

[page 1 of PDF, Black leather-type cover, gold graphic embossed "University Loose Leaf Note Book"]

[page 2, typescript page glued onto inside cover]

The House of the Lord.

You may sing of the beauty of mountain and dale  
Of silvery streamlet and flowers of the vale;  
But the place most delightful this earth can afford  
Is the place of devotion, the house of the Lord.

You may boast of the sweetness of day's early dawn-  
Of the sky's softening graces when day is just gone,  
But there no other season or time can compare  
With the hour of devotion -the season of prayer.  
You may value the friendships of youth and of age,  
And select for your comrades the noble and sage;  
But the friends that most cheer me on life's rugged road  
Are the friends of my Master the children of God.

You may talk of you prospects of fame or of wealth,  
And the hopes that flatter the favorites of health  
But the hope of bright glory - of heavenly bliss-  
Take away every other and give me but this.  
Ever hale blessed temple-abode of my Lord-  
I will turn to me often, to hear from thy word,  
I will walk to the alter with those that I love,  
And delight in the prospects revealed from above

[pages 3 &4, duplicate typescript]

Recollections. [sic]

This is not an auto biography nor an apology; just a little summary of recollections while resting at the end of the journey. One writer said: When all is done, human life is at the greatest and the best, but like forward [afterward] child that must be played with and humored a little to keep it quiet till it falls asleep and then the care is over. Inheritance and environment were favorable to my making a useful career. I was the younger of two boys that came early into the family, with less than two years difference in our ages. We got the impulses and all our ideas about the big world about us at the start, from mother. She was a Christian, a disciple of Christ in reality. She came of an ancestry that never knew any thing of sectarian denominations; were never trouble about church rules nor church names. By her, our faith was fixed in God as a loving father and all whose lives were in harmony with His will. Would be citizens of His kingdom on earth, with their names enrolled in heaven, where the righteous would go as they passed out of this world. My association with mother from childhood to mature life, fixed in my mind a standard by which I ever after had as a measure of pure womanhood. Mother as a physical intellectual and spiritual beauty, a personality that cannot be made into a pen picture. She was an artest [sic] with

the pencil and brush and at the piano. In a humble home in the big woods of East Texas on whose walls were original sketches and on which hung two portraits of perfect womanhood. The uncarpeted floor contrasted with polished limbs of a large old fashion piano; we spent our first school days. Mother was the teacher. Her companionship and the home surroundings gave the strong impulses. Addison was a born student, by the time I was ready to put letters words and build sentences he was ready for advance study. I became heir to the books he had left behind. I was second in the race and held to the place it came to mean much in a life time. When I was ready for the practical arithmetic, he was ready for the academy. He entered the academy at twelve years of age. Then was left all the boyhood that came to him. He classed with young men. He entered the academy in 54, until 61, the beginning of the civil war father was busy finding an academy that could offer the studies he was ready for. What Addison gained in school he lost in home companionship. Father was a good sample of the American Scotch-Irish fighting stock, the race of men who have made much American history. From the age of twelve to Twenty-one he was the only support of his mother and two sisters and qualified for the News Paper business from type setter to editor in chief of a county seat paper. Besides this gave a year in the university of Alabama to the study of law and civil engineering receiving license to practice and was qualified as a scientific surveyor.

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Through his long busy life, he never settled on any one of many callings as a permanent occupation. He provided well for his family, never made store account nor borrowed money. When he needed money there would be some one of his many callings to which he could turn and be supplied. He changed locations about as often as he did vocations. This did not interfere with Addison's schooling; he was most of the time from home at school. This left the homemaking to mother and the second boy. Sometimes there would be a primary school near where the home at which could get a short attendance. But the close association with such a mother was a good preparation for life. She had had a literary training in one of the best Girl's seminaries in the south. To hear her read and to read her selection was a course in literature. The family increased mother's household labors became heavier. Frequent moving caused heavy furniture to be disposed of. The piano was soo[n] left. The period between 1850 and 1860 was the time of the gathering of the storm clouds of war. The state had ceded from the union. The storm cloud of wa[ter] burst with fury in 61, when Lincoln called for volunteers to invade the seceding states. Addison had kept to his books paying little attention to the political storm, but when it came to be an invading army threatening the country, he put away his books, went home and volunteered in the army.

Fathers business kept much from home. Addison in the war, the next boy in the family was six years my junior. The boys were going to the war. Of course, I wanted to join the ranks, but that would to desert mother. I have come to believe that difference between one who achieves and one that remains mediocre is often the difference in self-assertion more than in brain power. One decides what he wants and goes for it Regardless. Addison was in the war more than two years before the time came that I could see the time that I could leave home. I went and found the army. I was put in the ranks with the hardened veterans and kept my place to the end. I was there but little over one year, but I learned what war was. Now I consider that year of my life misspent. And believe as mother did than that 2Christians cannot make war.

[page 6, typescript]

I have been on the Highway of life until the day is nearly gone. The sun is going down the shadows are growing long, has the trip been a happy one? Carlyle says; The history of the nations is the essence of numberless biography, and that the record of one mans' life faithfully made is a heroic poem, rhymed or unrhymed.

I will promise a faithful record of the facts with no effort to justify mistakes nor praise for achpraise for achievements.

Some one said: The tissue of the life to be  
Is woven in colors all our own,  
And in the field of destiny  
We reap what we have sown.

Character is the work of the individual. The kind of character of the citizenship determines the destiny of the nation. Heredity and environment furnish the material of which the material of which the building is made.

[page 7, typescript]

Sometimes we mak a stoping place [sic]

[page 8, handwritten]

Ranger 8-22-34

My dear Mary. I enclose one of the small checks thinking might have special need. When getting ready for school I am wishing I could send more if she needs books or anything

[page 9, handwritten]

Randolph second of Joseph Addison Clark and Hetty (Esther) D'Spain Clark was born Aug 15, 1844 in Harrison County Republic of Texas.

The The peace and circumstances of their birth would have justified the prophecy of a useful career the parents

[page 10, handwritten]

Joseph Addison Clark  
Born Shawnee Town Ill. Nov 6, 1815  
Thomas Dyson Clark, born O? NC 1798,  
Died in Texas 1844  
George Roger Clark born LA M 19, 1752  
Died Louisville, KY 1818

[page 11, handwritten]

Reminiscences historical and biographical

Carlyle says all history is the essence of biography and that a faithful record of one man's life is a heroic poem of its kind rhymed or unrhymed. The story told with excuse for must also [or blame for]

[page 12, typescript]

## REMINISCENCE.

### Biographel and Historical.

#### Part II

I am nearing the end of the journey on life's Highway, the shades of night are closing in. The shadows are growing long; I will rest a while before the Master calls, take a resume of the events of the journey and see if by Grace the Master can say well done.

On my entrance to this life that both heredity and environment justified anticipating a useful career. They differed racially but this, caused no family differences. Father was a typical pioneer Scotch Irish of the Thomas Dyson and George Rogers Clark. A class of Pioneer patriots who did much the wild western continent an Independent Nation with a Republican government than history has given them credit for.

[page 13, typescript]

#### Life a Responsibility

God, without respect to persons, judges according to each man's work

Man has failed to reverse God's judgement. God's word is that all things work for the good of those who love the Lord. Those who are working according to his purposes. Solomon tried all the luxuries that wealth could buy and all the dissipations that sensual desire could invent; at the end he realized his folly in the waste of life, in the fading light he could see man going to his long home and the mourners going about the streets, then he could see that his efforts was all vanity of vanities, and that to fear God and keep his commandments is all of life. At one time Napoleon was the world's hero. He thought the world would be his empire and all mankind his subjects. - - Exile and prison was the judgement against him. Then he saw the truth of the whole matter and said "Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne, and I founded great empires, but upon what did these creations of our genius depend? Upon Force! Jesus alone founded his empire on love, and to this day millions would die for Him. The world is beginning to recognize true greatness, and from whence comes honors that never fade. Light in the horizon indicates that the night is far spent, the day is dawning. There was a hush in legislative halls, quiet in business centers, school children rested on the play ground, people came from a distance to honor the memory of one who had borne the responsibilities of life 93 years, and as the things of time and senses were fading he, could see the confusion and strife in the world he was leaving, and solace prepared beyond. With joyous triumph he could say: "Truly goodness and mercy have followed me all my days, and I shall dwell in the house of the Lord forever."

The world is beginning to understand that when Jesus said, "He that hears my words and does them is like the man building on a rock. That he was talking about all of life, in whatever way man was using life, not some part called religious life. That every vocation, business, calling or work must thus be built or it will fail. With this man the business of the church and of the bank was a part of life's work and must be conducted on the same principles. When the place called Ft, Worth was a small village, he and few disciples formed a small church. On the question of employing a preacher

[page 14, typescript]

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[page 15, typescript]

### The Homes Must Furnish the Men.

Through all the ages, the men and women who have wrought righteous-

Led the people out of the bondage of sin and blessed the world with their lives were trained in childhood in the homes, principally by their mothers. It was the mothers teaching that made Moses strong to resist the temptations of the luxuries in the king's palace and to turn from the offer of the crown of the kingdom for a place among the burden-bearers. Hannah lent Samuel to the Lord at his birth and the mother who prayed that she might be trusted with a boy trained him for the Lord's service. The Jews were required to teach in the children in the homes the precepts of righteousness and train the boys in useful occupations and the nation has always shown the good results of this teaching. Where they live in communities to themselves it is said they show the lowest death rate the freest from epidemics, and vile diseases and almost no paupers and dependents upon charity. The child needs no rules on manners and etiquette who has been taught unselfish habits and learned the pleasures of denying self for others.

I entered a crowded car, the seats were filled with men women boys and girls, baggage and babies. Some of the latter could have been arranged to give an elderly man a seat - - but I fixed myself to stand leaning against the end of a seat. A Jew travelling man arose at the far end of the car and beckoning me to him had me take his seat, saying "The old book will not allow me to sit in the presence of the aged." One remarked on the ill manners of the children of this day; the Jew replied they are introducing their parents to the public. He said that every child on the street, in the stores, theaters and all public places express in their conduct toward others the principles they have learned at home.

Among the disciples that Jesus chose to be near him we have a glimpse at the home life behind them. Simon and Andrew, brothers and partners in business; James and John partners with their father and their mother directing their lives to higher things than can be had in the fish market. The training of mother and grandmother fitted Timothy to be Paul's companion and successor.

The influences that are allowed in the home has much to do in shaping lives of the children. Mary's home in Jerusalem was the gathering place for the disciples. They met there for prayer, for counsel in time of trouble and for rejoicing in time blessings. It is not strange that the boy of the home should become one of these and become the companion of Paul and Barnabas on the world wide mission field, and be such an one as Paul would need with him in his last prison confinement, and leave to the world such a record as the second book of the New Testament.

Nothing is of more importance than in training the child in a taste the right kind of literature, all children thirst for knowledge and the first years of their lives will decide whether the knowledge will be a blessing or a curse. The people in the books become the child's companion, they are real persons and he becomes one of their class; he would feel that they were not strangers should he meet them face to face. If these are the great and good who have blessed the world, he lives on that plane, He thinks the thought the the thoughts they have put into cords and their purposes become his To know them is to be one with them, to live their life. As the savior said to know God is eternal life. If they early get a thirst for the frivolous and trashy their tastes desires are of that sort and they furnish part of the human trash drifting on times current. If the form tastes for the law and debasing, they increase the gangs e.g. thieves and out laws and fill the prisons.

The lives of the worst men that have filled the criminal records have been reproduced in the boys of respectable religious families by these boys reading the story of these characters.

It is a mistake to think that what children hear and read must be put into Mother goose rhyme or child talk. Children understand what grown people talk about and they are thinking about these things before the parents know of it and that it is forming their lives., The daily paper is at the breakfast table the things that the parents are most interested are talked about, the theme is set forth

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#### RECOLLECTIONS OF THE JOURNEY OVER THE LONG ROAD.

Someone said:       The tissue of the life to be  
                          Are woven in colors all our own,  
                          And in the field of destiny  
                          We reap what we have sown.

I think heredity and environment have had a large part in forming character Carlyle says: A correctness of one mans' life is a heroic poem, of its sort, rhymed or unrhymed. I think I can give a correct record of the trip from the time began to take notice of passing events. The family record says; Randolph, second son of Joseph Addison Clark and Esther D'Spain Clark was born in Harrison County Republic of Texas August 15, 1844. There were two boys with less than two differences in their ages. Home was their school; mother was the teacher. Mother as an artist at the piano and with the brush

[page 17, handwritten]

Recollections of the long journey

At the time of my entrance on the Highway life, both heredity and environment would have justified expecting a prosperous journey. Both parents of high intelligence and clean character. But there was a distinct racial difference to be reckoned with American citizen She had no district American individual type bring the outgrowth of individuals of many nations. My pattern of others

[page 18, handwritten]

America has no type of American character, the mingling of immigrants from all the nations of the world leaves no definite American type. My father was a perfect sample of the Thomas Dyson Clark and George Rogers clan tribe of Scotch-Irish. Pintura, taken a boy of 12 years he lost his father and became the sole support of his mother and his sisters to battle of life which has been his natural Scotch-Irish traits worked of what even jobs offered support for the family often getting a boy wages for a man's work. At 16 he taught a boy's school. At 21 he had secured an apprenticeship in a printing office and was editor and publisher of a county news paper. He was born in Shawnee Town, Illinois Nov 5, 1852, came to Texas from Louisville Ky in 1839. They went to New Orleans by slave boat from there to Matagorda by sail vessel. A storm at sea drew far out of the way. The mother became seasick and died at Matagorda some days after his embarking. He put his younger sister in a girl's school. His older sister married soon of time coming to Tx. His first work in Texas was doing the printing for the first Texas Congress that met at Austin. In getting an education, he had given one year at the University of Malena to the study of law and surveying. He went to East Texas and found his service in demand. The different nations that had around Texas had given land titles there complex and confusion among the farmers who had settled in the Republic. He had brought a Jim Surveyors equipment

[page 19, typescript]

#### CROSSING THE BARS

Sunset and the evening stars  
And one clear call home  
And may there be no moaning at the bar when I put out to sea,  
  
When I put out to sea.  
But such a tide as moving seems asleep.  
Too full for sound or foam.  
When that which drew from out the boundless deep,  
  
Turns again home.

Twilights and evening bells  
And after that the dark  
And may there be no sad farewells

When I embark.

For though from out the bourn of time and place  
The floods may bear me far,  
I hope to see my Pilot face to face  
When I have crossed the bar.

