns Alford, was born on October 30, 1871 in Walker County, Alabama, near Jasper. She married Thomas Montgomery

Crews (4/22/1872-2/17/1946) on August 5, 1891 in Yalubusha County, Mississippi, where she had grown up. After marriage they moved to her husband's hometown of Water Valley, Mississippi, also in Yalubusha County. After the death of her parents, Della raised her minor siblings. By 1895 the young family moved to Dora, Alabama (Walker County), the home of her maternal grandparents. They lived there until 1899, when they moved to nearby Jefferson County, Alabama, not far from Birmingham. They lived there until around 1903, when they moved back to Dora. In 1907 Della and Thomas loaded up and moved west to the newly formed State of Oklahoma, for the promise of cheap land. They originally settled in Leflore County, near Bokoshe, but by 1912 they were residing in Haskell County, in the town of Stigler. Della died on February 22, 1920 in Stigler. Her husband, Thomas, died 26 years later in LeFlore County, Oklahoma. Della and Thomas Crews had the following children: Lillie Mae Crews (5/11/1893-12-1945 / b. Yalubusha Co., Ms / d. Bakersfield, California / m. William McArthur), Cora Lee Crews (8/30/1895-1/4/1985 / b. Walker County, Al. / d. Stigler, OK / m. Clark Clement 1-1-1914), Carrie Missouri Crews (3/16/1898-1971 / b. Walker County, Al. / d. Long Beach, CA / m. William Henry Tiner 12-1-1924 Washington DC), Velma Crews (2/22/1900-1996 / b. Jefferson County, AL / d. Washington, DC / m. Jesse Hayden Olsen 8-23-1919 Stigler Co, OK buried Arlington National Cemetery), Tommie Crews (1/18/1902-9/14/1970 / b. Jefferson County, AL / d. Morton County, North Dakota / m. Earl Vredenburg 9-18-1929 Bakersfield Co., Ca.), Rufus Crews (9/26/1906-11/17/1996 / b. Walker County, Al / d. North Little Rock, Arkansas / m. Hazel Marks 8-7-1936 North Little Rock, Arkansas), Roland Alford Crews (2/21/1908-7/22/1997 / b. LeFlore County, OK / d. LeFlore County, OK / m. Eloine Veatrice Dial 7/12/1929 LeFlore County, OK / child: Merry Roline Crews b. 11-14-1945 Stillwater, OK), Lahoma Bonita Crews (4/17/1912-4/16/1998 / b. Haskell County, OK / d. Oklahoma City, OK / m. David Archibald Stogsdill LeFlore Co., OK), and Naomi "Betty" Crews (5/1/1914-12/15/1985 / b. Haskell County, OK / d. Tulsa, OK / m. Victor Rydin).

(184) Edward Lee Alford, son of George Towns Alford, Gr. grandson of Clinton Alford, was born on March 18, 1883 in Yalubusha County, Mississippi. He grew up there and later in Walker County, Alabama. After the death of his mother in 1893, he went to live with his older sister, Della King Alford Crews. As part of that family, he moved to Walker County in 1895. Edward Lee married Kathrine "Callie" Denning Porterfield (?-3/14/1918) in Dora, Alabama (Walker County) around 1906. Lee still lived in Dora in 1910 (census) and remained there until around 1925. His wife, Katherine died on March 14, 1918 in Dora, Alabama and is buried there. In about 1925 Edward Lee moved out to Bokoshe, Oklahoma (LeFlore County), where his sister, Della was living. The 1930 census shows Edward, a widower, and his children living in Bokoshe, where he worked as a miner. On August 3, 1936 Edward Lee was declared legally insane, and there was a hearing in LeFlore County, Oklahoma Courthouse, regarding the matter of his guardianship. He died on December 17, 1949 in Logan County, Arkansas (Booneville). Ed and Katherine Alford had the following children:

- (468) Evelyn Estelle (8/9/1907-9/23/1971) b. Walker County, Al. m. Ulmer Miller
- (469) Bonnie Adele (7/15/1911-3/15/1980) b. Walker County, Al. m. unknown
- (470) Edward Lee, Jr. (1914-1938) b. Walker County, Al. m. unknown

(471) Pauline	(12/10/1916-?)	b. Walker County, Al.	m. unknown
(472) Viola	(1917-?)	b. Walker County, Al.	m. unknown

