

From J. O. Arnold
629 Superior Ave
Allev 5th Dayton

DAYTON,
OHIO
JAN 23 11-AM '80

1



Hon Robert. M. Douglas
Greensboro

A. J. Supreme Court

N. C.



Arnolds in Rhode Island,

Wales.

Roger¹ Thos² Richard³, Richard⁴ Thos⁵ 1635.
Thomas Arnold bapt 1599. Emigrant to America May 1635.
m-2nd 80.

Phoebe Parkhurst - d. 1688 dau of George
and Susanna Parkhurst.
Wahkiaw Mass. Near Boston

Their VIII Son

7 Eleazer Arnold b. Jun. 17. d. Aug 29. 1722,
m

Eleanor Smith, d. 1722.

His Son

8 Joseph Arnold d Nov. 4. 1746
m June 20. 1716

Mercy Stafford b. 1694 Sep 24
d 1753+

Issue-

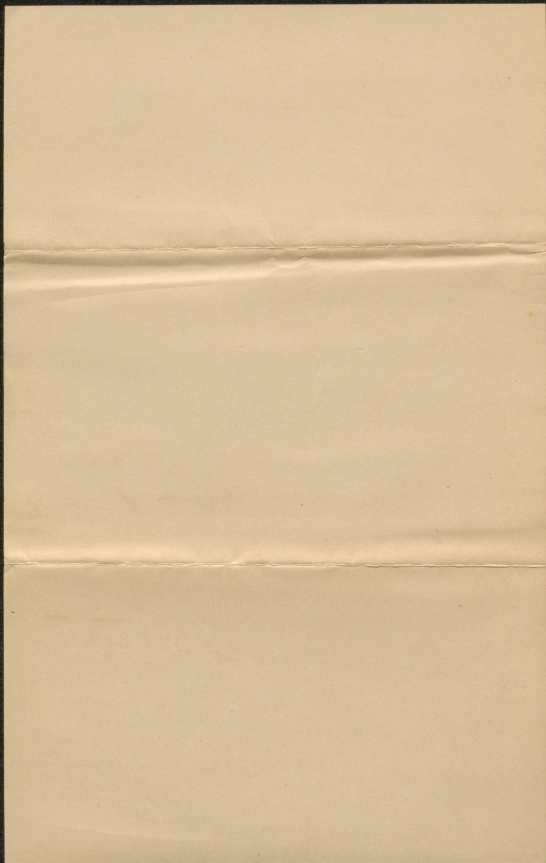
Gen

- 9 Eleazer. Arnold
- 9 Joseph, b. Apr 30. 1717
- 9 Benjamin. Mar 16 1719 Had a Son Abimelech
- 9 Amos. Mar 29 1721
- 9 Elizabeth. Apr 10 1723
- 9 Caleb The Patriot May 26-1725 His 8 Sons and 3 Sons
in law served in the Revolutionary war.
His Son
- 9 Deborah. b. May 15 1727 10 Lt William Z.M. 1775 to 1778.
- 9 Joshua. b July 14-1729 11 His Son Nathan.
- 9 Nathan. 12 " " Esorton.
- 9 Shubel. 13 " " James Oliver.
- 9 Mercy. April 22. 1735. Amos the writer. b Jan 29-1838.
- 9 Samuel. July 12 1736. Day to

See Jno O. Austins
Genealogical Dictionary
Providence
R.I

For the 1st 9-Generations
and their History.

- 14 Fred M. Arnold
- 14 Jesse. Oliver Arnold
- 14 Corrie E. Arnold
- Fred M. Arnold
- Abby White Dayton
- 15 Heloise Arnold
- 15 Herman Arnold
- 15 Henry Arnold.



the 9th Generation then Abimelech
a revolutionary Soldier. in the
war of 1776 for Independence.

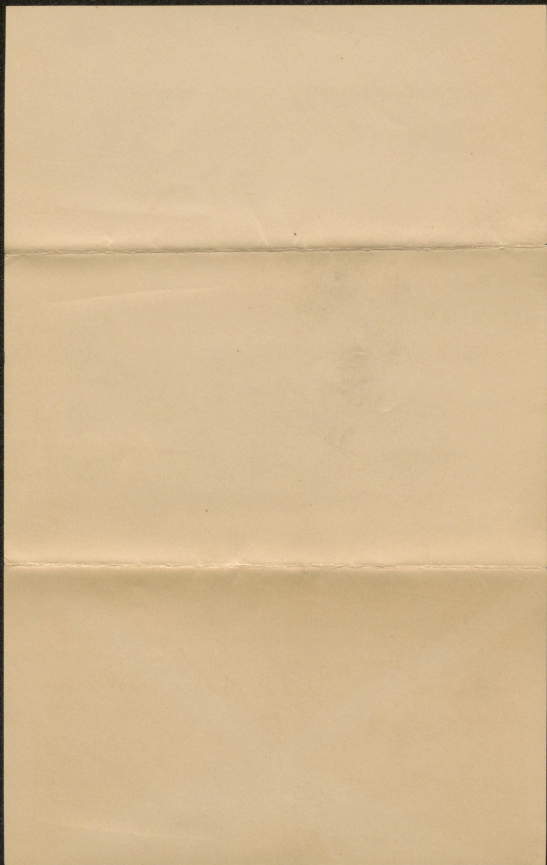
If this is of any
interest to you I will be
pleased. Thanking you
for your letter and information,
I remain Sincerely Yours
James Oliver Arnold

629 Superior St
Dayton
O

Address James. Oliver Arnold

P.S. I have found the Hazard letter
in my file. Please take a copy and
return it to me.