[page 20, handwritten]

### A Resume of a journey over life's Highway

The condition as I entered on this highway seemed favorable to seemed favorable for a prosperous journey. Heredity and environment gave hope of success. Both parents were of good character, sound in body and mind. But there was a distinct racial difference to be reckoned with. In this new country there is on account of the mixing of races no distinct American type. Father was a perfect example of Scotch-Irish Pioneer. His father was Thomas Dyson Clark of the George Rogers Clark once of pioneers who made Washington assembly of uncertain civilians into a well-disciplined. Victorious and gave England to that she has a revolution on hand not just a little Tx disturbance. His forces cleared the territory of which the State of Illinois was mad. The settled Shawnee Town. Thomas Dyson lived there when my father was born. Franklin Territory was the next dark spot ??? the Pioneers. They cleared this made it ready to enter the union of states as the State of Tennessee. My father was born at Shawnee Town, Ill. His father Thomas Dyson Clark moved after father's birth to Columbia Tennessee. These Pioneers were not politicians. They prepared a country for settlement and city and factory building them left it for others to fill the offices. The Clark of the Louis and Clark expedition who took the U.S. boundary line to the Pacific was a younger brother of George he made the expedition left the glory for others. George Roger with his forty cleared North Carolina and by

[page 21, handwritten] for his record the initials and date of death are scratches on a stone in Louisville, Ky. The initials of his name and date of death are on gravestone at Louisville, Ky.

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## REMINISCENCES

### Biographical and Historical

#### Vol. ii

Carlyle: "The history of nations is the essence of numberless Biographical and a faithful record of one man's life is a heroic poem of its sort rhymed or unrhymed." This Reminiscence is an effort to give a faithful record of more than four score of years of time which as a stewardship allotment for which an account must be given when the master returns.

The family record says: Randolph Clark, so of Joseph Clark and Hetty (Esther) D'Spain Clark was born August 15 1844 in Harrison County Republic of Texas. Conditions were favorable for this stewardship to bring a great reward to the holder of it. There was in that humble home not Lois and Eunice. Timothy's grandmother and mother, but Rachel and Esther these passed to the boy faith in God as a loving father the deep woods the great forest unmarred by any mark of civilization declared the glory of God and showed His handiwork. Mother was an artist with the brush and at the piano; on the rough floor stood an old fashion piano, its smooth frame suggested refinement. On the unpapered walls were paintings from her own sketching, a branch from an oak with a cluster of acorns. A country home with chickens in the barnyard, calved in the nearby pasture. On the wall were two oil paintings by one of the Masters. These represented ideal womanhood and had suggestive names, Mary and Esther. It was well for the boys to in the beginning of life of the big outdoor world and that God is a loving Father and that He is ever near those who will live and work together with Him to make this world of peace and good will among all the people.

Father was the son of Thomas Dyson Clark, a near relative of George Rogers Clark.

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They were from a shire in England whose inhabitants were known Scotch-Irish. They were pioneers. They were among the first immigrants to North Carolina. History has never given them credit due for their help in gaining the independence of the colonies and creating United States. They pioneered North Carolina then Kentucky, made them ready to become states. Entered what was known as Franklin Territory made it ready to enter the union as the state of Tennessee, then left for others to build the towns cities and factories and fill the offices. Father was a true type of the Scotch-Irish Americans. He had grown up from boyhood taking care of his mother and two sisters. He fought his own battles asked of no one. At the age of 21 he completed a course in law and civil engineering and had worked in a Newspaper office until he knew the business from type setting to editing the paper. He came to Texas in 1839 and did the printing for the first session of congress held at the place afterward known as Austin. East Texas had been settled during the time the state had been owned by different nations. Land titles had become badly conflicting. Here was the pioneer's opportunity. He had the best surveyor's equipment. He trained two Mexicans as chain bearers and soon he was in profitable business untangling land surveys. Here he could become rich and remained for life... but when that spot was ready settlement he moved on.

While there he found a peculiar people. He boarded with a widow D'Spain had a room in which to work out his field notes. The home was more than just a place to stay. They had flowers and beautiful shrubs and pictures on the walls showing they were there for life. He heard them speak of going to church. He asked what church. They told him it was just the Church, an assembly of disciples of Christians. The Christian church or Church of Christ. They knew nothing of the

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The prospects were bright for a full school, but something happened, Green Weaver an un denominational Christian preacher from Indiana held a meeting near where has teaching. Father heard him and was baptized. This broke up the school. They called him a Campbellite. No amount of preaching would have converted him, but the lives of the peculiar people of the church of his wife and

her mother convinced him that God has a people in this world. He became a believer in the facts of the gospel.

This disturbance aroused his Scotch-Irish blood and he went pioneering. He moved to Harrison County; bought a farm planted a crop of cotton and preached on Sunday. His preaching was like a lawyers' defense of a great cause. We moved from Harrison county to Fannin county. Father engaged in the practice of law for a while and moved to Rusk, here he edited and published a weekly newspaper, the rusk pioneer, and formed a partnership in the practice of law with Rufus Chandler. Mr. Chandler. The firm was employed to defend the title of some minor heirs to and state Mr. Hogg was the leading lawyer for the parties trying to get the estate. Hogg tried to kill Chandler in the courthouse while Chandler was speaking. Another man saw him draw the pistol just in time to prevent it. The case was tried the heirs saved the property. The case was out of Hogg ambushed Chandler as chandler went from his office to breakfast and killed him.

After the death of his partner father moved his paper to Palestine the name? changed to Trinity Advocate. In 1850 we moved to Galveston taking passage at Magnolia 15 miles west of Palestine, on steamboat to Galveston. He engaged with Willard Richard in editing and publishing the Galveston News. Mother was sick most of the year at Galveston. Father moved to Clearlake 30 miles across the bay north from Galveston. Here he bought fifty acres of land from Mrs. Morris a sister of the notorious "Col Monroe Edwards. He hired two English gardeners put ten acres in state of cultivation. He bought a thoroughly ship built and equipped sloop one must gib and main sails, sleeping cabin complete. He had an extra fine shot gun. There was

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Abundance of game on land and water. In the winter. With Addison as a sailor boy it was only three hours run to Galveston. He was now completely equipped for supplying the city market with vegetables and game. One year on the lake, and he had gone pioneering further into the country found a ranch man on Buffalo Bayou between San Jacinto and Houston. This man had the California gold fever. Father bought him out 300 head of cattle all his farm tools and wild hog claim in a marsh and two vicious hog dogs, with all the rest a pony and saddle for Addison. I do not know what became of the place on the lake, we moved to the ranch on the bayou. After two years ranching on the Bayou, we embarked on the fine steamer Neptune for Galveston. There he took passage on the steamer Jack Hays to Magnolia where we disembarked and took an oxcart conveyance to Palestine from whence, we started five years before. This was 1854, Father soon had us settled in a comfortable home. The year we were in Galveston we both went to a primary school. This year, 1854, Addison entered the academy at Palestine an classed with young men. Father engaged to the East Texas Corporation to evangelize in East Texas. I continued under mothers' instruction. Frequent moving had lost much that made home a happy place to be. The piano was sold, a box contains pictures and painting material and no heroes' book of literature was left to be returned for at some convenient time, which never came/ After frequent moves, father found the man Addison needed. This man was teaching an academy at Tennessee Colony. He was a college man. He took Addison into Fellowship. This was in 1858. Addison was with this teacher until 1861. He had given no attention to the political wrangle over secession but when Lincoln called for troops to invade the seceded states.

[page 26, typescript]

## Reminiscences

### biographical and historical

Biography is said to be history taught by experience. Carlyle says; one man's life faithfully recorded is a heroic poem of its kind rhymed or unrhymed. This will be a faithful record of fact, America being anew country settled by immigrants from all the Civil nations of the world. These could be no distinct American type.

[page 27, handwritten, very faded]

[this page is too faded to read]

Descendant of Huguenot French settled in Ala first ??? D'Spain ??? had killed at Goliad

Moved to Texas 1838 Harriet?

Chisholm

Hay & Hall families at Sherman

Florence, Ala

Dr. Hall married a Ch.

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1844-----1934

Between these dates there was allotted to me a stewardship of time which at times I fear has not been cared for. I fear I have acted like the man who received the one talent. Most of the conditions at the beginning of my start on Life's Hiway, were favorable for a successful journey. My Mother was a physical intellectual and spiritual beauty, a perfect woman nobly planned. Her family lineage goes to the Huguenots, who witnessed for their faith in persecutions in many countries; they were home builders and church builders in every land they were permitted to live.

My father was a type of the George Rogers Clark race of Scotch-Irish pioneers. They have not been given the credit due them in history for making the collection of merchants and farmers into a fighting army and in making the collection of merchants and farmers into a fighting army and in making England know they had a revolution on hand and not just a disturbance among among the taxpayers. They were neither nor politicians but Pioneers. Father and mother differed racially but good materials for environment to form character.

My father and mother, Joseph Addison Clark and Hetty D'Spain were married in Nacogdoches county Republic of Texas, the first week in January 1842. Two boys came early into the family. Addison, the first born had some of the pioneering instincts but with him it was an intellectual pioneering into the realms of mathematics. There were no public schools in Texas some of the most prosperous to wns had academics that gave a course equal to the present day Junior College course. He entered the at Palestine at the age of 12 and classed with young men. He found a teacher in an academy at the village of Tennessee colony in Anderson county who could pioneer with him into the realms of mathematics and ancient classics with him. Addison remained until 1860 when the civil war broke up all Texas

schools. From the age of 12 father had a life's battle, working at any job that would give shelter and food to mother and two sisters. He had worked at many hard jobs that were a man's job and boy's pay. He had taught a boy's school, worked in a printing office, till he knew all the mechanical work, and finally became the editor of a county paper. At 21 he entered a state university for a year's study of law and Civil engineering. He was ready license to practice law and was a scientific surveyor. When he needed money for family supplies somewhere in one of his various callings, he could get it. This kept him from home much of his time. Addison was from home at school except in vacation. On December 1860 Addison's school stopped; we were then living 150 miles from where he was attending school. I went for him on horse back, leaving a horse for him to ride home. He came home and volunteered for the war. I was in my fifteenth year, and decided I would go with Addison, but father decided differently. This was the only time I ever saw him do anything as a speculation to make money. That year the prairie farmers of North Texas had made a great wheat crop; the men and boys had gone to the war. The prospect was for a light crop next year, the army would make a heavy demand on the present crop. He bought a large quantity of wheat and put me with a two horse wagon to hauling wheat from the

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farmers granaries to the flour mill. The flour was disposed of very quickly; Addison had been the war two years; the time was coming that I would have to go without the privilege of volunteering. It was also time for the family biennial move. We moved to South West Texas.

Father bought a farm and ranch in the stock country, some what removed from the noise of war. I knew I would soon have to furnish some reason why I was not in the army. I selected a horse from the herd and went to the nearest town where there was an enrolling officer and was as a member of Company D 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Walker Division of Infantry. I got with the army as it was returning to the swamps of La. After a hard fought battle in Arkansas. I missed three battles by not leaving home a month sooner. I was placed in the front rank with the veterans. I was wearing a pair of new boots I exchanged these for a pair of worn-out shoes. From that on I never heard any complaints at my not answering every call to a veteran's duties. Since early in the beginning of the war the division had patrolled the Mississippi river from below the mouth red river to Memphis. They called Walkers Gray HOUNDS. Twice in getting to the fight they were there before cavalry that were on the same ma [word cut off] Grant and Lincoln are realized that the war would not end so long as the South had soldiers to fight. They they decided to exchange no more prisoners. Lee saw it was the end and wisely called Grant to conference. Lincoln had said the war would end when the South quit fighting. The soldiers were told to take their private property and the officers their horses and go home and reconstruct homes and farms.

Soon after this Lincoln was assassinated; the radicals in congress were determine that Lincoln's kind treatment of the Confederate shouldn't be Andrew Johnsons Policy. All was still for a while as the hush after a storm. – [handwritten] Then a move began. The gov of Tx went to Mexico. The generals of the army of the Louis Miss left for foreign ports. The soldiers scattered.

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more clearly than it had been to fight to sustain a Confederacy. He would teach school; he could gather as many ex-soldier boys as he could save out of the confusion and children that had been with school during the war and train these for better citizenship and for better home builders. Father had moved twice during the war. He had bought an interest in a flouring mill and was preparing to move the family

to the mill. It helped the family move and worked as fireman and engineer.

Addison soon found a suitable house for a school and had it filled with ex-soldier boys and children who had been deprived of school during the war. Texas had no free school system previous to the civil war. Some of the most prosperous towns and communities maintained academies which gave a course of study commensurate with the present junior college. Addison and I would give our lives maintaining this sort of an institution, making character building the prime object the Bible would be in the course of study for the purpose of having students know the human life of Jesus. While casting about for a suitable place for our academy, we found a man who had earned the exalted title of Teacher; this man had served a term as a boy in the British navy completed a course in an academy in New York City, paying his way serving his way serving as janitor. Then had four years in Bethany College. He was teaching in Springfield, Mo. When the war conditions broke up all schools in places where stopped schools; he moved to Texas, rented a neglected far, repaired the fences raised wheat, helped to feed war widows and taught the Bible in vacant country churches on Sunday. This was Charles Carlton, a man worthy to be called TEACHER. Addison wanted to be associate for a time with Mr. C. before beginning our enterprise. Bonham had a school building made vacant during the war. They needed such a man. We joined Mr. Carlton at Bonham in 1867. Addison to assist teaching, I as a student.

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## REMINISCENCES

### Book II

Palestine and engaged with the east Texas Cooperation to evangelize in East Texas. That year Addison entered the Academy at Palestine. This kept them both from home much of the time so mother and I had it all to ourselves to keep the Home fires burning. In the academy Addison classed with young men, left all the boyhood he was allowed to him behind. Father kept on the lookout for the best teacher to be found for Addison. At Tennessee Colony, he found the

This man had been a college president. He had a good library and delighted to find a boy go with him through classics. Addison would be at home only in vacation. We moved several times while was in school. He missed all this. Occasionally, we would have a school between movings that I would attend, but rarely would I get a full session. Addison remained at Tennessee studying under Mr. Averet until 1860. The storm cloud that had been gathering in the political horizon for years was dangerously near. The political agitators would be statesmen and demagogues had brought about seeing the war storm in full blast broke borne loose, when Lincoln for an army to invade the seceded states. Addison had taken no part in the wild political discussions, but it was a matter of defending some from the ravages of an invading army. The people had divided into ma parties that were disturbing the people, but they were a unit when it came to defending home. Men and boys from every calling volunteered for the war. Addison took counsel of no one, packed his knapsack with clothes, leaving room for a small Bible and a book on higher mathematics, to study when not on the firing line.