(185) James Egbert "J.E." Alford, son of George Towns Alford, was born in December 12, 1885 in Yalubusha County, Mississippi (Coffeeville). In 1909, he married Mary E. Furry (1887-aft 1930) in Mississippi. That same year the couple followed the lead of his older sister, Della, and moved to LeFlore County, Oklahoma, where he shows on the 1910, 1920 and 1930 censuses in the town of Bokoshe, living on Water Street. Sometime, after 1935, due to the harsh conditions of the Dust Bowl Era in Oklahoma, Egbert moved his family to California, in search of work. He died on July 31, 1952 in Stanislaus County, California (SSDI). Egbert and Mary Alford had the following children:

(473) Arthur Harold	(8/4/1910-10/13/1982)	b. LeFlore Co., OK	m. Dollie ?
(474) Doyle C.	(1913-1934)	b. LeFlore Co., OK	m. never

(186) Charles Whitfield "Whit" Alford, son of George Towns Alford, was born on December 26, 1886 in Yalubusha County, Mississippi (Coffeeville). In 1895 he moved to Walker County, Alabama with the family of his older sister, Della, who was now his guardian. His mother had died in 1893, and his father was unable to care for him. On July 4, 1908, "Whit" Alford married Rosia Savannah Rice (11/2/1887-4/4/1977) in Walker County. Charles "Whit" was the only child of George Towns Alford to stay in Walker County, Alabama, home of his mother and maternal grandparents. "Whit" died on December 13, 1969 in Birmingham, Alabama (Jefferson County). His last residence was in Dora, Alabama (Walker County). He was survived by his wife until April 4, 1977, when she died in Birmingham. They are both buried at the East Dora Cemetery in Dora. "Whit" and Rosia Alford had the following children:

(475) Vivian Sallie	(12/28/1909-4/27/1931)	b. Walker County, Al.	m. never
(476) Mary Rose	(8/31/1927-alive)	b. Walker County, Al.	m. Elton Wiley

(187) George Towns "Tobe" Alford, Jr., son of George Towns Alford, was born on September 18, 1888 in Yalubusha County, Mississippi (Coffeeville). In 1895 he moved to Walker County, Alabama with the family of his older sister, Della, now his legal guardian. "Tobe" grew up in Dora, Alabama (Walker County). In 1907 the family moved to LeFlore County, Oklahoma. As a young man, he took up the occupation of a miner. By 1915 he had moved to Jasper County, Missouri (town of Carterville). On October 31, 1916 "Tobe" married Betty Lou Vaughn (3/9/1894-5/13/1971) in Jasper County. The couple remained there until late 1918, when they moved to Hockerville, Oklahoma (Ottawa County). They were there only a short time before moving on to Baxter Springs, Kansas (Cherokee County) mid 1920. In 1921 he found work in the silver mines of Casper, Wyoming (Natrona County). By 1924 the family returned to Cherokee County, Kansas (Baxter Springs). The 1930 census shows "Tobe" and family still living in Baxter Springs, where he was a Hoistman by occupation. In the 1940s he moved to Abilene, Kansas, where he lived until 1953, when he moved to Wichita,

Kansas, where he lived at 1127 Catalina Street for the rest of his life. "Tobe" Alford died on October 16, 1962 in Junction City, Kansas (Geary County), while visiting his son, Martin George Alford. His wife died in 1971 in Wichita, Kansas. They are both buried at Maple Grove Cemetery in Wichita. "Tobe" and Betty Lou Alford had the following children:

(477) Marshall Edward	(9/15/1917-1/9/1992)	b. Jasper Co., Mo. M. Delores Kensler
(478) Leroy	(6/4/1919-aft 1962)	b. Ottawa Co., Ok. M. Betty Erhardt
(479) Elva Lucille	(9/27/1920-aft 1962)	b. Cherokee Co., Ks m. Byrl Hohler
(480) Martin George	(4/4/1922-aft 1962)	b. Natrona Co., Wy. M. Delores Kerr
(481) Dorothy Marie	(8/12/1924-aft 1962)	b. Cherokee Co., Ks m. Carl Easley
(482) Wanda Lee	(8/19/1929-aft 1962)	b. Cherokee Co., Ks. M. Earl James

Now to cover the children of Robert Leonard Lafayette Alford, son of George Washington Alford, son of Clinton Alford, son of Job Alford.