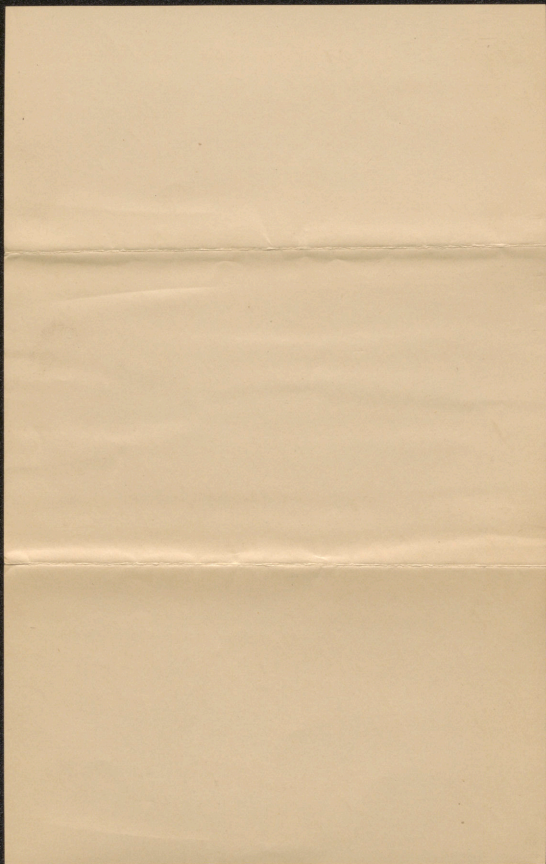
Yours.
J. O. Arnold.



which mentions ³ Stephen
Arnold Douglas. and from
~~two~~ other sources I find data
which led me to write to you
for information to trace the
connecting link. I will
forward your letter to Mr
James R. Arnold of Providence
R.I. who aided me to find my
connecting link, to the Rhode
Island family.

If you will write
to Jas. R. Arnold, ^{Providence, R.I. Genealogist.} and procure
the Jno. O. Austin's Genealogical
Register, ^{which I think he can get for you.} It will add to your
stock of information on the
subject. ^{if you wish it} That which I have sent
to you is, ^{abstracted} from it. but I could not
write out the historical part of it

I think you
descend ^(Abeniglech Son of) from Benjamin
Arnold, s. of Joseph, s. of Eleazer, s. of Thos. Emigrant



University of Kansas.
Lawrence.

Frank Heywood Hodder,
American History.

March 14th 1900.

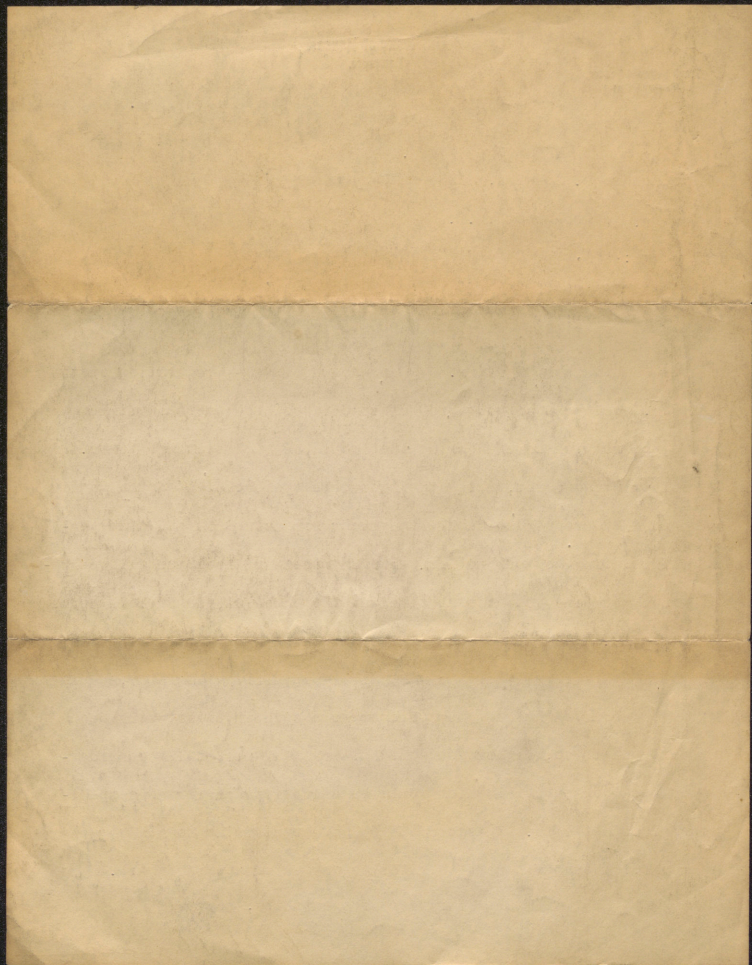
Judge Robert M. Douglas,
Greensboro, N.C.