Of course, I must go and began to get ready. I had not been used to doing as I pleased but going to war was a different matter. My preparations were suddenly and positively cut short with orders in another direction. Father was to be far from home most of the time with business that would give plenty to do besides taking care of home. This history that does not belong here. The worst two years of the war was

gone through before I saw any of it. This was a disappointment to me then, but I am thankful for it now. I saw enough to know that war is not a picnic.

Sunday afternoon May 28, 1865 marks an important date with two of us. We were home from the war. In war the common soldier does not have to think. It is best not to think, he has nothing to do but obey orders. He is a slave under orders. His masters will feed and clothe him. He must be ready to obey orders to march fight, kill or be killed. This is called service. It serving the devil and the wages paid is dead. We were out of the war, just coming of age of manhood. We had a life to choose.

[page 32, typescript] to choose. Tempting offers were offered by the scrambles for the spoils for the spoils of war. The lessons that mother had taught us, the command the Master gave to the busy men. Follow me and I will make you fishers of men. Addison had been a student from early boy had commanded men in war. Was now ready to enlist men for a better service. He would gather the boys who had lost in the war the opportunity of school and help to train to build a better government by training for better citizenship and for better home builders. He would teach school. Father had moved twice during the war. He was now preparing for another move. He had bought an interest in a flouring mill, near Alvarado in Johnson county. Addison secured a building near Alvarado and soon had it filled with students. I helped move the family and worked for father in the mill as fireman and engineer. In the meantime, we had decided on our avocation for life. We would select a suitable location and build a first class academy. Not primarily to make a living but to build character; To build each student in character toward the compete human life, physically intellectually and spiritually. We knew this would enable the student to find himself and choose his life work and would be prepared for taking a higher college course if desired. We knew a teacher with whom we wished to be associated with for a time before we entered on our work.

Mr. Carlton and Bonham was the man and the place. He had the education and the experience that gave him the authority to be called teacher. Mr. Carlton was teaching in Springfield Mo. When the civil war broke out. This caused the school to close. He was expecting to return when the border war sufficiently settled. The people of Bonham had just the building and equipment he needed. They got him to put his school there. Bonham had more than buildings and equipment to make it a desirable school town. In the early tellings of the town citizens one of the best

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Willard Richardson to superintend the publication of the Galveston News.

Texas had no system of public schools. Each community had such schools as the people were able and willing to pay for. Some of the larger towns and wealthier communities maintained academies about equal to the present high school. These were supported by the tuition for those who went to school. At the age of twelve years Addison went to an academy at Palestine. He had attended a primary school for a few weeks at Rusk and one of the same kind for a short time in Galveston. In the academy there was no system of grades, each student was given the studies for which he was prepared and his progress was determined by his ability and application; and he was passed to higher subjects when he could show that was ready.

On entering the academy Addison parted company with childhood. He found himself classed with young men, the few years in the past was all the real child life that was ever allowed to him. He ranked with

men in the class room and on the athletic field, he led in the ball game, in swimming, rowing, riding and in hunting; in hunting he used a rifle and shot for game not for sport.

The academy was the end of the school career for most of the young men of that time. Some would go from school to a law office, some would read medicine with the town doctor, these would soon be among the professional men; a few would find their way to college in the East. Addison had no limit set to getting an education. There was to be no graduating time, no commencement occasion. He studied to know truth and he was limited to narrow field. He was not ambitious for a place in the world with pay and world honors. He had learned that life is service, and that the world's road was for prepared men, and to be ready would ensure a call to the highest service.

He had one yar in the academy at Palestine. During the following two years he had three teachers in different communities. These were men qualified to teach the high school course, but there was but little in this that he needed. He was soon on the hunt for another teacher.

In 1857 Mr. Hocker from Lexington Ky. Took charge of the academy at Tennessee colony in Anderson county. Addison was with Mr. Hocker one year. After that time a real college man had charge of the academy. With this man Addison had an enjoyable time till the war broke up all the schools. In 1861

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In 1861 Addison came home and went to the war. Father put a short stop to my talk of going to war. He gave to understand he would be from home and my business would to take care of mother and the small children. I was much disappointed that I did not get a chance to be in some of the big but now I am glad I missed the best chances to be killed.

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A waste of the talent that God has given to his trust. This was one mother (and the same could be said of the grandmother) who could truthfully say; "I care not for silver not gold." Riches and worldly honors did not appeal to them as the as the things to live for. In after years it became a fixed law of his life to settle all questions of conduct and decide alternatives by the question, what is God's will? What is right in His sight?

There was no vacation in that school, all was play and all play was work. The only rule was to know and do the right. There were no arbitrary commands, but delightful companionship and home was a Beth-Eden.

Mother taught us the fundamentals of book education, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and history. She was an artest and sketchings from the wild wood, a twig from an oak with a broad leaf and cluster of acorns, painted true to nature, a bunch of wild flowers, an old farm house with calves, colts, and barn yard fowls, decorated the rough walls and were the ties that bound the boy to nature. There were no carpets on the rough clean floors, nor cushioned chares, but there was a big square piano, whose polished wood added to the refining influence of the music. The instrument was not trained to give our artistic strains nor operatic airs but it could add to the melody of the heart and bring the life into nearness with sacred things as its notes blended with father's and mother's voices in rendering the old songs the heroes of the cross had sung throughout the ages. Supplementing this with some of the ballads of Burns and Scott and closing with Home Sweet Home would send the boy to the trundle bed with a vision of angels and [handwritten] a feeling [typescript] that home was a paradise.

Books were not plentiful in the home of the early settlers, but there was a small select library in this

home. There were large volumes of history, biography, natural-history and standard authors of English literature. Some of these were calf bound and richly illustrated with steel engravings. With these books spread out on the rough floor, with

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III

December 11, 1842, Addison, their first born came. August 1844, Randolph the second boy was born. The intervening years had been spent at the not very lucrative business of farming and preaching. It was not time to take up some one of his various professions at which he could make a living for this increasing family. He had served an apprenticeship at the printing business. And when he was eighteen, he had owned and edited a county news paper. He turned his attention to this again and established The Pioneer, at Rusk Cherokeean County. At this time politics in Texas was a very personal matter. Troubles that began with Austin's efforts to settle Texas with law-abiding citizens, and the strife that grew out of annexation and the war with Mexico, could provoke serious trouble with little cause. Rufus Chandler, father's partner in the practice of law, a great lawyer and a man of splendid character, was shot from ambush and killed by a man name Hog an opposing attorney in a lawsuit with Clark and Chandler. Soon after this the Pioneer was discontinued.

Father moved to Palestine and established The Trinity Advocate. In 1850 he went to Galveston and for two years associated the Richardson in editing and publishing the Galveston News. Before this mother had been the teacher for the two boys. They could have had no better. She was an artest, with the brush and at the piano/Before the family left Alabama mother had gone to a girl's seminary, taught by Mr. Shannon, afterwards president of the university of Mo. She had read the best literature and above all was a real Christian. To her start the boys owe their early and lasting faith. At Galveston the boys went to a primary school. Addison had been a student from soon after he could talk. What he lacked of finishing all the three Rs with mother he completed in the school at Galveston. Two years at Galveston was as long as father could stay at one

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IIII

place and one business. Between the San Jacinto battle ground and Houston, near the place where fiction places the mythical Vince's' bridge, he found a ranch man who had the California gold fever and bought him out. It was a complete ranch. A large tract of prairie land a good farm house in an oak grove Barns los fifty acres in cultivation, three hundred head of cattle, a wild hog claim in the swamps, a pair of fierce hog-dogs, a branding iron and tools to run the farm. The improvements only half mile from Buffalo Bayou, where steam boats passed daily between Houston and Galveston.

There was a market for any calves from the herd or produce from the soil by delivering half mile to the steam boats. I have a sensible recollection of helping to put out the potato slips and dig the potatoes on three acres. The yield was one thousand bushels. With the fish and fowls in and on the waters, turkey and deer in the woods mustangs on the prairies, and being at the edge of the big outside world, it needed just a few Christian families to make a beginning that would have made that part of the state a Christian citizenship for all time. The two boys were ready to mount the ponies and the call of the wild would soon have gotten them. Two years of ranch life was enough. This was the limit at one place and business. He disposed of the place and all its belongings. The family took boat there to Galveston. There

took passage on the Steamer up the trinity to Magnolia in Anderson county. Settled again at Palestine and again in the practice of law. Palestine had an academy that could give Addison the course of study he was ready for. The state had no public school system, but several of the better class of towns maintained academies that gave a course parallel with the present-day junior college. At twelve years of age Addison entered the academy. He classed with young men. He left all boy life behind. A man's work study and responsibilities were his to the last day of his life on earth.

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#### WHATEVER IS IS BEST

I know as my life grows older  
And as my sight have clearer sight  
That under each rank wrong somewhere  
There looms the root of right:  
That each sorrow has its purpose  
By sorrow unguessed  
And as sure as night brings morning  
Whatever is is best.

I know that each sinful action,  
As night brings shade,  
Is somewhere, sometime punished.  
That the hour be long delayed.  
I know that the soul is aided  
Sometimes by the heart's unrest.  
And means often to suffer  
Whatever is is best.

I know there are no errors  
In the great eternal plan.  
And all things work together  
For the final good of man,  
And I know as my soul speeds onward  
In the great eternal quest  
I shall say, as I look backward  
Whatever is is best.

Hoping that my April shower will be a down pour  
I close with best wishes to all who read these lines.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox

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RECOLLECTIONS OF THE JOURNEY OVER THE LONG ROAD.

The tissue of the life to be  
Are woven in colors all our own,  
And in the field of destiny  
We gather as we have sown.

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It is true that each individual builds his own character, but the desires that directs the child growth that selects the material for the building and the seed sown in the heart soil comes from the early child influence and environment, so near the beginning that it might be called an inheritance. I had a fair start in life. Both parents were of clean strong stock. Individually they differed in some respects they were opposites. Father was a good sample of the Jackson type of Scotch-Irish, of strong intellect unyielding will and dissenter, politically religious and socially. Mothers people were of that race who for generations had suffered persecution for their faith. They were the first people in America to have a church whose disciples were called simply Christians, who had no creed but Christ, no rule of discipline but the New Testament. They had a congregation of this faith in America before Campbell and stone began the movement to restore the primitive church. George Elliott's lines giving the attributes of a perfectly cultured lady is as true of my mother as if written of her.

“A perfect woman nobly planned.  
To warn, to comfort, and command.  
And yet a spirit still and bright  
With something of an angel light.”

Addison the first born was less than two years old when I came into the family. The second place was mine by birth – right and I retained it all the way. Addison served notice that I was second by calling me Babe until I was old enough to resent it. And even then I granted him certain rights of seniority. We became lifetime companions; we were different but necessary to each other's full life. Home was our first school and mother was the teacher. Mother in that humble home was the inspiration of all the true the beautiful and the good that came into our lives.

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Mother was an artest with the brush and at the piano. And an old time piano standing on that rough clean uncarpeted floor and picture on the unpainted walls made the boys feel that home was one of the heavenly mansions. There were two pictures on the walls of that humble home with the names Mary and Esther. The painter had put on canvas the personality of perfect womanhood. They were in a class with my mother. I had in my mind a distinctive class in which would always be found the purest the most cultured of women-kind. And all my life I classify women in the social world by this standard, and when they did not measure to the standard they did not attract. When the second boy began his first lessons in reading the first boy was leaving the primmer books and taking up history and geography an especially enjoying the harder problems of arithmetic. I used that which he laid aside, but I never caught up with him. At twelve years of age he left me. He went into the academy and was classed with young men. That was all the boy life that was allowed him Father never settles on any one business or profession as a life calling. He sometimes was a newspaper editor and publisher at times a lawyer and then give them all up and become an evangelist preacher. Then would be found untangling some tangled land surveys. He was master of any of these where occasion happened to call him. This kept him from home much of the time. He was proud of Addison's studious habits and ambition for an education

and kept him with the best teachers he could find in the academies. This left the home making to mother and me. We formed a close partnership. This decided my future in two respects. I would have a home and the partner in the home building would be of mother's class. And this came true. Father would find some place he preferred to live at what was then his business and would move; Two years came to be the limit at one place. My chance

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#### Life A Responsibility

God, without respect to persons, judges according to  
Each man's work. I Pet. 1:17

Christ's coming was to be the beginning of a moral recreation of the human race; The prophets foretold this, and Jesus lived the human life, from infancy to mature manhood to the cross and to the grave. This life was lived with the people in a humble home in a common-place community and gave to the world the measure of the full life needed for the great brother-hood in which would dwell righteousness. Jesus organized, that is brought together a band of disciples and sent them forth to make disciples of all nations and train them for citizenship in the kingdom of heaven on earth. Each member is to be a coworker with God in redeeming the world, and thus become ready for promotion, to higher service when this body is worn out. It is the law of human life that the greatest joy comes from active service that benefits others. And heaven will be the joy of greater service in God's presence. This life is the opportunity to prepare for the eternal service.

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#### AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL

I was born in Harrison county Republic of Texas; the environments were favorable the beginning of a long and useful life. There were in that home a mother and grandmother Esther and Rachel, with the faith of Lois and Eunice, from them the boy learned of God as a father all the great unbroken forest declared the majesty and power of god and His goodness in making such a place for man's service. Mother was an artist, in painting and music, she had been educated at the female seminary at Baten-Hough La. Under the Christian teacher Mr. Shannon, afterward president of the university of Mo. The walls of this primitive home were covered with paintings of sketching's in the forest with two oil paintings of perfect womanhood with the names Ester and Mary. As far as mother's family genealogy is known, there was a church where there was a home. Father was a perfect type of the George Rogers Clark Scotch-Irish pioneer patriots. He had all the pioneer instincts of his great American relative. Father and mother were in Nacogdoches county January 1842. I was the second of two boys that came into the family. Home was our first school. Mother was the teacher. Addison was a student by nature and before I was ready to begin he was done with primers. He was ready to pioneer into the mysteries mathematics. He entered the academy at an early age and classed with young men. Later he entered an academy which offered a full college course. The teacher had for the time, a good college library; he enjoyed Addison's companionship I think, to the neglect of his many students. In 1860 the storm cloud of war that had been hovering in the political horizon broke out with fury. In 1861 Addison came home. When troops were called for to invade the seceding states he volunteered in the army that was being raised for defense. I was preparing enlist in the army when father notified me he would be [gone] from

home and that I would stay with mother. Two years of the worst of the war was over before I had any part in it; that was a disappointment at the time, but now I'm glad it happened that way. After Lee's surrender and Lincoln's assassination, there was no formal

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surrender of the armies west of the Mississippi river. Texas was in a state of anarchy: the governor went to Mexico, the generals left their commands; the armies went to pieces. The 16<sup>th</sup> Texas of Walker's Division kept its organization and on May 22 1865 marched out of camp with furled flag and muffled drum, began the homeward march. Any soldier who would come to a place where was nearer home than he would at McKinney where the regiment was organized he would take his nearest way home. Addison and I walked in home on Sunday afternoon May 28 1865.