(188) Fletcher Hert Alford, son of Robert Lafayette Alford, was born on January 24, 1890 in Mississippi. He grew up in Yalubusha County, Mississippi, but moved to Pontotoc County, Oklahoma (Jessie) by around 1910 with his parents. The name, Fletcher, came from his maternal Grandmother's family. She had an uncle and first cousin named, Fletcher Page. Fletcher Alford married Ollie B. ? (9/22/1905-10/18/1991) (aft 1920). In 1920 he was still living as a single man in Pontotoc County in the town of Stonewall. Fletcher died on April 6, 1963 in Ada, Oklahoma (Pontotoc County). Ollie Alford, his wife, died in 1991 in Ada. Nothing else is known of him.

(189) Charles Earl Alford, son of Robert Lafayette Alford, was born on February 15, 1892 in Yalubusha County, Mississippi. He grew up in Mississippi, but moved to Pontotoc County, Oklahoma (Jessie) by around 1910 with his parents. He married Maude Viola Farris (10/25/1892-8/5/1988) in 1912 in Pontotoc County, OK. In the 1920s, the family moved to Grady County, Oklahoma. They were divorced in 1961. Charles died on July 27, 1976 in Wichita, Kansas and is buried at the White Chapel Cemetery there. Maude survived him and died in 1988 in Joplin, Missouri. She is buried next to Charles. Charles Earl and Maude Alford had the following children:

(483) Cleo Myrtle	(12/30/1914-1918)	Pontotoc Co., OK. M. died young
(484) Opal Leona	(5/10/1917-11/4/1934)	Pontotoc Co., OK. M. never
(485) Earlene Beryl Jo	(11/11/1926-4/28/1985)	Grady Co., OK. M. Eugene Hogue
(486) Charles Earl	(11/11/1926-11/11/1926)	Grady Co., OK. M. died young

(190) James David Alford, son of Robert Lafayette Alford, was born on December 11, 1894 in Mississippi. He grew up in Mississippi, but moved to Pontotoc County, Oklahoma by around 1910 with his parents. He married his first wife, Roxie ? (1894-1929) in 1913 in Pontotoc County. After his wife's death in 1929, the recently widowed James went, with his children, to live with his parents in Grady County, Oklahoma. His children were also with him. Roxie Alford is buried at Jessie Cemetery in Jessie, Oklahoma (Pontotoc County). James later married Myrtle ? (11/1/1908-2/1982) (date

and location unknown). In 1970 the couple was living in Stonewall, Oklahoma (Pontotoc County). "Jim" Alford died in August 1975 in Oklahoma. Nothing else is known of him. James and Roxie had the following children:

- (487) Flora (1914-aft 1920) b. Pontotoc Co., OK m. unknown
- (488) Robert Lafayette "Lee" (1916-aft 1920) b. Pontotoc Co., OK m. unknown
- (489) Beulah B. (1919)-aft 1920) b. Coal Co., OK m. unknown
- (489a) Lillian (1921-aft 1930) b. Coal County, Ok m. unknown

(191) Leonard Hobson Alford, son of Robert Lafayette Alford, was born on January 17, 1900 in Mississippi. He grew up in Mississippi and Pontotoc County, Oklahoma. He moved with his parents to Coal County, Oklahoma as a teenager, and around 1925, to Grady County, Oklahoma. In 1928 Leonard married Beulah M. ? (1903-aft 1930) in Grady County. The 1930 census shows the family living in Chikasha (Grady County). He died in July 1986 (SSDI) in Ada, Oklahoma. Nothing else is known of him. Leonard and Beulah had at least one child:

- (489b) Leonard (1929-aft 1930) b. Grady County, OK m. unknown

(480) Martin George Alford, son of George Towns "Tobe" Alford, Jr., was born on April 4, 1922 in Casper, Wyoming (Natrona County). By 1940 his parents had moved back to Kansas. On December 19, 1940 he married Delores Lee Kerr (3/24/1924-alive) in Belleville, Kansas (Republic County). Around 1950 the family moved to Abilene, Kansas (Dickinson County). Today he still lives in Abilene, Kansas (2001). His children are:

- (803) Gary Lee (10/11/1941-9/29/1992) b. Cherokee Co., KS m. unknown
- (804) Judith Rene (4/17/1943-alive) b. Cloud Co., KS m. unknown
- (805) Barbara Ann (9/3/1952-alive) b. Dickinson Co., KS m. unknown