Dear Sir :

I enclose a newspaper reprint of an article relating to your distinguished father, that I wrote quite a long time ago for the editor of the Chautauquan magazine. When engaged in the preparation of the article, I called upon your brother in Chicago to ascertain if he could not furnish some material that would be of assistance to me. He referred me to you, saying that you were the book man of the family and had in your possession all the records, manuscripts and other material relating to your father. The shortness of the time allowed precluded my writing you at that time and the scope of the article hardly required it. I have more recently been thinking of attempting a life of your father, in view of the want of any authentic biography, and I write to enquire whether you would approve such an undertaking upon my part and if so, whether you could place at my disposal a considerable amount of material which would be of assistance in the composition of such a life. Inasmuch as you may be planning such a work yourself, I thought it best to refer to you before beginning it.

Yours very respectfully,

F. H. Hodder



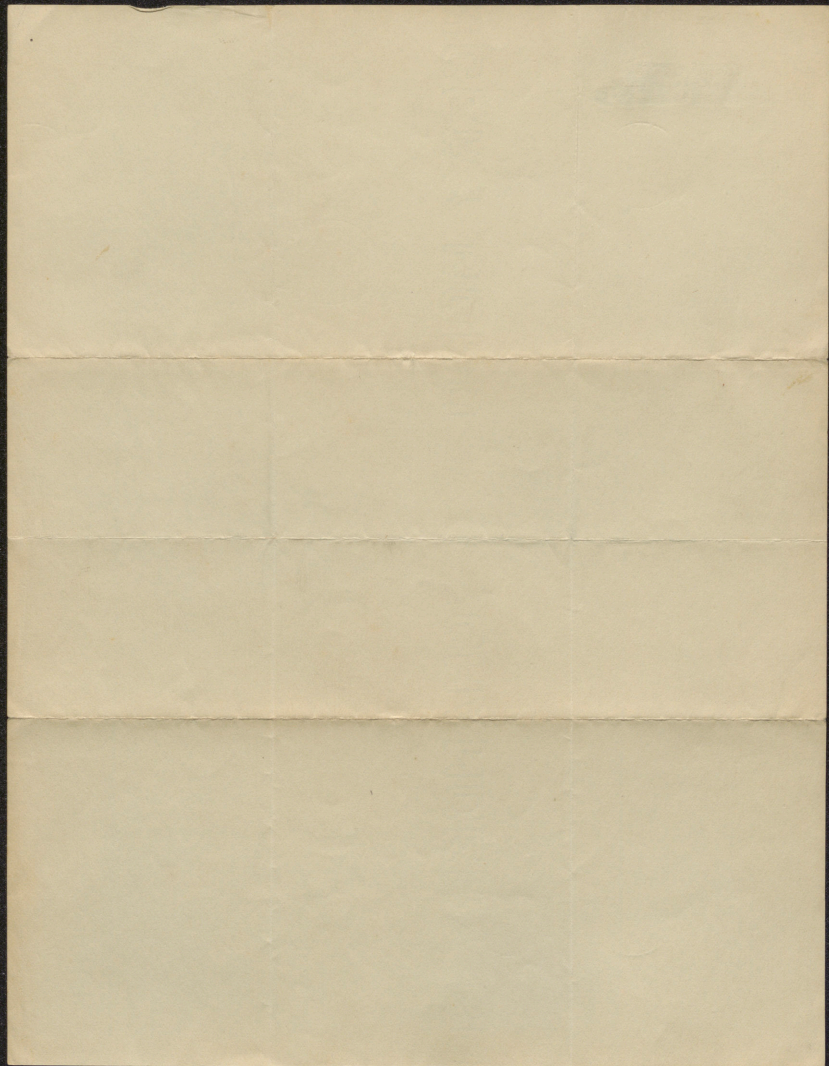
LOCKE CRAIG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TEMPLE COURT, ASHEVILLE, N.C.

April 14th, 1900

Hon. Robert M. Dwyer,
Raleigh, N.C.

Dear Judge: - I am very grateful for your
kind words of praise of my speech. Of
course I did not expect your political good
wishes. I hope to live to see the day
of better understanding in North Carolina
between all of our people. If I am elected
I will live up to the pledges in my speech.
Again thanking you and with best wishes,

Yours truly,
Chas. Lynch.



Dear Sir.