Before Lee's surrender Lincoln and Grant had opened a peace policy toward the confederate soldiers. They had decided to exchange no more prisoners. The south had no men to spare, the north could hire foreigners if the home supply should become exhausted. The south was short of food for its soldiers. Lee saw the result would to soon wear out and starve out. His agreement with Grant at Appomattox was soon made. The soldiers were [to] lay down their arms the soldiers were to keep their side arms and any private property [and] the officers [were] to keep their horses. The soldiers were to disband, go home and exercise their rights as Citizens of the United States. The assassination of Lincoln was a blow to the South. The radical party in congress was that Lincoln's peace policy should not be carried out. They began the effort [to] prevent Andy Johnson from succeeding Lincoln as president. The Radicals were determined to treat the southern states as conquered provinces and reap the spoils. Then be horrors of, reconstruction. This delay by the wrangle left the states west of the Mississippi without any form of government; all was anarchy. Addison, at once saw his duty. He had been a student from child hood had better than an ordinary college education. He had led the boys in battle had served as Judge Advocate of a military court before was 21 years of age. He saw his duty plainer than he had seen it his duty.

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Reminiscences  
Biographical and Historical  
Part II

There were two boys that came into the family of Mr. Clark and Hetty Clark, with less than two years difference in their ages. Their biographies cannot be written separately for the reason that though different, each supplies some quality the other lacked to make a success in any great enterprise. In one characteristic they both inherited from the mother the same. Without which it seems they would both have been failures. Addison was born December 11, 1842. Randolph August 15, 1844. Father and Mother were opposites. Racially, Father's family came from the Shire in England whose inhabitants were called Scotch-Irish. He was a good sample that people who did much in making history. They were usually dissenters, politically, religiously and socially. Another family genealogy goes back in the Huguenots who wandered over many countries, driven by persecution for their faith in God as a loving Father and Jesus His Son a Redeemer. These were in this family a mother Hetty (Esther) and Grandmother Rachel who like Timothy's mother and grandmother Eunice and Lois who transferred to

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blessings of their faith. It was a culmination of all the lessons of life. It was the future of things that Addison and I should have this trip together. Together we have seen the various phases of life together. Boy life soldier life preaching and teaching life all the ways hardships have been a partner-ship life it was just right that we should see this together. We went to Old Bethany. I saw the old college classroom. The college where the dear young wife years ago helped me to be a college student. I could see so plainly looking back through the years that – many of my efforts were merely the expression of a desire of a wish I do somethings that was never done. My going to Bethany in 1876 was a desire to complete a college education. A great opportunity open then and there but it was pushed aside by the demand of the school enterprise of Thorp S. The demand to return and become a tireless drudge. I make a Christian School for a generation. I wished dear Ella the pride joy blessing of my life was more than done to the work we built and as I see it now through mistaken loyalty to the church gave the school into hands that has about brought its ruin.

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Addison & I visited together Buffalo N.Y. and Niagra Falls. Returned after this delightful parenthesis in life's work in our usual labor. He took up the work at Mineral Wells. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of March I began at Corpus Christi. I came here with the promise that the work would be supported by the A.M. Society and the Gainesville church. Now that I am here I do not see any near prospects of getting this help. I find a faithful few alive and society a good Sunday school by a sacrifice on the part of a trio the church may pay \$30 per month. I can't now tell how long I will stay. This just leaves our school work behind with all its hardships and struggles. All its joys and dear assertions. The duties contracted are still reminder like the skeleton on an old battle field. They are addictions of the notorious and the companionship and the treasures left. Dec. 9. I attended the Annual Lectureship of Dallas. Melburne of Iowa was the chief lecturer. This was the best the most profitable of all the lectures I have attended because the man kept self out of sight.

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Page Break

REMINISCENCES  
Biographical and Historical  
Part II.

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One writer said:

The tissue of life to be.  
We paint in colors all our own,  
And in the field of destiny  
We reap what we have sown.

The above lines seem to imply that each individual selects for himself the material out of which character is built.

In writing this Part II of the reminiscences, biographical and Historical the purpose is to show that heredity and environment help to building life. There is no distinct American type. This new country was settled by people of many nationalities these have become mixed until often different types are in the same families.

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August 1839 father with his two sisters and his mother embarked on steam boat from Louisville byway of New Orleans to Texas. They reached after a stormy voyage of the Gulf. The mother was in delicate health and became sea sick and lived only a few weeks after disembarking at Matagorda Texas. He was never at a loss to find in some one of his various vocations or professions employment to get needed expense money. This time he went to Austin and engaged with the first congress of the Republic that met at that place, to do the printing for the congress. He went to Texas. His sister married in Hopkins county. He took the younger sister and went to Nacogdoches. This and the adjacent counties offered ready and good pay for his equipment as lawyer and surveyor. Texas had been owned by several nations and this south east corner was the first to receive stellers[settlers?] Titles to land had been granted to emigrants without any record of former grants. This resulted if titles overlapping. He had brought from Kentucky the best survey's equipment. He trained two Mexicans for accurate chain bearers. He was soon busy at a work that would have brought him riches and employment for a lifetime. It did change his course very much in one way. In untangling these surveys, she happened upon a peculiar people. These people had no lawsuits. When there was a conflict of titles they would have the surveyor decide who had the best title they would cooperate in helping the loser get other land. While working in this business he secured board for himself and sister and an office room with a widow D'Spain. This gave an experience in a real home. She had several sons among the settlers. Her youngest child a daughter just coming into woman hood. She had just returned from one of the best Female Seminaries at Baton Rouge, La, where preside was a truly Christian preacher and teacher. He was afterward president of the University of Mo. This young lady and his sister soon became warm friends. When Sunday came her heard talk of going to a meeting. He wanted

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know what church it was. They informed him it was an assembly of Disciples of Christ called Christians. The traditional and history of these to the people called Huguenots. A people who could not be carried away by the great Apostasy which made the Pope of Rome to supplant Christ. They crossed continents and seas seeking a place where they might worship God in peace. They were home builders and where there was a church. A few disciples gathered together to worship in the name of Christ was a church. These peopled preached the Gospel by their every day life and by their freedom sectarian church rituals. This got his attention. He became interested; the young lady taught him how to properly divide the scriptures, so as to understand the Bible. He became a diligent student of the Bible; this was the beginning that led to many changes. Joseph Addison Clark and Hetty, (Esther) D'Spain were married the first week in January 1842 in Nacogdoches county. Grand Mother D'Spain had a comfortable home. Mother had just finished her education at the seminary rather became the head of the family; he had not been a home builder, had not known the joys of a real home. He saw the need of the country, rapidly settling with emigrants was a good school. Teaching was one of his callings. He located a beautiful site for a school in Titus, now Morris, county built a house suitable for an

academy, and began teaching; the school prospered from the beginning. Soon a Christian evangelist held a meeting in the community. Father made the confession and was baptized. This brought opposition to the school; he changed vocation and went pioneering. Their first child, Addison, was born in Titus county December 11 1842. The second boy Randolph, was born August 15 1844. In Harrison county. Home was the school for the two boys, mother was the teacher. Addison had the instincts of a student, as a young duck's for water. When the second boy was ready to pick letter to build

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associations called churches having creeds of their own making. He found there were no quarreling nor law suits over land titles; when lost his land his brothers would help get another on which to move his improvements. During his busy life he had given little attention to religion, and the few preachers he had done business with had failed to secure his respect. Further investigation lead to believe that God had a people in this world and these were some of them. This lead to his marriage with Esther D'Spain and to a change of business. The country was rapidly being settled with a good class of emigrants. He decided to teach school. This was one of the many vocations to which he had given some attention while pioneering his way. He located a suitable piece of land and built a house suitable for a large academy. The school prospered. It supplying a need of the country. In the mean time he had been growing in the knowledge of the Bible. With his wife's help he had studied the Bible. A preacher of reputation for ability and character came to a community near and held a protracted meeting. He attended the meeting, made the confession and was baptized.

The following morning as he came to school he saw quite a crowd of gathered at the school house. The denominational preacher seemed to be in the lead. It was known that he had been called an unbeliever. Perhaps they had come to congratulate him on his becoming a Christian. The preacher informed him that as he had joined the Campbellites he could not continue teaching the school. The people would take charge of the house and get a teacher. He had not been long enough trying to live the Christian life to know how to face bitter sectarian prejudice. He was being told to give up his own building. He did not argue the case with them, simply informed the crowd that if the crowd did not disperse some would not be able to leave. His Scotch-Irish asserted the control. He quit the community and went pioneering into another community and into another business.

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New Orleans to Memphis with now and then a hard fought battle on the way. Addison commanded a company ??? Made a reputation for being ready for emergencies and he was after ordered to critical places. Now he was ready for the emergency to save the restless boys. We marched home on Sunday 2 p.m. May 1865. On Monday Addison was hunting for a school house into which to gather the boys and the children who have lost the time by the school all being broken by during the war. He soon found a house that with some reparings would assume he taught in this ??? house tell in ?

He then secured a larger house in town, here till the next summer he with the army ex confederate officer he ??? A crowd. In 67 he joined Mr. Carlton at Bonham. Mr. C. was one man who had earned the right to be called the boys who went to school to him knew they were there to develop the best manhood until could be made of their mind and body. There was no free school system in Tx before the war. Some of the most prosperous towns had academies that maintained a course equal to the present junior college. Addison went to two of these one in Palestine and another in Tennessee Colony. The teacher in the latter had been a college president. Addison finished the course with him and then

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??? with him took a course in college mathematics and Latin and Greek. Mr. Carlton's School at Bonham was crowded with ex soldier boys and young men Addison taught with him until Jan 1869. We had selected Ft. Worth as the place for our Academy. Ft. Worth then was a small college on the east bank of the west fork of the Trinity River. Where the west began all the great west and south west a vast cattle range. We began here the first Monday 1869.

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captain. At the close of the war he helped to adjust matters with the united states and avoided any disturbance by the Reconstruction. He returned to Bonham and formed a land law partner with a young lawyer. Mrs. Lee got an order from court for all property of any kind belong to the family be under control and no one else to have any authority to sell or use any of it. This was not a divorce but to save what little she had from being wasted. Mrs. Lee took care of three children did the business of the land office; covering several years all deeds and other papers of record show to be in her hand write.

She had three girls Caroline-Morton, Johnie-D. and Ellen-Blanch. Callie had scarlet fever in early childhood, this left afflicted for life with loss of hearing and feebleness. Johnie was beautiful and intellectually nothing less than brilliant. When only Eleven her giver her the field notes of surveys to find the number of acre. At a family gathering on Christmas day from a big wood fire in the fireplace her dress caught and she died from burn. This seemed to kill all interest he had in home. Ella became the mother's full partner. One could see why she looked into the present and prospective paying suit to Ellie as she called her. Mrs. Lee was a remarkable woman.

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Had been brought to Tx somewhere about 50,000 men were located Homestead and Houston. These soon begun to break up and leave. Most of the Texas boys went home. Most of the Texas boys went home. In other states especially Mo. Conditions were not favorable. The postigram? was not over. The soldiers confiscated all confederate property their wagon and mules with U.S. bonds were soon appropriated? There was no law no government and taking anything especially horses and mules was not stealing. The 16<sup>th</sup> ax of Walkers Division to which Addison and I belonged all answered to roll calls usual and voted to keep our regimented organization and march to McKinney which was about the center of Collin Denton Grayson and Cook counties where the boys lived. We would keep our wagon and at the disbanding let the man

who had been a faith fast driver all the years drive the wagon and four mules home as his work some no soldiers came to see about taking the team but even did not consent. On the 22 of May after noon we marched out of Carst with furred flag and muffled drove homeward bound. The boys would leave the regiment when they came to where they were as near home as they would be at McKinney. During the war father had moved to a place on the next line of Hill country and South line of Johnson County. We left the regiment

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at Corsicana, and at 2 pm May 28. Sunday. After days and much of the nights we tramped in home. Mother was there that was home. We had our minds battled what we would do. Addison had been a student from early child hood. He had entered an Academy at Palestine, Texas when 12 years old. The Academy was the highest institution of school in Texas. At that time giving a course about equal to the present junior college. On the academy and with a private teacher he had completed a good college course he had taken no part in the political agitations that brought on the war. In the chaos and anarchy that proceeded of Reconstruction properly named the Tragic Era. Young men of ability could get high position with another political faction. But he refused all offers and lost no time in gathering the Revolutionary soldier boys into the first school house he could get. One began to drill for life school teaching for him was to drill the youth for lifes work in making a better government by making better citizens and better home makers. He had led men in battle had acted as Judge advocate in military court, had often been placed in important places. He would now give his time to training for the battles for life. Making the Bible the basis of education. He did not propose to build a college but an academy ??? that would prepare

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the youth for life of usefulness. In after years he was asked for an endorsement for a boy wanting a position in a bank. His reply was I endorse that boy for all he says his is and all he claims he can do. Addison began teaching in 1865 first in a country school house. Which he soon had filled to overflowing. IN 66 he taught in the town of Alvarado in Johnson County. In 1867-69 he joined Mr. Carlton. Here was one real teacher. A man whose education and experience entailed him to the title teacher. Addison was associated with Mr. C five years. We had selected Ft. Worth a beautiful village of less than one thousand inhabitants. Where the west began, as the place for the academy. We had in mind to build. We went to Ft. Worth in Jan 1869. In 1870, we began our prospective academy.

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For my wife

I will drink this toast to the woman I love. To the woman whose sweet smiles are the light of my life and whose laugh is sweeter to me than a melody played on an angels harp. To the noble

hearted woman who gave up all the rest of the world for me and linked her life with mine amid music and flowers and turning from the alter and faced eternity as mine and of me to the woman who has been my bosom companion and soul mate when fortune smiled and tender ministering in sickness. To the woman whose purity surges across the streams on mountain peaks and whose warm love has had sewn my life's path with blossoms of joy. To the woman whom God gone made for me that I might love and have for my own wife.

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From Titus county, where his school work had been interrupted, he moved with his small family to the village of Greenwood on the Texas-Louisiana line in Harrison county. It was here the second son of the family was born on August 15, 1844. Here the father engaged in farming and preaching. Having been instructed by his wife in the teachings of the scriptures, and having been inducted into the church by the pioneer minister Green Weaver, he felt himself called upon to defend the faith "once delivered unto the Saints."