Waycross Ga.

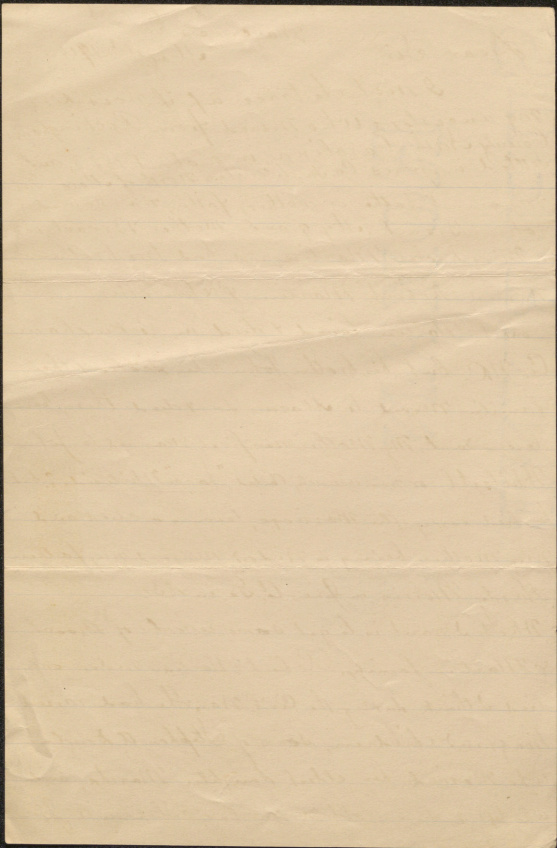
May 16th 1900.

I wish to trace up if possible, my ancestors, who moved from Rockingham County, North Carolina in or about 1828, and settled in Jones Co. Ga. 6 miles north of Macon Ga.

My grand father, or mother's father, was named John Broach. My grand mother Broach, was a Miss Rachel Martin, and had two brothers, named Robert Martin & John Martin.

Robert Martin lived & died in Rockingham Co. NC. but his brother John & his sister & their families moved to Macon Ga. & died there, leaving descendants. My mother was first married to John Whitsett, or was usually called "Jack" Whitesides, but he died early after marriage, leaving a child, and my mother being a widow, married my father Hardy Morris in Jones Co. Ga. in 1831.

What I want is to get some records of Broach & Martin family. Robert Martin's widow only died I think during the Civil War, she had raised two grand children, sons of Stephen A. Douglas, who married her eldest daughter Martha, and who left 2 sons, Robt M Douglas, & Stephen A. Jr.



Mr. Thomas Settle, Senior, I think administrator
I think on the Martin Estate. Could you
give me the address of Thos. Settle Jr.?

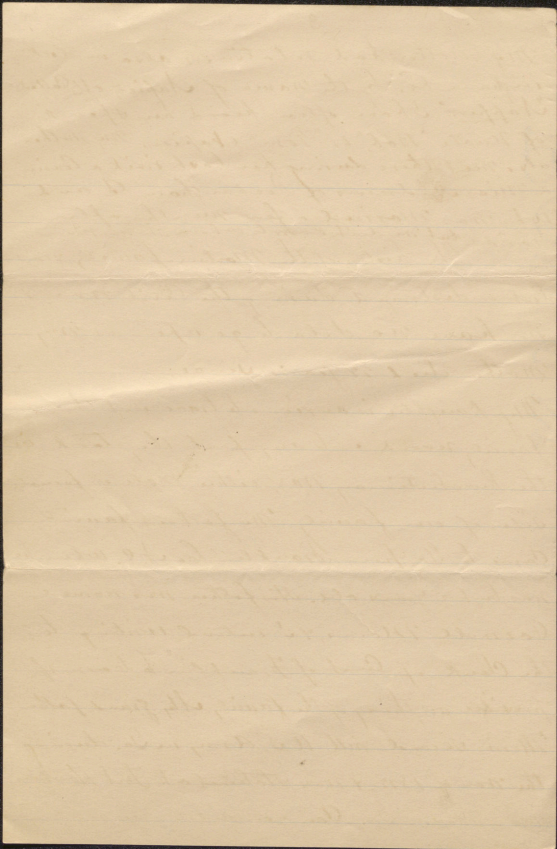
Can you find any records reaching back
to the Revolutionary War that comes aid
in establishing the Broach or Martin family
as having participated in aid of the then
Colony of N.C. My Mother, while on a visit to
her Aunt, Widow of Robert Martin, in March
1857, was given by her a history of the Martin
family from the year 1714, when the family
left Londonderry Ireland, & landed on the
New Jersey Coast, finally, after many years,
moving to Rockingham Co. N.C. I have heard
that one of the family named Sir Joseph Josiah
Martin was Governor of the State when the
War broke out, & that he finally, sturned, with
his family to England, but that the others of
his relatives remained & were true to the
interests of the Cause of the Colonies. & my
Mother believed, fought for the State of N.C. in
that War. Is there any history of N.C. that will
throw any light on the subject, or, in records
of Rockingham Co.