Meanwhile the country has gone through the political campaign of 1844, Texas has been admitted to the Union and the war with Mexico breaks out. While not strenuously opposing annexation and the program of the Democratic Party, J.A. Clark had espoused the cause of Internal Improvements, and to that extent had become a Clay Whig.

Late in 1845 or early in 1846 he seeks a suitable location to advocate his convictions along this line, and moves to the thriving town of Rusk, in Cherokee county. Among the leading citizens of the place at that time were Joseph L. Hogg, Rufus Chandler, Forbes Britton, Drs. Raines, Vought, and McKay, John S. Ford, and Mrs. Baxter who kept the hotel and Mr. Henry, who served as county sheriff.

At this center Mr. Clark entered the practice of law, forming a partnership with Rufus Chandler, a brilliant young man from Maine who had seen service in the Mexican War. At this time Clark also edited and published the Rusk Pioneer. Through the columns of his paper, as well as in public address and private labors, he worked for the development of the country. In the issue of the Rusk Pioneer of August 8, 1849, he advised the merchants of Cherokee county that they could effect a great saving in freight rates by trading at points on the Trinity River instead of hauling from Shreveport. He admitted that they were a little far from navigation on Red River, but pointed out that it was only two days ox-wagon drive to the Trinity with excellent road, where steamboats would receive their cotton. He stated further that hauling from Shreveport cost as much as the entire expense of freight from New Orleans by way of the Trinity. But, with a clear vision of the economic possibilities of the state, he advised the use of Galveston markets instead, and closed the editorial with the statement "Haul cotton to Trinity. Bring your goods up Trinity."

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children of the community. Addison and I joined Mr. Carlton. Sept 66 to June 67. He could give Addison help in Mathematics but could help him in Latin and Greek. Addison assisted teaching and continued his study of languages. This was my first entire undisturbed year in school.

When father was moving from the ranch place to the mill I had the opportunity of my life to become a rich stock man. When he got ready to move, he got rid of his place at any price or no price. Here was a choice farm and ranch as could have been found. 320 acres of black land 50 acres fenced and in cultivation a creek of clear tasting water through the land this in the prairie with a fringe of trees along the creek. A sea of grass sought in 16 meter with not a mark of civilization. A village 4 miles to the north with church and small schools for the native. This ranch and 60 head of stock horses of what was left there when I went to the war. And a few cows could have been mine with title clear, without a dollar to pay. Why did I not accept it? I was at the parting that lead to two ways in life. I must choose to stay on the ranch offered the chance of becoming

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Carlyle

There is no heroic poem in the world, but is at the bottom a biography. The life of a man, also it may be said: there no life of a man, faithfully recorded, but is a heroic poem of its sort, rhymed or unrhymed.

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Of this school in their early school life. When the civil war broke out the seminary faculty returned to Boston at the close of the war. The building was vacant. The citizens were careful in selecting the man to lead the young people many of whom had been well developed.

The secured Charles Carlton a man fully authorized to be called a teacher. Mr. Carlton was an Englishman. In her youth was a midship man in English navy. He came to New York and entered an academy. Before the days of coal and gas he fired the stoves of a three story school building to pay tuition. On graduating from the academy a friend proposed to give him \$100, if he would go to Bettany College. He was a member of the Baptist Church, but he was not afraid of being influenced by Alexander Campell's teaching. Supplementing that \$100 with hard work he had four years of preparation for ? Life. He graduated from Bethany College. He began to teach and preach with one purpose, without which no one is worthy to the tills of teacher. The first lesson he impressed on students and which he kept them in mind of was that

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they were in school not simply to learn enough to make a living but to make a complete life. Physically, intellectually, and morally. Each student should study to make of his body mind and spiritual being. Such a character as would bless the world and help to make it a better place for mortals to live. This could not be completed in school, but the start must be made there a personality created that would grow to mature life and ? called to a higher service.

The Luis were Episcopalians. R. M. Luis brother Henry Lee was Bishop of Down Dorman honored and loved universally. Ella's mother was not a member of any church. She had been a believer from child hood. R? And prayed with his children to close each days life. She had been anxious to be in church for the purpose of farming and the preacher would preach some things that in reading the Bible she had not found. Then she would begin

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On rest until an election had been held and by an overwhelming majority the state was voted out of the union. Addison entered the academy in 1854, and was the best teacher's father could find for him until 61. In 54 father gave up the practice of law and employed to the East Texas cooperation to evangelize in East Texas. He preached one year for the missionary society tried farming and a sheep raising until the war began in a way to enlist every body.

Addison was opposed to war, but when Lincoln called for soldiers to invade the seceded states he came home from school and went into the meet the invaders. Lincoln had been forced by the finalities of the north to declare war, this united all the factions in the defense of their homes. Mother and I kept the home fires burning, while father and Addison were from home. The worst winter I have any record of in my memory was the winter of 59 and 60. I was occupied in a way to test it herding sheep. I had in mind to go with Addison to the war; but father had other plans in mind for me. I was 16 and other boys of that age were going to the war. The question of age did not disturb father. There had been a great wheat crop in the prairie counties that year. The men and boys leaving the farms the army having to be fed made certain of flour the coming year. Father bought wheat and put me to hauling with a two horse wagon, wheat to the mill, and helping to sack the flour and ship it to contractors for the army and to commission merchants at Jefferson. In 62 father went east of the Mississippi River and bought a cargo of boxes of tobacco. Returned by Shreveport La. And bought about fifty thousand pounds of sugar in hogheads and barrels. This he had shipped by freight wagons to Greyson county where we were then living. He sold this tobacco to small town merchants at a good profit. This was the only I ever knew father to engage in a business as a speculation. The war was getting unpleasantly close to us in these border

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counties where the "Bush-whackers" to winter and recoup their horse by getting better ones. Father went on a trip to what was then middle West Texas. Here he bought an ideal ranch farm. He also bought one hundred stock horses, that had been driven from the north some where, no telling where. Perhaps raiders had gathered them in the Indian territory and Kansas. Father put me in charge to keep them safe. There was a beautiful stream running through the ranch. I hauled some logs along the creek bank bored holes in these logs filled these with soil. The range grass was fine and soon the horses seemed content. Father may not have been maneuvering to keep me out of the war, but it seemed that he was, and I am now glad that he did. For the hard battle of the war west of the Mississippi were fought while I was worrying around home. There were now tow younger boys at home, one 6 and the other 9. I left the

horses in their care, took a saddle horse found the nearest enrolling officer, was sworn into the Confederate army and assigned to duty in Company D 16<sup>th</sup> Texas Dismounted Cavalry Brigadier Walkers Division Trans Miss Dpt. And received to report within thirty days. I lost no time in getting started. On the way I saw the ruin where one battle had been fought and got with the army as it was on the march from another. It was well for me that father managed so that I was not there a little sooner. There was time enough left to learn what war is. After weary travel on foot for days and much of the nights Addison and I on May 28, 1865 returned home on the Ranch farm. Father was preparing to move. He had bought an interest in a flour mill near Alvarado in Johnson County.

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#### REMINISCENCE BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL

History is the essence of innumerable biographies, so says Carlyle. The faithful record of one man's life is a part of the history of that period. Getting a faithful record of either history of biography is the difficulty. This is an effort to make a faithful record of these Reminiscences. The reader must be the judge. The family record says Randolph, son of Joseph Clark and Hetty Esther D'Spain Clark was born August 15 1844 in Harrison County in the Republic of Texas. I can claim to have had a good start as to time and place. As humble in the unbroken forests of east Texas where all nature declared the glory of God and showed His handy work. And of parents with character unblemished. There was a distinct race difference father and mother. Fathers ancestry was of the George Rogers Clark; Washington's strongest military leader. Saved Washington from defeat by turning the tide of battle to victory. Much of America's expanse in territory is due to the Clark pioneering. Rogers Clark's younger brother lead the expedition the U.S. boundaries to the Pacific. They were not politicians. Rogers Clark went into Franklin territory drove out the savage Indians built Clarksville and Columbia made it ready to enter union as the state of Tennessee and moved on to prepare other territory for state hood without staying for office in any place. They were Scotch Irish pioneers. At the age of 12 he became the sole support of this mother and three younger children. He accepted any employment that would supply present needs. Before he was 21 he had worked at manual labor taught a school of boys served an apprenticeship in a Newspaper office and worked at all parts of the business from setting type to editing the paper. H went one year to the University of Alabama studying law and mathematics before he was of age to receive lice

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nse, he was ready for business as a scientific surveyor. He came to Texas in 1839 and found ready employment untangling land titles in East Texas where confusion of titles was caused by nations having owned the territory and granted titles to

settlers. While engaged in this work he came in contact with a peculiar people. No lawsuits came from conflict of land titles. When one had improved land which the surveyor showed was claimed by an older title the community helped bear the loss. He engaged board and a room in which to work out his field notes. The spirit of the home impressed him as home being something more than just a place to eat and sleep. Sunday came, they invited him to go to church. He made no pretensions being religious had never expressed any choice among the numerous churches and had little respect for preachers in general. He asked what church. The reply was as told it was just the church, no denomination nor sect. A congregation Disciples of Christ constituted a Church of Christ or Christian Church. Jesus brought Life and immortality to light by His resurrection from the dead. This fact is the foundation of the church. The church is to represent Christ to the world by conforming to his character. Daily life of the disciple must be a confession of faith. This was a new revelation to him. He saw their worship in. The communion was a celebration of the victory over death and served to keep the Christ the heart with a faith that works by love. He had received a conception of religion. The family traditions place mother's ancestral lineage with the Huguenots and others who would suffer martyrdom rather than any religious name or creed but Christ. They home builders and church builders. The family came to America among the first English settlers of the Carolinas. They had an undenominational unsectarian church in Alabama before the Campbell and Stone restoration movement was started. Hetty (Esther) D'Spain and Joseph Addison Clark were

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## REMINISCENCE BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL; Part II.

Carlyle says that all history is the essence of numberless biography. And that a faithful record of one man's life is a heroic poem of its sort rhymed or unrhymed. This writing aims to be a faithful record of events written on memories pages during the passing of more than four score years. I find a family record that reads; Randolph, son of Joseph Addison and Hetty Clark, was born August 15 1844 in Harrison county republic of Texas. This was a favorable start, for there were in that humble home a mother and grand mother, Ester and Rachel, who like Timothy's mother and grand mother, passed on to the boy a faith that fixed in his mind a feeling that God was near and that the great unbroken forests told of his majesty. Another thing in the boys favor for making a good trip over the highway of life. Father and mother were both Americans, physically, intellectually and morally without spot or blemish. There was a distinct difference in race in my father and mother. Father's ancestry trace to the George Rogers Clark family who came from the Shire in England, whose inhabitants were known as Scotch-Irish. They were a race of pioneers. Rogers Clark was the force in the first two battles of Washington's army that gave the colonies hope and lead to final success. He pioneered the country know as Franklin territory. Drove out the savages, made it ready for the building of cities and factories and prepared to enter the union as the state of Tennessee. Rogers younger brother pioneered the expedition that carried the U.S. boundry to the Pacific. These Scotch-Irish were not politicians, when they cleaned a wild country of its savage inhabitants and men were there to fill the offices, they pioneered other

wild territory They were not home builders, they left that for civilized people. Mothers people were peculiar in that they accepted no denomination or sectarian name. The first disciples were called Salvation was given though no other name. They were persecuted and crossed seas and landseeking where they might worship, unmolested as unsectarian christians.

They were home builders and where a few could come together they had a church There were two boys that came early to this family with less than two years difference in their ages. Home was the first school and mother their teacher. Addison, the elder boy, took to books as readily as to his physical nourishment. When the second boy appeared on the scene he pushed the primer books aside for the "babe"; at an early age he

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entered the academy, that prepared students for college. Father's pioneering habits caused frequent moving of the family, this interrupted his school work, so he declined rest to move and secured board, and came home where the family happened to be in school vacation. My schooling continued with mother and grand mother. Mother was an artist at the piano and with the brush. She was educated at the female seminary at Baten Rouge La. Under Mr. Shanon who was afterwards president of the University of Mo. The first few years of my boy life the Furnishings in mother's humble home, the big square piano, her paintings from sketching's in the wild woods with two oil paintings illustrating perfect womanhood with the names Esther and Mary. There is no estimating the value of such a home with such and mother and grand mother on my boy life; Fixing in mind a distinct class women, of high intelligence spiritual culture. "A perfect woman, nobly planned."

The bad roads of the new country and poor means of transportation made it impossible in the frequent moving to carry anything but just such as would make home a place to eat and sleep – a camp-

Father had a collection that he had gathered from boyhood and prized these with other valuable were let to be returned for but were lost. The storm cloud that had been hovering over the land broke in all its fury when Lincoln called for troops to invade the seceded states. This broke the schools. Addison came home and went to the war. Father anticipated my wishes to go with the crowds of school boys of all classes, to war. He gave me to understand, that his authority over the boy came before the states'. He did what in ever knew him to do in his life; He went into extensive speculation to make money. This had been a year of an unusual what crop in the prairie counties of Texas. With all the forces from farms gone to war next year would see highest for bread. He bought extensively of wheat. Put me with a two horse wagon to hauling wheat to the mill and having the four hauled by mule-team freighters to Jefferson and consigned to commission merchants. He went east of the Mississippi as far as Mobile Ala. And bought a large quantity of boxes of tobacco; returned by the sugar mills of La. And bought 40,000 lbs of sugar in hogheads and barrels. As the war went on the border counties became infested with deserters from the armies and partisan rangers, as they called themselves, mostly thieves and robbers until it became unsafe

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Brothers of a common family. They invited him to their church. He asked what church it was and was told it just the church. An assembly of disciples of Christ called Christians. He went to their Sunday meeting. There was no preacher present but they had a simple and interesting study of a bible lesson and worship. He visited in their homes and found the same pleasant life. These people simply obeyed the command: "Let your light so shine that others may be constrained to glorify your Father in heaven." He saw the light and became a christian. Now this was the tr to teach as an evangelist. He went forth with directions save to go make disciples of all people and teach them the lesson of life Christ had given. He preached the gospel as he found it in the Book, baptized those who believed. Then in the same book found the procedure for the model church. They continued steadfast in the apostles teaching breaking bread in fellowship and prayer. This was the for of procedure each Lords day. Before the evangelist could lead them all the members must taught that they must attend regularly, one of the elders must lead in teaching conducting the worship. That first church had great need of means to take care of dependent widows. This required great sacrifice by the members. Some sold their homes to supply this need; we do not expect that much demand for charity now but the church must be ready for any need, so the church must have a treasure, the fellowship on the Lords day would supply this by each member contributing willingly as able as each had been prospered. The church being prepared to conduct the worship on the first day, the evangelist would establish other congregations, and would visit them to set in order anything that might be wanting. The evangelist would make his report to the annual mission Cooperation meeting. Here all business with the evangelist would be settled and plans made for the next year's work. The churches usually arranged to have preaching one Sunday in the month and a protracted meeting in 18 years. This was done without previous agreement as to what the preacher was to be said nothing was said to congregation about need of money, no collection was taken, save at the worship on Lords day. The preacher was paid more than a price