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of expansion. This is due to
 the fact that the government has been
 unable to raise the necessary funds
 through the sale of bonds. This is
 due to the fact that the government
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 has been unable to convince the public
 that the government is capable of
 carrying out its policy of expansion.

My mother had relatives also in Rockingham Co. by the name of Napier, often called "Napper." I have often heard her speak of Uncle "Bob," or "Tom" Napier. My mother also met there during her last visit a Cousin, a Miss Andrews of Rockingham Co. and who was married a few months afterwards. ^{but we don't know to whom she was married.}

The history of the Martin family was lost or destroyed during the Civil war, & we have no data to go upon, as my mother died 22 years since.

My Daughter is anxious to trace out the family record as to any part they took in the Revolutionary war, either male or female sides of our family. My father's family came to Ga. from Franklin Co. N.C. when he was but 5 years old. His father was named Caswell Morris, & I intend writing to the Clerk of Court of Franklin to learn if possible anything of the family. My grand father Morris served with U.S. Army in Ga. during the war of 1812, & was stationed at Fort Hawkins near Macon Ga. Can you aid me in any way



to trace up any descendants of the Martin or Broach families in your section of the State? Do you know of any member of the Broach family in S.C.? The name is rare and we have never heard of any of that name with the exception of an Uncle of my mother's that lived near Calhoun Ga, but afterwards moved to Arkansas. But she had heard nothing of him or family since during the Civil War, when he wrote her of having had a favorite son killed in battle. He was then living in Arkansas, but we do not know the name of Co. or term.

Are there any of Judge Thos. Settle's family living in S.C. He had a son in Congress, I think, but I don't know if he is living, or his address. Please give me such information you possess, or such as will put me on track of it. Perhaps there may be in, or around West-North old families that might aid you, and if there are, I would be glad if you could put me in correspondence with them, and I will reward you any way I can. Hoping you will excuse this long letter ^{I am very truly,} Robert A. Morris. over
c/o Box 198 Waycross, Ga.

N.B.

Are there any Court records of Rockin-
-ham Co. that would throw any light on
the matter, through which we could trace up
the information. How far back do the
County records extend? Do you know
of any one by the name of Broach in N.C.?

Very Respectfully

R.A. Morris.

To Box 198. Waycross Ga.

DAVID M. FURCHES,
CHIEF JUSTICE.
WALTER CLARK,
WALTER A. MONTGOMERY,
ROBERT M. DOUGLASS,
CHARLES A. COOK,
ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

State of North Carolina
Supreme Court
Raleigh

Copy.

Greensboro, N. C., August 12th 1902.

Col. George B. Courtelyou,
Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:-

I have long wished to write to you about the impeachment of Chief Justice Furches and myself, but hesitated to intrude upon a busy man.

My desire now is that you should understand that not only were we acquitted of all the charges, but that the charges themselves involved no moral turpitude. They were not only instigated by political motives, but were political in themselves. There were really only two charges: but they were divided into five articles. The first charge was that (in connection with Chief Justice Faircloth, deceased) we had violated the Constitution by issuing a mandamus compelling the State Treasurer to pay the salary of an officer whom we had already decided to be entitled to the office. The amount involved was eight hundred dollars, and it was freely admitted that we neither had, nor could have, any personal interest whatever in the recovery, or in the principle decided. The claimant happened to be a Republican, but as we had already several times practically decided the same question in favor of Democrats, we did not feel called upon to deny to any one the equal protection of the laws simply because he was a Republican. It might have been more generous in us to have given the office to a Democrat, but generosity is not a virtue when dealing with the property of others.

The other charge was that we had by a series of decisions, declaring certain acts unconstitutional, attempted to bring the Democratic Legislature into contempt and disrepute.

We did not think that the constitutionality of an act in anyway depended upon the political complexion of the Legislature: and as we had previously held similar acts passed by the Republican (or Fusion) Legislature unconstitutional, we deemed it our duty to judge the acts of a Democratic Legislature by the same Constitutional standard. Less we could not do- more we have not done. We fully justified our conduct, saying in substance that we would feel it our duty to do so again under similar circumstances. In a Senate of fifty members, where there were 8 Republicans, 3 Populists and 39 Democrats: we were acquitted of every charge in an open fight without the slightest compromise or apology. Strange as

DAVID M. FURCHES,
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WALTER CLARK,
WALTER A. MONTGOMERY,
ROBERT M. DOUGLASS,
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State of North Carolina
Supreme Court
Raleigh

G.B.C. "2"

it may seem, such suggestions were made on the part of the prosecution, but, as you can well imagine, were so carefully guarded as to be spoken of only in confidence. Our answer was that there could be but one of two issues to the matter- an open and unconditional withdrawal of the prosecution, or a fight to a finish. It was the latter. The prosecution accepted the alternative, and fought with desperation. If the fight had been purely on legal grounds, we would not have cared; but as the charges were of a political nature, the prosecution felt justified in resorting to political methods to secure conviction. The influence of practically the entire State Administration and the Democratic Ring was actively exerted. Doubting Senators were privately urged to vote for conviction on all sorts of grounds. They were even told that as I was a man of admitted character and influence, and the inheritor of a great name, my conviction would reflect no dishonor, and while it would deprive me of my present office, it would be no actual loss, as I would be taken care of by the Federal Administration. Judge Winston, Chairman of the Committee presenting the Articles of Impeachment to the Senate, declared in his speech to the House that the fact that the Judges were men of "exalted character" made them the more dangerous, and that "men had frequently gone to the scaffold with characters as spotless as the driven snow for political offenses."