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them. He went on was soon solving the mysteries of mathematics, and I got to use very few of the books he left behind. Mother was an artist with brush and at the piano, her literary course at the seminary and her love for the best literature fit for the boys attention to true the beautiful and the good in the beginning of life. Texas had such schools as the people were willing to support by paying tuition. Several towns maintained academys that carried a course that would prepare students to enter the junior year in the Eastern colleges. Addison soon became restless for the academy. He entered the academy at Palestine at the age of 12 and classed with young men. The missionary society of the Christian church known as the East Texas Cooperation met annually to look after the progress of the cause in East Texas. This year they were to find a new evangelist as Mr. Henderson who had served was giving up the work. The society met this year ? At Millvill in Rusk county. Dr. Carrol Kendrick was president, John T. Holloway Secretary. We were living at Palestine, Father was practicing law. He was interested in the church work and attended the convention. He had preached quite often so the convention drafted him as their evangelist. The annual salary was \$745.00. The Board more than half the money ready to pay in advance, the evangelist was to give the board credit for money received in the field and the board would collect from church any deficits. He was to select his field in East Texas, a domain large enough for a number of evangelists. This evangelist was educated in science add literature but had attended no Bible school had studied no church rules knew nothing of church machinery. He had a rough fight with

the world from boyhood. His contact with church members with some preachers in contending for the right to live in the world did not win his faith in religion but put him with the dissenters. In mature life it was his good fortune to be called onto business, with a peculiar people, helping to untangle a confusion of land lines. Such business as usually results in much trouble in court. He became interested in the peculiarities of these people. Their religion did not allow them to go into court with each other. They helped each other and all were treated as

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## REMINISCENCE BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL

### Part II.

A retrospect the more than four score years that have passed since I began to take notice of the events which have passed into history, shows that the sowing which is producing the present harvest of crime. The nations have been reconstruction after the ruins of war and preparing for another war; it seems the nations have been in war or getting ready for war since have any history of the past. Until the greatest killer and robber is the greatest hero. The Era of universal peace among people of good will when the nations will learn war no more seems far away, unless the destruction of the world is at hand, and a new heaven and a new earth will be built wherein dwells righteousness, this seems to be more probable. If the fathers and mothers who claim the right to wear the name of the Prince of Peace, would give their authority. For wearing the name by bringing one generation up toward the fulness of the measure of the character of Christ, The world be a brotherhood and the era of good will would be on earth. The American citizenship is made up of such a mixture of nationalities that is seldom the father and mother of one family are of the same race. In studying whether heredity or environment is the greater force in forming character. I have selected a family in which the parents differed greatly. In some respects were opposites. Father's lineage traces to the Celtic branch of the Clark family as shown in George Rogers Clark and in his younger brother of the Lewis and Clark of the northwest expedition. One characteristic of that family was to pioneer some unsettled country, build towns and cities. They become settled with prosperous people and just as the condition were right for them to hold the important offices and reap the profit on the increase value of land. They would be found some other will. They first to Ky into notice. Then the territory of Franklin where they built the cities Clarksville and Columbia and several prosperous towns, had the name changed to Tennessee and brought into the union as a state. They never waited for honor of office nor riches, but were gone pioneering some other place

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The younger brother went to St. Louis and pioneered the North west Expedition that resulted in so much to the United States and only got himself named as one of the explorers. I mention these incidents because they show a similarity to much in father's life. From the time of his coming to Texas to his last move to Thorp Spring. Mother's ancestry was of the Huguenots. Their wanderings from France to England and to America is a matter of family tradition. Where ever a few of these were allowed to rest unmolested by religious persecution. They made homes and had a place in which to worship. Mothers family for many generations had Alabama. The family came to Texas in 1838.

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Lifetime is a stewardship assigned to man to be used in restoring the world to its original condition on a garden of fruits for man's use. And man to his original of child to parent. This could be done in one generation of parents to train the children from birth. There is no definite American type of character. A new country there had been a mixture of races producing a variety of character. My good fortune was to have a mother and grand mother Esther and Rachel who had a family genealogy harking back to the early disciples with no connection with denominational churches these like Timothy's mother and grand mother had a faith that worked by love purified the heart. This gave the boys to know the great unbroken family? As Gods works. The cabin home with mother's piano and beautiful pictures painted from her own sketches gave the boys a sensation of being in one of the rooms of God's mansions. Mother the measure of a perfect woman nobly planned. She was physically intellectually and spiritually beautiful. Father was of the Thos Dyson and George Rogers Clark Scotch-Irish pioneers. He was a strong type of their stock. He was born in 1815 at Shawnee Town at the time these pioneers were cleaning up this territory. They went from there and cleaned up the land of God in one ? Known as Franklin Territory. They made it ready for the cities of Clarksville and Columbia and the territory to enter the U.S. as Tennessee. The Clarks were not politicians when they got a Territory

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ready for settlement and city building. They left it to the people fill the offices. History has since given them credit for what they gave in making the United States a nation. The family had a good home at Columbia Tenn. At 12 years of age he lost his father and became the sole support of his mother and two sisters. Then began life's battle. Then began life's battle. He had the onital? of the slave. He and the path of life like a ? Asking no sympathy making no complaint. He worked at whatever employment would give present needs. Before he was 21 he had served an apprenticeship in a newspaper office and owned and edited a county seat newspaper. He took one year in the University of Alabama studying law and land surveying. In 1859 he embarked at Louisville Ky for Texas. He went steamboat to New Orleans. From there to Matagorda Tx, by Sail Ship. They ran into a bad storm, were driven miles off their course. The mother was taken sick of seas and some weeks after landing the older sister married. He took the younger sister to a

boardry. ? And went to Austin and merged to do the printing for the first Congress that held sessions at Austin.

[page 75, typescript]

REMINISCENCES,  
Historical and Biographical  
Book II.

The tissue of the life to be.  
We weave in colors all our own.  
And the fields of destiny  
We reap what we have sown."

While each individual must give an account for the character, he brings to the Judgement an all wise and loving Heavenly Father will know what measure of allowance to make for influences that have helped build the character. It may happen that the teacher, the one directing the making of the building may not have shown a true picture of the building being erected. This much is true.

We are blind until we see.  
That in the human plan  
Nothing is worth the making  
If it does not make the man.

Why build these cities glorious  
If men unbuilt grows  
In vain we build the world  
Unless the builder grows.

There is such a mixture of race in America that there no American type of character. No definite type that can be called American. Different personalities are often seen from the same parents. There were eight children grew to mature life in the family of whom I know the history.. In studying the characteristics of these I have decided "That it is the set of the sail more than the gale that determines the course of the ship." The father of the family was a fair sample of that restless family of Clarks of which George Rogers Clark was the most notable, his younger brother was the Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition of the North West. Some of the members of the family founded Clarksville on the Columbia River and a town across the

[page 76, typescript]

from Louisville Kentucky. From which places they settled and having found doing things but never long enough at one place to reap the fruit of their pioneering. Father came to Texas from

Ky. In August 1839; stopped at Austin from there to Nacogdoches, then to Titus county and on. They were married in Nacogdoches county Jan. 1842. Mother was Hetty (Esther) D'Spain. This was not a roaming family, save when driven by religious persecution. The family tradition traces to a colony of Huguenots with the first settlers from England settling in North Carolina. Mother's family came from Alabama to Texas in 1838. They were home builders and had a place to worship where ever they built homes. If I knew nothing of the family but what learned by growing up with my mother and grand mother, I would be thankfully proud of my ancestry. Mother was a physical intellectual beauty - "A perfect woman nobly planned." She was educated at one of the best female Seminaries of the time, at Baton Rouge La. Mr. Shannon who was afterward president of the University of Mo. Mother, when she left school was an artist with the brush and at the piano, and had a course in choice Literature. When father and mother married they moved from Nacogdoches county to Titus county. Here Addison, the first child was born Dec 11 1842.

Two years after they moved to Harrison County, where Randolph the second boy was born. After this, with the raising of eight children two years was the limit to the length of time between moving. Mother had a piano and many beautiful pictures, some of her own paintings and some valuable oil paintings, but frequent moving with the rough wagon transportation of the time, soon left such behind. Father had a small select library. Books he had some of them from his boy days and prized highly. They were moving to County where the Regulator and Moderator war was raging. The box of books was too heavy for the load of moving plunder; he left at the house of friend until he could return for it. When he returned the man had been killed and the books destroyed.

Addison and I were left to an undisturbed companionship for six years. The next child that lived was a girl, Ida, born in Palestine in 1850.. The next boy was nine years younger than I. We two first boys were early put to school. Home was the school and mother the teacher; Addison had the start of me by nearly two years: when I was ready to begin to look into the mysteries forming letters into words he was ready to put aside all primary books. He felt his superiority. He gave over the pile of books, saying Babe can have them, he wanted I then accepted the second place in lifes partnership and held it during his life time. I was fully compensated. Mother needed me that is an inspiration to boy with ambition, to know that mother needed and wanted me gave a thrill to get into partnership with her in home making. Mother gave me better work in the books than I would have made in the primary school. When Addison was 18 he was ready for the academy. In 1854 father gave up a lucrative law practice in

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words the first boy was putting away childish things. Picture books and primers were pushed aside and he was wrestling with problems in Practical Arithmetic. The only figure that attracted his attention in the arithmetic was the hunter shooting a squirrel; the distance given from the hunter to the tree from there to where the squirrel, to find the distance to where the hunter stood.

In 1854 when Addison was twelve years of age, he quit the common schools and entered the academy and classed with young men. From then to 1860 he was in the academy under the best

teachers father could find. Most of the time with no classmate. At the close of school in 60 he came home in 61 entered the Confederate army. Lincoln had called for troops to invade the seceding states. All the political factions in the states were united into an army to meet invaders. Boys from the shops fields and schools, men of all business and professions volunteered to meet the invading army.

When Addison entered the academy father employed to the East Texas Cooperation to evangelize East Texas. Mother and I were left keep the home fires burning. We never remained long enough at one place to make a home. I attended the common school occasionally, but this was usually for a short time as moving would put a stop to going to school. Rough roads and rougher transportation soon did away with mother's elegant equipment for making a home. Her piano was too heavy for frequent moves. Father had a small library of choice books. This box of books and mothers beautiful pictures and rare paintings were left to be returned for at some future time. Which time has never come. As the war went on schools were all closed. When Addison entered the army, father gave up the evangelizing. He engaged in other busines that kept him from home most of the time.

[page 78, typescript on letterhead, RANDOLPH CLARK, 121 HOMER ST., RANGER, TEXAS]

#### CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

The word Christian has been used to designate churches schools and other organizations that have no sameness of doctrine that would entitle them to the same name, until it has nearly lost its definite significance. I know the history of an effort to build a school in Texas, that while preparing students for a vocation, would build character toward the measure of the Christs' human character. The school was to train for growth into the complete full life Jesus came that man might have this life. This could justly be called a Christian School.

On May 28 1865 brother Addison and I reached home from the Civil War. The Confederacy was a lost cause and the state government had gone with it. All was chase and confusion reigned. The authority at Washington were rangled over the spoils; the Radical faction in congress trying to prevent Lincoln's policy of good will being observed in restoring the seceded states to the union. It was plain to see that the greatest need of the country was for the boys returning from the war and the children that had been without school during the war to be gathered together in school. This would call their attention wrangles of politics. It should be school that would train for the complete life. Addison had learned from mother at the beginning that life was service for everyone. The war and the present condition taught that service must be of good will, not limited by nation tribe or tongue.

Addison had been a student from early childhood. At twelve, he entered an academy that was equivalent to the present junior college. At 14 he entered an academy that was conducted by a first class college man; and for that time he had an unusual library. When the war began in 61, he had finished a college course. He had given no attention to the gathering war cloud. Had none of the speeches on secession, neither pro or con; But when Lincoln called for troops to invade the South, he with hundreds of other boys who knew nothing about politics, volunteered to defend home against an invading

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army. He joined the army as a private. Never asked for office nor an easy service. As in after life he never hunted for a place to preach. He was given a commission, and commanded men in battle and in camp. He served as Judge Advocate of a military court, performing duties of a scholarly man, when just coming to legal manhood. Now we faced a new world requiring service for a higher life. Political parties and other associations offered temptations for service. He said: "we will build an academy that will train for life." And neither state nor church will dictate its policy. Wanting some time to select the place for the school, he secured a small house and gathered some returned soldier boys and children of the community and taught till the close of 65. In the meantime he had found the teacher from whom he wished to learn more about the kind of school he had in mind to teach. Mr. Carlton a graduate of Bethany College. In the days of Mr. Campbells prime, and was teaching in Springfield Mo when the war so divided the citizens it was impossible to continue the school. He came to Texas rented a farm raised crops and preached till the war closed. He saw the need of the right teaching just as we did. He was preparing to return to Mo. When Bonham offered him a suitable building that the war had made vacant. And with it the population that would furnish the students. Mr. Carlton's purpose and method of teaching was dictated by any power but his own judgement and conscience. We joined him. I went to school the first time with the prospect of not being interfered with by some demand at home. Addison reviewed the course he had taken, then gave his time to teaching and out of teaching hours studied Mathematics and Hebrew beyond the college course. The returned soldier boys, whom the war had forced into premature manhood were anxious to get ready for place in the busy world. Mr. Carlton taught what some now call the new method. He taught individuals rather than classes. Students were permitted to take on higher studies when examinations proved them ready. Those who needed help could get it at any time.

[page 80, handwritten]

Mt. Hebron Green County Ala.  
May 2, 1883

This is to certify that Sister Eliza Baker united with the Christian Church at this place many years past and during her stay among us was a consistent member of the church in good standing and we cordially commence her to the favourable consideration of the church that she may wish to reunite with.

Le. L. Wilson  
Josiah Collins  
Former Secty of the church

[page 81, handwritten]

To the Church of God elsewhere greeting.

This certifies that sister M.J. Guthrie is a member of the Congregation of disciples worshipping at Field Creek Llano Co Tex.

We therefore commend her to the confidence and care of the Church, where ever her lot may be cast.  
Done by order of

? Church Sep 25<sup>th</sup>, 1884

W H Meadows

R P Cobb

George Draper

Elders

[page 82, typescript]

Tischendofs testimony to the three N.T. manuscript,

Testimony of the monuments,

The Bible and science, The Bible responsible for scientific errors

The bible language adapted to those for whom it was intended.

The author of nature the author of the Bible.

Supposed antagonism of science and the Bible.

The French Institute in 1806\*

The bible and other ancient literature.

The art of healing and the Bible. 184 B.C. to 500 B.C.

Out of the heart are the issues of life,

Diligent in business take no anxious thought,  
be temperate in all things,

The law of sevens, rest to the land,

The healthfulness of the Jewish race,

Renound in his History of Medicine says. The writings of Moses  
constitute a precious monument in the history of medicine, for  
they embrace hygienic rules of the highest sagacity,

[page 83, typescript]

The Common Wealth of Israel

A Representative Government founded on Intelligence and Virtue.

The laws of trade, buying and selling.

The Jubilee Year. Read Lev. 25.14-22,

The Law of Land Ownership.

The law of interest and rent.

Four million people after four hundred years of bondage and forty years of wandering establish a government and gave a system of laws that has been accepted as the perfect medle of human government by the civilized world,

And the basis of all the laws of the nations.

After all the persecutions and hardships through forty centuries this race presents to the world the cleanest race physically and morally in all the world,

HOW ACCOUNT FOR THIS???

[page 84, handwritten]

Anarchy. Addison began at once to gather the boys that coming home from the war and get them together in school to save them from trouble with the forces taking of the states. They had lost the time in the war in which they should have been in school. It had been two years since the family had moved and father had changed locations and vocations. He was now ready to move. He had bought an interest in a flouring mill. I helped with the moving and worked for father in the mill cleaning and running the engine. This continued to June 66. My work continued to Sept 66. At that time Addison had found the man he needed to be with for a time before he settled for life vocation. This was Mr. Carlton. Addison had finished more than an ordinary college course. But he worked to sever some of this and be associated with a man who was tracking for more than following the vocation for a living. Mr. Carlton was the man he needed. Mr. Carlton saw that all war and the course following war was the result of failure to bring up the youth to the proper standard of life. That the human life of church was a resolution of the character that God

[page 85, handwritten]

Mother was their teacher. They early learned that God was a loving Father. That all nature was his and that man was master of all things to be used for his need, and the glory of God. Addison, the eldest boy, was a student from early child hood. Before the second boy began to use letters to form words, Addison had left the primary books and was solving problems in mathematics and considering scientific equations. He clashed with father a time or two. Father put him in an academy where he classed with young men when but 12 years of age. He never had much part in the home making after that. Fathers occupation kept him from home much of the time so that the second boy formed a close companionship with mother until his abiding characteristics were formed. The two boys preserving these were nine and 12 years younger than the second boy. They were in the family till grown, went to the same schools. The eldest lived alone kept his own tools and knife and playthings to places entertained no one. Made music on violins for himself. The younger of these two knew all people, word books literary and musical was a

real entertainer. The two, grown up boys came home from the war May 28, 1864. There the Reconstruction period. The time of political confusion and

[page 86, handwritten]

Hearing was impaired. The second was an unusually bright and every way lovable girl. Her clothing caught fire one Christmas day from the fireplace at home. She died from the burns. This seemed to draw Ella nearer into her life commons in home making and this man she married must bring a son into the family rather than take a daughter out of the family. This I learned from her. I was not sure that she approved any adding one to the numbers. But I felt grateful for the invitation to visit at will. I was sure the young lawyer was my greatest danger- I would not have felt so much troubled as he had been a man entirely worthy of her. That was not claiming that I was but I know the measure of the man that would be worthy and I was willing to spend my best trying to reach it.

As time went on I managed to have an occasional date. These confirmed and increased my connections. I debated the salvation with myself. I was not ready by at least two years to begin a home making. Addison and I had decided to give our lives to the school work with true and definite purpose of helping to make a better world, but I was not yet ready to begin work. We must select a place and get settled in school. I could not entertain the idea of looking for another after knowing this one. –

[page 87, handwritten]

This proved my opportunity. I found a seat near to where she was sitting and avoided having a formal introduction. I got near enough acquainted to try to secure a date with him on terms of school privilege but my notes were returned with regrets for previous engagement. I became acquainted with his mother and I count this the fortunate incident of my life. I have known few such women. It was a real honor to have the confidence of such a lady. She invited me to visit them without any formality. The daughter was turning? Seventeen and since entering his turn age it had been hi effort to award persistent suitors. She was the best-loved and most admired young lady of the town and she seemed the only person who was unaware of it. This I learned afterward. I called one evening on a school privilege occasion and Ella had a date to a ball with a young lawyer of the town, a practicing attorney of some promise. He was pressing his suit. I remained with Mrs. Lee until 12 - the time the parties broke up. Mrs. Lee was carefully taking the measure of Ella suitors. She was troubled with so many coming. Ella was the youngest of three sisters. The oldest was an invalid from Scarlet fever when a child and his

[page 88, handwritten]

## REMINESCENCE

### Biographical and Historical

#### Part II

Carlyle says the history of the nations is the essence of numberless biography and that a faithful record of one mans life is as heroic poem of its sort, rhymed or unrhymed. I will make an effort for this to be a faithful record of the events of more than four score years. This is the time allotted to me as a stewardship. To be employed in the service of making the world a place where peace and good will among men will prevail. The world was made for the devotion for man as a child of God; Man lost the

relationship of a child of God; by disobedience. The world became overspread with the work of the devil. The human race fought with each other war was everywhere nation against nation. The earth became changed from a garden to the state of briars and thorns. Man was put here to destroy the work of the devil. When man subdues the earth and restores peace and goodwill mark relations as a child's will be restored. God sent his son to win man to God. He gave his life on the cross to convince man of his love for them and to draw man to Him. The object of Christianity is to make man perfect. It is the call of the Father for the prodigal to come home.

[page 89, typescript]

## FOREWORD

It has been suggested to me that I write a history of Texas: or that I write a history of the pioneer preachers in Texas, calling themselves disciples of Christ or christians. And quite a number have insisted that I write a biography of brother Addison. This is not because I have written anything or given evidence that I could write anything worthy to be preserved. But as I had been an eye-witness of many political, religious, and social evolutions, and had grown up among the men who were leaders in making history, in Texas, it was thought that I would be able to trace the course of all things accurately from the beginning.

I have consented to write: not from the Byrons point of view, that:

It is pleasant to see ones name in print,

A book is a book, there is nothing in it.

But fully appreciating the difficulties and dangers of exposing to public view the reminiscence of more than sixty years, I will write trying to avoid undue praise and to extenuate when inclined to too much blame. I often urged my father, who was so well fitted for such a task, to record the chronicles of the seventy years that he spent in Texas, but he always replied that he wanted to spend his last days in peace.

The times of which I write were fruitful of political and religious partisanship, and local feuds were not uncommon.

The boy born and raised in such environments and in a family that was never neutral on any subject of public interest, would of course early form a bias that would influence his judgement of men and things. Home influences was all that kept brother and me from becoming intenser partisan. Father never talked troubles in the home and mother was a guardian angel. I have been very busy as far back as I can remember, not planning for the future, nor dreaming over the past, but hard at work on the thing of immediate present demand. I have kept no diary, no record of the past and will likely make mistakes in dates, and may get some incidents out of place, but I shall strive to be accurate in statement of facts. I shall set nothing down in prejudice nor give undue praise.

[page 90, typescript on letterhead RANDOLPH CLARK, 121 HOMER ST., RANGER, TEXAS]

A breakfast waiting at a house by the road side, a wall of twenty miles brought us to the ranch home. It was an odd feeling to be at home and have to wait orders to march. This was 2 p.m. Sunday 1865. Mother and the younger children were at home she was keeping fires burning and the table ready for any hungry soldier making his way home, with the prayer that her boys might be the next. Father was away from home arranging to move. He came that evening and announced ready to move.

[page 91, handwritten]

Place our expectations our hopes in God with whom there is no variableness nuther shadow of turning." The same yesterday today and forever. To the Christian the past may be a mirror of the future. The blessings that have come in all the past of our lives are a sure prophecy of what we may have in the future. The words of saviour may be used by the Christians to affirm certainty. We may know that all things will work for good and that tomorrow as today and more abundantly. There is a future that we can mould. The how is plain, and the results are sure. In all the plans for the future seek first the Kingdom and Gods standard of Righteousness. The future of our character can be determined. What we are today we ae increasingly tomorrow.

We can forget the things behind and press forward to the things before – looking to the mark of the prize of the high calling in Christ Jesus. If today we have gone toward the prize tomorrow. We can do no more.

[page 92, handwritten]

#### The Worlds Debt to Christianity

[page 93, handwritten]

Do not know why the church should be organize no what the mission of the church is. I am to give them half my time for a sum not worthwhile to mention. There are some good members and some fine talent – if it – can be cultivated.

I am having my first experience as a pastor as one in the lead of a church is called. I am going to do my best and pray the Fathers help and the help of our dear Savior bring this church in active systematic work. If I fail I will concluded that-it-was not the work for me. I can hardly feel at home on a lot in town. I need the room? and association of the county.

[page 94, handwritten]

Earl Jackson one of our old student? boys and Clarke Glenn a man of family an excellent citizen of fine influence. He is a student of the Bible and is making a useful name will be great – help to the struggling little band of Fair View. Before going to Fairview I preached a few days at Eastland and agreed to visit them once a month. We have started a work there that-gives hope of p? The 1<sup>st</sup> Sunday in Self- I began with the church at Stephenville. I anticipated a hard work but I did not expect to find as bad condition as things are in here. In the first place there are very few

members in the church about 60 that might be put on the church roll. About one fourth of that member active and ready to work. They can hardly be called an organized church. They have no plan no system for anything no head no arm

[page 95, handwritten]

Oct – 1911- After closing an untimely little meeting at Pettus I went to Stamford to hold a meeting at Lucs segment. I found an extremely discouraging condition. Many of the members had wives away from the county on account of a season of crop failure. Business conditions had the town dull and proving worse members indifferent. Prohibition election to keep the interest of the members and some few even found on the side of the saloon. Preached ten days and stirred a little interest. Stopped it – business to visit. Lois family preached to a ? Congregation one service.

Come by Stephenville a days rest and went to Rocket for a ten days meeting had an unusually interesting and pleasant meeting several baptised. Left Rockett after preaching Sunday night had auto side to Lancaster spent the night at M M Mullins went with bro Miller to Dallas then to the old home at Thorp Spring had a week to rest. Then, held a meeting at Fairview baptised to strong men

[page 96, handwritten]

“The tissue of the life to be  
We weave in colors all our own  
And in the field of destiny  
We reap what we have sown”

This is in a sense true but we must bear in mind that some persons or environment furnish the colors woven or seed sown. And with all it is true that

We are blind until we see  
That in the human plan  
Nothing is worth the making  
If it does not make the man.  
“Why build these cities glorious  
If man unbuilt goes.  
In vain we build the world  
Unless the builder grows.”

There is such a mixture of races in America there is no definite type that can by called American. Different types are often from the same Father and Mother. There were eight children that grew to mature life in Fathers and Mothers family. In studying their character, I conclude that it is the set of the sale more than the gale

[page 97, handwritten]

that decides the course of the ship-

There was a very distinct racial difference in their bringing up. Father was of the Scotch-Irish of English not the pat Irishman but Andrew Jackson type of Scotch-Irish who were prominent in the making of American history. He fought his own battles. From boyhood gave himself a good preparation for several professions and vocations changed vocations and locations too often to have home ties for any one place. He was a dissenter, politically, religiously, and socially.

Mother's family, as far as the part as the family tradition goes is found with the Huguenots. In their wandering over many countries sick in homes where they could not worship God unmolested. Where was they stopped a short time they had a home and a place of worship. To them God was an ever present Father. She was educated in one of the best Female Seminaries. She was an artist with the brush and in music.

The first children in the family were two boys with less than two years difference in Their ages. These boys school began at home.

[page 98, handwritten]

Wanted to bring in the Era of peace and good will among men.

We joined Mr. Castan in Bonham in Sept 67. He to teach and study I to class as a student. The first time I had enrolled for an unbroken undisturbed session at school. The citizenship of Bonham was well suited for such a teacher as Mr. Carlton. In the early years of the town some of the citizens of the town built the best school building that I had seen in the state and sent to Boston Mass. And secured faculty. A man and three ladies. The girls and young ladies from the homes of Southern Asso. to Eng. taught by a great faculty from the center of New England culture, produced a better type for social life than New England or southern aristocracy. The families were more nearly on a common ? than was usual.

The teachers returned North when the war began. The building was vacant. Mr. Carlton was given charge of it. The ex soldier boys with their made over army clothes and a few with new home, made suits. Taken aback on that September morning they entered the school chapel and face that splendid among girls and young ladies. Four years rough soldier life had not prepared them for such

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a social out look opened to them. But they began industrially to prepare for the new school life. As for myself, I was just coming to the age of manhood. That time spent in the war was a blank. I was with mother all the years before I entered the war. Had known little of society. Most of the boys had left a sweet heart behind to keep up correspondence with. Mother was my only sweetheart and I have seen enough of society women to know she was of an unusual ?

We met the young ladies in class and in passing to and from class. Mr. Carlton held Sunday School and preached in chapel on Sunday. There was no undenominational church in the town and only few mention his preaching much as his every day teaching. With him teaching was to

develop the complete Religion was life in Christ not faith in a system of doctrine. These occasions brought about a better acquaintance among the students. I found myself seeking on entering the chapter to locate a certain young lady. I think I never caught her eye. That was evidence that she avoids being seen. It was not bashfulness it was simply avoiding being forward and made me rather anxious to be recognized.

On one Sunday a storm of rain kept the people in the house for sometime after they were ???

[page 100, typescript certificate]

### **General Warranty Deed to Fort Worth**

THE STATE OF TEXAS,  
COUNTY OF TARRANT,  
CITY OF FORT WORTH

Know All Men in the World by These Presents:

That Whereas, the City Commission of the city of Fort Worth, Texas, in regular meeting assembled, has, by unanimous vote, ordered and directed the Mayor of said City to make and deliver a General warranty Deed to said City in favor of

RANDOLPH CLARK  
OF  
STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

Deeding to him all the rights and privileges of a Democrat in this most Democratic of Cities, together with all and singular the City of Fort Worth as a whole.

NOW THEREFORE, In pursuance of the instructions of said City Commission, I, E. R. Cockrell, Mayor of the City of Fort Worth, Texas, in consideration of the fact that

RANDOLPH CLARK

Is a ROYAL GOOD FELLOW, and worthy of owning and operating a City even as great as Fort Worth, have Granted, Given, and Conveyed unto the said

RANDOLPH CLARK

The City of Fort Worth, Texas, Consisting of more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND HAPPY PEOPLE, and a spirit of hospitality bounded only by the limits of human endurance.