This anomaly was at first unaccountable: but it soon developed that the dominating motive was the protection of the Constitutional Amendment disfranchising the negro. With Judge Cook, Chief Justice Furches and I constituted a majority of the Court. We were Republicans, and had voted against the Amendment. It was thought that we would decide the way we had voted if the matter were brought before us. The Democrats had just carried the State and adopted the Amendment by sixty thousand majority, under a condition of enthusiasm that in many places amounted to frenzy. Many honestly believed that Anglo-saxon civilization was at stake, and did not intend to let two Republican Judges undo by a stroke of the pen what had cost them so much time, labor, expense and even blood to accomplish. Strange as it may seem, this feeling was increased by the conduct of a friend. Senator Pritchard had frequently and openly attacked the Amendment, and declared that its constitutionality would

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State of North Carolina
Supreme Court
Raleigh

O.B.C. "3"

be tested. In addition to this, he repeated to Democratic friends the substance of the conversation between him and Senator Hanna in January 1900, in relation to my nomination as U. S. District Judge. Senator Hanna told him that Ewart could not be confirmed, and urged him to consent to my appointment saying that the President was willing (or perhaps wished) to send my name to the Senate. Senator Pritchard objected to my nomination on the sole ground that for me to leave the Supreme Court of North Carolina at that time "would be a public calamity." Neither Senator Pritchard nor Senator Hanna mentioned this interview to me until after I had heard it through Democratic sources. Both subsequently repeated it as above. While upon the witness stand during the Impeachment, I was asked whether I had not stated that the reason I was not appointed was because I would be needed on the Supreme Court. You can readily see that the average politician would find some excuse for straining his conscience to get rid of a Judge who remained upon the Bench simply to render a pre-arranged political decision. It is needless to say that Senator Pritchard has never sought to influence me in the matter and that whatever idea he might have had as to my probable action was derived from his view of the law. Of course he could never have anticipated the result of his conversation, and was deeply interested in our acquittal.

Still, it seems rather hard to be complimented out of a District Judgeship and into an impeachment at the same time by the unguarded words of a friend. But perhaps I should not complain.

The result of the Impeachment has added to our personal strength and standing. Many of its prominent actors have before and since fully expressed their appreciation of our character.

As illustrating what I have said, I enclose copies of letters written in 1898, endorsing me for District Judge by Judge F. D. Winston, Chairman of Committee to present the articles to the Senate; Judge W. R. Allen, Chairman of the Board of Managers; and Judge Walter Clark, the principal witness against us and now the Democratic nominee for Chief Justice. These gentlemen were not only personally prominent, but active in the prosecution. All have since been most cordial. Scores of others less prominent are equally complimentary. I enclose a printed copy of our answer. Our defense is substantially included in Article V on page

DAVID M. FURCHES,
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WALTER CLARK,
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State of North Carolina
Supreme Court
Raleigh

G.B.C. "4"

27, written with some slight addition, entirely by myself. It may serve to while away an idle hour.

I did not intend to write so long a letter, but I will send it as it is, trusting to your personal kindness to forgive the writer even if you fail to read the letter.

With best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely Yours,

H.M.C.

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF ...
IN SENATE
JANUARY 19...

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF
THE LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A
RESOLUTION PASSED
BY THE SENATE
JANUARY 19...

...with some slight addition, entirely by myself. It was
...this year on this point.
...not intent to write as long a letter, but I will send it
...your personal kindness to forgive the writer's
...and I will send the letter.
...I remain, I repeat,
...Yours very truly,

NATIONAL
BANK

Personal.

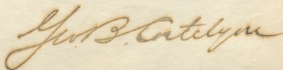
WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON.

Oyster Bay, N.Y., August 15, 1902.

My dear Judge Douglas:

I have showed your letter of the 12th instant to the President, who stated that it was unnecessary to bring it to his attention, as he followed the case closely and was convinced that it reflected high honor upon you.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "G. B. Catlyn".

Secretary to the President.

Hon. R. M. Douglas,
Greensboro, North Carolina.

Hon. R. M. Douglas,
Greensboro, North Carolina.

Secretary to the President.

Very truly yours,

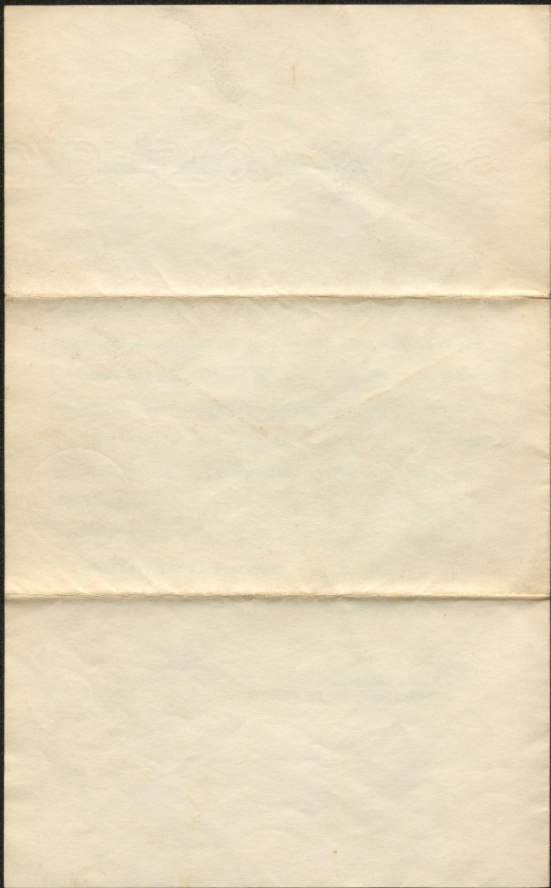
Wm. J. Bryan.

I have shown your letter of the 14th instant to the President, who stated that it was unnecessary to bring it to his attention, as he followed the case closely and was convinced that it reflected high honor upon you.

Very truly yours,

Wm. J. Bryan,
August 18, 1902.

Personal.



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R. M. Douglas Esq
Excelsior Insurance



Marshall N.C.

Aug. 20 1902.

Hon. Robert D. Douglas,

Greensboro N.C.

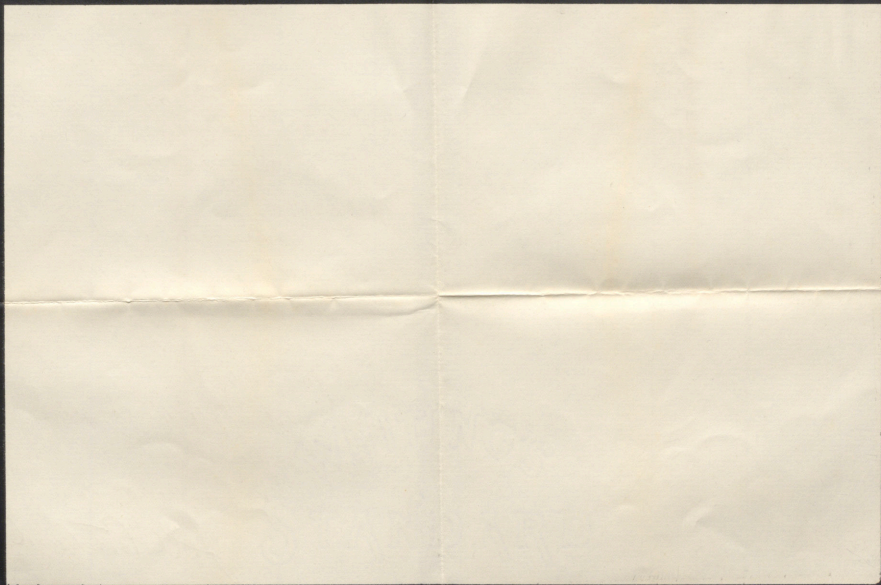
My dear Sir;

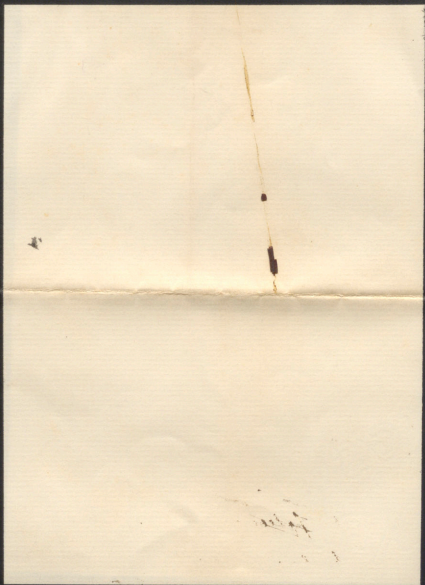
I have your kind message
of sympathy for which you
will accept my sincere thanks.

May the dear, good Lord
spare you and yours from the
many sad afflictions which
I have endured.

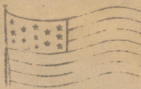
Sincerely yours,

J. L. Forthum





TER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE,
BURLINGTON, VERMONT.



The Hon. Robert M. Douglas,

Greensboro,

North Carolina.