TO HAVE AND TO VISIT The above described City of Fort Worth, Texas, together witj all and singular the rights and appurtenances thereto in anywise belonging to a REGULAR FELLOW, unto the said

RANDOLPH CLARK

his heirs and assigns forever. And I do hereby bind said City, its present inhabitants, and the descendants thereof, to WARRANT AND FOREVER DEFEND, all and singular, the welcome that awaits the said

RANDOLPH CLARK

not only unto him, but unto his heirs, and assigns, against every person whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same or any part thereof.

WITNESS my hand and the great seal of the City of Fort Worth, Texas,  
This, the 25<sup>th</sup> day of December, A.D. 1921  
[signed] E.R. Cockrell  
Mayor of said City of Fort Worth

ATTEST:  
[signed]  
City Secretary

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

State of TEXAS  
County of TARRANT

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared E.R. Cockrell, Mayor of the City of Fort Worth, Texas, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed, and as the act and deed of said City.

Given under my hand and seal of office this, the 25<sup>th</sup> day of December, A.D. 1921  
[signed] Beatrice Mahay Stach  
Notary Public, Tarrant County Texas

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Jan 1910

Finds me in Corpus Christi preaching for the little band here with no certainty at how long I will be able to stay. The Mission board has not as yet made any move to help this place. The few that are here can't support a man all the time. I will stay with them till forced to leave to get a support. Home has ever been with me the first last most sacred place on earth. I can remember some very humble places some very common little unpainted houses that were our homes when I was a boy but I call them to mend now with greatest pleasure. Mother was there and that was home and every recollection brings a joy. When I found a clear precious pearl who consented to be my helper the thought was a home. We went together to our first home and it though a common very ordinary house became an eden to us. With our first home we move to the place which has been home all these years the birth place of girls and two boys. This is the dearest spot on earth

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and it is an almost unbearable hardship to be away from home away from the wife that made it home. I am trying to do some good. I am not sure that I am making the best use of my time. I can't tell that I am reaching these people. I see no evidence that I am increasing their interest in christianity. I am sure I am not visiting and talking to them privately enough but I am about a failure in that kind of work. I could be busy from home with more composure if I could see that I was doing the good that I should do. Oct. I left Corpus Christi 1<sup>st</sup> of March went to Mineral Wells and preached for Addison while he held military at Midland. Apect? began work under the board in the Cisco district. Preached at Comanche Hamilton DeLeon and various places in the district. This is a greatly overdue work and arriving where a greedy field. The greatest hinderance to the course is sectarianism. The sectarianism of the class that call themselves the only Christians

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Lancaster February 1<sup>st</sup> 1911.

This date shares another change much changing shows at least indicates instability. I will not try to defend myself against the charge but will record the facts and let whoever reads judge. I began work in the Cisco district under the State board. Was to receive \$100 per month and traveling expenses. Held meetings at De Leon got the church and S.S. in working condition. Got the "other" brethren to unite and have but one Christian Church in the town. Held meetings at Alexander organized church and Sunday School. Baptized several. Secured the cooperation of the opposing brethren. Let the S.S. in the management of an excellent man who had been an anti S.S. man.

At Dublin I had a glorious prospect for doing the best work of all. I had secured the consent of all the best members of the opposing church to unite with the working church and move forward to a great work. The work would have gone on to great success if I could have remained with it. But for want of support I

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had to leave it. I had the work organized and leaders appointed but when I left the ungodly sort moved by spent of faction and who show none of the Spirit of Christ come in and broke up the work and scattered the workers and my plans come to naught. I am not sure that I did right but here are the facts. At the convention of Comanche in Oct. It was recommended that I do permanent work rather than go from place to place holding meetings.

I took Dublin as a center to half time there and fourth time each at DeLeon and Alexander. De Leon had a debt to pay on their house and were just getting in way to work and could do but little for my support. Alexander was trying to build a house and was in about same condition Dublin was in bad condition. Here had been a large membership. Kept up on summer revivals and expenses largely paid by a few sick members some of whom had died and some moved away. The official board was composed of about all the men in the church without regard to qualification or character. There were a few good members who were

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anxious to go to work. The new Progressive church in the town had some excellent people who were tired of doing nothing. The good of both churches agreed to unite and work together. We reorganized and began. Things looked very promising. The disaffected elements of both factions were preambulings but while summoned to lead they have no trouble. Some of the old official board found time to manage the town dances. The finances had been left to the district board, the pledges were to be collected by the district secretary. This official did nothing, for three months I received about an average of 75 cts a day.

I borrowed money and kept records expenses till I got the Dublin Church organized for work. Then left it. The Clan calling themselves the official board left off this dancing and took time between reviling to come and take charge of the church and scatter the flock. It soon went to naught. Now who is to blame. Perhaps I ought to have stayed there. But formerly expenses and debts were pressing

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with nothing in sight to meet these. Perhaps help would have come in time, I thought I was doing right. I continued the work at De Leon and Alexander through Jan. But resigned from the district work with the close of 1910. I am more than ever convinced that only permanent work is worthwhile and that preaching that does not develop Christian character is of no profit.

It may take someone to go from church to church and ? And beg for money to sustain the evangelist while he does the permanent work.

I began here at Lancaster under a promise to remain till June and till October if I could, and permanently if I would. There are a good people here, a good church to work with. They are somewhat in a groove a suit. The pay is sufficient for my family support but not sufficient to pay these unfortunate debts. This is not the place that we would like to make our last home. We want to sell the old home and pay what we owe and get us a little home where we can work till the last brow Jardeth." I have never been satisfied with

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Courage and the patience of the conscientious preacher. The few faithful are ready to meet all expenses but only a few are ever ready to work. I have been busy variously- preached at Crowley and Larkin attended District convention at Brownwood and Breckenridge. At Breckenridge the members are all such from the all industry. The active members are old Add-Ran students and those that Addison & I baptized through the years of our preaching showing the fruits of early training. Everywhere I go I find some of the Add-Ran children holding up the course. The value of real Christian education is not properly understood and appreciated by those in charge of the church school. I am receiving a great share of the love expressed by these

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spiritual children. Ella spent most of Oct and No with Ms. Holloway and Louella. Armies boys used our cottage as Fred was tearing up and rebuilding their house. I have been in and out not accomplishing much of anything.

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Don't know where this belongs.

The ordinary Sunday School work it is too much mere machine work. Wherever I work I shall try to unite the church and S.S. and make the S.S. simply the church at work. We will meet at ten o'clock and have teaching and worship without any intermission and try to have each teacher and preacher of the gospel. There is too much machinery in Church and Sunday School. We are trying to do that work here at Lancaster? I can't tell yet whether I will be strong enough to lift the wagon out of the net or not. These people treat me very kindly both in and out of the church but I can't say how long they can hold this respect for a man who has to be away from his family to get a job. The prettiest sight to me has ever been the old folks at home. In the home hallowed by sacred memories and an old man plodding around alone has always had my sympathy and sometimes my respect at least my pity.

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June. The last three months have been full of strenuous work anxiety and at last a great summer. Addison had been in declining health for more than two years but he had always been so strong his habits were so clean his life so regular that we thought he could hardly be seriously sick but he gradually grew worse. He was preaching at Mineral Wells he became worse and I went to him and got him to go to Comanche to Jesse where he could be at home with loved ones to care for him. Through March and April I kept up my Sunday appointments at Lancaster and went to Addison. I spent part of the time with the family at Stephenville and part at Comanche and Sunday at Lancaster. This was not satisfactory to me or to the church. I could not be with him as much as I should and could not be prepared for the preaching after the first Sunday in May. I gave up the preaching at Lancaster but it was too late to have much time left to be with my life long companion. At 1:20 am Saturday before the 2<sup>nd</sup> Sunday in May 1911

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Lonely cemetery far from the path of our wanderings. I am the only one of the family ever saw the grave. Home was the school and mother the teacher for the first twelve years of our child life. Addison and I were the only students. There had come two boys after me. These died in infancy, were buried in unmarked graves in Rusk. Addison was a student by nature. He took eagerly to mathematics all ways wanting to know the final truth of every question. He had two years the start of me. When I was ready to be in school work he was ready to put aside the primer books. He said "Babe" might have his book. He had found interesting work I the practical arithmetic.

At this age we had mother's and grandmother's faith in God Eternal life all the Unseen, and the one thing Addison had before him as first in all his plans was to get an education and he had placed no limit on it. He entered the academy at Palestine and classed with young men. This was in 1854 the same time father closed law practice and employed the East Texas Cooperation Missionary Society, to evangelize in East Texas. This took Addison both from home most of the time./ Addison was with the best teacher father could find until the civil war excitement stopped all the schools. There were several moves made during these years. Addison missed the most of these. He came home and entered the army. Father made it clear that I would not go with Addison to the war. He engaged in buying wheat and making contracts with the army to furnish quantities. He made a trip to Mobile Alabama and to La. On this business. I was kept hauling wheat to the mill and helping mother to keep the home fires burning. In 63 Father moved to what was then called South West Texas. He bought a valuable farm and ranch and one hundred head of stock horses. While was at home I found an opportunity to get off to war found the army after most of the hard battles were over. I went into the front rank with the veterans, and found that a year and a half of such life was not a picnic.

On Sunday afternoon May 28 65, Addison and I after weary miles of days into the nights, tramped in home. We were ready to rest. It was time for fathers biennial move. The country was in an indescribable state of anarchy. There were hundreds of unbranded cattle from ranches that been neglected while the owners were in the war. Men with a branding iron and no claim on the range soon became rich stock men. Young men of ability were offered high places in political office to swear allegiance to the political faction in power. The best way for the patriot to serve his to gather boys that had not been left on the battle fields and the youth who had been deprived of school during the war, and train for better

citizenship and home building. Addison gathered his books, found a house that with some repairing would answer for a school room. And was soon busy with a house full of anxious students. Father had bought an interest in a steam flour mill and needed an engineer. I worked as engineer and fireman until the summer of 66. Addison had decided to make his life work training youth for life, making character that would bless the world. He had found the man with whom he wanted to be associated while getting better prepared. This was Charles Carlton, a man with full authority to be called teacher.

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Worship God unmolested. These were of those who had not gone with the great falling away from Christ that Paul said would be before Christ would come. They had; they had not come under the dominion of the Pope and were not with Luther and the other reformers in those efforts to get back to Christ, which resulted in forming a number of protest and denominations. They remained simply christians, disciples of Christ. They found in America the land they were hunting. They were home builders and where they had a home they had a church. When the Campbell and Stone in America to restore undenominational christianity united on the one name christian or disciple of Christ. The Huguenots found the church. They were of themselves.

My mother was true to George Elliott's measure of A perfect woman nobly planned. She was a physical intellectual and spiritual beauty. When father became a boarder in the family, the young lady had just returned from the best female seminary in Baton Rouge La. The president Mr. Shannon, afterward president of the University of Mo. She was an artist with the brush and at the piano and in the use purest smoothest English in conversation. In the humble home on the rough walls were pictures of her own sketching's of scenes in the wild wood and two splendid oil painting of perfect womanhood. With the names Mary and Esther. No wonder the Scotch Irish-American that God had a few people in this world and he would like to remain with them.

Joseph Addison Clark and Esther D'Spain were married the last week in January 1848. He gave up his land and law business. The country was being settled with a good class of immigrants; there was need for a good school selected a suitable place, located the land and built at his own expense. A house suitable for an academy and began teaching. The school prospered at the beginning. Near the close of the first year of the school, an educated Christian preacher, Green Weaver, from Indiana held a meeting in the community. Mr. Clark was baptized. This united the leaders of the denominational churches. True to the Celtic trait he pioneered to a new country, he moved to Harrison county near the La. State line. Bought a small farm tried farming and preaching. His farming was not a pronounced success and his preaching was a lawyers defence of the plan of salvation he had accepted. He soon found it necessary to turn to some of these callings that would provide for the increasing family. Their first child was born Dec 11 1842. In Titus county the second son August 15 1844, in Harrison county. In 1845 the family moved to Bonham Fannin county. Here he practiced in law and edited a newspaper.

I will stop this record of movings. It is sufficient to say that Father moved an average of every two years from the time married until the last move in 1875. This was usually in a lumbering ox wagon and of course all the valuables that made a home beautiful were lost. Such as mother's piano all her paintings and valuable pictures. Father's library that he had been collecting from boyhood. These could not be packed in the small space of an ox cart with the family. Mother was the youngest of her mother's children and when she married he came into the home. My mother and grandmother, Esther and Rachel like Timothy's mother and grandmother Eunice and Lois made a perfect home of faith that works love. I

was blessed with the loving care of grandmother until I was 17 years of age. She was worn out by the rough moving. She was buried in a 1

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## Reminiscence

### Book II

When the sun is going down and the shadows are growing long and one is nearing the end of the hiway of life. Memory early recalls the pleasant landscapes along the way. The rough places will also intrude themselves. If we can get joy out of the way we passed the latter one may hope at the last. We may hope to hear the well done and to enter the Mansion prepare for the faithful and meet the loved ones waiting.

Heredity and environment setting my entrance work this world would give occasion for hoping for a useful life of service. Both parents were of excellent character of American citizens though different in race. Fathers genealogy traced to George Rogers Clark, the Scotch-Irish pioneer patriot of Washington's army. Mother's family goes to the French protest Christian. They escaped the Bartholomé Misère to Holland from there to England and to America. They had christian congregations in Gluborne? lufon the Campbell and Stone movement for Restoration of primitive christianity was begun in America. Father was a good type of the Scotch-irish pioneer, Mother was a physical intellectual and spiritual beauty. A "perfect beauty nobly planned."

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Like Timothy's mother and grandmother my mother and grandmother had a faith that worked by love and purified life. This was passed on the the boy. I was born August 15 1844 in a cabin home in the great undisturbed forests of Harrison county Republic of Texas. Civilization had not disturbed the forests and wild woods. The boy looked upon these as the home of the Almighty Father.

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Ranger 2-5-34

Dear Joe – I have been trying to write you a letter. But I am about to pace. Somedays I have occasionally thought I must write you. It is now late Tuesday evening. I am alone and lonely. It comes to me that must write to you. Sister is at a Pt meet. R? Is busy as ever. I am doing I thought I was writing on lined paper but that scribble does not seem so I thought. I had some things important to write but if I had anything it is gone. 1844-1934 There is much time full of events to think of but all far away. If we could get in a bus and visit the score of places we lived at in that time. In 15 of them there happened something to remember. Off in this stickly ? Slumbers chanes have bound are then blind ? Memory brings the scenes of other days around me.

And send  
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