Senator Douglas



(27)

Chittenden County Clerk's Office,

Burlington, Vermont.

Ans. 8/29,

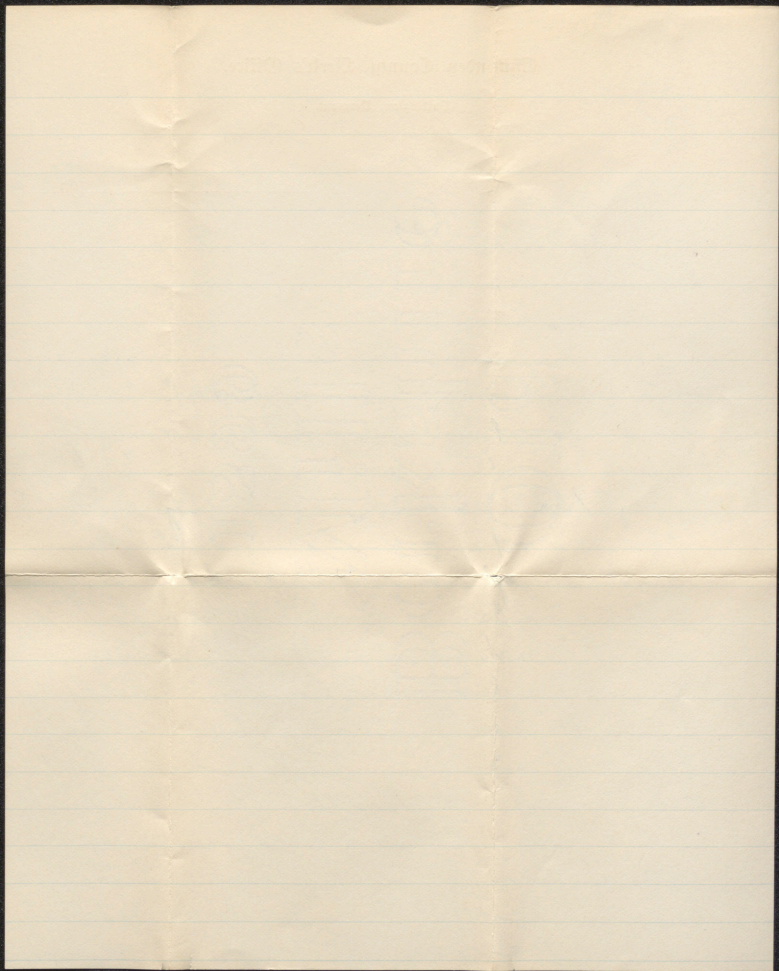
30 June 1905

The Hon. Robert M. Douglas,
Greensboro, N. C.

My dear Sir:

My purpose in addressing you is twofold: in the first place to ascertain whether or not you have in your possession any of the private papers or correspondence of your father, the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas; and if you have, to ascertain, in the second place, whether or not a duly accredited investigator would be allowed access to them.

The situation in brief is this: I am engaged in fast graduate work at Cornell University for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The subject which I am investigating for the purpose of a doctor's thesis with a view to its subsequent publication as a contribution to American history is the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise with which your father was in-



Chittenden County Clerk's Office,

Burlington, Vermont.

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imately connected and for which he has been roundly denounced by numerous historians.

You will at once see that in his correspondence and private papers may be "the best evidence" of what his real motives were in introducing the famous Nebraska bill of 1854. Would access be had to any such documents, if in existence, I feel that a great deal of light might be thrown upon a most important subject which might result in establishing at least by a fair balance of testimony the political consistency and statesmanship of Stephen A. Douglas, removing once for all the imputation that his connection with the repeal movement was due solely to personal ambition.

If any such documents exist and are in your possession and should you feel inclined to allow me to look them over, you

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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would have not only my own grateful appreciation but that of all thorough students of American history.

It is needless to say that full credit will be given in my work for whatever favors in this connection you may feel disposed to show me, and that only such use will be made of these papers as you may approve.

The time when and the place at which access may be had to these papers I shall be glad to leave to your determination without any suggestion. About the middle or latter part of August I shall spend some time in the Congressional Library gathering such materials as I may find in the Southern newspapers. If it should suit your convenience I might easily make arrangements to examine the papers of your father about that time.

Feeling that you may naturally feel some reluctance to give the permission desired

Chimney & Smoke Stack

Chimney & Smoke Stack

Chittenden County Clerk's Office,

Burlington, Vermont.

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to a perfect stranger, I take pleasure in referring you to Hon. Levea Hazelton of this city, a judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, with whom I studied law three years; Professor S. F. Emerson of the University of Vermont, also of this city; Professor Charles H. Hall and Professor George L. Burr, both of Cornell University, ^{Ithaca, N. Y.,} under whom I have been working for the past two years.

Hoping for a favorable reply at your earliest convenience, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

P. O. Ray.

Assistant in American History, Cornell University - Fellow in same 1901-02.

